

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, November 22.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .03. Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 72. Weather, showery.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.82c.; Per Ton, \$76.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 8c. 9d.; Per Ton, \$76.40.

VOL. XLV No. 94

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2853

KAPAA LAND SETTLEMENT

Earnest negotiations have been in progress for some days between the Government and the Makee Sugar Company regarding the settlement of the Kapa'a lands. To a variety of details, more or less hard to adjust, a new difficulty has been created by the Portuguese applicants for homesteads in claiming something better than the Molokans were offered.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, thus far represents the Territorial administration in the conference. George H. Fairchild, the company's manager, and R. W. Breckons, its attorney, have jointly and severally been holding interviews with the Commissioner, some of them hours in duration.

As was made public at the time of the Molokan incident, old leases of public lands to the Makee Sugar Company are verging on expiration. According to the Organic Act "no lease of agricultural land shall be granted, sold, or renewed by the Government of the Territory of Hawaii for a longer period than five years until Congress shall otherwise direct."

Another provision of the Organic Act is that "no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres, an exception being made of vested rights existing at the passage of the Act."

Now the leaseholds of public lands of the Makee Sugar Co., whose terms are expiring, comprise about 3000 acres—roughly, 2000 acres agricultural land and 1000 acres pastoral and waste lands.

As is well known, the Government is pursuing a policy of settling labor upon the public lands. To this end, it is utilizing the fact of expirations of leases to plantations, occurring from time to time, to have agricultural lands under sugar cane cultivation—the most profitable use in sight therefor—continued in such tillage and this by laboring people settled thereon.

It is with all these facts in view that the Government and the Makee Sugar Co. are trying to arrive at an understanding. Unless the company can control the land, or have assurance of settled labor upon it adequate to cultivate and harvest another crop after the present growing one, it will not do the plowing for such crop which ought very soon to be done. At the same time, the Government would probably find it difficult, if not impossible, fully to settle the land within the time required.

On its part, the Government is desirous of preserving the Kapa'a plantation without interruption of its operations or impairment of its productivity.

On the part of the company, there is an assured desire to cooperate fully with the Government's policy of labor settlement.

Commissioner Pratt and Attorney Breckons, when interviewed separately by an Advertiser reporter, have each frankly expressed confidence in the sincerity of the party represented by the other, as to the respective attitudes of the parties which have just been mentioned.

"We are entirely in harmony with the settlement policy of the Government," Mr. Breckons said yesterday. "There is no difficulty on that score, but there are many details of figuring which have to be worked out. The company will do everything in its power to facilitate the settling of the lands by the Government—that is, whatever may not be inconsistent with the company's vital interests."

Mr. Pratt, when Mr. Fairchild had left the land office after 4 p. m., stated that one of the difficulties which had cropped up was due to claims being made by Portuguese who had applied for homesteads on the Kapa'a lands.

"You know that the appraisement of the lands made for the Molokans—something like \$5.69 an acre—was upon good, bad and indifferent land," Mr. Pratt said. "With portions of agricultural land the Molokans were to get swamp and waste lands as they lay in the allotments."

"Now the Portuguese claim the right to go into the heart of the cultivated cane land and pick out homesteads at the same price as that for which the intended allotments to the Molokans were appraised."

"It will be necessary for me to make a trip to Kapa'a and endeavor to straighten out this difficulty with the Portuguese. I shall go over there early in December."

MYSTIC SHRINERS.

Preparations are being made for the annual admission of candidates to membership in the order of the Mystic Shrine. The admission will be on December 15, at which time fifteen tired and footsore pilgrims will drag the rope over the hot sands of the desert. As an attraction there will be a Turkish zouave drill by some of the members of the order. These are being drilled by Captain Sam Johnson and they are said to be making excellent progress. They will have the regulation "zuzu" uniform and will present a "zuzu" front in the procession which will probably be over the usual route.

FRIENDS OF BUFFANDEAU

They Defend Him, but Admit His Good Opportunity.

No accusations have been made against Eugene Buffandeau relative to juggling ballots. It is not known that the ballots have been juggled by any one, the suggestion has been made that anyone with a knowledge of the combination of the safe in the office of the County Clerk and with a key to the outside door could so manipulate the ballots that they would not be recognized as the same ones that were passed upon by the inspectors, who are neither "indifferent, incompetent nor corrupt." Mr. Buffandeau has the combination to the safe, likewise a key to the inside door of the repository, but he has no key to the door leading to the clerk's room nor to that used by the Supervisors. The custodian of the keys is the Chinese janitor.

WHAT COUNTY CLERK SAYS. "I have implicit confidence in Buffandeau," said Clerk Kalauokalani yesterday. "He has the combination and the key to the safe. I gave them to him last July when we were working at all hours and every day to keep up with our work which was entirely new to us. David Hanalei is my right hand man, though he does not have the (Continued on Page Five.)"

HAWAII SOLONS ARE DOING FAIR THING

The rumor from Hilo that the retiring Board of Supervisors will endeavor to leave the finances of the county in bad shape for their successors, who will take charge of affairs on January 1, is met with an emphatic denial from Hilo people who are now here. The present Board of Supervisors is composed of men who are above any action of that sort and some of them have been reelected to office. William McKay, Hilo Superintendent of the Inter-Island S. N. Co., says it was a mistake on the part of the newspaper that first gave expression to the rumor. "Anyone who knows the personnel of that board would not say the members would do a questionable thing," said Mr. McKay. "There was a mistake somewhere and a lot of machinery ordered with the understanding that there was a bit more money in the treasury. Olle Shipman, chairman of the Finance Committee, wired to Honolulu countering the order, but almost at the same time the thing was straightened out and the machinery will be delivered. The Hilo Board is all right as it is; the only trouble with some of them is that they did not get reelected."

The chairman of the board is John T. Moir, manager of the Onomea Sugar Co., and one of the most respected men in the community. He is here in attendance at the meeting of the planters of the Territory and feels vexed that such a report should be circulated. When seen last night he said:

"Such a rumor as is published as a fact in an evening paper is annoying to me, for there is not a member of the board, either retiring or reelected, who would do a thing that would in any way embarrass the county or the men who will succeed us on January 1. A statement was furnished Supervisor Fernandez that warranted his moving the passing of the sum of twenty thousand dollars from the general to the road fund and the motion carried. Afterward this sum was found to be too much to transfer and keep even, but having been transferred it could not well be replaced to the original fund."

"Machinery to the value of about twelve or thirteen thousand dollars had been ordered and fears were felt as to the advisability of having the order filled, but when it was learned that it would not have to be paid for until the middle of February we decided to let it pass. The treasury has a deficit of about four thousand dollars and to meet that there are ten thousand dollars of our tax allotment now on the way to Hilo from the Territorial Treasurer and we will have in addition to our regular allotment of ten thousand dollars per month, about four thousand dollars which Deputy Auditor King tells me he will receive about the end of this month. We expend, on an average, about six thousand dollars a month out of the general fund and we have coming to us about \$30,000 between now and the middle of January. There is absolutely no danger of the county being in arrears in the payment of warrants and no danger that the few board will have to wrestle with any bad debts of their predecessors. We have been doing well with the money we have had at our command and personally I do not fear for the actions of the men who will take up the work where we leave off. Hawaii County is all right and will make a good showing at any time with a fair deal."

How Did They Get It?

If ballots are held inviolate by the County Clerk's office, how did it happen that the Republican machine procured, just before election, an official ballot to copy, both in color of paper and arrangement of names, for use as a sample ballot?

THE PRESIDENT ASKS ATKINSON TO STAND PAT

Secretary Jack Does Gubernatorial Politics—Judge Cooper's Chances Are Affected.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—Secretary Atkinson, of Hawaii, left here today for San Francisco. He will stop in Chicago for a day or two and be joined there by Commissioner General of Immigration, who, as already cabled to the Advertiser, is to sail on the Korea for Honolulu to witness the landing of immigrants from Funchal.

The President is greatly interested in the new immigration scheme for Hawaii. He hopes the plan will be a success in every particular and wants Commissioner Sargent to go to Honolulu to see personally that the immigrants are given a square deal, that they are allotted the land promised them and that it is good land. He is greatly interested in preventing the orientalization of the islands and believes the plans now being executed are most likely to prevent orientalization. The President not only wants many immigrants from Europe to go to the islands but he has been giving close attention of late to the land situation in the islands and is determined to do all in his power to prevent the acquisition of large tracts of land by private corporations.

COOPER HAS NO SHOW.

Many of his ideas about Orientals and also about lands in Hawaii the President has had from Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill. The latter is quite as much interested in the immigration question as the President and has talked to him enthusiastically about the prospects of it. In that connection it is believed that the President understands the significance of the occasional mention of Henry E. Cooper for the next governor of the islands. Unless the situation changes materially Mr. Cooper will stand no show for the governorship when Governor Carter's term expires.

ROOSEVELT WANTS JACK.

The new Secretary of the Interior, James R. Garfield, now Commissioner of Corporations, who will enter upon his duties March 4 next, as has just been announced, will give more attention to Hawaii than the Interior Department heretofore has been giving. He will make Hawaiian affairs more of a feature and will personally inquire into problems affecting the insular welfare. This is the result of talks Mr. Garfield has had with the President. Secretary Atkinson has also been talking Hawaii to both officials. Since he returned from New York he has had a two hours' interview with the President in which the land and immigration questions were fully gone over. The President is stoutly backing Secretary Atkinson and especially requested that Mr. Atkinson should not resign the secretaryship to go into private employment.

A ROW IN THE FAMILY.

There may be a little fur flying when Mr. Atkinson gets back to Honolulu. He will want to know why Governor Carter cabled to President Roosevelt that his (Atkinson's) leave would not be extended. The President promptly assured Mr. Atkinson that his leave would be extended for a month and it was done. Mr. Atkinson, however, believes that Governor Carter would have done likewise had he known at the time of cabling what Mr. Atkinson was doing.

LEGISLATIVE DISBURSEMENTS.

Secretary Atkinson has arranged to give a bond for \$20,000 to cover his disbursement of the \$30,000 for the expenses of the legislature of Hawaii. He first came to Washington to arrange about this at the request of Maj. Lyman, chief of the Bureau of Appointments in the Treasury Department. It is said to have been an oversight that the appropriation of \$30,000 was so made that none of it can be used to pay the salaries of members of the legislature. When the appropriation is made for next year it is proposed to make the correction and it is also probable that some legislation will be attempted this winter, whereby the present appropriation can be used to compensate members of the legislature.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

LAYING FIRST STONE OF ST. ANDREW'S ADDITION

The first stone of the addition to St. Andrew's Cathedral will be laid this morning at 8:45. This was only decided upon yesterday afternoon when it was suggested that the clergy, the building committee and the Cathedral vestrymen should meet and that a short service should be held at the laying of the first stone. This stone will have upon it a small St. Andrew's cross and the date 1906. This is the only notice which can be given and church people and friends are invited. Several who were present when the cornerstone was laid will be in attendance. All the stone for the addition is on the grounds and sufficient is cut to warrant proceeding with the building.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS OF NEGROS GOING BROKE

Starving Russian Peasants Selling Their Girls Into Slavery--Stormy Weather on the Lakes.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MANILA, November 23.—The sugar planters of the island of Negros are on the verge of bankruptcy owing to the state of the market.

HUNGRY PEASANTS SELL DAUGHTERS AS SLAVES

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23.—The famine at Kazan has become so severe that the peasants are selling their daughters into slavery.

LARGE FIRE IN FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—A fire in the asphalt works of Whittier, Coburn & Barber, caused a loss of \$400,000.

PASSENGER LAW INVALID.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Supreme Court of Virginia has declared the two-cent passenger fare Act unconstitutional.

DIPLOMATS MEET MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The German and the British ambassadors were speakers at a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce last evening.

BAD WEATHER ON LAKES.

BUFFALO, November 23.—There is a great storm prevailing on the lakes. Twenty-three lives and ten vessels have been lost.

FRENCH SALARY GRAB.

PARIS, November 23.—The Deputies have raised their salaries to \$3000.

CHINESE REFUSED LANDING.

LONDON, November 23.—Thirty-two Chinese, refused landing here, have appealed to the courts.

SCHMITZ IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Mayor Schmitz has arrived here.

(Associated Press Cablegrams—Afternoon Service.)

TORONTO, Canada, November 22.—The barges Resolution and Athens have been sunk on the lakes and thirteen men drowned.

CHELSEA, November 22.—The steamship Wilhelm der Grosse was damaged to the extent of \$200,000 in her collision with the Orinoco yesterday.

QUEBEC, November 22.—The bark Madga was wrecked today. All on board were saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—As a result of the falling of walls in the burned district of this city one person has been killed and six injured.

PORTLAND, Ore., November 22.—The steamship Lurline has been sunk in a collision with a tugboat.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The New York Central Railroad was fined a total of \$125,000 for the granting of rebates to the American Sugar Refinery.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—The U. S. A. T. Sheridan, towed by the U. S. A. T. Buford and the U. S. A. T. tug Slocum, arrived today from Honolulu after a voyage of less than thirteen days.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—James Dowdall, who was arrested and sentenced to fifty years imprisonment for highway robbery, has been released.

He was accused and sentenced to imprisonment for the hold-up and robbery of Dr. Leland. John Siemsen, the gas pipe murderer, a Hawaiian, confessed to the crime. Dowdall nearly became insane on account of his being convicted when he was innocent.

LOUISIANA WANTS

A COAST MARKET

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Louisiana sugar manufacturers have determined to enter into competition with California and Oregon in selling sugar in the Coast States, and in order to enable the merchants to enter this field the Southern Pacific has made a remarkable cut in rates on sugar from New Orleans to California. The existing rate is \$1.65 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Bencla, South Valley, Oakland, San Diego, Port Costa, Crockett, Diamond, Antioch, Richmond, San Jose, Los Angeles, Na-

THEY STAND BY

THE ADVERTISER

The Anti-Saloon League's executive committee held a meeting yesterday and pledged its support, financial and moral, to the Advertiser's anti-gambling crusade. It is expected that the Civic Federation, which is to hold a meeting today, will cooperate. The reform sentiment of the city is getting very strong against the gamblers and their official allies. tional City, all in California. The new rate, which becomes effective November 30th, is 75 cents per hundred pounds, or 90 cents reduction.

THE NEED OF FORTS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

It is needless to comment at length on the importance both from a national and local point of view of thoroughly fortifying this island. The strategic value of this point has long been recognized by naval and military authorities. In case of war the present exposed and unprotected situation of these islands would invite the greatest danger to destruction of life and property.

—Report of Shipping, Harbors and Transportation Committee of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

The above excerpt from the report of the Shipping, Harbors and Transportation Committee's report as presented by Chairman E. E. Paxton at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, is a portion of a very strong presentation of the needs of this island in the way of fortifications. This report, together with the memorial of the Hilo Board of Trade on the proposed Hilo breakwater, and the adoption of a resolution favoring congressional appropriation for its construction, were the principal elements of discussion by the Chamber. Mr. Paxton's report on fortifications for Oahu was as follows:

SEACOAST BATTERIES.
Honolulu, T. H., November 14, 1906.
To the President and Trustees of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Gentlemen: Your Committee on Shipping, Harbors and Transportation, having been requested to investigate the status of appropriations for fortifications on the island of Oahu, beg to report as follows:

The total amount appropriated for fortification sites is \$350,000, which is considered ample for the purchase of all sites necessary to carry out the projected fortifications on this island.

In addition to the above amount, the sum of \$260,000, was appropriated at the last session of Congress for fortification works.

It is estimated that the total amount required to carry out the project of fortifying this island will be in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars. The War Department recommended at the last session of Congress that an appropriation of \$20,000, as being the amount necessary for the work as planned for the ensuing year.

It is needless to comment at length on the importance, both from a national and local point of view, of thoroughly fortifying this island. The strategic value of this point has long been recognized by naval and military authorities. In case of war, the present exposed and unprotected situation of these islands would invite the greatest danger to destruction of life and property.

In pursuance of the policy of the War Department, as indicated by last year's estimates, it is recommended that this Chamber of Commerce instruct the Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to urge the appropriation at the coming session of Congress of the sum of \$320,000 for the construction of seacoast batteries in Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) E. E. PAXTON,
Committee.

THE HILO BREAKWATER.
The Hilo Board of Trade's memorial on the proposed Hilo breakwater in which the support of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce was asked is a long document. Mr. Spalding, who was acting chairman of yesterday's meeting had previously summarized the memorial, the salient points of which, as constructed by him, are as follows:

A letter from Hilo Chamber of Commerce:
1.—Approving the survey now being made preliminary to construction of breakwater.
2.—Requesting co-operation of all executive officers connected and delegate.
3.—Asking Congress to make appropriations for breakwater.

A letter from Board of Trade, Hilo:
1.—Whereas the breakwater is vital to commercial development, progress and prosperity of Hilo and Hawaii, and of great value to the Territory and national interests in providing an additional harbor of refuge and port of supply in North Pacific, and whereas all interested should make joint effort.
2.—Resolved, the Board of Trade hereby request assistance and support of Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu Merchants' Association, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Hawaiian Engineering Association and other public bodies in securing construction of breakwater.

A request from commercial bodies of Hawaii for support of the commercial organizations of Pacific Coast in securing appropriations by Congress for breakwater at Hilo.

The undersigned request your support and influence with Congress for an appropriation for breakwater.

STATUS.
Long favored by different governments of Hawaii, Congressional committees, Federal officials, etc.

Federal government made a survey of Hilo Bay in 1901-3. See map 1904, No. 4103. War Department sent Slattery to make preliminary examinations and report with estimate of cost; his report was favorable and estimated cost was \$1,154,778. As result Congress made an appropriation last winter for a detailed survey with plans and estimated cost of breakwater. Survey now being made and report will probably go before Congress in December.

NECESSITY FOR BREAKWATER.
National—Honolulu the only port of refuge in North Pacific in which shipping can lie in all weather or come

to wharf or secure supplies. Pearl Harbor will not be available until over \$1,000,000 is spent, and is only seven miles from Honolulu. Hilo is 200 miles from Honolulu—prospective growth of American commerce and shipping on completion of Panama Canal require more than one port between American and Asiatic continents north of the equator.

Pacific Coast Interest—Imports of Hawaii, past five years, fourteen to twenty-five million dollars per annum; exports of Hawaii, past five years, twenty-four to thirty-six million dollars per annum.

Great bulk from Pacific Coast, and Hawaii their best customer.

San Francisco has largely monopolized trade of Hawaii, steam communication now with Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, direct, and good prospects of early communication direct with San Pedro. Hawaiian products needed at all above points and large demand here for what they produce. Hawaiian commerce with other Pacific Coast ports than San Francisco does not mean decrease in our commerce with San Francisco on account of growth.

Territorial Interests—From development of resources of Island of Hawaii, Hawaii twice as large as all other islands of group, viz., 4000 square miles out of total 6000. Two hundred and thirty-four miles of coast line without a safe harbor. Undeveloped resources are immensely retarded by lack of shipping facilities which will be furnished by the breakwater.

Present Trade of Hilo—All commodities have to be lightered, say one mile. In 1904, 381 ships, of 276,259 tons. 1905, 343 ships, of 301,430 tons. Appropriation has been made \$2,900,000 for San Pedro breakwater with much less tonnage. Hilo has direct steam communication with New York January 1st. Steamers for New York via recharter every two weeks. Two lines run monthly from Hilo to Portland and Seattle.
(Sgd.)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HILO.
In support of this memorial Mr. Garvie presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Peck:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Whereas, The question of constructing a breakwater at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, is now under consideration, and is shortly to be brought to the attention of the executive and legislative authorities at Washington, with a view to securing a Federal appropriation for such purpose; be it

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, That we are fully of the opinion that the physical conditions of Hilo and the present and prospective trade and possible development of the Island of Hawaii, amply warrant the expenditure necessary to construct a breakwater to protect Hilo harbor from the ocean swell.

That we are of the opinion that the creation of a safe, smooth harbor at Hilo will have a stimulating effect upon the commerce of that port and the development of the Island of Hawaii.

That we firmly believe that it is in the national interest that a second port of refuge and supply be established in the North Pacific, Honolulu now being the only such port.

And be it further Resolved, That the proper officers of this Chamber be and they are hereby authorized and directed to sign the memorial from the Hilo Board of Trade and the Hilo Chamber of Commerce presented at this meeting; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Congressional Delegate from this Territory, with a request that he use his best endeavors to secure said appropriation.

Mr. Swanzy said that it had been suggested to his mind that in bringing forward a motion of this kind the Chamber should consider how far the asking of an appropriation for the improvement of any other harbor than Honolulu by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce will effect the expenditure of any money on Honolulu harbor.

"I think we will all agree," said Mr. Swanzy, "that it is a very important thing that the Hilo breakwater should be constructed. Personally, I should like to see it done. It would be a fine thing for the island of Hawaii and would probably result, eventually, in the construction of the Hawaii railway. If such a railway was open now, freight brought along it could not be transferred to large ocean-going vessels at a wharf. If there was a breakwater there are vessels like those of the American-Hawaiian and Matson lines that could go alongside and discharge into cars not only for Hilo but for the whole island of Hawaii. I hope the day is not far distant when the breakwater will be constructed."

"But I would just like to voice that little fear that seems to exist in some people's minds regarding the consequences of this Chamber's urging the construction of the Hilo breakwater until such time as the improvements in the Honolulu harbor are completed."

Mr. Swanzy explained that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the ways of Congress to state whether or not the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce urging an appropriation for a harbor elsewhere in the territory might not have the effect of contracting any proposed appropriation for Honolulu harbor. He thought if this were the fact, or likely to be, then the majority of the people would consider the improvement of Honolulu harbor as the most desirable thing of all. "I hope Congress," he said, "will take up both schemes and allow sufficient money to carry both projects through."

Mr. Paxton agreed with Mr. Swanzy that the improvements to Honolulu harbor should not be lost sight of as the first duty of the local chamber. When the matter of the breakwater was first suggested he asked Captain Slattery about that very point of appropriations. Captain Slattery stated that because appropriations might be asked for the Hilo project would not necessarily divert any money from a harbor appropriation. He had stated that the necessity for these improvements had been considered by the Board of Engineers. If it was shown that there was necessity for these improvements at Hilo it would receive equal consideration with any other project and would not injure any argument favoring appropriations for Honolulu harbor. If the Hilo people asked for support in this matter he be-

DANGER OF FRAUD

It develops that Eugene Buffandeau has, since the ballots for Sheriff were deposited with the County Clerk, had access to the safe where they were kept. County Clerk Kalauokalani admitted yesterday to W. A. Kinney that Buffandeau had a key to the safe and knowledge of the combination.

Buffandeau, besides being Kalauokalani's clerk, is Assistant Secretary of the Republican County Committee and

held the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce was bound to support it.

L. Tenney Peck said that he had recently looked over the charter and by-laws of the Chamber of Commerce and he learned that one of the objects of the Chamber was to encourage commerce, transportation facilities, and promote business throughout the Territory. Until the by-laws are changed, the Chamber must go on record as promoting not only Honolulu, but the Territory of Hawaii in general.

"I believe with Mr. Swanzy," said Mr. Peck, "but I think that Hilo people would think twice before asking us to make any sacrifice of the kind that might divert funds from Honolulu harbor. I believe, on the other hand, that Congress would not do anything to militate against the interests of Honolulu in this respect, because, in the first place, the work being done in Honolulu harbor is being conducted along a plan which has been approved and adopted by the War Department. This plan presupposes a gradual accomplishment of the whole."

"I think that Honolulu will always maintain her supremacy as the principal port of the mid-Pacific. We have the strong influence of the big steamship companies and vested interests which require the use of Honolulu harbor."

Mr. Peck spoke of the visit of the Taft party and the impression gained by its members of the necessity of making Honolulu harbor of ample depth and size to accommodate big vessels, as the vessel on which the Taft party traveled was compelled at that time to remain outside in the offing.

"We have a commerce waiting on the largest island of the group to be taken care of," added Mr. Peck, "and I think, looking at it from a practical standpoint it will not be to the detriment of Honolulu to endorse this Hilo request."

W. A. Bowen said he personally was very glad to express his heartfelt support of the resolution. He thought Hilo had waited very long for this breakwater, one of her greatest needs, and a generally recognized need. The resolution carried unanimously. Present at the meeting were E. I. Spalding, in the chair, vice Mr. Giffard, absent; Secretary Wood, Messrs. Swanzy, Paxton, Peck, Brown, Garvie,

READY ON JANUARY 1

Contractor Burrell of the Burrell Construction Company of Oakland, states that the new army post at Kahaui, near Moanalua, will be completed about the first of the year. The sewer system is nearly completed. The sewer connects with the army department's own bacterial plant.

The post would have been completed earlier but for the delay in the receipt of materials from the Coast. Ever since the San Francisco disaster materials have arrived late and the company has therefore been delayed in its work.

As there is yet no water system connected up with any part of the post it may not be until May, 1907, that the post will be occupied by the troops now stationed at Camp McKinley.

HIGHEST PRAISE

Some Honolulu Citizens Grow Enthusiastic on the Subject.

The praise of the public is merit's just reward. Nothing in modern times has received the praise accorded 'The Little Conqueror' of kidney pills. Of some kinds of praise we are skeptical. We doubt the praise of strangers. The highest praise for Honolulu public is hearty expression from Honolulu people. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are in-

one of the active partisans of the machine which claims to have specific information about the condition of the ballots, of a number of so-called Brown ones counted for Iaukea and of a majority for Brown of 350 or more.

When asked by a reporter where he got the specific information upon which he based his demand for a recount, Judge Gear, counsel for A. M. Brown, declined to say.

It is remembered that, after a few days of clamor, the defeated machine leaders settled down to what they called an "investigation" and that the specific charges of fraud in the count, so many instances in this precinct and so many in that, soon followed.

The possibility that the inspectors of both parties, representing the best citizens of Honolulu, could have been indifferent, incompetent or corrupt in the count, is not worth a moment's thought.

If the rejected ballots are found, at the recount hearing, which will begin Monday, to be in different condition than they were when the inspectors of both parties studied them, or if any ballots show evidence of having been tampered with, the Grand Jury will find plenty to do.

dorsed in Honolulu. No better proof of merit can be had. Here's a case of it. We have plenty more like it.

H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

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.

DIFFERENT SHADES OF BROWN.

We have not the acquaintance of Sheriff Brown (we do not gamble even at a church affair) but his brother (oh, his brother) is quiet, grave and gentle; never a finer man be it said; here and now—and he (the brother) has always subscribed for the Times from the inception of that periodical.—Honolulu Times.

Dr. Edmund C. Shorey has resigned his position as chemist at the United States Experiment Station. His work latterly has been an exhaustive study of Hawaiian fodder plants. Dr. Shorey was formerly Territorial Food Commissioner.

GRAND JURY VISITS THE VACATED GAMBLING HOUSE OF AKWAI

The Achi lane gambling joint was visited yesterday by the members of the grand jury, who wished to see for themselves the elaborate arrangements made by the gamblers to protect themselves from interruption in the carrying on of their unlawful business. They were accompanied by Deputy Attorney General Prosser, Sheriff Brown and two members of the Advertiser staff, leaving the Judiciary building about noon in the patrol wagon and in a couple of hacks.

The joint had been arranged by the inmates for such a visit as to innocent an appearance as was possible in the short time they had at their disposal, but their previous arrangements had been too elaborate to be taken out or covered up altogether and the grand jurymen saw enough to impress them.

Entering the basement of the building was easy, one of the doors having been left ostensibly open. This door had the slip-bar arrangement and a spring lock with a wire attachment, the wire being disconnected from the continuation to the rear room. This rear room was entered through a door opening which, up until a day ago, had been doubly barred and guarded. Now the door is gone altogether, and in the room, where the Advertiser reporter had caught sixty gamblers at play, and from which on a later occasion the police had taken twenty-three Chinamen, were only bare walls and floor, no furniture, no gaming tables or anything to show for what the place had been used for months. There were a number of Chinese theatrical properties and the big dragon which figures in the full moon processions and other Chinese fete days, its grinning features being recognized by some of the jurymen as those of Willie Crawford's pet atrocity. These had been brought in since Sunday for some reason, possibly to prove that the room was a lodge room.

The partitions which had divided the room into apartments for the different games had been torn down and the secret plank door leading into the bunk room had been carefully nailed up and the nails covered with a piece of dirty paper. For some little time the party was stuck. The regular stairway, through a door guarded by every way that Chinese ingenuity could invent, peepholes, bars, locks worked from above by wires and watched by a lookout through holes pierced in the floor of the land, could not be approached except by battering down this door, and none cared to take the responsibility for the act. An attempt was made to enter from the Japanese living rooms on the Ewa side, but although there was a little door there it had been nailed up. Finally Mr. Prosser worked his way along the lattice work which guarded



—Advertiser Photo.
THE AKWAI BUILDING, CORNER OF BERETANIA STREET AND ACHI LANE, VISITED BY THE GRAND JURY YESTERDAY. THE BASEMENT BENEATH THE CORNER STORE WAS FOUND FITTED WITH BARRICADED AND CONCEALED DOORS AND HEAVY PARTITIONS. A SECRET STAIRCASE, UNCOVERED BY THE GRAND JURY IN THE BASEMENT, LED TO ROOMS IN THE SECOND STORY (WHERE THE FRONT THIRD AND FOURTH WINDOWS SHOW) WHERE BARRICADED AND CONCEALED DOORS WERE FOUND, IN ADDITION TO WIRES CONNECTING WITH THE LOCKS OF VARIOUS DOORS.

the upper lanai and opened a little window, through which he scrambled, opening the door from within.

It was fortunate that the attempt to get into these rooms had not been given up, for their arrangement, here as they were by this time of all gambling paraphernalia, was most interesting. The Advertiser reporters were in possession of a plan of the rooms, made some time ago, and by aid of this were able to locate one of the secret doors in the Walkiki wall, although it too had been nailed up in readiness for the visit. This door was beneath the paper which covered the board wall. On the stairway was another barred door with the string arrangements and the spring locks, with which the jurymen were now getting very familiar.

The front room, marked on the plan as the one where the gaming tables had been, was locked and could not be entered. A peep over the partition showing that it contained only an innocent sheeting that had the appearance of having been in place for years. The

bunk room could not be entered at all. But there had been no time to take out the two or three electric lights with the white shades to throw the light down on the tables, nor had it been found possible to remove the hidden staircase with the little gateway door at the bottom. The entrance to this stairs was carefully locked, the padlock having to be pried off with the aid of one of the deadly looking spears found there. It was found, too, that the false floor over the stairs had been nailed down and that there was no way for the jurymen to explore the upper floors of the building.

In this room is also another concealed panel in the wall. In the yard at the rear of the building were some of the tables and stools taken from the rooms of the basement, the getting away of which seems to have been delayed.

During the whole visit only one Chinaman showed up, the building being deserted from all appearances, al-

though the lane and alley on each side were lined with Chinamen watching the visitors.

A visit was also paid to a gambling room on King street, opposite the new fishmarket. This room was also deserted and a surprisingly large amount of old bottles, dirt and debris was scattered over the floor, surprising in considering the fact that only a short time ago an Advertiser reporter had found a game running in full blast there. In the entrance to this place the jurymen had a chance to size up more barred doors and found something new in the big iron bars ready to be pressed against the doors in cases of emergency.

Next door to the joint, in the room gained by the little gateway runway at the rear, the jurymen had an opportunity of seeing an opium smoking joint. In the same room with the eight or ten bunks were also a number of sides of bacon and sacks of flour stored, ready to be cooked up in the fifteen cent restaurant below.

WIDE-OPEN HONOLULU AS A STRANGER SAW IT

"I've been resting up and rusticated in Chicago and New York since I got back from the islands," observed a Federal official who recently returned to "the mainland" from Honolulu, where he was stationed for three years. "Don't smile, New Yorkers and Chicagoans lead the simple life compared with the one whirl of the Honolulu. I mean the white Honolulu, of course—the American and English and German fellows down there. The Kanakas know how to have fun in their own way, and they have lots of it. No Chinamen in the world enjoy themselves as do the Chinamen of Honolulu. The world is a sort of fest to the hundreds of Japs in Honolulu, too.

"The American who exhibits the vaguest symptoms that he is a good fellow and a minger is seized upon and pushed into a swirl in Honolulu that makes his recollection of speedycorps; some hours in the cities of 'the mainland' seem like a harking back to Epworth League days.

"And it's all open and above board down in Honolulu, too. Nothing furtive or under cover about it. They don't consider it disgraceful to go after a good time down there. All hands are declared in on the fun if they're right. Remorse doesn't abide in Hawaii. Remorse, anyhow, is a keen fear of what your neighbors are going to think about it. In Honolulu your neighbors don't think about it at all. They haven't the time. They're too busy having fun themselves.

"You savvy 'luau'?' Luau (loo-ow, it's pronounced) is a Kanaka word that means, literally, a dinner, but it has been twisted around so that now it means a picnic. Well, that's the answer. A man's life in Honolulu is a sort of continuous performance luau. The women folks are in on it all, too, just as much as ever they want to be. They want to be a whole lot, too, you may believe that. Men take their wives and women folk almost everywhere where the good times are happening. The women are at liberty to remain at the luau as long as they please. Generally, though, they know when to leave. The men take their wives to the open air luau, up around the Paali or in the Nuuanu gorge and on the skirts of Waikiki—luau where the hula girls dance in their unimpeded waist circlets of grasses. And it's all right. It's the custom of the land. The women folks like to see the hula girls dance, and they do see them, and there you are. The smug bug hasn't made a landing in Hawaii yet.

"In Honolulu it's a case of the bunch getting together and starting something all the time. The Honolulu are mostly people of the big world, used to the life of the big cities. You'll meet fellows there who know where to go to dine in Teheran and what restaurants gives you the best cantaloupes for breakfast in Vladivostok and the place that fixes you up the best shrimp salad in Bournemouth and the plant in Canton where you can obtain the best conserved sweetmeats for the women folks.

"Farred from the sort of amusements they've been used to on the continents—the life of the theaters and such like—their gregariousness manifests itself in other ways. They're planning and plotting to keep the thing a-moving all the time.

"I'll run over an ordinary, average week in Honolulu—and I had three years of such weeks, only some of the weeks of course beat the average. But I'll start off on Monday with an average week.

"Walking down Emma street from my office at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, say, I run into the executive officer of the American cruiser out in the harbor. Some fellow up in the States has sent him a case of Santa Cruz rum that—well, he describes the tang of it in the most tantalizing manner imaginable.

"'Come on out to the ship,' says he, and I'll fix you up some sour, and if

Suffered Terribly from Indigestion. Cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



"It is with pleasure that I can testify to the great benefit I derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered terribly from indigestion, and tried several medicines without avail. I was then persuaded to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order.—W. SINKINSON, Mt. Torrington, S. A.

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.

you don't call it the glorious Santa Cruz that ever—

"Work's over for the day, and who could resist an invitation of that kind, anyhow, when this naval officer has a reputation that spreads all over the Seven Seas as a mixologist? On the way down to the landing we pick up six or seven other fellows. They're told about that Santa Cruz business, too, and they're for that. Into the steam cutter, all hands, and the chug-chug over the harbor wavelets—the color of wash tub bluing—to the man-o-war.

"Down into the ward room, where the silver shakers are brought out, and the Jap ward room boy brings the materials, and the white mustached executive officer gets those Santa Cruz things ready, shaking them, until the hoarfrost shows on the silver shakers. After you've drunk one of them you hanker to give away money. Two, and you toss your head back and listen to imaginary music. Three, and you ache to apologize to your wife's relations. Four, and you're sorry that you've got a home—you never want to go there anymore. After the Santa Cruz delirium, all civilian hands into the steam cutter and back to the beach.

"Leaving on the rail of a big Pacific liner just in from Yokohama, Doc Burke—not his name, but near enough—the steamer's surgeon, a gigantic, huge voiced man known all over the Pacific as an epicure and a story teller and a mixer of salad dressings and drinks and things—Doc Burke rumbles out his 'Aloha, there!' and we catch sight of him, and the cox'n of the steam cutter heads in toward the liner, and we go aboard of her. The surgeon says he's got some Japanese laquer boxes he wants to show us. Carries us below to his two room suite. Laquer boxes all humbug, of course. It is a new thing he wants us to try. He calls it a Shanghai swizzle, and it's made of saki and rum and Curacao and sugar and things. Great! Doc Burke informs us, with great solemnity, that nobody can possibly find out how a Shanghai swizzle tastes until he has had three of them. We refuse to deny it, and we have the three. Doc Burke is horribly miffed and sulks because we can't all stay to dinner with him aboard the liner, and he declines to let us out of his cabin till all hands have promised to take luncheon with him, fetching the wives, on the coming Wednesday. Promise given and we escape.

"As I wish to visit with my wife for a little while before dinner, I start for home, but am held up by a man whose wife is giving a lawn party out Waikiki way in celebration of her birthday—she was 34 last year and frankly claims to be 33 this year—and he thrusts me into his trap and carries me out there, if only for a few minutes. Much punch there, and I can't get away without going upstairs with the host and putting away a couple of Scotch thimble.

"Then in a hurry to Young hotel, where I am living, and the dinner music has already begun, and my wife is dressed and waiting, and I have to hop into dinner togs like a lightning change man. A steamer skipper I know sends over to our table a bottle of very smooth brandy and joins us at the coffee, and we smoke for half an hour.

"The wife and I are for a dinner at the Japanese Club that evening—in celebration of the Japanese Vice-Consul's or somebody's birthday—there are more birthday blowouts in Honolulu than there are Italian feast days in Italy. We go. Gorgeous kimonos are handed both men and women at the door, and diking out in them in the dressing rooms we join the merry push. Everything to eat known to civilized peoples, and more than that to drink. Home at 2 in the morning, pretty well lit up, thanks.

"A little work during the forenoon of Tuesday, but when I arrive at the hotel for luncheon at 1 o'clock I find that everything has been arranged for the afternoon. Some friends are going to take an afternoon's cruise in their houseboat in Pearl Harbor, and the wife and I are booked. Get there about 2:30. Party assembling, married folks, pretty girls, larkish lads, gay old boys, everybody with a mandolin or guitar or a taro-patch banjo-fiddle. Homeboat very large and sumptuously fitted. Eight Jap boys doing nothing but fix and serve drinks. Eight more Jap boys arranging luncheon food. We put off over Pearl Harbor, which looks like the blue sky turned upside down. Much picking of strings, then singing; ragtime, grand opera, kanaka aloha nua, and just singing. Also very many drinks. Business of larkish lads getting the girls off in corners and staking them to hot air. Then a lot more drinks.

"Break up in time for dinner back in town. Make hotel at 7, dress for dinner like vaudeville persons hustling to make a train for a long jump. Stag dinner that night with a Chinese merchant who speaks all of the European languages, delights in entertaining and is a corking good all around fellow. Most of the naval officers there. They sing weird ropauling chauties about blow the man down and so on, and when the thing gets warm one of them gives a Chinaman's idea of a cakewalk, which tickles the Chinese present immensely. Drinks, wallowings of 'em. Dinner cooked by the Chinese merchant's French chef. Dinner for your life, too. Jinks till 3 o'clock in the morning, then bed.

"The thing begins on Wednesday with that luncheon on board the liner with Doc Burke as host. Seven of us with our wives along. The surgeon has refused to trust the ship's cook and has virtually cooked the luncheon himself. Very wonderful luncheon; punch and champagne for the women folks, and those and all the rest of the liquid list for the men. Doc Burke sings a Korean love song and then a Manchurian lullaby and finally a Japanese war song, accompanying himself on the piano. Then everybody sings.

"Russian cigarettes for the ladies, black Manillas, each contained in a slender glass bottle, for the men. Drinks ad lib, and dispersal at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, everybody singing aloha nui for the doctor's safe passage up to the States. Billiards at the merchants' club, with some drinks, till dinner hour, for the men.

"The wife and I are for a card party at the home of an interisland steamship proprietor that evening. Bridge for the women, poker for the men. Host gives us a saxophone solo with his wife's piano accompaniment, then the Kanaka men musicians come in with their stringed things and play and sing in unison. Drinks for everybody. A pretty girl just down from San Francisco to visit the host's daughters shows us what the new serpentine dance up in the States looks like. Great. More drinks. Then the women to bridge and the men to poker, on different floors.

"The women break off at 1 o'clock and go home. We play till 3, and then the host asks what's the matter with a little stag dip in the sea. Fine, everybody declares. Game breaks up, and we trot over to the water at Waikiki, pull off our clothes and jump in. Host's Jap boys along with towels. While we're bathing one of those forty foot Kanaka canoes, filled with singing Kanaka men and women, all with taro-patch fiddles, drifts by. They're singing to the stars, and I suppose they don't know how to sing. Freshened up by the swim in the sea, the bunch come to the hotel, near by, with me, and get a couple of nightcaps; then bed. It is past 4 in the morning.

"Don't go to the hotel for lunch at all on Thursday, but straight to the Nuuanu Valley, where there's to be a luau given by somebody or other. Women folks direct the eating and drinking—arrangements under the palms, with Jap boys to help. Marquees quickly erected all around. About forty men and women present at the luau. Blind man's buff and such like while the cloths are being laid. Then some drinks. Then the lunch. Kanaka stringed music during the lunch. Toasts. Everybody smokes.

"The hula girls, wearing their grass circlets and amiable smiles, suddenly appear from behind a ledge of rock and advance, dancing, while one of the Kanaka men pounds the big gourd and all the Kanaka musicians play their instruments frenziedly. The luau lasts till six or seven in the evening. The women folks leave, however, about 4. Lawn concert at Young's that night, after dinner and a hop, and we have a chance to stay near home for one night, anyhow, though we don't make bed till after 3. Lawn concert and hop, by the way, accompanied by many drinks.

"On Friday morning the transport gets in from Manila filled with young army officers and their wives. No work done by anybody in our set when the transports get in. Rough houses have to be arranged for the army people, and the whole thing on that Friday is scampering hither and yon in calooshes and launches, visiting, with drinks, improvising another hasty luau for all hands from the transport and arranging for a whooping midnight supper at Young's for the same people.

"The Australian steamer gets in during the night, and before noon the purser of that one, an old friend, drops into my office and pretends that he has on board the ship a Samoan carved pair of oars that he wants to show me. I fall for it, and on the way to the landing, as before, five or six more fellows, including a couple of the army officers, are picked up, and when we get aboard the liner the purser inquires if we've ever tried a mango mush. We tell him that with the help of heaven and a few marines we never intend to, and then he gets out the Scotch champagne for the fellows who like that kind of insipidity, and presently the steam cutter belonging to an American steam yacht out in the roads comes alongside with an invitation from the owner for all hands to visit his frigate, and we go over there in the cutter, and there's lunch all prepared, and I have to telephone my wife from the yacht—they string the lines to the beach from the roads—that I won't be at the hotel for luncheon, and the lunch is a winner and the automatic harp in the yacht's luncheon room knows how to play itself all right, and the Cingalese boys who act as mess attendants on board the American yacht know how to serve drinks also.

"A couple of the sailors do a rattling clog, and then two bruisers of firemen put on the gloves and put up a corking three-round bout. Then the owner of the yacht insists that everybody stay for dinner and send for the women. We telephone to our wives that the dinner will be served at 7, and the yacht's steam cutter goes to the transport and brings off a bunch of the army officers, and they in turn are invited for the dinner and telephone to their wives that the cutter will call for them at a quarter to 7.

"There are fifty people on board the yacht at the dinner, and the Royal Hawaiian Orchestra has been quickly engaged to give the music. Great dinner, many drinks, whooping choruses, ring around rory before the finish, drop the handkerchief, too, and then some drinks. At a quarter to 12 the host turns the clock back three hours, so's not to interfere with any religious prejudices.

"On Sunday—but I'm in the States now, and I'm not going to unreeel the Sunday program. I have described an average Honolulu week. If you know shovellers ever get that busy up here in the States, I've got to be shown. I've sure had a rest in Chicago and in New York since I got back, with the sedate pace of the one and the demure clip of the other."

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

LUNCHEON AND WORK

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Taken by and large yesterday was the most interesting day of the session of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. There was a meeting full of interest to the cultivators of cane and the manufacturers of sugar and at noon the members of the body were guests of the Honolulu Iron Works at luncheon at the Young. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Experiment Station on Keeaumoku street and an inspection made of the cane growing there.

Beside the managers of many of the plantations, representative of all of the agents were present and aided in showing the managers such features as were interesting.

Vice President Schaefer occupied the chair at the opening of the meeting in the association's rooms in the Judd building in the morning. The first paper was one by Forester Hosmer and was full of suggestions, as well as a statement of the facts as he had found them in his visits to the different islands. Among other things he suggested that every manager see to it that waste and available land be planted in trees, not alone for the benefit that would be derived in conserving the water, but from the revenue-producing feature. His department is always ready to assist in any way toward this end and he remarked that several of the managers had availed themselves of the offer during the past year.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

"Resolved, That the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association hereby expresses its hearty approval of the policy of setting apart forest reserves, inaugurated and now being prosecuted by the Territorial authorities;

"That it is the opinion of this association that said policy should be supplemented;

"(1) By providing rangers to guard and protect such reserves from fire, trespassers and depredation;

"(2) By the initiation of systematic reforestation of such portions of said reserves as are not now covered with trees;

"That we hereby petition the Legislature of the Territory to make adequate appropriations for the purpose aforesaid."

Smith said he understood that when private land was set aside for forest reserves, such land could still be used for some purposes, as long as they were not inconsistent with the forestry work. For instance, if a plantation gave away a piece of land for a reserve, could it later on plant rubber on it, for instance, and cut down some of the forest trees to make room for the rubber? Smith said that some plantations were afraid of setting aside lands for forest reserves, as they thought they might lose control of them absolutely.

Hosmer answered by reading the agreement made between the government and the Haku Sugar Co., where by the plantation reserved the right to make economic use of the land, cut fence posts, etc.

Smith said that he had had something to do with this, and there had been considerable difficulty.

Hosmer said that in this case it had been understood that rubber, Manila hemp and other such plants which needed forest cover, could be planted on the land by the plantation.

Smith said the difficulty was to determine what would be the proper economic use of the land.

Hosmer replied that the establishment of outing house sites in limited numbers, as was done in the Waianae reserve, and the planting of other plants, was allowed.

Smith said that he knew of many cases in which plantations were watching the Maui forest reserve matter with interest to see how it worked, before they ventured to surrender any land. It was therefore well to have a full and clear understanding of the matter.

Hosmer said that if the owner wished to reserve other rights, when he set aside his land, there would be no objections to it. These points could be covered in the contracts.

Smith said that another difficulty encountered was that the Governor could, with the consent of the Land Commissioner, take out any portion of the government forest land. The objection had been made that it was not fair that the government could withdraw land from its own reservations while the private concerns, which set aside land, could not do so.

Hosmer answered that there could be no impropriety in a plantation's putting a similar provision in its contracts. There was one plantation on Oahu which was considering a surrender of land, but reserved the right to take back such portions as it might need for homesteads or cultivation.

F. S. Dodge said that while the Bishop Estate had not entered into any contracts with the government it had created forest reserves on its own hook, which amounted to about 50,000 to 60,000 acres.

T. Clive Davies said that he understood that 65 acres of blue gum at Paauhau, planted 15 years ago, yielded 200 cords per annum. He wanted to know how long this could be kept up.

David Haugh's answer that with a little replanting this could be kept up indefinitely.

C. M. Cooke asked if it was the idea to ask the Legislature to appropriate for the planting of trees and establishing nurseries, or just to fence tracts, and let the trees come up by themselves.

Hosmer said that there was but little chance of getting enough appropriation to set out trees, but money should be appropriated for a ranger system and fences. He also recommended that lumber trees be planted on the high mountain reserves, as, for instance, Haleakala, which would later on be valuable as a source of lumber.

A motion of singular importance was suggested by John A. Scott, manager of the Hilo Sugar Co., that the plantations form a corporation and es-

tablish a central distillery for the manufacture of denatured alcohol. This followed the reading of an interesting paper by J. N. S. Williams on the subject, wherein he showed that the plantations would derive a splendid income from the sale of the molasses for that purpose. E. D. Tenney said he favored incorporating the association for the purpose suggested by Mr. Scott.

John T. Moir, one of the most popular managers on the island of Hawaii, said they might also go into other business and "do up the storekeepers who are doing them every day," and he added that they might also start a newspaper. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Moir dearly loves a joke and his colleagues Watt and Horner delight in playing one.

In the opinion of Mr. Tenney, Pearl City is the most desirable point on this island for a distillery. The old subject of the planters having their own steam-er was brought up as a side issue.

The afternoon session began at two o'clock, a half hour later than scheduled, the delay being caused by the luncheon at the Young.

A pleasant half hour was spent in the Division of Entomology where Prof. Perkins and the others of that division were present to explain by object lessons, the different cane pests and their enemies. A number of different species of lantana bugs were shown, some of them good and others bad for the country but all of them dangerous to the lantana. Under microscopes were some of the latest Fiji enemies to the leaf hopper and in a case were a number of young hoppers with live Piliap enemies at work. This enemy has the appearance of an ant.

It seizes the hopper and inflicts a sting, laying its eggs in the puncture from which the hopper ultimately dies. The eggs are then consumed by another egg eating insect so that practically "Two birds are killed with one stone." The collection of bugs in this room is a most interesting one as it comprises all of the enemies to cane so far found here and the parasites which destroy those enemies.

EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Tenney then announced when the party had got together, that Mr. Eckert would conduct them through the canefields where experiments had been carried on with different varieties of cane. He pointed out many different kinds planted and treated under different conditions and explained the analysis of the parent cane, giving the amount in purity, brix and sucrose of each variety. In another part of the field he showed where experiments were being tried for the first time in hybridizing seed. In this instance bags of a light material were placed around each cane tassel. This is done to keep out any different variety of pollen. As this is the first experiment of the kind tried here the result cannot be announced.

CROSS BREEDING.

In another section an experiment is being made in crossing the variety of canes by combining the male pollen of one with the female of another. In order to do this a framework is erected to a height of the cane and a screen fixed around it in order that the wind will not interfere with the work. By aid of glass the pollens are separated and then the tassel is surrounded with a bag to keep it free from contamination.

Cane suited to a high level as distinguished from that suitable for growing on a lower plane was pointed out and another variety, the yellow bamboo, was suggested as suitable for a high altitude and would probably not be much affected by the leaf hopper.

CANE ROT.

Returning to the main building Dr. Cobb and Mr. Lewton-Brain by actual exhibits and colored charts showed the effect of "pineapple disease" in cane. Samples of cutting were on a shelf and by Dr. Cobb in showing the difference in the results obtained from cutting disease cane in different ways. He showed where rot followed the shattering of the seed cane through careless cutting and later illustrated it by practical work. When a cut is made obliquely any shatter there may be is invariably on the right side of the knife and this is where the rot is most liable to attack the seed. When a stick of cane is reversed and all of the cuts are oblique the danger of shattering is decreased and better results follow.

MR. LEWTON-BRAIN'S LECTURE.

Much interest was manifested in the remarks by Mr. Lewton-Brain on the subject of Rind disease. He showed a thorough knowledge of his subject and was applauded at the close. He described the anatomy of the cane showing the minute cells by chart and explained the life of the disease. He said there were three important diseases which the planters of Hawaii would have to overcome in order to secure the crop that their fields are capable of producing: Root disease, pineapple disease, in cuttings, and Rind disease, in the stem.

As these are prevalent in Australasia he was of the opinion that they are immigrants from that section. Reports from Antigua showed that 25 per cent of the crop of that island was destroyed by this disease. By a chart he showed from the first symptoms the various stages of the disease it first being noticed by the leaves dying back until about half of them are gone. Discolorations appear and when the leaf is split over the red discolorations will be found. Postules appear on the stalk and finally the cane dies. These spores will reproduce themselves on the dead cane and the fungus transmits itself to other cane but will not enter healthy cane, unless it has been slashed, on account of the thick cuticularized wall which will even resist water. The speaker remarked that he would like to touch upon other disease but scarcity of time prevented. The meeting was over at five o'clock.

ASSAULT ON HIGH SEAS.

Joseph Espindola, a sailor of the bark Coronado, will appear for examination before Commissioner Geo. A. Davis at 9 o'clock this morning, on the charge of assaulting the second mate, Nils B. Nillesen, on the high seas on Nov. 8. His plea will be one of great provocation, in the form of abuse and foul language. It is said he struck the officer with a belaying pin.

DEATH OF HENRY ZERBE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Henry Zerbe, one of the older foreign residents of these islands, died at his home in Kalihi at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. An active business man, in public as well as private employ, for the lifetime of a generation, his health failed him about three years ago and his vitality gradually diminished to the end.

Born in Leipzig, Germany, 53 years ago June 4 last, Mr. Zerbe came out to the Hawaiian Islands about 32 years ago. Twenty-three years ago he married Miss Mary Ricard of Lahaina, a Hawaiian bride, and twelve children were born of the union, of whom nine, two sons and seven daughters, with the wife and mother survive. One of the sons is employed by the Metropolitan Meat Co. and the other by the Island Meat Co. Mr. Zerbe also leaves two sisters living in Leipzig.

Mr. Zerbe, after coming to these islands, was employed in the store of Mr. Wells at Kohala. Next he went into Governor A. S. Cleghorn's store at Lahaina, and from there to the same owner's store in Honolulu, which the late T. H. Davies afterward acquired. Then he went to Paauilo, Hawaii, as manager of Governor Cleghorn's store there, remaining in that position when Mr. Renton took over the business. Mr. Zerbe was postmaster at Paauilo. After that he was second engineer of the Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina for some time. Returning to Honolulu he was successively employed as a clerk by H. W. Schmidt & Son, as custom house appraiser, as book-keeper for Hollister & Co. and finally, as book-keeper for W. W. Wright & Sons.

Some years ago Mr. Zerbe was in the public eye for a while on account of a salary claim he had against the custom house, which he fought in the Legislature and the courts until he won out. He always bore his share of the brunt of good citizenship, taking a hand in politics and being a familiar figure in the jury box. Typically quiet in demeanor he enjoyed the reputation of an honest and industrious man, and in his death the community loses a worthy citizen.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams, the burial to be in Kawaiahae cemetery.

IRON WORKS LUNCHEON TO SUGAR PLANTERS

The luncheon given at noon yesterday at the Young hotel by the Honolulu Iron Works, Ltd., to the planters, plantation managers, representatives of the sugar agencies, and many of the representative men of the community, was a most enjoyable break in the steady grind of the two business seasons. About ninety gentlemen were present, including Governor Carter and several officials of the Territory.

Mr. F. A. Schaefer, the newly-elected vice president of the Planters' Association proposed a toast to the prosperity of the Honolulu Iron Works as well as to the manager and its officials.

Mr. F. M. Swany, president of the Iron Works, responded and thanked those present for their attendance, and also for the many courtesies that have been extended by them to the Iron Works company, from time to time. He especially thanked the managers of the various plantations for their hospitality and courtesies extended by them to the officials and representatives of the Iron Works at such times as they had to travel through the islands. Mr. Swany concluded by proposing the health of the sugar industry and the managers of the different plantations throughout the islands.

The necessity for an early attendance of the planters at the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association experiment station brought the luncheon to an early close.

DR. NELSON AFTER LONG DUE LICENSE

Dr. Nelson, surgeon of the Oceanic steamer Alameda, is looking up a Territorial license to practice which he ought to have received three years ago. He was orally notified that the board of medical examiners had passed him and that was the last he heard of the matter. The regular process in such cases is for the medical examiners to make their report in writing to the Board of Health and if favorable the latter body votes a recommendation of the applicant to the Territorial Treasurer for his license.

At the time Dr. Nelson applied for a license the board of medical examiners consisted of Drs. W. E. Taylor, George Andrews and J. T. Wayson. The first two have since died. Dr. Wayson, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, gave it as his recollection that Dr. Nelson passed the board. A search of the register failed to show that he was licensed. As a fee of \$10 has to be paid to the Treasurer before a doctor is examined, it will be a little hard on Dr. Nelson if he has to pay it a second time before getting his license.

SHERIFF BROWN'S EXPENSES.

A. M. Brown, the unsuccessful candidate for County Sheriff, has filed the following statement of his campaign expenses:

Filing nomination papers.....	\$ 25 00
Printing and advertising.....	140 00
Photograph and buttons.....	80 00
Traveling expenses.....	87 00
Total.....	\$342 00

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$.50 Per Month, Foreign .75 Per Year 5.00 Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TO GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS

Beginning with January 1, 1907, the subscription price to the Semi-Weekly Gazette will be \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance.

CHAS. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 23.

THE GAME OF THE GAMBLERS.

We invite the serious interest of reform bodies and the grand jury to the situation which is made by the successive arrests of the Advertiser reporters who uncovered the big nest of Chinese gamblers at Achi lane and Beretania street.

First Mr. Taylor of the Advertiser's staff was arrested for "impersonating an officer," the police department having forgotten and now admitting that he was made a special officer and given a badge. He was also arrested for assault with a loaded revolver, but is able to prove by a competent witness that he had no revolver at the time, and that, if he had displayed one, his authority as a special officer gave him the right to do so. This makes a clear case for Taylor; but not to be frustrated in their efforts to get at him, the gambling hui caused him and his associate, Mr. Matheson, to be arrested yesterday for being on the grounds of the Chinese gamblers at night without permission.

It is plain that the gambling hui is at work, in more or less collusion with the police, to make the Advertiser's crusade so costly that the paper will not feel like going on with it. The hui remembers that, after the successful raids and convictions last year, the Advertiser served notice that it would no longer prosecute the task without the co-operation of the societies organized to suppress vice and crime. As these societies did not quite rise to the occasion then, the work stopped, just as the gamblers want it to stop again. That is why they are piling arrest on arrest by means of charges, which, however, frivolous or obviously false, have to be defended in court.

The attitude of the grand jury in this matter, remains an enigma. It is within the power of the jury to inspect the Ah Kwai place and to take evidence about its character; then to indict the landlords or owners for leasing the premises for unlawful use. It has the same power to act in the cases of the other gambling places here, including Charley Moore's, which are running "full blast." It could summon those who charged in print that Officer Espinda had given notice in the tenderloin after election that the gamblers might open up again and, following that line of inquiry, go wherever it might lead.

There is a great chance now, if the grand jury and the reform societies will join hands with the Advertiser, to catch some big game. The indications are that, after election, all hands threw caution to the winds and started in to make as much money or graft as possible before January 1st. It is therefore their "open season" and a good time for gunners to get busy.

PROBLEMS OF HAWAII.

In studying the tourist question one is apt to think that the people who are flocking into California are health or pleasure seekers. Many of them are, but the majority are home-seekers touring for investment. They come to the Coast at excursion rates, not to put in a winter golfing or automobiling, not to merely enjoy climate and scenery and then go away, but to attach themselves as permanent residents of a State, the climate, scenery and above all the commercial prospects of which allure them.

The Mecca of these visitors is a Home. It is a Mecca as easy to set up in Hawaii as in California.

Over and over again this paper has urged the Hawaiian government in view of the enormous increase of non-American residents here to set aside some large tracts for colonization by Americans from the mainland, of the class that has made so much of Hawaii. They could easily be had. An agent who would follow Bonine's living pictures from town to town along the coast, could get up colonies faster than Hawaii could handle them. So could an agent stationed at San Francisco or Los Angeles. The westward spirit of the American is not thrown back on itself by the surf of the Pacific coast; and if Hawaii's opportunities were made known as they should be in the West the settlement of a thousand white families in Hawaii, each with capital enough to carry it along while its pineapples, sisal, tobacco or rubber were maturing, would be no trouble at all. The history of the Wahaiwa colony would be a very persuasive thing to put before the average home-seeker in the West.

It is strange that all the recent talk about "Americanizing" Hawaii should have had for its sole object the homesteading of people who never saw America, do not know its prevailing language and who have absorbed none of its spirit. Immigrants from the Azores, excellent in their way, are talked of as a means of "Americanizing" this part of the United States. Italians and Filipinos are expected to help them, the Russian Molokans having fallen down in the work. But not a word is heard about getting real Americans to come here and establish themselves on the soil—they and their institutions. Has it escaped notice that, if the foreigners we are all talking about are ever assimilated into the American brotherhood there must be enough Americans here to do the work? Foreigners are made Americans back East by coming into a society so thoroughly infused by the American spirit, and so generally native to the soil, that they are recreated in language, customs and ideas before they know it and are safe to entrust with the franchise. But go to a city like New York where the aliens live by themselves, and after a lifetime they are aliens yet. The Russian Jew who enters the New York ghetto as a youth, reaches old age and dies, still a Russian Jew. We have Latins in Hawaii, plenty of them, long on these shores, who are Latins yet. Their children, born here, speak with a foreign accent. So long as Hawaii's Americanism is represented by less than one-twentieth of the population, mainly living in two towns, this Territory will continue, in large degree, to be foreign. If we are going to Americanize it we must have a much stronger native American population. And the way to get it is to go after it.

THE GRAND JURY AT WORK.

It is said by Chinese that the intent of the grand jury to investigate the Akwai gambling joint was "tipped off" day-before-yesterday, which accounts for the hasty but not quite adequate efforts of the gamblers to conceal the character of the place. When the grand jury examined Akwai's premises it found signs of a plan to make the den look like a mere lodge room for a Chinese tong; but it had proved impossible, in the short time given the lessee, to conceal those devices of carpentry which are peculiar to Chinese gaming joints. It happened that the Advertiser had secured, in the course of its own search, a map of the premises, the accuracy of which the grand jury not only verified, but by means of which it was enabled to discover secret doors, traps and peepholes which Akwai had covered up. To the grand jury, it was a revelation of the intricate skill with which Chinese gamblers are wont to protect themselves from intrusion.

It is a thing to regret that the grand jury did not make its visit to Akwai twenty-four hours sooner, though it got there soon enough to see the sort of a place it was. But all day Tuesday, hammering had gone on in the upper story and portable things—some of which the jury found in the yard behind the joint yesterday—were being moved out. Every effort was made to give a most innocent air to the rooms where, a few nights previously, a reporter of the Advertiser, unarmed and unattended, dropped as if from the clouds among a throng of gambling Chinamen.

But the Akwai place is not the only gambling joint which needs visits of the jury and the further attentions of the law. An energetic policy of

raiding for which, no doubt, the jury could compel the assistance of the police, would start all the gamblers moving. There will be plenty of business for drays if the jury continues the work it has so well begun; and the hope of the gamblers and those who protect them of feathering their nests before January 1st, will be sadly blighted. Reluctant as the police may be to give the grand jury information as to where gambling places are located, such data may easily be had; and now, as ever, the services of the Advertiser, in these matters, are at the disposal of the law.

THE UNPROTECTED BALLOTS.

Whether the machine politicians have tampered with the County ballots, this paper is not yet able to say. They or some of them have had the chance to do so and that a few of these people are not above such business, goes with the declaration. Against the personal character of Mr. Buffandeau, who has had means of access to the ballots, the Advertiser places no charge; it simply points out the extraordinary fact that, though a party technically at interest, namely one of the minor Republican managers in the canvass where the contested ballots were cast, Mr. Buffandeau shared the opportunities of their legal custody. Whether or not he or others misused these opportunities will be known in the revelations of the count.

There is not an atom of doubt in the popular mind that Curtis Iaukea was fairly elected Sheriff. His canvass was so strong that the machine, in its effort to beat him, left no dirty trick unplayed. It mustered all but twenty-five of its votes, the twenty-five being those which, as a Brown worker confessed, would have been cast save for the presence of the grand jury. This block of votes included the colonized hoboos who registered in Kakaako, but did not appear at the polls, the fear of the law looming large before them. On the Democratic side the campaign was clean. Everybody knew that; there was no charge to the contrary. To insure an honest count, the Governor, to the expressed disgust of the chairman of the Republican County Committee, filled the inspectorships of election with citizens of the best class. The result of their count, upon which the Republican and Democratic inspectors agreed, was the election of Iaukea over Brown by a majority of 161 in this city and of 14 in the county.

Fraud in the count is now charged. Nobody believes it, least of all the desperate ringsters themselves. But the machine must make good somehow or lose the enormous graft believed to come from Chinese gamblers and what is more, it may also suffer from the revelations which the victims of this machine are prepared, if they are ever free of it, to lay bare. Who knows but that the spectacle of an open penitentiary door and the turnkey stalking behind has arisen more than once before some of the losers at the ballot-box. No wonder such men are desperate. No wonder they are foaming at the mouth at the mere idea of losing their grip upon the police power.

And no wonder that alarm spreads when it is learned that one of the machine's own men has been in a position since the day after election where, if he was willing to take the risk, HE COULD DAMAGE ENOUGH IAUKEA BALLOTS TO MAKE IT APPEAR THAT BROWN HAD WON.

BULLETIN, BALLOTS AND BUNCOMBE.

Either a charge or a defence in the Bulletin is weak, per se; but we do not recall a better example of the fact than is shown in the efforts of our feeble contemporary to prove that the "ballot scare" as it calls it, is a "fake."

To the pivotal charge that access to the safe where the ballots are kept has been enjoyed by Mr. Buffandeau, the Assistant Secretary of the Republican County Committee, the Bulletin files a grudging admission; but it claims that, while he has a key to the safe and a knowledge of its combination, he has no key to the office. BUT THE CHINESE JANITOR HAS SUCH A KEY! Is the latter under bonds not to lend it to anyone?

The Bulletin also "thinks" it conclusive that the ballot receptacles are sealed, but it happens that they are sealed with wax which is easy to remove and replace. It also says that the ballots are enclosed in envelopes which are sealed by flaps bearing the signatures of the inspectors. Inquiry on this point develops quite a different situation:

Said an inspector yesterday: "We got through exhausted after an all-day and nearly all-night job and I am not sure that we paid due attention to sealing things."

Said another: "I signed the envelope but I don't know whether I did it across the flap or not."

To borrow a key to a room, open a safe of known combination, and examine ballots which are defended by nothing better than sealing wax would, in the opinion of the Bulletin, require a burglar and forger of superhuman skill." That sort of skill is what George III, after his idiocy set in, thought was needed to get the apple into the dumping.

If ballots are held inviolate by the County Clerk's office, how did it happen that the Republican machine procured, just before election, an official ballot to copy, both in color of paper and arrangement of names, for use as a sample ballot?

That ballot must have been procured of its legal custodians. How was it obtained? Who took it from the sealed packets? There is no doubt about the success of the scheme to get this ballot. It was boasted of by the machine leaders and commented upon as follows by the Star on the day of election:

"The appearance of these samples in the hands of the Republican workers was the occasion of a subdued sort of satisfaction on the part of the Republican leaders, for they realized that they had stolen a march on the Democrats. The exact method that was taken to secure the copy of the official ballot in advance of the issuance is unknown. But it was accomplished THROUGH SOME AGENCY THAT IS AT PRESENT KNOWN TO ONLY A VERY FEW."

"In addition to the sample ballots the Republicans issued a little card giving the names of the various candidates. Across the card ran streaks of color which corresponded with the colors of the official ballots.

"Unless the Democrats find some way of instructing their men and giving them something to guide them, the good guess at the official color scheme that the Republicans have made will give them marked advantage in handling their men."

RACE LINES IN LICENSES.

The liquor men ought not to commit themselves to a license bill which the courts may declare unconstitutional. What license law we get from the coming Legislature should be strong enough to stand the tests of attack. From a business point of view and, we don't doubt, from a moral point of view, it would be desirable to exclude Asiatics from the liquor business here; but these people have their treaty rights and the Federal constitution includes treaties among the supreme laws of the land. Is it supposable that the supreme laws of the land could be overruled by a police regulation? In the San Francisco school cases the United States Department of Justice has begun proceedings, not only against a municipal regulation but against a State law, and the school board has been summoned to show cause why Japanese children should be deprived of the common means of education. We are strongly impressed with the idea, that if our Legislature, in the terms of the new liquor act, should attempt to confine licenses to American citizens, the Federal power would act for aggrieved foreign residents as it is doing at San Francisco, with the result that, perhaps after the Legislature had adjourned, our new law would be thrown out and the old one return to plague us.

Much relief from Asiatic competition might be had, however, by establishing a small saloon district which would include but little of the Asiatic quarter, the white dealers getting all the good stands in it. We had a district of that kind some years ago, along with the high-license system, and the scheme worked very well.

High license and a small saloon district in place of local option, would seem to be a fair adjustment of the matter. Asiatics could not be kept from the district because of their race, and indeed some few of them might safely be admitted, but the bulk of them would probably fail to get satisfactory quarters. For this deprivation they could have no legal grounds of redress.

From Mr. Walker's letter it would appear that Our Jack had been doing some stiff gubernatorial work at Washington. He seems to have got very close to the President, somewhat to the disadvantage of Judge Cooper's prospects. Indeed, it is said that he has had executive solicitation to return here, drop his plans to represent a great bonding company in reporting on insular applications for funds and, presumably, to await the passing of the crown. As Judge Cooper's partisans are expected to get busy, the outlook for fair and clearing weather in local politics can hardly be considered good.

Spain came out of the war over Cuba with very few ships, hardly enough to form a Mediterranean squadron, but she is programming some fine vessels and in a few years will be a naval power capable of lending strength to an alliance. Spain has prospered since she got rid of her colonies and turned her energies to internal development and can build her new navy without a foreign loan. Eight battleships of the first-class are to be constructed, together with armored and protected cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats.

THE NEXT BIG RACE

"I saw the Hawaii Cup, won by Commodore Sinclair, when I was in San Francisco," said H. P. Wood, of the Promotion Committee, "and it is indeed a beautiful piece of work. Shrieve & Co. have done themselves great credit in this piece of work and it is certain that they have made no profit out of the \$500 we paid them. The cup is not finished yet, the engraving being yet to do."

"Commodore Sinclair, who has paid several visits to the manufacturer's to watch the progress made on his trophy, is very proud of it. The manufacturers are also proud of their work and were very anxious to keep it just as it was after being taken out of their vault after the great fire. They wanted to retain it as a souvenir and as an advertisement, making a proposition to Mr. Sinclair to turn a duplicate out for him. But the Commodore also regards the cup as historic and would not consent to let Shrieve & Co. keep the original."

"The Commodore is active in working up the second cup race to Hawaii, which is planned to come off in 1908 from Los Angeles to Honolulu. I say Los Angeles advisedly, for within a very short time that city will be an ocean port. The citizens have just annexed a strip of land half a mile wide and twenty miles long connecting the city with San Pedro and Wilmington, which they propose to also annex, giving them a harbor. This makes Los Angeles a city forty miles long, something of a record."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Ah Kwal, lessee of the Achi lane gambling house, has been let out of his job in the tax office.

Police officers say they are being required to subscribe to a fund to pay the expenses of the recount.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Baldwin will accompany J. P. Cooke to New Zealand in the next Australia-bound Oceanic steamship.

The Hawaiian Board is said to have anticipated that the Hilo church would give Rev. Stephen Desha a year's leave of absence rather than accept his proffered resignation.

Owing to the County of Hawaii being short of funds, no grand or trial jurors have been summoned, as provided by law, to attend on the opening of the Circuit Court term by Judge Matthewsman.

A wireless message from Hilo yesterday announced the death of Mrs. Kahalo Hapal, wife of Malakoa Hapal. The deceased was an aunt of Registrar Henry Hapal of the Territorial Treasurer's office.

Albert F. Judd, who went to the Philippines to ascertain the quality of labor there, with the idea of transplanting some of it to Hawaii, is expected home in the Doric, accompanied by about twenty or twenty-five Filipinos as a sample.

A. G. M. Robertson departed for the mainland yesterday morning on the Siberia. It is believed he will remain away five or six months. His departure was a surprise to his close friends, who had not known of his intended trip. It probably surprised him also. Before leaving Robertson sent in his resignation as chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee. The resignation was addressed to Vice-chairman Lane.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) The "Judge" referred to as making out the warrant for the arrest of the two Advertiser reporters Tuesday was Judge Gear, not Judge Whitney.

Delegate Kuhilo will leave in the Alameda on December 5 for Washington to attend Congress, which convenes on Monday the 3rd of that month.

J. R. Galt received a cablegram yesterday, in answer to one of inquiry from him, stating that forty-two members of the band were aboard the Korea.

It is reported that graft has been discovered in the road work of South Hilo. The County Auditor has declined to approve the warrants to pay four laborers, on notification by the County Treasurer that the men had received the warrants for work on private property.

Vice Chairman John C. Lane called a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, but failed to secure a quorum, his purpose being to have a resolution passed in appreciation of the services of Chairman A. G. M. Robertson and to request him to withdraw his resignation of the office, which he tendered before leaving in the Siberia for the Coast.

The grand jury held an all day session yesterday, among the witnesses seen to pass into their room being Sheriff Brown, Assistant Sheriff Vida, Judge Whitney and others supposed to know something of the ins and outs of the work of the police department. This, in connection with the visit of the jurymen to the gambling joints of Chinatown, leads to the belief that there is something out of the ordinary line being investigated. Matthews, the old man who keeps the Star lodging house, was in attendance in some capacity.

FROM THE ANTILLES. CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY BENEFITS A CITY COUNCILMAN AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Mr. W. O'Reilly Fogarty, who is a member of the City Council at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I should have been more quickly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in relieving me there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. WILKINSON & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 414 Fort St. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1906.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for MERCHANTS, SUGAR, MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS, and SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

* \$2,175 paid, \$ 85 per cent. paid. SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.) 5 Waiuku, 69.75; 100 McBryde, 5.75; 100 Okala, 8.25. SALES BETWEEN BOARDS 30 Olan, 2.50; 15 Haw. Ag. Co., 130; 50 Pioneer, 135.

Pompadour Toilet Water

THE LATEST AND THE BEST. JUST TRY IT! \$1.00

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879.

MATTERS BEFORE THE LAND COURT

Judge Weaver has rendered a decision on the petition of Hawaiian Trust Co. for a registered title to the property at King and Fort streets, saying: "I find the petitioner has a good title in fee simple as alleged in the petition, with the right to occupy a portion of the premises on the southwest side with a party wall jointly with the adjoining owners, as set forth in the petition. "It is admitted, and I find that from 1891 there has existed a public sidewalk over the triangular piece of land described in the answer of the Territory, as amended, and the same is still used as such. "Such triangle has a frontage of 5.8 feet on the corner of King street and the same on Fort street, and a base line of 8.2 feet. Overhanging this piece is a tower on the second story of the building, which has existed on this lot since December 1890. "I am of the opinion that the public has an easement only over this triangular piece of land. "Let the triangular piece of land be described in the decree as being subject to an easement for a public sidewalk. Judge Weaver has granted the petition of William R. Castle, trustee for Theodore F. Lansing, for a registered title to land, subject to an easement for a public right of way over the land described by metes and bounds in the amended answer of the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. J. T. Parkinson, representing business interests of Oregon, will remain here for some months. Mr. Parkinson's wife and daughter accompany him.

SPORTS

NEW RULES ALL RIGHT

The football fans are just beginning to get onto the fine points of the game as played under the new non-homicidal rules and may be said to have taken kindly to the innovation.

Of the changes witnessed in the game as played this year, it may be said that their only effect will be to popularize intercollegiate football.

Heretofore the bulgy-browed professors of sprains, bruises and compound fractures who have had charge of the rules of the game have contended that the only way to make the play interesting was to pile human beings into "rosebuds" as one would shove coal into a cellar and then pick them carefully apart and remove the dead.

The changes that have been made in the game tend to keep the players individualized, scattered around the field and called upon to do more than organize themselves into units of a compound press uniting to throw so many tons of human flesh upon the body of some exceptionally excellent player of the other side, whose death will add to the chances of the opposing team.

The new rules had everybody guessing, of course. Even the young men entrusted with the task of interpreting the rules upon the field have found themselves at fault several times, and there have been many occasions when it was necessary to consult the little book in which are set down the many changes. All has gone well, however. There have been few injuries and these so slight as to call for nothing more of surgical aid than is contained in a book of court plaster.

Of course these freaks and misfits of life known as hursties will feel called upon to compare the game with like contests under the management of the tiddlywinks club.

These jest-mongers will work overtime devising smiles and metaphors by which the game can be jokingly described as innocuous and perfectly safe. As a matter of fact no such exertion is required. The new game is simply free of brutality; it has lost nothing of interest.

JAP LOWERS POLE RECORD

A student named Jullif broke the world's record for pole-vaulting in Tokyo, clearing the bar at 12 feet 9 inches.

"Honolulu" Dick Sullivan is trying to get a chance to figure in preliminary bouts in San Francisco.

Sewell, one of the star jockeys on the American turf, is dead from injuries received in a race in New York.

New Zealand has developed another rowing champion in William Webb.

Harry Hillman has created a new world's record for the 300-yards hurdle event, time 36.2-3 seconds.

In a football game at Fort Shaw, James Curtis, a full back, was killed in a scrimmage.

Captain Joe Curtis, of the Michigan football team, broke his leg at practice.

The profits of the Stanford-California Rugby match were close to \$25,000.

Charles Feeny, the 330-pound baseball player, is dead.

The trotter Nutboy has been put to pacing.

The Ascot Park track is doomed by annexation of territory.

Rosen won his last start of the season on a muddy track.

Jack Johnson has received an offer to fight in Australia.

Wagner leads the National League batting averages with an average of .339.

Mr. McClanahan's successful opponent, Delegate Kuhlo, has not yet filed his statement. Charlie Notley, who also ran, spent \$9.50 as previously reported. Mr. McClanahan has been elected in candor of statement only by W. O. Smith, elected as Senator on Oahu. Both gentlemen show clean as well as liberal expenditures.

George Memalo knocked out Charlie Neary in the second round. He challenges Britt, Herman or Nelson to a finish fight.

Fred Taral has completed his twenty-fifth year of continuous riding, during which time he has had a leg over 3,900 winners. He is 38 years old.

The thoroughbred Flourish dropped dead at Emeryville after a work-out.

The New York Yacht Club will receive challenges for a race for the America's Cup in 1908.

Jockeys Hildebrand and Redfern will ride at Oakland.

Bookmaking at Bennings race track has been declared illegal.

OWNERSHIP OF ROADS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge P. L. Weaver rendered a decision yesterday in the Court of Land Registration on the petition of Augustus G. Lansing. Some of the boundaries given are corrected and the decision sustains the claim of L. L. McCandless to possession of a lease of part of the property. It does not sustain the Territory of Hawaii in its contention for ownership of land occupied by highways. Following are some of the findings in the decision:

The petitioner is owner in fee simple of a tract of land called the Ill of Onouli, in the ahupuaa of Waiakoa, District of Koolau-poko, Island of Oahu, subject to a lease made by Patrick Gleason, a former owner, to L. L. McCandless of Honolulu, dated Feb. 23, 1901, which covers the Ill of Onouli and also 2.90 acres of land in a royal patent to Papahu situated in Waikane. There is a reservation to the lessor of five acres of kula land in the lease mentioned. The lease is for a term of 15 years from Jan. 5, 1904, at an annual rental of \$400.

The court does not think that the contention of the government—that the fee simple passes upon five years' ownership by the public without acts of ownership performed by the owner—is sustained by the authorities or by reason applied to this case. "Even if constitutional," the court says, "when construed as contended for, I do not think that the Legislature intended the Act to apply to cases of abandonment, so that the fee simple should pass. The Legislature intended to specify what title should be taken by the Territory by deed or upon condemnation proceedings, and to set the title for which compensation should be paid."

Again: "This taking over roads does not interfere with the taking over of a public easement unreserved when the same has been abandoned to the public, as in this case. If a greater title than the easement be required the statute provides means by which to acquire the fee simple and gives authority to take the fee simple if the authorities desire to exercise their authority."

As occasion for going into the road question at great length, as it does, the court says the case is a typical one of many that have come before it, and the title to about all the public highways in the Territory and most lands are affected by the contention of the Territory.

A decree is promulgated in accordance with the decision when the petitioner amends her map and description in accordance with the boundaries indicated in the decision, with approval by the court surveyor and submission to the court for its approval.

Costs are awarded equally against the petitioner and the contestant, McCandless.

Castle & Withington appeared for the petitioner, A. G. M. Robertson for McCandless and F. W. Milverton for the Territory. The land in question has an area of about sixty-five acres.

Judge Weaver yesterday rendered an ex parte decision, answering inquiries of Registrar Merriam relative to two certain deeds, which were drawn in such a manner as to occasion some doubt in his mind regarding his right to accept them for registration. The deeds are found all right. "Full name or names if more than one," the decision says, "refers to the unusual condition here that certain persons like the Chinese have more than one name, each one consisting of more than one member."

WH HIS DEFEAT COST M'CLANAHAN

E. B. McClanahan, Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, has made the following statement of his campaign expenses:

Table listing campaign expenses: Nomination fee deposited, \$25.00; Subscription and support of newspaper, The Leader, \$25.00; Personal expenses incurred during tour of Island of Kauai, including hack hire, steamer fare, services of interpreter and board and lodging, \$219.60; Wireless to Palmer Woods, \$2.50; Personal expenses during tour of Hawaii, Maui and Molokai including hack hire, steamer fare, services of interpreter and board and lodging, \$411.40; Use of gasoline launch from Kailua, \$20.00; Wireless from T. J. Ryan and publication of affidavits, etc., \$20.45; Campaign buttons, printing of circulars, envelopes and postage, \$100.00; Interpreter's service on Oahu, \$20.00; Sundry items of board and lodging during tour of Oahu, \$6.99; Total, \$875.30.

Mr. McClanahan's successful opponent, Delegate Kuhlo, has not yet filed his statement. Charlie Notley, who also ran, spent \$9.50 as previously reported. Mr. McClanahan has been elected in candor of statement only by W. O. Smith, elected as Senator on Oahu. Both gentlemen show clean as well as liberal expenditures.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

Mothers need have no hesitancy in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their little ones, as it contains absolutely nothing injurious. This remedy is not only perfectly safe to give small children, but is a medicine of great worth and merit. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The barkentine George C. Perkins is out forty-one days from Hilo for Gray's Harbor. The long trip has given rise to the fear that the vessel has met with some mishap at sea.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—Controller Colgan is dead.

PARIS, France, November 20.—The church inventories have been completed without any further resistance from the people.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Commissioner of Corporations has been ordered to investigate the Fire Insurance companies of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—Commissioner Sargent will leave here for Honolulu in the S. S. Korea to investigate immigration matters in the Hawaiian Islands.

KANSAS CITY, November 20.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Convention opened here today. Every State in the Union, as well as several South American Republics, are represented.

KANSAS CITY, November 21.—Secretary Root addressed the Trans-Mississippi Congress last evening in favor of the upbuilding of trade with South America by means of ship subsidies.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The American Sugar Refining company, convicting of accepting rebates from the New York Central R. R. Co., has been fined \$108,000.

MADRID, November 21.—A squadron and 1000 marines have been sent to Tangier.

MINNEAPOLIS, November 21.—The American Federation of Labor has endorsed Gompers and will continue in politics.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., November 21.—The estate left by General Shafter is valued at \$15,000.

OTTAWA, November 21.—Four Canadian sealers have been arrested at Montevideo.

TOULON, France, November 21.—The drydocks at this place burned today. The loss amounts to millions of dollars.

MOBILE, November 21.—A collision occurred today on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. There were twenty-five persons injured.

ROCHESTER, November 21.—The collapse of a building today at the Kodak works caused the death of three people and injured a dozen.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Signor Caruso, the famous tenor singer, was arraigned in the Police Court today, charged with insulting woman in Central Park. He denies his guilt.

MINNEAPOLIS, November 21.—The American Federation of Labor has demanded the recognition of the citizenship of Porto Ricans and it has been decided to cable President Roosevelt to investigate the labor situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—The arraignment of Abe Ruef and Mayor Schmitt, indicted for extortion from keepers of questionable restaurants, has been set for December 3.

Duffy has been placed under arrest.

PONCE, Porto Rico, November 22.—President Roosevelt arrived here yesterday and had a great ovation on his way to San Juan, the capital, whither his party traveled in automobiles. In an address the President promised to assist the Porto Ricans in obtaining citizenship.

CHERBOURG, November 22.—The steamers Wilhelm der Grosse and Orinoco were in collision here yesterday. Both were damaged and nine of their crews killed.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Railroads will decrease their expenditures \$100,000,000 in 1907.

PARIS, November 22.—Nine hundred inventories of church property were made today throughout France. There were some collisions with the clerical party in Italy.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Considerable damage has been done here by a storm.

OAKLAND, November 22.—McNulty has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

FRIENDS OF BUFFANDEAU.

(Continued from Page One.) combination or a key. My plan is to go to the safe myself when anything is wanted, Mr. Buffandeau, when he wishes access to the records comes to me and I get the papers for him. The rule is the same with Hanalei and Aea who occasionally require some part of the records in order to complete daily work. The duties of the office are beyond the power of one man to perform and assistance is obtained from these three gentlemen. I informed them in the beginning of my term that I must have loyalty from them at all times. When the election came along the work multiplied and the same rule as to loyalty obtained. On the night of the election and far into the next day we were receiving election returns duly tied in the bags furnished by the electoral registrar and as the number grew the space in the safe diminished until it became necessary to remove the least important of the records of the county. The bags containing the ballots were placed in that safe as soon as they were received and I have not the slightest faith in the suggestion that they have been in anyway disturbed. Each bag is sealed by the chairman of the Board of Inspectors and to get into one of them afterward would require cutting the bag or breaking the seal and it would be impossible to repair the damage without its being detected. Inside the cotton bag is the bunch of envelopes containing the spoiled and rejected ballots, the voted ballots only, and other documents connected with the election. Ballots that were not used are returned in the bag as is the voting list with the voters names and their numbers. These envelopes are supposedly closed with a private seal of the chairman of the inspectors in each precinct. How they are done I have no idea for the paper bags are closed from view. The seals on the cloth bag are ordinary, and are merely dabs of red wax. The cloth bags and their contents are placed on the shelves in the safe, you may see them if you wish, and every day when I come to the office I open the safe and count the bags. Not one has in any way been disturbed, nor has one been removed to my knowledge. I have not examined them to see if they have been tampered with because I cannot think they have been."

BUFFANDEAU AWAY.

Buffandeau, who worked hard during the election, has been given a vacation and left for Ewa last Saturday. For that reason he could not be seen yesterday. Harry Murray, however, spoke for him to a representative of this paper. "It seems hard," said Mr. Murray, "that Buff should be suggested as a person who would fumble a ballot or in any way jeopardize himself by illegally handling those that are now apparently in dispute. I do not believe he would do anything of the kind. He worked hard during the campaign and received no extra compensation for his services. I have always found him an agreeable, accommodat-

RED CROSS CAN USE RELIEF MONEY

A letter from Jas. F. Morgan's representative in San Francisco came to his address yesterday and, as it referred to the relief situation in San Francisco, was turned over to L. Tenney Peck, chairman of the executive committee of the Governor's Relief Fund. The communication was written on behalf of the Red Cross Committee and stated what kind of relief that organization was doing. As information had been received that there was a balance in the Hawaiian relief fund, it was intimated in effect that the Red Cross Committee could find good use for the money. There are various relief committees in San Francisco needing help, Mr. Peck said last night, and nothing could be said about a disposal of the local balance until the executive committee had a meeting.

SIEMSEN FALSIFIED APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

The Call says: Confronting John Siemsen, leader of the gaspige murderers, in his cell at the Bush-street station yesterday with Captain of Police Mooney, G. H. Hanna, relative by marriage of the retired planter, August Dreier, declared that the prisoner was guilty of gross misrepresentation in trying to pass himself off as the latter's son.

"This man is a liar," said Hanna. "I know all of Dreier's sons and am willing to swear that he has no right to make use of my name."

Siemsen, who had persisted throughout the day that he was telling the truth, lapsed into sullenness after Hanna had seen him and refused to discuss himself or his family further.

Hanna, who is a traveling man who lives at Sausalito, besides disproving Siemsen's story of his lineage, told John Carrie Dreier was and cleared up all the mystery associated with names that have been employed frequently by Siemsen in letters to women that have fallen into the hands of the police since his arrest.

SIEMSEN USED NAME.

"Carrie Dreier is my sister-in-law," said Hanna. "I don't know how Siemsen has so familiarized himself with the Dreier family history, but he has evidently been making use of it to further his intrigues."

"Carrie Dreier is one of two sisters who are the daughters of Mrs. Caroline Clark and a minister of the Episcopal church who is now dead. Mrs. Clark is still alive, however, and I can imagine her indignation as well as that of other persons related to the Dreier family at hearing of this self-confessed murderer making use of their names."

"Both of the Clark sisters were very attractive-looking girls. Carrie was married to Emil Dreier, oldest son of the Kauai planter, and the other sister is my wife. Henry Smith, uncle of the girls, is at present chief clerk of the Supreme Court in Honolulu."

"It does not seem right that respectable people should be drawn into a matter of this kind, but I believe that complete candor is the only way to effectually dismiss the stories this man is telling."

Hanna, who was formerly in the government service at Honolulu, speaks Hawaiian fluently. He is a personal friend of Chief Dinan, and it was the latter who induced him to call at the Bush-street station and dispose of the stories of Siemsen. He chatted with the prisoner for more than twenty minutes, but could get him to make but few admissions about himself.

PROBABLY HAS WHITE FATHER

"I don't recall ever having seen Siemsen before," said Hanna, "but he claims that he remembers having seen me in the islands. I should judge from his appearance that he had a white father."

"He bears absolutely no resemblance to any of the Dreier boys. There are three of these sons—Emil, Edo and August. The latter is only 18 years old and is still going to school. The Dreier family residence is on Beretania street—the same street on which Queen Liliuokalani has her home—and the planter is among the best-known men in the islands."

"This is not the first time that a kanaka crook has passed himself off as the son of eminent people. It's an old trick among them. The race is an imaginative one and when a kanaka goes wrong he doesn't let a name stand in his way to further his ends. I remember a somewhat similar case to this some time ago, when a kanaka, absolutely without fortune, passed himself off as a prince and succeeded in deceiving the daughter of a San Francisco butcher into marriage."

"The use of Carrie Dreier's name by Siemsen in his letters, however, is something for which I can see no excuse, and I'm glad of the opportunity to deny authoritatively, after seeing and talking with him, all the stories he has been passing off concerning his relations with the planter's house."

CABLEGRAM EXPLAINS.

Hanna's repudiation of Siemsen as a son of the planter was borne out in a cablegram to The Call last night from Honolulu. It reads as follows:

"August Dreier, the planter, denies that Siemsen, the kanaka self-confessed murderer of San Francisco, is his son. It is believed here that the real name of the criminal is John Siemsen. Siemsen's brother, Charles, is postmaster at Hilo and his sister is the wife of George Ross, former manager of the Hakalau plantation."

Siemsen and Dabner were formally charged with the murder of the Japanese banker, Murakata, yesterday by Captain of Detectives Duke. They will be arraigned in Judge Shortall's court this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when a special detail of police will be on hand to guard them.

E. E. Gillon, the hardware dealer who was among the men held up by Siemsen and Dabner, identified the former, yesterday at the Bush-street station as one of the pair who robbed him. The police said there was no ground for a story in currency yesterday that Siemsen tried to escape while having his broken finger dressed at the Central Emergency hospital.

OVERDUE VESSELS.

ABERDEEN (Wash.), November 13.—Fears are entertained here for the schooner Olyer J. Olsen, which was picked up by a tug off this port five days ago, but which broke the cable and has not since been reported. The barkentine George C. Perkins is long overdue from Hilo, H. I. She sailed two days after the schooner Geneva left there, and the Geneva has arrived here, loaded her cargo and departed a week ago. Something like thirty-five vessels are overdue at this port.

John D. Spreckels and others have filed their appeal, by writ of error, from the Hawaiian to the United States Supreme Court in the suit of C. A. Brown vs. John D. Spreckels and others. Kinney, McClanahan & Derby had the papers entered in the clerk's office yesterday afternoon. Final judgment for plaintiff had previously been filed, affirming the Circuit Court judgment awarding him lands on the Hilo waterfront, of area respectively 39,639 and 2300 square feet less highway reservation, together with costs of \$1333.

Wm. Barclay, Geo. W. Clark, John Coffee, Geo. W. Farr, James Haughton, A. G. Kannegessler, L. C. King, R. H. P. Lishman, A. E. Lloyd, W. R. Waters, E. O. White and Chas. F. Merrifield constitute the jury as completed for the trial of Bunkichi vs. Rapid Transit Co., damages, before Judge Robinson.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of defendant, was on the stand nearly all day. Mr. Peters for plaintiff examined him exhaustively on car time schedule, state of track and equipment, rules, etc., after which Mr. Cathcart for defendant cross-examined him briefly. The trial will probably take several days altogether.

COURT ITEMS.

Judge De Bolt under a stipulation of the attorneys, A. S. Humphreys and Wm. T. Rawlins, remanded the case of D. L. Akwai vs. Lee Sing, alias Yee Wo, to Honolulu District Court, with the direction that no execution issue on the judgment before December 15. Defendant had withdrawn his appeal from judgment for plaintiff for \$46.82 rendered about a year ago.

Judgment for \$10 and costs was given for J. H. Schnack against Frank Rodrigues by Judge De Bolt.

Wm. Henry, High Sheriff, has returned as unsatisfied for inability to find property, an execution for \$778.10 ordered by Judge Robinson in the suit of S. Ozaki vs. Toratsuchi Hayashi. An alias execution has been issued, the amount being swelled by Sheriff's fee to \$810.05.

Registrar Hapal has received for \$49.31 inheritance tax from the estate of Bernhard Bergersen.

THEY WANT BETTER LAW

The local saloon men propose to draw up a liquor law. This was decided upon at a meeting of liquor men held on Wednesday afternoon.

Senator-elect C. J. McCarthy, acted as chairman, D. H. Lewis was elected treasurer and Harry A. Juen secretary. On a motion, this organization will be permanent, for the time being at least.

The forty liquor men present gave their views on the present law. Many favored high license while others wanted it only with the proviso that licenses were restricted to citizens. Everyone was in favor of the issuance of licenses to citizens only.

It was also clearly shown that those present favored the issuance of licenses only with the consent of the Board of Supervisors who should also be vested with authority to revoke.

Much was said in favor of the limitation of the number of saloons in proportion to the number of inhabitants. It was decided to secure data on this matter from the mainland.

A. Wirtz, W. C. Peacock, D. H. Lewis, E. S. Cunha and H. A. Juen were appointed a committee to draft a liquor law. The committee will report at a future meeting and its effort will be submitted to an attorney to be put in proper shape.

The committee was given authority to confer with the Anti-Saloon League and the Civic Federation.

CORNWELL TO PROTEST

W. H. Cornwell, Jr., of Maui, a defeated candidate for Supervisor on the Home Rule ticket, declares that he will seek a recount and expresses himself as sure of victory.

He claims that an unfair method of counting the ballots was responsible for his defeat.

E. M. Watson will act as attorney for Cornwell, who arrived from Maui yesterday morning for the purpose of setting his case before the Supreme Court.

The defeated candidate does not claim fraud, but finds fault with the way in which the ballots were counted.

Cornwell states that in the Puunene precinct, which is a Republican stronghold, the entire county ticket was not thrown out if there was a mistake in it, but only the vote on the candidates where the mistake was made. In this manner S. E. Kalue received votes which he would not have got had the whole ticket been thrown out.

In the Waialuku and Wahee precincts the opposite system prevailed, says Cornwell. These precincts were strong for him and he figures that right there he lost from 30 to 35 votes against five or six lost by his opponent.

At Kihel, according to the applicant for a recount, two votes for him were thrown out on ballots which the inspectors declared were so marked that there was no identifying them. Cornwell insists that the inspectors were in the wrong.

Kalue was elected by a majority of five votes and Cornwell in sanguine that he will win his case whichever way the Supreme Court decides the question.

FAXON BISHOP CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF PLANTERS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

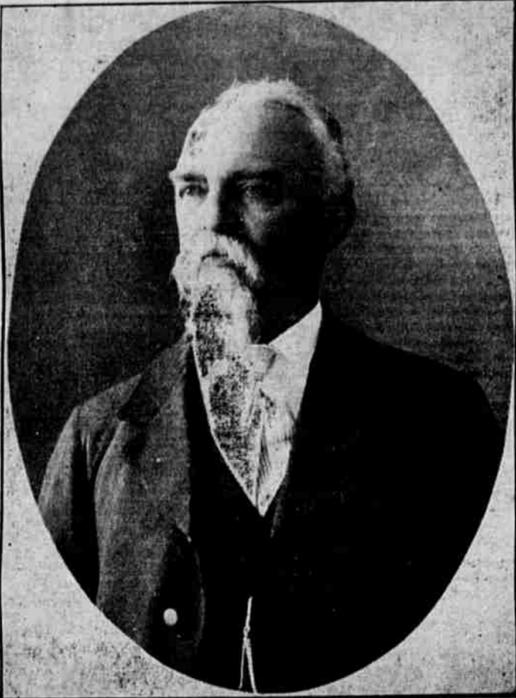
The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association met in its 16th annual session at their rooms in the Judd building yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order by the secretary, W. O. Smith, and the roll call showed the following members present:

E. K. Bull, C. M. Cooke, J. R. Hewitt, J. Fassoth, A. Focke, A. Gartenburg, W. W. Goodale, A. Garvey, W. W. Hall, J. Hind, K. S. Gjerdrum, W.

paid a high tribute. He stated that there had been no changes in the staff of the institution and that it was sufficient to say that they had labored faithfully.

Mr. Baldwin recommended the changing of the annual meeting from November to October for about the first of December the Maui planters begin to grind and that means that they cannot attend the meetings as much as they would like to.

The conclusion of Mr. Baldwin's let-



HON. F. A. SCHAEFER, THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

M. Giffard, George Chalmers, J. A. Low, J. T. Moir, George Gibbs, James Gibb, F. A. Schaefer, J. A. Scott, W. O. Smith, W. Stoddard, J. G. Spencer, W. Fuller, E. D. Tenney, W. G. Walker, J. S. N. Williams, J. Wodehouse and James Watt. The roll call will be corrected later as there are a number of the planters in the city who were not present.

H. P. Baldwin, the retiring president of the organization, sent a letter which in substance is as follows:

MR. BALDWIN RETIRES.

This past term of office was the second time that he had had the pleasure of being the executive officer of the association, before it was in 1898, a year when the output of sugar amounted to only 230,000 tons, about one-half of the output of the past year. The infancy of the sugar industry in these islands was past but still there was hard work ahead and the association must be prepared to cope with it.

Mr. Baldwin said that the limit could be seen at present as to the amount of area that could be planted in cane and the great question now before the planters for consideration is how to preserve the quality of the land so that it would produce the greatest amount of sugar. He stated that farming was becoming more and more of a science and the one who understood the science would get the best results. He stated that the past season had been most successful, producing the second largest crop in the islands, the output being 429,213 tons.

Mr. Baldwin called attention to the shortage of labor on Maui, Kauai and Hawaii and said that that kept back the output considerably. He told of the meeting in which the trustees had considered that question and how the Board of Immigration had striven to bring laborers here and of the success with its load of 1235 passengers which would soon be here. He stated that soon the Filipino laborers would come and that the Japanese were beginning to remain here in greater numbers so that the prospects were brighter for the coming year.

To the Experiment Station and the work accomplished there Mr. Baldwin was the signal for hearty applause on the part of the planters.

The secretary's report was read and adopted.

The following trustees were re-elected to serve for the coming year: F. A. Schaefer, H. P. Baldwin, F. M. Swaney, E. D. Tenney, W. Potenhauer, W. G. Irwin, W. O. Smith, E. F. Bishop and S. M. Damon.

W. M. Giffard then read the report of the committee on the Experiment Station. This ended the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after the calling the members of the Planters' Association together yesterday afternoon, President Tenney announced the election of the following officers for the coming year:

President, E. Faxon Bishop.
Vice President, F. A. Schaefer.
Secretary and Treasurer, W. O. Smith.
Auditor, Geo. H. Robertson.

Mr. Bishop being absent from the city the vice president was called to the chair. He first called for the report on cultivation which was to have been read by Manager Fairchild of Kailua but owing to his absence, David Forbes, manager of Pacific Sugar Mill, was asked to read his very interesting treatise on Fertilization.

At the close Mr. Eckart, chemist at

the Experiment Station, took exception to certain statements made by a member of the committee on fertilization which were incorporated in the report. The statement was made by Mr. Donald, and Mr. Eckart said he did not believe he had gone far enough into the matter. He said he did not favor the use of insoluble fertilizers to the extent recommended by Mr. Donald. The recommendations for the use of green manure were correct and he added that much should be used. Some soils showed only ten per cent organic matter in the soil and this is being constantly drawn upon and unless it was added it would be impossible to keep up the yield of cane. The committee report was accepted and filed.

ON MANUFACTURES.

J. N. S. Williams, of Puuene, read an interesting report on manufactures. It embodied the different elements in the manufacture of sugar and dwelt somewhat upon the use of 330 pound bags for the transportation. This aroused a lively discussion pro and con. He said that in Cuba and Porto Rico no other size was in use, that when he went to Cuba the plantation with which he was connected used the 125 pound bags until through an accident to a vessel the supply was exhausted and he was obliged to fall back on the larger containers and after that time on other size was used.

VIEWS OF OTHERS.

George Ewart said he had seen the large ones used in Mexico but the time and expense of handling was an offset to any advantage the size might have. In the Philippines there was nothing larger than a sixty pounds sugar container. The difficulty in handling the larger bag would be considerable.

Mr. Williams replied to this by saying he had never observed any difficulty in Cuba and the saving was considerable in the cost of bagging, sewing and transporting from mill to vehicle. Further than that he was in Philadelphia last year when the S. S. California was discharging at the Franklin Refinery at the same time as the sugar from Cuba was being discharged from a steamer from that island. There was no difference, the large bags were handled with as much ease as the smaller ones. The superintendent asked why it was that the Hawaii planters used the small containers and Mr. Williams described the landings on the Hamakua coast to him. No further explanation seemed necessary.

J. M. Ross, of Hakalau, said he had used 225 pound bags last year and he hoped he would never have to use them again.

Mr. Williams in answer to a question relative to the ports on the island of Cuba said they were about the same as many of the ports in these islands and closely resembled Kahului. The bags are piled in tiers, step like, and there was no trouble for the men to do the work.

J. F. C. Hagens of the Pacific Fertilizer Works, said nitrates had been formerly packed in the large size bags and the Japanese handled them with apparent ease, the complaint being from the people in other parts of the world.

MAKING INTO BAGS.

C. M. Cooke said he had received a letter relative to the manufacture of jute bags here. The project had failed in Ireland and he understood it had failed in California. He had been told the planters might import the jute and

manufacture it into bags but jute, too, may have gone up in price. Jared G. Smith had told him the jute could be raised here but gave no idea as to cost.

Mr. Potenhauer said the difference in the cost of labor between India and these islands was considerable and it would interfere with the manufacture of the bags.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Mr. Williams said he had investigated the matter of selling molasses to a distillery and estimated the returns to the planters at \$600,000 a year. The saving in the use of large bags for packing is given as \$24,000 for a season. In the matter of the adoption of twelve-roller mills by the plantations to supplant those with nine-rollers the saving would be between twenty-five and thirty-five per cent. Figures were furnished by Mr. Hedemann showing this in detail and were made a part of the report on manufactures.

COST OF FUEL.

W. O. Smith asked Mr. Williams to present a report on the manufacture of denatured alcohol. The latter replied that it would be a pleasure for him to do so but would ask that he be given until Thursday to prepare for it. Relative to the use of fuel oil on plantation railroads Mr. Williams, in answer to a question put by Mr. Smith, said the experiments at Puuene showed a saving of seventeen per cent in the

cost and use of oil over coal. The figures showed the expense to the engine door and included everything. Oil was used with satisfactory results in the operation of the steam plows.

James Scott, manager of Kihel plantation, said in his experience the saving in the use of oil was 34 per cent at his plantation.

This report was accepted and placed on file.

Manager Moir read a fine report on labor-saving devices in which John M. Horner made some pertinent remarks upon the action of the plantations in regard to the selection of labor. This report was also filed.

ECHANGING CALLS.

W. O. Smith spoke of the desirability of managers calling on each other and having an interchange of ideas. These meetings were productive of great good but he thought that in addition to the annual gatherings the managers should visit each other during the year. The Hawaii planters could exchange visits with those of Maui and Oahu and vice versa. New ideas might be obtained, not only as to field matters but as to the manufacturing departments.

Mr. Mead read an invitation to the members of the association to a luncheon at the Young at noon today and then Mr. Moir moved an adjournment to this morning at 9:30 which was carried.

TAYLOR AND MATHESON ARRESTED FOR TRESPASS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A. P. Taylor and R. O. Matheson, members of the Advertiser's reporter staff, were arrested yesterday afternoon on warrants charging them with being found at night without lawful excuse in the enclosed premises of Ah Fook. Each of the accused surrendered himself upon learning that the warrants had been issued and were released on their own recognitions to appear for trial this morning.

These arrests are a part of the comeback of the proprietors of the gambling establishment in Achi lane, which has been written up and exposed by the Advertiser, the two reporters arrested being the ones who visited that gambling joint on midnight of Saturday. The arrest of Mr. Taylor on this last charge brings the total number of charges against him, arising out of the visit, to three, one for an assault with a loaded revolver, one for wearing a police badge illegally with the intent to deceive and the trespass matter.

On the first two charges Mr. Taylor appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning, entering a plea of not guilty to each and asking for a speedy trial. The case was accordingly set for two o'clock yesterday afternoon and again adjourned at the request of the defendant's counsel, Frank Thompson, until this afternoon, when it will be tried provided the court is able to reach it. The trespass charge against him and Matheson will come up for a preliminary hearing this morning.

At the police court yesterday there were a host of Chinamen present to watch the proceedings, which have evidently attracted attention throughout the gambling element of Chinatown. To assist the prosecuting attorney against Taylor, the services of Judge Gear and Attorney E. W. Sutton had been retained and it is noteworthy that the warrant sworn to against him and Matheson in the last charge is made out in the handwriting of the judge.

BADGE WORN LEGALLY.

In connection with the first charge against Taylor, that of wearing a police badge with the intention of impersonating a police officer, it has been acknowledged by Sheriff Brown since his arrest that he had given Taylor the badge himself and that it was worn and used with the knowledge of the whole police department for the past eighteen months. This acknowledgment was made to Taylor in the presence of others and has also been made to the representatives of the afternoon papers. The Bulletin of yesterday contained the following reference to the matter, written with an earnest desire to minimize the truth:

"A. P. Taylor, according to the statement made this morning by Sheriff Brown, has no commission to entitle him to wear the badge of a special policeman. He has a badge and technically he has no right to wear it. But it appears, according to Mr. Brown, that Mr. Taylor does wear the badge with the knowledge and practically the consent of the police department.

"When Mr. Brown was High Sheriff he issued a commission as special policeman to one man on each of the three daily papers. When he became

County Sheriff, eighteen months ago, Brown called in all the badges and commissions, for the purpose of issuing new ones where it was advisable. Mr. Brown states that Taylor turned in his badge with the others, and, like the rest, either received it back or got another. It was understood that a commission would be issued to entitle Mr. Taylor to wear the badge. But the commission was never issued, probably through oversight. Mr. Brown had evidently forgotten this matter yesterday, though he was correct in stating that Mr. Taylor has no commission as a special policeman. Taylor evidently regards the possession of the badge as sufficient."

This, it would seem, would effectually prick the main bubble upon which the gamblers hope to punish the one who has given so much publicity to the biggest gambling game now being conducted in the city, conducted openly and brazenly in the face of everything that has been said against it and in the face of Territorial and county laws.

FIRE CHIEF BARRED OUT.

On Monday an attempt to enter the premises of Ah Kwal, the tenant proprietor of the Achi lane gambling den, was made by Building Inspector E. G. Keen, but unsuccessfully. Yesterday Fire Chief Thurston visited the place to make an inspection and was also denied admission. The official position of both these permits them free access to all buildings according to the law, but evidently the gambling fraternity of Achi lane is above the law, although it is a fact that partitions have been built throughout the building, entrances have been changed, staircases have been put in, secret panels and hidden doors lead into hidden rooms and the exits have been furnished with spring lock catches, bars that slip into place at the slightest touch and fastenings that require a knowledge of the combinations and wires to unfasten. It is also known that the sidewalk gratings have been chained and padlocked down, all in violation of the building ordinances and converting the building into a fire trap from which should a fire occur and the firemen enter the place, they might never escape alive.

HAMMERS AT WORK YESTERDAY.

Mr. Taylor, accompanied by his attorney, visited the joint yesterday, an inspection of the gambling rooms in the basement being made. During this visit the sound of busy hammers at work in the upper rooms could be heard, the supposition being that some of the hidden rooms were being transformed by the shifting of partitions in anticipation of a possible visit from the Grand Jury.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FIFTY YEARS A SAILOR

Fifty years at sea, thirty-eight of them spent in command of deep-sea ships, has not soured the milk of human kindness in Captain Raeburn, of the British steamship Willesten, now in port, for a more genial man and a more jovial seadog than this veteran of the deep has never visited Honolulu. This is his first visit, too, to these islands, although he has many times sailed his ships within sight of them.

Half a century at sea could scarcely pass without adventure and Captain Raeburn has certainly had his share on all the seven seas. But he is better known to fame as the projector and sailer of the longest steaming trip ever made when he took the S. S. Beckenham, loaded with cordite for the Japanese at the outbreak of the recent war, around the cape from London, down the west coast of Australia, west of New Guinea and north to Japan, 16,000 miles without a stop, steaming steadily with the war material that enabled the Japanese to push their operations with such signal success around Port Arthur.

This trip of the Beckenham stands as the record for continuous steaming and to accomplish it 3500 tons of coal were taken aboard in London and practically all consumed in the run. For this feat, in addition to the big bounty paid captain and crew by the owners, the Japanese government and people showed their appreciation of the arrival of the steamer with the precious explosives by treating the crew as guests of the nation and Captain Raeburn received the personal thanks of the Mikado for his work.

The owning company, the British Steamship Company, known also as the Watts-Watts company, reaped a big harvest during the hostilities in the Far East, despatching two blockade runners on an average every month with contraband of war from San Francisco, Vancouver and London. In their operations they favored neither belligerent, accepting cargoes with equal readiness for the Russians as well as the Japanese and in the whole course of their operations they escaped without the capture of a single one of their steamers.

RESCUED SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

The crews of three wrecked ships have been rescued by Captain Raeburn during the past twenty years, in recognition of which the American government and the Norwegian government have each presented him with testimonials and gifts, the records of which appear on his master's papers, stamped on by the British marine authorities. Two of these rescues were made with a vessel of the same name as the one at present under his command, the Willesten, the first of her name in the Watts-Watts line.

The first of these was the rescue of the crew of the American schooner Reuben S. Hunt, which had been hammered in a gale in the north Atlantic and which had been, when sighted by the Willesten, drifting a helpless hulk for three days, her decks awash and her crew lashed to the stumps of her masts. Among those aboard her was the wife of the captain and after the shipwrecked people had been taken aboard the steamer Captain Raeburn surrendered his suits of pajamas that the material might be converted into clothes for her, her own going down with the schooner and there being nothing else available in the way of cloth. For this rescue the American government presented Captain Raeburn with a handsome silver cup, standing twenty-four inches high and of a nautical design, suitably engraved.

With the same steamer, two years later in the Gulf of Mexico, the crew of the American schooner Charles R. Campbell were rescued, their vessel having been caught in the teeth of a hurricane and all but torn to pieces. The crew were destitute, starved and almost exhausted when found. A pair of binoculars and a sense of duty done were the rewards received by Captain Raeburn for this deed.

His third rescue was accomplished with the S. S. Beckenham, when that vessel was being used by the British government as a transport during the South African war. The Norwegian bark Varuna drifted across her course off the West Coast, a dismantled wreck. For rescuing her crew the Norwegian government expressed its thanks by presenting Captain Raeburn with another pair of binoculars and a testimonial.

BRINGS RECORD COAL CARGO.

The Willesten brings the biggest cargo of coal ever brought to Honolulu, the bulk of which will be discharged at the channel wharf for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Including her bunker coal, the Willesten left Newcastle with 5500 tons aboard. Of this 4700 tons goes to the Pacific Mail, leaving 2000 tons to be otherwise disposed of.

As the Willesten lay at the channel wharf yesterday she was listed considerably to port, occasioned from the fact that at low tide she was lying on the bottom. The depth of water at this part of the harbor at ebb tide is 25 feet, while the steamer drew 26 feet when she came in. She is a large vessel of 3150 tons, one of the largest of her line. She is fitted up primarily as a transport, having first-class accommodations for men and animals.

From here she will go to the Sound to load either for Australia or for the Mediterranean, sailing around the Horn.

She is the third of the Watts-Watts steamers to call here this year, the steamships Chiswick and Iselworth being of that line. She will be followed here shortly by the S. S. Epsom, a vessel only slightly smaller than the Willesten. In all the Watts-Watts company have forty-eight steamships in commission, making them one of the strongest steamship companies in the world.

It is probable that this trip will be the last one made by Captain Raeburn,

whose adventurous life has not been unremunerative and who has a cosy home in England waiting for him to retire and come to it.

GAMBLER FIRES ON AN ADVERTISER MAN

An Advertiser reporter was taken a pot shot Tuesday night while visiting premises of Ah Hoo, who is suspected of running a gambling house at the corner of Vineyard and River streets.

The newspaper man having received word that a game was in progress, approached the house about 11 p. m. and endeavored to ascertain where the game was located.

The reporter stood for a while in the shadow of some bushes and then advanced toward the house.

Instantly there was a flash from the mauka corner of the house and a bullet whistled over the reporter's head, speeding in the direction of Vineyard street.

The newspaper man retired to his friendly bushes and finally withdrew from the scene, reasoning that there were more profitable recreations in the world than raiding an Oriental, police-protected, gambling game.

BAND RETURNING ON S. S. KOREA

The Hawaiian Band started home Tuesday from San Francisco on the Pacific Mail steamship Korea and Cohen is paying the bill. J. R. Galt, who collected the relief fund for the band last week, received a cablegram yesterday afternoon from the Union Trust company of San Francisco as follows:

"Band sailed Korea. Cohen paid all expenses."

Mr. Galt stated that while there might be some expenses attached to the cabling, which may come out of the relief fund yet he did not know this for a certainty. He presumed he would receive letters from the bankers in San Francisco to whom authority was given to expend about \$2000 on the band, if necessary, stating just what expenses had been necessary, if any.

If the money of the fund has not been used it will be distributed pro rata to the donors.

There is a belief that Cohen has received assistance from some of the hut who advanced money to send the band on its tour.

GIRLS SAVED DROWNING MEN.

Two men, who had jumped overboard from an outward bound vessel on Monday evening and who were attempting to swim ashore, had a narrow escape from drowning in the harbor channel, being picked up just as they were sinking by a boat manned by members of the Kunalu Rowing Club. The attention of the rowers, all young ladies, was called to the drowning men by Miss Etta Blair, thecoxswain, and the boat was headed towards them, one of the men being pulled into the boat and the other, whose strength was exhausted, being towed into shallow water. The names of the men rescued have not been learned.

A pair of pedigreed Southdown sheep was received by Eben Low by freight on the S. S. Moana from J. T. Wilkinson of Vancouver, who has visited Honolulu on two occasions, and was the guest of Mr. Low on his Hawaii ranch. The sheep will be kept on this island.

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 WAMPOL'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.

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ROSELLE, THE NEW

FRUIT OF HAWAII

An opportunity is to be offered the people of Honolulu to become acquainted with the rosella or roselle, the jam-producing fruit which has been introduced and propagated by the United States Experiment Station. These fruits are now being offered for sale at the different grocery stores and fruit stands in the city today.

Roselles make a most delicious jam, equal if not superior to cranberries, which they resemble closely in flavor. The expense of making the roselle jam is only a fraction of that incurred in making it from cranberries. The fruit will soon be out of season and those wishing to try them should get their supply early.

The directions for making the jam are very simple. It is the red portion of the fruit alone which is used to make the best article. This is removed from the seed pod, placed in a kettle with a little water and boiled. Sugar is used according to taste and according to the length of time which it is desired to keep the jam.

Last year the Experiment Station distributed considerable seed and at the close of this season will again offer to a region in the Territory who wishes to grow the fruit. The station having completed certain lines of study with the plant will not continue to grow it except to keep up the supply of seed.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1906.

Editor Advertiser: In your paper of Sunday, the 18th, you report a statement that I would like to correct—that Christian Science is "simply a matter of suggestion." This is a mistaken idea that is too often believed and repeated by those who have not taken the trouble to investigate for themselves what Christian Science really does teach. Christian Science has nothing in common with mesmerism, hypnotism or suggestion; on the contrary, it teaches that the human mind is not the healing factor, and that the human will causes rather than cures disease. It is essentially a religion; and insists on a complete reliance upon God, as the great and only healer of sickness, as well as sin, and that in accord with Christ's teaching man can and should avail himself of God's power and willingness to heal. Very sincerely yours, EDNA K. SCOTT.

Publication Committee for Hawaii.

The Norwegian bark Margit is now out 173 days from Leth, England, for this port, and her delayed passage is causing some little uneasiness in shipping circles. She is carrying fertilizers and is consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the Week Ended November 17, 1906.

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 19, 1906. GENERAL SUMMARY.

The average rainfall for the week was somewhat more than during the preceding one on the islands of Hawaii and Oahu, and considerably more on Maui and Molokai, and slightly less on Kauai; yet it was below the average at all stations having a record of ten or more years, excepting three.

Total amounts for the week, equaling or exceeding 1.00 inch, were reported as follows: Hawaii: 1.00 inch to 1.17 inches from the interior of the Kohala, and the southern portion of the Hamakua district, and from 1.13 to 2.45 inches in the Hilo and Puna, and the south-central portion of the Kau districts. In the Hamakua, Koolau, and Hamakua districts of Maui the amounts ranged from 1.79 to 3.06 inches; and from 1.18 to 1.60 inches in the lower altitudes of the Ewa, and the higher portions of the Honolulu districts of Oahu. At Manalehu, Molokai, the total amount was 1.54 inches. At the remaining stations in the section the amount was generally less than .50 inch.

At stations having ten years or more of record the rainfall for the week was deficient in amounts ranging from .56 to 2.84 inches on Hawaii, excepting excesses of +.26 inch at Wai- mea, and +.48 at Kapoho; -.39 inch to -1.40 inches on Oahu, excepting an excess of +.44 inch at Ewa, and -.35 inch to -1.50 inches on Kauai.

The temperatures continued relatively high for the season, and the mean for the week was higher than that of the preceding one at all stations on Kauai and Molokai; all stations excepting one on Oahu and two on Maui, and at one-half of those on Hawaii.

The following table shows the weekly averages of temperature and rainfall for the principal islands and for the group:

Table with 2 columns: Island, Temperature, Rainfall. Hawaii: 73.3 deg, 0.99 inch. Maui: 75.3 deg, 1.24 inch. Oahu: 75.9 deg, 0.68 inch. Kauai: 75.7 deg, 1.22 inch. Molokai: 77.5 deg, 1.85 inch.

Entire group: 74.6 deg, 0.90 inch. At the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Honolulu, generally partly cloudy weather obtained, with a mean cloudiness of 4/10ths, and measurable rainfall on one date, amounting to .10 inch, 1.04 inches less than the normal for the week. The maximum temperature was 84 deg., minimum 70 deg., and mean 77.4 deg., 2.8 deg. above the normal. The mean relative humidity was 71.1 per cent, and the prevailing wind northeast, with an average hourly velocity of 6.6 miles.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

[Note:—The figures following the name of a station indicate the date with which the week's report closed.]

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Puuhiue Ranch (15)—Light trade winds prevailed, accompanied with light showers during the morning and evening of the 14th and 15th. The total rainfall was .23 inch.—S. P. Woods.

Puaka Ranch (15)—Light rains occurred on three dates, but the weather was generally dry. Rain is greatly needed. The total rainfall was .28 inch.—A. Mason.

Kohala Mill (15)—The dry weather was broken on the 12th by the occurrence of good showers. Slightly lower temperatures obtained, with a mean of 74.6 deg. The rainfall was .28 inch, .67 inch less than the average for the week.—T. Holtum Lillie.

Kohala Mission (16)—Generally partly cloudy weather obtained, with rains on the last five days, amounting to .49 inch, a deficiency of .69 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 73.4 deg.—Dr. B. T. Bond.

Niihii (15)—Excessively warm, calm, dry weather obtained, with but .13 inch of rainfall, 1.04 inches less than the average for the week. Rain is greatly needed. The mean temperature was 75.0 deg.—F. C. Paetow.

Waimea (16)—Bright, warm weather prevailed, with rain on two dates, amounting to 1.00 inch, an excess of .26 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 70.4 deg.—James Laird.

Honokaa (14)—The week was rainless, being a deficiency of 1.55 inches. The mean temperature was 74.8 deg.—S. Gundelfinger.

Pauuhau (15)—Rain occurred on but one date, and amounted to .34 inch, 1.19 inches less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 73.4 deg.—Pauuhau Sugar Plantation Co.

Paaulo (15)—The week was dry and windy, but closing with a good rain, amounting to 1.77 inches. The mean temperature was 68.3 deg.—C. R. Blawie.

Ookala (15)—Cool, showery weather obtained, with a heavy rain on the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th. The mean temperature was 74.6 deg., and the rainfall 1.13 inches, a deficiency of 1.71 inches.—W. G. Walker.

Lanipahoehoe (15)—Showery nights and fine days, with lower temperatures, obtained. The total rainfall was 1.36 inches, 1.87 inches less than the average for the week.—E. W. Barnard.

Papaioa (15)—Lower temperatures, with windy days, and showery days and nights, obtained. The total rainfall was 1.60 inches.—C. McLennan.

Honohia (15)—Rains occurred on six dates, and amounted to 1.52 inches, a deficiency of 2.64 inches for the week.—W. Elliot.

Honoumu (16)—The weather during the week was perceptibly cooler, and the showers heavier. The rainfall amounted to 1.52 inches.—Wm. Pullar.

Peepeekeo (15)—Rains occurred daily, and amounted to 2.11 inches, a deficiency of .78 inch. The mean temperature was 74.5 deg.—Wm. H. Rogers.

Papaikou (15)—Cloudy weather obtained, with rain on four dates, and amounting to 1.95 inches.—John T. Moir.

Hilo (15)—Heavy showers occurred, generally at night, and amounted to 2.06 inches, 1.19 inches less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 74.7 deg.—L. C. Lyman.

Kapoho (15)—Strong northeast winds prevailed, with an abundance of rain, in amount 2.45 inches, an excess of .48 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 76.9 deg.—H. J. Lyman.

Pahala (14)—The only rain during the week occurred on the 9th, and amounted to .39 inch, a deficiency of 1.33

inches. The mean temperature was 73.9 deg.—Hawaiian Agricultural Co. Naalehu (14)—A few light showers occurred, with much less wind than during the preceding week. The total rainfall was .51 inch, .82 inch less than the average.—G. G. Kinney.

Kau (14)—Moderate northeast winds prevailed, with showers daily, and amounting to 1.42 inches. The mean temperature was 68.8 deg.—Fred. H. Hayselden.

Kealahou (14)—The days were very warm, with rain on but two dates, and amounting to .27 inch.—Robert Wallace.

Kealahou (14)—The weather was generally partly cloudy, with rain on four dates, amounting to .55 inch, a deficiency of .56 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 73.6 deg.—Rev. Saml H. Davis.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Nahiku (15)—Partly cloudy weather prevailed, with nightly showers, and very strong winds on three days. The total rainfall was 2.77 inches.—C. O. Jacobs.

Haiku (15)—Moderate trade winds prevailed, with clear, sunny weather, except the 15, which was cloudy and stormy. Rains occurred nightly, excepting on the 13th, and amounted to 1.78 inches. The mean temperature was 73.1 deg.—D. D. Baldwin.

Peehi (15)—Rains occurred on five dates, and amounted to 3.06 inches.—G. Groves.

Kihel (13)—Clear to partly cloudy weather obtained, with rain on the 9th, amounting to .16 inch. The mean temperature was 75.6 deg.—James Scott.

Puunene (15)—Light showers occurred at the beginning and end of week. Moderate north to northeast winds prevailed, with temperatures above the average. The mean temperature was 77.2 deg., and the rainfall .13 inch.—J. N. S. Williams.

Waialuku (15)—Light trade winds, with cool weather, sunshiny mornings and partly cloudy afternoons, prevailed. A good rain occurred on the night of the 9th, and a light one on the 12th. The mean temperature was 75.2 deg., and the rainfall .79 inch.—Brother Frank.

Kaunapali (15)—Light variable winds, with fine, clear weather, obtained the first and middle portions of the week, followed by partly cloudy weather, with fresh east to northeast winds, and a trace of rainfall on the 15th. The mean temperature was 75.4 deg.—Wm. Robb.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Mamawili Ranch (17)—Showery weather obtained, and a good rain occurred on the night of the 14th. The mean temperature was 73.4 deg., and the rainfall .75 inch, a deficiency of 1.06 inches for the week.—John Herd.

Waimanalo (16)—But one rain occurred during the week, on the 14th, and amounted to .14 inch, 1.40 inches less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 78.4 deg.—A. Irvine.

Manoa (16)—Light trade winds and rainless weather prevailed during the first four days of the week, followed by variable winds and daily rains, amounting to 1.60 inches. Good rains occurred on the mountains on the 14th.—E. N. Parker.

Ewa (17)—Partly cloudy weather obtained throughout the week, with good rains on the 15th and 16th, amounting to 1.18 inches, an excess of .44 inch. The mean temperature was 75.0 deg.—R. Muller.

Waianae (16)—The weather was much cooler than last week, with .30 inch of rain on the 16th, a deficiency of .39 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 75.5 deg.—P. Meyer.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Kilauea (16)—Clear weather, with easterly winds, continued until the 14th, when cloudiness set in, with occasional showers on 15th and 16th, amounting to .28 inch, a deficiency of 1.50 inches. The mean temperature was 74.4 deg.—E. N. Boreiko.

Waialeale (16)—The week was clear, dry and windy, with a heavy shower Friday night. The mean temperature was 75.2 deg., and the rainfall .22 inch.—W. Jarvis.

Lihue (16)—Sultry weather, and east to south winds obtained, with clouded sky the latter part of week. The mean temperature was 75.8 deg., and the total rainfall .11 inch.—F. Weber.

Koloa (16)—Dry weather continued, with higher temperatures, the mean being 76.9 deg.; 19 inch of rainfall occurred, a deficiency of 1.40 inches for the week.—The Koloa Sugar Co.

Eleele (16)—The first rain since the 4th instant occurred on the 16th, and amounted to .15 inch.—McBryde Sugar Co.

Makaweli (16)—The week opened with clear and cool weather, changing in midweek to cloudy and sultry and threatening rain, .34 inch occurring on the 16th, .35 inch less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 77.9 deg.—Hawaiian Sugar Co.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Manalehu (16)—Light showers occurred on the 11th and 12th, and good rains from the 14th to 16th inclusive. The mean temperature was 77.5 deg., and the rainfall 1.85 inches.—C. C. Conrad.

WM. B. STOCKMAN, Section Director.

NO WORD RECEIVED FROM ATKINSON

It was thought that Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson would sail for Honolulu yesterday on the Korea, but no cable to that effect was received at the Governor's office, nor by any of his relatives as far as could be ascertained. Robert Atkinson, the secretary's brother, left yesterday on the Siberia for the mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Grinbaum may arrive here on the Korea to spend the winter.

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Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. Depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. See "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Soap, and Hair" - book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

MAUI'S WINE INDUSTRY

MAUI, November 16.—U. S. Revenue Officer Roy H. Chamberlain and U. S. Gauger Johnson came to Maui this week. On Wednesday, they visited the Kaupakalua wine factory to consider the matter of fortifying with brandy (to be purchased in bond) the 7000 gallons of grape juice pressed out during the past season. Mr. Johnson will return to Maui in December to attend personally to fortifying of the wine. While on Maui Messrs. Chamberlain and Johnson also looked into the matter of distilling of denatured alcohol. As to the latter it is probable that one large distillery will be established in a central location and all or nearly all the plantations of the island will combine and send their molasses to this plant.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE. On Saturday evening, the 10th, the dedication of the new masonic temple at Kahului took place according to the rites of the order. After the masonic dedicatory ceremony conducted by R. W. Master A. N. Kepolka and brethren of Maui Lodge, No. 984, Bishop Restarick of Honolulu, as grand orator of the occasion, delivered an oration entitled, "The History, Nature, Characteristics and Purpose of Masonry." The eloquent and instructive words of the Bishop were received with every mark of attention and interest. The exercises, which were open to the public, were of brief duration, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m. and continuing about an hour.

At 8 o'clock an elaborate banquet was served to the masons in the smaller lodge room by Caterer Mayfield of the Maui hotel. J. N. S. Williams acted as toastmaster and after the Master A. N. Kepolka make a brief speech of welcome to the invited guests, Dr. Derby delivered an interesting address upon the early history of masonry.

Messrs. Brown, J. D. Tucker, F. E. Thompson, Benj. Williams and others made short after-dinner speeches.

Among those present from Honolulu were Bishop Restarick, J. D. Tucker, Capt. John Kidwell, C. G. Bockus, F. E. Thompson, Dr. Derby and Brown.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The interisland tennis tournament at Puunene, Saturday last, was a great success. It was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who much enjoyed the fine sport of the day. Maui made a good showing aided by Stevenson, an ex-champion tennis player of New Zealand who has recently come to Puunene as time-keeper.

The tournament was finished by noon and was decided in favor of the Oahu players, 62 points to 47 for Maui. The scoring was as follows in the various "doubles": Oahu—W. P. Roth and R. D. Mead, 18; Maui—Geo. Henderson and Wm. Searby, 8; Oahu—D. H. Hitchcock and Clarence H. Cooke, 14; Maui—W. Savage and F. P. Baldwin, 11; Oahu—A. J. Brock and F. E. Steere, 20; Maui—C. B. Thompson and F. P. Rosecrans, 12; Oahu—C. G. Bockus and S. H. Derby, 10; Maui—C. C. Krumbhaar and Stevenson, 16.

Totals—Oahu, 62; Maui, 47. The contest between Brock and Steere vs. Thompson and Rosecrans was a close one, the record being 7-5, 7-5 and 6-2. The only set won by Maui was Krumbhaar and Stevenson vs. Bockus and Derby, 4-6, 2-6 and 2-6. A very handsome silver cup was presented to the Oahu team by the Puunene Athletic Association as a trophy to be contended for annually by Maui and Oahu players. A most delicious a la fresco lunch was served and afterward there were a number of friendly contests. At doubles, Krumbhaar and Stevenson were beaten by Roth and Cooke, 6-2 and 6-2; and at singles Krumbhaar was vanquished by Brock, 6-1, 3-6 and 1-2. W. Alexander was present but did not play inasmuch as his partner Chas. Hartwell could not come to Maui.

In the evening before the departure of the steamer Likelike a little dancing party was given in the sugar room of Puunene Mill. May there be many happy returns of the occasion.

MR. WELLS IMPROVED.

Monday evening, Inspector of Schools H. M. Wells of Haiku, met with a most serious accident in a Kula gulch near the Kealahou government school. At 6:30 o'clock, after inspecting the school during the day, he set out to make an evening call on S. R. Dowdle, whose residence is situated nearby, high upon the side of the gulch. The narrow path from the road leading up along the precipitous side of the little canon is a most dangerous one, especially after dark.

It is thought that while ascending this pathway Mr. Wells, confused by the darkness, slipped, fell and rolled down the rocky side to the bottom of the valley. The depth of the gulch at this point is said to be from 60 to 100 feet.

The following afternoon Mr. Dowdle, becoming anxious because of several inquiries after Mr. Wells, made a search and finally found him in a semi-conscious condition on the floor of the gulch. Summoning assistance Mr. Dowdle had the injured man conveyed to the Kealahou school cottage and on the following day to Paia plantation hospital, where he has the attention of Dr. W. F. McConkey and skillful nursing.

He suffered a compound fracture of one of his legs, a severe cut on the head, another on the face and many bruises. His condition is critical, though there was a slight improvement this morning.

NOTES.

The Board of Supervisors finished their monthly meeting at Waialuku on Friday and adjourned until Dec. 4.

A new pump is being installed on Puunene near the Spreckelville school-house. It has a capacity of 13,000,000 gallons a day and will force this water into Haiku ditch.

The work of placing large rocks reinforcing the Kahului breakwater has ceased. The plantation has other use for its cane cars.

Several new autos have arrived on Central Maui recently. The chapter of accidents as related by their owners is a large one. One of the machines got caught in the quicksands at Kihel and was extricated by a passing hack.

The Kahului church will hold a bazaar at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Filler of Kahului the evening of the 17th, and the Paia Foreign church will hold its bazaar at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carley, Paia, the evening of the 30th.

Considerable blank voting by Republicans was indulged in at last election at Puunene, Waialuku and other places, when only two candidates are running. This procedure means voting for the Home Rule party. The advantage gained thereby is hard to perceive, for the Republican ticket—man for man—is the equal (to say the least) in character and ability to that presented by the Home Rulers. Such voters probably did not thoroughly consider what their action really meant.

C. J. Austin of the territorial agricultural department will soon assume the management of the American-Hawaiian Rubber Co. at Nahiku.

Misses Lillie Paty and Elsie Schaefer of Honolulu are the guests of Mrs. Dora von Tempky of Kula.

Miss Wren, who has been a resident of Kahului for a year past returned to San Francisco by Wednesday's steamer. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Alexander of Paia are at Olinda House.

Mrs. Gray and son of Boston are at "Idlewild," near Olinda.

Wednesday night a wireless was received on Maui that the schooner Kineo and all on board have arrived safely at Philadelphia after a voyage of more than 200 days around the Horn for Kahului.

A Japanese minus both hands—cut off in the roller of a mill on Hawaii—has been soliciting money in Central Maui to pay his expenses back to Japan.

Recently epileptic has been prevalent among the horses of Waialuku and Makawao districts. Weather—Cool and dry. Light showers in localities.

The French steamer Amiral Hamelin

NATIONAL POLITICS AS SEEN FROM WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16.
—The politicians are rubbing their eyes over the most peculiar election of years. They have not figured out yet just what it signifies in the broad field of politics. Hearst was beaten for governor in New York, to the great delight of President Roosevelt, and probably removed as a possibility for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908. But the rest of the Democratic ticket in New York was elected.

The Republicans retain control of the House of Representatives, but their majority will be around fifty where it is now 112. A number of prominent Republicans fell by the way side and many more pulled through by a scratch. Majorities were reduced all along the line but how much it was due to factional quarrels in several states and how much to the usual off-year indifference is quite as difficult as it is to tell how much the President's plea for the reelection of a Republican House was effective.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, in a class with Speaker Cannon and Representative John Dalzell, as arch standpatters, is left at home. Tariff revision did it, although his district is normally Republican by a big vote. Representative J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, revisionist, was also found in the minority but by reason of other old scores his constituents had against him. Yes, ladies, Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, is safe and some of the politicians are willing to concede that the campaigning of his fair wife, formerly Miss Alice Roosevelt, had a lot to do with the big vote he received. But Mr. Longworth had to stipulate with the Cincinnati organization that he would not again be a candidate. Otherwise they might have beaten him. He will go out of Congress the same day his father-in-law goes out of the White House.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, one of the finest of men who has weathered many a political blizzard out Oklahoma way, was snowed under. He has been a useful member of the House for more than ten years, but went down because the young progressives of Iowa did not like his criticisms of Cummins. Young Fred Lindie, from one of the rockribbed Indiana districts, a stripling who unexpectedly won a nomination in the district convention four years ago, was voted out by a bullfrog chorus, as the malcontents styled themselves. He was befriended by Representative and Mrs. Longworth, who visited his district during the campaign. Another brother, C. B. Landis, was reelected from an Indiana district by a reduced majority.

And so one might go on down the line of a long list of congressional aspirants that were frosted. That of Representative James W. Wadsworth, of New York, should not be overlooked, for he was beaten because he received a scoring from the President for his attitude against the Beveridge meat inspection rider. The President afterward apologized for the scathing letter he wrote Mr. Wadsworth, it having transpired that a prominent Senator misrepresented the situation with reference to Wadsworth to the President. However, the apology was never made public and Wadsworth's opponent, an independent Republican, Peter A. Porter, got into office by a good margin.

DEMOCRATIC MORTALITY.

The Democratic senators north of Mason and Dixon's line were almost wiped off the map. Idaho, Montana and Colorado, states that were drawn into the free silver swirl of 1896 and elected senators before returning to the Republican column, that are still serving, all elected Republican legislatures. Two of these inter-senatorial senators are still serving—Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Newlands, of Nevada. But there will be several Democratic governors of northern states. Little Rhode Island, which has been going Democratic occasionally in recent years, put out a Republican governor, Usher, and elected Higgins, a young Democrat, who was a student in Georgetown Law School in this city a few years ago. Minnesota gave a complete surprise by reelecting Gov. John A. Johnson, a Democrat, by a great big majority. As the Republicans were supposed to be united again, Gov. Johnson's reelection was hardly looked for. Even rockribbed North Dakota, a little state that has stood for Republicanism through thick and thin has elected a Democratic governor. Even Kansas has come very near electing an ex-Confederate, ex-Senator Harris, as governor and the official count may show that he has more votes than Gov. Hoch. Gov. Cummins' plurality was so small that his defeat was feared for a time. There were also other half-breath escapes. Nevada stood staunchly Democratic, electing a governor of that faith, but California came near going over to the Democracy. The vicious fight that Hearst made against the Democratic candidate for governor enabled the Republican, Representative James N. Giltlett, to win, just as happened two years ago.

ALL AT SEA.

Accordingly it is little wonder that the politicians are all at sea and speculate much about what the election really means. Had it not been for Roosevelt's popularity and for his appeals to support the ticket the Republicans might have gone down in a bitter defeat. He wrote letters and otherwise helped in the election of a Republican House. He sent Secretary of State Root into New York to sound the tocsin against Hearst. Possibly Hearst would have been elected but for that speech by Mr. Root. A few days before the election the members of his cabinet scattered in all directions on stamping tours and bearing word that the President expected his friends to come out

at the polls. Secretary Taft hastened far out to Idaho and probably saved that state from electing a Democratic governor.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

The President is now able to proceed with his plans for legislation and for execution. He wants an income tax law and he wants to prosecute the trusts more vigorously than ever before. He views the election as a warning that the people are disposed to trust him a little longer to put the trusts out of business. If he can not do so by the careful, thoroughgoing methods, as free from radicalism as possible, the people are likely to turn to the more drastic methods which will be within their power in two years from now.

So before he departed for his trip to Panama, the President passed the word to Attorney General Moody to file that suit for an injunction against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman anti-trust law. It will be before the courts for action within a week or two and a battle royal will be on. The best lawyers the Standard could hire have built up the great trust during a period of forty years. The best lawyers at the President's command will try to tear it down, but without unduly disturbing business. The government lost the beef trust cases, but it won the Northern Securities case. The latter was regarded as a distinct victory for the people, although it has been claimed, and probably correctly, that it was a fruitless victory. The Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads are doing in effect the same things that were pronounced unlawful for the Northern Securities holding company to do.

Because of the futility of the Northern Securities and the Beef Trust prosecutions, the government has been exercising special care in preparing for the Standard Oil prosecution. The Attorney General has been in doubt right up to the last moment whether to apply for an injunction to tear the trust apart from the oil octopus or to institute a criminal prosecution. The legal battle over the case will be one for giants and will probably last for two or three years.

But whether the anti-trust suits all break down and the arduous work of the Attorney General's office for the last seven years amounts to anything or not is actually breaking up the bad trusts, there is no question that the prosecutions indirectly have had a splendid and far-reaching effect upon the business of the country. Transactions of a probable criminal character that were thought little of five years ago and were of frequent occurrence, are entirely tabooed now in the business world. The possibility that such transactions will get men into legal difficulties is sufficient reason for avoiding them.

A prominent New York lawyer, who visited the Department of Justice within the past week, emphasized the effects of the anti-trust prosecutions as far reaching. "Almost every week day," said he, "clients come into my office with propositions which I would have favored a few years ago, but which I now advise them against." The President's fervent hope undoubtedly is to correct the trust evils by his own methods so effectively that the people will be satisfied by 1908 and will not want to wreak vengeance upon the Republican party for not having done enough. He is well pleased with what has already been accomplished and also that it has been accomplished without disturbing business or undermining prosperity. His program for an income tax and possibly for other legislation that will tend to curb swollen fortunes contemplates no violent effect upon the business world.

It is his purpose to begin the agitation for these further reforms at the coming session of Congress, not with a view that Congress this winter can enact any of his important recommendations into law, but that the agitation for the legislation will begin, that editors will write about it, public men talk about it, and public sentiment be created to demand the law. This was the identical program followed by the President in bringing about the railroad rate legislation. He virtually created the issue and then used the public sentiment he had aroused to force Senators and members to act.

AGAINST RADICALISM.

Speaker Cannon is coming down to Washington late in November to urge the President to make no more radical recommendations to Congress. He hopes the President will eliminate the income tax and other like recommendations from the message to Congress in December. If the President had not hastened away to Panama so soon Speaker Cannon would have come down to Washington at once to urge that Congress this winter be left free from agitation and be allowed simply to pass the appropriation bills and adjourn. The turmoil of the last session over statehood, railroad rates, pure food and meat inspection were not altogether to the Speaker's liking. It made a heap of trouble for him in keeping his big and unwieldy Republican majority in line, when their ranks were torn with dissensions. The Speaker is greatly pleased with the abundance of income the government is deriving from its revenues and that this income is more than sufficient to cover the enormous expenses of the government—expenses that have been growing at an amazing pace in the recent Congresses. The Speaker is willing that the pruning knife should be applied as vigorously as possible and that methods of expenditures should be revised.

It is unlikely that the President will heed the Speaker's request in any important particulars. His face is firmly set toward accomplishing certain reforms and he regards the continuous majorities the people have given him and Congress as their verdict that they want this work done. The aversion of Congress to undertake further reforms will have little weight with the Pres-

A MATTER OF HEALTH

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.

PLANTERS' CLOSING DAY

Executive sessions were the order for the concluding day of the annual convention of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Yesterday morning the experiment station was the subject of discussion. A proposal to erect sub-stations on the other islands, so as to cover climatic and soil variations more effectively than can be done at the Honolulu main station, received at least favorable consideration. Whether or not such a plan was definitely adopted has not been divulged.

At the afternoon session the paramount labor question was upon the boards. This, having been the primary object of the organization at its beginning about a quarter of a century ago, has always been a leading topic at the annual conventions.

It may safely be presumed that the disposition of the labor settlers from the Azores and Madeira coming in the steamer Suveric, as well as of the Philippine Islanders coming in the Doric, figured largely in the discussion. Last night the Association held its annual banquet at the Alexander Young hotel. The affair passed off pleasantly with all the concomitants of good fellowship and joyousness. The menu and the order of music are given below:

- MENU.**
Toko Tins in Grape Fruit, Canape Siberian, Cream of Chicken a la Reine, Olives Celery Salted Almonds, Filet of Sole, Sir Thomas Lipton Escallops of Sweetbread, Renaissance Tournado de Boeuf, Montepain, Haricot Verts, Sorbet Marchand, Roast Island Chicken, Petit Pois, Lettuce, Asparagus Hollandaise, Caramel Ice Cream in Papaya, Cakes, Camembert Cheese, Coffee.
- PROGRAM.**
Violin Solo, Bueckley Ancient Hawaiian Music, Pu, Puhiohe, Ukeke, Ohioli, Uliuli, Puli, Ili, and Paipu, Recitation, B. Hartmann Vocal Solo, C. Livingston Recitation, C. Schwartz.

GARFIELD'S PROGRAM.

He has already indicated that there is to be a further cleaning in the executive departments by designating Commissioner of Corporations James B. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield, to be Secretary of the Interior. This is no reflection upon Secretary Hitchcock, who is to retire on that date. Secretary Hitchcock has been chasing grafters and punishing evil doers ever since he got into office. The task was great and although he has accomplished wonders, there is still a deal to do. The Secretary is now an old man, although mentally and physically vigorous, and would like a rest from exhaustive labors. The President, appreciative of all that Mr. Hitchcock has done, is willing there should be a young and aggressive man at the head of the Interior Department. Mr. Garfield is a favorite of his and of the entire Roosevelt family. He has made a distinct success of the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and the evidence Mr. Garfield gained will be used by the Department of Justice largely in the forthcoming prosecutions of the Standard Oil. He fell in the Beef Trust investigation, but that class of work was then new and Mr. Garfield learned a lot during that investigation from which he profited when he took up the Standard Oil probe. Now he is expected to make a feature of the investigation of coal lands and to help save to the government millions of acres of this mineral property that the big railroads have been trying to gobble up.
ERNEST G. WALKER.

WAIHAWA PIPES NOW ORDERED

The waterpipe for the Waihawa settlement has been ordered. It will be used to pipe water from the mountains down through the settlement. The pipe will be ten-inch from the commencement to the Dole cannery and six-inch from there on through the town-site, where there is a fall of about 120 feet. It is anticipated that a wheel and dynamo will be installed to light the streets and for private convenience.

CROUP.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, and the attack may be warded off. There is no better medicine in the market for children than this remedy. It contains nothing injurious and as it is pleasant to taste they readily take it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.
Tuesday, Nov. 20.
Am. bk. Coronado, Potter, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.
Wednesday, November 21.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula, 5 a. m.
Br. S. S. Bucentaur, Jenkins, from Victoria, 8 a. m.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, off port 11:30 p. m.
Thursday, Nov. 22.
Str. Iwalandi, Pitts, from Kahului, 8:45 a. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui and Hawaii, 3:48 a. m.
DEPARTED.
P. M. S. S. Siberia, Zeeder, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 12 m.
Str. Likelike, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Maui, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau, 12 m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kaula, 5 p. m.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for the Colonies, 12 midnight.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Helene, Nelson, for Maui and Hawaii, 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Mikahala, November 21, from Kaula—C. W. Smith, F. E. Blake, Miss Aldrich, J. S. Maloney, J. M. Lydgate, W. T. Rawlins, Dr. D. F. McCarrison, Heramoto and wife, Miss J. Jacobsen, E. A. Knudsen, wife and child; H. P. Payne and wife, G. H. Fairchild, C. O. Tappan, E. E. Mahlum, J. Hackett, Sunomija, J. W. Bergstrom, R. Venhuizen, 51 deck.
Per O. S. S. Sierra, from San Francisco, Nov. 22.—For Honolulu: E. A. Berndt, Mrs. M. E. Burnette, Chas. E. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dunley and child, Miss Alina Evans and child, C. Hemphill, Mrs. J. Irvine, J. Lishman, Mrs. M. Meek, Mrs. Chas. Murray, Mrs. Onemge, W. H. Robinson, C. Shad, F. L. Smith, Mrs. F. L. Smith, Alex. Young, Miss A. Adcock, Mrs. H. C. Anderson, Mrs. H. H. Brodie and 2 children, C. H. Brodt, G. H. Evans, Mrs. F. E. Harvey and 2 children, C. H. Hamman, P. M. Lucas, Mrs. J. E. Morgan and 2 children, Mrs. Olsen, F. W. Shelton.
Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii and Maui ports, Nov. 22.—Father James D. Kaeka, P. Mathews, L. Y. Alona, B. F. Dillingham, J. A. Aheong, Thos. Carpenter, Miss C. L. Strong, Mrs. Jessup, Miss M. Low, L. L. Schmidt, Cecil Brown and servant, Master W. A. Beckley, Miss Q. Sherratt, J. H. Mackenzie, M. Mackenzie, L. von Tempky, Miss von Tempky, Sister Helene and four children, W. H. Cornwell, P. Crockett, H. Hedemann, R. S. Johnstone, Miss C. Fernandez, Miss L. Fernandez, Miss J. Picanco, Mrs. A. Picanco, J. Picanco, Ah Kee, S. Yasumori, C. Crowell, Father Maxime, Rev. J. Kepl, Geo. Crockett, Wm. Knott, E. H. Hart, Master Hart, D. H. Davis and 96 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S. S. Siberia, for San Francisco, November 20.—Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Coffey and daughter, Mrs. V. R. Isenberg and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Stoddard, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. A. McBoyle, Miss W. B. Fielding, Hattie Hitchcock, Miss M. M. McCombe, Mrs. M. K. McCombe, W. M. Alexander and wife, E. T. Herrick, Helen W. Wrenn, Miss L. Wrenn, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Clannahan, C. J. Falke, Miss Aug. Dulenberg, Miss K. Karle, Walter Dulenberg, H. E. Frederickson and wife, J. Joseph and wife, C. C. Kennedy, E. J. Peabody and wife, Dr. A. W. Morton, Robert Atkinson, W. H. Hoogs Jr., Mrs. A. H. Turner, Miss Center, Mrs. Dr. Moore.
Per S. S. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, November 20.—Mrs. J. R. Collins, Mrs. H. W. Ludloff, Miss K. Ludloff, G. W. Lockington, J. D. Koki and wife, Adjutant J. N. Bamberg, J. Cowan, Miki Saito, Mrs. N. E. Kelsey, Mrs. A. C. Pfender, A. L. Gage, E. A. von Arnswaldt, P. M. Pond, A. B. Lindsay, C. A. Brown, A. Mason.
Per S. S. Mauna Loa, for Maui and Hawaii, November 20.—Mrs. Joe. Aea, Father Victor, Charles Williams, Miss Beard, Miss Carstrom, Miss Ben Taylor, T. Awana, Rose Keaka, Miss Mary Iona, J. P. Curtis, Mrs. J. N. Taggard, Miss Hilda Benson, Ted Awana, Fred Awana.

BORN.

BROOKS—In Shanghai, China, on November 22, to the wife of F. M. Brooks, a son.
EWART—In this city, November 22, to the wife of Geo. R. Ewart, a son.

INSOMNIA CURED

RESTFUL SLEEP OBTAINED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Nerves Wrecked by Apoplexy Restored to Normal Condition and Good Health Followed.

INSOMNIA CURED

The sufferer from sleeplessness too often resorts to habit-forming drugs in order to secure the coveted rest. But sleep obtained by the use of opiates is not refreshing and the benefit is but temporary at best.

Mrs. H. A. Fletcher, of 59 Blodgett street, Manchester, N. H., is living evidence of the truth of this statement. She says: "I received a shock of an apoplectic character. It was so severe that the sight of my right eye was affected, causing me to see objects double. I was confined to my bed about four weeks, at one time being told by the doctor that I could not get well. When I could leave my bed I was in such a nervous state that I could not sleep at night. I would get up and sit on a chair until completely tired out and then go back to bed and sleep from exhaustion."

"I had been under the doctor's care for six weeks when my sister, Mrs. Loveland, of Everett, persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking the pills with the result that I soon experienced relief. One night soon after taking them I lay awake only a short time and the next night I rested well. From that time I slept well every night and soon got well and strong. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a number of times, and my niece has taken them for weak nerves and poor blood and found them very beneficial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a cure-all, but a blood-builder. They do one thing and they do it well—they actually make new blood. They cure nervous disorders because the condition of the nerves depends upon the number of red corpuscles in the blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills increase the number of these red corpuscles. By this action on the nerves, through the blood, they have cured many severe nervous troubles, headache, neuralgia and sciatica as well as diseases of the blood such as anaemia, rheumatism, pale and sallow complexions and many forms of weakness. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

FORECLOSURES

MADE BY EDW. LILLIEHUA.
MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

Pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Edward Lilliehua to A. N. Campbell, Trustee, dated June 24, 1901, recorded Liber 226 folio 141, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest and principal due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1906, at 12 noon of said day.

Terms of sale: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of the purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys of the Mortgagee.

Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for the Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1906.
A. N. CAMPBELL, Trustee.
By his attorneys, Castle & Withington.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage made by W. K. Nahalau and Maleka Nahalau, his wife, to The Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, dated September 8, 1894, recorded Liber 259, page 474, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest and principal due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1906, at 12 noon of said day.

Terms of sale: Cash in U. S. gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys of the mortgagee.

Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee.
Dated, Honolulu, October 18, 1906.
THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Mortgagee.
By its attorneys, CASTLE & WITHINGTON.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

The following pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Honolulu aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1.—All those parcels of land situate at Kewalo and known as Lots 24 and 25 of King Street Tract, being a part of those premises described in Royal Patent 5715, Land Commission Award 10,605, to Pihkol, and described by metes and bounds in the deed of W. C. Aehl, dated the 9th day of August, 1900, recorded Liber 210, page 170, to the said Mortgagee, to which deed reference is hereby made, as the follows:

Beginning at the east corner of roads E and B, being the west corner of lot 25 and running—
1. N. 24° 40' E. 120 feet along Road B;
2. S. 65° 18' E. 124 feet along Lot 25;
3. S. 24° 40' W. 120 feet along Lot 25 and 26;
4. N. 65° 18' W. 124 feet along Road E to the initial point, containing an area of 14,608 square feet.

2.—All that parcel of land situate at Kamaoka on makai side of Vineyard street in said Honolulu, same being a portion of Royal Patent 1753, Land Commission Award 939, to Nalameano, being that portion of said award conveyed by S. Mahos and Kiantipahu to Samuel O. Graves by deed dated November 28, 1870, recorded Liber 31, page 187, and inherited by said Maleka Nahalau from said Samuel O. Graves, whose sole heir said Maleka Nahalau was at the time of his death, excepting the premises conveyed by said Maleka Nahalau and others to Malo, Trustee by deed dated June 18, 1884, recorded Liber 88, page 197; by the said Mortgagee to the Hawaii Land Company, Limited, by deed dated December 20, 1899, recorded Liber 301, page 314; by the said Mortgagee to the Minister of the Interior to whom said Vineyard street by deed dated February 17, 1900, recorded Liber 209, page 484, and by said Mortgagee to Theo. Richards by deed dated February 17, 1900, recorded Liber 401, page 461, said premises being bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the north corner of said premises on the makai side of Vineyard street, thence running 60 feet to the west corner of said lot, thence along the makai boundary of said premises to the south corner of the same, 290 feet, thence 90 feet to the makai side of Vineyard street, thence along said makai side of Vineyard street to the point of beginning, 295 feet, the same being the premises now leased by said Mortgagee to Chee Sung by lease dated May 1, 1900, recorded Liber 206, page 312, and by said Mortgagee to See Yet Kai by lease dated December 14, 1903, recorded Liber 257, page 354, however the same may be bounded and described.

The above sale has been postponed to Saturday, December 1, 1906, at 10 o'clock noon, at salesroom of James F. Morgan, 857 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, T. H.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.
Nov. 16, 23, 30.

COURT NOTICES

ESTATE LUKA NAKAPAAHU.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.
In the matter of the estate of Luka Nakapahu, of Waimea, Kaula, deceased.
Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.
A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Luka Nakapahu, deceased, having on the second day of November, A. D. 1906, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters of administration with the will annexed, to William O. Crowell, having been filed by Mrs. Kuia Nakapahu.

It is hereby ordered, that Thursday, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court room of said court, at Lihue, Island of Kaula, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication, once a week for four successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette and the Kuokoa, newspapers published in Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.
Dated at Lihue, Kaula, November 2nd, 1906.
By the Court,
(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.
2843—Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30.

ESTATE OF M'KEAN.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Boston McKean, of Kilauea, Kaula, deceased. Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.
A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Edward Boston McKean, deceased, having on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1906, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters of administration with the will annexed, to Jackson R. Myers, having been filed by Thirza McKean, (widow).

It is hereby ordered, that Friday, the seventh day of December, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court room of said court, at Lihue, Kaula, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication, once a week for four successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.
Dated at Lihue, Kaula, T. H., October 29th, 1906.
By the court,
(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.
2847—Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23.