

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, December 3.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 65. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.84375c; Per Ton, \$76.875. 88 Analysis Beets, 88.11 1-4d.; Per Ton, \$77.40.

VOL. XLIX No. 97

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 285

FAVORABLE TO A PAN PACIFIC CONGRESS HERE

From the phase of suggestion to that of consideration is the advance that was made yesterday with the idea of holding a Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress, or harboring a Pan-Pacific Consular Conference, in Honolulu.

As to the consideration, it went to the extent of an attentive hearing given to the general proposition, out of the mouth of Governor Carter, by a large gathering of the governing spirits of the two commercial bodies of the city, interspersed with some favoring discussion, concluding with a unanimous vote referring the matter to those bodies. They are to report their conclusions to the Governor, which will probably be done through a joint committee.

With the Governor, at the meeting in his office, the following gentlemen were present: Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress; W. M. Giffard, president of the Chamber of Commerce; George W. Smith, president of the Merchants' Association; F. M. Swamy, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, J. F. Morgan, G. J. Waller, E. I. Spalding, L. Tenney Peck, R. Catton, Alex. Garvie, E. H. Paris, H. P. Wood, secretary Hawaii Promotion Committee, and Chas. E. Chase, editor New San Francisco Magazine.

Governor Carter stated that his purpose in calling the meeting was to lay before the commercial organizations a suggestion, to take under their consideration or pass upon it—whether or not to carry it out. Originally the suggestion came from Mr. Gartley. At the Promotion Committee meeting a few days ago, the Governor said, he made a remark that he was not the originator of it, but that the suggestion came from others. In a conversation he had previously held with Mr. Gartley, upon that gentleman's idea of holding an exposition in Honolulu, he said in a sort of jesting way that something broader might be attempted, proposing that a Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress should be considered.

At that meeting the Promotion Committee did not think the matter was within its province at all. Therefore he had called them together. They had all seen that map. Here the Governor held up the "Crossroads of the Pacific" map that had been shown at the Promotion Committee meeting. Hawaii's geographical situation made Honolulu the most convenient point in the Pacific for such a commercial assembly as that proposed.

At the same time a suggestion was made that a conference of United States consuls in Honolulu might, by representations to the Government in Washington, be brought about. He knew that such congresses of consuls were sometimes held.

What appealed to him about the idea was the consideration that in no other way could Hawaii show that she was abreast of the times and prepared to do her part in building up the coming great commerce of the Pacific. If they merely watched it grow nothing would be done to enhance Hawaii's credit in the matter. On the contrary, if they showed that they were alive, by offering hospitality to mercantile representatives, furnishing halls for their meetings, etc., their action would attract attention to the great commercial advantages of Honolulu.

A consular congress would likely be more easily brought about than the other. If they obtained favorable consideration for it in Washington, Secretary Root would call it.

A commercial congress would give merchants having interests in Pacific trade an opportunity of coming together and getting in touch with the interests of commerce at all ports of the Pacific. If taken up it must be done well, like everything else in Hawaii.

Here the Governor described the importance of the managers of the Transmississippi Congress at Kansas City in their endeavors to have Hawaii represented. He believed that at least once every month for four months he received letters asking him to attend personally or to appoint delegates. Could they not have some assistance from Honolulu? Could not the Governor himself help by selecting one? These were their pleading questions. At last he selected a young man living in Kansas City who had spent some time here.

He had also been solicited in correspondence to assist Alaska in obtaining congressional aid for her position, but replied that we needed all we could get from Congress ourselves.

If they looked into the future they must conclude that much was to be expected from commerce by Hawaii. A great change was already observable in the large number of steamers coming here as compared with former times. It would help our merchants to secure a due share of the increasing commerce of the Pacific if they would induce representative business men from the great centers to meet in Honolulu.

Among the problems that should be considered by such a congress was that of protection against contagion, exposed as we were on every side. We needed the support of other commercial communities everywhere to

protect the commerce of the Pacific from anything that would hamper it. Why could not Hawaii take a leading part in bringing about this conference? Where could a conference be held better than here for convenience of reaching it, provided only we had the accommodations? Lo Angeles had erected a reinforced concrete building, at a cost of \$1,500,000, for the use of great conferences. That city is prepared to do anything for any conference in the matters of accommodation and transportation inside the city, as well as offering the free use of that vast auditorium.

Perhaps the old market building here, with a little remodeling, could be made into a very good auditorium. Improvements to its acoustics might be made.

It ought to be possible, say seven or eight months from now, to bring about such a conference. They might limit the endeavor, for a beginning, to a meeting of all the American consuls to Pacific countries. Whether to develop the proposal into something larger and make it a Pan-Pacific conference of merchants, or go still further and invite business men from all the world who are interested in Pacific commerce, were questions to consider. For this he had called the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Merchants' Association together. If the proposition met with their approval the two bodies might appoint a citizens' committee to act in conjunction with himself. Or they might have a citizens' committee independent of the commercial bodies.

Mr. Gartley thought eighteen months would be required for preparations. A commercial congress here would likely be a benefit, from bringing Hawaii's central position into prominence, in increasing our congressional appropriations. It would aid the merchants in the purchasing of merchandise. He believed in it, incidentally, also for its probable value in promotion work.

Governor Carter referred to newspaper clippings, reading short extracts, to show the immense growth of interest in international trade taking place on the mainland. Secretary Root's sixteen thousand mile trip had wonderfully stirred the American people.

Mr. Gartley instanced the starting of the American-Hawaiian Steamship line as a direct result of annexation. Its existence was an argument in favor of justice to Hawaii, for all of the commerce that line would carry to both sides of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec might be carried in foreign steamers if the A.-H. line had not been created. He believed it was the largest steamship line owned in the United States.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole, being asked by the Governor what he thought of the proposal, said there ought to be no question that the scheme could be carried out.

"Would you recommend an appropriation from the Legislature?" Mr. Smith asked.

"If the community wishes it we certainly ought," the Governor replied. "I think it is a matter in which the taxpayers are interested. It will require the assistance of the business men, at all events. Probably a salaried man will be required to take charge of it. If that building can be used—it is Territorial property—one large item will be gained."

The Governor said that Secretary Tatt had found some fault with the Government about its declining to sell the market building to H. Hackfeld & Co. Accordingly negotiations were renewed, but that firm dropped the matter. The government thought it worth \$50,000, and Hackfelds probably wanted it for about \$25,000. He did not see any better use for it now than as an auditorium.

Mr. Smith asked if Congress would assist.

"Yes, Congress does assist such things," the Governor answered.

Mr. Galt believed it would be a fine thing. All of them probably did. Mr. Gartley likely was right about eighteen months. Personally he should much rather start in and get a congress of consular representatives here within one year and make that a starter. It will be only necessary as suggested to get the recommendation of Secretary Root to obtain an appropriation from Congress. That congress would attract a great many people here. He was in favor of going ahead and restricting the first conference to American consuls.

Governor Carter said it seemed as if, located here in the middle of the Pacific, our citizens ought to take a lead in building up the trade of this ocean. They should not sit still, waiting for the plum to drop into their mouths.

Mr. Peck suggested that the idea needed elaboration. If the scheme was for the benefit of Hawaii they could not expect assistance from Congress. It must be for the benefit of those who come here. They should elaborate just what inducements can be offered to the consuls.

Governor Carter said in effect that the benefit was not more than incidentally intended for Hawaii, but the object was to show that this was the most central spot in the Pacific for

(Continued on page five.)

GAMBLERS LOSE CASE

The criminal charges against A. P. Taylor and R. O. Matheson, of the Advertiser staff, arising out of the detective visits paid by those reporters to the Akwai gambling joint in Achi lane, came to an ignominious end yesterday afternoon, the two more serious charges against Taylor being dismissed and that against him and Matheson not-prosessed at the request of Frank Andrade, the prosecuting attorney.

After many delays and postponements, the cases came up for trial yesterday afternoon, Judge Gear and E. W. Sutton appearing as attorneys to assist the prosecution and Frank Thompson appearing for the defense. Two of the charges against Taylor were taken up together, that of impersonating a police officer and assaulting a Chinaman with a loaded revolver.

There were four Chinese witnesses for the prosecution, all of whom swore positively that they had heard Taylor announce himself as a police officer and seen him exhibit his badge. They were not altogether sure where the badge had been worn, two of them locating it on the outside of his coat and the other two as pinned on the inside of the garment. Two located the badge on the inner left lapel, one locating it on the right side. In most other respects, however, their evidence was well prepared, showing a careful rehearsal of details. They each swore positively that the revolver which had frightened them into letting the two reporters into the joint had been a big, black, dangerous weapon. A revolver was produced by the attorney for the defense and it had a familiar look to the Chinese. With the revolver in his hand one of the witnesses gave a pantomime representation of the two reporters forcing their unwelcome presence into the gambling joint, which, by the way, according to the veracious witnesses, was simply a room in which Chinamen had been accustomed to meet to take lessons in boxing.

Sheriff Brown gave evidence for the prosecution regarding the circumstances under which he had issued a police badge to Taylor, his evidence proving to be strongly in favor of the accused. The badge had been issued, and it had been the intention of the Sheriff to also issue a commission. That he had not done so had been an oversight. He had been under the impression that the commission had been issued until he had looked up the records in connection with the present case.

Taylor went on the stand on his own behalf, his testimony being corroborated by Matheson. These witnesses gave explicit denials of the charges. They admitted that they had visited the premises of the gamblers on the night in question and had entered the gambling joint. Both denied that there had been any force used, that any revolver had been produced or had been in their possession at the time or that the police badge had been displayed by either.

Counsel for the prosecution appeared to be rather nonplused when it was shown that the revolver produced at the trial and which the Chinamen had so nearly identified, had been procured an hour or two before at E. O. Hall & Son's to assist the Chinamen in perjurying themselves, an object which it accomplished most satisfactorily to the defense.

The cases were submitted without argument on either side, Judge Whitney promptly finding Taylor not guilty of either charge.

Judge Gear then wished to proceed with the cases against Taylor and Matheson, those of trespassing at night. At this point of the proceedings Prosecuting Attorney Andrade intervened.

"I think this matter has gone quite far enough," he said, addressing the bench. "As the prosecuting attorney for the county I ask that a nolle prosequi be entered against these cases of Taylor and Matheson and that their cases be stricken from the calendar." This request was promptly granted by the Judge. Taylor was given back his police badge by Judge Whitney, which had been turned in as an exhibit of the prosecution, and the matter, so far as the reporters are concerned, was concluded.

NATIVE KILLS HIMSELF.

Despondent as the result of a long sickness, Aopili, a middle-aged native, a resident of the Kewalo district, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. The act was committed at his room in the house of Police Officer Manuwal shortly after eight o'clock in the morning, there being no witnesses to the shooting, although there were three persons in the house who heard the report of the gun, a 22-caliber rifle. Death was instantaneous, the bullet piercing skull and brain from temple to temple. There is no doubt that the death was suicidal, but the coroner's jury will sit today as a matter of course.

By the breaking of a chain in the steam plows at Waikona a Spaniard sustained a compound fracture of the leg and a fractured skull. He is in Malulu hospital and expected to recover. G. A. Hansen, the plow overseer, was severely injured in the same accident.

PORTUGUESE DISTRIBUTED

The Planters' Association did a great work in distributing the Portuguese immigrants arriving Saturday from the Azores on the British S. S. Suveric among various plantations.

"We are a great deal better satisfied with the result of the distribution than I thought we would be at first," said Royal D. Mead, secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, yesterday. "We admitted the Honolulu Portuguese to the planters' shed to see the new arrivals and a great many departed for Punaohiwi and stayed overnight. It is very much to the credit of the Honolulu Portuguese that these people turned up so well today and took employment. This morning we actually had a great many more people than we could handle, but we distributed most of them very nicely.

"In the first place, we had our steamers ready on Sunday. They were chartered to go to the other islands with immigrants, but we did not get them off until today.

"We had a special train today, which went over the O. R. & L. line as far as Kahuku, leaving Honolulu at 2 p. m. They were distributed at the various plantations on Oahu as follows:

Ewa—39 men.
Waipahu—40 men.
Wailua—39 men.
Kahuku—35 men.

"The majority of these men have families, but we have not tallied them up yet. They filled five cars, and, in addition, we had separate cars for the baggage. One difficulty we had was to keep all the people from wishing to go to plantations on this island.

"After finishing up with the Oahu Island distribution we began getting them off to the other islands. The people selected their own plantations, there being no effort on our part to persuade them to go to any particular place. They talked it over with their friends here and then made their decision. The distribution for the other islands resulted as follows:

"Maui:
Hawaiian Commercial—18 families, consisting of 19 men, 19 women, 31 children, and 29 single men.
Wailuku—5 families, consisting of 5 men, 5 women, 2 children, and 8 single men.

"Paia—7 families, consisting of 7 men, 7 women, 6 children, and 2 single men.

"Hawaii:
Waialakea—5 families, consisting of 5 men, 5 women, 10 children, and 14 single men.

"Kahala—6 families, consisting of 6 men, 6 women, 15 children, and 7 single men.

"Wailua—11 families, consisting of 11 men, 12 women, 29 children, and 10 single men.

"Paauilo—21 families, consisting of 24 men, 25 women, 27 children, and 4 single men.

"Kauai:
Lihue—7 families, consisting of 7 men, 7 women, 14 children, and 2 single men.

"Makee—10 families, consisting of 10 men, 9 women, 18 children, and 2 single men.

"In addition, there were a few men for McBryde. There were also a few who showed up just too late to be sent away today but they will be taken care of.

"On Sunday the immigrants had shelter in the Planters' Association shed and talked with their countrymen residing here. No restrictions were placed upon them there, and even at the Bishop wharf, where they boarded the island steamers, they were free to do as they wished.

"All day Sunday about 25 men were quartered on the steamer Helene, which, after all, did not go until yesterday. They were contented on board and did not come ashore. They were well treated aboard and preferred to stay there to coming ashore, which speaks well for the Inter-Island service.

"We found on Saturday night they were short of blankets at the immigrant station. We sent a big supply down then and yesterday we sent along another batch. They took the blankets away with them.

"The Suveric people refused to handle the baggage on Sunday. We looked after it with our own men and they worked until 2 a. m., and it was scattered all over the wharf. If it had not been for Captain Rely, Hackfeld & Company's dock superintendent, I don't know what we would have done about it. He collected it and handled it in an experienced manner as he did the people themselves. He was a very valuable man to us. The interpreters we had did fine work, giving themselves over to the work in hand cheerfully and intelligently. These were Messrs. A. D. Castro, M. A. Silva, Marques, Fernandez, Pacheco, M. R. Olivera, A. McDuffey, our head guard, was another valuable man and he certainly proved to be the right man in the right place.

"We have left orders that if any more of the immigrants go back to the station they are to be accommodated in the shed where they will be sheltered and fed until they decide where they wish to go. The Association has furnished the people with food freely and need not be as much milk as they could have before they left town.

"There were several sick persons who were taken to the hospital. One of the two sick babies died there, but

(Continued on Page Five.)

BRITAIN BEGINS MORE POWERFUL DREADNOUGHT

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PORTSMOUTH, December 4.—Yesterday the keel was laid for another and more powerful vessel of the Dreadnought type.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 4.—George E. Cole, ex-governor of the State of Washington, died here yesterday.

George E. Cole was born in New York state on December 23, 1826. He came west in 1853 and took a prominent part in politics in Oregon and Washington. In 1859-60 he was Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, being named as Governor of the Territory three years later. At the time of his death he was prominently identified in mining and manufacturing.

SAN QUENTIN, December 4.—Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, the Los Angeles mining millionaire, who shot his wife in a fit of jealous insanity three years ago, was released from the penitentiary yesterday.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, December 4.—An earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday, lasting for a minute and a half. No damage was done.

EL PASO, Texas, December 4.—Three hundred Japanese have crossed the line here from Mexico. They claim that they were lured into Mexico by promises and were ill-treated while there.

TEHERAN, December 4.—Alimirza, the Crown Prince, has assumed the regency of Persia during the illness of his father, the Shah.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Zion City is to be abandoned by the Dowietes.

MEXICO CITY, December 4.—General Mejia, the well known Mexican publicist, is dead.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Corbett and McGovern have signed articles for a contest here on January 31.

PANAMA, December 4.—J. G. Sullivan, the assistant chief engineer on the canal construction work, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Congress is expected to accomplish but little work before the holidays. The President's message will be delivered on Tuesday.

TOKIO, December 3.—Newchwang has been transferred to China.

Newchwang is a seaport city at the head of the northeast arm of the Gulf of Liaotung and about 100 miles southwesterly from Mukden.

CRONSTADT, December 3.—Six hundred and eighty-three sailors who engaged in the mutiny last summer have been sentenced to imprisonment and service in the disciplinary battalions.

MANZANILLO, Mexico, December 3.—The Japanese steamer Toyoya, which was overdue with 1300 labor immigrants, has arrived here.

ROME, December 3.—The condition of Cardinal Lapponi is more serious.

NAPLES, December 3.—The tomb of Cicero has been discovered.

MILAZZO, Sicily, December 3.—A severe earthquake has occurred in this locality.

LONDON, December 2.—President Roosevelt's solution of the Japanese problem in California is awaited here with keen interest. Recent arrivals from the Orient predict grave complications.

PARIS, December 2.—The Japanese legation here has issued a statement that the San Francisco incident has been exaggerated and that war is unlikely.

ROME, December 2.—The Italian government has removed its restrictions upon the entry of American pork.

VIENNA, December 2.—A universal suffrage bill has passed the lower house of parliament.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Swedish minister has been recalled.

PITTSBURG, December 2.—A Baltimore and Ohio passenger train ran into an open switch yesterday. Five people were killed.

MANZANILLO, December 2.—A steamer with 1300 Japanese laborers on board is overdue here by thirteen days.

IAUKEA NOW LEADS THE COUNT BY SIX BALLOTS

Curtis P. Iaukea now leads Arthur M. Brown in the judicial count of votes for county sheriff by six.

This is a change from the lead of seven Brown held at the opening of yesterday's proceedings.

In the morning the ballots of the 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the Fourth District were computed. The results were as follows:

In the 6th the court rejected two for Iaukea and three for Brown. Gain for Iaukea, one.

In the 7th the court rejected two for Iaukea and four for Brown. A maverick turned up in the form of a ballot endorsed as "canceled." It was marked for Iaukea and Attorney Gear objected to its consideration. The court reserved its ruling until the afternoon, when it counted the vote for Iaukea. Gain for Iaukea, three.

In the 8th the court rejected three for Brown. Gain for Iaukea, three.

In the afternoon four precincts of the Fifth District had their ballots counted. Chief Justice Frear took the 7th, Justice Hartwell the 11th and Justice Wilder the 10th and 13th.

In the 7th the court rejected one each.

In the 10th the court rejected one each.

In the 11th a ballot that had been stuck to another was counted for Iaukea. Gain for Iaukea, one.

In the 13th the court rejected five for Brown. Gain for Iaukea, five.

Total of gains for Iaukea, thirteen. Deduct lead of seven for Brown at opening and a lead of six for Iaukea at this moment is found.

Strange to say, in the "fighting seventh" only four objections were made to votes counted by the inspectors, and these were two to two by the respective candidates.

All the rest of the Fifth District will be counted today, together with the Waimanalo precinct of the Fourth.

Chief Justice Frear stated yesterday evening that the count would be concluded today.

Mr. Iaukea and his friends are now confident of winning out in the count.

THE BYSTANDER



The Weary Band.
A Banyan Grove.
If Brown Returns.

One can have too much of a good thing, even of Hawaiian music. The other night I sat at meat in a place which looked serene and quiet when all at once, from a hotel near by, there issued a wail of island melody. It was good music, albeit melancholy, and the tourists who heard, clapped their hands until their palms were purple. As for me I cussed along the curve of a crescendo until I passed the high C and rounded off on the big D.

What was the trouble with The Bystander? Oh, nothing but a surfeit of those same old Aloha Oes and things. I had heard them in the original German folksied thirty-five years ago, before Herr Berger had adapted them into Hawaiian. And I have heard them continuously since while my soul has thirsted for the lightsome new things from the boulevards and music halls. Had I heard this or that, which all the East was humming and thrumming, some one asked me? To be sure not; Heavens no! My punishment was to forever hear those same old Schleswig-Hawaiian airs; and do you know, when I am sent hence to be punished for my sins, I don't expect to be grilled, for I have long been familiar with grills, nor do I expect to be roasted, because I have long written for the papers and am immune—but I do expect to be chained to a rock right next to the paddock occupied by a native glee club.

Nevertheless, Hawaiian music is a tourist asset. Every wayfarer on these shores wants to hear it over and over again. It is one of the things which distinguish Hawaii from the commonplace parts of America. But on behalf of the tired inhabitants of this paradise I rise to move, sir, that hereafter Hawaiian music shall come in with the tourist and go out with him; and that any person or persons, caught singing or playing it between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, shall be sentenced to hear Joel Cohen's whole story about his trip with Berger, three times a day.

If that motion prevails I shall move that the Hawaiian glee clubs be induced to learn up-to-date music which will be played here exclusively between April and November. By this means the average Hawaiian-American, when he goes abroad and hears a relatively new thing or even a thing as old as "The Banks of the Wabash" or the Florodora chorus, won't stop like a dumb thing and breathe softly so he won't lose any of it; and then ask his friend the Broadway rounder, if he ever heard it before.

One of the things—the growing things—that interest our tourists most, is the banyan tree. A youngster back East, poring over the pictures in his first geography, lingers longest over the banyan. He reads that its branches fall and take root and that, if the tree is let alone, it will some day cover a farm. When he grows up and goes to a banyan country he looks up his old friend the arboreal monarch before he identifies himself at the bank.

It strikes me that Honolulu has never risen to the occasion and acquired as many banyans as it needs in its tourist business. Why not a great banyan grove? Why not forty banyans growing together? Eureka! Why not a banyan section of the park?

Take the Diamond Head end of Kapiolani park where the scraggly iron-woods and the commonplace kiawes grow; include the old race-track, which has become an eye-sore; dig big holes all about and enrich them with garbage and fertilizer and then plant banyans. Let the other trees grow as they may, to be eventually cut down. Keep the banyans well cultivated and in ten or fifteen years the grove will be as famous as Waikiki beach or Punchbowl. Think of the vast, leafy tabernacle of the future; that mighty amplitude of pillar and aisle, that cathedral vista of sun-flecked gloom; of the cool, breezy shade. Then figure out—this is for the supervisors—how much less it will cost to put the unfinished end of the park in banyans than to sod it and provide for flower beds and fountains.

Judging from the cheer which wrinkles the hard faces of the Chinese gamblers; the renewed gaiety in the slums; the boasts of Birbe and the resurrection of Vida, I infer that the expectations for Brown are very keen. On the recount or contest, he is now ahead; not much ahead but enough so as to make it look as if Iaukea might be sidetracked. However, the thing isn't over yet. According to the ruling of the Supreme Court this is a contest. May evidence of machine fraud not be introduced into such a proceeding? If so, Iaukea may have some mighty interesting things to say about the doings in Kakaako.

Touching the possibility of Brown's getting back, it may be said that the new Board of Supervisors will largely control the police situation. It will hold the purse and can cut down the monthly appropriation to a point that will exclude the unassorted collection of pimps and grafters that hangs about the station house waiting for dirty work. A reform grand jury, such as the one now in session, also has great remedial power. Then there is Jarrett, the Deputy Sheriff, who will be where he can see things.

However, Iaukea isn't contented yet. The fact is clear that he was fairly elected, his losses being, in the main, ballots that were non-effectively cast for him.

TOPICS

TROPIC AND OTHERWISE.

H. M. Ayres.

Talking machine ads. as a rule fail to appeal to married men. Mostly husbands are already provided with talking machines—the kind that won't wear out.

Public feeling over the recount. That tired feeling. Some one, by the way, looks to be due for an attack of that retired feeling.

The seamy side of friendship.—Breaches of confidence.

"Go ask papa," the maiden said.
The young man knew papa was dead,
Also the wicked life he'd led;
So understood her when she said:
"Go ask papa."

Alcohol is the chloroform which enables the working classes to undergo the severe operation of living.

The bootblack's motto.—Once spit twice shine.

People who live in glass houses should pull down the blinds.

The coming fuel.—Brimstone.

Some landladies would better have been born pelicans, they have such enormous bills.

In many marriages her money makes harmony.

LITTLE TALKS

CURTIS IAUKEA—The precincts where I may expect to make my gains have not been gone into yet.

SECRETARY ATKINSON—If these people are treated right there are ten thousand more of them we can get.

A. W. GARTLEY—Sometimes the opinion of a civilian as to whether a place ought to be fortified or not is better than that of an army or navy man.

CHAS. S. DESKY—This Highland Park plot is the most legitimate residence proposition I have ever placed on the market in Honolulu.

LAND COMMISSIONER PRATT—Some offers of land in exchange for the Lani lands have been made orally, but I can not accept any that are not put in writing.

O. A. STEVEN—Look at this beautiful present Mr. Morgan has brought me from San Francisco—a framed motto of Mark Twain, "When in doubt tell the truth."

H. P. WOOD—I don't think I could have gone to California at a more opportune time to get excursions for Honolulu. The California editors started things off well for us.

PRESIDENT PINKHAM—I suppose if the town has an outbreak of measles we will be blamed for letting it into the town off the Suverie. But then we would be blamed in any event.

ADJUTANT BAMBERRY—I was interested in the cablegram about Salvationist colonies for Rhodesia. I suppose we could establish such colonies here if the islands could afford them a living.

PASTOR WADMAN—They may have their quiet fun with John Martin but he is doing very effective work among the prisoners and deserves encouragement. I thought his final appeal at the services last Thursday was excellent.

COMMISSIONER SARGENT—I was mighty well pleased with the review of the Hawaiian regiment and the band on Thanksgiving Day and especially glad that I had the opportunity of witnessing it from the press-stand. I always like to be with the press-boys.

WM. S. ELLIS—While the Band was in Salt Lake the boys had their first poi since leaving Honolulu. It was supplied by Hawaiians living there. They make their poi with flour and knowing how to cook it underground it proves to be an excellent substitute for the real thing.

CAPTAIN SHOTTON—It was an interesting sight to see our hundred and fifty babies getting their meals on board. We rigged a hose along the deck and served in a hundred and fifty nipples and started pumping milk through. The babies were strung along the hose and see how fat they are.

EUGENE SULLIVAN—Our diningroom in the U. S. Immigration station for detained steerage passengers is a model of neatness, as you can see for yourself. Then take a look at our yard. Isn't that a great transformation from the miserable mud flat that used to be here? In a few years this place will be a great coconut grove like the Old Plantation.

Why Things Are So.

WHY do thick glasses crack more readily than thin ones when hot water is poured into them?

BECAUSE glass is a slow conductor of heat, and when hot liquid is poured into a glass vessel, the interior expands before the heat reaches the exterior, consequently there is a struggle between the two forces and the glass flies to pieces.

WHY is a married woman living apart from her husband called a "grass widow"?

BECAUSE she is a widow by courtesy or "grace." The term "grace widow," which is from the French, means any woman separated from her husband otherwise than by death. The French pronunciation of "grace" is the same as our "grass," which explains the corruption to "grass widow."

WHY is a certain cut of beef always spoken of as the "sirloin"?

BECAUSE the term is a corruption of "surlain," from the French word "surlonge," meaning over or upper portion of the loin. Also because King James I., when dining at Houghton Hall, in Lancashire, in one of his fits of humor said to an attendant: "Bring hither that surlain, sirrah, for 'tis worthy of a more honorable post, being, as I may say, not surlain, but Sir Loin, the noblest joint of all."

WHY is Ireland called the Emerald Isle?

BECAUSE of the richness of its verdure, the term being first used by Dr. William Drennan, the author of "Glendaloch," and other poems, published in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

WHY, when a person is being pressed for money, do we say he is being dunned?

BECAUSE, in the reign of Henry VIII., there lived a bailiff named Dun, who gained a great reputation for making persons pay their debts. When every other method of getting payment had been tried without success, Dun was put to work, and "dun him," became the popular advice as a last resource.

WHY does mercury rise and fall in a barometer?

BECAUSE dry air is heavy, moist air is light, and the column of mercury is affected by atmospheric pressure. The tube of a barometer being open at the bulb end, the air, when moist, can not support the weight of the mercury; when the air is dry the mercury can not resist its weight; hence the rise and fall in dry and wet weather.

WHY is it customary to mount a horse from the left side?

BECAUSE, in the days when a sword was an essential part of a man's dress, and hung at the left side, mounting from the right side would have necessitated taking hold of the scabbard and placing it over the saddle with the hand needed to assist in mounting. By mounting from the left side the sword hung clear and allowed easier and more graceful action.

WHY does the Lord Chancellor of England sit on a woolsack?

BECAUSE, when an act of parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool, during the reign of Elizabeth, woolsacks were placed in the House of Lords for the judges to sit on, to remind them of that source of the nation's wealth. The woolsack today is a cushion stuffed with wool upon which the presiding officer of the upper House of Parliament sits.

LONDON'S BOAT ON THE WAYS

On the ways at Anderson's shipyard, near Hunter's Point, is a vessel of graceful lines nearly ready to take the water for a world-girdling trip of seven years. She is the "Snark," Jack London's boat, in which he will circumnavigate the world at leisure and seek adventure and material for his pen. Every place of interest on earth that can be reached by water will be visited by this tiny craft without the annoyances of steamship schedules, freights or coaling stations.

The party that is going sea-tramping in the Snark will be Captain Roscoe L. Eames, the designer of the ship; Jack London, the author of "The Sea Wolf," Mrs. London and a crew of three men. The sailing date has not been fixed, but the vessel will probably be launched the first week in December. The first port of call after leaving San Francisco will be Hilo in the Hawaiian Islands and several months will be consumed cruising among the islands. Then the Snark will leisurely drift about the islands of the South Seas to New Zealand, Australia, through the East Indies to Japan and China. The Cape of Good Hope will be rounded and the African coast skirted to Gibraltar, then through the

straits into the Mediterranean, up the River Nile as far as possible and then through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea. The British Isles will be included in the itinerary. St. Petersburg and adjacent ports, and then the Snark will cross the Atlantic to the United States. A southerly course will then be taken and the vessel will go up the Amazon river, thence around Cape Horn and up the West coast home.

The name of the vessel is taken from the book by Lewis Carroll, "Hunting of the Snark." She will be ketch rigged with two masts and as auxiliary power will have a seventy-horse-power gas engine. Under sail she will be able to make ten knots and stripped of her canvas she will attain a speed of eight knots with her engine. She is sixty feet over all in length, forty-five feet at the water line with a beam of fifteen feet and she draws seven feet of water. In the main cabin there are three staterooms besides an engine room, bathroom and galley. She has three water-tight bulkheads.—Examiner.

Captain Otwell upon being relieved will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, and relieve Capt. John R. Slatery of the river and harbor works in his charge, and will also report by letter to Col. William H. Heuer for duty under his immediate orders pertaining to the purchase of fortification sites in the Territory of Hawaii.—Army and Navy Journal.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19.—Secretary of War Taft is back again in his giant chair. His pre-election wanderings and subsequent inspection of army posts in the Far West and Southwest did not exhaust his supply of cheer. He beamed upon the little army of officials, and settled down to an attack upon the papers that had been mounting high in his absence. There was forthwith new life in the administration of the Panama Canal, Cuba, and the Philippines, as far as Washington supervision is concerned.

Army officers approached the Secretary with wry faces as to Cuba. They had been absorbing rumors that things in Cuba were going to the bow-wows. Some of them had nearly arranged it, in their own minds, that the Liberals, disappointed at not securing offices, were taking to the woods and must be appeased by an earlier date for the elections.

All that did not disturb the Secretary. "Some of Gov. Magoon's dispatches have been forwarded to me while I have been away," he observed. "They indicated that everything is going along at Havana about as usual." Many kinds of discouraging reports can be had out of Cuba, if one goes where the fickle populace is talking and plotting. But some of the most alarming plots that are talked today in Cuba are forgotten by their originators tomorrow. The Secretary knows that conditions are very discouraging. He told the President so. Neither of them are confident that the efforts to set up a new and stable government will succeed. Of late, property owners, who wanted soldiers detailed to guard their holdings, have been disappointed because no soldiers are available for that duty. They have made a "holer," and it has been heard all the way to Washington. There has been no particular reason for their outcry, except a desire for greater security which the presence of Uncle Sam's soldiers would give. Property is in no special jeopardy down there at present.

It is suspected, however, that the gloomy reports are a part of the annexation campaign, of which more will be heard as the session of Congress comes on. There will be organized efforts to discredit the movement for a new independent government. Millions of dollars are ready on occasion to shriek in one tremendous chorus for immediate annexation. That financial voice will be powerful. It will speak in numerous devious ways at first, as the opportunity offers, because the popular sentiment just now is averse to annexation.

TRAVELER TAFT. The Secretary is having many and varied experiences as a cabinet officer. He is the great traveler of the President's official family. He may not have traveled more miles as a cabinet officer than Secretary Shaw has traveled. The latter has been out on the circuit a great deal of the time. But Secretary Taft has traveled more widely. No man now connected with the administration in a leading official position has seen more of this country and its possessions. He has traveled all over the Philippines and a year ago last summer made his long remembered return trip with a distinguished party. He has been to Panama and, during the past autumn, has resided officially in Havana. Now he has concluded a great swing around the circle, going into the far northwest and down into the great southwest.

The Secretary is a good traveler. Others of his station would prefer more ease. He takes to the road without protest. He travels thousands of miles on short notice and, between times, works on industriously. If previous contact with all sorts and conditions of men and the holding of a number of different offices in very different parts of the globe where the stars and stripes float can qualify one for the Presidency, as such service ought, Secretary Taft has some advantage over his rivals for 1902.

PRESIDENTIAL PLANNING. The training for presidential honors in the next campaign has thus far been inside the paddock. It will be soon on the open course. There is yet no declared candidate. The aspirants have been "lying low." No maneuver could bring a direct acknowledgment. Now things will quickly change, for the delegate-getting season will come anon. There has been a lot of quiet wrestling for delegates already, but it has been in understandings with state leaders and in making favorable impressions upon voters. Little things the known aspirants have done from time to time have indicated their activities.

There has been no long and earnest campaign for the presidential nomination of the Republicans since 1896. That campaign began many months before the St. Louis convention. It really started with the election of the Republican House in the Fifty-fourth Congress and was in full swing by 1898. How McKinley and Reed came down the stretch for a while neck and neck, and how Mark Hanna gradually won, and the Southern delegates from Reed so that McKinley was made an easy winner, is well remembered. McKinley had practically no opposition for re-nomination, and the opposition to the nomination of Roosevelt, four years later, although noisy and persistent, never threatened to become effective.

The outlines of the preliminary struggle for the nomination a little more than a year hence can now be given with some accuracy. Taft and Foraker will vie for the support of Ohio. It is a maxim of politics that a successful candidate must have his home state with him. If Senator Foraker can grab Ohio's vote from Secretary Taft he will deal the latter a crushing blow. Hence the certainty of a strenuous fight in Buckeyeodom.

The South will be a rich prize. Its delegates, as matters also now, will de-

termine the nominee. That fact is likely to be a tower of strength to Vice President Fairbanks. The Southern Republicans seem to be coming to the Vice President's way. He had a triumphant trip to Alabama a few months ago. The Southerners like him. Now he is going again to the South—this time to open a mid-winter fair in Florida. It appears that his popularity extends to several Southern states and apparently there is little doubt that he will have a large bunch of Southern delegates.

At this time the Vice President and the Secretary of War appear as the two leading contestants. The other aspirants seem to have small chance. Perhaps the situation will change very materially. President Roosevelt's attitude may affect it, although politicians are coming gradually to the conviction that Roosevelt will not have a re-nomination and that it is useless to urge it.

A year from now the two National Committees will meet in Washington to fix dates for the nominating conventions. That is always the formal opening of the presidential campaign. It quickens the popular interest to the fact that the great quadrennial struggle is coming.

No one expects now that any new man will figure among the candidates of the Republican party. Events will not likely develop new presidential material. Governors of states have occasionally grown to presidential size. There are no Republican governors or governors-elect who can be counted upon to qualify within the next eighteen months. Governor-elect Chas. E. Hughes of New York? Possibly, but it is not probable. The enthusiastic campaign talk of his availability will be forgotten in a few weeks. Odell was boomed for the presidency after his reelection as Governor. So have other New York governors been similarly boomed and forgotten. It is almost certain that the nominee will be from out of the West—where Fairbanks and Taft are now strenuously grooming.

ROOSEVELT IN THE RAIN. The President has had rainy days in Panama. Heavy rains have often attended the President on important occasions. They never embarrass him in carrying out his program. He does not mind getting wet to the skin. When Prince Henry, brother of Kaiser Wilhelm, visited Washington the President took him out on a horseback ride in the midst of a great down-pouring. The President seemed to like the weather. Prince Henry was too courteous to express his disapproval of the torrents.

"Wading through the mud of Panama" made a fine headline. To most mortals it would have been a far more disagreeable task than sitting under a light roof. It is probably no exaggeration that the President found wading in the mud personally preferable to remaining in his hotel and enduring the official courtesies which were of far less interest to him than finding out something about the construction of the Isthmian canal. One can not secure much detailed information about such a gigantic project in so short a time as the President was on the Isthmus. Nevertheless he has learned enough to help him materially hereafter in dealing with canal questions.

It will have some effect with the country and with Congress that the supervision over the canal is exercised by men who have at least a little personal knowledge gained on the ground. Both the President and Secretary Taft can now discuss canal matters with a little more authority because both of them have been to Panama.

INAUGURATING PANAMA. One of the President's ambitions is to have the construction work well advanced and all the troublesome preliminary problems out of the way before he leaves the White House. It will be a long time after that, of course, before the two oceans are actually wedded and big ships are floating through, but he wants his administration to have the credit for fully inaugurating the work and for having pushed it to such a stage that its completion is assured. More than two years remain for him to direct the big undertaking. Inside of eight or ten months he hopes to have extensive contracts awarded. If his plans succeed the dirt will be flying in enormous volume within a year and before March 4, 1909, enough will have been accomplished in the digging to assure the linking of Roosevelt's name to the project beyond that of any President who comes after him.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS. By far the biggest flurry of recent days grows out of the discharge of negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry for their participation of some twenty of their number in the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Tex. It threatens to become important politically. It is almost ready wrenching the President's popularity with the negro race. Indignation meetings have been held in New York and Boston. The New York County Republican organization has been prompt to intercede, in the hope that the President will modify the order he issued for the discharge of those soldiers without honor. In Boston the negroes met in Faneuil Hall, the cradle of liberty, and passed condemnatory resolutions. Mayor Fitzgerald was present, the Democrats apparently being willing to gain a little party advantage out of the embarrassment of the Republicans.

It should be noted that the order was issued by the President, who approved in all particulars the recommendations of Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, the inspecting officer, who attempted to secure from the negroes evidence that would convict their offending comrades. The order naturally would have come from Secretary Taft. But Secretary Taft was away on his long Northwestern and Southwestern tour. He has disclaimed any responsibility for it. As a matter of fact, the Secretary refused to have any responsibility for the order. The report of Inspector Garlington was on the Secretary's desk for many days before he departed on his speaking tour. As a lawyer he was keen enough to see the questions that could be raised against the action recommended by Gen. Garlington, who, it might be said in passing, is a native of South Carolina and was appointed to the Military Academy from Georgia. The Secretary was also wary enough as a politician to keep his hands off the case.

BROWN NOW TWO AHEAD

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
FIFTH PRECINCT, FOURTH DISTRICT
(Kakaako Stables.)

Returned by	Count	Rejected by	Count	Inspected by	Count
Doane	39	3	36	0	0
Dwight	148	11	137	0	1
Fern	194	12	182	0	1
Gandall	111	7	104	2	0
Gear	116	5	111	0	0
Hustace	117	6	111	0	0
Kaakala	40	3	36	0	1
Kalehuala	30	3	29	2	0
Moore	151	8	143	0	0
Fernandez	31	3	28	0	0
Harris	90	6	84	0	0
Harvey	194	11	183	0	0
Brown	153	7	146	6	0
Iaukea	171	14	157	1	0
Jarrett	122	14	108	0	0
Vida	182	5	177	0	0
Bicknell	103	4	99	1	0
Rose	186	16	170	0	0
Hopkins	134	9	125	0	0
Kalaokalani	164	8	156	0	0
Cathcart	96	5	91	0	0
Noar	59	2	57	0	0
Thayer	130	9	121	0	0
Baker	28	2	26	0	0
Trent	200	12	188	0	0
Waterhouse	69	0	70	1	0

Arthur M. Brown is now ahead of Curtis P. Iaukea by two votes for County Sheriff in the recount preliminary so far held by the Supreme Court.

From now on the recount is to be general without regard to Brown's allegations in his petition. The court yesterday evening made an order to that effect, the inference being that it holds Brown to have laid a valid foundation for a judicial test of the election for Sheriff.

TWO MORE PRECINCTS.

Two more precincts had their votes counted yesterday—those of Vineyard street and Pauoa. In the judicial count of the former the rivals broke even with four votes each adjudged illegal.

In the Pauoa count eight votes for Iaukea were adjudged improperly counted, against five for Brown. As until then Brown was only one vote behind, the Pauoa result put him two votes ahead of Iaukea. As the Irishman would say, "He was first at last where he had been behind before."

When it came to taking up the Pauoa precinct there was a pitched forensic battle between W. A. Kinney, on behalf of Iaukea, objecting to any further counting, and Geo. D. Gear, on behalf of Brown, insisting that the count should go on.

VINEYARD STREET COUNT.

The count of the Vineyard street precinct, twelfth of the Fifth District, resulted as follows:

Iaukea	194
Brown	189
Blank	16
Iaukea rejected	4
Brown rejected	4
Rejected by inspectors:	
Iaukea	19
Brown	7
Blank	4

Total votes cast..... 437

To expedite matters yesterday the counting was divided between the justices. Justice Hartwell retired to his office with Kinney and Gear to count a portion, while Chief Justice Frear and Justice Wilder superintended the count of the rest.

An error that on discovery proved amusing created something like consternation for a little time before the noon recess. Justice Hartwell announced his count with the figures for Brown and Iaukea reversed. This gave a result of showing Brown to have fifteen more legal votes than he had. In addition to the startling nature of the discrepancy in itself, would have given Brown a clear majority, with the previous recounts included, of 24 votes.

The happy idea at length occurred of tallying Justice Hartwell's batch over again, when the matter was rectified amidst general mirth in which the Brown party had its grim share. In the meantime the error had been spread broadcast in the town and everywhere the remarkable inflation of the Brown vote was discussed.

Having announced the correct figures the Chief Justice declared a recess until 1:30 p. m., when the matter before the court would be that of the Pauoa precinct.

KINNEY'S OBJECTION.

W. A. Kinney, when the court resumed its sitting at 1:30, argued against a count of the Pauoa ballots. Brown had only claimed that there were some little irregularities there and did not know who would gain in a count. Only two ballots were said to be wrong at Waiialua. These precincts exhausted all of Brown's claims. The Kakaako count did not overcome Iaukea's majority though it gave Brown an unexpected gain, from causes that were as great a surprise to Brown as to Iaukea.

Pauoa, for anything that Brown had shown, was not in a different position from any other precinct. Certain principles were followed by inspectors in counting which may have been a little loose. There was no provision in the law for a recount but only for a contest, which must have some facts for its basis. Although he thought Brown was a little ahead, that should not be considered.

Chief Justice Frear remarked that he understood Iaukea was one ahead. Mr. Kinney said that fact made his point stronger. If they could pick out a precinct here and another one there, all the barriers against a recount would be gone. Brown had watchers at every precinct to watch every vote and

record every irregularity. If he came into court and showed that a watcher was shut out, not given time to see the ballots, the case would be different. Brown had exhausted his information and was still one vote short. That sort of thing made it easy for anyone to get a recount. He says there is one vote wrong in a precinct and then finds something that he did not expect.

Iaukea in the process was shut out from selecting precincts. There were only two votes left as claimed in Brown's information and with regard to Waiialua the grounds were not covered in the petition. Of course it was in the interests of Brown to continue, but the law did not contemplate such a fishing excursion. They might run neck and neck to Christmas, Iaukea being one ahead to start with. With the Kakaako experiment it was promising for Brown.

GEAR'S REPLY.

Geo. D. Gear submitted that the status of the case required that the count should go on. Kinney had admitted that with only three precincts gone through Iaukea's majority was cut down from fourteen to one. In Kakaako 14 ballots were shown improperly voted for Iaukea. True, six were improperly voted for Brown, but so far as the count had gone irregularities had been shown, proving that a proper count of ballots was not had in November. Twenty-three of Iaukea's ballots were judicially declared improper and counted. How then could the court allow it to go on record that Iaukea had been elected by a majority of 14, when the court knew he had no such majority? The court must see that the result would be greatly changed. It was not shown that the tabulation of votes was incorrect. Iaukea was now entitled to certification of election by a majority of only one. This was not a matter for Brown and Iaukea alone, but the community had a right to know who had a majority of legal votes.

There were seven votes for Brown in the Kakaako bag which had not been counted—ballots cast for Brown which were not read off or if read off were not counted for him. If the court was considering whether Brown was justified in asking for a recount, the court would not take into consideration the votes wrongly counted for Brown. It should only take his ballots. Kinney's argument was not legal where he said Brown might lose as many votes as Iaukea, when the information on Pauoa was that votes were counted there for Iaukea which were marked in any kind of irregular way. The only way the controversy could be settled was by a computation of the legal ballots cast.

If Brown had illegal votes the fact did not show that he had not correct information. From its own inherent sense of justice the court should proceed with the investigation. To stop the count now would be an injustice to Brown and to the community.

COLLOQUY ENSUES.

Justice Hartwell asked if there was any difference as to the right to a recount where the case where the majority was close and where it was not. Mr. Gear had not looked that matter up. It was a question of law.

Justice Hartwell said he was not asking it as a question of law. "Then I will answer yes," Mr. Gear said. "As a matter of justice there is a difference in favor of a recount when the election is close."

Justice Hartwell observed that there were some irregularities in all elections. What kind of irregularities would invalidate an election? Mr. Gear answered that irregularities that did not change the result should not void the election. If the same number of votes were illegal on both sides the election was not invalidated. A count could only affect the candidate whose election was contested. If Iaukea had one of a majority on the recount he would be elected.

KINNEY COMES BACK.

Mr. Kinney asked if the case closed now where would it stand. As the case stood Brown did not know whether he had a majority or not. He had not even heard that he had a majority of the votes cast. He was given the opportunity to give the name and the information of any informant, and putting everything down he had not the information that he had the majority of legal votes. He might fill rooms of paper with assertions, but when he summed up if he could not say of his knowledge or information that he was elected there was nothing to be investigated. He limited himself to seven precincts. Then he wanted to go out on an expedition founded on no knowledge or information. He had gone from information to hearsay. In talking about the votes illegally counted for Iaukea he ignored the position he occupied of having to stop where his information ended.

On the claim set up for doing justice, giving effect to the will of the voter, the less Brown said about that the better. Ballot after ballot for Iaukea had been thrown out on account of a little scratch on the paper. Brown was standing there on technical errors. By that same law Mr. Kinney contended that Brown, having ceased his information, was stopped from going further.

To go further was to change the law for a contest to a law for a recount. It was now only a gambling proposition. Brown had taken a position with regard to his oath on the stand which did him credit, but he should be stopped from going any further than that position. His counsel was going further than Arthur Brown himself was willing to go.

THE COUNT PROCEEDS.

"The court will proceed with the Pauoa precinct," the Chief Justice announced after a consultation of ten minutes with his associates. This is the Ninth Precinct of the Fourth District. George C. Potter, chairman of inspectors, examined the seals and reported them intact. They were impressed with his private seal. It was about five o'clock when the following result was announced:

Iaukea	202
Brown	183
Blank	32
Rejected Iaukea	8
Rejected Brown	5

Total ballots..... 390
This result puts Brown two votes

CLARK'S LINE TO ORIENT

Senator Clark's steamship proposition from San Pedro to the Orient has not been dropped, according to statements of the Senator. This line is supposed to make Honolulu a port of call. Senator Clark is quoted in the San Diego Union as follows: "The steamship line to the Orient, projected to serve in conjunction with the Salt Lake railroad, has not been lost sight of by any means. But just now we simply have not the time to carry out this part of our plans. We have been compelled to defer the enterprise while we are so exceedingly busy with internal building and development work."

PAULIST FATHERS HERE TO PREACH

The Very Rev. Henry H. Wyman and Rev. Henry L. Stark of the San Francisco community of Paulist fathers, the former being the rector and superior of St. Mary's church on California street, arrived last Friday in the steamship Alameda to remain here a short time. They will be the guests of the Bishop of Zeugma at the Catholic Mission, and while here they will deliver a series of lectures in English for not only the English speaking members of the Catholic congregations but for people of all denominations here.

Tomorrow morning the fathers will attend early mass at the Catholic Cathedral. This will be between 6 and 7 o'clock and there will be special instruction and sermon in English at 9 a. m. by Rev. Father Wyman. At the same hour Rev. Father Stark will give instruction and a sermon in English at St. Augustine's Chapel, Waikiki. On Sunday evening at 7:30 there will be the Rosary sermon and benediction at the cathedral.

Rev. Father Wyman is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Brown University of Providence R. I. He was originally a congregationalist but became a convert to the Catholic faith in the year of his graduation. After this he joined the order of Paulists in New York and has been constantly engaged in mission work in the United States for the past thirty years.

Rev. Father Stark is a young and handsome man, bearing a resemblance to Senator La Follette. He is a native of California and was educated at the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

HONOLULANS IN WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19.—Several residents of Honolulu have arrived in Washington during the last week. Mr. Sydney M. Ballou is registered at the Shoreham and will confer with Interstate Commerce Commissioners about the requirements of the new rate law as to Hawaiian railroads. Mr. L. A. Thurston is also at the Shoreham. This morning he had a conference with the chief of engineers of the army, Gen. McKenzie, about Hilo harbor improvements. Gen. McKenzie demonstrated an interest in the project and assured Mr. Thurston that he should have every opportunity of being heard before the General Board prior to its decision regarding the desired appropriation. The board is now in the Far South and will not reach Washington for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Love and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Waterhouse, well-known people of Honolulu, have been in Washington within the week. Governor Carter's annual report has been received here and been put in type at the Government Printing Office. It will probably be made public before long.

GENERAL RECOUNT.

Chief Justice Frear declined to continue the matter over Saturday when requested by Mr. Kinney, seconded by Mr. Gear, but made the hour of opening today 10 instead of 9 o'clock. The Chief Justice said the justices would take one precinct apiece to count today, and the precincts would be taken in numerical order. The second, third and fourth of the Fourth District will therefore be counted this forenoon.

These orders of court were taken by all concerned as directing a general recount of the Sheriff vote.

NOT UNANIMOUS.

Justice Hartwell, in the closing conversation, stated that he considered it only fair to say that the ruling of the court to take up the Pauoa precinct was not unanimous. He, it would appear, favored Mr. Kinney's contention that Brown had exhausted the substance of his complaint.

The Malles have defeated every team in the soccer league in the first half of the series.

DEAD OR RUN AWAY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Sudden disappearances are of common occurrence in great mainland cities and, as a rule, do not attract any remarkable measure of attention. There are so many ways in which a man or a woman may drop out of the ken of those who know and love them, that hope dies hard and there is always a more than even chance that the missing one may some day again return to the circle of those among whom he or she was wont to move.

In Honolulu however, things are vastly different. It would seem to be impossible that a person could vanish from the town without leaving some trace behind. The place is so small and every channel of egress submitted to such close scrutiny, that the names of those who go and those who come, is soon a matter of common knowledge. And yet a woman has apparently dropped out of existence here and a devoted husband is on the verge of insanity with his grief.

Mrs. W. I. Goodwin, formerly residing at 1223 Emma street, kissed her husband good-bye early last Tuesday morning, ostensibly to go to work, and since that time has not again been seen or heard of.

Whether she had been kidnapped, whether she left on a steamer bound for the Orient or the Golden Gate, or whether she has taken leave of her troubles by her own hand, are matters which only the revealing future may decide.

The Goodwins arrived here from San Francisco on September 27. They had passed through the horrors of earthquake and fire and the generous climate of Hawaii appealing to them, they took passage by the S. S. Siberia.

Goodwin has done many things and holds credentials for excellence of character from many people of import in the States. He was a guard during the World's Fair in Chicago, served in the Seventh Cavalry at home and abroad and helped keep the peace of Canada as a member of the Northwest Mounted Police. He has the appearance and manner of a gentleman.

Mrs. Goodwin is a refined woman with a knowledge of painting and literature. She is a prepossessing and striking looking woman, thirty-two years of age and weighing about 166 pounds. Her height is five feet and three inches. Her eyes are large and light brown in color. Her hair is light brown. Her complexion is white rather than ruddy. A person passing her on the street would turn round to look at her again.

The Goodwins landed here with some seventy dollars in their possession and immediately sought for employment. In this quest, however, they were for a long time unsuccessful. Finally, through the Associated Charities, Mrs. Goodwin secured a position with Mrs. L. G. Kellogg as a sempstress.

For a week and two days she did sewing for Mrs. Kellogg but on Tuesday she failed to put in an appearance. On Tuesday morning Goodwin saw his wife for the last time and did not know that she was not at the Kelloggs' place until along in the afternoon when he had occasion to telephone her and was informed that she had not been there all day.

The husband immediately returned to the house on Emma street and discovered that his wife had taken practically nothing with her but a hat, an Eton jacket, marriage certificate and the ashes of a long dead child. They have been married thirteen years and their only child died when quite young and was cremated.

Since Tuesday the husband has sought all over town for his wife and grief has driven him nearly crazy. The couple were devoted to each other and according to the man, had never had a serious quarrel during the whole of their married existence.

Goodwin, interviewed by an Advertiser man yesterday, had the following to say: "We've been married for thirteen years and have never had any trouble. This is the first time that my wife has ever given me any uneasiness. She had no vices and does not drink and I'm willing to stake my life that there's no man in the case. I know she loved me and she knew that I loved her. One thing makes me sure that she went away on her own accord; she took the baby's ashes and her marriage certificate also an extra hat and a gray Eton jacket with silk lining. Strangely enough, she left her best clothes and shoes behind her. At 7:29 a. m. on Tuesday she went over to the Chinaman's store to get me a bottle of ginger beer. On coming back she made a cup of coffee and then kissed me good-bye, supposedly to go to the place where she was dressmaking. It is the terrible uncertainty that worries me. If I knew that she had left me cold or committed suicide I would try and forget it, knowing that the past was past."

"A party has since informed me that she told someone recently that she was tired of things and that there would be a change soon. She also remarked that she wasn't broke but had a little money. She may have gone as assistant steward on the Korea or have left for the Coast by the Shibata Maru which got away for Portland the day she left me. The Rosecrans has also left for the Coast since Tuesday."

"If she didn't take a steamer I think that she must have gone suddenly insane and made away with herself. I've been to the hospital and to the sanitarium and have seen the steamship agents but can learn nothing. "She was such a good girl. Quiet and unobtrusive, she would never tell her troubles to anyone. We were home people and neither she nor I went out at night. Poor girl—I guess that there'll be little more home for she or me now."

Goodwin says that he wondered why his wife was taking her heavy jacket on Tuesday morning and asked her the reason. She said that she felt

chilly. The hat she said she was going to try and sell to a Japanese maid.

She wore no jewelry but a wedding ring. This ring was of gold and was unusually wide. Inside was the inscription, "From Will to May, Sept. 30, 1893."

Goodwin leaves for Waiialua today where he will go to work on the pineapple plantation. He realizes that he has done all he possibly can to locate his wife and is so placed that he must go to work immediately in order to earn a living.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the police.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful medicine in use for colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

TRYING TO GET A SPECIAL STEAMSHIP

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce committee, which is arranging a business men's excursion to Hawaii this winter, is going to make the trip on a special steamer. The Pacific Coast S. S. Company has been approached on the subject. The Los Angeles people have an idea that it would be appropriate to have direct for Honolulu from San Pedro, a first practical demonstration that that harbor is the right one to use on an occasion of this kind. Los Angeles is now making an effort to annex San Pedro and adjacent towns so that San Pedro harbor will become Los Angeles' own harbor.

FRUIT VIA TEHUANTEPEC.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 21.—A number of business men and citrus fruit growers who are interested in the building up of that industry are planning to make shipments to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the Tehuantepec Railroad and American-Hawaiian line of steamers just as soon as the route is opened. The line promises as quick delivery in New York as has frequently been made by the railroads, and the rates will be sufficiently low to drive the Mediterranean fruit out of the market.

The only question is as to whether the fruit will stand the trip with its double handling at Salina Cruz and at Coahuila. It was stated by Paul Hesse, who is personally acquainted with the management of the Tehuantepec line, that arrangements could be made whereby a representative of the citrus fruit growers might accompany the first shipment to New York.

Hesse suggested that about five cars of assorted fruit be sent over the route as a trial. The line will be ready for business in December.

YOUNG MRS. DUNBAR DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Genevieve Dowsett Dunbar died suddenly at Belvedere, Cal., yesterday morning or the night before. Her brother, David Dowsett, received the sad news by cable yesterday morning. Heart failure, presumed to have succeeded an operation, was the cause.

She was about 29 years old and greatly admired for beauty and winsome character. It was only on August 12 last that she was married to Stuart Boyd Dunbar. She was among the passengers of the Manchuria when that steamer was stranded at Waimanalo, but did not remain here long on that last visit to her native city. Prior to her marriage she had renounced an engagement to Prentice Gray, a famous football player of the University of California, whom she had previously rescued from drowning.

Mrs. Dunbar was a member of the large family of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Dowsett, both of whom have been dead for some years. She leaves six sisters and three brothers, two of the former and one of the latter residing abroad. Educated at San Jose, she spent most of her life on the mainland.

A few days before the California earthquake Mrs. Dunbar underwent an operation and while still weak therefrom was compelled by that calamity to be removed from the hotel where she was staying. Her sister, now Mrs. Kirkaldy of Honolulu, was with her at the time. Shortly before her marriage she sustained another operation and it was while scarcely convalescent that she paid her last visit to Honolulu. Mrs. Dunbar was not at all well then, but at her husband's desire she soon took the return voyage. On Thanksgiving Day her brother received a cablegram stating that her heart was failing, so that the final intelligence was not unexpected.

David Dowsett will cable to his relatives this morning, to see if they desire to have the interment in Honolulu. If they do he will make the necessary arrangements for the funeral here.

Miss Lehua Wanted Poi

Royal Lei Lehua, prima donna of the Miss Hawaiian Band, returned on the Alameda accompanied by Mrs. J. C. Cohen. Miss Lehua suffered considerably from seasickness during the voyage and she was eager to set foot once more on her native soil. She states that she had a very enjoyable experience and met many well known mainland musicians. The band work was hard, however, and she lost much in weight. "Oh, but I'm one for some poi," she exclaimed as the Alameda glided up the moonlit channel.

MURDERER UNMOVED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The alleged Waipahu murderer, Kee Long, appeared before Judge Whitney for a preliminary hearing yesterday morning. There was nothing in his appearance to show that he stands charged with the most serious of crimes as he stood up yesterday to hear the charge read against him. He appears to be one of the mildest of men and either from ignorance or apathy took little interest in the proceedings. The charge was interpreted for him by the court interpreter but not a muscle of his face moved nor did the expression change a particle at any stage of the proceedings.

County Attorney Douthitt and his assistant Frank Andrade, were present for the prosecution and R. W. Breckons appeared for the defense. The case was adjourned for one week in spite of the strenuous objections of the defendant's counsel, who demanded a speedy hearing that his client could know whether he was to be charged finally with murder or manslaughter and if admissible for bail.

There was the usual busy time in the court, the day not being long enough to hear all the cases appearing on the calendar. There was an unusual lot of delays and interruptions during the morning session, the papers not being at hand when wanted, the witnesses failing to appear on time and the Portuguese interpreter being wholly out of reach just when he was necessary. Prosecutor Andrade was jolted out of his usual suave and easy manner on several occasions because of this and finally had to act as interpreter himself in one of the cases.

This was the matter of the sale of liquor to an interdicted person by Sing Loy, proprietor of the Sing Loy saloon near the market. Sing is a white haired patriarch, benign and smiling, but that did not prevent the court from soaking him \$100 and costs.

This case had been worked up by Detective Harry Lake, of the County Attorney's department, who had enlisted Frank Peterson, alias Manuel de Rigo and two or three other names, as an ally. Peterson is an habitual drunkard and bum with a nose that must have cost a fortune to acquire. As a genuine, twenty carat brandy blossom it was in a class all by itself. Peterson has frequently been in court and has a long string of convictions for drunkenness against him.

Lake admitted that he had staked Peterson to two bits to buy wine from Sing Loy and had accompanied him to the saloon to see that the money was properly spent. It had been desired to put Peterson on the stand first, but the Portuguese interpreter had been long awaited and the time was passing.

Attorney Breckons took advantage of the lull in the proceedings to orate on the crime of Lake in putting temptation in Peterson's way. "You say that you gave this man the money," he said. "Then you are more guilty than the saloonkeeper. I shall ask the County Attorney to bring this to the attention of the grand jury. You are an accessory to the crime. The object of the law is to protect such unfortunate—and here the attorney's voice broke and trembled—"It is to keep such as he away from temptation, away from the smell of intoxicants, away from the sight of the vile liquors. That very glass of wine—"

Here the court interrupted and reminded Mr. Breckons that it wasn't time to argue the case yet.

"Well, I thought that we didn't have anything else to do," apologized the attorney, and the case went on.

In giving judgment, Judge Whitney observed that the case came pretty near the limit. The law was, he believed, unconstitutional, requiring the saloonkeeper to know not only the man's real name, but the name he might choose to assume for the occasion, and also the name under which he had been convicted.

UNCOMMON WISDOM.

SOME HONOLULU PEOPLE PROFIT BY NEIGHBORS' EXPERIENCE.

It's a wise man who profits by the experience of his friends and neighbors. Here is a chance to do it, and every man, woman or child in Honolulu who knows the misery of a bad back, the nervousness and restlessness caused by kidney complaint or the annoyance of urinary disorders, will show uncommon wisdom to profit by this citizen's advice.

Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 23 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

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

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TO GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS

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CHAS. S. CRANE,
Business Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : DECEMBER 4

THE GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

While the people of this country were planning themselves over the "triumph of American diplomacy" at Portsmouth, it was beginning to appear abroad that President Roosevelt, in mediating between Japan and Russia, had made an extraordinary tactical blunder. The treaty of peace, it will be recalled, was bitterly received by the Japanese masses. There was rioting and incendiarism and, for a while, the Tokio ministry was in danger. Finally the Emperor intervened and the turbulence ceased, though the spirit of protest was by no means allayed. An incident of the row which was scarcely understood at the time but which now stands out with significance, was an attack, by a street crowd, on a number of representative Americans, among them Mr. Harriman. Over here that looked like base ingratitude, for had we not helped Japan end a war which she lacked the means to prosecute much further and in which a complete triumph was denied her by the immense distances which lay between Mukden and Russia proper? Had we not proved ourselves friends in need of the brave people who, after a series of unexampled triumphs of arms, had come face to face with unsurmountable difficulties?

But the Japanese masses did not look at things in that way. They were so inflated with their victories of arms that they could not understand why Japan's claims of indemnity should be denied; why any of her demands should fall short of realization. Were the ministers selling their country's honor? Was Komura a traitor? Who was responsible for the shameful peace? Then a whisper went about—perhaps one which had started among the secret agents of the government—a whisper that all the wrong had been done by those "interfering Yankees." It was Roosevelt, the mediator, who had betrayed the cause of Japan to her enemies. Russia had, in 1894, deprived Japan of the fruits of her triumph over China; now America had played a like trick and should yet be punished for it. The burden of blame was shifted from the ministry and from Komura, and quite naturally they made no protest. It now rests upon the shoulders of President Roosevelt and the American people. To the commoners of Japan we are enemies, not benefactors; and the California persecution of the little brown men has inflamed all the wounds of pride made by the earlier misunderstanding.

Out of public sentiment like this who can tell what troubles may not come? War has been born of the masses under more than one monarchy which had seemed invulnerable to popular opinion. In the Far East observers say that Japan is preparing for a struggle which will not only give way and room to the growing martial spirit of her people but will have for its object the mastery of the North Pacific, the possession of its outposts and the control of the offshore islands, the Philippines especially, which lie in Japan's path of insular progress. We hope that this opinion is wrong; but in view of the indifference of California to the treaty rights of Japanese, who shall say that there is no danger to us in the obvious preparations for a great war somewhere which Japan, with its program of army increase and naval aggrandisement, is surely making.

As for the moral of the Portsmouth undertaking, President Roosevelt will find it in Proverbs 26:17: "He that passeth by and meddeth with strife belonging not to him is like one that taketh a dog by the ears."

THE FEELING IN JAPAN.

Despite the ex-cathedra statement of the Star that there is "nothing in" the story that the Japanese masses resent the mediation of President Roosevelt between Japan and Russia, Frederick Palmer, a correspondent of note, thinks otherwise. Writing for Collier's he says:

The traveler in Japan is so frequently told that Japan does not want the Philippines that he suspects the Japanese mind of dwelling on the subject overmuch. The Japanese are a warlike race. They are flushed with victory. No sooner had they finished the war with China than they began to prepare for war with Russia. Since the treaty of Portsmouth it has been the talk of the Far East that they would turn their attention to us, and they have steadily augmented their military strength. Just in the same way as the Japanese masses thought that Russia had robbed them of the fruits of their victory over China, so today they think that the good offices of President Roosevelt robbed them of an enormous indemnity. The truth is, as statesmen know, that his action came at a very happy time for Japan. But the Oriental statesman is as little inclined as our own to shift to his shoulders blame which is already placed elsewhere.

Those who know the Japanese political character can have no doubt of the existence of the feeling which Mr. Palmer describes. The common Japanese is a fierce and thoughtless patriot. When he suspects a minister of state to be in bad favor with the Emperor, he is quite likely to throw a bomb at him. Twelve years ago when a humble peasant named Kotama, living 500 miles from the scene of the Sino-Japanese peace conference, heard that the arch-enemy of his country, Li Hung Chang, was there, he walked all the way to Shimonoseki to shoot him. He did so at the behest of patriotism, as he understood the term. There are millions of Japanese who share Kotama's irrational views of public duty and who feel, in their hearts, a strong antipathy to the foreigner. These people were quick to resent what they thought was a deceitful interference of the United States between Russia and Japan, to the latter's injury. They felt sore because of the emasculated treaty and they laid their set-back to the Americans. When they heard that these same Americans had killed Japanese on the seal islands and had begun to persecute little brown schoolchildren in San Francisco, their fighting spirit rose.

That is the situation today and, in view of Japan's immense military and naval program, it is not a pleasant one to observe.

As a matter of fact, Japan, in bringing her military strength up to a higher point, in the number of army corps, than it was when the war with Russia began, and in adding improved Dreadnoughts to her navy, is making preparations which ill comport with the desperate nature of her finances and with any exigency which threatens in the East. England is her only possible rival there and England is her ally. Russia is done for. Who remains to fight unless it be the nearest great power and the one with whom Japan must contest the mastery of the North Pacific, if she seeks that prize at all—the one which stands as the objective of Japanese popular distrust and hatred.

Let it be hoped that diplomacy may soothe the perturbed spirit of the Japanese; but in the meantime the United States should fortify its Pacific outposts and build some Dreadnoughts of its own.

THE VISITING CATHOLIC MISSION.

The Roman Catholic argument is most imperfectly known to Protestants and because of that, such missions as the one now in Honolulu, are being employed by the church. What Roman Catholics believe, why they do this or that and what their authority is for certain dogmas and for what Protestants call certain usurpations, are subject in the non-Catholic mind to the illusions which have come down from a bitterly controversial past. Many people of these islands were brought up to believe, for example, that Roman Catholics are idolaters. Sturdy old Father Coan, a great Protestant Bishop without the

title, shared that misconception and was wont to thunder at the Romanists from his pulpit at Hilo in terms which have long since been softened or discarded by Protestant teachers. We all know now that the charges of idolatry were unjust. Since those combative years there has been an illuminating spread of knowledge of the ancient faith, but Protestants are far even yet from the possession of full knowledge—though perhaps they are not so far from it as the Catholic lally are from a fair understanding of the Protestant or evangelical argument. Much may be learned that is with knowing by people of all faiths or none, from the lectures to be given in Honolulu by the visiting priests and this paper bespeaks for these discourses the common interest of enquiring minds.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Few people know, unless they have private correspondents at Washington, who are close to the throne, how very delicate the American-Japanese situation was and is. Shortly after the San Francisco incident and because of it, the cable was worked nearly all night between Tokio and Washington, the tone of the Japanese demands being almost firm enough to be called peremptory. One of the return messages, we learn, was signed by the President himself, he promising to send a member of his cabinet to San Francisco to investigate. So far the questions raised have not been settled and there is no telling how soon the tone of diplomatic correspondence, which has lately held itself to moderation, awaiting results in California, may strengthen. We regard, as a further sign, that things are still in critical shape, the deliverance of the Japanese embassy at Paris to the effect that war is "unlikely" and that the San Francisco trouble has been "exaggerated." "Unlikely" is a conservative word to use in the diplomatic outgiving of one government about the possibility of war with another. It can not have been meant, in the present case, to be wholly reassuring. It does not ring true to good will. And right here we should remember that the Paris embassy was used, almost up to the day when fighting broke out between Japan and Russia, to soothe suspicion about Japanese plans. It talked always about the improbability of war.

The Advertiser recurs to this subject, not from alarmist motives, but with the idea of urging our own people not to add fuel to the flames. Hawaii has done too much of that sort of thing already. It began by trying to run the Japanese hackmen out of business. Then an examiner's board was made up to force the Japanese horsehoers down and out. Next the white doctors took a turn at Japanese physicians and again it was proposed to close the saloon business to the little brown men. We would not think of treating Englishmen or Germans that way; and the Japanese, especially since the war with Russia, consider themselves the equals of the people of any other race or nation.

A little spark may start a conflagration. It is not necessarily in palaces and senates that war begins. Gladstone said that the overturning of Beneditti's cup of coffee, started the German troops to Paris. A midnight conference or two, between British adventurers in far-away Rhodesia, began the train of circumstances which led to the tragedy of the Boer war. One yellow journalist, scheming for notoriety, has boasted with good reason that he caused the war with Spain. Hawaii is not too small and insignificant to bring upon Pacific America the calamity of a war with Japan. Hoodlum members of the San Francisco Board of Education or members who respond to hoodlum politics have almost done so now. Such policies should be put down. It is the plain duty of every good citizen here or in California or in Manila or anywhere else to aid the government in keeping the peace with our neighbors in the Orient. As things are now it is not only common fair play to do so but it is a duty which has its aspects of self-preservation. On this line we are glad to note the new understanding reached between the Territorial Board of Health and Dr. Uchida, one of the local Japanese practitioners, and to observe on the part of some of our best citizens a disposition to frown upon any more measures which have for their purpose the discomfiture in person or business of those aliens whose treaty rights give them equal privileges, in the sphere of self-support, with American citizens.

JUSTICE IS DONE.

The impudent scheme, aided and abetted by the police, to stop the Advertiser's gambling investigation by arresting its men on trumped-up charges, has not fared well in court. Yesterday the accused reporters were cleared of two of the charges and the third one was not pressed by Mr. Andrade, the Assistant County Attorney. For this act Mr. Andrade deserves well of the law-abiding public, as well as of the Advertiser. The machine, which stood in the background of these prosecutions, would have been glad to have Mr. Andrade press the charges by every device known to the legal art, but he refused to be a cat's paw in any such undertaking. Judge Gear was unable to keep the final case in court because of the belief, which had borne upon Mr. Andrade, that the prosecution was an affront to decency, to justice and to public policy. And that describes the matter as it stood. The result is a victory for civic virtue.

BROWN AND IAUKEA.

Sheriff Brown has got his recount and the whole mass of ballots is to be passed under review by the Supreme Court. Mr. Brown has gained steadily in the preliminary count, it appearing that a considerable number of Iaukea ballots were defective. It is plain that Iaukea had the support of the majority on election day; but his men were not so well-drilled beforehand in the manner of voting as were those looked after by the machine. If Brown wins on the basis of such ballots the fact will neutralize the will of the majority.

Of course such a winning, as we pointed out the other day, would not be final. It would be followed by a contest in which, as ground for a new election, Iaukea would charge fraud in the polling and in the subsequent manipulation of ballots. In a new election he might easily count on a thousand majority unless Brown should withdraw and the nomination of an acceptable Republican follow. Even then, sympathy might carry Colonel Iaukea through.

The statement of the Surgeon General of the Army that, next to Alaska, Hawaii is the most healthful post at which United States soldiers serve, should be widely advertised in promotion literature. Troops are billeted along the Pacific coast, from Puget Sound to San Diego and in Colorado, Florida, in the prairie States, the Gulf country and the lake region. They are supposed to occupy the healthiest spots within their strategic areas; and it is certainly a great recommendation to Hawaii to be second on the preferred list. With the Surgeon General guaranteeing the healthfulness of the islands, the Weather Bureau certifying to the dryness of the air and Mark Twain glorifying the charms of existence here, it ought to be easy to convince wayfarers that Hawaii is a place worth coming to.

According to official figures, the world's production of rubber, for the year ending June 30, was the largest for any year in the history of the trade. The fact that prices have been maintained at a high figure indicates a heavy rate of consumption, and, secondly, uncertainty as to the size of next year's supplies. Nothing in commerce is more uncertain than how much rubber will be available in any year, and as a heavy demand can always be counted, an increase of a few hundred tons in the world's visible supply does not put holders of crude rubber in a panic to sell.

The Tehuantepec railroad is to open this month. While a commercial convenience to Hawaii, through connecting steamships, the new route may prove a menace from a health standpoint. So far, yellow fever has been kept out of these islands although we have the mosquito which spreads the germ of that disease. It will be necessary to use great vigilance, in times of fever epidemic along the south Mexican and Central American coasts, to safeguard these shores.

There is much good sense in the plan to bring but fifteen Filipinos here for trial in the canefields before deluging the islands with them. If fifteen Tennessee negroes, instead of several hundreds, had been imported on trial, a few years ago, Hawaii would be better off. Fifteen Filipinos will be quite enough to determine the industrial value of that kind of labor.

Mayor Schmitz arrived in San Francisco under arrest. But a few months ago he was an honored guest of the Chamber of Commerce. The Mayor has his ups and downs and it looks now as if the ups might take their turn at a long vacation. Nice trade, politics.

MANACLES ON THE SMALL INTERESTS

Editor Advertiser: Once more the octopus is about to extend its long slimy manacles in a deadly embrace around the opportunities which were to be offered to the small interests of Hawaii.

Your valuable paper that the Commissioner of Public Lands was then about to place on the market some land near Waianae, in small enough pieces as the man of moderate means could buy. I now see by an afternoon paper that it is advertised to be sold in one piece. Verily, this is a country where the Traditional American Policy is assisted by the Commissioner of Public Land—into a grave. Thinking you for the space.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)
Queen Liliuokalani left in the Mauna Loa for Lahaina yesterday.
A number of Hilo residents are sending a protest to Governor Carter against the Lanal land exchange.
Judge De Bolt released Blanche Merten (in former report given from the petition as Martin) under a writ of habeas corpus yesterday. According to the law as he finds it a "John Doe" or "Richard Roe" warrant, if not containing a clear description of the subject for identification, is illegal.
Bandmaster Berger has abandoned the idea of asking contributors to the fund for bringing the band boys home to devote the money to the boys. Contributors are receiving their money back from the Hawaiian Trust Co., which also pays the telegraph bill.
Manager Renton of Ewa Plantation and Mrs. Renton returned on the Alameda yesterday from a mainland tour. They visited the large cities of the Northwest, Yellowstone Park, some eastern cities and went as far south as New Orleans. Both expressed themselves as only too glad to get back to Honolulu.

Yesterday the Hawaiian Trust Co. refunded to the various donors the money placed in their hands as subscriptions to the fund for the expenses of the return of the Hawaiian band. If there is anyone who has not received the amount of his subscription he will please notify the Hawaiian Trust Co. without delay.
Mr. A. de Souza Canavaro, the Portuguese Consul, returned from St. Paul on the Alameda. He found his son George in St. Luke's Hospital suffering from a terrible gunshot wound in his right ankle, and it may be months before he will recover. It is not certain yet that the foot may be saved as the charge from the gun tore away the bone and ligaments.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)
Father Valentin was at the wharf yesterday to meet the immigrants from the Azores.
Two more alleged opium dealers were pulled yesterday. They gave the names of Sum Choy and Tong Hoon at the police station.
Mrs. Kalei Aona was taken to the insane asylum on Friday night, the three charges against her in the police court being stricken off the calendar.
The funeral of the late Mrs. Genevieve Dowsett Dunbar will be held in San Francisco at noon today, to be followed by cremation of the remains at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. David Dowsett received a cablegram yesterday from Fred, Knight to that effect. It is not known yet whether the ashes will be sent to Honolulu for final interment.

(From Monday's Advertiser)
Mr. F. T. Crawford and Miss Ragna Aars were married at Puunene on November 24.
Willett & Gray make a note in their Journal of the project of the Honolulu Plantation Co. to produce thoroughly refined sugar and to refine the sugar crop of another plantation.
Dr. R. H. Dinegar has prevailed on the Board of Health to furnish a disinfecting apparatus for use on Maui. It arrived last week and was welcomed as a timely gift on account of the presence of diphtheria and measles on the island.
Miss Annie K. Brown and Mr. Charles L. Hall were married Saturday evening at 8 o'clock by Rev. Henry Parker, pastor of Kawaiaho church, at the Parker residence, Judd street. The bride, who is a graduate of Kamehameha School, class of '05, has been known recently under the singular pseudonym of Miss Lei Lehua.

CAUGHT COLD WHILE HUNTING A BURGLAR.
Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanorgan, provincial Constable at Chapleau, Ontario, Canada, says: "I caught a severe cold while hunting a burglar in the forest swamp last fall. Hearing of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I tried it, and after using two small bottles, I was completely cured." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Levey, C. M. Cook.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Monday, Dec. 3, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital Paid Up	Val.	Big.	Ask.
MERCHANTS				
O. Brewster & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	87 1/2	---
Ewa	5,000,000	20	34 1/2	35
Haw. Agricultural	1,500,000	100	180	---
Haw. Com. Sugar Co.	2,312,735	100	---	78 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	---	38
Honolulu	750,000	100	---	140
Honolulu	500,000	20	10 1/2	11 1/2
Hoku	500,000	20	---	77
Kabuku	500,000	20	---	21
Kel Plan Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	---	84
Kipaku	500,000	20	---	87 1/2
Kolon	500,000	20	---	140 1/2
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,500,000	20	---	---
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,000,000	100	110	112
Onomua	1,000,000	20	38	---
Oloia	500,000	20	7 1/2	25 1/2
Olovia	150,000	100	100	---
Panama Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	---	---
Palo	500,000	100	---	135
Pala	750,000	100	---	---
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	---	100
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	---	125
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	87 1/2	---
Waikuku	700,000	100	---	275
Waikuku Sugar Co.	100,000	100	175	---
Waipahoehoe	225,000	100	100	---
Waipahoehoe	125,000	100	---	---
MISCELLANEOUS				
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100	127 1/2	---
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	125	---
O. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,100,000	100	101	---
St. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,100,000	100	---	---
Musical Tel. Co.	100,000	10	85	---
H. K. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	---	90
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,500,000	50	---	---
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	---	28
Hops				
Haw. Ter. S. S. (Hilo Claims)	215,000	---	100	---
Haw. Ter. S. S. (Re-funding 100)	800,000	---	100	---
Haw. Ter. S. S. (p.c.)	1,000,000	---	100	---
Haw. Ter. S. S. (p.c.)	1,000,000	---	100	---
Haw. Ter. S. S. (p.c.)	1,000,000	---	100	---
Haw. Gov't S. S. (p.c.)	196,000	---	100	---
Cal. Beet & Sug. Ref. Co. p.c.	1,000,000	---	100	---
Hoku p.c.	800,000	---	100	---
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. p.c.	500,000	---	---	---
Haw. Sugar p.c.	500,000	---	---	---
Hilo R. R. Co. S. S. p.c.	1,000,000	---	---	---
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. p.c.	708,000	---	107 1/2	---
Kabuku p.c.	200,000	---	140	---
O. R. & L. Co. p.c.	1,871,000	---	118	---
Oahu Sugar Co. p.c.	900,000	---	---	---
Oahu Sugar Co. p.c.	1,250,000	---	---	9)
Pala p.c.	450,000	---	102	---
Pioneer Mill Co. p.c.	1,250,000	---	104 1/2	---
Waialua Ag. Co. p.c.	1,000,000	---	---	100
Waikuku Sugar Co.	2,000,000	---	---	100

*23.1275 paid. 7 1/2 per cent. paid.
SESSION SALES:
5 Ewa, 24.50; 12 Kihel, 8.25; 50 Ewa, 24.75.
(Morning Session.)
10 Oahu Sug. Co., 120.

Pompadour Toilet Water

THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

JUST TRY IT!

\$1.00

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Order By Mail.

Your money back if you are not satisfied. Fifty-four years in continuous business is sufficient guarantee that our methods are the right kind. We have over 500 regular customers outside of Honolulu, but we want 500 more. Get your name on our mailing list before December 15 and receive one of our handsome 1907 Calendars FREE.

TO CUSTOMERS:—In ordering either give Honolulu references or send remittance with order, allowing enough for freight or postage. Any balance will be promptly returned.

CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHIEFS

We have all the following numbers in sufficient quantities to fill all orders received during the next two weeks. Don't delay ordering longer.

CHILDREN'S HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

These come in pretty boxes, 3 to the box.
Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 20c and 25c box.
No. 17—Colored Border with Colored Initial, 20c box.
No. 164—White with White Embroidered Initial, 25c box.
No. 2037—White; Pure Linen; Handsomely Embroidered Initials, 50c box.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

No. 444—Hemstitched; Embroidered Initial, 3 for 50c.
No. 130—Hemstitched; Plain Initial, 20c each. Box of 6, \$1.00.
No. 1004—Hemstitched; Embroidered Initial; Linen, 30c each. Box of 6, \$1.50.
No. S150—Plain Hemstitched; Sheer Linen. Box of 6, \$1.50.
No. F498—Plain Hemstitched; Extra Quality. Box of 6, \$1.75.
Ladies' French Embroidered Linen, 50c to \$3.50 each.
Ladies' Embroidered and Lace Edge, 25c to \$3.00 each.
Ladies' Real Val and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, \$2.50 to \$25.00 each.

GENTLEMEN'S PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

No. 600—1-2 inch hem, Hemstitched, 12 1-2c ea., \$1.40 doz.
No. 108—1-4, 1-2 and 1 inch hem, Hemstitched, 25c ea., \$2.75 doz.
No. 211—1-2 and 1 inch hem, Hemstitched, 35c ea., \$3.75 doz.
No. 115—1-4, 1-2 and 1 inch hem, Hemstitched, 50c ea., \$5.50 doz.
No. 117—1-4, 1-2 and 1 inch hem, Hemstitched, 75c ea., \$8.50 doz.
No. 136—Initial Handkerchiefs; Hemstitched, 30c ea. Box of 6, \$1.50.
No. 962—Initial Handkerchiefs; Hemstitched, 35c ea. Box of 6, \$1.90.
No. 1141—Initial Handkerchiefs; Hemstitched, 50c ea. Box of 6, \$2.75.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.
P. O. BOX 716, HONOLULU, T. H.

SPORTS

HIGHS ARE CHAMPIONS

There were two attractions at Punahou Friday, either of them of sufficient importance to draw the large crowd that was present. The football match, the last of the intercollegiate games was between the High School and Punahou teams.

The touts picked the blue and gold for winners but they were not in the class of the High School boys at any stage of the game, the latter being more alert than the Puns and more active.

The feature of the game was the touchdown by Achieu in which he made an eighty-yard run.

This was followed by a goal kick by Bob Chillingworth.

There was no more scoring before half time was called. Score, first half: High School 6, Puns 0.

The first score was a fuke on the part of the Puns for when the ball was passed five men had a good chance at it but each one fumbled and let it drop until Achieu gathered it in and made his run. This break discouraged the collegians and they were backward in the second half.

There were a few good plays by the Puns in the second period but each attempt to get the ball to goal was checkmated by a more active High School player getting in the way.

Chillingworth got the ball on a pass and tried for a place kick, which failed. Twice he tried and twice he failed but on the third attempt he booted the ball over the bar twenty-five yards away.

This score was made a few minutes before time was called and the Puns did nothing further for the honor of their college. The final score was: High School 10, Puns 0.

There were the usual number of fellows knocked out but no one was seriously injured. The umpires were Lowrey and W. Chillingworth.

INITIALS BEAT PUNS

The Males took the first soccer game Friday, defeating the Tenth Infantry by the score of 4 to 0, after a one-sided game.

The trouble with the soldiers was that they lacked combination.

The winners scored two goals in each half, Catteral, Gray and F. Bailey each doing the needful.

J. H. Eldred refereed.

The teams: Males—Goal, Belsler; backs, Anderson, Center; half-backs, Kellett, Jamieson, Harrison; forwards, J. Kea, F. Bailey, Catteral, Gray, H. Bailey.

Infantry—Goal, Thompson; backs, Swift, Dougherty; half-backs, Kimball, Kolb, Bishop; forwards, Landis, Smith, Moon, Van Vliet, Ewing.

In the second game the Y. M. C. A. beat the Punahous by the score of 4 to 0.

The winners played good football, their forward line playing well together.

The inclusion of S. Beardmore and Blackman braced the team up wonderfully. A pleasing improvement in the Y. M. C. A. pack was noticeable all round.

Carl Oss showed great advantage at outside right.

Dixon played in goal yesterday vice B. F. Beardmore, who took the latter's place among the halves.

Beardmore kicked two goals from his position at half, amply justifying the wisdom of the switch round.

Macaulay and Blackman notched the other goals.

The score at the end of the first half was 1 to 0.

J. L. Cockburn refereed the second game.

The teams: Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Dixon; backs, Turner, Stanley Beardmore; half-backs, B. F. Beardmore, Ziegler, Gill; forwards, Waterhouse, Oss, Churton, Blackman, Macaulay.

Punahou—Goal, Lo On; backs, Macconnell, R. R. Catton; half-backs, Mc Dougall, Mon Yin, Prangwell; forwards, Buckley, Dodge, Macaulay, J. H. Catton, Croll.

SOLDIERS BEAT TWILIGHTS

A fair crowd visited Kapiolani Park Friday to see the Tenth Infantry baseball nine play the Twilights.

The soldiers were in good form and won by the score of 8 to 2.

Next Saturday afternoon the Infantry will cross bats with the Rapid Transits at Kapiolani Park at 1:30 o'clock.

The teams yesterday were as follows: Infantry—Ringland c, Brown p, Horn lb, White 2b, Carey 3b, Boyle ss, Roberts rf, Haggard cf, Brightbill lf.

Twilights—Joseph c, Dupont, Meyer p, Sebastian lb, Borden 2b, Freitas 3b, Evers ss, Price rf, Rego cf, Nascimen-to lf.

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Infantry 4 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 8
Twilights 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2

AALA SCORES WERE HIGH

A big crowd witnessed the Aala Baseball League games at Aala Park yesterday afternoon.

PUNAHOU GIRLS WIN

Over on the other side of the Punahou grounds, away from the football teams, the athletic maidens were wrestling with the sphere in a way that suggested an inner knowledge of the hooks and jolts of the footballist.

There were two games, the first between the High School girls and the Normals.

The game was quick from start to finish, and the little tots from the Normal had their older chums going from the start. The Normal forward, Amy Awal, was a good one in the position, and, considering that she is a new hand at the game, did exceedingly well.

The first half resulted in a score of 14 to 6 in favor of the Normals. The play was good throughout, the High School girls making a number of good plays, but they were too slow for their young opponents.

The second half was rather better than the first in the matter of results. The Highs made a better score than in the first half and the Normals were contented with a few less points than they had scored at first.

The exertion was beginning to show on the green players and they lacked the vim that was so evident in the first half. The plays were always cheered when such was deserved and the winners were given an ovation at the end of the game.

The scores were—First half: Normals, 14; High School, 6. Second half: Normals, 8; High School, 8.

Umpires—Miss H. Robertson and Miss C. Crewes.

The second game was between the Kawaihahoa Seminary girls and the Punahou team.

If possible this was more enjoyable than its predecessor, for the reason that it was an exhibition of staying qualities on the part of the young Hawaiians.

The Puns showed the result of frequent practice and they played as though they had in mind a desire to retrieve the honors lost by the kids on the gridiron a few minutes before.

They were constantly encouraged by the college rooters and the frequency of the yells and the noise therein were reminiscent of a hundred blacksmith shops in operation. But the girls played on in spite of the racket and they won from worthy foes.

The Kawaihahoa girls showed good team work, but in this they were excelled by their opponents, one of the Punahou centers being especially active.

The guards on both sides were very good players and their work at that end of the line was well worthy of the applause bestowed on it.

The final score was 18 to 6 in favor of the Punahou team.

HILO TENNIS CLUB'S HOP

HILO, November 29.—The Ladies' Tennis Club is preparing to give a dance on New Year's Eve, probably in Spreckels Hall. Committees are already at work upon the arrangements and the personnel of the committees shows that the dance will be a great social event. One decision reached, which will please a large and important number of those who will be present, is that every third dance shall be a Scottish dance.

The committees in charge are as follows: Finance, H. Patten, H. Vicars; floor manager, J. D. Easton; refreshments, Miss Lilian Hapai, Mesdames Metcalf, Patten, Grace and Vicars; decorations, Misses H. Hapai, A. Pierce, S. Guard and R. Guard, Dr. Hayes, J. Guard, W. Hill, F. E. Hime; reception, E. F. Patten, J. Guard, George Hapai.

The patronesses are Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Hayes.

GAY EWA HAS A BIG HOP

On Thanksgiving eve, an unprompted dance was given by the Ewa Plantation Social Club in their spacious pavilion.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, some thirty-five people appeared at 8 o'clock, fully dressed in their war-paint, and on the announcement of the opening two-step sixteen couples advanced.

Dancing was kept up till about 11:30 p. m., when a break was made for refreshments. During the interval, songs were rendered by Messrs. Muller and Mann, and needless to say were greatly appreciated. The feature of the evening, however, was the recitation delivered by Miss Ray Bell, who left off amid long and continued applause.

After refreshment dancing was again renewed, and all went merrily as a marriage bell till about 1 a. m., when everyone made for home, tired but thoroughly satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

The only "Charlie" McEachern held the floor, and performed these overous duties with his usual dash and eclat.

Music was provided by Ernest Kaai. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Eklund, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Swift, Mrs. I. A. Bell, Misses Fisher, Boswell, Lela Craig, Craig Lyons (Honolulu), Guild Ray Bell, Messrs. H. S. Fisher, Newman, Davidson, Silver, Cooley, Polmer, Schmidt (2), Gouveia, Bento, Cummings, Jenkins, Mann, Turner, Chase, Godfrey and McEachern.

John A. McCandless announces he will not accept nomination for chairmanship of the Republican Territorial Central Committee.

THE PORTUGUESE NEWCOMERS ARE HAPPY ASHORE

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

"I am taking no interest whatever in that phase of the question which deals with where these immigrants go to find employment. Under the laws of the United States the immigrants are free to go where they wish. No compulsion is brought to bear to send them to plantations or anywhere else. They go of their own free will. I have nothing whatever to do with that."—U. S. Commissioner of Immigration Sargent.

Officially, Mr. Sargent, the United States Immigration Commissioner who came to Honolulu from Washington especially to be present when the Portuguese immigrants from the steamship Suveric were landed, takes no note or interest of the plans of the immigrants once they have been passed through the immigration station, but, personally, he is anxious to see that the Portuguese, who had the honor of being passed at his hands, are given good berths where they may work and commence to earn their livelihood under the American flag and under cheering conditions.

It was a tired-looking lot of officials around the immigrant station who saw the sun rise yesterday morning, Mr. Sargent and the Inspector-in-charge, Mr. R. C. Brown, and his assistants, Messrs. Halsey, Gene Sullivan, Curry, Christian and the staff of interpreters, had their hands full all the previous night and none got more than the proverbial forty winks of sleep. To care for 1800 immigrants from Europe is far different than looking after a similar number of Asiatics. Their wants were different and they had to be looked after in a different way. They were hungry and that was one of the first things the immigration people provided—good meals.

The adults looked fresh in the morning but the children were still tired and again hungry. The long sea trip and the hurly-burly of landing made them very tired. And then the immigrant station began to look like a maternity home, for there were three more births and one death.

The officials began putting the immigrants through early in the day. The usual questions were asked as to whether they were here under contract or had been assisted by private means. They generally replied that they came seeking work and knew of no assistance given them except the request of the Territory of Hawaii to come to Hawaii to get work and homes.

After going through the lanes, upon being passed by the inspectors, the immigrants hurried through the hall of the station and out into the yard. They had at last passed under the American flag and they laughed and talked, and then eagerly looked toward the big high fence surrounding the station grounds at the mass of local Portuguese who came to meet them. Going through the yard the immigrants were sent into the shelter shed where they were met by agents of the Immigration Bureau and by a large number of hard-working Honolulu Portuguese who answered questions, gave advice and assisted their countrymen in the selection of the plantations to which they wished to go to work.

A majority of those who came out in the morning and massed in the shed desired to go to Ewa or Waihalu, while some elected to go to the other islands.

Early in the day about 200 were taken over to Quarantine Island. This included all persons having measles, and in many cases whole families, which decided to keep together rather than be separated.

Consul General Canavarro, M. A. Silva, A. G. Castro and many other Portuguese citizens have been urging in their attention to the immigrants.

It was represented at the station that many Honolulu Portuguese had advised the new-comers to settle in Hilo in preference to going out to plantations, the advice also being given that they could get good work here. However, the majority listed their names for various plantations. There are many Portuguese residents in attendance who hail from various plantations, not only on this island but from Maui and Hawaii. One Portuguese name from Paina, Maui, He found that a family, who were his relatives, had been sent to Quarantine Island, save a boy, his cousin. He said he would take care of the cousin and wait for the family to leave quarantine and he would then try to prevail upon them to go to Maui with him.

Secretary Atkinson, E. D. Tenney, Mr. Carden and J. A. Gilman were indefatigable in their efforts to serve the people. These gentlemen formed the Board of Immigration and showed their interest in this shipment by assisting in the work of getting the people cared for and assigned to plantations.

There were greetings of people who had never seen each other for twenty to thirty years. One Honolulu woman had not seen a sister in thirty years. She was piloted about from place to place by Secretary Atkinson until she found her relative and the meeting was affecting. But there were many similar instances.

It seemed that all Panchohwa was massed in front of the gates. The road-way was blocked with people and it looked as if a Portuguese holiday was in progress. Secretary Atkinson mounted a horseback at one of the gates about 3 p. m. and addressed the local people, telling them that it had been decided to open the gates for them to come in and find relatives of their desired. He advised them that steamers left at noon today for Kauai, Maui and Hawaii, and would take immigrants to their destinations free of charge. Also a train would leave the depot at 9 a. m. for various plantations on this island. After this announcement the gates were opened and the people swarmed in. There was a straining of eyes of the older people to catch sight of relatives and there were affecting scenes when long-parted relatives met.

M. A. Silva thought that with few exceptions most of the people will be at work within a few days and nearly all would go to plantations. He thought it would be foolish to do otherwise, as the majority were without funds and had families dependent upon them.

The immigrants have expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the immigration officials have treated them.

The baggage of the immigrants was taken out of the holds of the Suveric yesterday and piled up on the wharf to be claimed today by the owners.

Mr. Sargent, in response to a query as to the equipment of the immigrant station, said that the entire station met the situation very well and matters there were satisfactory to him.

In the tabulation of immigrants the following figures are given of adults: 515 below the age of 20, girls and boys;

250 above 20 and married; 155 single men.

The remainder are children.

The people are light-hearted and some in a gay mood. It is the feeling of being out in the open air, out of cramped quarters and the feeling of terra firma beneath them. It is expected that the ailing children will pick up in a few days. The entire shipment is expected to show that it is a crowd of picked men and women. There are a few old people in the lot.

President Pinkham of the Board of Health and staff were on hand during the entire day.

Consul Canavarro was somewhat concerned about the passports of the people. They had not arrived. It was ascertained that they had been forwarded by American express and that being the case had probably gone to Seattle or some northwestern city and would not arrive here for several days. The presumption is that they will arrive on the Siberia December 14.

Many of the immigrants had their first street-car rides yesterday. It is a question as to who derived the most fun—the immigrants, or those who watched them.

LONG-LOST SON INQUIRED ABOUT

The following letter explains itself. Perhaps some reader of the Advertiser can assist the writer in locating his son:

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23rd, 1906. Mr. Chas. Hopkins, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

My Dear Sir: I learn through a Mr. W. G. Taylor from Honolulu, that there was a few months ago a young man of your name employed on a sugar plantation near Honolulu, whose description answers in a large degree to that of my son Charles W. Hopkins who left home in Newport, Ky., U. S. A., Aug. 8th, 1901. Should you receive this letter and it should turn out to be my long lost son whom I have addressed, I know you will hasten to write me at once. Since he left home we have changed our residence to Los Angeles, Cal., where we have been living for the last three and half years.

If this falls into the hands of Chas. Hopkins who is a stranger to me, please kindly answer and so greatly obliged, an anxious father.

J. T. HOPKINS, 5502 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.

SUGAR MARKET LOOKS PROMISING

Willett & Gray, New York, for the week ending November 15, report a decrease in the visible supply, as compared with a year before, of 162,985 tons. They say beet for delivery in May is quoted at 98. 03-4d, which is 18. 10-12d. over our latest cable quotation now, and add the following information:

In our local markets the trend is slightly downward, as we near the beginning of new crop cane sugars from Cuba. Buyers appear to take their bearings from the one sale made some time back (October 18) for February-March shipment at 2 1-4c. c. and f. for 96-deg. test basis, equal to 3.61c, duty paid, and are patiently waiting for renewal of offerings at that price. In the meantime, while waiting for actual grinding to begin, the Cuba quotations are at 2 3-8c. for December, 2 3-8c. for December-January, and 2 1-4c. c. and f. for March shipment, 96-deg. test basis.

For Demerara the offerings are small on basis of 3 13-16c., duty paid, for prompt shipment.

Reports having been received from all parts of Porto Rico, and being distinctly favorable, we have increased our estimate of the new crop of that island to 255,000 tons sugar, including 20,000 tons required for local consumption, against the last crop of 212,989 tons.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

There is no danger from blood poison resulting from a cut or wound of any kind, when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is used. It is an antiseptic dressing and should be in every household. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MESSAGE OF CHRIST

(From Monday's Advertiser.) Large congregations listened to the discourses of the Very Rev. Henry H. Wyman, at the Catholic cathedral yesterday.

The eminent divine is of the San Francisco community of Paulist fathers and is the rector and superior of St. Mary's church on California street.

He, in company with Rev. Henry I. Stark, arrived by the steamer Alameda to remain here a short time as guests of the Bishop of Zeugma at the Catholic Mission.

While in Honolulu they will deliver a series of lectures in English for not only the English-speaking members of the Catholic congregations but for people of all denominations.

Yesterday morning the fathers said early mass at the cathedral and at 9 a. m. Rev. Father Wyman delivered a sermon in English on "The Lessons of Advent."

The speaker drew a comparison between the Advent season as a preparation for the coming festival of Christmas and the services of the mission in preparing people for the reception of the grace of Jesus Christ.

He spoke of the message of John the Baptist as the precursor of Christ and applied it to the people in connection with the coming of the mission.

At this service the father announced that he would be glad to have non-Catholics come to hear him and stated that neither he nor Father Stark would say anything to give offence to anyone.

At 9 a. m. Rev. Father Stark preached a sermon in English, in St. Augustine's chapel, Waikiki.

Last night at 7:30 the cathedral was packed to the doors to hear Father Wyman, whose fame as a speaker had already gone abroad.

Properly speaking, this was the opening sermon of the mission.

The preacher commenced by quoting the prophecy of Isaiah concerning the future kingdom of Christ and its greatness.

He set forth the message of the mission by reading of and describing the conversion and ministry of St. Paul the Apostle.

The father read in full Paul's sermon to King Agrippa, as recorded in the Acts.

He went on to show that the message which St. Paul promulgated from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth had been continually preached every day and hour ever since. This message was that salvation was only to be obtained by faith in Christ and obedience to his teachings.

The preacher said that if he had any other message to proclaim than Jesus Christ and Him crucified, his coming would be useless.

There was no vocation, he said, that was so unattractive or hard to fulfill as to proclaim that message, according to the testimony of every preacher.

It was far from pleasant to have to tell people that if they lived wrongly they were condemned to eternal punishment, yet these were Christ's words, nothing more and nothing less. The message, though unelaborate, was a real one.

There will be services in the Cathedral every evening at 7:30 o'clock.

GAY TIMES AT LIHUE

LIHUE, December 1.—In spite of showery weather early in the week, which culminated in a steady rain on Thursday, Thanksgiving week was not passed by unobserved in Lihue.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox gave a pot supper at their residence, "Kilohana," in honor of Mrs. Scott, who leaves Saturday for her home in San Francisco. Covers were laid for thirty-five. In the evening the company was entertained at progressive pedro, after which refreshments were served, and the guests departed a little before midnight. Those present, beside the host and hostess, were Mrs. Scott, Rev. Hans and Mrs. Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Coney, Mr. and Mrs. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Wilcox, Mrs. Christ, Misses Wilcox (2), Mutch, Quinn and Ethel Wilcox, Messrs. G. N. Wilcox, Gaylord Wilcox, Chas. Wilcox, McLane, Paul Isenberg, Mahilona, Ford, Crawford, Willard, Smith and de Lacey.

A Thanksgiving service was held at the Foreign church on Thursday morning, Rev. Mr. Lydgate officiating. Hon. Paul Isenberg was present and sang a solo.

At Hotel Fairview, special observance of the day was had. This popular hostelry changes hands on December 1, and the affair took the nature of a farewell to the host and hostess to a few of their friends. The list of regular hotel guests was augmented by a number invited for the occasion. A merry party sat down to dinner at 7 o'clock. A native quartet furnished Hawaiian airs during the progress of the meal, and later the dining room was cleared for dancing. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock and the office timepiece registered 1:30 when the guests departed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hundley, Mr. and Mrs. Coney, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rice, Mrs. Lansing, Misses Hundley, Lansing, Topham, Lima, Dunn, Jordan, Coney, Quinn, Ethel Wilcox, Mutch, Mrs. Stone, Messrs. Weinheimer, McLane, Willard, Omsted, Dougherty, Gaylord Wilcox, Mahilona, W. H. Rice, Fairchild, Tappan and Schletter.

DR. ROWAT ALSO SUES

Allan R. Rowat, the veterinary surgeon, has brought a suit against Oahu Railway & Land Co. for \$10,000 damages, identical in its nature with the suit of James E. Fullerton previously reported.

On November 4, according to the complaint, he bought a return ticket from Honolulu to Ewa Mill station, but got off and boarded the train again at Honolulu, this side of Ewa Mill. The conductor refused to accept his return check and forcibly expelled him from the train at Aiea. Geo. D. Gear and J. J. Dunne are his attorneys.

ATTACHMENT OF DEBT. Judge Robinson granted the application of S. Ozaki, by his attorneys, H. G. Middledeich and E. W. Sutton, to attach debts owing by Tsurushima to the defendant in the case of S. Ozaki vs. Toratsuchi Hayashi, to satisfy a judgment for \$774 against the defendant. The garnishee is cited to appear on Tuesday and show cause why he should not pay to Ozaki the debt he owes to defendant or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment debt.

IN THE LAND COURT. Estate of J. R. Atherton, Ltd., has received a registered title by decree of Judge P. L. Weaver to land between Kinau and Lunaliio streets and fronting on Kapiolani street, containing an area of 90,000 square feet. The land was last assessed for taxes at \$15,000 and the improvements thereon at \$10,000.

Alfred Magoon and Emmeline M. Magoon, answering the petition of John Kidwell for a registered title to land, deny his right to encroach upon lands owned by them, as appears by a map filed, on the ground that they "have held the lands so sought to be encroached upon as aforesaid under a claim of right for a period of more than ten years next preceding the date of the filing of the petition."

Dr. Norris R. Cox delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Hawaii at the Unitarian church last night, under the auspices of the Unitarian Women's Alliance. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views which were made by the speaker during his visit to the islands.

A number of artistically-colored marine views gave a good idea of the tropical sunsets. The fruits of the islands formed a chapter of deep interest, and the description of the extensive sugar plantations, rice fields, banana plantations and the pineapple industry held the close attention of the large audience. Dr. Cox proved himself to be a close observer and a lover of nature.

The substantial buildings of Honolulu and the beautiful private grounds of several rich planters rounded out the views of natural scenery.—Portland Oregonian.

HAWAIIAN VIEWS SHOWN IN PORTLAND

Dr. Norris R. Cox delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Hawaii at the Unitarian church last night, under the auspices of the Unitarian Women's Alliance. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views which were made by the speaker during his visit to the islands.

A number of artistically-colored marine views gave a good idea of the tropical sunsets. The fruits of the islands formed a chapter of deep interest, and the description of the extensive sugar plantations, rice fields, banana plantations and the pineapple industry held the close attention of the large audience. Dr. Cox proved himself to be a close observer and a lover of nature.

The substantial buildings of Honolulu and the beautiful private grounds of several rich planters rounded out the views of natural scenery.—Portland Oregonian.

SLATTERY'S ORDERS ARE UNCHANGED

Captain J. R. Slattery, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in charge of light-house work and harbor improvements here, has received no intimation from Washington that he may remain stationed in Honolulu. A couple of weeks ago he received orders to proceed to Fort Leavenworth to join the engineer battalion after having served here nearly three years. Captain Otwell was designated as his successor and is supposed to have prepared to make his departure for Honolulu about December 1.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has done its best, in answer to public sentiment, to induce the Government to let Captain Slattery stay here until his work is done.

A cough is a danger signal. You should heed its warning promptly. Begin at once, and take regular doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

All serious lung troubles begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneumonia or consumption. Stop your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral. Put up in large and small bottles.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

SUVERIC BRINGS HOPEFUL AND HAPPY CROWD

"They are a good, strong, clean and fine looking lot of people," said F. P. Sargent, U. S. Immigration Inspector, last night at the Immigration Receiving Station, where he was superintending the feeding and housing of the thirteen hundred and odd Portuguese passengers landed in the afternoon from the British S. S. Suveric.

"I have seen many, many shiploads of immigrants," continued Mr. Sargent, "but I must say these are the brightest and best appearing lot I have ever helped inspect. From the point of my position everything is perfectly satisfactory so far. And they are all ready to go to work. They are already inquiring where the plantations are and how soon it will be before they can commence on their new work."

The Suveric, which left Funchal fifty-two days ago with the first immigrants coming in response to the new movement of the Board of Immigration and the Planters' Association, arrived off port early yesterday morning. She was visited by the quarantine and immigration officials, by Inspector Sargent, Secretary Atkinson, the Portuguese consul and the other interested officials, being finally docked in the Bishop slip shortly after noon.

There was a long delay before any of the immigrants were allowed ashore, the quarantine doctors having discovered the presence of a large number of cases of measles among the children aboard, making it necessary to secure the consent of the Territorial Board of Health before any might leave the vessel. In the meanwhile the new settlers crowded the rail, their satisfaction at having arrived at the end of their long voyage shining in their faces. This satisfaction was expressed in the cheers of the many when the side of the big steamship scraped the dock and the lines were made fast.

As the landing, which it was expected they would make as soon as the vessel docked, was delayed and the long minutes dragged past with no apparent prospect of getting off the ship, many of the immigrants grew impatient, their impatience being helped out by the liberal indulgence of many in the wine being passed around. The immigrants had fasted all day, their excitement at the sight of the near land having induced them to forego their breakfast and their anxiety to get ashore putting dinner out of their minds. In this state the effect of the wine was rapid and at one time while the thousand excited people were jammed at the top of the gangway, it seemed that some of the women and children would be injured in the fight that appeared to be brewing or crushed in the jam. One woman grew hysterical and had to be carried down the gangway, struggling and shouting. Fortunately nothing worse happened to mar the joy of the new comers in their arrival at their new home.

WILD IN THEIR JOY.

Finally, a few minutes before four o'clock, the members of the Board of Health gave the word that the landing might be made. Then the crowd began to stream down the gangplank, being counted as they stepped on to the wharf. The first man down jumped the last six feet, cheering as he struck the dock. Following him came a woman and then a dozen men, who hugged each other in their delight at being at last on Hawaiian soil. One young fellow turned hand springs to relieve his feelings and within a few minutes the wharf was covered with yelling people, capering about in the most joyous manner possible.

Nearly everyone of the immigrants came down with hands full. Many of them had violins and banjos, some had an armful of tin dishes, one carefully carried a birdcage with a canary in it and most of them carried babies.

ANOTHER DELAY.

After the tallying machine in Captain Shotton's hand had ticked off two hundred, further landings were stopped, the idea of the immigration officials being to take them over to the receiving sheds in batches. This delay annoyed those still crowded around the top of the gangplank, which annoyance threatened to grow into a riot as the delay was increased through a bluch somewhere at the immigration office. The crowd was tired and hungry and many of them were drunk, threatening to grow ugly.

Fortunately the signal to recommence the disembarkation was given in time to prevent any ill results, and in this time it was deemed wise to let all come down to the dock. Once the people were off the ship there was no further fear of trouble, the feel of solid ground beneath their feet once more restoring the good nature of all.

A GOOD LOOKING CROWD.

Taking them all in all, the immigrants seem to be a most desirable lot of people. The men are as a rule young and vigorous, intelligent looking and each with an air of hope in his looks and actions. The hardships of the voyage had told more on the women and children, not to be wondered at, but all appeared hopeful. Many of the women broke down and cried in their relief as they left the ship and there was also plenty of wailing among the little ones, tired out and hungry.

And there appeared to be no end to these little ones. Of children under one year old the ship's list showed one hundred and fifty and out of the total number of 1328 who landed there were 450 under fifteen years. Among so many children, especially with measles among them, it is not to be wondered at that there were a number of deaths, thirteen little ones, all under one year old, having been buried at sea during the voyage and one other child dying at the immigration sheds after the landing.

TWO AMERICAN SUBJECTS.

During the trip there had also been

a number of births, eight joining the ship's list of passengers after the shores of Madeira had faded from view. The nationality of these mites, born on the high seas under the British flag and of Portuguese parents is debatable, but there can be no question concerning two of the youngest among the new comers, one of them was born after the Suveric had tied up at the dock and the other after the mother had reached the immigration shed. These are full born citizens of Uncle Sam, born under the Stars and Stripes and one of them eligible to aspire to the presidency. The sex of the other will bar her from looking higher than to be mistress of the White House.

BEING WELL LOOKED AFTER.

Last night the immigrants were happy without an exception. They were comfortably housed at the immigration office, comfortable bunks had been prepared for the tired women and children and all had been well and generously fed. Inspector Sargent had charge of them and he had worked indefatigably to see that the new comers were treated well and were given everything possible to make them comfortable during the one or two days they will spend there.

In his work he was able assisted by the quarantine and immigration officers, from R. C. Brown, temporarily at the head of the immigration office, down to the several local Portuguese pressed into service temporarily as interpreters and assistants. Mr. Sargent and many of the men went without their own dinners until late into the night that the wants of the new arrivals might not be neglected.

SECRETARY ATKINSON WELL PLEASED.

Prominent among those at the immigration office last night was Secretary Atkinson, working with the others to make the immigrants comfortable. He is well pleased with the people who have arrived and regards their arrival as only a foretaste of what Hawaii has to expect of the new immigration movement.

"This is the beginning of what is going to be a great thing for the Territory," he said. "This is the first fruit of the work that will show to the world whether Hawaii is to go forward or back. For this we have every reason to feel grateful to Mr. Sargent, who has been body and soul in this movement, not for Hawaii alone, but for the whole mainland. It is most gratifying to hear him say that he is well satisfied with these people, for he has been behind the movement from the start.

"This is the beginning. The first shipload of these people is here and the work of the Board of Immigration, so far as they are concerned, is done. Now it is up to the people to see that they are treated with absolute fairness, to see that they get a square deal. It is up to the plantations which will get them to treat them well so that the reports they will send back will bring us others like them.

"It is up to the government, too, to be liberal in its land policy. I hope to see the Legislature appropriate money to open the public lands, putting surveyors into the fields and treating the people in a way that will be an example to the plantation owners.

"This, too, is a feather in the cap of E. R. Stackole, who has successfully carried out the work he engaged upon."

HAD A GOOD VOYAGE.

Captain Shotton reports having made a good voyage, the weather being pleasant except for a short time near the Horn. With his passengers he had little difficulty, the immigrants with a few exceptions professing themselves well satisfied with the treatment they received. That they were so was shown by the number who insisted on kissing the captain's hand as they said good-bye to him at the foot of the gangplank.

There had been some little difficulty just before the vessel sailed from Funchal, a number coming aboard drunk and expecting to find things running in a routine when the ship's crew were trying to reduce order out of chaos. Not getting the meal they expected when they first went aboard, some forty families left the ship. Their loss was not felt, however, as it was found shortly after the vessel had sailed that there were no fewer than two hundred stowaways on board, all young men nearing eighteen years old, who migrated to escape the compulsory military service of the Portuguese government.

There had been, also, a mix-up regarding the matter of baggage, some dissatisfaction being expressed among the immigrants because they had not had access to their boxes during the voyage. The baggage of the ones who had left the ship at Funchal had not been delivered to them, either, and this was another source of trouble, as reported in the Advertiser some time ago, the captain having had to file a bond for the safe return of these boxes. The trouble is due altogether to the immigrants themselves. All were supplied with metal tags with numbers, and had been given labels for their boxes, numbered to correspond with their tags. This was for the purpose of identification, but failed to work, the passengers in most cases packing their labels and tags carefully away in their boxes, leaving no mark of identification. A good deal of confusion is expected today for the same reason when the boxes are put out for claimants.

SUVERIC A FINE VESSEL.

The Suveric has proved to be a splendidly-arranged ship for this work. She is roomy and well ventilated, and is so arranged that the sleeping and living quarters can be kept clean and fresh with the least trouble. Each bunk is

BROWN ADDS TO HIS LEAD

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Three more precincts had their votes for County Sheriff counted by the Supreme Court yesterday. The net result was a gain of five votes for Arthur M. Brown, which, added to his lead of two votes already held, puts him seven ahead of Curtis P. Iaukea.

Chief Justice Frear made the announcement at the opening of court that the count was still of the nature of an investigation and not an official recount. He gave Brown as contestant the option of resting his case where it stood, but the offer was not accepted and so the counting proceeded.

Another question left in the judicial balance was that of the legality of regular votes for Sheriff on ballots irregularly marked for other offices, in the way of voting for more candidates than there than were to be elected. Up till now, for example, ballots having votes for four Supervisors for Honolulu where but three could be elected had been put in the bad list.

Mr. Edings objected in open court to the rejection of such ballots, when the Chief Justice informed him that he had told Mr. Kinney, in a conversation before opening court, to keep a count of such ballots in all of the precincts and the question would be decided after the count.

Mr. Brown's counsel, it may be said, are ready to contend that the statute is clear that such ballots must be rejected as a whole.

The work of counting yesterday was divided as follows: Chief Justice Frear took the ballots of the Second Precinct of the Fourth District, with Brown and his attorney, J. J. Dunne, and Iaukea and his attorney, W. S. Edings, watching. Justice Wilder took the ballots of the Third of the Fourth, with Attorney Donthitt and J. H. Boyd for Brown, and Attorney Lightfoot and H. Mossman for Iaukea, watching. Justice Hartwell took the ballots of the Fourth of the Fourth, with Attorney G. D. Gear and A. V. Gear watching for Brown, and Attorney C. H. Diekey and Julius Asch for Iaukea. The watchers objected to ballots as they deemed fit and those challenged were laid aside to be passed upon by the full bench at the end of the count. It was found in all cases that the number of ballots agreed with the returns made by the inspectors.

One discrepancy arose, however, between the returns and the judicial count. In the Fourth of the Fourth Brown had been credited with 111 votes by the inspectors, yet when the court threw out one of these votes he still had 111.

Justice Hartwell and Geo. D. Gear went over the ballots in the afternoon and found that, of Brown's votes passed upon in the morning, there were 29 objected to and 53 unopposed, which made a total of 112 or one vote more than were returned for Brown by the inspectors.

The record of the judicial count is as follows:

Second Precinct—Brown, 111; Iaukea, 158; blank, 9; rejected, Iaukea, 2. Rejected by inspectors: Brown, 9; Iaukea, 15.

Third Precinct—Brown, 125; Iaukea, 141; blank, 4; rejected, Brown, 1; Iaukea, 1. Rejected by inspectors: Brown, 1; Iaukea, 10.

Fourth Precinct—Brown, 111; Iaukea, 146; blank, 5; rejected, Brown, 1; Iaukea, 3. Rejected by inspectors, 5. Brown gains but two here on this showing, but an additional vote as above explained.

Chief Justice Frear, in adjourning the court until 10 o'clock Monday, stated that the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th Precincts of the Fourth District would then be counted.

"Is it a fact that your mother-in-law threw herself out of the third-story window and you did nothing to restrain her?" "Excuse me; I went to the first story to catch her, but she had already passed!"—Il Diavolo Rosa.

Approachable by an alleyway, differing from the steerage rooms of most big vessels, where six or more bunks are side by side.

She is a particularly steady boat, being ballasted on this trip by a 9000-ton cargo of cement, carried on ship's account. She was well provisioned for the voyage and arrives here with a great surplus of provisions, potatoes, rice, flour, coffee and about fifty barrels of wine. These provisions will possibly be disposed of here.

HONOLULU IN SHIP'S CREW.

Included among the members of the crew is Mrs. W. F. C. Hasson, who made the trip in the capacity of a nurse. Mrs. Hasson is a Honolulu, a daughter of Paul Neumann, and there were several friends at the dock to meet her. Mrs. Hasson proved a most valuable person during the landing of the immigrants, standing with the captain at the foot of the gangplank and directing the people where to go. It was most noticeable that her orders were promptly obeyed. She was also thanked by the thanks of hundreds of the immigrants for the services she had rendered them during the voyage; men, women and children kissing her hand as she said good-bye to them and wished them prosperity in their new home.

PLANTATIONS REPRESENTED.

On the wharf at the time of the landing were representatives of several of the Hawaiian plantations, sent here to take charge of the laborers apporportioned to them.

It is expected that the immigrants will begin to disperse to the various plantations on Monday.

"There is nothing to prevent them going at any time now," said Mr. Sargent last night. "We would let all who have friends go with them now if they want to. All we want to see is that they have some place to go. Tomorrow we will arrange so that all who have friends here can be visited and can talk over what they want to do. They are free agents; we have nothing to say about what they are to do or where they are to go."

CRIMINAL SENTENCED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Akeo, who was convicted on Wednesday of criminal assault, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Lindsay to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor and payment of \$18.50 costs of court.

APPELLATE CALENDAR.

The following cases are on the calendar for the December session of the Supreme Court, the first three being from the November session:

- Western National Bank vs. W. C. Peacock & Co.
- Jas. L. Holt, tax assessor, vs. W. C. Achi et al.
- Talula Lucy Vetelesen vs. L. M. Vetelesen.
- D. L. Peterson vs. Waialua Agricultural Co. et al.
- Chas. R. Hemenway, trustee, vs. Honolulu Clay Co.
- August Dreier vs. John D. Holt Jr. et al.

THE LAND COURT.

The Bishop of Zeugma by his attorney, A. Perry, has filed an election to proceed, notwithstanding an examiner's adverse report, with his petition for a registered title for land at Kalihi, in so far as one piece is concerned, containing an area of 80 acres. He discontinues without prejudice his petition in so far as it relates to another piece, containing 34.8 acres.

COURT ITEMS.

Judge Lindsay granted a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's appeal in the suit of Sylvano Nobrega vs. Manoel Tavares Alvos. It was replevia for a cow valued at \$100 and District Magistrate Whitney gave judgment for defendant.

Junkichi vs. Rapid Transit Co., \$15,000 damages claimed, is still on before Judge Robinson.

Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., garnishee in the suit of Kruger vs. Kawanankoa, denies that it had, at date of service of summons, any of the goods or effects of defendant, and that it was then or is now indebted to him.

KNUTS SENTENCED.

Judge Dole sentenced Edward Knust to imprisonment for 30 days and payment of \$1 fine, for misusing the mails in selling a bogus whisky recipe.

MUST STAND TRIAL.

Judge Lindsay overruled motion to quash indictments and demurrers in the case of Miamura and Maeda, two Japanese charged with murder.

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS IN FOR EXHIBIT

A fine collection of photographs is anticipated by Mr. Gartley and others who are arranging the photographic exhibit to be held at the rooms of the Promotion Committee next week. A large number of fine examples of photographic art have already been received from Hawaii and Maui, and the results from Oahu will naturally be of the best.

The pictures are being suitably framed and marked and the classification is being made by the committee. Pictures are to be entered and judged in two classes: (a) Pictures 4x6 and smaller and small panoramic views; (b) Pictures 5x7 and larger and 4x10 panoramic views and larger. Each section will be classified as follows:

- 1st—Landscapes.
- 2nd—Marines.
- 3rd—Genre.
- 4th—Events of Interest.
- 5th—Industrial.
- 6th—Portraits.
- 7th—Hawaiian Subjects.
- 8th—Oriental Subjects.

Awards will be suitably inscribed certificates and will be made for the best picture in each class of each section.

Special Awards—1st. The most artistic individual photograph of any class.

2nd.—The best exhibit of six or more pictures by any individual exhibitor.

Professional photographers will be requested to exhibit, but awards will be made only to amateurs.

The Promotion Committee requests the right to obtain prints from negatives from which competing pictures are made.

The committee reserves the right to reject any prints which may not be suitable for exhibition purposes.

The awards will be made by the judges, who are Mr. Howard Hitchcock, Mr. H. P. Wood and Mr. A. Gartley.

In judging the pictures due consideration will be given to artistic merit and photographic technique.

LANAI AS IT WAS A GENERATION AGO

Editor Advertiser: In the years 1872-73 the writer had from the island of Lanai, for the larder of the Royal Hawaiian hotel, 1600 turkeys (at 50 cents per head), chickens, eggs, beef, veal, lamb, mutton (5 cents per pound); 2000 bags of charcoal (there is where the forest went), and sundry other things. Upon one of his visits there the writer drove twenty miles over a level plain with grass up to the hubs of the carriage.

Instead of trading off the island, if the government would take control of it, remove all the four-footed animals of value and destroy the rest, then let Lanai lie fallow for ten years, what is now a desert would be as fertile as Kauai is today. It could then be divided between small farmers and made to sustain a large population. With the growth of trees, under care of the Forestry Department, the rainfall would naturally increase.

Should our young and efficient Governor dispose of the public land of Lanai to a private corporation it would be the great mistake of his otherwise successful administration. A. H.

WAS SEEN IN KANEHOHE

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

No definite trace has yet been found of Mrs. W. I. Goodwin who mysteriously disappeared from her residence, 1223 Emma street, near Beretania avenue, last Tuesday morning.

F. B. McStocker stated yesterday that G. J. Campbell of Kaneohe could probably furnish information which might lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of the woman reported as missing.

Campbell, according to McStocker, met a woman in Kaneohe on Tuesday, who was looking for work and who answered the description of the missing Mrs. Goodwin as published in yesterday's Advertiser.

This information came to hand too late yesterday to allow of Mr. Campbell being interviewed.

During the day another gentleman, who does not care to have his name mentioned, called at the Advertiser office and stated that on Tuesday afternoon a woman looking like and dressed like Mrs. Goodwin and wearing a broad gold wedding ring, called at the house of a friend of his, who also prefers his identity to remain unknown, unless absolutely necessary, on the side of the Fall, and asked for work of any description as long as it was honorable.

She wore a gray Eton jacket and carried a parcel which looked like a loaf of bread but which might well have been the ashes of the cremated child. There was no work to offer but the woman stayed with the family overnight and the next morning the man of the house drove her to town.

He let her off the rig on Nuuanu avenue where the carline terminates and on looking back the last he saw of her was as she was walking toward the stream.

Unless she found shelter somewhere, the unfortunate woman must have been exposed to the unusually heavy rains which fell on Wednesday.

According to the Kaneohe man, the woman was acting rationally but seemed to have set her mind on obtaining something to do.

If Mrs. Goodwin has not committed suicide it is probable that she is being detained at some place in town.

The police have not even a clue.

HEAR! HEAR!

Henry E. Dixey, the player, recently told of an experience in a small country hotel in New England, whereby the actor was much annoyed by the playing of a cornet at night by a guest whose room was adjoining that of Dixey.

In the morning the landlord, meeting Dixey on the stairs, said to him, before the player could enter complaint in regard to the proceedings of the night before:

"How did you enjoy the cornet-playing in the next room?"

"Enjoy it!" sneered Dixey; "why, man alive, I spent half the night pounding on the wall in my endeavors to make the fool cease!"

A sorrowful smile crept into the countenance of the boniface. "It must have been a misunderstanding," said he. "The gentleman who was playing the cornet said that the party in the next room applauded so heartily that he went over every piece he knew several times!"

The golf course of the Oahu Country Club sustained no serious damage by the recent rains.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine. Every dose effective. You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by druggists throughout the world.

BREAKING THE RING

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1.—Ruef and Dinan have been indicted for conspiracy to protect the social evil. Dinan has been separately indicted for perjury.

S. S. MONGOLIA INVESTIGATION

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1.—Supervising Inspector Birmingham will reopen the Mongolia inquiry to take further testimony.

In recommending that the license of Captain Porter, late of the S. S. Mongolia, be suspended for six months, Inspector Bolles had recommended that Chief Mate Martin be likewise punished for his share in the grounding of the liner on the coral reef at Midway. His opinion and the dissenting opinion of Inspector Bulger in the case have been made public by U. S. Supervising Inspector Captain John Birmingham, who is to hear further testimony before giving his deciding opinion.

In his decision as to Captain Porter, Inspector Bolles said: "I am satisfied that Captain W. P. S. Porter was unskillful in navigating the steamship Mongolia on September 15, 1906. In approaching this island at right he should have ascertained the correct position and distance that the ship was off when he saw the light from the bridge deck at 8:56 p. m. and not placed so much reliance on his judgment of the distance of the ship from the island at that time. When the first mate did not get soundings in the position the ship should be in by courses and distances run from point of departure taken at 8:56 p. m., Captain Porter should have stopped the vessel dead still in the water and have ascertained the exact depth of water, character of bottom and correct bearing of light.

I am of the opinion that if Chief Officer Martin got these soundings which he swears he did, if he knew his business when he got forty fathoms of water with 107 fathoms of wire and immediately thereafter he got bottom with fifty fathoms of wire, instead of waiting eight minutes to reel in the line, examine the lead and the patent recorder, it was his place to have telephoned or gone in person to the bridge and notified the captain that the water was rapidly shoaling. By so doing that would have saved the Mongolia from stranding, as the evidence proves that she did not take the bottom until seventeen minutes after he says he took this cast, and that he was getting ready to take another one when she grounded.

I am also of the opinion that the steamer was on soundings for one hour before she grounded, this being confirmed by the bearings laid off on the chart by Captain Porter; also that Mr. Martin got bottom and did not know it and by his negligence or inexperience in using the deep sea sounding machine he misled Captain Porter, causing the Mongolia to ground and the loss to Captain Porter of the command of one of the finest steamers in the world, the Mongolia being 615 feet long, of 13,500 gross tons. The evidence shows, and it was admitted by Mr. Martin when the captain accused him of being inexperienced, that he could not rig a burton to jettison the coal when the steamer was on the reef. Second Mate Cahill admitted that he did not know how to use the deep-sea sounding machine.

MORE RIOTING IN RUSSIA

VETEROFF, December 1.—Agrarian riots are taking place here. A communal granary has been looted. The police fired on the mob, killing and wounding many peasants.

PLANNING FOR GREATER HONOLULU

Schemes of a far-reaching nature were discussed at the special meeting of the Promotion Committee yesterday morning, at which Governor Carter was present in addition to the members of the committee. The meeting had been called to consider the feasibility of holding a pan-Pacific exhibition in Honolulu some time in the future and this matter as well as others concerning the future welfare of the city was gone into.

During the discussion the Governor pointed out that the geographical position of Hawaii in relation to the various countries bordering on the Pacific was such that Honolulu might be made a city of great storehouses, where the vessels of all nations might call for cargoes. Vessels coming here for sugar or other commodity could bring cargoes from their home ports instead of coming in ballast, while other vessels, such as those from Newcastle, could carry out cargoes from our warehouses instead of going away, as they do now, in ballast.

The Governor was also in favor of working for a Consular Convention with whatever other additional features might be thought wise.

The matter of beautifying the waterfront was touched on, and an effort will be made to secure an appropriation from the Legislature for that purpose.

As a result of yesterday's meeting the Governor will call a joint meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Merchants' Association in his office on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, when the matter of a pan-Pacific exposition will be further discussed.

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Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. Iron ship TILLIE E. STARBUCK will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about February 15, 1907. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Honolulu.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

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

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COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking. JUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET

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

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

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

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

UNION PACIFIC The Overland Route.

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

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED" ELECTRIC LIGHTED RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

City Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

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

COULD SEND IMMIGRANTS

Italian immigration for the Hawaiian Islands is apparently not a new project as witness the following curious letter on the subject written in New York and addressed probably to Celso Casar Moreno or Mr. Dominis. The letter turned up in the Archives department recently and was among some papers of the late Mr. Dominis, who was the husband of Queen Liliuokalani. The letter reads as follows:

G. F. Sala & Co., Dealers in Marble and Granite Statuary of all kinds For Monuments, Railways, Fences for Cemetery Lots, Etc., 141 West 34th Street, New York, May 27, 1883.

My dear old friend, I have the pleasure to get your address by your sister on Broadway. I see you are on the land what you wish all the time to be. I congratulate your Success. I hope you remember me the first acquaintance I made with you in Paris in the American Legation and we meet so many times in New York. My name was Sala Rosini. I wish now to enter a negotiation as you have a vast land if you want to make a negotiation with me to send their five hundred family or more of Italian emigrants fine cultivator I will get them at a very reasonable price. So it is very handy for you because you speak Italian to understand with them the same time let me know if it is a good chance for immigration if you want any thing in the marble line or in granite monuments or in all kind of Statuary I have a very nice collection in New York of all kind I wish you be so kind to send me your Journal at no 141 W. 34 Street, N. Y. and if you come in New York do not fail to come to see me you oblige me for an answer.

Your Respectfully G. R. SALA.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

VICTORIA, B. C., November 23.—Advices from New Zealand by the Advertiser state that the New Zealand Government is seeking authority to renew the mail service to San Francisco with the Oceanic Steamship Company for three years from November, paying not less than \$75,000 nor more than \$100,000. A clause is to be inserted to the effect that a larger and better class of steamers is to be provided within two years, otherwise the contract for a mail service to British Columbia at \$100,000 a year will be made.

Joseph Paakaula was married last night to Mrs. J. C. Kaaukai at her home near St. Louis College. The ceremony was performed by Father James.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

By Daniel Logan.

Three different companies are combining operations for developing the resources of the Kona districts on the island of Hawaii. They are the South Kona Agricultural Co., the Kona Development Co. and the West Hawaii Railroad Co. While the owners in these three companies are largely the same, there is some difference in the relations of individuals with the respective corporations. As a combination of the companies have practically in sight half a million dollars upon a proposed issue of bonds on their properties. Separate meetings of the companies have been called, and that of the South Kona Agricultural Co. held, to decide the question as to which company will do the bonding, the other two using their properties to assist the one chosen for that purpose. Likely this matter will be placed in the hands of a joint committee, and the probability is that the South Kona Agricultural Co. will be the bonding corporation. There is practically an offer in hand to take up \$300,000 of the bonds and a local house is of the opinion that it can place \$200,000 more of the issue. Apparently there is no trouble about getting the money. The Kona Agricultural Co. owns 7750 acres of land in fee simple, the Development Co. has very little land in fee but some leased and the Railroad Co. owns a small amount of land in fee.

SUGAR AND STOCKS.

The raw sugar market has improved since last report. Beets advanced from \$76.40 to \$76.80 a ton in parity the first of the week and centrifugals later went from \$76.40 to \$76.875 a ton. Sugar stocks have not been active. Oahu has advanced strongly, \$120 being bid against \$116 last sale.

Inquiries have elicited the information that there is no such heavy deals here in California mining stocks as has been freely talked of. The reputedly largest individual holder, with a block that cost him \$6000 or \$7000, has not parted with his shares. The trustee of three considerable partners in a claim tested a report that the shares were jumping in San Francisco by sending a cablegram to ask if a certain figure would be paid for the block in hand and ordering the broker over there to sell if he could get the price. Thus far the shares are unsold. Yet a rumor has been diligently circulated that San Francisco snatched them up at a price much above that at which the stock was offered.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sales listed by the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the week have been as follows: Waialua (\$100), 5 at 69.875, 60, 50, 5 at 70; Pacific Sugar Mill (\$100), 25 at 120; Haw. Agricultural (\$100), 35 at 130; Pioneer (\$100), 50 at 135; Ewa (\$20), 25 at 24.75; 10 at 24.625; McBryde (\$20), 50, 300 at 6; Honokaa (\$20), 10 at 11.50; O. R. & L. Co. 6's, \$1000 at 103; Paia 6's, \$1500 at 102.50.

Sales for November were as follows: 671 Ewa, 24,625 to 25; 50 Haw. Ag. Co., 130; 105 Haw. Com. Sug. Co., 82.25 to 84; 15 Haw. Sug. Co., 34.875; 60 Honokaa, 12; 70 Kahuku, 25; 540 McBryde, 5 to 6; 80 Oahu, 116 to 117.50; 140 Onomea, 38; 544 Ookala, 8.125 to 8.25; 110 Oiaa, 2.50 to 3.125; 25 Pacific, 120; 125 Pioneer, 135; 252 Waialua, 66.50 to 70; 10 H. R. T. & L. Co., Prd., 102; 15 O. R. & L. Co., 90; 250 Hon. Brew. & Mtg. Co., 27 to 27.50; \$8000 Cal. Beet Sug. & Ref. Co. 6s, 103; \$3000 Hilo R. R. Co. 6s, 50; \$10,000 H. R. T. & L. Co. 6s, 107.50; \$3000 O. R. & L. Co. 6s, 103 to 103.50; \$1500 Paia 6s, 102.50; \$1000 Pioneer 6s, 104.75; \$1000 Waialua 5s, 99; \$1000 McBryde 6s, 98.

Dividends as follows were declared the end of the month: Nov. 30—C. Brewer & Co., 3 per cent; Ewa, 1 per cent; Honomu, 1 1/2 per cent; Waimanalo, 2 per cent; Wailuku, 4 per cent; Haw. Electric, 2 per cent; Olowalu, 1 per cent; Hon. B. & M. Co., 1 per cent; L. I. S. N. Co., 3 1/2 per cent. Dec. 1—Haiku, 1 1/2 per cent; Paia, 1 per cent; Pioneer, 1 per cent. Dec. 5—Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 65c. share; Paauhau, 15c. share; Onomea (San Francisco), 50c. share.

GENERAL REVIEW.

A lease has been executed by the trustees of the Bishop estate to Jas. B. Castle of the lands of Punaluu and Kalaupani, Koolau, Oahu. An area of about 1000 acres, comprising all the lands below the forest line, is contained in the leasehold. There is probably from 300 to 400 acres of arable land suitable for cane cultivation, and it is supposed that the lease will be taken over by Kahuku Plantation Co. The term is fifty years. The water rights are included and will be developed and, under the conditions, the land has to be fenced and the cattle upon it removed. Another important lease, just being executed by the Bishop estate, is of a large tract of land in Puna district, Hawaii, on which a rubber plantation will be started by a company to be incorporated. It is also for fifty years. Both of these leases are upon a percentage basis.

Jas. F. Morgan sold at auction yesterday three pieces of property. Koelling's castor oil plantation at Kaneohe was sold to the order of C. S. Hall for \$7000. A house and lot at Kewalo, under foreclosure of the Nahaluu mortgage to the Western & Hawaiian Investment Co., was sold to the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., trustee, for \$1075. The Kamakela property was sold to Yim Lin Tai, trustee, for \$5550.

Mr. Taylor, the special agent of the Treasury Department, is expected in Honolulu early this month to investigate the matter of a Federal building site.

James Webster, one of the Palolo valley homesteaders, has set out 2000 rubber tree seedlings and some of his neighbors are going to follow his example.

At the public meeting called by Governor Carter to discuss the proposal to exchange the Government lands on Lanai for real estate elsewhere in the Territory the great preponderance of opinion was in favor of the proposal. The Governor has given a decision accordingly and Land Commissioner Pratt is prepared to offer the lands in exchange at a valuation of \$107,000. There are five parcels aggregating 47,448 acres and the valuations set by three appraisers were respectively as follows: Paul Jarrett, \$68,305.50; J. F. Brown, \$87,765; John Kidwell, \$107,059.

The A. H. steamer Arizonan, about due here from Tacoma, has the largest cargo ever shipped from Puget Sound to the Hawaiian Islands, comprising about 10,000 tons. This looks like a good beginning of the increased trade relations between Hawaii and the Northwest which have been much discussed of late.

Senator Clark is quoted by a San Diego paper as stating that the projected steamship line from San Pedro to the Orient, to be operated in conjunction with the Salt Lake, railroad, has not been lost sight of, but is delayed by the railroad company's building and development operations.

It is announced that the Los Angeles business men's excursion to Honolulu is coming in a special steamer. The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles considers it important to have the trip made direct from San Pedro to Honolulu, as a practical demonstration of the fitness of that route for a permanent steamship line.

A New Orleans dispatch of November 28 contains the important news that a \$28,000,000 merger of the Louisiana sugar plantations, to include the erection of a refinery, has taken shape. It suggests a local problem as to whether the time is not approaching when home refining of all Hawaiian sugar will be agreed upon as a highly advisable economic step to take.

A. F. Judd is bringing out from the Philippines fifteen native families, with the double purpose of having the men learn modern sugar producing and of testing the capabilities of the Filipinos as a labor supply for Hawaiian plantations. The steamer Suverie has arrived from the Azores with over 1300 labor immigrants.

There were 78 passengers for Honolulu in the steamer Korea from San Francisco which arrived Monday and the prospects of a good winter's tourist travel hither are regarded as bright.

The Governor has proclaimed a forest reserve of 3742 acres at Luahualu, Oahu, and another of 6754 acres in Hana district, Maui.

A \$25,000 masonic temple is to be erected in Hilo. Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the liner China from the Orient, the liner Korea from San Francisco, the oil carrier Rosecrans from Monterey, the liner Alameda from San Francisco and the immigrant ship Suverie from the Azores and Madeira. Departures have been the China for San Francisco, the Korea for the Orient, the tramp Shibata Maru for Portland and the Rosecrans for Monterey.

He—"Miss Highnote is certainly a homely girl, isn't she?" She—"Well, she isn't a beauty, but when you hear her sing you will forget her face."

He—"Gracious! Is her singing as bad as that?"—The Club Fellow.

Edward—"Why did Grace marry Fred? She wasn't the least bit in love." Edith—"Heavens no! She thought Ada wanted him."—Judge.

Mrs. Skinsum—"Why are you all hiding from Tommy?" Little Lizzie—"Tommy is the butcher coming with his bill."—Philadelphia Record.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

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

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sd. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town.

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL ONLY AND GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London

MACAULAY'S PROPELLER ON NEW ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP

Captain J. R. Macaulay, one of the Honolulu pilots, made the discovery yesterday that the records and models of all Hawaiian government inventions are still in Honolulu and none were sent on to the United States Patent Office at Washington. Whether the records were to be sent there is not entirely clear, but the captain wonders how the United States would know that he had a patent issued by the Republic of Hawaii, in case some one should offer an invention similar to his at the Washington office.

The captain visited the Capitol yesterday to call Secretary Atkinson's attention to the matter but that official being absent he talked it over with Governor Carter who will turn the matter over to the Attorney General's department. The Attorney General will be instructed to ascertain the status of Captain Macaulay's patent which would naturally involve all other patents issued by the old governments of Hawaii.

Up to the date when Hawaii actually became a territory of the United States—June 14, 1900—a regular patent office was conducted in Honolulu, being conducted under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department.

Shortly after the islands became a territory Henry E. Cooper, then Secretary of the Territory, in discussing the question of Hawaiian patents, said: "It is a vested right and I do not believe such rights will become invalid just because the United States has assumed jurisdiction in Hawaii. Suppose, for instance, a patent was issued in 1896 for the term of five years. That patent in my opinion will run out its term until 1901 and will then expire by limitation. The principle involved is the same if a patent is worth to the inventor \$10 or \$10,000,000. If he has been granted a patent here which probably would not have been granted at Washington, I do not see any valid reason why his patent be declared void. Leases of public lands granted by the governments of Hawaii in the past have not been declared invalid by the United States government. They will run on until their term expires. I am speaking of the matter off-hand. I have not looked up the law involved. It is natural to presume, however, that if an inventor who has been granted a patent in the United States, feels that a Hawaiian patent infringes on his rights he will have recourse to the courts to settle the question of ownership."

It was the opinion of Mr. Cooper that all patents granted under the old governments were operative. Captain Macaulay on June 12, 1900, just two days before the islands became a territory, perfected a patent termed "An Improvement in Propellers, Oars and Paddles." The patent was No. 174 and was issued by President Sanford B. Dole. The patent was signed also by Alexander Young, as Minister of the Interior, and C. B. Ripley, Commissioner of Patents.

Patent No. 173 was also issued to Captain Macaulay the same day. That was an improvement called a "Hoisting and Dumping Tub" for use in hoisting large loads from a ship's hold, for instance.

The propeller blade invented by Captain Macaulay is designed to prevent the suction which follows the stroke of the blade. Captain Macaulay invented a blade which he declares in his letters of patent to do away entirely with suction. Each blade is provided with a slot running along the center. The slot is narrow so as to give the least structural weakness to the blade. He holds that when the blade moves through the water the slot provides for water to pass through it and thereby destroy the suction, which would ordinarily form on the rear side of the blade, if the slot was not there.

He stated to the Governor yesterday that this style of blade is being installed in a steamship now being built at a shipyard near New York. He has ascertained that there is an English patent on a blade similar to his invention, and that was what sent him post-haste to the Capitol. He wanted to ascertain the fate of his patent record.

He sought Manuel Cook of the Public Works Department who had been a clerk in the old Interior Department. Mr. Cook remembered there were certain documents of the Patent Office in a safe in the basement. They visited the safe and there found all the patent records stowed out of sight of man, together with numerous models of inventions. Captain Macaulay is of the opinion that these records and models should have been forwarded to Washington and filed in the Patent Office. In that way Hawaiian inventors possessing letters of patent from the old governments of Hawaii could have their rights safeguarded.

FRENCH GENERAL

MAY VISIT HONOLULU

General Brugere former commander-in-chief of the French army will leave Paris soon for a tour of the world and may possibly touch at Honolulu. While in the United States General Brugere will visit his son Lieut. Brugere of the French army who is attending the United States Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth. The General will also be the guest of President Roosevelt. General Brugere was recently sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment for divulging the result of a conference with the Minister of War.

A FOLLOWER OF INFLUENZA.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



STARK ON SALVATION

A large audience was present at the Catholic cathedral last night, the second night of the mission of the Paulist fathers.

Rev. Henry H. Wyman opened the service with a prayer. Father Henry L. Stark delivered the sermon, his subject being "Eternal Salvation."

He spoke of the wonders wrought in the hearts and lives of men, by the solemn words of Jesus Christ, "What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, but lose his own soul? Or what exchange shall a man give for his own soul?" These words have struck upon the consciences of hardened sinners, who had long abandoned all thought of God, and brought them in one moment to a change of life, by thorough conversion.

On hearing them, kings have been brought from their thrones to sackcloth and ashes, princes have exchanged their coronets for cowls, the deserts have been peopled with holy recluses. They are words for the meditation of all and will be addressed one day to all, either in the trumpet-note of a God coming to judgment, or in the sad tones of a half-stifled conscience.

Salvation is the chief topic and concern in our lives. The value of our souls is beyond all price. Consumed with this thought, the individual constitutes himself the center of creation. Filled with this consideration, it becomes a standard by which all things else are weighed and sure to be found wanting; it gives a rule of conduct to which no exception can be found.

When once this principle is strongly fixed on the mind and heart that our souls welfare, is the all important subject of our thoughts, that to us our souls are worth all the world besides, a solid foundation is laid whereon to build up the work of our salvation.

We must sacrifice pleasures, honors, riches and the thousand other valuable advantages which the world gives, if we wish to gain our eternal advantages. The world itself knows well the worth of those who have courage enough to despise it and to refuse its yoke. Whoever, for his soul's sake, renounces its honors and pleasures, will gain a larger share of true respect, from all who have sufficient heart to know and esteem virtue, though they may not have the courage to practise it.

The service tonight will commence at 7:30 o'clock.

FAVORABLE TO PAN PACIFIC

(Continued from Page One.)

such a congress. Individual problems will come up for the consideration of the consular service. The relations it should bear to civil service reform was one matter for discussion.

Mr. Peck asked if the consuls for all the world were to be invited.

"Oh, no, only those of the Pacific," the Governor answered.

Mr. Peck understood it now. It was a matter of inviting the conference here instead of San Francisco. It seemed to him they ought to be all of one mind if the United States Government was going to hold the conference.

"If that is all you gentlemen can say," the Governor responded, "you had better vote against the proposition. We want to work up the United States Government."

"Oh, no, that is not my idea," Mr. Peck said, "I simply want to understand the thing."

"We can stand still and see the commerce of the Pacific grow without lifting a hand," the Governor continued, "or we can try to do something. We may be able to do a great deal more than we think. I will leave the matter to you gentlemen, to consider it and submit a committee that may report whenever ready."

He suggested that the room was warm and there was nothing more to be said if they were willing to take up the matter.

Mr. Smith, as the meeting rose to its feet, moved that the commercial organizations take up the matter and report to the Governor.

Mr. Peck seconded the motion. Mr. Smith put it to vote and it carried without dissent.

THEY'RE A LITTLE SLOW

It is stated in a Washington message to the Hecho that the Hawaiian government, embarrassed by the incessant influx of Japanese immigrants, has despatched a Commission to Europe in order to induce an immigration of Europeans—Kobe Herald.

N. Doi, Miss A. Johnson, Mrs. T. Awana, F. T. Solomon, Tal Hing, Mrs. H. Alona, Master H. Johnson.

Per str. Maui, from Kaula ports, Dec. 2.—J. Comant, J. Dougherty, Mr. De Lacy, Miss A. Kahoakano, Lucy Kaleimakali, Fred Mendes, Hee Fat, J. Rodrigues, H. W. Mist, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Fernandez, Mrs. W. H. Rice, C. W. Baldwin, Yun Chung, Mrs. De Frost, Miss De Frost, H. Foonhik, Mr. Prosser, Miss Scott and 22 deck.

Per str. Nonaui, from Kukuhaele, Dec. 1.—Mr. Barclay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per str. Mauna Loa, from Maui and Hawaii ports, Nov. 30.—Queen Liliuokalani, Mrs. Jos. Aea, W. W. King, J. G. C. de Jager, Carl Walters, Mrs. H. Walters and children, Mrs. C. Akaa, Miss Ida Akau, E. K. Bull, Miss H. de Fries, David Kaupike and wife, Miss Heur, D. H. Oro, Rev. J. J. Matthews, C. Gay and wife, D. B. Machonachle, Thompson, V. C. Shoenberg, Aoki, A. G. Hawes, C. Rolte.

DIED.

HOUGHTAILING.—In Honolulu, November 29, 1906, Mrs. Eliza Houghtailing. The funeral was held at 4 p. m., 30th.

PRISONER BY PROXY

The police court calendar yesterday was a long one, fifty-six names appearing on the roll. The majority of these were held over. Six Chinese perjury cases were adjourned, five of them until next month.

That against Chan Chau, the police court interpreter, will be tried on Monday next. All these cases arise out of the testimony given in a recent assault trial involving the rival Bow Wong and Merchant tong.

After a number of minor cases were tried, that against Leon Renaut, vagrancy, was taken up. In this case the prosecution wished to show that the accused was the partner of Jenny Clare, a notorious ill-wid character. Renaut managed to show, however, that he is acting as an agent of a San Francisco liquor house and as such was not dependent for a living upon the earnings of anyone. He was found not guilty.

There is another case against Renaut as well as against four other of his countrymen, alleged to be interested as agents for the Iwelle dives. One of the accused, Victor Cavos, announced his intention of leaving the Territory for Tonopah on the 11th, provided his trial did not prevent him. As the prosecuting attorney pointed out that it would be a great gain to the Territory to get rid of him, he was given back his \$100 bail money, and cordially invited to get out. If he is in Honolulu after the 11th he will be further asked to.

ACCUSED OF SELLING ADULTERATED LIQUOR

A number of saloonkeepers were arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out by the Territorial Treasurer charging them with a violation of Act 67 of the Session Laws. Among those arrested are some of the most respected of the local liquor dealers, as well as the proprietors of one or two of the toughest joints of the city. The specific nature of the offense with which each is charged is the selling of adulterated liquors. In each case the accused is out on bail.

Some time ago an investigation was set on foot to determine the purity of the liquors dispensed in the various saloons about town, samples being taken in practically every bar and the same analyzed. In most cases the liquors were found to be not up to the standard of purity demanded by law, the arrest of a number of proprietors following. It is understood that if convictions can be obtained in these cases a number of other arrests on the same charge will be made.

The penalty prescribed by the Session Laws for the sale of adulterated liquors is a heavy one, the justice having the power to fine up to \$500, to revoke the license of the one found guilty and to order the forfeiture of the bond filed by him.

There has been complaint for some time that the quality of the liquid refreshments served up to the patrons of many of the Honolulu bars has been something heroic, these complaints resulting in the investigation by the Treasury Department being ordered.

All those arrested yesterday will appear before Judge Whitney this morning.

FORMER HONOLULANS NOW IN GOLDFIELDS

A late letter from P. Maurice McMahon, who is now in Goldfield, N. Y., names some former Honolulu people who are now in that mining camp, among them being Cunningham, Gomes, Conkley and Beswick, former saloonkeepers; Hankey, the lawyer; and a young man named Clark. Curtis, of Kerr's, one time, was in Goldfield recently selling goods.

PORTUGUESE DISTRIBUTED

(Continued from Page One.)

the other one and a man will pull through all right.

"Commissioner Sargent was splendid through it all and his experience in the matter was most gratifying to us all. We worked in perfect harmony with him."

AN ATTACK OF CROUP WARDED OFF.

"Our little girl, two and one-half years old, woke up coughing with the croup one evening recently. We happened to have some of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand and gave her two doses of it. She went back to sleep and woke up next morning without a trace of cold. It is certainly a great medicine," says A. J. Luginbill, editor of Star, Villa Rica, Georgia, U. S. A. An attack of croup can always be warded off by giving this remedy as soon as the croupy cough appears. It has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail. It contains no harmful drug and may be given to the smallest child with perfect confidence. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Wm. H. Cornwell will have his contest for a Maui supervisorship filed by his attorney, E. M. Watson, on Monday.

THE HONOLULU ELKS PAY RESPECT TO THEIR DEAD

Memorial services in honor of the dead brothers who have passed to the Great Beyond were held at the Opera House yesterday afternoon by Lodge 616, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Impressive ceremonies marked the salutation to the dead and there was evidence in the oration, eulogy and ritual that these brothers were held in dear memory.

But above all was the deeper sentiment of the order standing pre-eminent, the basic principle of Elksdom, voiced in the following couplet:

"The faults of our brothers we should write upon the sand; Their virtues on the tablets of Love and memory."

The services were attended by a representative body of Honolulu, men and women, and every seat in the house was occupied.

The stage was symbolic of the Elk pasture. The scene was set in a forest and in the background the form of a huge, antlered Elk of noble presence was conspicuous. The Exalted Ruler's pedestal occupied a station on a dais toward the rear of the stage, and other stations for officers were ranged in the form of a semicircle to the proscenium arch. In the center of the stage was the altar draped with the American ensign, and upon this rested an open Bible. From this table were reared the branches of an Elk's antlers, eleven electric lights burning brilliantly from the prongs to designate the number of members who have passed away. In the foreground and directly before the patriotic altar an electric cross burned throughout the services.

Toward the close of the services a drop was lifted at the rear of the stage, disclosing the familiar clock-dial of Elksdom with the hands pointing to 11 o'clock, the whole surrounded by a circle of lights. As the dial came into view of the audience, the bell strokes were solemnly tolled off. These mechanical features added much to the impressiveness of the service.

The officers came upon the stage two by two and took their appointed stations. Exalted Ruler Harry Murray was flanked by P. E. Richardson, the Esteemed Leading Knight, and Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Chaplain. Others upon the stage were W. H. Harris, Esteemed Loyal Knight; Jas. D. Dougherty, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; H. H. Simpson, Secretary; E. W. Quinn, Treasurer; A. Walker, Esquire; W. P. Fennell, Inner Guard; F. T. Sullivan, Tyler; F. E. Thompson, O. L. Sorenson, George H. Angus, Tag-tees; Henry E. Berger, Organist. In addition there were Judge S. B. Kingsbury, the orator, and W. H. McInerney, who delivered the eulogy.

Following the Chapin "Funeral March," played by the Symphony Society under the leadership of E. Rudland Bode, the Elk ritual was used. During this impressive service the call was made upon the secretary for the list of the dead which included G. H. Bishop, Alfred J. Lyon, Wm. Dunbar, G. H. Brokaw, J. Bearwald, Mr. Sims, Dr. W. E. Taylor and others.

"In vain we call upon them and we know they have passed to the Beyond," said the Exalted Ruler slowly, as the last strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" came softly from the wings, sung by a quartet.

A violin solo by Mr. R. J. Buchley, Raff's Cavatina, was excellently rendered, and it showed that Honolulu has a new musical artist in its midst. Prayer was offered by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh and he was followed by Mr. Chester Livingston, who sang a beautiful solo, "O Lift Thine Eyes," accompanied by E. E. Cutting.

JUDGE KINGSBURY'S ORATION. Judge S. B. Kingsbury delivered the oration as follows:

JUDGE KINGSBURY'S ADDRESS. Annual Memorial Day is a day of sorrow, but not of sadness. The beginning and the end, of earthly existence, is birth and death. What of importance per se comes between is pain or pleasure. Pain is the evil; pleasure, the good. A man's state is good or evil, as one or the other of these predominates. We all experience both, and all things—Great Goodness, are in but a sweet pain, and pain is not unmix'd with pleasure. The poet Moore says: "Earth has no sorrow that heaven can't heal." He might as truly have sung: "Earth has no sorrow that heaven is not healing."

Our day of sorrow in memory of our departed brethren is a day of loving pleasure. Mourning for the dear departed has more of pleasure than of pain in its composition, and is a natural good rather than a natural evil.

Susceptibility to pain and pleasure is the basis of our knowledge of good and evil.

The good—that which is good per se is happiness. It is the summum bonum. It is what makes heaven; it is the state produced by pleasure. Pain is a natural evil, and to be avoided, and yet it is often a relative good, as it enables us to appreciate pleasure, and to know good and evil.

All our lives we have been taught the duty of goodness, and we have been told: "Be good and you will be happy."

But we have not been taught the duty of happiness; it has not been said: "Be happy and you will be good." Yet there is the duty of happiness as well as the duty of goodness.

Indeed, moral goodness is good for nothing in itself—is not a good per se, but only good for anything when and because it promotes happiness.

Men should aim, not to be good, but rather to do good. The be-goods believe, or pretend to believe, dogmas, creeds and doctrines, and receive them as a sort of charm or fetish to secure eternal happiness for themselves. Too often society and church membership is subjectively an insurance policy against fire in the next world.

On the other hand, the do-goods aim at happiness both for themselves and for others. They do good and promote happiness, fire or no fire. This is benevolence, or love, or charity—call it what you will. It is simply, the willing-of-the-good.

This is often lost sight of by those who would save themselves by being good. The be-goods are selfish. The do-goods are the true followers of Him who went about doing good, and taught that God is Love.

The Society of Elks is but one of

many organizations of man based upon the great truth, but it is the only one I know of whose one basic and only aim is happiness: Not future happiness, but now, and the always now is always the eternity.

Thirty-eight years ago, had a man said: "I am an Elk," and talked of Elksdom, Elksdom, of the Herd, and of Antlers, and of B. P. O. E., he would have been considered insane and confined in a madhouse. Now, over a quarter million of our sanest and best men are saying "I am an Elk" and use the terms Elksdom, Elksology, Herd, Antlers, etc.

What has brought this about? Not deep philosophy or mystic rites; not the plans or foresight of the founders of this order; not beliefs, or faiths, or knowledge; not the moral goodness of the men who were first to call themselves Elks; not wealth or high station; not aid from the state or nation or from any association or combination of them; not any or all of these things, but simply because the idea of the order is based upon doing good, and the order is composed of do-goods as distinguished from be-goods.

A few men, mostly actors and artists, united to aid each other. To do each other good, and to make each other happy. They had no great ambitions; no great knowledge or foresight. They simply had mutual happiness in view. They called themselves "The Jolly Corks."

But happiness was secured, and then they decided to form a more permanent society with a more appropriate name. They chose the name of a strong, innocent, harmless, fleet-footed, noble-minded animal, and called themselves Elks.

The Elks have made no great professions, but have simply had happiness in view, and their motto is "Do good." They are do-goods. They do not claim to be be-goods.

Elksology deals with charity, fidelity, justice, loyalty, brotherly love, and all for happiness, not for goodness. Their unprecedented increase has been due to the fact that happiness has been their ultimate aim, and to be brought about, not by being good, but by doing good.

They did not profess to be good. They did not profess to act for the glory of God. They professed nothing goodly, or righteous, or sacred. They did not claim to make men holy or to save their brethren. They simply banded themselves together to promote happiness, to do good, and pleasure or happiness was the good they aimed at, and, as we said before, it is the only good per se.

The Society of Elks in this respect stands alone among the multitude of associations, churches, societies and orders. It is the one Abou Ben Adhem of the world.

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks has claimed no holiness. Yet by simply doing good it has been, in every clime, where floats the stars and stripes, written down as "Best People on Earth."

Its simplicity, modesty and history is described by the poet, Leigh Hunt, under the title: "Abou Ben Adhem and the Angel."

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace, And saw, within the moonlight in his room, Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom, An angel writing in a book of gold; Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold, And to his presence in the room he said, "What writest thou?" The Vision raised its head, And, with a look made all of sweet accord, Answered: "The names of those who love the Lord."

"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so," Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low, But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, then, Write me as one that loves his fellow men." The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night It came again with a great wakening light, And showed the names whom "Love of God had bless'd, And low! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

We deny to no church, to no society, to no association, to no order, the righteousness, the holiness or the possession of any of the high and holy and sacred things they claim. On the other hand, we admit that they, each and all, are following a ray of the Light of Truth towards the Central Sun of the Moral Universe. Elksdom is doing the same on its ray of light. Some see holiness as the object or ultimate aim. Others see other great virtues; but the Elk sees only happiness. Others make goodness the means, but the Elk makes, doing good the means. Many other orders have other various ends in view, to be reached by many different ways.

By some the several virtues are deified, and worshipped, and followed. Elksdom professes none of them, aims at none, and has no mysticism of dogma or of doctrine. Happiness its aim, and mutual aid its means.

A ray of light from the Central Sun of the Moral Universe reaches the eye of every man, but each man sees from a different standpoint, and each must use his own eyes.

When great numbers see from similar standpoints and with similar vision, then, they are able to unite and form a society, an association, or a church. Each combination aims at some truth and enjoins some virtue or virtues. Each thinks itself best, and each is best for its own honest members.

But too often its members go on the supposition that its road is the only one that leads to that light, which is that Truth, which is that Word, which is the Life Eternal.

We are all so far from the infinite Central Sun of the Moral Universe that to us its rays seem not converging, but to be parallel. Yet they are converging, and they all come together at the center of Love—the Bosom of the Infinite Exalted Ruler.

Fear not, brothers and others, when you travel along the ray of light that strikes your own eye. You then ever approach the Divine Exalted Ruler and ever come nearer to others who take

the different angles of sight by which they, too, travel Truthward.

Some time we will be able to see that all who have any moral virtue are approaching each other and that the end of each one's journey is in the happiness of Infinite Love.

Elksology enjoins silence regarding aid. It is of our obligation.—"Give, but tell not." As happiness is our aim, we naturally protect the feelings of any brother who has been assisted. Too often charity wounds more than its refusal would have done. Too often the giver gets all the happiness and the receiver the pain of mortification.

One of our Elk poets has humorously described the case in the following stanzas:

THREE MEN AND THEIR FINISH. (Hang this on your Antlers.)

Johnson was a man of wealth, Who gave with lavish hand To colleges and churches, too, And th' Foreign Mission Band. And every time he gave, the news Was spread both far and wide, Till one day, in his heyday, Johnson up and died. He trod th' Golden-plated Path Up to th' Shining Gate, And summoned old St. Peter To ascertain his fate. "You've obeyed the laws," said Peter, "You've no record, here, of sin—I suspect you bought your way in here But I'll have to let you in."

And Simpkins, he was also one Fair off in things of gold— A tightwad of the tightest sort, At least so I've been told. I know that when he went to church— (Each Sunday he was there)— He dropped his contribution in With the greatest noise and blare, And Simpkins, too, he had to die And trod the Golden Path; St. Peter saw him coming and Suppressed his righteous wrath; "I'll have to let him in," he said, "Or he'll raise an awful din— It's true he obeyed the laws, but then, It's a shame to let him in."

Then there was Tompkins—a fellow rare— An Elk he was and true, Who lived by this: "Do for others As you would have them do for you." And when he fed a hungry man No tract went with th' meal; His grasp was warm—a handshake Somehow a man could feel. Tompkins died, and when old Peter Saw him coming up th' hill, He shouted through his megaphone: "Welcome H-e-l-l-o Bill— You're th' best thing on the Turnpike— The greatest in th' land— Stay out there just a minute, Bill, Till I go and get th' band."

Kipling saw this beauty of Elkology when he wrote:

I have done one braver thing Than all the worthies did; And yet a braver thence doth spring, Which is to keep that hid.

The obligation of our order binds us to this "braver" than "braver" thing. Memorial Day makes the sorrowful memories for the dear departed and the joyful memories of their benevolent doings, and elevates our hearts and minds in the sweet sorrow of complacency as we think of the departed and feel their brotherly love.

As stood the Prophet on Mount Horeb, so stand we upon the monument of benevolent acts raised by our brother Elks who have gone before, and, hiding our faces in the mantle Memorial, listen to the still small voice, saying: "And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity," and the Infinite Exalted Ruler is in that voice: Our Counselor for the days of mirth and merriment,—our consoler on this day of mourning, and memorial.

The Symphony Society played the Pilgrim march from the Italian Symphony by Mendelssohn, an impressive feature of the program.

MINERNEY'S EULOGY. In the delivery of the eulogy, Mr. W. H. McInerney disclosed the fact that he is an orator of ability. His address throughout teemed with fervent expressions of the work for fellowmen carried on by the B. P. O. E. The address was a scholarly effort. He said in part: "One year ago we assembled in this same hall to publicly proclaim our love for our departed brothers, and to perpetuate their memories. To the Elk this is one of the dearest and most impressive duties of the order. We are assembled here again today to eulogize our dead and to deliver the lesson of our love. Since the origin of our local lodge eleven brothers have passed from us. Eleven vacant chairs of brothers mark the places of our deceased comrades often echoed in sorrow and sympathy rades. Eleven kindly voices that so for others have gone never to be heard again.

"Anthony in his oration over the body of Caesar proclaimed that the evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones. How different in the brotherhood of Elks. The good deeds of our brothers were chiseled into slabs of granite and their faults we bury deeper than the grave, into the unfathomable depths of ocean, into everlasting oblivion.

"The hope of immortality finds deep response in every soul when about to yield its existence as a sacrifice to fate."

Mrs. Bruce McV. Mackall sang most beautifully, Liddle's "Abide With Me," with piano accompaniment by Mrs. L. Tenney Peck. This exquisite selection was rendered with unusual effectiveness by the singer.

There was more ritual, followed by the benediction pronounced by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, the services concluding with the Symphony Orchestra's rendition of Handel's Largo.

The memorial services committee comprised the following: Dr. Chas. B. Cooper, chairman; A. L. C. Atkinson, G. W. R. King, Hugo Herzer, Wm. H. McInerney, H. H. Simpson, F. E. Thompson, H. C. Easton.

The various charges against A. P. Taylor and R. O. Matheson of the Advertiser staff arising out of the exposure of the Akwai gambling joint on Beretania avenue, were to have been heard in the police court yesterday. Owing to the absence of Judge Gear, the counsel assisting the prosecution, the cases were adjourned until Monday afternoon.