

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, December 13.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, 3.16. Temperature, Max. 74; Min. 69. Weather, heavily rainy.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.82c; Per Ton, \$76.40. 88 Analysis Boots, 8s. 10 1-2d.; Per Ton, \$77.00.

VOL. XII No. 100

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1906.

—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2856

REFORMED SPELLING CANCELED

Roosevelt Will Revoke His Order for Simplified Spelling--Parisian Churchgoers Arrested Suffragists Fight the Police.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, December 14.—President Roosevelt will revoke his order for the use of the reformed spelling in official documents.

It is now three months since the President issued his famous order that the "300 words" list was to be enforced in the government offices and used in all government reports and documents. The order was greeted by a storm of protests stronger than any chorus of approval, while the matter was treated upon by the press in every possible way. The leading educationalists of the country refused to have anything to do with the reformed spelling, the New York school commissioners, who had been thought agreeable to it, turned it down completely and finally the members of Congress refused to have it used in their printing. For once the President has had to take it all back.

LONDON, December 14.—Members of the women's suffrage league and their sympathizers attempted to hold a meeting yesterday at the House of Commons. The attempt resulted in an exciting fight with the police, during the course of which several of the suffragists were arrested.

PARIS, December 14.—Summonses have been issued charging those who attended the services held in the churches yesterday with being present at illegal assemblies.

PITTSBURG, December 14.—Hooe, the coachman indicted for perjury in connection with the Hartje divorce case, has been sentenced to six years in jail.

A treaty has been signed between Great Britain, France and Italy, whereby those countries agree to maintain the integrity of Abyssinia.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 14.—Murray has been acquitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13.—Judge J. T. De Bolt has been nominated by the President to succeed himself as First Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

PARIS, December 13.—Mass has been celebrated in many of the Catholic churches. The clergy celebrating have been arrested and formally charged. There has been no violence.

BERLIN, December 13.—The military budget asked for by the Government for use in Southeast Africa has been rejected by the Reichstag. The Emperor has dissolved the Reichstag and ordered new elections.

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—King Oscar is stricken with heart weakness. He is falling fast and little hope is entertained for his ultimate recovery. The recession of Norway did a great deal to weaken the old monarch. Some time ago he turned over the reigns of government to the Crown Prince.

TEHRAN, December 13.—The Shah is unconscious. His death is momentarily expected.

BERNE, December 13.—Edouard Muller has been elected President of the Swiss Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—Judge Dunne has been requested to quash the indictments against Mayor Schmitz and Abe Ruef, charged with extortion.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—A denial has been given out here that the government has been notified regarding the presence of two Japanese regiments of infantry among the Honolulu Japanese.

PITTSBURG, December 13.—The petition of Augustus Hartje for a divorce from his wife has been denied.

In the suit for a divorce Hartje alleged misconduct on the part of his wife with two coachmen, charges which were proven to be without foundation, one of the coachmen being now in the penitentiary for perjury in the evidence given by him. The high position of the parties to the suit in Pittsburg society and the grossness of the charges preferred has made this case one of the most sensational ever tried in the Eastern States.

OMAHA, Nebraska, December 12.—President Schowell of the Coal Exchange has been convicted of a violation of the anti-trust law.

BERLIN, Germany, December 12.—The Emperor will dissolve the Reichstag and order new elections if appropriations which are demanded are not granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12.—In the Senate today Senator Raynor attacked the Japanese contentions of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12.—The following men have been nominated for ambassadors. Horace White for France, Lloyd C. Griscom for Italy, John W. Biddle for Russia and Irving B. Dudley for Brazil. Leslie Combs has been nominated for Minister to Peru.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The secretary of the Papal Nunciature has been expelled from France and the documents in the office have been seized by the authorities. The Roman Catholics are greatly distressed at the length to which the authorities have gone. There is little chance of an outbreak, however, the ecclesiastics having counseled a passive resistance to the authorities.

The government is making preparations to take charge of and care for the sequestered church property. The clergy are moving from the church buildings into private lodgings. The law regarding the separation of church and state goes into operation today.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The expulsion of the secretary of the Papal Nunciature at Paris has caused consternation at the Vatican, where the greatest excitement exists. Not since the loss of temporal power by the Pope has the Vatican been so wrought up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Bishop

Charles Cardwell McCabe, M. E. Bishop, has been prominent in the work of the Methodist church in America for many years. He served as chaplain for the 122nd Ohio Infantry during the Civil War, being confined for four months in Libby prison as a prisoner of war. After filling many important church positions, he was elected in 1884 the secretary of the Missionary Society M. E. Church, his work adding half a million dollars to the annual income of the society. He was elected a bishop in 1896.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Congressman Kahn in an address yesterday denounced the Japanese and defended the actions of the San Francisco school board and the people of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The ship Columbia arrived here yesterday with the crew of the Rio Rey, which was wrecked off Cape Reyes.

SAN DIEGO-YUMA RAILROAD WILL BE BUILT BY SPRECKELS

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

SAN DIEGO, December 14.—Claus Spreckels has announced his intention of building a railroad connecting this place with Yuma.



CLAUS SPRECKELS, WHO WILL BUILD THE SAN DIEGO-YUMA RAILROAD.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Remarks on Japanese-- Capital and Labor --Hawaii.

"Denouncing the exclusion of Japanese pupils from the San Francisco public schools for white children as a wicked absurdity, President Roosevelt, in his message transmitted to Congress yesterday noon, significantly promises to use every civil and military force that he may lawfully employ to enforce the obligations of treaty agreement, and asks Congress for an act specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese," says the San Francisco Call.

"The executive message to the Fifty-ninth Congress on the occasion of the beginning of its second session's work is one of the most remarkable documents prepared by that author of startling state papers, Theodore Roosevelt. Save for a reiteration of the recommendation for a reduction of the Philippine schedules, the message ignores the tariff, but is characteristically comprehensive in its treatment of other live subjects, from anti-injunction legislation through a long category down to a desire to secure the relegation of the whole subject of marriage and divorce to Congress. It is a human interest message, and besides the strictures laid upon San Francisco and one or two other unnamed places for their alleged ill-treatment of the Japanese, other striking features are an unequivocal declaration against legislation impairing the right of injunction; a recommendation for the withdrawal from sale or entry of all the Government-owned coal lands; a flat declaration against Government ownership of public utilities, and a request for a law prohibiting corporate contributions to campaign funds, directly or indirectly.

"The most remarkable feature of a remarkable message is its treatment of the San Francisco public school situation, which caused the President to send a member of his Cabinet to investigate and which has very apparently aroused the executive ire. Nearly one-tenth of the message is devoted to the exclusion of Japanese from the common schools under the head of international morality."

The foregoing summary does not mention a terrific blast against lynching, the President at the same time advocating the death penalty for rape, with punishment quickly following the offense and protection to the victim from publicity in giving evidence of the crime.

President Roosevelt's remarks on Hawaii were previously reported, in part verbatim, in a special cablegram to the Advertiser. Here they are in full:

REFERENCE TO HAWAII.

"The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every aid should be given the islands; and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolie-titled estates."

"Situating as this Territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree of

(Continued on page eight.)

WORK OF THE STORM

Washes Houses Away and Wrecks Bridges and Flumes.

The rainfall reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m. yesterday was 3.16 inches, against an average of 0.49 for the same date for the past seven years.

The storm began at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening and was going strong at two o'clock this morning, the down-pour at midnight being particularly heavy. At that time the weather showed no sign of moderating.

The most serious damage was to the lateral storm drain flume in the Makiki district, which was washed away, involving damage of over \$10,000.

As a consequence a great portion of the Makiki district was flooded, the ditch being converted into a roaring torrent.

Much dirt was swept over the car track at points on Beretania avenue, somewhat disrupting the Rapid Transit schedule and keeping a number of teams busy clearing the debris and earth away.

The storm yesterday morning swept away 200 feet of temporary flume at Nuuanu dam. A quantity of gravel was washed into the basin, which was full up to the opening in the concrete core wall. The downpour which swept the flume away occurred between 5 and 5:30 a. m. and lasted about twenty minutes.

Waikiki got its share of the storm, and a number of algaroba trees in the district were uprooted.

The water in the Kapiolani Park lagoon had been kept very low in anticipation of a freshet and this alone prevented the place being flooded and much damage done.

The little bridge on the Diamond Head road between Judge Dole's residence and the Wilcox place was washed out.

The crossings in the business district were impassable all day and those whose business kept them outdoors had a decidedly unpleasant experience.

The roads along the waterfront were a sea of mud, particularly along the naval station, which was flooded, the water at times being several inches deep in the yard.

Palo Alto Valley had the heaviest down-pour in years and seven or eight small houses belonging to Chinese and natives are reported to have been washed away.

All the low land in the valley is under water and the damage to property is considerable.

The Palolo stream was swollen to the dimensions of a river, and the bridge at Mollili was washed to the arch. This bridge washed out several years ago and four were expressed that a similar fate might befall it yesterday.

The water subsided in the afternoon, but rose alarmingly last night.

The Waialeale cars yesterday morning were unable to proceed further up the hill than Ninth avenue on account of

(Continued on page eight.)

CANNON IS NOT RECONCILED TO REFUNDING BILL

Yet He Will Let It Take Its Course--The Speaker Would Help Hawaii to Anything Else --Sundry Race Problems.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The representatives of Hawaii, now in town, have already begun to talk with Congressmen about Hawaiian measures at the session of Congress which begins Monday. As the session is brief, lasting only three months, much preliminary preparation is necessary on bills of any importance. As a matter of fact several committees have been here for a week making ready. The champions of Hawaii have not been neglecting their opportunities.

CANNON UNCHANGED.

Speaker Cannon has been sounded further about the refunding bill which passed the Senate last winter and was favorably reported to the House. Mr. George B. McClellan had an extended talk with him on that subject and the Speaker expressed himself with the utmost frankness. Mr. Cannon is as much opposed as ever to the principle of the refunding bill. He does not believe it is wise legislation, because of the precedent it would set for other communities. He will not do anything to further the consideration of the measure, but insists that, if being now on the House calendar, the bill shall take its chances with other legislation. If it can get consideration and a majority of votes he will not try to hinder.

YET FRIENDLY TO HAWAII.

At the same time the Speaker is very friendly in his attitude toward Hawaii. He believes in appropriations for the Territory and liberal appropriations. "Why don't you gentlemen quit working for that refunding bill," he asked recently, "and devote your energies to pressing for the appropriations you want? I am willing to vote you more than you would get under the refunding bill. I favor a good appropriation for the Hilo breakwater, for public buildings, and for a lot of other things Hawaii is interested in."

HAWAIIANS ENCOURAGED.

This kind of talk from the Speaker has encouraged the friends of Hawaii in Washington mightily, although it is not quite what they would like to have him say about the refunding bill. They will not cease their efforts to get the bill through the House. It has the endorsement of President Roosevelt in his annual message, which, of course, is much in its favor. But whatever its fate there is a feeling of elation that Hawaii should have such a good friend in the House as Speaker Cannon.

FOSTER ON CUBA.

Ex-Secretary Foster has an article in The Independent of October 25, entitled "The Annexation of Cuba," which is attracting much attention in Washington. Mr. Foster takes decided ground against the annexation of Cuba. He mentions four economic considerations against the annexation of Cuba, the first being the sugar production. On that Mr. Foster writes: "The soil and climate of Cuba are specially adapted for this cultivation, and, owing mainly to the political situation in the past, only a fraction of the land suitable for this product has as yet been brought under cultivation. The annexation of the island, with its cheap labor, will menace the destruction of the cane sugar industry of Louisiana, and the infant but increasing beet sugar cultivation of the Central and Northern States."

The ex-secretary also discusses the race problems involved in annexation. In the present state of affairs that is a very important phase of the Cuban question, when the trouble with the negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry for "shooting up" the town of Brownsville, Tex., which has resulted in their discharge without honor, is pressing to the front. The House will soon be flooded with petitions from negroes for an inquiry into the affair and for legislation that will nullify the President's order.

CONGRESS AND CUBA.

An opinion is current that Congress

may not support with any enthusiasm the President's declared policy for another independent government in Cuba. Hence the added importance of such pleas as ex-Secretary Foster makes. Secretary Taft is credited in inside official circles with being lukewarm toward the President's plan for the reason that he does not believe it possible of execution. His sympathies are rather with a large contingent of Congress that would establish a strong protectorate or take the island over immediately and have no further ado about it.

Big debates are in prospect, for the Cuban question will be threshed out when it comes to deciding whether the cost of intervention, now mounting up to \$2,000,000, shall be saddled upon Cuba. The profligate Cuban Congress has plunged the island in debt for about all the people can stand. The American Congress will have to deliberate carefully before placing an additional burden upon their wards.

While the race phase of the situation will be kept in the background as much as possible, it is none the less a fact that the attitude of the Cuban negroes and their utter shiftlessness are very discouraging to the friends of Cuban independence. The president is aware of all these things, disclosures regarding which have by no means heartened him for carrying out his plans.

OTHER RACE TROUBLES.

The race question is coming to plague the administration from still other quarters. The Brownsville trouble and the Cuban trouble ought to suffice, but the Japanese trouble on the Pacific Coast is essentially a race question and the President has his hands full in finding a solution for it. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf is back here and has told what he found at San Francisco. Japanese Ambassador Aoki is going to San Francisco to find out a few things for himself. The California delegation in Congress is now speeding toward Washington, clamoring with one voice, for a Japanese exclusion act.

CALIFORNIANS DETERMINED.

They refuse to take no for an answer. Bills for Japanese exclusion will be introduced and pressed this winter. Of course, they have no chance of passing, but the Californians are terribly in earnest and are planning a long campaign. They will be coming with the same determination a year from now and will show the Republican leaders how California will go over to the Democracy bag and baggage—as it did about the time of the agitation for Chinese exclusion—unless the Federal government acts. It is claimed that, after a campaign of education, Congress will exclude the Japanese. The prophets point out that Chinese exclusion was scoffed at in official circles here, when first broached, and that wise men declared the enactment of such a law impossible and absurd.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

It remains to be seen what a Republican Congress and a Republican President can do in the course of the next eighteen months, before another general election, under the argument of political expediency, enforced by the demands of organized labor. It seems that the Republicans of the North, after making political capital out of race problems in the South for a quarter of a century, must reap as they have sown. The South and the Far West have come into accord on race questions and their stand in the discussion of Brownsville, Cuba and San Francisco may contribute something to the edification of the country. A flood of European immigrants has begun to pour into the South within a few weeks, which makes the negro less desirable as a laborer in that section. This will accentuate race feeling in the course of a few years, unless the negroes begin to hustle more for themselves and become more useful in the community.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The intense ambition of Cubans to get on the government rolls, Secretary Taft finds, is shared by the Philippine wards, in whose welfare he has much concern. The past week the Secretary had an afternoon or two with former Governor General Ide, who explained to him a lot about what the Philippine Commission has been doing since the Secretary last visited Manila.

A popular assembly is to be set up in the islands next year, although not as early as generally supposed. It can hardly meet before next September. The Secretary plans to be on hand for that eventful gathering. But he is considerably exercised lest the assembly be composed of carpetbaggers from Manila. When the act creating the assembly was passed, the legislative districts for the many islands were

(Continued on Page Four)

BUSINESS MEN BALK AT PAYING FOR THE MILITIA

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday in regular session. President Giffard was in the chair and Secretary Wood officiated with the records. Members present were Messrs. Spalding, Bowen, Garvie, Swanzy and Peck. After the minutes of the last special meeting were approved, the treasurer reported a balance of \$1342.48 in the treasury.

Secretary Wood reported that he had sent out communications requested and the chairman of the membership committee reported no applications. Several communications were read and referred to committees or filed as occasion warranted. These have been published before. A communication from T. Clive Davies relative to a conversation he had had with Captain Carter on the subject of a breakwater at Hilo brought a motion to refer the letter to the Board of Trade of Hilo. The chair said this body had done everything possible to aid the matter and he felt that Hilo might get in and do something in her own behalf. The motion to refer carried.

A communication relative to a Yukon-Pacific Exhibition at Seattle was read and referred to a committee. In reply to a question by the chair, Secretary Wood remarked that the affair promised to be as great a success as the Portland Fair. This one will be held between June and November 1909. An official communication from Washington requested the appointment of a committee of five to consider plans for increasing the foreign commerce of the United States. This matter will be discussed at the conference of business men to be held in Washington on January 17 next. It will be addressed by Secretary Root and other prominent men.

It was first thought to pass over the request but it was suggested by L. Tenney Peck that as Mr. Hatch is in Washington he might be asked to attend on behalf of the Chamber. This was not deemed sufficient by another trustee and the motion was amended so that Mr. Hatch should be asked to invite four others to join with him. This carried and Mr. Wood forwards the letter by the Sonoma.

The only matter of importance before the Chamber at this meeting was brought up by L. Tenney Peck from the committee on Militia. He stated that the committee had made an effort to secure subscriptions from different parties but the success was indifferent. He submitted a letter from the Planters' Association in answer to a request from his committee and it would be seen from this that there would be no use looking for anything from that source. For the present the subject was allowed to rest and the Panpacific Commercial Congress was brought up by President Giffard.

Mr. Spalding moved that the Secretary be requested to arrange with the Merchants' Association for a joint meeting, as this seemed to be a matter of importance. This was carried and the Secretary was asked to make the arrangement.

A letter from F. W. Macfarlane to the effect that the chief of the Irrigation and Drainage Department of the Federal Government was contemplating a trip and if he was requested to do so he would come here. The sense of the trustees was that his visit would result in good to the Territory and Mr. Spalding moved that it be referred to the committee on Agriculture and Commerce. And there it rests.

Mr. Peck then brought up the matter of the militia. Said it would be necessary for the Chamber to appropriate support for the militia for the second year in the biennial period.

Mr. Spalding remarked that personally he opposed the expenditure of funds for this purpose. There might be a necessity for maintaining the organization but he failed to notice it. Funds have been used for different purposes and demands for support are being made from time to time upon the Chamber. He said he understood that the wharf tax funds had been drawn upon for this purpose, but he thought it should cease, as the money was coming to the Chamber spasmodically and it was needed now for promotion and he would strongly urge that the funds be used for that purpose, and would ask that the support of the Chamber of Commerce be given only to the extent of its influence upon the persons who are directly interested in the belief that they will see the advisability of asking the next Legislature to make a suitable appropriation for the militia.

Mr. Galt said he understood, when the wharf tax was proposed, that it was the wish of the heaviest contributors that a portion of it be used for the support of the militia. There was trouble brewing at that time and he believed the donations from the Chamber were in compliance with the expressed wish of the heaviest contributors to the tax. If the necessity still existed it would be unwise in his opinion for the Chamber to let the matter drop at this time.

Mr. Peck said the records of the Chamber of Commerce would show whether such an understanding was had at the time. Mr. Wood believed that was the case.

Continuing Mr. Peck said exigencies might arise when a military company would be needed. In such an emergency if the Federal troops were called upon the trouble would become international, while if it were handled by the militia it would be a mere local affair. This Government has been severely criticized for its failure to appropriate funds for the maintenance of a militia organization for both army and naval officers and if the Chamber of Commerce failed to support such there would be more criticism.

Mr. Giffard asked if the militia was not a Federal organization and Mr. Peck replied that it was quasi and Mr. Giffard remarked that the Government should pay for it.

Mr. Peck replied that the Chamber should at least lend its moral support to the organization.

Mr. Spalding said he did not believe the financial responsibilities should fall upon the Chamber; its efforts should be in the way of securing influence, not financing the organization. Thought a memorial should be presented to the next Legislature. This was put as a motion with the addition that the records of the Chamber be searched with a view to learning the exact status of the body in relation to any request which may have been made by the contributors to the wharf tax fund. The motion carried.

Mr. Spalding then spoke of the excessive demands upon the business houses for juries. He had heard of one mercantile house that had seven men on duty and in his own experience two of his clerks had been doing jury duty for several months. He believed there was something wrong in the judicial system. Certain recommendations had been made by attorneys and he asked that the matter be made the subject of a memorial to the next Legislature. This carried and the Chamber adjourned.

VICE-CONSUL MATSUBARA GOES TO SAN FRANCISCO

Vice Consul Matsubara of the Imperial Japanese Consulate General in Hawaii leaves on the Oceanic steamship Sonoma for San Francisco, where he will be attached to the Japanese Consulate General as vice consul.

Mr. Matsubara has been in Honolulu for the past year and a half and has proved a capable administrator of the affairs of the subjects of the Emperor.

During his residence here Mr. Matsubara was acting consul for a long period during the absence of Consul Saito in Japan. His retirement from the Honolulu consulate and appointment to San Francisco is in the nature of a promotion, and it is not unlikely that his familiarity with the Japanese-American situation here as part of the American commonwealth has much to do with his transfer.

MENTALS OF HIGH TALENT

Japanese army officers who served during the Japan-Russo war are reported to be in and about Honolulu accepting service as servants, yardmen, etc., and it is understood that reports are made by them at a headquarters said to be located in one of the numerous Japanese hotels here.

A family recently employed a man to do general work about their premises. He spoke no English apparently, and performed his work satisfactorily. A couple of weeks after he was employed he and the head of the family had an altercation concerning some work, when to the astonishment of the latter the Japanese talked volubly in English. The householder had previously had some intimation that the meek yardman was apparently a man of superior talents. The man would absent himself during the day time for a couple of hours at a time and was seen at one time in the vicinity of the new army post at Kahauiki and later taking notes near Kalihii bay. Whether or not the notes were of any importance from a strategical standpoint is not known, of course.

There has been a rumor about town, also, that two regiments of Japanese, with their officers, are in the community, which could be mobilized at a few hours' notice. Such information is said to have been reported to the War Department at Washington by an army officer. A year ago, while a prominent army general was passing through Honolulu, this officer told the general officer that he surmised that the Japanese were fairly well organized here and could muster in their regiments with little trouble.

FUNERAL OF LATE JAMES W. GIRVIN

Funeral services over the remains of the late Jas. W. Girvin were held Wednesday afternoon at the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams, Fort street, the casket being temporarily deposited in the Paty vault in the Nuuanu Cemetery. The services were attended by a large number of friends and many representative men of the community, including a delegation of Chinese friends.

Dr. Walter Sylvester, D.D., pastor of Central Union Church, officiated, reading several passages of scripture and offering a prayer, scholarly and impressive. The casket was laden with beautiful floral tributes of the deceased's many friends, asters, roses and carnations being banked about the bier in abundance. The casket was borne to the hearse by the six pallbearers, Messrs. W. O. Smith, Frank Damon, Chu Gem, L. M. Vetlesen, W. O. Atwater, E. M. Campbell, Ed. Dekum and A. P. Taylor.

At the cemetery the casket was placed within the vault, following which Dr. Sylvester offered a fervent prayer consigning the soul of the deceased to its Maker, and quietly the tomb was closed.

The grand jury adjourned at 12 noon out of respect for memory of Mr. Girvin, who was one of the jury commissioners for the First Judicial Circuit.

SOLD BOOZE AND NO SANDWICHES

Joe Clark, proprietor of the Sweet Home saloon, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a bench warrant issued at the request of the grand jury. The charge against Clark is that of dispensing booze in his so-called cafe during prohibited hours. The matter of the many drinking joints about town masquerading as cafes was taken up by the grand jury yesterday morning. Clark's arrest promptly following.

Clark was brought to the police station about three o'clock in the afternoon and locked up, pending the securing of bail, which was fixed at \$1000. After remaining there for a couple of hours he was released, his attorney, E. M. Watson, having secured the necessary bond.

Clark will appear in the Circuit Court this morning to answer the charge against him.

It is probable that charges of a similar nature will be made against other saloonkeepers in the city, the practice complained of against Clark being by no means uncommon.

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.

The steamer Mikahala arrived yesterday morning from Kauai, experiencing choppy weather during the passage. Purser Grube reports that the Koia plantation mill began grinding on Tuesday.

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.

KAUAI FOLK ENJOY LIFE

LIHUE, December 11.—The Lihue Art Exhibition has grown into a regular institution characteristic of the island. The seventh recurrence of this pleasant and interesting event took place at the Lihue hall on Saturday evening December 1. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, mostly with palms and other potted plants, and beautifully lighted by ornamental lamps in addition to the electric light. The exhibition features of the affair were less strongly marked than heretofore, the display being small but choice, mainly in drawn work and embroidery with a few choice bits of hand painted china.

The strength of the exhibition lay in the bazaar, where many beautiful and valuable articles were on sale, the gift of ladies of the community for the benefit of the library. These in themselves formed an interesting art exhibit.

The flower table was in charge of Mrs. A. H. Rice, the candy table in charge of Mrs. Weber, assisted by Mrs. Purvis, and the main table in charge of Mrs. C. H. Rice.

The few articles remaining unsold were auctioned off by Mr. A. H. Rice very successfully.

During the evening refreshments were served, in charge of Mrs. Smythe, on the stage from which the partakers reviewed the interesting scene below.

The total receipts were \$176.40, the expenses \$48.20, leaving a net balance for the benefit of the library of \$128.20.

THE SEASON OPENS. The Mokihana Club gave its first dance for the season last Saturday, needless to say with perfect success. The ladies had sent out some two hundred invitations to their friends and acquaintances on Kauai and the invitation met with a general acceptance wherever it was sent. Kauai people from Hanalei to Makaweli thought nothing of the distances or the muddy roads but came eager to enjoy the hospitality of the Lihue ladies.

TO HELP THE BAND. The year is nearing its end, but the funds of the Lihue band came to an end long ago, so now is your chance to show your public spirit as well as your liberality and take up your share of the maintenance of it. Father Adalbert, who has put in some hard ticks to get the organization started and later in keeping it together, last year took a list round to some of the people of the district, who responded generously. A subscription list has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. J. Hirth at Lihue store, where all those who last year showed their appreciation of the worthiness of the cause by a subscription will have a chance to prove the courage of their last year's opinion by doing likewise this year.

GOOD ROAD NOW. John H. Wilson, who has a contract for macadamizing some of the county's roads, has finished the stretch between Mahinauli gulch and the railroad crossing beyond the Hanapepe hill. The disgraceful road and the rickety bridges were not only the joke of every traveler in the Territory but a danger to those who had to use them. The danger is now eliminated by the new concrete bridges and a smooth road with good grades will soon have replaced the old dust streak.

HOME AGAIN. On the return of C. W. Smith from a short vacation in Honolulu the genial blacksmith of Makaweli entertained a few of his friends at a very pleasant chowder down at the landing Saturday evening, the first. The chowder was most delicious and all appreciated the efforts of Mr. Smith's inimitable cook.

KAWAEOO. After a delightful trip in the landing launch the guests returned to sit down in the beautiful moonlight to a delicious supper. Soft Hawaiian airs made the time fly and all too soon it was announced that the train was ready to return to the camp. Those present were the Misses Aldrich, Whiting and Starbird, Mesdames B. D. Baldwin, E. Flohr, Jas. Dyson and J. A. Combs; Messrs. J. D. Baldwin, C. D. Smith, Jas. Dyson, A. E. Harris, H. W. Ehlers, H. W. Hoveler, Olsen, R. Smith, Capt. Mosher, K. Rohndahl, Buchholz and J. A. Combs.—The Garden Island.

PACIFIC COAST JAUNT. John D. Willard is arranging a personally conducted trip through the Pacific coast cities for the beginning of the new year. The party will leave by the Moana from Honolulu, January 9, and will take in such places as Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, Oakland and San Francisco, and will wind all up in Palo Alto toward the end of the month, having taken in all the gaudies along the road.

ITEMS. J. D. White of Kansas City is a visitor to the island. Mr. White, who has been a practicing lawyer in the Missouri city for a number of years, has been advised by his physician to seek a locality where climate and work are not quite so strenuous as they are in the Middle West.

A former resident of the district, Hermann Wolters, returned to his oldtime haunts by last week's mail. Mrs. H. D. Wishard contemplates taking a trip to the mainland soon after Christmas, to remain away six months, for the benefit of her health.

Miss Florence Deverill, Miss Molly Cummings and Mr. E. Deverill came over to Lihue Saturday to attend the Mokihana dance. They report Hanalei to be delightful but the roads execrable.

Territorial Auditor J. H. Fisher visited Kauai last week and examined the accounts of the several officials ranging under Territorial supervision. He says the Makaweli road is evidence enough of advantage of county government.

J. A. Palmer left by last week's Mikahala for Honolulu, where he will take up his abode in the future. Mrs. Palmer will follow when she has had time to say ta-ta to her friends.

Mr. Lydgate has added Kilauea to his various Sunday appointments. Having inaugurated services there a month or two ago and finding that a service would be appreciated, he has added this to his itinerary.

The Kamoooa ditch is now completed through to the Piwai reservoir, and a large stream has been going that way this week. The final completion to the Lawai reservoir will be accomplished in about two months.

BIRBE LETS TONGUE WAG

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) "I am going to stay in Honolulu until the grand jury hands in its final report," said H. C. Birbe yesterday.

"Some people seem to think that I am afraid to stay around while it is in session, but I have done nothing that I am ashamed of and nothing that I would be afraid to tell the Jurymen.

"The Advertiser would like to make out that I had something to do with fixing up the ballots for the last recount, but I didn't. If I had I wouldn't have made such a bungling job of it. There are plenty of ways to fix ballots without having to know the combination of a safe or breaking seals. If I had had the job to do I would have let the Supreme Court judge break all the seals himself. For the proper place to have fixed those ballots would have been at the recount itself. These fellows here don't know the first thing about fixing ballots.

"After the election of 1903 there were fellows who came to me after the thing was over and told me what a good job I had done, letting on that they had been next. They thought that I had spoiled the ballots afterwards while I was counting them, when, as a matter of fact, the ballots were fixed before they went into the box at all. I will give McCants Stewart the credit of saying that he was the only one in the booth who got on to the trick, but we bluffed him out of it. That's the way I do my work, not any bungling thing like they accuse me of.

"Did I take the five dollars from the Portuguese? Why, sure I did. I had to make a touch somewhere and that was the easiest thing I saw. I needed the five, so why shouldn't I have taken it.

"You see, the boys at the station thought that it would be a good joke to send the Portuguese to me and so he came over to where I was standing. I hit him for fifteen at first, my scheme being to bail his friend out for six and put the rest down, but he squealed so hard about it that I had to take

Sam to loose his best pupils on account of those blind, half crazy people of the coast.

Consul Saito has returned from his successful mission to the big island, where he has been telling the Japanese laborers not to leave Hawaii. We hope his work will bear good fruit next spring, and stop some of them from going to the coast.

Those newly arrived Portuguese will no doubt follow the example of the Molokans, and will soon add more population to California.

They are good laborers, but not good enough to stay with the plantations.

The Hawaiian Board of Immigration ought to have furnish nice rooms for those eight Portuguese families in the Young Hotel, and fed them with a square meal. Then they might have been satisfied, and no kick coming.

They want free wine with every meal, and lime juice brought to the field, thick bean soup, well cooked rice, macaroni on the side.

Oh mamma! What nice immigrants they are!

Cut up these Government lands, and give it to the Japanese farmers to live on his whole life time under some special regulation.

They can develop these islands, and raise future American citizens (as most of the Portuguese will not do). How does this suit you Mr. Sargent?

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:

"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

five and do the best I could for it. So I went in and called Henry up on the phone and arranged the thing. I told Vida it was a friend of mine. That was no lie, for anybody with five dollars is a friend of mine when I am broke. Vida gave the order to have the Portuguese turned loose and I got my five.

"I have been offered a position in San Francisco, which I have accepted. I will go up some time shortly after Christmas, but I want it understood that I won't be run out of the islands."

VITAL STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER

There were 76 deaths in Honolulu in November, an increase of one as compared with the corresponding month last year. The annual death rate per thousand of population, on the basis of 39,806 given by the census of 1900, was 23.2. Six of the deaths were of non-residents. Twenty-three persons died in public institutions. Nine deaths were investigated, and two post mortem examinations and one inquest held. Marriages reported were 76, coinciding with the number of deaths, but only 48 births were reported.

Forty-three males and 33 females make up the mortality list. By nationality there were 3 American, 1 British, 7 Chinese, 2 German, 33 Hawaiian, 5 part Hawaiian, 11 Japanese, 1 Korean, 2 Portuguese, 2 Porto Rican and 2 other.

Seventeen died under one year old, 6 from one to five, 4 from five to ten, 6 from ten to twenty, 12 from twenty to thirty, 10 from thirty to forty, 4 from forty to fifty, 5 from fifty to sixty, 4 from sixty to seventy, 8 over seventy.

Following is a summary of the causes of death:

Febrile 8, diarrheal 3, venereal 1, diphtheria 4, constitutional 14, developmental 2, nervous 12, circulatory 4, respiratory 12, digestive 5, urinary 3, osseous and integumentary 3, accident and violence 1, suicide 1.

An excellent job of road construction has just been completed at Waipukee, Koolau, where a large fill has been put in across the stream, and the grades vastly improved. The work has been done by G. W. Makikoa.

In a recently burned over area in Wainiha a great many young koa and sandalwood trees are coming up.

SYMPOSIUM OF VIEWS OF THE JAPANESE PRESS

Under the head, "Gems from the Japanese Press," yesterday's issue of the Hawaiian-Japanese Chronicle furnishes the following tidbits. Copy is followed here:

Chili politely invites Japanese to come there. Her productions are abundant and manufactures prosperous. Why not abandon such a country as California and go South, in order to develop those places for the benefit of both Japan and Chili.

Most of the European laborers in San Francisco are said to be sea-lawyers, and naturally fond of liquors, while the Chinese are doing nothing but saving money. The Japanese, on the contrary, are studious and are taking to American customs, and wearing American clothes.

A certain member of the British Parliament asked the question, "what if America and Japan open hostilities?" "Would there be a carrying out of the articles in the treaty making the Anglo-Japanese-Alliance?" He was certainly a passionate man.

The "London Times," stated that if Americans believe that it was improper to sit with Japanese, then the Japanese, also, will believe the same. But we are not so narrow-minded yet.

"Times" also stated that if the Japanese decline to handle, or buy, American goods, the damage to the United States will be much greater than that of the Chinese boycott. But the Japanese will never answer them in such a rude manner. Still, trade is affected by rumors of war.

If Californians do not obey the constitution of the United States they are nothing but rebels, and the government should treat them to hot lead.

If it is beyond the power of the American Government to quiet the rebellion down, why not carry out that extradition treaty, and hand those outrageous parties to Japan—for punishment.

Professor Takagi said that "the life of the middle class Americans is similar to those of the Samurai's of the feudal age of Japan. But those people of San Francisco are not that class.

The whole of the Japanese press published in San Francisco have spoken of Governor Carter as a most wonderful man (in this age), and next to the President. His recent endorsement of the President's recommendations are greatly admired both on the coast and here, with the local Japanese. Our Honolulu papers also full of his good actions, and his reputation is now as high as Maun-Loa among the Japanese residents of Hawaii.

It may be a better idea for Uncle Sam to furnish funds for the Pan-Pacific Congress than to waste a pile of money for useless fortification of these islands, which never will be any good in time of peace or war.

The Japanese people of Hawaii are believing that there will be no war so long as that wonderful man Roosevelt is the president.

But in case war breaks out, unfortunately, Japan will not bombard these islands or even throw a shell into the cities of California, but the very first thing she will do, will be to gobble up the Philippine Islands, to occupy permanently, while her navy will keep off American trade from the Pacific ocean, and there will be many Togoos who will await the arrival of the American "Baltic-Sea," and the "Rojestvenskies" will not be able to enter the Japan sea.

And so the Japanese will be victorious once more.

The American Japanese Alliance will keep this world at peace as long as it can. It is certainly too bad for Uncle

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:



"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

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JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
The embarking of the Japanese who sailed yesterday for Vancouver on the S. S. Aorangi was watched with a good deal of interest by many, who expected to see some or all of them refuse either to produce their poll tax receipt or pay the tax before going up the gangplank. It is known that recently the Japanese were commencing to object very strenuously to the manner in which the poll tax is collected from outgoing Japanese and their determination to make a fight and force on a test case has been practically announced. It was expected that the departure of a number of them on the Aorangi would be taken advantage of to bring the matter to a head.

Deputy Collector Neely was at the foot of the gangplank with his tax receipt book ready and his interpreter at his elbow, when the emigrants began to go aboard and each was held back and made to produce a receipt before being allowed to go up. There was no protest made, however.

"I expect the thing will come off when the Alameda sails," said Mr. Neely. "A good many of the Japanese think that their government has bluffed Roosevelt and has got this country on the run and can do about as they please with us. We have to collect the tax from those who should pay it and we have no way of knowing how long any of them have been in the country, and so far they have not wanted to show their passports to us."

"They secured these passports from their government on the understanding that they were to come only as far as Hawaii and did not want to produce them if they could help it, as this would show how very little time they had been here and how they were deceiving their own government. So they would rather pay the five dollars tax. But now they think that there will be no question of their landing at San Francisco, with their government ready to take up their quarrels and so they are talking of making a fight here about the tax."

"I have taken the matter up with Treasurer Campbell and with the Attorney General's department, so we will be able to meet them when they make their test."

BUMOR AFFECTING MANAGER LOW

A rumor was about town yesterday that James Low was to be superseded as manager of Honolulu plantation, as well as superintendent Lee of the Mill. Mr. Giffard of W. G. Irwin & Co. was asked concerning the rumor. He replied that he too had heard the rumor but could give no information whatever on the subject, as he had no authentic knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Low is at present in San Francisco, where the head offices of the company are located, and the information is said to have come from there by cable.

The same rumor also connected the names of George Ross, formerly manager of Hakalau plantation, and Mr. Fisher, head luna at Ewa, with the future management of Honolulu plantation.

It will be remembered a similar rumor, that proved incorrect, was circulated about Manager Low last year.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

BIG EVENT CELEBRATED

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its organization at Odd Fellows' hall last evening, the celebration commencing with a literary and musical program and concluding with festivities which included whist, dancing and refreshments. Despite the inclement weather the hall where the literary exercises were held was filled with Odd Fellows and their families and Rebe-kahs, while Canton Oahu, the uniform rank of the Odd Fellows, attended in full dress with swords, baldrics, plumed chapeaux and glittering gold lace.

The officers serving at the stations last evening were all past grands of the order, Brother Robert Lewers occupying the seat of honor as the presiding officer, as one of the oldest of the members of Excelsior Lodge. With him on the platform were Brothers Ed. Hingley and W. C. Parke. Occupying seats directly in front of the platform were Warden W. O. Smith and Conductor B. F. Dillingham. At the opposite end of the hall were Vice Grand Lecker, J. M. Oat, David Dayton, John Oudekirk and J. J. Carden. On the sides were Chaplain Dr. Rodgers, Messrs. Charlock and Lawrence, and opposite them, Past Grand E. C. Rowe, F. McIntyre and J. Lando. The four secretaries, Messrs. L. L. La Pierre, E. R. Hendry, Mrs. E. A. Jacobsen and Miss Thora Oos, were seated near the presiding officers.

The program comprised musical selections by Mr. Casceres, Ernest Kaal and others.

Following some introductory remarks of Mr. Lewers, W. O. Smith made an address on Excelsior Lodge and some of the principles upon which Odd Fellowship is founded. He said he did not wish to confine himself altogether to Excelsior Lodge, although his associations had been with that lodge for about thirty years. Thoughts naturally went back to those who were prominent in the lodge at the beginning of that period. There were present of those whom he remembered then Brothers Robert Lewers, E. C. Rowe, J. O. Carter and David Dayton. Comparatively few are living. Those who, among others, had passed away were Marshal Parke, Hughes, Savage, Barthold. They had gone and younger men had taken their places. Mr. Smith spoke of the value of celebrating anniversaries. What pleasure there was in celebrating birthdays. Anniversaries in our own lives were of value. We are so occupied with the present and the future that we are apt to forget the past and its pleasant memories. The past has its great value in our lives and in the life of an organization. There is a suggestion of immortality in anniversaries. It is a pleasure to know of the good work which an organization is doing. Goodfellowship is a great influence. It is a profitable thing to meet on an anniversary like this. I wish that the order in Honolulu will grow even stronger than it is and be more useful than it has been in the past.

DR. RODGERS' ADDRESS.
Dr. Rodgers, D. D. G. S., chaplain, made an address on the Rebekahs, as follows:

Brothers, Sisters and Friends: I have been asked by those who have charge of arranging tonight's program to speak to you on behalf of the Rebekah Degree of our Order. I may meet its obligations, I certainly regard as a privilege and an honor. If at the outset I seem to go very far back towards the beginnings of things I pray you will not assume that my discourse is to be correspondingly long; such is not my intention. "And God saw that it was not good for man to be alone," so he created woman to be his companion and helpmate. In other words, taking the narrative as it appears on its face, the Creator is represented as seeing the imperfection of his own work, and straightway the Divine Wisdom and the Divine Foresight, acting by and through the Divine Power, found and applied the remedy. Burns, as many of you know, gives the story a whimsical and half humorous turn, intimating that in creating man the Creator was experimenting or trying his hand as it were, and that woman was the final and perfected work of creative power. Speaking of nature in a personified form the poet says: "Her prettiness hand she tried on man, And then she made the lassies O."

We may not attain to the Divine measure of either power or wisdom, but we may follow that power and wisdom so far as they are revealed to us, and make our daily practice conform thereto, and the more our minds are enlightened and our souls lifted up, the more fully shall we appreciate and the more closely shall we follow the Divine leading, recognizing and honoring the female element in our common humanity, not in its material and physiological aspects alone, but in all things moral and spiritual as well.

You may take whatever views concerning the Bible narrative may commend themselves to your judgment. You may regard the story contained in Genesis as legend, as myth, as allegory or as a plain transcript of literal fact; but whatever speculative view you may take there is back of the story a great truth; the permanent fact of the quality of our humanity and the abiding necessity for the presence and recognition of the female element to secure the highest and finest development of human nature. Our fathers in Odd Fellowship wisely recognized this great principle, somewhat dimly perhaps at first, but more clearly as the years rolled on. The eyes of most of them were not as widely opened as are our own at the present day, but the seed was sown, the path of progress indicated if not clearly marked out, and the good work went on. As the years passed on it

HONORABLE JOHN ENA DIES IN LOS ANGELES

A Former Inter-Island President and Capitalist.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)
LOS ANGELES, December 13.—John Ena died here yesterday.

The Honorable John Ena was for many years a prominent figure in the commercial and political circles of the Territory. Born here of Chinese and Hawaiian parentage, he worked his way up until he was a commanding figure in Honolulu. He was invested with the insignia of an Officer of the Crown by King Kalakaua in 1888 for services rendered the kingdom and later sat in the House of Representatives of the Republic. In 1899 he was chosen as president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, which position he held until 1902. With the company he had been identified for nearly twenty years, starting in as a clerk for the late T. R. Foster, the first president of the parent company of the Inter-Island. The deceased married into the Lane



THE LATE JOHN ENA.

family, a leading Hawaiian family, seven accomplished children being born to him.

After retiring from the presidency of the Inter-Island Company, the deceased moved to Los Angeles. The deceased was sixty-three years old.

JAPANESE SQUADRON WILL BE IN HONOLULU IN JANUARY

In connection with the report that a Japanese squadron will shortly pay a visit to San Francisco, it is stated that the message probably refers to the cruise of our Training Squadron along the western coast of North America next spring. The squadron will consist of the cruisers Itakushima, Hashidate and Matsushima, under the command of Rear Admiral Shimamura, and will leave Japan probably in January, touching Hawaii on its way to North American ports.

Thus it should be noted that San Francisco is not the sole port of call of the squadron.—Japan Times, November 24.

became increasingly evident that there was a great and beneficent work for woman to do in Odd Fellowship, a work that without her recognition and active co-operation could not be done in its most efficient and satisfactory shape.

It is not my purpose to give at this time even a brief history of the Rebekah Degree and the Rebekah Lodges. The story has been often told and should be measurably familiar. It may, however, not be amiss to say that in its earlier stages this movement for the recognition of woman met with some share of opposition, such opposition as is likely to be the lot of any movement of a markedly original and progressive character. But the Degree became firmly established, it grew and flourished, and the women who were admitted to its ranks under the comparatively stringent rules of those early days fully justified by their works the faith of those who had been their champions. By their zeal, by their energy, and by their wisdom and moderation as well, the Rebekah lodges have become firmly established in the affection, the respect and the confidence of the Order.

It is worthy of note that it is not in Odd Fellowship alone among the great fraternal orders that woman is holding her just and fitting recognition. The Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and doubtless other fraternal bodies with which I am not acquainted have established degrees or lodges open to women. These movements are in accordance with the spirit of our times and the great onward march of humanity. We can not doubt that instead of failing and going backward they will broaden and deepen and move forward with ever increasing power.

And why not? For what do Odd Fellowship and other fraternal bodies exist? On the seal of the Sovereign Grand Lodge we read these words, "We command you to visit the sick, to bury the dead, to relieve the distressed and educate the orphan." Within the walls of a lodge room we meet for mutual counsel, for the relief of distress and the elevation of human character. In this great work, in the promulgation and practice of Friendship, Love and Truth, in the warfare against vice in

all its forms, and the exercise of kindly offices to one another in time of trouble is it not every way fitting and proper that woman should have full and honorable recognition?

Therefore on this auspicious occasion, on this commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the pioneer Odd Fellowship in all this part of the world, I am sure that I am authorized in the name of Excelsior Lodge and of all Odd Fellowships as well to bring this word of appreciation and praise for those worthy women who in the years that have passed, as well as in the present, have so steadfastly, so devotedly and so successfully co-operated in the good work of our order.

Let no one fancy that the professed principles of our Order are empty words. Those who have seen the most of its workings are the most fully satisfied to the contrary. Many times in the range of my observation and more than once in my own experience has the reality of the principles we profess been brought forcibly to my notice. Many times within my personal knowledge has the kindly attention, the brotherly or sisterly sympathy and encouragement and the material assistance in time of need been to the grateful recipient like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

The subject is in many ways a fascinating one. Were I to give utterance to all that is in my heart I should be liable to extend these remarks not only beyond reasonable bounds but beyond the patience of my hearers as well. I have been asked to speak briefly and it is my intention to do so, but I can not close without hearing my admiring testimony to the admirable way in which our Rebekah lodges do their formal and ritual work; a work the beauty and impressiveness of which must be seen to be appreciated. Let me assure the brothers of the subordinate lodges who are not so fortunate as to attend the lodges of the Rebekah Degree that they might there learn something to the advantage of themselves and of the lodges to which they belong. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Considering all the disadvantages with which they have had to contend, especially the limited field from which

\$80,000 FOR NEW WHARF GRAY'S NEW HOTEL PLAN

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
The \$80,000 wharf, not including the shed, for the new Alakea street dock, is delayed owing to the nonarrival of lumber and materials. Contractor Whitehouse has the contract for the wharf proper. This entails a large amount of work especially in the driving of piles. These have to be driven in rows to a distance of 100 feet to seaward of the new seawall, and the same plan is to be following in the building of the wharf over the new Kilauea dock. The floor space is 120x710 feet on the Alakea wharf, which is to be overlaid with wood block pavement. The shed over the wharf entails an additional cost of \$45,000. When completed the Alakea wharf and slip will be one of the finest in any American port.

Lord & Belser, who dredged out the two slips, are now engaged in dredging out a section at the mouth of the Kilauea slip. The remainder of the work is completed.

ENTRIES FOR POULTRY SHOW

The poultry show entry book closes at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, December 15. The birds will be received all day Tuesday and up to 12 o'clock Wednesday noon, judging commencing one hour later. Entries and premiums are open to everybody, and the exhibition committee want every good specimen of every variety possible to be exhibited. Premium lists and entry blanks are to be had of the secretary, St. C. Sayres, 34 Queen street, with McChesney & Sons.

CAUGHT COLD WHILE HUNTING A BURGLAR.

Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanorgan, provincial Constable at Chapeau, 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.

their membership must be drawn and the large number of other organizations more or less similar in character, all competing actively for recruits, I think it can be fairly claimed that the Rebekah lodges in Honolulu have been a great success. Both lodges of the Degree are on a sound financial basis, both have a membership comprising much excellent material, both have efficient officers and a satisfactory average attendance, and both do their ritual work in a way to command the admiration of all who witness it.

But I must close. In conclusion I would say to our sisters "go on and persevere in the good work; rise above all petty and personal feeling; cultivate in all ways cordial relations with the sister lodges; keep up the quality of your ritual work and even improve it so far as practicable; and see that no root of bitterness springs up to deface and defile the fair garden of the Odd Fellowship virtues."

To the brothers I would say "help the sisters; give them not only your sympathy and good will, but your personal support and assistance, for they are doing a work for Odd Fellowship and through Odd Fellowship a work for humanity that I am afraid some of you do not appreciate."

One specific thing some at least of you can do, and that is to send in your applications for membership in the Rebekah Degree. The cost is small, the time required is not great and the profit and enjoyment to be received far more than an equivalent.

Before taking my seat pardon me I pray you a word of a personal nature. For nearly two years past as you know I have held the office of District Deputy Grand Sire, becoming thereby the official head of the Order in the Territory. My official position has brought me into close and in some ways into confidential relations with the officers and members of the Rebekah lodges, and I wish to testify here in this public way to the very pleasant and friendly relations I have been able to maintain with the sisters throughout my term.

For the uniform courtesy and consideration shown me both personally and officially, for the readiness to seek my official advice and to follow the same when given, for the pleasantness that has marked all our relations, and finally for many visits and other welcome attentions during the weary weeks when I was an inmate of the Hospital; for these and for every manifestation of the spirit of Odd Fellowship, whenever, wherever, and to whomsoever manifested, I can say with all sincerity and earnestness "Thanks and God bless you."

Brother Lewers concluded the exercises by thanking the lodge for the honor conferred upon him in having him occupy the chair for the evening. He announced the lighter element of the entertainment and adjourned the meeting.

Tables were placed for card playing and young and old seated themselves for progressive whist. Upstairs in the roof garden Kaal's orchestra played for dancing, which proved a popular drawing card especially for the younger people. When the Virginia Reel was announced, however, some of the older ones fairly galloped on upon the floor and soon the hall was merry with laughter as they tripped the measures of the oldtime favorite.

The committees in charge of the celebration consisted of M. T. Simonton, chairman; E. A. Jacobsen and B. F. Lee. Mrs. Lando won first prize for ladies at progressive whist—a cutglass bowl. James Bicknell won first prize for gentlemen—a silver-mounted stein. Mrs. F. J. Turner won the ladies' booby prize, and F. D. Wicke the gentlemen's.

G. W. R. King has received a copy of the Santa Barbara Independent, giving a statement of the plans of Noah Gray, formerly manager of the Young Hotel for a new California Hotel, as follows:

Miramar, the beautiful, is to have a \$2,000,000 hotel. It will have 225 guest rooms, beset in the midst of Italian gardens, and command an unexcelled view of the mountains, the valley and the ocean. The plans have already been drawn by D. W. Willard of Redlands, an architect who has designed many beautiful and striking buildings. The work is to be commenced next April and the house will be opened to guests next November. The proprietors will be Noah W. Gray, who is well known here as the former assistant manager of the Potter, and C. E. Linzee, his brother-in-law, who for some years was private secretary of M. M. Potter, and for the last year the manager at Miramar.

Mr. Gray, who left the Potter about a year and a half ago to become the manager of the famous Alexander Young hotel at Honolulu, returned to this country about two months ago. Being greatly impressed with the natural beauty of Miramar and its popularity with the wealthy class, he and Mr. Linzee arranged to secure a lease of the property from Mrs. Doulton, the owner, to take effect with the beginning of the present month. With this assurance, Mr. Gray went east, and within fifteen minutes after he had laid his proposition before a capitalist friend of his a deal was closed for the necessary money to build the hotel.

Architecturally the new building has been designed to embrace all the distinguishing features of an English inn of the type built several centuries ago. The effect of brick and plaster walls with massive wooden beams passing through, wide eaves and gables, mulled windows and all the other peculiar and artistic features to be found in the exterior of those old hostleries will be copied in faithful detail. So with the interior of the house, with its many quaint furnishings and devices. This building in form will be long and narrow, with a slight curve toward one wing. The length will be 400 feet and the width 90 feet. It will be three full stories in height with a dormer roof, or practically three and a half stories. One side of the house will face the mountains and valley and the other will overlook the ocean.

The foundations of the building will be of cement and the basement, which will also be of cement, will be occupied by the barber shop, the bar, children's playroom, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, manœuvre parlors, porter's office, trunk room, etc. The main floor will be divided by the kitchen, dining room, lobby, ladies' reception rooms, and card rooms, in the order named. The lobby and office will be seventy-five feet in length and the width of the building. It will be arranged and furnished in strict accordance with the inn style. The dining room will be 100 feet by ninety and will be able to seat 300 guests.

There will also be four private dining rooms. The upper floors will contain 225 bedrooms, single and en suite. There will be 150 private baths in connection with the rooms. Every room will be an outside room, facing either the mountains or the ocean, the corridor extending through the center of the building. The entire house from the basement to the top will be fitted with every modern convenience and comfort known to modern hotel construction, including telephones in each room. The house will have its own electric plant, ice plant, cold storage, laundry, etc.

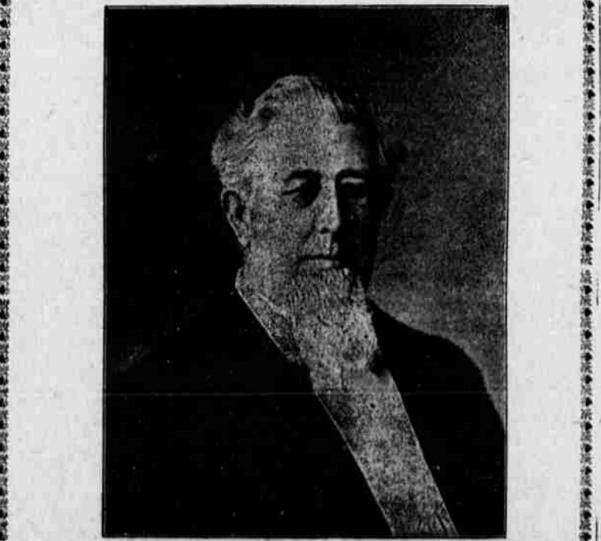
What will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most attractive features of the proposed improvements will be sunken gardens which are to be located between the north side of the building and the county road. Around these gardens a driveway will wind its way coming in from the county road, passing up to the hotel and around on the other side of the gardens to the entrance again. The plan for laying out these gardens was drawn by H. P. Butler of Boston, one of the greatest landscape artists in the world. He spent a month or more at Miramar and became greatly impressed with the natural beauties of the location. At the request of Mrs. Doulton he prepared the plans for the gardens. The artistic cottages which at present constitute so much of the charm of Miramar will still be a part of the resort though they will be removed from their present location.

The lease which gives Messrs. Gray and Linzee possession of Miramar was signed today, and they will conduct the business during the coming winter months. Miramar has been wonderfully successful, particularly so during Mr. Linzee's management, the charm of its quiet seclusion, the glory of its flowers and the delight of its scenic surroundings having attracted people of wealth from every part of the country. The cottages have been filled practically the year around.

ST. FRANCES IN FROM NEWCASTLE.

The ship St. Frances, seventy-three days out from Newcastle, reached this port yesterday, coming into the harbor in the afternoon. The passage was marked by light winds but was otherwise a pleasant one.

The St. Frances brings a full cargo of coal, consisting of 2490 tons, consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co., which will be discharged at the railroad wharf. Captain Murray, who is in command of the ship, is well known in Honolulu, having visited this port as chief officer of the ship Tillie E. Starbuck.



ROBERT LEWERS, PAST GRAND OF EXCELSIOR LODGE, WHO PRESIDED AT ITS SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TO GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS

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CHAS. S. CRANE,
Business Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : DECEMBER 14.

THE ARGONAUT'S WRONG TRACK.

If the Argonaut correctly represents the reasoning on which San Francisco bases its confidence in its power to enforce the segregation of Japanese school children, it will prove of no avail. In addition to ridiculing the substantial reasons offered by the President and Secretary Root for interfering in this matter based on Article VI. of the Constitution the editor, after criticizing eastern journals for their heated discussion of a pure point of law, as he properly characterizes the matter, concludes with what seems to be a heated statement containing a veiled threat of rebellion, novel in this day and generation, as witnessed the following statement.

"The reason that we in California are calm in the presence of this crisis is: First, because we know we are right; second, because we hope to convince our countrymen that we are right; third, that if we fail so to convince them, we will, whatever they do or say, do what we know to be right."

To the first point we would answer, in the words of the humorist: "Better not to know so many things as to know so many things that ain't so."

To the second point, we would reply that the arguments advanced are fallacious and do not meet the issue, and to the third point, it ought to be answered that such a veiled threat is unbecoming in a discussion of a pure point of law.

If the final statement means anything it means that the execution of process from a Circuit Court would be resisted by force. This would be serious to any commander of militia interfering with the United States Marshal, or to any other State authority offering resistance by force. In 1809, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania called the militia to resist the United States Marshal. The Federal Courts sustained the Marshal and the commander of the militia was arrested, convicted and imprisoned by the Circuit Court of the United States.

The editor quotes authorities on law to show that the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are not self-executing and that they need legislation by Congress to make the protection effective. This is undisputed, but he then cites certain cases of outrage against foreign subjects within the States, as a proof that the United States has no constitutional power to interfere in the matter. The McLeod case of 1840 is cited. The outrages committed in 1894 on Italian subjects in Louisiana and those against the Chinese in Wyoming of later date are also given, with the statement that the United States Government found itself helpless to deal directly or to interfere in the matter where the State had jurisdiction, because the United States courts had not been given jurisdiction covering such cases. The unsuccessful attempt of President Harrison to procure legislation, which would give to the Federal courts power to deal directly with citizens committing crimes against foreigners, is cited to support the view that no such power could be lawfully conferred by Congress. It is known that President Harrison was an authority on constitutional law, and that he asked for this legislation because he knew that the Constitution, Article VI, making treaties the supreme law of the land, was not self-executing. He wished to avoid a repetition of the embarrassment following the Louisiana affair. The incidents, cited by the editor, only point out a defect in the statutes of the United States, which Congress has refused to remedy and which has proved a fruitful cause of international trouble in the past. The past cases have arisen mostly from crimes committed against aliens. The Federal Government can not arrest a person in a State guilty of murdering a foreign subject, because no Federal courts have been given jurisdiction over such cases, not because the Federal courts could not constitutionally take jurisdiction over such cases, if once given power by Congress. In case of imprisonment of a foreigner by State authority, or in case of dispute over property worth two thousand dollars or over, the foreigner finds that the statutes of 1875 provide that he can seek redress by writ of habeas corpus, or by civil suit, in the Federal court, but if the foreigner be robbed, or murdered, neither he himself nor his nation can cause criminal proceedings to be commenced against the criminals in the Federal courts. The State courts are the only forum, and there the Federal officials have no power of control. This is a defect in cases of crime, but in the present controversy over school law the Government may find a way to reach the matter through the use of the writ of injunction used so effectively of late, since the Chicago riots.

The Argonaut, after pointing out this defect, reasons that this proves that the exercise of power by the Federal Government in enforcing obedience by civil process to the supreme law of the land, made by treaty under article VI, would be unconstitutional. Because Congress has failed to provide a means of punishing crimes against aliens in the Federal courts does not mean that no other means may be found in this case of a civil nature now in controversy.

The reasoning is so fallacious that we do not see how it can convince even the writer of the editorial on the pure point of law, nor why he waxes wroth at the thought of opposition. It seems to us that the argument might better be directed to show that the terms of the treaty do not cover the dispute in question.

PROMISING RAILWAY PROJECT.

As lately intimated in this paper, there is a likelihood that B. F. Dillingham will put through the Hilo-Kohala railway. This projected line has been talked about for more than twenty years past and, for the greater part of that time, with regret that Samuel G. Wilder, who had set his mind on building it, did not live to fight the battle out to victory. That the time was ripe then, although Mr. Wilder's ideas were ahead of his times, has been abundantly proved by the success of the Oahu railway projected a little later by Mr. Dillingham. So far as the general public was concerned, there was not a whit more of popular support accorded to the scheme of a railway on this island than there was to that of the railway from Hilo through Hamakua to Kohala. Today the Oahu line is paying six per cent. on the par value of its stock and has been the means of developing the sugar industry on this island to the extent of adding from ten to fifteen million dollars to the capital invested therein, the major portion of which is paying good dividends upon stocks commanding almost fancy premiums. Withal the public revenues have been swelled by hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes upon the property that the railway created.

Now there is no doubt that the island of Hawaii has lost in development proportionate to that which the island of Oahu has gained, during the past seventeen years or so, from the single fact of the postponement of railway building upon the big island. It would be idle to answer this proposition by saying that Hawaii, for lack of safe harbors to encourage commerce at the termini of any transinsular railway, would have been in a less favorable position than Oahu to benefit from a railway. Railway facilities, with the development of the country which they would ensure, would simply have compelled the provision of facilities of marine commerce—it might be only through makeshifts at first but long before now substantial harbor improvements would have been made. The country at large would only have to see the necessity and nothing could then prevent the passage of the necessary measures by the local Legislature. Perhaps, if not probably, had the commercial situation demanding harbor improvement on Hawaii been the actuality that railway facilities must have produced, the United States Congress would not have allowed the promises of the members of the Hawaiian Commission in that regard, made to the people of both Maui and Hawaii by word of mouth, go until now unredeemed. Indeed,

there is a possibility that even private enterprise would have supplied the great want on the strength of the sheer necessity of the case. For this is just what private enterprise is doing now at Kahului on Maui.

Hopes are now brightening, however, that the United States Government will very soon build a breakwater at Hilo. It is being urged strongly at Washington now and Governor Carter has uttered a powerful plea for the work in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. This fair prospect is probably one of the elements in the promotion of the Hilo-Kohala railway now. Still if harbor improvement does not precede the railway it is bound to follow it, for the internal development will necessitate a maritime outlet in keeping therewith. That the railway will develop the resources of the country through which it passes is as certain on Hawaii as it has been on Oahu. And there is more country to develop on the big island. There is a magnificent public domain of 20,000 acres of finest agricultural land upon the Waimea plateau alone to be developed. It is adapted to pineapple culture, to agriculture of temperate climate kinds, to the intensive stock-raising that will soon prevail in that industry. A farmer up there lately produced wheat hay that proved on analysis to be equal to the best California article.

One of the great results of the railway will be to stimulate passenger and freight traffic between Hawaii and the other islands. It will be a route that no tourist will desire to omit from his itinerary. With express steamers between Honolulu and Kawaihau, a distance of 144 miles, the sea trip at a 15-knot speed would be a matter of but ten hours. Then the railway journey of about 80 miles, including curves, would take about two hours. The traveler would be able to make the entire journey between Honolulu and Hilo in one day's sunlight. Hilo, with such communications established, could have most of the tourists that land at Honolulu go there, and Honolulu would be equally assured of receiving those landing at Hilo from the direct ocean steamers to that port which the future will bring forth.

Surely there is nothing more promising for Hawaii's development looming up over the horizon today than the Hilo-Kohala railway. It, too, will undoubtedly find an early conjunction with the Kona railway system now also being promoted. And that means still more development.

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

Japan has a commerce so great and growing to protect as to furnish a reason other than military ambition for her large increase of naval armament. Professor J. Ingram Bryan of the Imperial College of Commerce, Nagasaki, has an article in a late Leslie's Weekly headed by the question, "Does Japan's Progress Endanger American Trade?" He does not answer the question in any manner categorically, but, after quoting expressions from different sides on the matter of Japan's conduct in Manchuria since the war, intimates that Japan is in for a fierce though fair contest with all-comers in the world tussle for trade. Though the high Japanese authorities cited by Professor Bryan repel the charges against Japan from different quarters representing her as attempting a closed door policy in Manchuria, the various facts put together by him show that Japan is not going to let slip the advantages of her temporary occupation of that country for promoting her commercial interests. Why should she? Those advantages cost her too much to be thrown away and thus far they are held within the rights of the Treaty of Portsmouth conveyed.

To make Professor Bryan's conclusions on the position of Japan clear, a brief summary of his statement of the charges and the Japanese responses thereto may be given. Japan has been represented in the American and European press "as not only carrying things with a high hand in Korea, but also as resorting to fraud and violence in the pursuit of her aims; in China she is alleged to be fomenting the China-for-the-Chinese agitation, and in the far East generally she is charged with cherishing anti-foreign designs under the mask of the 'open door' and equal opportunities for all." What Professor Bryan calls "the most serious allegation against the good faith of the Japanese authorities in relation to Manchuria trade" was made by a correspondent of the London Times, being "that after a tour of Manchuria he finds that Japanese goods are being imported there free of duty through Antung and Tairen, and that consequently foreign goods can not compete against them." British and American traders in China are not prepared to accept the reply of the Japanese authorities to this charge, which is that the fact of Japanese goods being admitted duty free is a natural result of the absence of any custom house at either of those places. They insist that the advantages that accrue to foreign shipping at the places named, as well as the facilities for railway traffic, are not open to foreigners upon equal terms with the Japanese. The reply offered to this contention is that the limited means of communication by land and sea are at present wholly occupied in conveying military necessities, and that as yet no foreign goods freight can be established. And, when the "China Association" of Shanghai complained about this matter, the Japanese officials replied that the same thing was going on all along the Russo-Chinese frontier, and that it was quite in order for the foreigner to make a similar complaint against Russia. Upon this Mr. Bryan comments thus:

"It is certainly true that Russian merchants are taking full advantage in a commercial way of their country's occupation of Manchuria; at the present time flour and cottons from Russia are pouring into Manchuria duty-free, chiefly by rail from Europe and Vladivostok, and the principal sufferers from these importations will be the American dealers in such commodities. But until Russia is induced to levy customs at Harbin and other places along the northern frontier of Manchuria, Japan will refuse to injure her own trade by having a custom house set up at Dalny."

He reminds his readers that there exists no regulation between China and Korea relating to commercial traffic across their frontiers, and that at any time the Koreans may demand their right to renew the old custom of sending goods duty free, via Manchuria, to Peking. "It is said in Japan, and with some degree of reason, that when Japanese goods can, and do, go into Formosa and Saghalien, duty free, why should they make an exception of Kwantung, which is their own so long as the lease with China lasts." Viscount Hayashi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted as declaring that Japan intends to adhere strictly to the policy of equal opportunities for all in Manchuria, and that she does not contemplate, and never did contemplate, the granting of exclusive privileges to any nationals, whether her own or others. It was impossible to open Manchuria to trade until the termination of the war. When peace was concluded there remained nearly a million and a quarter of Japanese combatants and non-combatants in that region, and all their supplies had to be brought from Japan. The task of bringing this enormous army home so absorbed every means of communication that free access to Manchuria for purposes of trade was impossible. The minister expressed a desire to have it made known everywhere that by the first of September next, all that part of Manchuria originally under Japanese occupation would be completely thrown open to all nations for commercial purposes. No one, he went on to say, could have questioned the right of Japan to utilize the advantage accorded her by the Treaty of Portsmouth, of maintaining her occupation of Manchuria until April next. On the contrary, she had employed the most extraordinary expedition to repatriate her troops, and will, therefore, be able to restore civil administration and open Manchuria seven months earlier than the date conventionally fixed for the evacuation. Concluding, he remarked that he was quite unable to see how any fair-minded observer could find fault with either Japan's action or attitude in the matter.

"The American exporter," Professor Bryan says, "may rest assured that Japan, like the United States, will do everything within the legal limit to protect her trade, both at home and in Manchuria, from foreign competition." She is raising a high tariff wall, depending on import duty to supply a large part of her revenue. During the past year her imports fell off to the enormous extent of sixty-four millions of yen, while her exports increased by thirty-four million yen. Ten years ago the revenue from import duty was only seven millions, now it is fifty millions of yen and, with a revision of tariff coming into effect next October, the revenue from imports will be much greater still. In fact, Japan hopes to depend entirely upon this source for payment of the interest on the gigantic foreign debt. Since the close of the war her trade with China has grown in an extraordinary way, leaping, in the four months before Professor Bryan wrote, from thirty-eight to fifty-four millions of yen.

That Japan will play the commercial game fairly Professor Bryan is evidently convinced, according to his concluding remarks here quoted: "As regards any drastic attempts to smother foreign competition, either at home or in Manchuria and Korea, we may reasonably believe it altogether improbable that Japan, in view of the fierce light that beats upon her from abroad, will, in the near future, allow anything to transpire on her part that might make her an easy prey to criticism. Throughout the Japanese empire today but one aim pervades every department of life—social, moral, political, commercial—to outdo Christendom; any show of injustice or faithlessness in respect to Japan's promises concerning Manchuria and Korea would be fatal to this ambition. While taking every opportunity to secure the rights and prefer the advantages of her own nationals in all ways, she will undoubtedly endeavor to deal with others as she expects them to deal with her."

COURT HAD GOOD REASON.

In an attack on the Supreme Court for its decision in the sheriff election

contest, the Bulletin makes the following sole remark that calls for any reply. It does so then only because the insinuation it conveys is fathered upon "citizens." The passage reads:

"Citizens not versed in the law have been unable to fully understand why this court should deem it necessary to learn the condition of all the ballots and how certain decisions would affect the final result, before making a ruling on what is and what is not a legal ballot."

The reason why the court did not give its ruling on the point in question earlier was simply because it was not asked so to do. Counsel did not raise the point until the very last of the case.

It is not so very certain, moreover, that the court would have been able conscientiously to give Brown the decision even apart from the ruling on a legal ballot. Iauken's counsel made not the least powerful of his contentions at the trial when he urged that it would be shocking to the public conscience that some hundreds of voters should be disfranchised as to their choice for sheriff on account of clearly inadvertent marking of a complicated ballot. The legal principle he advanced, also, that the burden of proof rested on the contestant to show by a preponderance of evidence that he was entitled to the office, was one that could not be lightly ignored.

Brown's friends would show more discretion if, instead of bucking at the decision, they congratulated the contestant that a new election is not ordered.

Only the feature of a sometime foregone conclusion detracts from public interest in Judge De Bolt's reappointment. There has never been an occupant of the bench in Hawaii more assiduous in the discharge of his duties than Judge De Bolt has been, nor one who has in a greater degree earned the respect of the bar and the public for impartiality and integrity. His presidency of court is a model of courteous dignity and his written deliverances are marked with grace and scholarship. Judge De Bolt has one idiosyncrasy in his persistency of refusal to look up in his lexicon the meaning of vacation. As a judge he has never indulged in such a thing and he does not care to know what it means.

The President is the titular head of the army and has been an active soldier himself. If, on the recommendation of the proper officers, he has seen fit to dismiss three companies or ten companies of troops in disgrace, that is the business of the military and not of the politicians. If every disciplinary act of the war power is to be made a political matter the army and navy will be demoralized. To be effective the soldier or sailor must not be given encouragement to appeal to public opinion nor to party spirit against orders or decisions he may not like. His business is to obey; that of the public ought to be to leave military questions to the men authorized by rank and qualified by training, to deal with them.

John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, rendered a decision last month "that neither completely nor specially denatured alcohol can be used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts, such as extract of lemon, extract of vanilla, etc., or any similar preparation capable of being used as a beverage." This is one more evidence of Uncle Sam's lately quickened solicitude for the great American stomach. Consumers of ice cream and soft drinks will be duly grateful for the protection from cheap poisoning.

The protest against the Rooseveltian order for the use of the reformed spelling shows that the people did not understand the situation, but the revocation of the order shows that Roosevelt understood it all right.

It was in 1886, and not 1878, that the wreck of the British ship Dunottar Castle on Ocean Island occurred. This was sixteen instead of eight years after the wreck of the U. S. S. Saginaw. In other respects the reminiscences of the Dunottar Castle disaster, published in Tuesday's Advertiser, were substantially correct.

No complaint is coming this year of default in the winter's rainy season. While the damage from the recent downpour may aggregate thousands all over, the benefit to agriculture in the islands will run into millions.

CANNON.

(Continued from Page One.)

fully designated. The Secretary finds that qualifications for residence in a given assembly district are likely to be an important factor. Manila is full of ambitious Filipinos who want to become members of the assembly, and they are exercising their wits in numerous ingenious ways to establish a residence in some outlying province that will qualify them to become candidates.

If these Manila Filipinos could have their way they would permit one to qualify who goes to a given city to have his washing done. The Philippine Commission is trying to prevent that kind of caper. It wants an assembly of Filipinos who are familiar with their own communities and in sympathy with the people. Secretary Taft is giving the commission advice on that matter. He is ready and willing to spend about four months on the Pacific Ocean, going and coming, for

the sake of helping these Filipinos to a good start in enacting their own laws, and he does not want to take that long voyage to see the inauguration of a legislative farce.

It was a keen disappointment to him when Charles E. Magoon was unexpectedly made Provisional Governor of Cuba and thereby prevented from proceeding to the Philippines. Secretary Taft trusts Governor Magoon implicitly and has greater confidence in him than in any other official outside of Washington. He believed that Mr. Magoon would help the Philippines on their way. Now there are no prospects of Mr. Magoon getting to the Philippines and Secretary Taft has been unable to find a suitable man for Vice Governor General. ERNEST G. WALKER.

Geo. A. Davis yesterday filed a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court, to command District Magistrate Whitney to send up the complete record in the case of Mills v. Walker. The writ is returnable in court this morning.

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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.

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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. 8150—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 \$5.00 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.

MARINE

The Oceanic liner Sonoma arrived yesterday morning from the Colonies, thirty-six hours behind her schedule. With the exception of the latter end, the passage had been a pleasant one. She departed for the Coast again last night at 6 o'clock.

When the Sonoma docked after arrival her quarantine flag was still flying, the quarantine officials not finishing their inspection until after the vessel was tied up. This was not because the liner had any difficulty in passing quarantine, but because the water outside was so rough that the doctor did not go out, boarding the steamer in the harbor.

The Sonoma brought a small quantity of freight for this port, about 30 tons in all, including 600 carcasses of mutton. She had a large through cargo, however, and was unable to take on all the freight offered from here. There were ready for her shipments of 3000 bags of rice and 500 bags of coffee, which had to be left behind. She took, however, 240 crates of pineapples, 500 bunches of bananas, 92 bags of taro and a quantity of other freight, and 191 packages of Wells, Fargo packages. Eleven passengers arrived for this port and over a score sailed from here for the Coast. The list of through passengers was a large one. Among those department was Mr. Matsubara, who has been promoted from the local Japanese consulate to that in San Francisco. T. W. Hobron was also a departing Honolulu, as was A. G. Correa, who may decide to locate on the mainland. Fifty-two Japanese passengers also sailed.

The advertised time of the vessel's sailing had been five o'clock, but the liner was held for some time after that to take on water.

SHERIDAN INVESTIGATION.

Unusual currents, an uncharted rock and a defective light on Barber's Point are the reasons assigned by Captain Thomas Peabody for the stranding of the transport Sheridan on a reef near Barber's Point, Oahu Island, at 1:30 o'clock on the morning of August 31.

Captain Peabody was under investigation yesterday by John K. Bulger and O. F. Bolles, United States Inspectors of Boilers and Hulls, and was questioned at length regarding the stranding of his boat.

The Sheridan was on the voyage from the Orient and was about fourteen miles only from Honolulu when she struck.

Makuleia Point was picked up at about 6:40 o'clock, and the vessel kept on the same course until the light on Barber's Point was sighted. The night was clear and starlit, and when the light was seen it was thought that the Sheridan was about fourteen miles from the point, as the light could always be seen at that distance. As it turned out, the light was eight miles away only. The course was set in accordance with the supposed distance from the light, which brought the Sheridan, in passing, within less than a mile, instead of within four miles, as intended.

GEN. OTIS OFFENDS THE FILIPINOS

General Harrison Gray Otis, who passed through here on Tuesday as a passenger on the S. S. Nippon Maru, aroused the ire of some of the Filipinos by a speech he made in Manila a short time before sailing. In this speech he deprecated the idea advanced by President Roosevelt that the Filipinos were ready for the franchise and a legislature. Commenting upon this speech, a native paper, the Vida Filipina, says:

"Every time just after a more or less distinguished visitor or a high public official departs from these shores, we must be prepared to receive his statements with reference to the country, which have the effect of a shot from a gun of a kind similar to the celebrated carbine of Ambrosio. This general rule has but few exceptions, and on two recent occasions it has been confirmed. We refer to the opinions of General Harrison Gray Otis, expressed when about to leave Manila, and those of ex-Governor General Henry C. Ide at Honolulu.

"The former has declared himself in favor of the policy of Wright, 'Equal opportunities for all,' in which he pretends to see a contradiction to the motto erroneously attributed to Taft, 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.' 'General Otis, with a disregard for the legitimate aspirations and the holy ideals of the country, desires to establish in the Philippines a colony modeled after the English pattern, with a just and honorable government, going to the limit of drawing the color line, and thinking only of the material development of the country. General Otis has insinuated that Mr. James F. Smith is in favor of this policy, but fortunately there is nothing upon which to base this grave offense to our Government.'

SHERMAN BRINGS COAL

The U. S. A. transport Sherman arrived from the Orient yesterday morning under command of Captain F. H. Johnston, her regular officer, Captain Laffin, having been left behind in Yokohama, where he is reported to be seriously ill. The transport brings a cargo of 1500 tons of coal for the naval station here, the discharging of which will hold the vessel here for some days. Among the passengers of the Sherman is Col. J. W. Duncan, the officer who commanded the Sixth Infantry in the fierce storming of the crater of Mt. Dajo. He is bound for the mainland to rejoin his regiment, which passed through here a short time ago and which is now stationed in Nebraska. Captain B. W. Atkinson, also of the Sixth Infantry, is with his colonel.

Throughout the voyage from Yokohama a good deal of dirty weather was encountered, it having been impossible to take an observation, the course being set from dead reckoning. In spite of this disadvantage, however, the passage was made in good time and without accident of any kind. Included among the Sherman's passengers are a number of officers on leave or being transferred from the Philippines to home stations. There are also a large number of enlisted men, the list showing in all 450 passengers making the trip.

Dr. McLennan and family, formerly of Honolulu, will be here from Tonga on January 1. For some years past the doctor has been court physician to King George Tubou II. of Tonga.

Danger in Delay.

PROMPT ACTION MUST BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE HEALTH.

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

Make no mistake! Do not delay! Treat the kidneys now!

The kidneys are sick and will not get well unless you use a kidney medicine. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the certain, safe and prompt remedy for the kidneys only. It cures. It has cured people right here in Honolulu.

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

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

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

THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

The members of the Promotion Committee have been trying, for obvious reasons, to add to the membership of the local Automobile Club, and with the object in view Mr. Wood suggested that a complete list of owners of autos be furnished. Inspector Wilder complied with the request and the list is here given:

Honolulu, Oahu, Dec. 12, 1906. Mr. H. P. Wood, Secretary Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu. Dear Sir: Your communication of yesterday asking for a revised list of auto owners to hand and it is with pleasure that I herewith enclose you a complete list of registered autos to date, giving the registered number, owner, make and style of machine. In cases where numbers are given but no owners the machines are no longer within this county. Hoping the list will be satisfactory, I remain,

Very truly yours, HARRY A. WILDER.

LIST OF REGISTERED AUTOMOBILES TO DECEMBER 12, 1906.

- Reg. No. Owner Make and Style. 1. G. P. Wilder—Autocar (touring) 2. S. M. Ballou—Winton (touring) 3. D. P. R. Isenberg—White Steamer (touring) 4. J. A. McCandless—Winton (touring) 5. R. C. A. Peterson—Winton (touring) 6. Chas. M. Cooke—Stevens-Duryea (touring) 7. H. H. Cheal—Ford (tonneau) 8. W. H. Baird—White Steamer (touring) 9. F. W. Macfarlane, Jr.—Pope-Toledo (touring) 10. F. E. Richardson—Tourist (touring) 11. E. Faxon Bishop—Tourist (touring) 12. E. J. Lord—Olds (runabout) 13. Alex. Young Hotel—Olds (runabout) 14. L. M. Whitehouse—Tourist (tonneau) 15. Sam'l G. Wilder—Loco Steam (runabout) 16. J. R. Galt—Reo (tonneau) 17. E. J. Lord—Reo (tonneau) 18. Mutual Tel. Co.—White (touring) 19. H. Haekfeldt & Co.—Olds (runabout) 20. J. P. Cooke—White Steamer (touring) 21. Guy Owens—Olds (runabout) 22. von Hamm-Young Co.—Olds (touring) 23. von Hamm-Young Co.—Olds (touring) 24. von Hamm-Young Co.—Reo (bus) 25. von Hamm-Young Co.—White Steamer (touring) 26. von Hamm-Young Co.—Olds (touring) 27. von Hamm-Young Co.—Olds (touring) 28. Albert Waterhouse—Reo (runabout) 29. J. C. Quinn—Queen (tonneau) 30. Dr. Geo. Herbert—Reo (tonneau) 31. Dr. Robt. W. Anderson—Olds (runabout) 32. Dr. Robt. W. Anderson—Reo (tonneau) 33. James D. Dale—Autocar (runabout) 34. J. H. Hertzsch—Olds (runabout) 35. Dr. W. L. Moore—Olds (runabout) 36. Geo. P. Denison—Gale (runabout) 37. E. J. Young—Olds (runabout) 38. Dr. O. E. Wall—Winton (touring) 39. H. Fujikawa—Olds (tonneau) 40. Edgar Henriques—Cadillac (tonneau) 41. Dr. Chas. B. Cooper—Olds (runabout) 42. Wm. W. Goodale—Olds (runabout) 43. Thompson, Mgr. Kentucky Saloon—Olds (runabout) 44. E. H. Lewis—White Steamer (touring) 45. E. H. Lewis—Olds (touring) 46. E. H. Lewis—White Steamer (touring) 47. E. H. Lewis—Queen (tonneau) 48. E. H. Lewis—Rambler (tonneau) 49. Gov. Geo. R. Carter—White Steamer (tonneau) 50. Albert McDougall—Pope-Tribune (runabout) 51. A. Irvine—Olds (runabout) 52. Alex. Young—White Steamer (touring) 53. Sam. Wight—Loco Steam (runabout) 54. Dr. F. E. Clarke—White Steamer (touring) 55. Sidney R. Jordan—Olds (runabout) 56. Dr. E. C. Waterhouse—Autocar (runabout) 57. F. J. Cross—Stevens-Duryea (runabout) 58. Spencer Bickerton—Cadillac (tonneau) 59. T. Clive Davies—Clement (touring) 60. H. G. Wooten—Marr (runabout) 61. Dr. Jas. T. Wayson—Franklin (runabout) 62. A. Gartley—Queen (tonneau) 63. I. Inokuchi—Ford (tonneau) 64. R. W. Sweet—Queen (tonneau) 65. C. Hedeman—Olds (tonneau) 66. W. M. Campbell—Ford (tonneau) 67. Geo. C. Beckley—Reo (tonneau) 68. Dr. W. Hoffmann—Olds (runabout) 69. Albert F. Afong—Winton (touring) 70. L. G. Kellogg—Gale (runabout) 71. L. G. Kellogg—White Steamer (touring) 72. Will Barclay—Schoening (runabout) 73. R. C. Stackable—Reo (tonneau) 74. R. H. Treat—Reo (runabout) 75. J. A. Gilman—Prescott (runabout) 76. Wm. N. Patten—Orient (runabout) 77. Dr. W. B. Brinkerhoff—White Steamer (touring) 78. Andrew Adams—White Steamer (touring) 79. Hy. Waterhouse Trust Co.—Reo (tonneau) 80. Henry N. Alm—Olds (runabout) 81. Williard E. Brown—Olds (runabout) 82. T. O. Hobron—Wayne (touring) 83. E. O. Hall & Son—Pope-Hartford (touring) 84. von Hamm-Young Co.—White Steamer (touring) 85. Gov. Geo. R. Carter—Autocar (runabout) 86. J. S. B. Pratt—Ford (tonneau) 87. Wm. C. Lyon—Gale (runabout) 88. J. T. Warren—Reo (tonneau) 89. Dr. M. Oyama—Olds (runabout) 90. Selden B. Kingsbury—Autocar (runabout) 91. Wm. W. Goodale—Queen (tonneau) 92. Burrell Cous't, Co.—Gale (runabout) 93. Chas. Hartwell—Packard (touring)

A HUNDRED AUTOMOBILES

There was not a quorum at the Promotion rooms yesterday and consequently, there was no meeting. Secretary Wood was ready with his report and it is given below so the members will have an idea what is being done and what they may talk of when there is a meeting.

Honolulu, December 13, 1906. Chairman and Members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Gentlemen: By the last mail from the Coast we received a number of letters from doctors throughout the United States in reply to our circular letter of recent date in which we called special attention to the health conditions of Hawaii. One prominent medical man wrote asking us to give him our idea as to the outlook in Hawaii for a sanitarium built along modern lines with grounds large enough to admit the erection of from twenty-five to fifty cottages or tents, holding from one to three inmates each, the writer stating that he has had in contemplation the building of such a sanitarium in Hawaii for sometime past, believing that the islands offered special climatic inducements not obtainable elsewhere, and saying further that the institution that he is now connected with, is constantly receiving patients from the Eastern States, who, in his opinion, would do very much better in Hawaii. In answering this letter, I forwarded all of the data procurable, sending also a marked copy of the paper containing the extract from the report of Surgeon General Robert M. O'Reilly, United States Army, wherein he states that "Hawaii ranks next after Alaska as the most healthful country in which American troops are serving." In this connection, I might say that we took occasion to send this statement out quite generally by the last mail.

I am pleased to report that the attendance at the photographic display in our rooms has been excellent, general interest being manifested in the exhibit, which has drawn forth many words of praise and will undoubtedly result in giving a decided impulse to amateur photography in Hawaii. We are again under obligations to the Honolulu Directory Company, which has recently donated additional directories to our library and promised to secure others as soon as possible. We now have thirty-three volumes, representing most of the principal cities of the Western part of the United States, as well as some of the larger Eastern cities. Perhaps the most important matter to report at this time is the visit to our city of Mr. Wm. Stitt who passed through on the Aorangi yesterday on his way to Montreal after some four years service in the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company's interest in the Colonies. We had in readiness for Mr. Stitt a large number of photographs, also furnishing him with a copy of our map, "The Crossroads of the Pacific." Mr. Stitt's plan is to endeavor to induce the Canadian Pacific Railway to get up a lecture on a trip to New Zealand and Australia via Hawaii, which will be illustrated with a number of interesting lantern slides. The idea is to duplicate the slides and put several lecturers in the field, covering every point tributary to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Stitt also stated that the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company were considering a plan to co-operate with the Pacific Mail and Oceanic lines in making a round trip from Vancouver via Honolulu and San Francisco, which would undoubtedly attract many people desirous of seeing the San Francisco ruins. The Canadian-Australian Steamship Company is also planning to give, after the first of the year, excursion rates from the Colonies to Honolulu and return, the cost of which, including three days hotel accommodation in Honolulu, should the traveler catch the first steamer back to the Colonies, will be Forty-five Pounds Sterling. For Fifty Pounds Sterling ten days hotel accommodations in Honolulu will be given and the permission granted to return to the Colonies by any succeeding Oceanic or Canadian-Australian boat. Commencing with the tourist season this enterprising company also proposes outfitting the Maheno on this run again and relinching one of the other slower boats with the Manuka, thus giving a fast and first-class service. Mr. Stitt is looking for a large increase of travel to Hawaii both from the Colonies and Canada.

By the steamship Sonoma we will be sending out all through Southern California a large number of marked copies of our papers containing the interviews of General Otis of the Los Angeles Times, referring to the attractions of Hawaii, and his interest in the proposed line of steamers to be operated out of San Pedro. We are in receipt of a letter from our friend, Mr. Alex. McC. Ashley of the Pittsburg, Pa., Weather Bureau, showing that he is continuously working to advance Hawaii's interests. In the letter referred to, he gives the name and address of residents of Pittsburg, who will visit the islands this winter and to whom, at his request, we are sending out our different folders. Respectfully submitted, H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

SAN DIEGO MEETING.

Mr. Wood has received a letter from Secretary Jennings of the San Diego Promotion Committee which reads as follows: "Our meeting at San Diego will not be complete without you, but I anticipate we will have a very successful meeting and the subject is one that I know will appeal to you. I would suggest, if you think well of it, to send me a cable message to reach me on the morning of the fifteenth. Address it simply 'Jennings, San Diego,' and it will reach me; a word of greeting to the meeting. With best wishes, Cordially yours, RUSSELL P. JENNINGS."

Mr. Wood will cable the greetings

SPORTS GOUVEIA AND BENTO WON

The popular pick, Gullid and Swift, did not by any means make a good showing in the first set and honors easily went to Bento and Gouveia. Score, 6-1.

The next set, however, put a different aspect on the game, and the spirited play of all the players called forth loud cheers from the onlookers, but although Swift and Gullid played all they knew, they were beaten again after a gritty game. Score, 11-9.

The next set opened very inauspiciously for the losing team, as the other pair succeeded in getting a lead of two early in the set, the score standing, 3-1, and it was only excellent team work, and especially Swift's net work that gained them the first victory. Score, 6-2.

The next set started well for the "populars," but Bento and his partner playing steadily brought honors over and finally drew away, but the other combination bracing up again drew level, and it was nip and tuck for the time. The excitement was tense, but the "High Cockolorums" not to be daunted, and playing in a winning strain eventually captured this set, which brought with it the prizes.

Mr. Douglas umpired the game and pleased everyone with his decisions. The line-men were: Messrs. West and Scott Wright. The manager, Mr. Renton, in a few well chosen words, made the presentation.

ALL SHOULD ENTER BIRDS

Novice poultry keepers should not abandon the idea of exhibiting their best birds at the coming show, because they may not seem to meet all the requirements of the standard. The small fee charged for entering a bird in the show may prove a profitable investment, simply through placing the best specimens of exhibitors alongside other fine birds for close comparison, and a "talk" with somebody regarding the defects of their birds and the special merits of the winners.

This will teach them to avoid errors in next season's flocks, and surely "put them wise" for the next show.

Enter today and tomorrow with St. C. Sayres, at W. M. McChesney & Sons, Queen street.

Saturday will be the last day for making entries, and the Hawaiian Poultry Association want to show every good specimen.

THE RACE WILL BE LIVELY

On December 16 the first race for the Commodore Cooper trophy for second-class yachts will be sailed at Pearl Harbor.

The rules of the race call for all yachts entered to be sailed by their owners who must be in good standing in the Hawaii Yacht Club.

The following yachts may start: Princess, entered by Prince Cupid. Myrtle, entered by Geo. Crozier. Maggie, entered by Alex. Lyle. Skip, entered by Jas. Jaeger. Malolo, entered by C. Kruse. Dash, entered by C. Johnson. Surprise, entered by C. Erickson. Irish, entered by D. Dowsett. Aloha, entered by Wm. Savidge.

Entries should be made to W. H. McInerney today.

The race will start at 10:30 a. m. and handicaps will be opened after the start of the race.

Club members are invited to be on hand with their friends.

The first-class yachts Gladys, Kamehameha, Kapolei, Helene, La Paloma, Hawaii and Spray, will all take parties to Pearl Harbor for the race.

THE REGATTA AT WAIKIKI

A. L. C. Atkinson, the father of the proposed Waikiki Regatta, is pleased with the interest that is being taken in the affair.

The program has yet to be arranged but it is certain that entries will be numerous enough to make the aquatic function on New Year's Day a great success.

Efforts will be made to obtain entries from the other islands. This will give the events of the day an interisland flavor.

The Kamehameha Aquatic Club will enter a number of canoes which will be pitted against the Waikiki craft.

CHINESE PLAN A FIELD DAY

The Chinese Athletic Club meet tomorrow night to arrange details for a field meet to be held on Chinese New Year's Day, February 11, 1907.

The club is strong in membership and has developed many good athletes and their next field day should be a record-breaker.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1906.

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

23,1275 paid.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.) 25 McBryde, 6; 45 Haw. C. & S. Co., 81; 100 McBryde, 6.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$5000 Waihua 58, 99; 46 O. R. & L. Co., 90; 25 L. I. S. N. Co., 130.

TAKE A LOOK

At our display of beautiful and useful line of

Toilet Articles

Among which the most varied and elegant in Celluloid Sets of every description, Baby Sets, etc., etc.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879.

PROGRAM OF WATER SPORTS

The opening of the Hotel Baths will take place on the evening of the 29th inst., and the following program has been arranged:

- 1. Exhibition swimming showing all of the different strokes used by swimmers. 2. 25 yard dash. 3. Fancy diving by club members. 4. Umbrella race. 5. 50 yard dash. 6. Plunge by George Cooke. Cooke at one time held the world's record on this event. 7. Shooting the chutes on the slide. 8. Relay race, 300 yards.

The program will be carried out under the auspices of the Honolulu Swimming Club and admission will be by invitation.

LUSITANAS TO TAKE LAY OFF

There will be no more baseball for the Lusitana Athletic Club this year. The Tenth Infantry are anxious to arrange a game with the Portuguese, but the latter have decided that the boys on the nine have had enough baseball for the season and have earned a rest. The weather, also, is too uncertain just now for regular practice.

The Lusitanas have made a fine showing during the first season of their organization and will be there with the goods when baseball again looms up on the sporting horizon next spring.

FACT AND LAW OF THE GREAT ELECTION CASE

Below the full text of the Supreme Court decision in the county sheriff election case is printed, for complete information to the public upon the facts and the law of the contest:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, OCTOBER TERM, 1906.

A. M. BROWN v. C. P. IAUKEA. ORIGINAL.

Tried Nov. 26, 27, 28, 30, Dec. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10. Decided Dec. 11, 1906. FLEAR, C. J., HARTWELL AND WILDER, JJ.

Election contest—not a recount, allowed by statute. The statute relating to county elections does not permit a recount as such. It provides merely for a contest, to sustain which the petitioner should allege of his own knowledge or on information and belief and not as mere guesswork, facts sufficient to change the result of the election.

Ballots as evidence—must have been kept safely. Before being admitted as evidence, ballots cast at a county election should be affirmatively shown to have been kept in their original condition.

Ballots—classes of, held valid. The following classes of ballots are valid, when the defects mentioned are inconspicuous or appear to be the result of accident, carelessness, ignorance or want of skill or not of evil intent; ballots marked with an instrument other than a lead pencil; ballots on which the crosses are imperfectly formed, as when the lines are irregular or repeated or have small hooks at the ends of the arms, or when the lines are of varying lengths so as to give the appearance of a figure 4; ballots on which the lines of the cross are perpendicular and horizontal instead of oblique, or on which the crosses are unusually heavy or one of which is unusually heavy, or in which there are small punctures; ballots on which there are small dots or other marks near the crosses; or on which there are other accidental irregular indefinite marks; ballots on which crosses have been made and well erased; ballots on which there are impresses or other crosses, the result of marking one ballot on top of another or of marking on a colored sheet of folding after marking with a soft pencil; ballots on which the cross marks are substantially though not entirely within the proper space.

Id.—classes of, held invalid. The following classes of ballots are invalid; ballots on which a cross is not in a proper place, as when it is on the left of the name or in the name space or to the right of a blank space; ballots on which there are marks that might be regarded as distinguishing marks, such as a single line left after starting to make a cross in a proper place and not completing it, or small dots or other marks made in checking off names not voted for, or a heavy line made under a cross for emphasis; ballots on which there are conspicuous erasures, or through which there is a large hole caused by repeated rubbing with a pencil. A voter who spoils his ballot should surrender it and obtain another.

Id.—may be counted for one class of officers though too many of another class voted for. A ballot marked for too many of one class of officers is not thereby invalidated as to other classes.

Id.—county officers of all classes to be on one ballot. The county act requires the names of candidates for all classes of county officers elected at one election to be placed on the same ballot.

SARGENT'S BIG SENDOFF

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Frank P. Sargent, United States Immigration Commissioner, who left for the mainland yesterday on the S. S. Nippon Maru, was given a hearty send-off when the vessel sailed. Among those at the wharf to bid the Commissioner adieu were Secretary Atkinson, Miki Saito, the Japanese Consul General; Chang Tao Fan, the Chinese Consul General; E. D. Tenney and R. D. Mead of the Planters' Association; R. C. Brown, chief immigration inspector; R. C. Stackable, acting collector of customs, and many other officials and friends.

In special honor of the Commissioner the band was present at the sailing, rendering an appreciated program on the dock, and after the vessel had cast off being taken on board the tug Intrepid, serenading the Nippon and her passengers until the liner had got well under way toward Diamond Head. On the Intrepid were many of Mr. Sargent's friends, headed by Secretary Atkinson, and the Commissioner was repeatedly cheered from the Intrepid as the little craft raced alongside the liner, the cheers being taken up by the passengers aboard the steamer. During the time the Intrepid was alongside the Nippon, Mr. Sargent beamed at the rail and threw leis toward the ones on the tugboat.

It was a pretty send-off, arranged by Secretary Atkinson, who had secured a special permit for the Intrepid to take out passengers for the occasion. Before leaving, Mr. Sargent reasserted his belief in the favorable outcome of the Portuguese immigration movement recommenced through the arrival of the Suveric passengers, to meet whom the Commissioner had made the journey here from Washington. He is skeptical, however, regarding the proposed immigration of Filipino laborers.

"The country needs laborers, all right," he said, "but to advance in the right way it should have laborers of European birth or descent. People who will become citizens, make their homes here and be identified with the growth of the Territory in the true way. I can not say that I think much of the plan of inducing the Filipino to come here. I have been told by those who know the situation thoroughly that the Filipino will not do the kind of work you want in their own home, and bringing them here is not going to change their disposition.

"There are plenty of good laborers in the Philippines, but there is also a big demand for that kind there, and they can get bigger pay at home than here. Of course, to get European labor here and keep it here the pay must be adequate. The wages paid on the Hawaiian plantations can not be expected to be an inducement to hold white laborers in the Territory. Not in the cane fields, at any rate.

"I saw the Japanese immigrants who came this morning," said Mr. Sargent, when asked if he had made up his mind in regard to the Japanese immigration question. "I can not say yet just what view I do hold regarding their coming. I have not studied it sufficiently to make any statements."

It is quite likely that the decision of Mr. Sargent to travel to the Coast on one of the Japanese liners is to give him an opportunity to do some further studying in the matter. It seems evident that the Japanese immigration question has been something that Mr. Sargent has been going into pretty thoroughly since he landed here, and the presence of the Consul Generals of the two Oriental races at the wharf to see him off was regarded by many as a rather significant thing. To travel on the Nippon Maru will cost the Commissioner the \$200 penalty, something which shows that there was a good object in sailing in her. To wait for the S. S. Sonoma would have been a delay of only one day.

"It is quite likely that I will be back to visit you before very long," said the Commissioner as he walked up the gangplank.

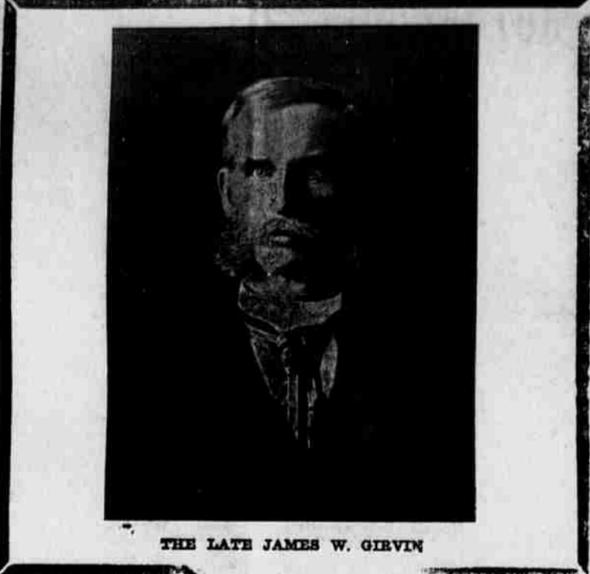
ANOTHER OBJECTION. The Kapoloani Maternity Home organization—the Hououlu and Hoola Lahul Society—has added its opposition to that of Mrs. Atcherley, previously reported, to the granting of a registered land title to Lewers & Cooke. It claims a lien on the land of \$700, the unpaid portion of a legacy that Queen Kapoloani gave to the home. Her two nephews, Prince David Kawananakoa and Prince Jonah Kaimanawa, were, according to the claim, to pay the legacy as one condition of the devise of the land in question to them.

Taft may call here. SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—It is announced at Washington that Secretary Taft has definitely decided to visit the Philippines next spring for the purpose of organizing the first Congress—Manila Times.

S. E. Kalua's answer to W. H. Cornwell, in the Maui supervisory contest, has been filed by Smith & Lewis, attorneys for the respondent. It denies the material allegations and makes counter charges of illegality in the counting of votes. The case is set for hearing at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

JAMES W. GIRVIN FOUND DROWNED IN THE HARBOR

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)



THE LATE JAMES W. GIRVIN

Yesterday afternoon the body of a man was discovered floating in the harbor near the Fort street wharf, which was afterward identified as that of James W. Girvin. The body was discovered and brought to shore by a waterfront policeman, Chas. Mulletner, and was immediately taken to the morgue.

It was some time before the body was identified, the features being altered through the length of time the body had been in the water, but a search of the clothing resulted in the finding of a number of letters, the addresses upon which left no doubt as to the identity of the deceased.

An inquest as to the cause of death has been ordered and will be held this afternoon, although the attending circumstances make it plain that a verdict of accidental drowning will be found. There is nothing at all to lead to any supposition of foul play, the money, watch and other jewelry of the deceased being found on the body.

The deceased was last seen alive on Saturday night about midnight, when he was observed walking along Ala-keka street in the direction of the waterfront. There was nothing whatever unusual in his appearance or manner, and the supposition is that he was walking along the front and in the darkness missed his way and plunged over one of the docks into the water.

After the body had been identified it was removed from the morgue to the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams.

James W. Girvin was born in Canada about fifty-six years ago, being a son of a district magistrate of the crown. He came to the islands in 1865 and remained until 1886, during which time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Waialuku, Lahaina and Hilo. For a time he was a manager at Lahaina for one of the stores of Archibald Cleghorn and filled the same position in Hilo for the same gentleman.

He was more or less interested in politics during the reign of Kalakaua and opposed strenuously the Gibson intrigues. He left with his family for San Diego, he having married on July 16, 1873, a Miss Willifong, sister of the present tax assessor of Hawaii County, in San Diego he was engaged in business during the next few years. When the Reform party came into power he was appointed Hawaiian Consul at that port, resigning in 1893 and going on the road lecturing on Hawaii, bringing the best of the place into public notice. In January the following year Mr. Girvin returned to Honolulu, his family following in June.

Shortly after his return he was appointed to a position in the Government and was in charge of the Chinese immigration, a position he retained for several years, until after annexation.

In that place he became a staunch advocate of the rights of the Chinese and has always been considered by them a very good friend. On his retirement from public office he began business as a commercial agent, having an office for himself. He did most of the business at the custom house, and much before the lower court, of the Chinese in Honolulu. When the first census was taken after annexation, Mr. Girvin was made a superintending enumerator and appointed others on the different islands. His work in that department was recognized as superior, for he had always a penchant for statistics.

He entered the employ of the Hawaiian Gazette Co. in June, 1905, as librarian, a position he filled with entire satisfaction of his employers up to the time of his death. He has been a frequent contributor to the local and foreign newspapers and magazines and his articles have been widely read. His last effort was made on Saturday night, for publication in the Sunday Advertiser. It related to the John Cummins claim and was pointed out interesting to those who have followed that case during the past eleven years. He was appointed jury commissioner by Governor Carter about two years ago.

He leaves a widow and six children, two of them, a boy and girl, in Berkeley; one daughter, the wife of W. H. Rice, Jr., on Kauai, and three, a young son and two daughters, with their mother at the residence on Kinuau street. A married sister resides in California.

Mr. Girvin did not leave the Gazette office until late Saturday afternoon, leaving shortly after drawing his pay. He was in his usual spirits and made some joking remark when the cashier called to him to know if he wanted his money. He did not go home to dinner Saturday and his son Clarence came to the office to inquire after him. A few minutes later Mr. Girvin came in, but his son had left. He did not appear at his home Saturday night, and on Sunday Clarence again called. Monday morning he made another visit to the office, but as his father was not here he left again and spent the morning looking for a clue to his father's whereabouts.

Where on the condition of the body when found it is believed it was in the water nearly three days and this leads to the belief that Mr. Girvin took the wrong car Saturday night, discovering his mistake, perhaps, when near the waterfront, and fell in owing to the poorly-lighted thoroughfare in that section of the town.

The funeral will take place at 3:30 this afternoon from the undertaking rooms of H. H. Williams, interment to be in Nuanu cemetery.

Shee, wanted the court to punish Lee Yun Kwai for getting away, as she alleges, with \$600 belonging to her. This amount was given to the accused after the settlement of the fire claims, it being understood that it was to be deposited for her in China. Now, she says, the money is spent and not sent to China at all. A decision will be given on the matter today.

Three cases went over, that of perjury against Chang Chau to the 14th, and those of selling adulterated liquors against J. K. Clark and Sing Loy until Tuesday next.

THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF EXCELSIOR LODGE. The sixtieth anniversary of the institution of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will be commemorated this evening at Odd Fellows' hall at 8 o'clock. There will be a literary program, to be followed by progressive whist, dancing and refreshments. All Odd Fellows and their families, Rebekahs and visiting Odd Fellows are invited. Canton Oahu, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, will attend in full dress uniform. Robert Lewers, Past Grand, will be chairman of the evening, and Hon. W. O. Smith, Past Grand, will make some remarks on Excelsior Lodge.

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.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the week ended December 5, 1906. Honolulu, T. H., December 10, 1906. GENERAL SUMMARY.

Heavy rains prevailed on Nov. 29th in the Kau district of Hawaii, and on the 30th generally over the island. Heavy rains also occurred in the Koolau and Hamakua districts of Maui on the 30th.

At stations having a record of ten or more years, the rainfall for the week was above the average at all stations on Hawaii, excepting several in the Kohala district; in the Ewa, Waianae, and southeastern part of the Koolau districts of Oahu, and in the northwestern portion of the Kona district of Kauai. At the remaining stations on Oahu and Kauai it was below the average. The excesses ranged from +1.29 to +8.00 inches in the Puna, Hamakua, Hilo, and Kau districts of Hawaii, the greatest departures occurring in the Kau and Hilo districts. At the remaining stations in the section the departures did not equal one inch, except deficiencies of -1.03 inches at Kohala Mission and -1.05 inches at Waiman, Hawaii.

The rainfall was less than during the preceding week at all stations on Oahu, and all but three on Maui, one on Kauai and three on Hawaii. The greatest deficiency was -13.63 inches at Nahiku, Maui, while deficiencies ranging from -1.01 to -1.83 inches occurred in the Waialuku and Hamakua districts of the same island; -2.71 to -4.95 inches on Oahu, and -2.38 to -4.60 inches in portions of the Kohala district of Hawaii. The greatest increases over last week's amounts occurred on Hawaii, where they generally were more than 1.00 inch, the changes in the Hilo, Puna and northern portion of the Kau districts ranging from +2.85 to +5.70 inches.

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

	Temperature.	Rainfall.
Hawaii.....	71.8 deg.	3.81 inch.
Maui.....	72.0 deg.	0.62 inch.
Oahu.....	73.4 deg.	1.21 inch.
Kauai.....	71.4 deg.	1.30 inch.
Molokai.....	73.0 deg.	0.14 inch.
Entire group.....	72.1 deg.	2.32 inch.

At the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Honolulu rain occurred on two days and amounted to .75 inch, a deficiency of .10 inch for the week, and 4.25 inches less than during last week. The maximum temperature was 81 deg., the minimum 65 deg., and the mean 74.4 deg., 1.3 deg. above the normal and 2.8 deg. higher than last week. The average relative humidity was 79.6 per cent., and the winds were variable, with an average hourly velocity of 7.7 miles.

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

ISLAND OF HAWAII. Puuhoe Ranch (6)—Light southerly winds prevailed. The total rainfall was .02 inch, 2.22 inches less than the preceding week's.—S. P. Woods.

Puakea Ranch (6)—The only rainfall occurred on November 30, and amounted to 1.40 inches, an excess of .36 inch over the preceding week's. Light southerly winds prevailed.—A. Mason. Kokala Mill (6)—Rains occurred on the first two days, and amounted to 1.55 inches, an excess of .58 inch for the week, and .57 inch more than last week's. The mean temperature was 72.5 deg.—T. Holtum Lillie.

Kohala Mission (7)—Slightly warmer, with a mean temperature of 72.6 deg. The rainfall amounted to .01 inch, 1.03 inches less than the average, and 2.38 less than the preceding week's.—Dr. B. D. Bond. Niuli (6)—A heavy NW rain occurred on November 30; the total for the week was 1.49 inches, a deficiency of .47 inch. The mean temperature was 72.7 deg.—F. C. Paetow.

Waimea (7)—Slightly cooler weather obtained, with warm days and cool nights, and a mean temperature of 71.0 deg. There was no rainfall, a deficiency of 1.05 inches for the week, and 4.69 less than the preceding one's.—James Laird. Paauhau (6)—Slightly warmer weather obtained, with a mean temperature of 72.3 deg., and 2.93 inches of rainfall—on November 30—an excess of 1.54 inches for the week, and .55 inch more than last week's.—Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.

Paauilo (6)—Slightly warmer, yet a cool, close, calm week, with heavy dews, and a high northerly sea running. The mean temperature was 67.2 deg., and the rainfall 2.08 inches, 1.59 more than the preceding week's.—C. R. Blacow. Ooakala (6)—The weather was warmer, and sultry, with 4.80 inches of rain on November 30, and a total rainfall of 4.86 inches, 2.35 above the average, and 3.13 more than the preceding week's. The mean temperature was 73.8 deg.—W. G. Walker.

Laupahoehoe (6)—Stormy weather obtained, with very warm spells, heavy seas running, 7.00 inches of rain on November 30, and a total of 7.41 inches, an excess of 4.18 for the week, and 5.70 more than last week's.—E. W. Barnard. Honohina (6)—The total rainfall was 5.85 inches, 2.85 more than last week's, and 3.29 above the average. On November 30, 5.71 inches of rain occurred.—W. Elliot.

Pepeekeo (6)—The mean temperature was 73.6 deg. On November 30 there was 6.78 inches of rain, and 7.04 inches during the week, an excess of 4.51 inches, and 2.95 greater than last week's.—Wm. H. Rogers. Papekou (6)—A very heavy rain, amounting to 9.14 inches, occurred on November 30, with a total of 9.33 inches for the week, 5.50 inches more than last week's.—John T. Molr. Hilo (6)—Slightly warmer, with a mean temperature of 73.2 deg., and a total rainfall of 6.52 inches, an excess of 4.01 for the week and 2.95 more than the preceding week's. Of this amount, 6.30 inches occurred on November 30. Light southerly winds prevailed during the middle of the week.—L. C. Lyman.

Kapoho (6)—Higher temperatures obtained, with a mean of 73.9 deg. On November 30 there was 2.25 inches of rain, and a total for the week of 2.90 inches, 1.29 more than the average, and 3.54 less than last week's. South-easterly winds prevailed, except on the 6th.—H. J. Lyman. Pahala (5)—On November 29 and 30, 4.17 and 4.63 inches of rain, respectively, occurred, with a total for the week of 8.82 inches, and excess of 8.00 inches, and 5.16 more than last week's. The mean temperature was 71.2 deg.—Hawaii Agricultural Co. Kau (5)—Slightly lower temperatures, with a mean of 67.0 deg., and very light variable winds prevailed, with heavy rains on November 29 and 30, 3.00 and 2.74 inches, respectively, falling, and a total for the week of 5.83 inches, .97 inch more than the preceding one's.—F. H. Hayselden. Kealahou (6)—The total rainfall

was 1.74 inches, 1.43 more than during the preceding week. A strong NE. wind prevailed on the night of November 29. A light earthquake shock occurred about 3:30 p. m. on the 30th.—Robert Wallace. Kealahou (5)—A light earthquake shock was felt at 3:35 p. m., November 30. Slightly higher temperatures prevailed, with a mean of 72.0 deg. The rainfall was 1.67 inches, an excess of .94 inch for the week, and 1.65 more than the preceding one's.—Rev. Saml. H. Davis. ISLAND OF MAUI. Huelo (6)—Slightly cooler weather obtained, with 1.09 inches of rain on Nov. 30th, 1.96 inches less than last week's. The mean temperature was 69.8 deg.—W. F. Pogue. Nahiku (6)—No rain occurred during the week, except 1.08 inches on Nov. 30th, 13.68 inches less than during the preceding week. The last four days were cool and clear.—C. O. Jacobs. Haiku (6)—Clear, sunny, warmer weather obtained, with warm days and cool nights, and a mean temperature of 72.0 deg. The rainfall was .15 inch, 1.82 inches less than last week's. Light NE to S winds prevailed, except strong S on the 5th.—D. D. Baldwin. Peahi (6)—A heavy rain amounting to 1.10 inches, attended with S winds, occurred on the night of Nov. 30, followed by fine weather. The rainfall was .56 inch less than last week's.—G. Groves. Kihui (4)—Strong southerly winds, with uniform temperatures, obtained, with rain on two dates, amounting to 1.00 inch, .48 more than during the preceding week. The mean temperature was 72.6 deg.—James Scott.

Puunene (6)—Changeable weather, with strong southerly winds, obtained, with no rain on flats, 1.83 inches less than during the preceding week. The mean temperature was 73.0 deg.—J. N. S. Williams. Waialuku (6)—Slightly cooler, unsettled weather obtained, with no rainfall, a deficiency of 1.01 inches as compared with last week, a mean temperature of 72.0 deg., and strong SW winds on the 4th and 5th.—Bro. Frank. Kaanapali (6)—Cooler weather obtained, with a mean temperature of 72.4 deg., and rain on two dates amounting to .55 inch, .15 more than last week's.—Wm. Robt. ISLAND OF OAHU. Kahuku (7)—Cool, cloudy weather obtained, with a mean temperature of 72.4 deg., and a total rainfall of .34 inch, .50 inch less than the average for the week.—R. T. Christophersen. Ewa (8)—Warmer, with strong S W winds and heavy rains on the 4th and 5th, the rainfall amounting to 1.21 inches, .55 inch more than the average, and 2.71 inches less than last week's. The mean temperature was 72.6 deg.—R. Muller. Waianae (7)—Slightly warmer, yet cool weather obtained, with frequent showers, amounting to .98 inch, an excess for the week of .35 inch, and 5.13 inches less than last week's.—F. Meyer. ISLAND OF KAUAI. Kilauea (7)—Slightly cooler, cloudy weather, with variable winds, obtained, with thunder on the 7th. The rainfall was .49 inch, a deficiency of .53 for the week, and .63 less than last week's. The mean temperature was 70.2 deg.—L. B. Borelko. Lihue (7)—Slightly warmer weather obtained, with frequent light showers, amounting to 1.70 inches, .29 inch less than last week's. The mean temperature was 71.3 deg.—F. Weber. McBryde Residence (7)—Cool NW winds the forepart of week were followed by warm SW. The rainfall amounted to 2.30 inches, .34 inch more than the preceding week's.—W. D. McBryde. Koloa (7)—Slightly warmer, yet cool weather obtained, with 1.46 inches of rainfall, a deficiency of .26 inch for the week, and .58 less than last week's.—The Koloa Sugar Co. Makaweli (7)—"Kona" occurred on the 4th and 5th, attended with .84 inch of rainfall, an excess of .24 inch, and .32 less than last week's. It was slightly cooler, with a mean temperature of 72.5 deg.—Hawaii Sugar Co. ISLAND OF MOLOKAI. Mapulehu (7)—Considerably lower temperatures obtained, with a mean of 75.0 deg., and 14 inch of rainfall, .44 inch less than last week's.—C. C. Conrad. WM. B. STOCKMAN, Section Director.

FIRE CLAIMS MONEY GONE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Gratco Otez, the Porto Rican who complained to the police on Monday night of being touched for fifty dollars, had forgotten all about the incident when he faced Judge Whitney yesterday in answer to the charge of being drunk. All he could remember was that he was having a nice social time in Joe Clark's saloon, entertaining three walmes, when he was attacked by two kanakas and put out of business. In the scuffle he had his head cut open and his garments rent. As evidence he offered his bandaged head and what was left of his shirt. In his case sentence was suspended. There were six other drunks on the calendar, five of whom appeared on the pentitent form. The other one jumped his bail. Two of the old offenders were given short terms in jail and the rest fined the usual amount. One of the drunks answers to the name of Insane, although it isn't pronounced that way.

Ting Ah Hee, a Chinese Don Juan, appeared as complainant against John Davies, who had caught him in conversation with his wife and disarranged his features appreciably. That was Davies' side of the story, the assaultee claiming that the attack was unprovoked in any shape, manner or form. In default of evidence which he could believe, the judge fined Davies \$10, probably because the prisoner had thumped his wife as well as the Chinaman.

An elderly Chinese matron, Li Chan

GOTH ANNIVERSARY OF EXCELSIOR LODGE

The sixtieth anniversary of the institution of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will be commemorated this evening at Odd Fellows' hall at 8 o'clock. There will be a literary program, to be followed by progressive whist, dancing and refreshments. All Odd Fellows and their families, Rebekahs and visiting Odd Fellows are invited. Canton Oahu, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, will attend in full dress uniform. Robert Lewers, Past Grand, will be chairman of the evening, and Hon. W. O. Smith, Past Grand, will make some remarks on Excelsior Lodge.

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DR. JONES TELLS
OF DALNY'S STATE

Dr. J. E. Jones, the American Consul General at Dalny, and a brother of Miss Katydid Jones of Washington, D. C., who has been visiting with Mrs. L. Tenney Peck, was a passenger yesterday on the Nippon Maru from the Far East. Speaking of conditions in the famous peninsula where Japan and Russia struggled for the supremacy, Dr. Jones says:

"Since my visit to Dalny last July, the city shows unmistakable evidences of progress. A large number of the buildings which were partially destroyed by the retreating Russians when the city was evacuated, have been renovated, and within a short time it is expected the administrative quarters will be fit for occupation. In the foreign settlement a large number of dwellings have been temporarily put up for use of the Japanese population, but these, I am informed, will be supplemented within a few years by more substantial structures; in fact, the owners of these temporary structures understand that they will have to erect more permanent buildings when the city is reorganized.

"Like all new cities, for Dalny is practically a new city, there is considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation. The military authorities are utilizing all of the valuable buildings that are not occupied by the Civil Administration, so that a foreigner going to Dalny must erect a structure himself if he would be comfortable. Rents are very high, and even ordinary living supplies cost more than one would suspect at a free port, but these matters will, of course, rectify themselves in a little time.

"All shipping is largely in the hands of the Japanese, and a tremendous quantity of American flour is being imported.

"The future of Dalny depends largely upon the outcome of the Commercial Treaty, which is now under discussion between Russia and Japan. If Russia will consent to the linking of the South Manchurian Railway with that of the trans-Siberian lines, Dalny will undoubtedly become a most important port. It has the advantage of location and unsurpassed harbor facilities, which, added to a first-class railroad, which it is the purpose of the Japanese to make the South Manchurian will make it in all respects a port of considerable moment.

"Yes, there are a few foreigners in Dalny, but all business at present is practically conducted by Japanese and Chinese. The wage scale is high, and altogether the city may be described as being in the transition stage."

Rev. Albert L. Hall left yesterday for a month's vacation in Kona.

BABBITT'S POLICY SUSTAINED BY BOARD

A settled policy of the Department of Public Instruction was decided upon by the Board of Commissioners yesterday afternoon regarding the purchase of supplies, when it unanimously sustained the policy followed by Superintendent Babbitt since he has filled that office. All prices being equal, or even where there might be a slight advance of cost in the stores of the outlying districts away from Honolulu, all supplies may be purchased there, preferably, by the regular agents of the department.

The matter was brought to a head by the reading of a lengthy correspondence between the department and L. Severance, for many years school agent at Hilo. Superintendent Babbitt stated, yesterday at the Board meeting that he did not approve of the attitude of Mr. Severance relative to listing prices and his criticism of the department. It was stated that if Mr. Severance does not wish to follow the policy of the department a new school agent might be necessary.

Mr. Severance wrote under date of December 6 concerning the receipt of some brooms from Honolulu. Mr. Severance said the Hilo storekeepers were indignant about the matter, and he adds the statement that the feeling in Hilo is very strong to have the schools put under the control of the county supervisors. He adds that if the school department persists in its policy that it will have a bad effect. The superintendent expressed the wish that the entire correspondence be published in the local press as every school agent, principal and teacher in the Territory should be acquainted with the policy of the board with reference to supplies. The correspondence follows:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 10, 1906.
To the Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge your request of today accompanying a letter of Mr. L. Severance of date December 6, in which Mr. Severance criticizes my action in that, as purchasing agent of the department and in charge of school supplies, I have in one instance furnished for Kaunama school two brooms and some garden implements out of general stock instead of buying these at a local store, and that I have purchased for the same school a wheelbarrow at the price of \$2.25 f. o. b. Honolulu.

As Mr. Severance's antagonistic attitude is one of long standing, this criticism will best appear in a proper setting if I quote some passages from a very extensive correspondence had with Mr. Severance on the subject.

Circular Letter of September 25, 1905. (Copy.)

To All School Agents, Principals of Schools, Teachers and Pupils:

The Department of Public Instruction finds itself in the position of having to equip and supply a larger number of schools than at any previous period, while at the same time the appropriations of money for these purposes are smaller than heretofore. Particularly the appropriation for industrial and manual training for the current biennial period is exactly half the appropriation under that head for the biennial period ended June 30, 1905, and the appropriation for stationery and incidentals is less than half that for the previous biennial period. The department believes that a consideration of these facts should make it apparent to all persons having the furnishing, the care, or the use of school supplies that it is urgently necessary that the strictest economy be practiced in the distribution and use of supplies if the schools are not to suffer detriment from the necessary cutting off of some kinds of supplies.

It is requested that principals of schools will avoid, as far as practicable, frequent requisitions, as shipping in small quantities entails increased cost for packing, cartage and freight, and they should see to it that no habits of waste are acquired either by teachers or pupils. In making requisition, principals of schools are requested to estimate conservatively for a full year's supply of everything required by them. These requisitions should be addressed to the school agents in the respective districts.

The department relies on the hearty cooperation of all in this matter for the good of the schools.

Circular Letter, November 20, 1905. (Copy.)

To All School Agents:

In order to obtain more prompt payment of claims against the department, I ask careful attention to the enclosed regulations of the auditing department, particularly to the chapter on bills.

It will be the duty of all officers incurring expense to carefully instruct persons having claims against the department as to the proper manner of rendering bills, to require that only proper and reasonable prices are charged for services rendered or for goods or materials furnished, to see that bills are rendered promptly and that they bear date not later than the last day of the month in which the expenditure was incurred, to scrutinize bills carefully both as to form and amounts, to place on each bill the name of the school for which the expenditure was incurred, to certify both original and duplicate of each bill, and to forward the same promptly to this office.

In order to keep within our appropriations, which are found to be diminishing more rapidly than a pro rata expenditure will justify, it is further requested that before incurring expense on any account, school agents will make application to the Superintendent and obtain specific authorization with instructions as to what appropriation is to be charged.

(Signed.) W. H. BABBITT,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Extract from letter of Principal of a Hilo School, November 15, 1905. (Copy.)

Mr. Severance seems to feel that his authority to authorize purchases is extremely limited, and demurs about buying for me.

Reply to Same, November 21, 1905. (Copy.)

Replying to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed to say that, in view of the Audit Act and the present condition of our appropriations, it does not appear to the Superintendent to be practicable to make provision for incurring expense for the department by school principals in emergency cases such as you suggest. There would certainly be no doubt of your disposal

tion or ability to make purchases economically and advantageously, but there are certain kinds of expenditures that we are at the present time entirely inhibited from making, however advantageous or necessary they may be. Apart from the question of whether the principal of a school is a government officer within the meaning of the Audit regulations, it is doubtful if principals could give enough attention to the matter to determine what kinds of expenditures are possible and what would be impossible for lack of any appropriation to cover them. While assuring you of our full sympathy in everything that is for the upbuilding of the school, I can only promise to do for you the best possible in each case as it is presented. Yours very respectfully,

(Signed.) I. M. COX,
Assistant Secretary.

Extract from letter to L. Severance, May 28, 1906. (Copy.)

As the appropriation for "Repairing School Buildings, Hawaii" is almost exhausted, the Superintendent directs that I inform you that he will, in these instances, approve the bills presented, but that in no future case can he approve bills chargeable to any appropriation unless the expenditure is specifically authorized by him beforehand.

Extract from letter to L. Severance, August 29, 1906. (Copy.)

But the Superintendent earnestly requests that you will in future, make no expenditure without first asking for authorization and receiving his approval of what we have paid for furnishing schools elsewhere, and I now inform you that Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., have agreed to furnish from their Hilo Branch Store, goods in any quantity at the same prices as they quote in Honolulu. This being the case, I would myself be unwilling in future to recommend for the Superintendent's approval bills in which charges are made at prices in excess of those paid in the Honolulu market, unless there were clear reasons why a higher rate should prevail.

I am enclosing you a copy of price list showing prices at which we buy in Honolulu.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed.) I. M. COX,
Assistant Secretary.

From letter of F. A. Richmond, Principal of Hilo High School, October 9, 1906. (Copy.)

Mr. Severance tells me that he has been instructed not to incur any expense in the way of school supplies.

Mr. F. A. Richmond, Principal, Hilo High School, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Replying to your communication of October 9th, you are informed that Mr. Severance has been instructed not to incur expense on an account without authorization. This is not equivalent to saying that he is instructed not to incur expense for supplies. The Superintendent directs that I inform you that it is entirely impracticable to give Mr. Severance any such general authorization as you ask for. If you will arrange that requisitions shall reach me on Saturday I will see to it that authorization go to Mr. Severance on the Tuesday following. It is the wish of the department that, so far as practicable, all supplies should be purchased in Hilo.

With foresight on the part of your teachers I trust you will be able to accommodate yourself to this arrangement without serious inconvenience.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed.) I. M. COX,
Assistant Secretary.

From letter of L. Severance, October 8, 1906. (Copy.)

Am I to understand that all school supplies are to be furnished by Theo. H. Davies? One other dealer who keeps the same articles and will probably sell them just as reasonable will want to know why.

Extracts from letter to L. Severance, October 15, 1906. (Copy.)

Answering your inquiry in regard to purchasing in Hilo on the basis of price list furnished you, I beg to say that Theo. H. Davies & Co. are the

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. AUSL. DEPOT: R. TOWN & CO., SYDNEY, N. S. W. No. African Depot: LINDSON LTD., CAPE TOWN. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. PUTTICK COFF., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

itled to the trade in their lines only until some other dealer quotes a more favorable price. I would recommend that all merchants be given an opportunity to quote prices.

The Superintendent directs me to say that he can grant no authorization to buy on the understanding of payment in future, nor will he approve any bill for expense incurred on that basis. In this particular case if you will return to this office the bill for \$3.10, we will endeavor to find a means by which it may be paid. But the Superintendent is desirous that you would realize that this is the very last time that any expenditure incurred without specific authorization will have even so much as a favorable recommendation to the Legislature.

XII. (Copy.)
November 28th, 1906.

Dear Sir: Replying to your communication of Nov. 26, I beg to say that we shipped from this office yesterday two brooms for Kaunama school along with garden implements and other articles of purchase order No. 2051 returned by you. In regard to supplying the other schools with brooms, I enclose a price list showing cost f. o. b. Honolulu. You should be able to buy in Hilo on an equivalent basis, freight and delivery charges considered. If otherwise, we will ship you the goods from here. While it is not desired that any merchant should accept business at prices that are not entirely satisfactory to him, it is necessary that the strictest economy be practiced and that we buy in every case at the most favorable price offered.

The Superintendent requests that in future you would, in every case when asking authorization for an expenditure, quote prices at which the various articles are sold in your market. Or, if more convenient to you, you might furnish a price list to be kept on file in this office for future reference.

Yours very truly,
(Signed.) I. M. COX,
Assistant Secretary.

It has been a fixed policy of your administration of this department, reiterated in correspondence with school agents, that purchases for schools should preferably be made at local stores in all cases where, convenience, freight, and delivery charges considered, the goods could be bought at prices reasonable and advantageous to the department. A single purchase in Honolulu of one wheelbarrow for Kaunama School, under the circumstances and in view of Mr. Severance's intractability in the matter, would not in my opinion amount to a contravention of that principle. I am entirely willing and earnestly desirous, either with or without the cooperation of Mr. Severance, to supply the Hilo schools according to their needs and the ability of the department. I am just as desirous as Mr. Severance can possibly be that the buying of the department in Hilo be put on an open, fair, reasonable, and economical basis. I prefer no charges but (if you will pardon one thing) I submit that the tone of Mr. Severance's letter would indicate that, in his canvass of Hilo's business houses, Mr. Severance has been not so much trying to buy brooms as endeavoring to create a sentiment in justification of his pertinacity in disregarding policies and regulations of this office.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC M. COX,
Assistant Secretary.

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.

Freight brought in on the steamer Mikahala Wednesday was as follows: 2500 bags rice, 115 bags taro, 150 bags rice, 100 bags hama, 20 bags yam, 22 sacks of empty bottles, 14 barrels of oranges and 30 bundles of hides.

MEMORIES OF BUCKEYES

The Buckeye Club had a pleasant evening yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Weedon where many old-time memories were told by former Ohioans. Mr. and Mrs. Weedon had planned an outdoor entertainment and had erected a tent, but owing to the dampness of the grounds it was decided at the eleventh hour to transfer everything to the house. The porch was enclosed with the tent sides and American flags and electric lights made a cheery gathering place. The presiding officer's table was at the corner of the porch, so that those sitting around the sides of the L were in his vision at all times.

Raymond C. Brown, the president, who notices in February after a very successful year, presided with C. H. Dickey as secretary. There were some minor changes in the bylaws concerning meetings. The annual meeting will be held in February. That meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Palolo Tract.

Mr. Brown sang the Old Oaken Bucket with piano accompaniment by Senator Dickey. It was planned originally for Mr. Brown to sing this at the well in the Weedon yard. Mr. Brown was warmly applauded.

Rev. J. W. Wadman was asked to tell how he became a Buckeye. He said that while he and his wife and five daughters were on the island of Yesso, Japan, they decided to send the daughters home to be educated. In true Methodist style they got down upon their knees and pored over a map of the United States and after eliminating all other states and territories decided upon Ohio, and then upon Delaware town as the place where the daughters should receive their education. Mr. Wadman said he believed Delaware to be the center of the universe. He believed himself to be a good Ohioan, for he spent most of his salary in the Buckeye state.

Mrs. Dillingham spoke of some early days in Ohio where her grandparents lived. She remembered journeying from Honolulu to Ohio to pay them a visit. First by steamer to San Francisco, then down to Panama, across the isthmus, then to New England, then across the states to Ohio, and then down the Ohio river by a small steamer. It was a beautiful ride down the river.

Dr. Whitney told of the visit he and Mrs. Whitney made to Ohio last summer. He found everything so prosperous there. The farmers were now living in fine, modern, tiled homes with steam heat and gas. Fields were cultivated in a far different manner today than in his boyhood. How his back did ache from hoeing potatoes and with what small results, but now everything is done by machinery. And wages were small then. He worked for \$6 a month and thought he was well paid.

While in Cleveland, Dr. Whitney said, he remarked its wonderful growth. He said to a friend: "There must be a convention in town today, there are so many people on the street." But then Dr. Whitney had just arrived from Honolulu.

Senator Dickey said that fifty years ago he was a school boy in a famous old school in South Salem, Ohio. He told some humorous incidents of school life, especially in learning Latin. Then he told of the good old maple season and the candy pulls until the mouths of the guests fairly watered.

Judge Kingsbury told how he first became an Ohioan. He was speechless at the time and he knows that many of his aunts were present. He didn't know much about hoeing potatoes except the potato bugs. He knew they killed potato bugs with plaster of paris. The laughter which followed closed the judge's address.

Then a photographic exhibit was displayed on a wall by Mrs. Weedon, the likenesses of some well known Buckeyes. There were pictures of babies, hardly recognizable as the grown-ups present who pleaded guilty to being those selfsame youngsters. Very dainty refreshments were served. It was a typical Buckeye meeting. The club membership is growing.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Immigration Agent E. R. Stackable is at present in London. Phil Danks, the old Honolulu news paper man who was recently visiting here on his way to the mainland, returned to Manila by the northern route. An evening paper yesterday printed a sensational story to the effect that two regiments of United States troops are to be hurried to Honolulu. The article caused a smile in official circles. January will see the first issue of a business weekly which will, among other things, aim to let people here know more of what is being done in the East relative to Hawaii. The new paper will have the whole local business field for its scope. The U. S. Government has issued stamps for the Philippine Islands, the first of them having been received yesterday. The two cent denomination has on it the portrait of one of the prominent Filipinos, J. W. Fullerton received mail from there yesterday bearing the new stamps.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, December 11. T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Filmer, from the Orient, 8:20 a. m. Wednesday, December 12. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5:15 a. m. C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from the Colonies, 9:20 a. m. S. S. Amiral Hamelin, Debonair, from Yokohama, 19 days out, 10:23 a. m. Am. sp. St. Frances, Murray, from Newcastle, 2:45 p. m. Thursday, December 13. U. S. A. T. Thomas, Lynam, from San Francisco, 2 a. m. off port. Thursday, December 13. U. S. A. T. Thomas, Lynam, from San Francisco, 8 a. m. U. S. A. T. Sherman, Johnston, from Manila, 8:20 a. m. O. S. S. Sonoma, Trask, from the Colonies, 8 a. m.

DEPARTED

Str. Maul, Bennett, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 12 m. Str. Likelike, Naopala, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Mauna Loa, Silmerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 12 m. T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco, 3 p. m. Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Hamakua ports, 5 p. m. Str. Nihaui, Townsend, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Vancouver and Victoria, 4 p. m. O. S. S. Sonoma, Trask, for San Francisco, 6:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, from Orient, December 11.—For Honolulu: I. Aoyagi, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Colley, S. S. Fujiyoshi, infant and amah, Misses I. and M. Harrison, K. Kato, J. Lemox, Mrs. J. Lemox and child, H. E. McIntyre, Miss A. McIntyre, Mrs. K. Morimoto, Master Morimoto, Rev. T. Okumura, B. Shibaayama, Carl Springfields, S. Yagishita. Per str. Mikahala, December 12, from Kauai ports.—J. Zablan, Vada, Mrs. Cabla and child, Miss E. Macintosh, John Binito, Father Adelbert, Miss E. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Miss E. Lovell, J. D. White, C. P. Herrick, Dr. Derby, Kalamakani. Per U. S. A. T. Thomas, December 13, from San Francisco.—E. H. Humphrey, Mrs. L. S. Litchfield, C. E. Melvin, Mrs. Bertha S. Taylor, C. W. Otwell. Per str. Claudine, December 13, from Maui ports.—Sing You, Miss C. M. Baldwin, W. L. Stanley, E. C. Peters, D. L. Meyer, B. C. Oliveira, Miss McGurn, Miss L. Paty, Miss E. Schaefer, Miss P. Schaefer, Miss Neumann, Miss M. Chillingworth, J. R. Parker, C. Waldeyer, Mr. Pihkol, G. Nakatsu, Mrs. Yamamoto, E. Johnson, C. J. Spitzer, 71 deck.

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.

BORN.

HANAKAHI—At Honolulu, December 8, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Hanakahi, a daughter. HANAKAHI—At Honolulu, December 8, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Hanakahi, a daughter. ROSENBERG—At Honolulu, December 12, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg, a daughter.

DIED.

GIRVIN—Suddenly in Honolulu, December 11, 1906, James W. Girvin, a native of Canada. Funeral from the undertaking room of H. H. Williams at 3:30 p. m. today. Interment in the Paty vault, Nuuanu cemetery. BLACK—At the Queen's Hospital, Wednesday, December 12, at 7:30 p. m., Mrs. J. H. Black. The funeral will be held from her late residence on Liliha street this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per str. Likelike, for Molokai ports, December 11.—Joe Goldstein, E. P. Low, J. H. McKenzie, R. W. Shingle, Y. Van Hing, H. E. Pickett, Jas. Munroe. Per str. Maul, for Kauai ports, December 11.—Geo. H. Fairchild, C. O. Lacey, C. Hoy, Miss Laughlin, M. de Lacey, G. W. Paty, C. W. Spitz, W. B. Morton. Per T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, December 11.—W. F. Kenyon, V. Petravsky and wife, F. Banningsgarten, F. P. Sargent. Per str. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, December 11.—J. T. McCrosson, B. R. Eigin, Miss A. F. McCrosson, Mrs. L. T. Peck, Miss Jones, E. C.

A MATTER OF HEALTH ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphatic acid. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP STEWARD IS SEVERELY INJURED

One of the stewards of the S. S. Aorangi met with a nasty accident during the stay of that vessel in port, the results of which may be serious. With a number of others from the ship he had gone in swimming from the bathhouse of Mrs. Relist, in the harbor. He had prepared to dive from the diving platform erected on the end of the little wharf running out from the bathhouse, when his attention was drawn by some of his companions. While he was talking to them, a small boat swung around below him, and without noticing that there was not clear water below him he plunged headfirst into the platform, striking the side of the boat with his shoulder and hip and having his wind knocked out. The force of the blow stunned him and he was with difficulty rescued and brought ashore by his companions. After being taken into the bathhouse he was examined by Dr. Herbert, the doctor having him carried aboard the liner for treatment by the ship's doctor. As the injured man was carried down the length of the wharf on a stretcher, pale and unconscious, many thought that the young fellow had been killed.

ENGINEERS DISCUSS DENATURED ALCOHOL

A meeting of the members of the Hawaiian Engineering Association was held last night in its room in the Kapolei building, a large number attending in spite of the unfavorable weather. Two instructive papers dealing with the preparation commercially of denatured alcohol and the uses to which it could be economically put were read by Marston Campbell and E. Kopke of the Honolulu Iron Works, the papers being illustrated by diagrams of stills and rectifiers. The papers will be published and distributed among the members of the association. A further discussion of the important subject will be had later, the association intending to go into the matter and give it attention from time to time as the questions regarding it come up. Last night the association added three new members to its roll.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One.) manner upon any other American community.

"This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat Territories contiguous to or surrounded by sister Territories or other States, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein.

"Hawaii is now making an effort to secure immigration fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship, and whenever the leaders in the various industries of those islands finally adopt our ideals and heartily join our administration in endeavoring to develop a middle class of substantial citizens, a way will then be found to deal with the commercial and industrial problems which now appear to be so serious.

"The best Americanism is that which aims for stability and permanency of prosperous citizenship, rather than immediate returns on large masses of capital.

After pronouncing an eulogy upon the Japanese nation and people the President says: "Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over \$100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning. In all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality.

"The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the nation the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves—that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places because of their efficiency as workers.

"A WICKED ABSURDITY. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not give to our Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our own civilization.

"Our nation fronts on the Pacific, just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the Orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia, and it is out of the question that we should permanently have such development unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the Federal Government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several States have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

"GIVE JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP. I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the National Government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the Federal Government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed. There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the National Government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and its in-

dependent of this Government it would never venture the performance of the act committed on it. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States Government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States Government be limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

On the subject of capital and labor the message contains the following passage:

"In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than ought else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worse enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life.

"ENEMIES OF REFORM. "Forever, while such preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it, and may result in the temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will itself result not merely in undoing the mischief wrought by the demagog and the agitator, but also in undoing the good that the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has painfully and laboriously achieved. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagog and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sentimentalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men, sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence, and demagoguery is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow-American with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an equally evil footing as the man who exploits others for financial profit; and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

"The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand—the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an impostor is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such a case democracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagog, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corrupt politician, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagog and the corrupt politician often work hand in hand. These are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obnoxious morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator; fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others; and it is natural they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all."

A HOST OF CREDITORS

Florence Edna Edwards filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday morning. Her liabilities are \$979.92 and there are no assets, exempt or unexempt.

Florence's creditors number thirty and the amounts range from one dollar to \$187.20. The Bank of Hawaii is touched up for \$187.20 and looming up among the other items: F. M. Swanzy, \$125; Whitney & Marsh, \$116.50; Cecil Brown, \$80; Seaside Hotel, \$58.40; Porter Furniture Co., \$57; Hackman Quinn, \$21; E. G. Ferreira, \$20.

That Florence enjoyed a large and healthy credit is testified to by the fact that the bills range from 1900 to the present year of grace.

Others on the anxious seat are: Sam Wo Yan, Rice & Perkins, Chambers Drug Co., Ethel M. Taylor, Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Hobron Drug Co., Nieper's Express, People's Express, Gomes' Express, Bergstrom Music Co., Dimond & Co., Drs. Herbert & Walters, E. O. Hall & Son, Wichman & Co., Hopp Furniture Co., L. B. Kerr & Co., Sachs' Dry Goods Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co.

The petition is filed in forma pauperis.

THE COW CASE.

The bucolic case of H. E. Cooper versus Club Stables, wherein plaintiff sues for \$150, the amount of a cow deal with the Club Stables in which plaintiff alleges that he came out of the short end of the horn, came up for trial before Judge Robinson yesterday. S. H. Derby represents plaintiff and J. J. Dunne appears for defendant.

The jury is as follows: E. Benner, G. W. Clark, E. O. White, D. Nolley, J. Coffee, C. W. Booth, W. Barclay, A. G. Kannegger, R. H. P. Lishman, A. E. Lloyd, J. Houghton, L. C. King.

Bellina said yesterday outside the courtroom that if Cooper won it would be by a liverfluke.

NON OBSTANTE VEREDICTO.

A motion was filed yesterday by the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. defendant to the suit of Omoto Bunhichi, who asks damages for the death of his child, for judgment, non obstante veredicto in favor of the defendant.

On the 4th inst. Judge Robinson gave judgment on the verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$600. The Rapid Transit Company, in filing an exception to the case, claims that the death of the child was partly due to contributory negligence on the part of the girl's parents and also that it is not conclusively proved that death resulted from injuries received in the street car accident.

THE LUMBER TRUST.

The attorneys for the defense in the alleged lumber trust prosecutions were notified yesterday to appear in the United States court today at 10 a. m. It is probable that U. S. Attorney Breckons for the government will at that time move that the case be set for trial. There will be nearly twenty attorneys for the defense, representing the different firms involved in the suit in which the United States is the plaintiff.

MARRIAGE SCRIP MADE HER FREE

Miyoshi, a young Japanese lady, sprung a surprise on the District Court yesterday by flashing a marriage certificate when asked to explain why she was disobedient to her parents. This was a sufficient explanation for Judge Whitney, who discharged her from custody. The young lady, who claims she is eighteen, but whose parents do not remember having her around for longer than fifteen years, skipped away from her parental home on Wednesday, doing the Gretna Green stunt in company with a young Japanese for whom the parents had no aloha.

As the young lady, according to her parents, had not arrived at a marriageable age, her father had made a complaint against her to the police, hoping that she would be returned home, locked up or otherwise kept away from her lover. Kama, the stern parent, did not know where the girl was and was unable to give the police any information as to where to find her until he spotted her out on a honeymoon trip in a trolley car. He did not appear in court yesterday morning, and it is supposed that the sight of the marriage certificate was as disconcerting to him as it was to Mr. Dickey, his attorney, when it was produced yesterday morning.

Mr. Dickey ventured the suggestion in the court that the marriage might be annulled, and that then the ex-bride would be amenable to the law for not doing what her father wished. He appeared to be the only one in the case, however, who showed any interest in the proposed divorce or annulment proceedings.

THE UNEXPENDED RELIEF MONEYS

Sometime ago Governor Carter wrote a number of letters to personal friends and acquaintances in San Francisco with reference to the disposal of the unexpended balance of the San Francisco relief fund raised in Hawaii. By yesterday's mail a sufficient number of answers were received to warrant the calling of a meeting of the committee in the near future. J. F. Morgan's report on the matter is also in the Governor's hands.

CONDON'S WHISKY

"I cannot hold myself responsible for your density of comprehension, Mr. Andrade," remarked Judge Humphreys, attorney for the defense in the police court case yesterday afternoon against Robert Condon, one of the saloonkeepers under arrest for dispensing liquid refreshments which are not the pure and undefiled article demanded by the liquor law.

"Neither am I to blame for your lack of comprehension, Judge Humphreys," bowed back the prosecuting attorney. There were numerous little tiffs and compliments between the attorneys, Judge Humphreys especially distinguishing himself in handing little bunches around, the witnesses, clerks, attorneys and the bench itself being favored. With Judge Humphreys in the case was R. W. Breckons, the prosecuting attorney being assisted by Deputy Attorney General Prosser.

The defense made no attempt to prove that the whisky taken from the Greater New York saloon was the real and genuine article, leaving that to the judgment of Judge Whitney, who sniffed at it with the air of a connoisseur. Neither did they deny that the analysis made by Chemist Duncan was not correct to a decimal point, although Mr. Duncan had to do one or two little sums on a pad of paper to show that the U. S. Pharmacopoeia was off eight one-hundredths of a degree in its figures.

The main point of the defense was that there was no proof that the Pharmacopoeia produced in court was a copy of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia at all. According to the arguments of Judge Humphreys it might be just as well a copy of the Police Gazette or Fox's Book of Martyrs. The Pure Food law set the Pharmacopoeia as a standard and he demanded that the prosecution offer in evidence a certified copy of that work. He didn't intend to be four-flushed with anything less.

"And I have another joker up my sleeve that I intend to explode under you pretty soon," he remarked to Andrade, who was struggling manfully with the Pharmacopoeia proposition. "Well, don't begin to brag about it yet," answered the ruffled prosecuting attorney.

Judge Whitney took the matter of the book under advisement and ordered the trial to proceed. No decision was rendered in the case at all, judgment being promised on Tuesday.

Upon the fate of Condon rests that of a number of others, as this is the first of a number of charges of violation of the Pure Food law regarding liquors actually to come to trial, it being understood that other cases are to come up, some of them being now in the District Court.

WORK OF THE STORM

(Continued from Page One.)

The tracks being overswept with earth, gravel and rocks. Last night the water in the Wahiawa dam was reported to be over the sixty-foot mark. The dam's limit is 80 feet. The highest previous record was 43 feet.

With the water at 60 feet there are 1,154,000,000 gallons of water in the dam. At 70 feet it will have in it 1,749,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the dam is 2,544,000,000.

The rain invaded the new Elks' headquarters near the corner of King and Fort streets and damaged a lot of wall paper.

CHIUSA MARU RETURNING.

The Japanese S. S. Chiusa Maru, which left here recently for Japan to return with another load of immigrants, has sailed for this port, according to the cable advices received yesterday by T. H. Davies & Co. The vessel should arrive here on or about the 28th inst. On her last appearance in this harbor the Chiusa created a sensation by running aground on the reef at the harbor entrance and there-by becoming involved in a lawsuit for salvage claims on the part of the Inter-Island Steamship Company. It is reported that the steamer will bring 700 steerage passengers and a large amount of freight.

MADE BY EDW. LILLEHUA.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Edward Lillehual to A. N. Campbell, Trustee, dated June 23, 1901, recorded Liber 226 folio 141, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest and principal due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1906, at 12 noon of said day.

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

Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for the Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1906. A. N. CAMPBELL, Trustee.

By his attorneys, Castle & Withington.

The premises conveyed by said mortgage consist of:

All that certain piece or parcel of land at Kalauea, Island of Molokai, containing nineteen (19) acres, the same being a portion of Grant No. 474 to H. R. Hitchcock, and being the same premises conveyed to the said mortgagee by deeds of Aka, dated July 1, 1886, recorded in Book 88 page 368, and Ah Chune Aka dated October 6, 1890, recorded in Book 130 page 231. 2853—Nov. 23, 30; Dec. 7, and 14, 1906.