

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, December 24.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .07. Temperature, Max. 73; Min. 63. Weather, fresh trades; showers.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.82c.; Per Ton, \$76.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s.; Per Ton, \$77.60.

VOL. XII No. 103

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2862

NEBOGATOFF GETS A SENTENCE OF DEATH FROM NAVAL COURT

Other Russian Officers Receive a Similar Sentence Which May Be Reduced to Imprisonment.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, December 25.—The naval court-martial ordered to try Admiral Nebogatoff and seventy-eight of his officers for surrendering their division of Rojstvensky's fleet to the Japanese has sentenced Nebogatoff, Commander Lychino, Admiral Gregoriff and Lieutenant Smirneff to death. The court petitioned the Emperor to commute these sentences to ten years' imprisonment.

LONDON, December 25.—Ambassador Bryce will leave for the United States in three weeks.

HAVANA, December 25.—Gov. Magoon has appointed a commission to revise the laws of Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, December 25.—Sixteen people have been drowned here by the capsizing of a boat.

MERIDIAN, Miss., December 25.—In a race clash here three persons were killed. The militia has been called out.

ROME, December 24.—The Pope has stated that the church will not make any concessions to France. He also has stated that he believes that the conditions will rapidly improve in the near future.

MADRID, Spain, December 24.—Spain is trying to secure recognition of the Cuban debt and also the restitution of the artillery left in the island when the Treaty of Paris was signed.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24.—Louis Dabner, the gaspige thug who operated with John Siemsen, and who pleaded guilty to the murder of Munakata, of the Japanese bank, and was convicted on that plea, has asked that a plea of not guilty be substituted for the original plea of guilty.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., December 24.—The collier Beatrice went ashore near here today. Her crew was saved.

THE HAGUE, Holland, December 24.—The Dutch troops have captured the stronghold of Rajah Goa in the East Indies. During the struggle 19 were killed and many wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24.—A mass meeting held here yesterday denounced President Roosevelt and Secretary Metcalf for their dealings with the question of Japanese children in the public schools.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—Under the American flag the commerce of Porto Rico has increased from four million dollars, at which it stood in 1897 under Spanish rule, to forty million dollars.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—President Roosevelt has made an appeal for relief of the famine in China and asked Congress for authority to use the transports for conveying provisions to the sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24.—No strike of engineers and firemen on the Southern Pacific railroad took place yesterday as had been threatened.

ST. PAUL, December 24.—Ten are dead and six fatally and twenty-five seriously injured from a head-on collision of trains.

LONDON, December 24.—The Right Hon. James Bryce has declined a peerage.

TRINIDAD, December 24.—President Castro of Venezuela is weaker.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 24.—Former Premier Sinibu is dead.

SHANGHAI, December 23.—The famine in the Kiangsu district is growing worse. Brigandage and rioting has broken out among the starving people. The government will probably provide relief work to help the inhabitants of the district.

It is for the sufferers in this famine district that President Roosevelt has issued an appeal to the American people for a relief fund. The cable a few days ago put the number of destitute in this district at a half million. The Kiangsu district is the one in which Shanghai is situated, and the population is stated to be over twenty millions.

YANKTON, North Dakota, December 23.—Mrs. J. G. Blaine has secured a divorce.

James G. Blaine, Jr., is the son of the late James G. Blaine, ex-Secretary of State. His wife was formerly Miss Martha Hichborn, a daughter of Rear Admiral Hichborn. The couple were married in Washington in July, 1901, in opposition to the surviving parents of each. As Captain Jimmie Blaine the divorced husband is well known in Honolulu, having made himself very prominent during a few days' stop here on the way to the Philippines during the war. He first attracted public attention in the East by eloping with the daughter of Representative Palmer, deserting her three weeks later. He next tried the gold cure at White Plains, N. Y. Then he lost his heart to Miss Beveridge, an Eastern society girl, who turned him down and refused to accept his attentions, this driving him off to the war. In Honolulu he offered his heart to a prominent matron, whose husband put the young gallant in line for a pension.

He and his wife have been separated since 1903.

SENATOR ANKENY DEAD.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 23.—Levi Ankeny died yesterday.

Senator Levi Ankeny, representative of the State of Washington in the Senate, was born in Missouri in 1844, crossing the plains when six years old. His first work was connected with the transportation of ore from the Idaho mines. He later engaged in banking and was at the time of his death the president of seven banks in Washington and Oregon. He was a member of the Republican National Committee and was elected to the Senate in 1903.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 23.—The engineers and firemen employed on the Southern Pacific railroad threaten to go out on strike today. Three thousand men are involved.

BAKERSFIELD, December 23.—L. U. Hicks was reached by the rescue party yesterday and taken out of the tunnel which caved in and imprisoned him on December 8.

HOMeward THOUGHTS

Now the frost of many winters gathers thickly on your hair,
And your face is deeply furrowed by the finger marks of care;
Gone the frivol and the foible and the laugh of long ago,
Banished by the years of wisdom and the chastening of woe,
Still, the dead Youth stirs within you on this smiling Christmas morn,
And your memory turns backward to the place where you were born.

You may dwell among the mighty, and the lowly may bow down
At the mention of your power and the vision of your frown.
You may move the strings of nations and direct a martial host
But your Youth will haunt you ever like a wistful, silent ghost;
You may dwell among the mighty, but upon this Christmas morn,
You'll find mem'ry turning backward to the place where you were born.

Long the years that lie between you and the half forgotten past,
When the future lies before you and Oblivion follows fast;
Yet there is something calling, calling from a land you used to know,
Something that will follow always and will never let you go;
Sad, perhaps, amid your triumphs, wandering loveless and forlorn,
With your memory turning backward to the place where you were born.

They are children's hearts, my brothers, beating in the breasts of men;
Stop and take but one step Youthward and you are a child again,
Feeling all the wondrous glamor of the glittering Christmas tree,
Not a thought about the future, and The Things That Are to Be;
Hark; the bells of childhood ringing on the far off Christmas morn;
And the sleigh bells jingle, jingle round the place where you were born.

Humble homestead on the prairie, or a backwoods cabin, still
To your ears will come the music of a half forgotten rill;
Sheeted with the ice of winter, and on Christmas morn you'd go
Hunting for the marks of runners—mystic runners—in the snow;
You will hear the frost wind rustle through the withered fields of corn
When your memory turns backward to the place where you were born.

NEAL ANDERSON.
1906.

TOLD BY A CHRISTMAS CIGAR

I am only a cigar. Not a poor cigar; no, I am considered, so far as I have been able to observe, a very good cigar as cigars go. I came from Cuba and I am called a Havana. I am even named after a great American statesman and, from all I can gather, I am very popular with men.

But I have had a very strange experience. Have you ever heard of Christmas? Well Christmas is, in a great measure, responsible for the vicissitudes through which I passed on the 24th day of December, 1906. It happened this way:

I was reposing peacefully in a box with a number of my fellows when I was handed by the man who possessed me, to a very worthy looking individual, albeit poor. "Merry Christmas" was the greeting that passed between them, and somehow I felt a certain interest in the proceeding.

I had hardly settled myself peacefully in the pocket of my new owner who had passed further up the street when I was suddenly handed to another man with another "A Merry Christmas." Strange as it may seem, I snuggled in the pockets of twenty different men before the day was over. About the tenth exchange I was almost ready to burn up with indignation when I grasped the significance of the Christmas greeting. Although today I am weary and somewhat battered, yet, when I reflect that twenty men have been made to feel happier because of my existence and that each man has made a fellow more lighthearted, I cease to complain.

The strangest part of my experience is that I have returned once more to the man who first gave me away with the compliments of the season.

AMERICAN SHIPS LOSING JAPANESE TRADE.

SEATTLE, December 14.—Japanese wholesale merchants are sending their own vessels to Pacific coast ports for shipments of flour and wheat rather than give them to ships flying the American flag. The steamship Shibata is now loading at Portland, and two other boats are bound for Puget Sound.

Local Oriental shippers assert that the Oriental merchants will save more than \$1 a ton by securing their own ships; and it will enable them to import the cargoes on steamships of Japanese register instead of patronizing the regular steamers in the trade.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The sentiment of Congress is opposed to the admission of the Porto Ricans as citizens of the United States.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—President Roosevelt will issue a proclamation today calling upon the people for funds to relieve the famine situation in the province of Kiangsu, China, where half a million persons are reported to be destitute.

NEW YORK, December 22.—John D. Rockefeller says that he will appear in court as soon as he is summoned. He says that it will be a sorry day for the United States when anyone can be disrespectful of the courts.

LONDON, December 22.—It is probable that the Right Hon. James Bryce, who will be named as the British Ambassador at Washington, will be raised to the peerage before he receives the appointment.

PARIS, December 22.—The House of Deputies have sustained the actions of the government in enforcing the provisions of the Separation law, the vote standing 431 in favor of the government to 66 in opposition.

SANTA BARBARA, December 22.—The new cruiser South Dakota made a record of 22,128 knots in her trial trip yesterday.

RIGA, Russia, December 22.—Ten revolutionists were executed here yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 22.—The elections of representatives to the new Duma will be held on February 19.

VIENNA, December 22.—The Upper House of the Austrian government has passed a suffrage bill.

ANNAPOLIS, December 21.—Henry Davis, a colored man, was lynched and his body riddled with bullets by a mob of masked men. He assaulted a white woman.

OAKLAND, December 21.—The Key Route has begun to let contracts for the building of the terminal basin docks which will be large enough to accommodate 228 ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—Louis Dabner, the partner of Siemsen, the gaspige thug, who committed robbery and murder in San Francisco, will receive a death sentence. The pronouncing of the sentence has been postponed until Monday.

HONOLULU HAD THE MERRIEST EVENING IN MANY LONG YEARS

The City Streets, Full of Noise and Fun, Resembled Mardi Gras in New Orleans.

And the noise was music to the ears of the small boys for they had not had so much fun since the glorious Fourth. There were horns and horns, some of the bass sort and others up on the other end of the keyboard.

There has not been so lively a Christmas eve as last night in Honolulu in several years. The merchants have not had so busy a season for a long time and the crowd came out to join in celebrating the event.

Matrons of forty odd were as full of mischief as the cherub of sixteen and did their best to out-noise them in the management of tin horns and policemen's rattles. The young man with a nickel package of confetti was almost as conspicuous as the small boy with his torpedo starter.

One band of troubadours marched the streets armed with bells made of kerosene oil tins and other soul harrowing instruments. Some of the boys imitated Pan and tooted two horns at one time merely to show that it was really the time for noise.

The shops were crowded; in several of them special policemen keeping lines in order so as to facilitate the disposal of the goods. In one of the dry goods stores four cashiers and bundle-wrappers were kept busy until nearly midnight in spite of the din outside.

The real storm-center of the night was on Fort from Hotel to King street and in that section the crowds gathered in bunches or marched in single and double file through the evening. There was the utmost good humor through it all and a blast of a horn or the popping of a bunch of firecrackers in no way disconcerted the persons nearest the explosions.

The train service could have been vastly improved by the addition of a few cars in the early part of the evening. As it was those from Punahou and Waikiki between six and eight p. m. were crowded to the limit.

The Sheriff's department was well represented on the street, a number of policemen, one of them mounted, being stationed on Fort between King and Hotel.

CHRISTMAS GAME OF GIVE AND TAKE

Is Santa Claus on the Square in Dealing Out Yuletide Cards? What Some People Should Receive.

By Neal Anderson.

Somebody is loser in this Christmas game of give and take. For the last several weeks you have been flitting about the bargain counters and the wholesale houses selecting something suitable for Percy and Algernon and Lillian and Maybelle. You've been knocking down your grandparents and robbing them of all their spare change. You have been piling up bills as high as the ceiling. Every time you have relieved yourself of a lump of bullion in the department store you mutter a few choice oaths about next month's rent and last month's milk bill and remember that you need a new pair of pants. But you swallow the lump of financial distress that jumps up into your throat and get a vague hunch that the receiver of your modest little gift is a good kid and may come through with something himself or he may return the compliment.

Well, you blow home tonight with a load off your mind and a load off your pocketbook. You have relieved yourself of a bunch of obligations and are willing to take a chance that your pecuniary salvation will work itself out in due time. Hence you do not go through insolvency.

You have an idea that there might be a package or two at home for you. You enter. Sure enough little sister Dorothy hands you a nicely wrapped box. Your heart throbs with joyous anticipations. You open it. It contains a couple of seven cents neckties from the saloon keeper who at your request has been robbing you all year!

Things don't seem to even up properly. Somebody is being bunceod. Everyone has an idea that that somebody is himself. Is Santa Claus on the level?

The Grand Jury should give Willie Crawford about four years so he could think it over.

Our new Sheriff should get an ovation that would long live in his memory for a good clean run in the last Political Game.

Hand the football hero an ax to massacre himself before the new rules come into vogue.

Billie Nolan, manager of Battling Nelson, ought to be given a muzzle or a gag to keep him from putting any further jinks in the fight game.

Give Judge Gear a job posing as the "Beef Trust" for the political cartoonist.

If you people in Honolulu want a good healthy atmosphere slip "Pop" Spitzer a good cigar.

Somebody has given Sheriff Brown a bottle of chloroform. Give me a small black and pass the cheese.

NEW CRUISER FOR FLAGSHIP.

VALEJO, Cal., December 8.—With imposing ceremonies the new cruiser Milwaukee became a part of the navy at Mare Island today. The orders for her commission were read by the captain of the yard and the Mare Island station band, drawn up along the quay wall, played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the colors were raised over the vessel.

The Milwaukee is a sister ship of the Charleston, which became the flagship of the Pacific squadron this week. The telegraphic orders for her commission came as a surprise, as the placing on board of her battery and some miscellaneous work will require probably a month's time. For the present the Milwaukee will have only a skeleton crew aboard her.

THE BYSTANDER



- The Newest Cafe.
- Willie Crawford's Plinkia.
- Police Restlessly Active.
- The Sheriff's Legacy.
- Gear and the Parson.
- Shriners' High Jinks.
- What the Letters Meant.

Those who recall the interest taken by this column in the question of new restaurants may expect a word or two in it about the Alexander Young cafe, the most sumptuous of any eating place Honolulu has ever had—more so, even, than the regular diningrooms of the Young and the Moana. There is much that is perfection in the appointments of the new cafe and in the menu, but as I am not writing a "puff" I shall let all that pass to give room for congratulation that Mr. Young's enterprise bids fairly to succeed without hurting any other. There was a clientele waiting for the Alexander Young cafe, which never went anywhere downtown to lunch, one largely composed of the women of society. Some men, also, of the kind that like a change from the excellence of home or club tables, might be counted, along with the unassorted class and the tourists. The new cafe, in fact, catches its own crowd, leaving the Union Grill, Nolte's and the Palm and Scotty's with theirs—or that is bound to be the case as soon as the Young's novelty wears off. Nolte's for the old-timers and the shirt-sleeve population; the Grill for quick-lunch business men and the political and past-midnight trade; the Palm for men and women who want to live well and moderately and who don't care to pay for silverware and service; Scotty's for the men who want something fresh from the bar along with things fresh from the range. This arrangement gives all hands a chance save those whom Mr. Young may provide for later with his rathskeller.

A thing of general benefit the new cafe is doing, or will do, is to increase the restaurant habit. He is the best husband, father and employer who gives all hands a rest from the home table now and then and goes to the restaurant for the family meals. Mother and the youngsters appreciate the change and so does cook. And the housewife is pretty apt, if the cafe is good, to discover some new dish and some wrinkle in cooking that will be useful at home. Young's place will inspire an outing for meals.

The only restaurant now needed in town is a Dairy Lunch. Tomorrow I want some codfish in the true New England style, picked over, freshened and cooked with cream and eggs; a baked potato, broken open while hot and mealy, a lump of butter put in and the potato again closed up; some hot corn bread, plenty of it; a small pitcher of cold buttermilk and a real apple dumpling with hard sauce. Perhaps a little honey on the side wouldn't be so bad; yes, and a little more honey. But where am I to get it, please?

The grand jury has indicted Willie Crawford, whether for connection with the police or the gamblers I am not quite sure. Either offence ought to be indictable. Willie is the man who came out with leis all over him when it was thought that Brown had been elected by one vote; so think of him now with the possibility of chains all over him, and Brown not even in the District Attorney's office. Poor Willie! Little Boy Blue and his pet dragon may be lonely when the gladsome Chinese New Year comes again.

Speaking of gamblers, have you noticed how many are being arrested nowadays? And other bad people, too. The police are no longer "powerless to prevent"—you bet they are not. I hear that the tenderloin folks quit putting up the minute laukau gave a decision. Perhaps they thought the retiring force wouldn't bother them in the short time left, especially as they had done well by the recount fund. But the gamblers slipped up in that calculation and now they can hardly look at a card or a paikau outfit cross-eyed, without being snapped up for it. No force of police could be more alert and summary in such matters than ours have been lately, all of which goes to show that the town could have been long ago cleared of public gamblers as easily as it was of prize-fighters if the authorities had got really busy.

There must have been some quiet little chucklings around the Sheriff's office when the list of salary cuts for the police force was being drawn up. For some months a special committee of the Board of Supervisors have been in commission to devise ways and means whereby there might be some saving to the county in the way of a reduction of the police force or a reduction in the pay, but at each of the several meetings since their appointment this committee has been asking for more time, time for what they did not explain. Then, after the recount had shown beyond a doubt that the Brown-Vida-Murray combination had to go, then they presented their new salary list.

This list had been drawn up by the Sheriff himself. The pay of the police who had been a part of the machine but who are not expected to be fired right away, was kept carefully up to the old figure, but for those positions which will undoubtedly be filled by Democrats as soon as laukau is in the saddle the salaries were unmercifully slashed as were those of the officers suspected of having sympathy with the Sheriff-elect. The pay of the Assistant Sheriff, for instance, the position held by Vida, who was tremendously battled by the voters, was cut from \$150 a month down to \$100. Vida's successor gets the benefit of this. The job for which Harry Murray pulled down \$150, some Democrat will fill for \$100. Captain Parker's pay envelope will be emaciated hereafter and so on along the line until \$1600 less will be required for the Democratic department than the machine one has been getting.

At the meeting of the Supervisors where this list was accepted, the Spartan justice of the Sheriff was dilated upon, for had he not chopped down the pay of his own office favorites with an unflinching determination to save the county money? But the joker popped up later, when County Attorney Douthitt gave a sage opinion that these salary cuts could not be made until the first of the year. So Vida and Murray and the rest will get the big pay for what time they have been able to give their offices from politics and the cues coming after will have the little end of the stick.

It was wonderful what a saving Brown could see after the Supreme Court opened his eyes. And just as Douthitt is about to move out of his county office he has discovered that his department will be greatly improved by firing the Chinese interpreter who Judge Whitney wants and putting in another. There is a good story back of this which will probably be told before the end of the year.

Judge Gear has served notice that he will shoot any of his old friends who come prowling around his Kaimuki place after dark. For two years or so, the Judge, since he left the broad road of destruction, has been treading the narrow and thorny path of rectitude and as a reward he has got the good pastor of Central Union to entertain. But the honor is almost greater than he can bear because he doesn't know what moment his guest may be horrified by an inrush of his surviving fellow-travelers on the broad highway. I hear the story that, a few nights ago, somebody whistled outside and another imitated the popping of a cork, the grand hailing signs of jocund bacchelor days ago. The pastor, who had retired, was heard to stir uneasily. Judge Gear, enveloping himself in a shelter tent that his friends of Camp McKinley had given him for a kimono, tiptoed to the sacerdotal cloister and knocked: "Do not mind these worldly men outside, brother," he whispered. "They are not altogether lost but are strayed from those paths which are best for their soul's health. Compose yourself, my good friend, while I go out and admonish them." And then the Judge, firmly grasping a croquet mallet left

LITTLE TALKS

C. H. BUCKLAND—I expect my new paper to be out on the 3rd of January.

CHARLEY HUSTACE—The only thing about that chairman's chair is that it isn't big enough.

GOV. CLEGGHORN—I do not like to hear the Japanese abused as is being done by the Coast papers.

MANAGER HERTSCHE—Oh the cafe is pulling itself together fast. The service is improving daily.

JUDGE SCOTT—When I get back to Canada I am going to advise all my friends to come to Hawaii.

GEORGE LYCURGUS—The people on the big island are hustling up to the Volcano House from all directions.

ORGANIST BODE—The Christmas music at St. Andrew's Cathedral will be of an exceptionally excellent nature.

C. S. DESKY—In laying the water mains through Highland Park there will be a fine hydrant placed every 500 feet.

FRANK ANDRADE—Yes, Crawford is a first rate Chinese interpreter and the very best kind of an expert on Chinese gambling.

CLARENCE W. MACFARLANE—Judging by the enthusiasm among yachtsmen, next year is going to be a busy one for the white wing.

L. C. ABLES—The secret of winning poultry prizes is, in my opinion, condition, always provided, of course, that you've got the birds.

HENRY SOMERS—I don't know why it is but I've never seen the mosquitoes so bad in Hawaii as they have been during the past week.

TOM HOLLINGER—A race-track run on business lines and giving races two or three times a year would pay here. I'd take a little stock.

E. A. DOUTHITT—The wind at Kaimuki on Friday was something terrific. Up where I live it was next to impossible to make progress against it.

CONDUCTOR BRIDGEWATER—I think the Rapid Transit line is better than given credit for. You'll see a change for the better the next game we play.

SKIPPER CUTLER—The newspapers shouldn't print what any drunken sailor wants to say. It is often unjust to the captain and harmful to the shipping interests.

SECRETARY SUPER—We are getting next to the young man and in consequence the young man is getting next to himself. Seventy-three new members since September 1 is the score.

FRED. CHURCH—My wife thought she had been robbed of her jewelry and the first thing she wanted to do was to telephone to the Advertiser. She never figured on the police catching anybody.

MRS. HANNA—One of my Brahmas hanged himself the other day. There was a projecting nail on the roost and the bird somehow got caught under the chin and I found him dead the next morning.

JAMES F. MORGAN—Oh, no, sugar stocks are not being sidetracked for mining stocks. I bought a block of Hawaiian Commercial in San Francisco today. It is 81 there, about equal to 82 delivered here.

MOTORMAN HOWE—It would be good promotion work if people in deep mourning could be induced to stay in their houses. The piling on of black seems to be a craze here and it belies the known healthiness of Honolulu.

G. DIETZ—Some customers are awful mean. They buy snide jewelry and come and ask me if it is good, and then they want a box with my name on to put it in. The other day a lady bought three pearl collar-buttons for a quarter and expected me to put black initials on the back, for nothing.

JOHN SMITH—"Everybody works but Morgan and he did all the work," would seem to be the wind-up of the Honolulu-San Francisco Relief Fund Committee. Morgan was not thanked and he did the work of looking after the people after the San Francisco earthquake and distributed much of the money.

BIG JAPANESE FLEET MAY NOT VISIT US AFTER ALL

LONDON, December 19.—In a dispatch from Tokio the correspondent of the Times, referring to the satisfaction with which President Roosevelt's message to Congress had been received in Japan, says the members of the Upper House seem disposed to veto the idea of sending a squadron to the Occident in 1907, lest the visit of Japanese warships to American ports should be misconstrued.

It is stated in a Tokio message that the American Embassy has received the following telegram from San Francisco: At the instance of the Central Government the Port authorities of San Francisco have decided to give expression to the goodwill of that city towards Japan on the occasion of the visit by the Japanese training squadron next spring. Consultations will be held with the other authorities concerned with a view to preparing a welcome.—Kobe Herald.

NEW KOOLAU RAILWAY NOW OPERATING TO PUNALUU

The new Koolau Railway formally opened for travel last Wednesday at which time the train met the Oahu Railway schedule. The Koolau railroad now has nine miles of road in operation, the present terminus being at Punaluu. The train meets the 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu, and connects with the afternoon train back to the city.

The road is to be extended all along the northern coast of Oahu and will traverse lands which are now being taken up for agricultural purposes.

from his afternoon game with the pastor, left the house by a side door and lusted around in front. What happened I dunno, but the earth trembled and when two or three good fellows wined the Judge and escaped into the Palolo valley, they were not certain whether they had been trampled by a herd or whether the globe had stopped revolving from west to east and had gone north-north-east by south.

Here are two little stories that are floating around the Young Hotel pertaining to the High Jinks of the Shriners last Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, an Elk, who lives at the Young, met a Shriner, who also lives there, and there were some passing remarks in regard to the "doings" of the night previous. Finally the Elk remarked, "There are a whole lot of people who do not really know anything about the Elks, who give us a pretty hard name, but I can tell you that we are a full-fledged Y. M. C. A. in comparison to you Shriners, and your celebration last night." "That may be," answered the Shriner, "but I can tell you, that if it had not been for the Elks who belong to the Shrine also, and who were present last night, the celebration would have been as quiet and peaceful as a Christian Endeavor meeting." About half-past two on Sunday afternoon, one of the "novices" of the day before, was seen walking very slowly, and in a very dignified manner along the fourth floor hall. "What day is this?" he asked a party he met. "Sunday," was the answer. "Y-e-s, I know, but what day of the month?" "The sixteenth," was the answer. With a most comical air of apology for any further questioning, the novice remarked: "If I get over this, I will probably be able to go on living forever, but what month is it?"

Last Christmas time a lady who was shopping in the Oriental district was attracted by some unique placards with Japanese lettering on them. The placards were of handsome design and the gilt work gave them an unusually fine appearance. Just the thing to send to her friends on the mainland. She bought several and glued them to the tops of little boxes in which she sent presents away. The boxes were cute with their bizarre Oriental decorations. But what was her chagrin when she received a letter from a friend who had got one of the boxes telling her what a fine joke she had played on them with the Japanese placards. They knew she was putting up a joke on them and so they had the placards translated. Hers read: "Do you have worms?" It was a Japanese drug sign.

TOPICS

TROPIC AND OTHERWISE.

H. M. Ayres.

Suits for wages occasionally crop up but wages for suits is a state of affairs which is of monthly occurrence.

The new death.—Autoeution.

There's never a corn on the mistletoe.

Some people who can't meet their creditors don't particularly want to.

It doesn't follow that a saddle of mutton should be leathery.

Faint heart never won fair lady but there are always the brunettes.

The item "baked mallet" which appeared on the menu of a local restaurant yesterday, somehow reminded one of hammerhead shark.

The small boy's version.—Columbia, the Jam's in the Ocean.

When the praises of Hawaii's newest laborers are sung they will naturally take the form of a Filipino.

It is stated on good authority that out of consideration for the young folks the Forestry Bureau is contemplating the establishment of a forest reserve for Christmas trees.

Until Honolulu gets its drydock the water-wagon will have to do.

About the only kickers on Christmas Day will be the football players.

Money is tight. The attention of the W. C. T. U. is hereby called to the fact.

Motormen should be immune from electric shocks, being non-conductors.

It's the child with the hose on Christmas Eve.

A peacock is advertised as lost. The bird probably suffered from a hallucination that it was a turkey and has taken to the woods for the fatal festive season.

An English professional cricketer has turned dentist. He's still at the stumps.

To make time fly the spur of the moment should be requisitioned.

A Christmas counter irritant.—Waiting to be served.

"His words moved me," quoth the tenant of the landlord who had evicted him.

WAHT CAPTAIN SLATTERY HAS ACCOMPLISHED

The annual report upon the improvement of Honolulu harbor and the reclamation of Quarantine Island in charge of J. R. Slattery, Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., being an appendix of the annual report of the Chief of Engineers for 1906, has been received. Under date of September 29, 1906, the Chief of Engineers, making his report from the War Department, Washington, D. C., deals directly with what has been accomplished in the dredging of Honolulu harbor and the cost thereof. He says, in part:

As a result of the year's work the entrance channel is now 400 feet wide and 35 feet deep at mean low water, and the harbor proper has a general width of 800 feet and a depth nowhere less than 35 feet, except in a wedge-shaped section without any soundings noted—which remains to be completed. In connection with the harbor improvement about 34.6 acres of land belonging to the United States and under the immediate control of the Navy Department and Department of Commerce and Labor were reclaimed with the material dredged without additional cost. The island just seaward of the light-house was also reclaimed in the course of the work. This island has made the water in the harbor much more quiet, and if it can be enlarged in connection with future work it will be a valuable acquisition. Certain private lands belonging to the Dowsett Company (Limited) and Oahu Railway and Land Company (Limited) were also reclaimed. In consideration of this reclamation the above companies agreed to give the United States an option to purchase for \$1 a parcel of their land having an area of about 5 acres which lies in section C and must be acquired before project can be completed. Another portion of the material dredged was used in reclaiming Quarantine Island, for which the contractors were paid 10 cents per yard in addition to the price paid for dredging. A portion of the dredged material was placed on other private lands near the harbor, and a small portion of the material was towed to sea.

The commerce of this port for the past calendar year was valued at \$33,781,816 and amounted to more than 396,229 tons.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS AND AWARDS

A total of ninety-eight entries were made in the Agricultural Exhibition held under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute of Hawaii, in cooperation with the Hawaiian Poultry Association's second annual exhibition. A fine lot of specimens were received too late for awards, among these a choice lot of pineapples from the Wahluwa-Consolidated Pineapple Company.

Following is the list of exhibits and awards, as given in the books of F. G. Krauss, secretary of the Farmers' Institute:

Class 1. Decorative plants (potted): Palms, ferns, caladiums, etc.—1st prize for best and largest collection, \$5, H. J. Rhodes.

Class 4. Fruits: Oranges, lemons, limes, pomelos, grapes, mangoes, guavas, star apples, pomegranates, figs, papayas, strawberries, tamarinds, avocados, loquats, pineapples, bananas, grenadillas, breadfruit, mangoosteens, etc.—1st prize for best and largest collection, \$5, Lunaillo Home.

Class 5. Oranges.—1st prize for best plate, \$1, Dorothea Krauss; 2nd prize, red ribbon, Judge W. P. Frear.

Class 7. Limes.—1st prize for best plate, \$1, Lunaillo Home.

Class 8. Pomelos.—1st prize for best plate, \$1, W. E. Wall; 2nd prize, red ribbon, Byron O. Clark.

Class 12. Pineapples.—1st prize for best three fruits, \$1, Haku Fruit and Packing Company.

Class 13. Strawberries.—1st prize for best plate, \$1, Byron O. Clark.

Class 15. Grasses and fodder plants.—1st prize for best and largest collection, \$2.50, Moanalua Dairy.

Special fruit prizes under Class 16: Taro.—1st prize, Judge W. P. Frear. Pomegranates.—1st and 2nd prizes.

Judge S. B. Dole.
Yellow Sopata.—1st prize, E. W. Jordan.
Freadfruit.—1st prize, Judge S. B. Dole.
Wl Fruit.—1st prize, W. M. Giffard.
Mangoes.—1st prize, Mrs. W. L. Bowers.
Avocados.—1st prize, Byron O. Clark.
Mandarin Oranges.—1st prize, W. C. Weedon.

HAWAII ISLAND SCHOOL MATTERS

Olaa district is on the boom and the place is apparently repopulating. Inspector King, who has charge of school work on Hawaii, came down on the Enterprise yesterday feeling encouraged over the prospects.

"The people seem to be pleased with the treatment accorded them by Manager Watt," he remarked, "and it is fairly impossible to secure an acre of land to cultivate. 'Twelve Mile' school, with a record of 64 pupils last year, has a membership roll of 153 this season and the school at Mountain View is growing in the same proportion. The pupils are the children of Hawaiian, Portuguese, Porto Ricans and Japanese who are laborers or men who have cultivation contracts with Olaa. The school at 22 miles was abandoned for the reason that there were too few pupils there. It was a mistake to have placed it in that locality.

The High School in Hilo will be open in January, I think, and will have a good attendance. The grammar school grade, which will be in the same building, will have more than one hundred pupils. Children are now coming from Keauau and from Papaikou which is a healthy sign."

Mr. King is here on school business and will remain a week.

PRESENTS TO BANDSMEN SURROUNDED BY BERGS BURGLAR IN MAKIKI THE RULE OF MORALS FIRST MASS HAD DREAMS

PRESENTS TO BANDSMEN

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Christmas-tree celebration given last evening in Progress Hall by the Kawahau Glee Club for the members of the Royal Hawaiian Band and their families was an occasion of joy. The celebration was the result of the benefit dance given at the Alexander Young Hotel some time ago for the relief of the band, which was then in Nevada and supposed to be stranded. The dance proceeds amounted to \$231. When the band came home without local assistance, Manager S. K. Nainoa reserved the fund, intending to devote it some time to the band. He struck upon the happy idea of giving a Christmas-tree celebration.

It was supposed that the celebration was merely for the children of the bandmen, but after the children had been given various little presents, including "snowballs" containing candy, Mr. Nainoa brought into the center of the hall, and directly beneath the Christmas tree, an armful of small envelopes, one for each member of the band, and in each envelope there was \$3.55 in cash.

The tree was a large one, brought here during the past week from the Oregon forests. It was set up in the center of the hall and glistened with strings of tinsel and candles. Huge "snowballs" of cotton containing candy weighed down the branches. The hall was partially darkened and this showed off the tree to advantage. The Kawahau club took its station on the stage and after playing "Aloha Oe" rendered the "Kawahau Waltz." While this was being played the door burst open and with a great noise Santa Claus, impersonated by Ollie Swain, rushed into the hall. He expressed regret that his sleigh had broken down. The presents, however, were at the door, and these were brought in by some of the singers. He then quickly distributed these gifts, with the assistance of Mr. Nainoa, and the hall was transformed into a toy-musical instrument shop, every child blowing as if belonging to the Royal Hawaiian Band, Jr.

But the surprise of the evening was in the giving of envelopes to the bandsmen. When this feature was concluded, Mr. Nainoa, assistant leader of the band, made an address, thanking Mr. Nainoa and the club for its generous celebration. It was something which was not only a surprise to them all, but a source of much gratification.

Mr. Nainoa responded and expressed pleasure that the celebration had been so successful. He explained how the fund was raised and how, finally, it had been decided to devote it to the celebration in progress. He was given hearty applause. Wm. Aylett also thanked the Kawahau club. It was especially gratifying because musicians had been the promoters of the benefit to fellow-musicians.

The evening wound up with the serving of light refreshments and dancing in which young and old joined.

SURROUNDED BY BERGS

The bark Nuanuu, which arrived on Wednesday afternoon from New York, is lying at the Fort street wharf, looking as spick and span as if just out of drydock instead of having completed a round-the-Horn passage. The Nuanuu left New York on August 7, crossing the line when thirty-one days out. Off the mouth of the river Platte and along the coast of Brazil strong southerly winds and gales were experienced, and when considerably north of the regular iceberg limit the bark ran through miles of sea dotted with mammoth bergs.

Concerning this Captain Josselyn spun the following yarn, told in a most interesting manner and containing facts which are of much more than passing interest, especially as to the results of the temperature tests of the water, made while the bark was crossing the equator. Captain Josselyn says:

"After fifty years' traveling on the water in all oceans, and after many anxious nights passed on the lookout for possible icebergs when in the waters in which they might be expected, my first sight of bergs was most unexpected. It came in the early morning of October 13 last, when the Nuanuu was speeding south in latitude 47 south, longitude 55 west, which is nearly two hundred and forty miles north of the recognized northern limit for icebergs.

"Just at daylight on that morning I saw a small white cloud on the weather quarter and a similar cloud on the weather beam, the wind at the time being NNW. We were heading south-west close hauled. Looking to leeward, what appeared to be an island came into sight, but as I knew full well that there was no land at that point I realized that after fifty years at sea I was about to have the doubtful pleasure of seeing my first iceberg.

"As it grew lighter we could make them out in numbers dotting the horizon as far as the eye could see, great, monstrous masses of ice, and, to my surprise, as white as snow fresh fallen. I had always pictured them to myself as partly, if not entirely, covered with dirt and looking old and battered, forgetting that they could never have been soiled by dirt, but had been born and had lived in air of dustless purity.

"As we approached the crowded bergs we caught a squall of wind and rain and were forced to shorten sail to topsails. Then the wind shifted into the west, the rain squall passing and leaving the air clear and cold. The wind was blowing a smart gale, in which we were pitching, but the huge ice islands were motionless. The seas which tossed us about were without effect on them, and it was hard to believe that they were afloat. The bergs were from one to five miles apart, but we did not dare sail in amongst them. We wore ship and came around to the nor-nor-west, thinking that that would be the quickest way out of them.

"We were afraid that we would run into thick weather, but most fortunately it remained clear the whole day and we had such a view of icebergs as is had by few. We counted twenty-three large ones on our port side, bergs that varied from 200 to 700 feet high, and some of them a thousand feet long. We measured one of the smaller ones with sextants and it gave us 290 feet.

"At first all I could think of was ice cream, huge, massive blocks of it, and I shall never see ice cream again without thinking of that wondrous panorama of icebergs. Those twenty-three big ones also made me think of Broadway, for most of them were like huge city blocks, only bigger than any city block I have ever seen. I had supposed before that bergs were pinnacled, with sharp spires. I only wish I could describe these to you so as to do justice to their immensity and grandeur. I have seen most of the show buildings of the world and much of the grandest scenery, but this surpassed them all. Imagine if you can Broadway floating out to sea and every great building carved of white marble.

"Of course we were very anxious all the time for fear thick weather would come up, for it would have taken only the very smallest of those bergs to have crushed us. And what added to our anxiety was a large quantity of Oregon pine timber floating by us all that day. Someone had either lost their ship or a deck load of timber had been swept overboard, and recently, for the timber was fresh, without barnacles, as fresh looking as if it had been thrown into the water that very day.

"All day long from aloft we kept a lookout for a boat or for a distress signal, but all we saw was the timber, which kept sweeping past us all day until six o'clock in the evening, by which time we were up to the last of the icebergs.

"I cannot understand how the bergs we saw were all so square, many of them exactly resembling great cubes of marble. One or two of them were nearly round and the one we measured was like a great armchair, the seat being formed evidently by the rays of the sun falling on the north side and melting out the hollow. The last berg we saw to windward of us about five miles looked like a castle and fortress combined.

"All that day we were carrying sail to clear them, skirting the bergs for about a hundred miles. How much further south they extended we have no idea, but it would seem that we had hardly entered their domain, for as far as the eye could reach from aloft they appeared upon the horizon, seemingly thicker than those close to us.

"A few whales were cruising about in the lanes between the ice mountains, but we saw very few birds.

Remove stains from enameled pans: Fill with water and a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let boil well; then scour with soap rubbed on a coarse cloth, rinse thoroughly and dry. Damp salt rubbed on the stains will also remove them.

BURGLAR IN MAKIKI

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The daylight burglar is as active as ever and the police show as much difference as in the past in their methods of getting at clues first hand. In the past few weeks no less than five burglaries are reported from the Makiki district alone, the Fullerton robbery of last week being prominent. Yesterday between 11:45 and 12:30, noon, the Makiki street home of Jos. M. Little, chief engineer for the Miller Salvage Company, was burglarized and a quantity of jewelry owned by Mrs. Little, \$17 in cash, a revolver and a ring belonging to Mr. Little were taken.

The Littles left their home at 11:45 a. m. Before 12:30, Mr. Little's brother called at the house and found evidence which were afterward shown to have been left by the burglar to indicate that the house had already been entered. The Littles returned at 5 o'clock and found every room ransacked. Bureau drawers had been emptied, clothes strewn about the rooms and everything left in general disorder. Money and jewelry were the prizes sought by the burglar.

A ladder which had been used to prop up a banana stalk was utilized by the burglar to gain entrance through a kitchen window. The house was locked up and only the rear window afforded opportunity to enter. Marks of a barefooted man were found on the veranda. The foot is that of a man who may be large. At least, the foot was a large one, the imprint measuring 10 1/2 inches in length and four inches across the ball of the foot. The toes were well spread out, indicating, to some extent, that it may be the foot of a native.

Mr. Little asked the police department to investigate the matter. Instead of sending up a detective, a bicycle officer went out and looked over the premises.

THE RULE OF MORALS

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

As was announced Rev. Father Stark occupied his time at the Roman Catholic Cathedral last night by completing the answers to the questions that have been placed in the box at the door.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Paullist Mission in this city, has been the replies to the questions which have been asked by members of the congregation.

Last night the questions were those practical and everyday doubts which occur to the minds of those who are interested in and desire to follow the Catholic rule of faith and morals.

Moral questions are, if anything, those which most interest men in this practical age and the answers of Father Stark particularly on this class of subjects show that the church of Rome has not only a thoroughly elaborated system of dogma but one in morals also which brings within its scope a clear and definite rule of conduct as well.

Among these was a question asked, presumably by a conscientious person, regarding the conduct of married people. The preacher made it most clear, without mincing words, that the marriage relation was divinely instituted and, for one of its cardinal purposes to which the question referred, such acts as those submitted for his opinion were in violation of the laws of God and always inexcusable and criminal.

Other questions of equal importance in morals were also discussed and the impression was unmistakably conveyed that the Roman Catholic church never compromises any principle involved in the ten commandments and in her irrefragable precepts.

Father Stark showed that ecclesiastical legislation is, however, variable when dealing with questions of discipline.

Rev. Father Wyman sails for Hilo by the steamer Kinau on Wednesday and Rev. Father Stark leaves for Wailuku on Friday.

After finishing their labors in these places, they will depart for San Francisco by the steamer Alameda on January 16th.

FIRST MASS IN PRISON

At this time of "Peace on earth and good will to men," the Catholics of Honolulu do not intend to forget their more unfortunate fellow beings deprived of their liberty in Oahu Jail, and Fathers Valentin and Ulrich, in conjunction with the Catholic Benevolent Union of Hawaii, have arranged that the occasion be fittingly observed.

For the first time in the Hawaiian Islands, the august sacrifice of the mass, the great central point around which the whole Catholic system and philosophy revolves, will be celebrated in the prison, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Father Valentin officiating and Father Ulrich and choir furnishing the music. The Union has also contributed a small sum to be expended for the physical comfort of the prisoners. Thus the spiritual and physical will both be served.

Any Catholics or others who take an interest in this work and wish to do so are invited to be present and assist at the services. The thanks of the Catholics are due to High Sheriff Henry, Jailor Burke and all the other officials at the prison for their untiring courtesy and assistance to the three self-sacrificing Hawaiian men, the Hawaiian woman, members of the Union and the Fathers who visit the prison on Sundays during the year.

HAD DREAMS ABOUT GAULT

If dreams go by contraries, then Charles Gault, a former driver of the police patrol wagon, is really dead, but two members of the police force, who have dreamed that Charles is living, are inclined to believe that the report of his death is untrue.

Charles Gault was one of the most daring of the police patrol wagon drivers. He had a habit of speeding up the horses on important runs and rounding corners in a way to raise the hair of the occupants of the wagon, yet he never had an accident. He steered by street cars and vehicles, close shaves nearly all of them, but never a collision.

Some time ago Gault resigned and went to the Coast. He was in Chicago at one time and expected to go to work there. Next he was heard of in California, and finally a report reached Honolulu that he had committed suicide in San Francisco. Coast papers told also of the suicide of a "Charles Gault," but it has never been known definitely that he was Charles Gault of Honolulu.

Patrol Wagon Driver Scully and Receiving Clerk McKinnon have both had dreams about Gault during the past week in which Gault appeared before them as living. To one of them—the dream—Gault said he was not dead, but living.

Both officers are strongly of the opinion that Gault is not dead.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN SAILINGS.

The American-Hawaiian S. S. Nebraskan will not arrive here in time for Christmas as had been at first expected. She sailed from the Coast on the 18th inst., being due to arrive here on Thursday next.

The S. S. Nebraskan will also be at sea on Christmas and New Year's Day as well, being due to sail from the Sound on the 24th. This will bring her to Honolulu on January 2.

The Nebraskan will make only a short stay here, being scheduled to sail for the Sound on the 28th.

SHIP BABCOCK LOSES SURETIES

Owing to a dispute in New York between the owners and the underwriters, as to which party should guarantee the local sureties on the bond of the ship W. F. Babcock, being E. D. Tenney and W. A. Bowen, withdrew therefrom in the matter of the libel in admiralty against that vessel brought by Charles May and others. R. W. Breckons for the libelants moved in the Federal court that an order be issued that the vessel be released and re-arranged, and the bond be withdrawn. Geo. D. Gear for the libelants agreed and Judge Dole made an order accordingly. The vessel in the meantime was in the Marshal's custody under the libel of Geo. Johnson and others. Mr. Gear made a statement that the testimony of libelants would be taken before the U. S. Commissioner on Monday. It was ordered by the court that the return day of the libels be continued till Friday, January 4.

Sitting up late at night reading should not be indulged in, as this is a fertile source of the much dreaded "crowsfeet" round the eyes.

THE PANAMA CANAL CONTEST

The seventh count in this contest was made Friday evening, Dec. 21st, 1906, with the results as below:

High School.....	17401
Punahou.....	10644
St. Louis College.....	3769
Kaahumanu School.....	2594
Catholic Sisters School.....	2241
Queen's Hospital.....	2211
Kaula School.....	2100
Normal School.....	1733
Paoua School.....	805
St. Andrew's Priory.....	328
Kalulani School.....	372
Mills Institute.....	152
Kaunuaui Lodge 5108, C. M. A.....	160
Kaapua School.....	33
Olive Branch Lodge.....	32
Pacific Rebekah Lodge.....	18
Iolani College.....	12
Malle Lodge No. 4, K. of P.....	5
Honolulu Engineering Ass'n.....	68

HOW THE JAPANESE ROW LOOKS TO THE EUROPEANS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Europe views with increasing anxiety the growing war talk in which the press in this country and Japan are indulging. Not since the Venezuelan trouble of 1902-3 has a question of foreign policy been the subject of so much informal but lively discussion among senators and representatives as the Japanese problem received today in the corridors and cloak rooms at the Capitol. As those most vitally interested, the senators and representatives from California were surrounded by their conferees from every section of the country who desired to learn at first hand how the Californians feel on the subject. It is noticed that the Californians refused to regard seriously the idea that the Japanese government intends to make trouble for us over its subjects on the Pacific coast. One member of the Californian delegation today was heard to say that he had confidential information that the President and Secretary Root were merely "bluffing" for the sake of quieting the feelings of the Tokio government.

This more or less indifferent view of the situation is not shared by the administration or by European diplomats. They see in the attitude of the Pacific States toward Japan a source of very serious embarrassment to our Federal government and to Great Britain. Japan has outlined her position in clear terms. In a recent conversation with an official of this government Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, said: "In Japan we do not require Americans to attend separate schools; we do not object to our children associating with them, and I feel sure that if we commit these privileges to Americans in Japan we may expect with confidence that our subjects in this country will be treated with equal courtesy and extended the same privileges."

The significance of the ambassador's words is unmistakable. Japan regards herself as a first-class nation and she will demand that she be so treated. This government is pledged to extend to her citizens in the United States each and every privilege granted to the citizens of the most favored European nation. This pledge was stated in clear terms by Secretary Root in his recent cablegram to Ambassador Wright. Congress will be called upon to pass a law permitting the naturalization of Japanese, but the Federal government will be powerless to allay the feeling against Americans in Japan if the people of the Pacific Coast insist upon treating the Japanese as an inferior race.

Europe's interest in the matter lies in the belief that should trouble come between this country and Japan the Japanese could not expect assistance from Great Britain in spite of all existing treaties, and thus unaided would turn to Russia and seek an alliance which Russia would be only too ready to grant. It is the effect in the Far East of such an alignment which Europe fears. So long as Japan and the United States continue their friendly relations, Europe hoped that the three powers, England, Japan and the United States, could be depended upon working in harmony to keep open the door in the Far East. It is believed, if not by Japan, certainly by Germany, France and Italy, that in the event of war between this country and Japan, England would find some way of excusing herself from any obligations to side with Japan. For this reason it is believed in Washington, and the despatches of Ambassador Reid at London bear out the belief, that the London government can be depended upon to urge upon Tokio a reasonable and patient attitude in its discussion with Washington of the anti-Japanese discrimination on the Pacific Coast. Meantime the President will take every opportunity of showing to the world that the great mass of the American people desire that the Japanese shall be treated as are the people of the most favored nation who come to this country. It is evident, however, that in their campaign against the Japanese the Pacific Coast politicians will have the support of the politicians of the South, who regard the problem as a race question and recall that the senators and congressmen from the Far West have always opposed the suggestion in Congress whenever that spectre has been raised. Then, too, the question of State's rights enters in and Southerners contend that should Japan be supported in her refusal to permit her citizens to attend separate schools in this country the Federal government would be guaranteeing to a foreign nation better treatment than is extended to many citizens in our own country—the negroes in the South. It is in this apparent determination on the part of the Californians to class the Japanese with the Chinese and negroes that the Japanese press of San Francisco and the native press of Japan find its chief cause of complaint. The whole Japanese people resent this attitude keenly.

WEEK'S HAPPENINGS ON THE BIG ISLAND

HILO, December 21.—Some of the Kaihenui Settlement Association land cases are still unsettled, and the government will probably bring proceedings in some, at least one or two, to take the land from the settlers on account of failure to comply with the residence features of their agreement with the government. The result of conferences with Land Commissioner Pratt and Agent Williams was that those who are willing to do so were given further time to complete the term of residence required. Others, who dispute the claim that they failed to live up to agreements, will have a chance to offer proofs. Five of the twelve cases remain unsettled. It is claimed by the land department that in some of these there has been practically no effort to comply with the residence clause.

Despite the fact that he wished at one time to plead guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree for having killed his wife, Tawamoto Torazo escaped the hangman on Saturday by pleading guilty to manslaughter in the first degree at the advice of his appointed counsel, C. M. LeBlond. Judge Parsons gave the man the limit—twenty years' imprisonment.

The county budget for the next year, adopted by the Board of Supervisors last Saturday, shows a balance for road work, over and above the estimated regular expenses, of \$82,380. This is about \$10,000 less than was transferred to the road fund during the past period, the sum total being given as \$92,200. The estimated general expenses total about the same this year, while the estimated receipts are about \$10,000 less.

Hilo Lodge No. 7, K. of P., has elected the following new officers: D. Lycurgus, Chancellor Commander; C. E. Wright, Vice-Chancellor; L. Helmbush, Prelate; C. Wichard, Master of Work; Geo. Wilson, Master at Arms; T. R. Conradt, Keeper of Records and Seals; P. C. Beamer, Master of Finance; A. M. Wilson, Master of Exchequer; H. H. Sisson, Inner Guard; Wm. Ebeling, Outer Guard.

Word has been received from John Tosh, the well known Hilo man who left recently for California with his family. They are now located at Loma Ranch, Contra Costa county. They like their new home much, their only objection being to the cold weather they have been experiencing.

JUDGE DAVIS FREES MIND ABOUT POLITICS

Lee Yan, alleged by the United States authorities to be the wife of Yee Chin of Wo Sing & Co., but claimed by Yee Sing to be only his daughter, and whom the United States on its contention endeavored to have deported as being unlawfully in the Hawaiian Islands, gained her freedom yesterday afternoon. The case came up before U. S. Commissioner George A. Davis, U. S. District Attorney Breckons prosecuting and Judge Stanley defending the girl, who is quite a comely Chinese maiden. Judge Davis found the preponderance of evidence insufficient to hold the girl. In giving his opinion Judge Davis also had occasion to give vent to remarks against any judge making an address regarding politics from the bench. His opinion and remarks were as follows:

It appears that the alleged father of this girl, a Chinese merchant, is a citizen of the United States, having become one by virtue of the provision of the Act of Congress of the United States to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900, wherein it is provided by section 4 that all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii. As to the wisdom of this provision my judicial position and a desire to maintain the dignity of my office and what is clearly required of me by judicial ethics, forbids me to express an opinion on the question. Congress has passed the law. All I am called upon to do is to interpret and construe it. Any judicial officer who so far forgets himself and the duties imposed upon him by his high calling as to be constantly expressing opinions upon political questions while on the bench, leaves himself open to the suspicion that he takes advantage of his position to keep his name before the public and to be talked about as an oracle. It seems to me that such conduct is highly improper. Whether or not Orientals, Japanese and Chinamen should become American citizens is an open and debatable question that the press, Congress, politicians and voters should discuss in the appropriate forum. Public opinions as to the wisdom of passing laws to grant them the right to become citizens is divided in this Territory. There are those who wish to make Hawaii an American Territory. There are those who wish to make Hawaii an American Territory in fact as well as in name, who believe that such legislation would be unwise and destroy her chances for Statehood as well as to hamper and crowd the Americans who are now here so as to make it an undesirable place to live in. Which side of the question I shall take at the proper time and in the proper place I shall not announce from my seat as U. S. Commissioner for this Territory. A man because he exercises judicial functions is not precluded from having pronounced opinions upon social and political questions. Yet the bench is no place for him to air his views.

I cannot but say that this particular Chinese-American citizen, under the evidence in this case, has allowed his daughter to reach the age of 18 without affording her the means to learn to read or write; the value of such a man as a citizen can be estimated and found by those interested in this great social and political problem. I am not here to try him for neglect of the high duties that citizenship imposes, but I am amazed at his utter disregard of parental duty if his story is true, as detailed by him under oath this day. It has not been established by a preponderance of evidence that this girl is now unlawfully within the limits of the United States, and my plain duty is to dismiss this case and to discharge her from custody, and she is free to depart from this court as soon as I place the order for her release in the hands of the United States Marshal.

THE YOUNG CAFE IS A SUCCESS

The Young Cafe has had two days of very good opening business and, as soon as its machinery gets in running order, it is likely to acquire a permanent clientele of the best class of patrons. The cafe is the most beautiful one Honolulu ever had; it is perhaps the most attractive thing of the kind in the Pacific—spacious, oaken, brilliantly lighted, provided with every appliance which first-class restaurants need, and having the best things to eat at fair prices. The only difficulty the management had on the opening days was one of servants; but this will soon be adjusted. The servants at the outset seemed bewildered by the crowd, but they are fast pulling themselves together.

The appreciation shown by ladies, of the new cafe, is a most encouraging sign. Hitherto our ground-floor restaurants were, in the main, given over to men, and a majority of ladies were content to stay their hunger by egg-phosphates and malted milks at the soda fountains. They may do that, if they wish, at the cafe's fountain, but inviting tables and menus allure them to more substantial fare.

On the whole the restaurant promises to be a boon to Honolulu. Last night's reports were highly complimentary to the service as well as to the bill of fare and the general surroundings.

Never go to bed with cold feet. For nothing in the world is the hot water bottled a greater boon. The old-fashioned soapstone or a flatiron, a small stone jug—though the latter never seems quite safe—anything is better than cold feet.

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.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. 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 Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequal power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TO GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS

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

CHAS. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

WANTED—A DRYDOCK.

Honolulu as a naval base, even with the protecting fortifications which the passing war searce seem likely to bring forth, will be by no means complete until a fully equipped drydock is built, a drydock capable of taking such vessels as the Mongolia and the Manchuria. On the whole Pacific coast there is only one such drydock available for American shipping and it is well remembered that at the time of the accidents to these two vessels it was a debatable point whether they should be sent to the Orient for speedy repairs or to San Francisco, where they would have to wait their turn. And it is quite probable that at least one of these liners would have gone for repairs to the foreign port had not the disastrous typhoon struck the shipping in the Hongkong harbor and made it necessary to dock several of the larger vessels at Nagasaki and leave the Pacific Mail crippled dependent without alternative upon the one sufficient drydock at Hunter's Point, San Francisco. No other drydock at Mare Island, Bremerton, on the Sound or at Esquimaux could accommodate them.

Had it been, as might easily have been the case, that either the liners Manchuria or Mongolia or the army transport Sheridan had been damaged so that it would have been impossible to make the two thousand mile trip to the Coast, the repairs to the vessels could not have been effected here with the facilities at hand. The blow to American shipping on the Pacific would have been much greater than it was. If the three accidents had happened at any other season of the year than they did, at a season when heavy weather was to be expected, it is probable that at least two of the damaged vessels would have been laid up here for months.

The fact that these three vessels were towed into this harbor disabled was a strong argument why the government should appropriate for a drydock here. The Crossroads of the Pacific is the one point where such an institution is needed and when needed is needed urgently. At the present time far reaching plans are being made for the establishing of new lines of steamships on the Pacific. The past few months has seen Honolulu made a regular port of call for the Chargeur Reunis round-the-world line, for the Watts-Watts line of freighters and for the T. K. K. liners from Japan to South America. The Hawaiian-American line has decided upon Honolulu as its home port; the Grand Trunk Pacific will run its new liners to Honolulu; the Great Northern expect to make this one of the ports of call for their Oriental liners and the number of great freighters from the Colonies and the Orient calling here is growing rapidly. These in addition to the several older lines crossing at this point. With this number of steamships plying in and out of Hawaiian waters the necessity of a drydock of suitable dimensions is obvious, to say nothing of the need for the fleet of sailing vessels constantly in these waters.

In the event of war a drydock at this Pacific outpost would be an asset to the government, the value of which it would be hard to overestimate. It is easily to be supposed that in this neighborhood engagements upon the high seas would take place and it is not to be expected that all the engagements of the future are to be Manila Bays and Santiagos from which the American ships are to escape scathless.

The government has at an enormous cost placed the drydock Dewey at Subig Bay in the Philippines, which islands it is the expressed policy of the government not to retain longer than the exigency of affairs permit. Hawaii is a settled portion of the Union, a territory of the United States and what permanent improvements the government makes here will remain indefinitely in her hands. And as a matter of importance to American shipping on the Pacific a drydock at Honolulu would be of infinitely greater importance than the Dewey tacked away at Manila.

The drydock for this port must be of necessity of greater capacity than the Dewey, which was built for vessels of the navy and will not accommodate the larger vessels of the merchant marine.

AN EPOCHAL EVENT.

Hawaii's commerce and that of the nation itself will enter upon a new phase at the opening of the year 1907, when the departure hence of the steamship Arizona will signalize the inauguration of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's service between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, in two divisions connecting with each other by railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Honolulu will be one of the main stations of the Pacific side division, as until now with the continuous sea route around Cape Horn, and the steamers will continue to get portions of their cargoes at Kahului, Kaanapali and Hilo.

In the seven years since this company was organized it has grown to be one of the largest steamship-owning concerns in the United States. Its vessels have been especially constructed for their work as freight carriers. For this duty they are of thoroughly modern equipment, while the freight-handling facilities at their various ports of departure and destination are up-to-date in every respect. Hawaii may take pride in the fact that its chief industry has supplied the major portion of the business that has made this great American maritime enterprise successful.

What, outside of opening up this new avenue of commerce between the opposite coasts of the Union, may be in the plans of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. for the future is impossible at present to say. That its ambition will stagnate with the achievement of the approaching new stage is improbable. That is not the way of large American undertakings. May we not hope that this young giant of the commerce of the two great oceans may take upon his shoulders the desired Portland line, and the San Pedro line, and, adding the carrying of passengers to his existing load, create a new route of travel between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts with Hawaii as a midway station? Both the necessities of commerce and the enlightened American as well as Mexican sense of responsibility will compel the making of the Isthmian ports sanitary. Then there will be naught in the whole route for the tourist to fear, while there will be novel scenes to allure even the most enured globe trotter.

Whatever the company may project of expansion, however, Hawaii in the meantime ought to have a feeling of satisfaction that it is the very pivot upon which one of the great events in American maritime development is about to turn. The opening of the Tehuantepec route certainly marks an epoch in the commerce of the nation. For reasons that are not hard to imagine, it may be safe to forecast that this route will establish a utility which the Panama canal opening, in the indefinite future, may not render obsolete or perhaps even appreciably diminish. Nothing grows like trade and to say that it must be confined to a single path athwart the narrow land barrier between the Atlantic and the Pacific would not be wiser than it would have been to predict in the sixties that one transcontinental railway would be all the overland communication between the eastern and western coasts which the country should ever, or for an immeasurable period, require.

The arrival of the Mauna Loa the other day, well cargoes with the products of Kona farms, shows what may be done to develop small industries in Hawaii if a market here, as certain as the approaching holiday one, would contract for regular supplies.

AMERICANIZING HAWAII.

Editor Advertiser: To Americanize Honolulu, and how to do it, is a question that everybody is talking about, even to our President Roosevelt, but the way has not been solved yet. My opinion on the subject would run somewhat like the following. First I would like to know if they want Honolulu, and the rest of the towns on the islands Americanized, or the sugar plantations? This is the question, and I think of them we should start in with the towns, and work out, just as a wheelwright builds a wheel, start from the hub. I think this idea of getting immigrants to come here, and then sending them out in the country to the plantations to compete with the Japanese, who I think have done noble work, and deserve the positions that they have, is not right. Yes it is all a big mistake; the Japanese have shown themselves to be adapted to the work given them on the plantations, and they should have it. Why send a lot of Europeans to compete against them when we know only too well that just as soon as they have accumulated enough money, they, like the Japanese, will pack up their belongings and start for the Coast. Is this Americanizing Hawaii? No, it certainly is not. Start from the hub as I have said before and give the Europeans work in Honolulu, where they will make their homes, and become American citizens.

Another thing that I would like to say is the following: To accomplish this we will have to expand Honolulu, and the rest of the towns on the islands, but not to be filled up with Orientals, but with whites. At the present time the town is filled up with Oriental stores, which import goods from Japan, and sell to the plantation stores which are run by the plantation, and by whites. This seems to me to be wrong. It looks as if the cart was before the horse. If we want to make this an American town, then the Americans should get the first slice of the cake and the Japanese on the plantations the balance. Would it not be better for the whites to import the goods, and let the Japanese run the plantation stores? The privilege to run one of these stores if put to auction would bring a very large amount, and with the understanding that all goods sold by such stores would have to be purchased from white stores in Honolulu, or whatever other town it might be. The Japanese would then be dealing with themselves, which I think is right, and the white merchant, would be getting his share of the business, which I think is right also. This would move the Orientals out of the town, and I think it would be just what they would like. If this took place there would be lots of room for the Europeans in the town and lots of room for the Japanese in the country. Now the way things are now, Honolulu is getting so Orientalized, that the Japanese merchants are complaining themselves. Business is so keen between them, that it is a case of diamond cut diamond, and nobody makes anything. At the present time there are about sixty to seventy white plantation stores, and perhaps as many Japanese stores in this city. Why not change things about, and bring the white stores into Honolulu, and let the Japanese go out to the plantations. I think this would be the right thing. Certainly there would be no harm in trying it for a year or so. I think the Japanese plantation store would give the Japanese laborers better satisfaction than the white plantation store does, and what a boom it would be for Honolulu to have the sixty or seventy white plantation stores move in. Start the wheel from the hub, and build out into the country later. Sixty or seventy white stores starting up and the same number of Japanese stores moving out, would certainly be a good thing for the city.

Our correspondent lives in Utopia. The white plantation stores are kept up by the plantation agencies so as to get some of the wage-money back; and the Japanese stores are maintained here because there is a good trade for them. Were it possible to charm the latter away, other Japanese would move into town to supply the demand and things would be as before.

There is but one way to Americanize Hawaii and that is by bringing Americans here and getting them into the land-owning and producing classes. This method is traditional; it is the one the President approves. People talk of bringing white mechanics to Hawaii, but if there is no work for them in competition with Asiatics, why do so? Besides, mechanics are nomadic; they come and go, and they have a propensity for strikes which puts them at a disadvantage with the Oriental.

The farming class remains on the soil and founds or re-founds institutions. Where many farms join villages spring up; and these villages are manned by white professional men and tradesmen. The cities grow by accretions from and trade with the villages; they are less dependent upon tourists. Living grows cheaper because of the surplus food grown on farms. Even farms in Hawaii, largely given up to specialized tropical products, would produce a surplus of poultry, eggs, milk, butter, hogs, honey that would find its way to market.

Labor immigrants won't Americanize Hawaii, for even if field labor were American it would not stay. The farmer must come and be given an incentive to stay. Then all good things American will follow.

CHRISTMAS.

At Christmas time the world-farer feels better toward himself and his fellows than at any other season of the year. The gracious spirit of charity comes to him then and abides with him for a time.

The remark that one person has no use for another is frequently heard, throughout the year. Indeed, the man and the woman of the world are all too prone to let the consideration of personal utility play a sadly large part in their relation to their fellows.

Christmas sees this selfish attitude abandoned and a purer, holier spirit of friendship substituted. For once, the scales fall from the eyes and humanity is viewed from a human, Christian standpoint, from which are revealed its strength, its weakness, its love and its heavy burden of suffering and of sorrow. For the nonce we realize and feel that our fellow men are of like passions with ourselves and the privilege of supplying need, and kindly ministrations, is valued by us as an angel's gift.

Christ brought charity to the world, the charity that gives and forgives. That charity has the power to change the world from an arid, thorn-bearing waste to a rose-garden, and at Christmas-tide the miracle is worked.

Would that the Christmas-horn spirit of kindness and charity might endure from one Christmas Day to the next instead of only during the Christmas season proper. Then would the anniversary of the Christ's birth be worthily honored and the millenium be very near at hand.

RAIN AND THE TOURISTS.

Honolulu has a large fraternity of tourists on whose account we beg leave to say that our "rainy season" is not a steady thing. Last year and the year before there was no rainy season, the winters being bright and clear, in the main, and the summers alternating between sunshine and showers. Ordinarily most of the rain falls between November and April, as it may do at this season, though the normal rainy winter does not mean, what it sometimes does in other tropics, that it rains all or half the time. Now and then are heavy storms and then periods of fair weather, as in a Maryland summer.

These rains, though disagreeable to tourists at the time, make the country beautiful. Without them the interior would look as bleak to tourists as do the arid coasts of this island. After each downpour every green thing looks its best and the roads, fanned by the trade winds, soon dry and harden.

Tourists need not feel that moisture here is productive of disease. From this steep watershed surface water soon finds its way to the sea, and it is the testimony of science that Hawaii has no malaria-spreading mosquitoes.

Dr. McGrew begins his eighty-sixth year, well over the effects of a severe surgical operation and with the prospect, his doctors say, of a long lease of life. He has a chance to equal the longevity record of Mother Parker, who is his senior by fifteen years and is still in good health. Honolulu takes pride in the Doctor's succeeding birthdays and is solicitous to have him pass the century mark.

A late illustrated paper shows how the Berlin police are specially trained for such work as policemen are required to do. More professional and less political drill might soon put Honolulu's police force on a par with its fire department for favorable comparison with metropolitan standards.

If the proportion of running expenses to appropriations for improvements in the budgets of counties were reduced, thoughtful taxpayers would be likely to regard with some degree of equanimity the agitation in different counties for enlarging the scope of county government.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Storekeepers who complained of the weather yesterday should be willing to let the dealers in raincoats and umbrellas have at least one day before the season closes.

Koolau can not help being developed now that it is in railway communication with Honolulu. There are said to be some great things in preparation for that side of this island.

The refusal of the vicious classes to pay any more assessments seems to have made some of the guardians of the law much less "powerless to prevent" than they were.

Wet or dry Christmas makes no difference in the water rates.

JUDGMENT IN OLD CASE



Sanford B. Dole yesterday filed a decision in the Supreme Court in the case of Morris Rose v. Nannie R. Rice, which he tried in vacation, without a jury, as an Associate Justice of that court, in the year 1892. Before he had reached a decision in the matter he resigned as such Justice, on January 17, 1893, and it was stipulated between the parties that he might file a decision and judgment which should be binding upon them.

It was a suit for wages of plaintiff as manager of defendant's plantation and estate at Kaneohe and Kailua on the Island of Oahu. He was receiving \$2400 a year together with house rent and board, and his claim was for damages of \$2100 for discharge without the six months' notice he alleged was agreed upon.

Judge Dole is unable to find evidence of such an agreement and gives judgment for defendant with costs. According to the evidence of P. C. Jones the plaintiff, Rose, was manager of the estates of Judge C. C. Harris, father of defendant, until his death and was receiving \$125 or \$150 a month. When the property came into charge of Mr. Jones he raised the wages of the manager to \$200 a month, but to his best recollection made no agreement with him about notice of discharge.

At the time the case was tried justices of the Supreme Court performed the functions transferred by Act of 1892, to Circuit Court judges. So the present decision has just the same force as one out of the Circuit Court of today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
W. H. Cornwell has joined the Democratic party.

Editor Coke of the Maui News came over to Honolulu on the last Mauna Loa for a visit.

Delegate Kalaniano'ole will leave here after Christmas. Congress began work on the first Monday in December. A. F. Judd met many well-known Honolulu people in the Orient, among them being Lorrin Andrews, Fred Alexander, Mr. Afong, a few months before his death; Tony Afong, Hugh Gunn, B. Griggs Holt.

Sixteen Chinamen were convicted of gambling yesterday before Judge Whitney. They had been captured in a raid the night before in Waipahu and one of the prisoners supplied the evidence necessary to convict. Two of them who had an interest in the game were fined \$5 each and costs, the others being let off by paying \$1 apiece as costs.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)
Waikiki beach was practically deserted yesterday.

Uprooted algaroba trees are common in the Waikiki district. A great sand-bank has formed off the Seaside Hotel, shallowing the bathing ground considerably.

About 75 feet of the fence on the Waikiki side of the League baseball ground was blown down in one of the recent storms.

Sheriff Brown, Harry Murray and Chris Holt returned yesterday on the Likelike from Molokai, where they went to attend a cattle drive on a ranch in which the Sheriff is interested.

Tuesday, February 12, will be Chinese New Year's.

Treasurer Campbell will forthwith begin proceedings to foreclose tax liens on real estate.

William Mossman, Jr., vice president of the Home Rule party, has resigned and D. Kalaokalani has been appointed in his place.

Mrs. Henry Jaeger who has been at the Queen's Hospital since her arrival from Kauai, is out again, and will leave for the Garden Isle after the holidays.

Consul Saito of Japan held a council of all teachers in Japanese schools of the city last night. He presented a report on his visit to Japanese schools on the other islands, and the question of converting the now vacant Japanese hospital on King street into a school-house was considered.

A wireless telegram to C. Brewer & Co. yesterday stated that the water heads on Waialua plantation had been washed away by the freshet. In consequence the mill had to shut down though itself uninjured. Grinding was expected to resume on Wednesday. Meanwhile certain machinery alterations in the mill will be made.

Ah Door, while on his way from the Coast to China, was refused permission to come ashore to buy a chair for his wife and fruit for his child, who accompanied him. He claimed to be a U. S. Navy pensioner and an American citizen. Now Inspector Brown is uncertain that a mistake was not made in restricting Door's liberty and has given instructions to watch for Door on his return, as he purported to be going to China for a ten months' vacation. If he shows up his papers will be examined.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS

ELECT NEW OFFICERS

At the last meeting of Theodore Roosevelt Camp No. 1, U. S. W. V. Department of Hawaii, held on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1906, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Commander, Otto Schwerdtfeger; Senior Vice Commander, L. E. Two-mey; Junior Vice Commander, Bruce Hartman; Chaplain, Jergen Jorgensen; Surgeon, Dr. W. A. Schwallie; Officer of the Day, G. H. Gunther; Officer of the Guard, N. R. Spencer. Dept. Commander, J. K. Brown, was unanimously re-elected.

It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this. It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing. Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff. Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of untidy clothing. It also stops falling out of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Be sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Monday, Dec. 24, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Paid Up	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.					
G. BREWER & CO.	\$1,000,000	\$100	888	---	---
SUGAR.					
Ewa	5,000,000	30	25	25 1/2	---
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	185	180	---
Haw. Com. Sugar Co.	2,512,718	100	88	---	---
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,000,000	30	88	---	---
Honolulu	750,000	100	140	---	---
Honokaa	3,000,000	20	---	---	11 1/2
Haleiwa	500,000	100	105	---	105 1/2
Kahuku	500,000	20	25	---	---
Kihai Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	---	---	8 1/2
Kula	100,000	100	---	---	110
Koloa	500,000	100	---	---	---
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	116	117 1/2	---
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	100	---	---
Onomua	1,000,000	30	88	---	---
Ookala	500,000	30	8	---	1 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	30	24	---	---
Olowalu	100,000	100	105	---	---
Panama Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	---	---	---
Pala	500,000	100	100	---	---
Peepee	750,000	100	---	---	---
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	68	---	128
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	68	---	68 1/2
Waialua	200,000	100	200	---	---
Waialua Sugar Co.	100,000	100	200	---	---
Waipahoehoe	100,000	100	125	---	---
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	55	---	---
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100	125	---	180
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	185	---	---
H. E. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,150,000	100	101	---	---
H. E. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,150,000	100	57	---	60
Honolulu Tel. Co.	150,000	100	---	---	8 1/2
O. & L. Co.	4,000,000	20	89 1/2	---	91
Hilo S. S. Co.	1,000,000	20	---	---	---
Honolulu Sewing & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	27 1/2	---	28
Bonds.					
Haw. Ter. J. P. C. (Fire Claims)	\$15,000	---	100	---	---
Haw. Ter. J. P. C. (Refunding 1906)	600,000	---	100	---	---
Haw. Ter. J. P. C.	1,000,000	---	100	---	---
Haw. Ter. J. P. C.	1,000,000	---	100	---	---
Haw. Gov't. J. P. C.	100,000	---	100	---	---
Cal. Bond & Sug. Ref. Co. J. P. C.	1,000,000	---	109 1/2	---	---
Haleiwa J. P. C.	500,000	---	---	---	---
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. J. P. C.	1,577,000	---	---	---	---
Haw. Sugar J. P. C.	500,000	---	101	---	---
Hilo S. S. Co. J. P. C.	1,000,000	---	---	---	---
H. E. T. & L. Co. J. P. C.	708,000	---	107 1/2	---	---
Kahuku J. P. C.	200,000	---	100	---	---
Oahu Sugar Co. J. P. C.	2,000,000	---	108 1/2	---	108 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co. J. P. C.	950,000	---	100	---	---
Oahu Sugar Co. J. P. C.	1,250,000	---	---	---	---
Pala J. P. C.	450,000	---	108	---	108 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co. J. P. C.	150,000	---	---	---	---
Waialua Agr. Co. J. P. C.	1,000,000	---	98 1/2	---	98 1/2
McBryde Sugar Co.	2,000,000	---	---	---	99 1/2

* 23.1275 paid.
SESSION SALES.
(Morning Session.)
10 Ewa, 25; 15 Waialua, 68.
BETWEEN BOARDS.
10 Oahu Sug. Co., 117.

Chic

Minola

Eutaska

Amorita

Vutopia

Panama Rose

Verona Viol ette

Country Club

Boquet

These are a few of the latest in the science of making real odors. Elegant packages and right prices. Ideal gifts!

Also an elegant line of first-class

Toilet Sets

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879

SPORTS

INFANTRY WIN GAME

The weather at the football ground yesterday was wretched. The ground was slippery, the ball soggy and the players were drenched to the skin.

Under the circumstances accurate play was impossible, and the contest between the Mailes and Diamond Heads, which promised to be a rattling good one, was spoiled by the rain.

The first game developed a good old-fashioned surprise, the Infantry defeating the Punahous by the score of 1 goal to 0, thereby winning their first game this season.

The Punahous put a weak team in the field and played a man short. The Infantry, however, put up a much better game than usual, some of their forwards combining to good effect.

The goal was scored in the first half, Van Vliet putting the ball through.

The game throughout was lively, but clean.

The teams:

Punahous—Goal, Lo On; back, R. Catton; half-backs, Davis, Poes, Prangnell; forwards, J. H. Catton, Whittington, Macaulay, Dodge, Campbell.

Infantry—Goal, Thompson; backs, Swift, von Hofen; half-backs, Jury, Kolb, Moon; forwards, Van Vliet, Winchell, Stamper, Ewing, Castidy. Referee—J. L. Cockburn.

(6) MAILES VS. DIAMOND HEADS (6).

The Diamonds started out with a stiff wind behind them. Hickman, an English Southern League man, was in the red and white line-up. He made good.

After twenty minutes of give and take play Jamieson put in a warm shot which was saved by Chilton. While the latter was away from his goal the ball came dangerously near being netted, but the Heads managed to get away successfully with it.

Mailes cornered shortly after, but nothing came of it.

Just before the end of the first half the Mailes backs were beaten, but Fernandez barely failed to get to the ball in time to shoot.

The second half was played in a downpour.

Mailes, with the wind helping them, cornered. Then Gray came within an ace of scoring, the ball going a couple of inches too high.

Diamond Heads soon had a chance to score, but Fiddes made a mess of it. He was palpably out of condition and blowing like a grampus. Also he played with long trousers on, which is enough to hoodoo any player, no matter how expert.

Mailes made a couple more corners, then the Heads took a brace and Fiddes, Woo and Fernandez brought the ball down the field prettily. The Diamond Heads were aggressors when the final whistle blew.

The teams:

Diamond Heads—Goal, Chilton; backs, Grune, Gleason; half backs, J. Clarke, E. Desha, J. Anderson; forwards, Fernandez, A. Williams, Hickman, Woo, Fiddes.

Mailes—Goal, R. Chillingworth; backs, J. C. McGill, R. Anderson; half-backs, Kelleit, Center, Catteral; forwards, Freeth, Gray, Jamieson, F. Bailey, E. Kea. Referee—J. W. Waldron.

SKIPJACKS IN PILIKIA

There was to have been a skipjack race at Walkiki yesterday afternoon, but owing to the high wind the event was postponed.

A number of little craft were out and two of them got into trouble, one swamping and sinking and the other being blown out to sea, necessitating rescue by a canoe crew.

Walter Macfarlane's skip was sailed beyond the outer reef by a coachman in the owner's employ and a native. The wind rose and sail was taken in as a precaution.

As soon as this was done the little craft commenced to drift seaward. The wind was too strong to permit of rowing in, so signals of distress were hoisted and noticed on shore, a canoe being dispatched to the rescue.

The skip and her crew were towed in by the canoe. Fortunately, it was pretty smooth outside, or the crew of the skip would have been in serious danger.

About 2 p. m. V. Genova's Arrow swamped and sank off the Moana Hotel, a little on the shore side of the reef. The skipjack was later in the afternoon towed in by a canoe.

H. Kerr's boat, with Tom Hueston in command, also met with pilikia, bursting a sail, which forced her to put in for repairs.

TOM WAY TO GO TO STATES

Tom Way, until recently a student of Oahu College, leaves for the States by the S. S. Alameda on Wednesday.

After making a short stay in Washington he will enter a preparatory school in New York and will later enter Cornell University. He expects to take a post-graduate course at Yale.

Way will study law and pedagogy and will eventually return to China, better able, as he puts it, to serve his country and his countrymen.

Tom Way is a Chinese youth of exceptional promise and is likely to make a career for himself.

Several other young Chinese will leave Honolulu for the States in the near future for the purpose of study.

Judge De Bolt dismissed the appeal from Honolulu District Court of plaintiff in the suit of See Lee Co. v. C. Winam, defendant, and Cong Wo, garnishee. It was a claim of \$157.50 for rent of premises at Aala.

REPORT OF MR. HAUGHS ON LAHAINALUNA SCHOOL

A copy of the following report by Forest Nurseryman Haughs on his recent official visit to the Lahainaluna school, Lahaina, Maui, has been furnished to W. H. Babbitt, Superintendent of Public Instruction: Examination of the Grounds and Certain Lands Belonging to the Lahainaluna School, with Report and Recommendations in Regard to Tree Planting, etc.

OBJECT OF VISIT.

At the request of Mr. C. A. MacDonald, principal of the Lahainaluna school, the writer visited that place on December 12 and 13 for the purpose of examining and giving advice on the laying out of the grounds and the planting of trees on certain lands belonging to the school.

THE GROUNDS.

The tract of land upon which the school buildings, dormitories, principal's house, workshops, etc., are erected is surrounded by a stone fence and is approximately eight or nine acres in extent. It is situated about two miles mauka of the village of Lahaina and is about 600 feet above sea level. The site is such that even without the help of man it is beautiful in itself.

The magnificent view, which takes in the islands of Lanai and Kahoolawe, also the village of Lahaina, with the mountainous background, goes a long way towards assisting in making this school one of the most attractive places on the islands. With such a bracing climate and pleasant surroundings, there is no wonder the students look healthy and contented.

Considerable work has already been done in terracing and laying out the grounds, but there is still plenty of room for improvements, with both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Plack heart and soul in the work of beautifying.

Many improvements may be looked for in the near future. Several suggestions have been made verbally to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Plack in regard to the planting and laying out of the grounds. These will be acted on as soon as time and plants are available.

A piece of land to the north of the main school buildings and containing about one and a half acres was examined. Water has already been laid on this land and the soil is suitable for the growing of citrus and other fruits.

THE MOUNTAIN TRACT.

This tract lies directly mauka of the grounds and is, I am told, about 1000 acres in extent. The lower end of tract commences at an elevation of about 700 feet above sea level and runs up to the top of the mountain. This tract, especially the lower part, without irrigation, is of little or no use for agricultural purposes. The soil is rich, being of the red loam character, and with irrigation would be valuable for various crops.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the piece of land within the grounds and to the north of the school buildings. First, the planting of a windbreak consisting of three rows of black wattle trees (*Acacia decurrens*), to be planted 6x6 feet each way. If the trees can be planted and cared for until the stone wall, so much the better.

Second, the planting of lime trees, the same to be planted 2x25 feet each way. If desired, the land between the rows may be used for vegetables or other such crops until the trees get up and shade the ground.

MOUNTAIN TRACT.

For the mountain tract the following trees are recommended for the land under 1500 feet elevation: Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*), planted 8x8 feet each way. Above the 1500 foot level, and up to the top of the mountain: *Eucalyptus robusta*, *E. citriodora*, *E. calophylla*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Cupressus macrocarpa* for the most exposed places. For the more sheltered places: *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Grevillea robusta* and *Acacia Koa*.

The Black Wattle will produce tan bark, firewood and fence posts, while the others collectively when mature can be used for almost every purpose from the richest furniture to the heaviest beams and piles or any other purpose, where strength and durability are required.

In conclusion I would respectfully suggest that, in addition to the teaching of agriculture and horticulture, etc., which Mr. Plack is so ably conducting, the Hawaiian youths who are so inclined be given an opportunity to learn the principal branches of practical forestry.

In the opinion of the writer this school with over 1000 acres of land, the greater part of which is only suitable for forest purposes, is in a position through the cooperation of the Board of Public Instruction and the Board of Agriculture and Forestry to set an example and show the private land owner and others that the government is in earnest in its forest policy. The spreading of the knowledge and benefits of forestry in this way among the Hawaiians may be of value to the Territory in years to come.

The following is a list of the trees and shrubs found on Lahainaluna School grounds:

Trees—Pride of India (*Melia azadirach*), Silk or Silver Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), Pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Monkey pod (*Albizia saman*), Kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*), Brazilian rosewood (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Algaroba (*Prosopis juliflora*), Kamani (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Inga (*Inga vera*), Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), Lemon gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*), Swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), Giant Gum tree (*Eucalyptus amygdaloides*), St. Thomas tree (*Bauhinia tomentosa*), Bread Fruit (*Artocarpus communis*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), several varieties; Rose Apple (*Eugenia malaccensis*), Fig tree (*Ficus carica*), Peach (*Prunus sp.*), Tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*), Alligator Pear (*Persea gratissima*), Orange (*Citrus aurantium*), Papaya (*Carica papaya*), Cherrimoyer (*Annona chetmolia*), Ceara rubber (*Manihot glaziovii*).

Trees Con.—White sapota (*Casimiroa edulis*), Weeping Willow (*Salix babingtonii*), Camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Chrysophyllum (*Chrysophyllum oliviforme*), Banana (*Musa*), several varieties; Naneleau (*Rhus semialata*), Bamboo (*Bambusa sp.*).

Palms—Royal (*Oreodoxa regia*), Date (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Fan (*Lantania borbonica*), Cocconut (*Cocos nucifera*).

Shrubs—Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosea sinensis*), Calico plant (*Phyllanthus roseo plectus*), Acalypha (*Acalypha sp.*), Cassia (*Cassia sp.*), Oleander (*Neium Oleander*), Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*).

DAVID HAUGHS, Forest Nurseryman. Honolulu, Dec. 17th, 1906.

Approved, RALPH S. HOSMER, Supt. of Forestry.

HAWAII'S NEEDS SET FORTH BY THE GOVERNOR

Herewith is presented in full an article on Hawaii by Governor George R. Carter, which appeared originally in the Thanksgiving number (November 29) of the New York Independent. The sub-heads are the Advertiser's:

There is an impression sometimes created by sensational reports that the Hawaiian people are not reconciled to American supremacy in Hawaii, and that their opposition is shown by their political and legislative tactics.

To understand partially the situation one must remember that shortly before annexation there occurred the downfall of the monarchy, the establishment of a provisional government, followed by the Republic of Hawaii, the avowed purpose of which was "Union with the United States." During this period of change and friction passions ran high, and when it finally culminated in annexation, it was but natural that some were disappointed, others embittered.

Some conception of the situation may be obtained by imagining for a moment a complete change in the conditions that now exist in America. Presume, if you can, that the leaders of our great Republic, supported by constantly increasing numbers, maintained that the destiny of the United States was the surrender of our autonomy in a greater union of all the republics in the Western Hemisphere. Suppose such a result accomplished. Would there not be found many, while admitting that such a situation presented a grander and nobler future, whose hearts would be filled with sorrow to see the flag under which their forefathers had lived give way to another symbol; to see their autonomy lost forever?

THE HOME RULE IDEA.

With these thoughts in mind can we blame the Hawaiians if, temporarily, they yielded to the influence of self-seeking and ambitious leaders, who played on their feelings and urged the formation of a political party composed purely of Hawaiians, through which, with the preponderance of Hawaiian voters, they could secure control and bring about conditions similar to those which had existed in the past?

There were, of course, many among the Hawaiians with a wider range of vision and greater wisdom, who argued that a political party which appealed to race prejudice would not be a credit to the Hawaiian people; that even though in control of the legislative functions of the Government, they would need to rely, as they had in the past, on those whom they had found by experience to be equally interested with them in the welfare of these islands.

At a meeting of prominent Hawaiian leaders just prior to annexation, those who held out the flattering future of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" exclusively were asked: "To whom do we turn for help when in difficulty? To whom do we Hawaiians look for assistance? Each and every one of us know men whose skins are not like ours, but who have lived among us many years—perhaps born here—to whom, in time of trouble, we have not turned in vain, and who we know are equally interested with us, not only in these islands, but in our own race, and we should not exclude them from our councils or from our political parties."

Notwithstanding this division of opinion, a native or "Home Rule" party was formed, and it swept the Territory in the first election after annexation, securing a majority in both Houses. But, lacking unselfish, intelligent and reliable leadership, it accomplished little.

FAVORABLE REACTION.

A reaction followed. The Hawaiian people were too sagacious and too well educated not to recognize the impossibility of a return to the old regime. They recognized that the race hatred engendered and fostered by their irresponsible political leaders would eventually bring them nothing but contempt, and, as their numbers were diminishing, their only hope for retaining permanently the privileges that had been granted them was by their proper and dignified use. They perhaps have not yet valued as fully as we might wish the privilege of universal suffrage, but they are exceedingly anxious to demonstrate their capacity for self-government, and they take great pride in the fact that they have always been the most intelligent and progressive portion of the Polynesian race.

There is no evidence, therefore, of any record of deep-seated hostility or opposition on their part to American control. The history of these islands clearly shows that the subject of annexation was not new to them; it had been agitated and discussed from early days.

That they have accepted the situation and are in full accord with it can not be better illustrated than by the fact that, while the last Legislature was composed largely of Hawaiians, yet an act introduced by one of them, and passed without opposition, provided that the American flag should float from every school and court house within the Territory, weather permitting, on every day that these public buildings are in use. Thus a just and fair interpretation of their political and legislative tactics can not be considered as in opposition to American institutions.

MAINLAND IGNORANCE.

Hawaii's progress is hampered both from within and from without. Time and energy must be employed in counteracting the results that constantly appear in Hawaii from a lack of knowledge in regard to conditions on the mainland, and also in counteracting results that constantly appear on the mainland from lack of knowledge concerning the actual conditions in Hawaii. An ever-present problem is to decide in which direction can Hawaii's chief executive accomplish the greatest good.

To illustrate: The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands took place prior to the battle of Manila and before it had

been decided that the flag could precede the constitution. These later events were of greater moment and absorbed the public mind so completely that now, in looking back to that time, Hawaii is associated with Porto Rico and the Philippines as a possession or dependency of our great Republic. And those who represent Hawaii find the greatest difficulty in persuading the people of the United States that Hawaii is an integral part of the Union. It is through ignorance or error that the Federal Departments issue official maps of the United States from which Hawaii is omitted.

This misconception of Hawaii's relation to the United States of America is not confined to the common people; it is found among those who should know better. For example: Following annexation, our people patiently continued locally to bear the burden of protecting the commerce of the world from the dangers of our sea coast, believing that it would only be a short time before the Federal authorities would assume this duty, knowing full well that no other American community paid by direct taxation for this service.

THE LIGHTHOUSE INCIDENT.

Appeals to the Lighthouse Board were answered with the intimation that Hawaii's representative in Congress must secure a special appropriation for Hawaiian lighthouses, as the board was not authorized to expend any portion of its appropriation in Hawaii. Congress, occupied with its great problems, either did not hear Hawaii's appeal or concluded that it was unnecessary. It was difficult in Hawaii to ascertain the cause of failure, but finally through the more enlightened and better work of our present delegate, it was ascertained that Congress considered it unnecessary to make a special appropriation; that the appropriations already under the Lighthouse Board were ample and could be as readily expended in Hawaii as in Maine or Florida. Thus at the end of three years no relief had been found. However, the Hawaiian Legislature in session at that time had concluded, with temerity, that perhaps the matter would reach an adjustment if they failed to make appropriations beyond that current year, and this course they adopted. The matter drifted on until the fall of 1903, when the attention of President Roosevelt was called to the subject by a request as to how Hawaii could best escape condemnation of an enraged public opinion that was bound to arise on the first loss of life and property (perhaps American) that would occur on the Hawaiian coast after the lights were allowed to go out. As usual, this inquiry was sufficient. A cablegram, sent by the Lighthouse Board, reached Honolulu on the 29th day of December, 1903, asking if temporary arrangements could be made from and after January 1st, 1904, whereby the lights, such as they were, could be continued at Federal expense, and this without any specific mention of Hawaii in their appropriations.

REPUBLICAN REBUFF.

But it is not only public officials who seem to consider Hawaii a possession separate, apart and distinct from the Union. The Republican party, through its properly authorized representatives and prior to its last National Convention, instructed the Republicans in Hawaii to hold a local convention and select six regular and six alternate delegates to represent the Territory at the National Convention, to be held at Chicago. Volunteers were found who were willing, at their own expense, to make the 5000 mile trip and show their loyalty to this political party. These delegates attended the convention only to find that through the ignorance of the Rules Committee, over the objection of Hawaii's member, a report was to be presented classifying Hawaii as a possession allowing but two delegates to sit and vote—while by the same report every other Territory was granted six delegates. Remonstrance with the chairman of the Committee on Rules was without effect. He insisted that Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines were possessions and that they should consider themselves fortunate to be allowed representation at all; that two delegates were ample.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the delegates to ascertain the standard by which such questions were to be decided, they could get no satisfactory information. Was it population? If so, Hawaii had a greater population than the State of Nevada. Was it by the form of government actually in existence? Then Hawaii had a Legislature and made its own laws—a responsibility as yet denied Alaska. The so-called "Indian Territory" was to be allowed six delegates—a Territory in name only, for it was directly under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Despite all efforts, the great Republican party compromised the matter by voting that in that instance those delegates who had appeared from Hawaii should be seated, but hereafter it would allow Hawaii only two delegates.

If the objection had been that the Western Territories have too great a vote in comparison with the larger subdivisions of our Union, Hawaii could have offered no opposition; all she asked was to be granted the same treatment accorded other Territories. But no; the Republican party, under whose banner annexation was consummated, in convention assembled, classified Hawaii as a possession with Porto Rico and the Philippines. Thus there is plenty of work to be done on the main-

SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE.

It must be admitted that among the many advantages gained by annexation, few are of more importance than the assistance in development of these islands that will be rendered by the scientific departments of the Federal Government. Already our community has gained much from the Department of Agriculture. Within the year a Federal representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry has probably ascertained why range cattle and sheep in these islands deteriorate or revert so rapidly. His work may revolutionize this whole industry and turn Hawaii, with its ideal climate, into a model stock farm, where the best examples of different breeds can be produced for export. And the interest created and work done in forestry since annexation are a remarkable record. But we have a right to expect more, for in all these departments the amount spent by the Federal Government in Hawaii has been less than in any other State or Territory.

For years, water has limited the extent of Hawaii's productivity. It was thought that the limit of production in sugar had been reached when the area where suitable rainfall was found had all been devoted to its culture. Then came irrigating ditches, carrying the water by gravity to unoccupied and waste areas. Capital and ingenuity furnished pumps which raised water 200 feet at a cost which still left a margin of profit. Economies of various kinds and efficiency in pumps have raised this limit to 400 feet, with a corresponding increase in production. Now, the trend of private enterprise is toward the storage of storm waters, but the additional area that can be occupied under this method of irrigation is limited.

What is of more importance in intelligently developing these islands to their fullest capacity and providing for the largest population is the scientific study of the available water, both above and below the surface. Our mountain streams should be measured and a careful geological and hydrographic survey made. To legislate intelligently for Hawaii's future, we must know the margin of waste water now existing. Is the supply constantly diminishing? If so, then it must be conserved. We cannot build for the future of these islands better than by insuring a constant water supply. With this object in view many thousand acres of forest reservations have been established since annexation.

THE FUNDING BILL.

This question of a hydro-geological survey, as well as other questions, has not as yet been brought to the attention of Congress, for it has been the policy of this administration to refrain from inundating Congress with a large number of requests, but rather to concentrate on that which is of the greatest importance. With this in view, its efforts are centered on what is called the "Funding Bill," to support which a delegation of business men voluntarily gave the time necessary for a trip to Washington, whereby it was hoped that Hawaii could secure greater financial assistance in maintaining American institutions out here in the middle of the Pacific, where they come in contact with those of other civilizations.

The idea did not originate in Hawaii, but was suggested by a leading statesman in Congress, whose position gave him particular opportunities for a study of the Hawaiian situation. He remarked:

"We are taking out of Hawaii for the Federal Treasury a million dollars a year—money that we do not need and do not want, and which should be applied in those islands to the greater development of our institutions. To accomplish this is the real problem of Hawaii."

With this end in view Hawaii's representative in Congress secured the introduction of a bill by which it is proposed to set aside 75 per cent. of the internal revenues and customs receipts as a separate fund in the Treasury, to be applied, as Congress in its wisdom saw fit, toward the military and naval defenses of the islands, harbor improvements, and public and educational buildings. Such a measure, with a few minor changes, was readily passed by the Senate, but, notwithstanding a favorable report by the Committee on Territories, it failed to secure consideration in the House.

BUSINESS DELEGATION.

In support of the measure, the delegation of business men pointed out that the only price America paid for the annexation of these islands and the securing of such a strategic point in the middle of the Pacific Ocean was the assuming of \$4,000,000 of debt of the Republic of Hawaii; that since that date the customs and internal revenues, wholly contributed by the people isolated on these islands, had not only paid back the \$4,000,000, but had contributed nearly \$2,000,000 in excess—an amount greater than all the appropriations and current expenditures of the Federal Government within the Territory since annexation; that the world's history shows that no country has successfully maintained dependencies from which revenues have been extracted to any material degree. Our delegation also pointed out that for local tax purposes the total contribution per capita, which varied each year, had been in one year, point in over \$2, and that the contribution of Hawaii to the Federal Treasury had been as high as \$7.50 per capita in a single year.

Hawaii did not ask that the whole amount of Federal revenue collected here be devoted toward her development, because she did not believe it would be right to secure all the privileges and advantages conferred on her as an integral part of the Union without giving anything in return.

After the adjournment of Congress it was ascertained that there were those who had successfully opposed the measure through fear that it would establish a bad precedent and possibly inaugurate similar action on the part of other Territories. It is unfortunate that we could not have had an opportunity to answer this, for if America at any time in the future should be fortunate enough to possess a Territory similar geographically, socially and commercially to the Hawaiian Islands, no better precedent could be followed than one which would stimulate its development rather than deprive it of its own resources.

AN ARTISTIC DRAWING

An exquisite pen-and-ink drawing in natural colors of the Hawaiian coat-of-arms was to be seen at the Education Office yesterday. It is the work of S. Mookini, the instructor in drawing and printing at Lahainaluna school. Particularly fine is the treatment of the red and yellow feather drapery of the tabu chiefs, a downy softness being imparted thereto which makes the fabric look very real. Mr. Mookini has presented the drawing to the Normal School, of which he is a graduate. Before attending that institution he was a Lahainaluna boy.

Among the branches of industrial training carried on within the Normal School and its corollary, the Practice school, are poultry raising and bee-keeping. Photographs illustrating industrial training there and at other Honolulu schools will be found in the educational exhibit to be set up in the Hawaii Promotion Committee's rooms, Alexander Young building, next week.

Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal School and Vice Principal Robert Law of the Royal School are preparing the exhibit. As it will be shown for only a few weeks, the public should be mindful not to overlook it. Mat-weaving, lace-making, the poultry yard, beehives, etc., will be set off with striking groups of pupils in the photographs. These comprise the curious mixture of races, colors and race and color blends which every public school in Hawaii displays.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

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

Can't Be Separated.

Some Honolulu People Have Learned How to Get Rid of Both.

Backache and kidney ache are twin brothers. You can't separate them. And you can't get rid of the backache until you cure the kidney ache. If the kidneys are well and strong, the rest of the system is pretty sure to be in vigorous health.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make strong, healthy kidneys.

S. Hanolani, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for a lame back."

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

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

COURT ITEMS.

Geo. D. Gear and J. W. Cathcart have filed separate demurrers for defendants in the damage suit for false arrest brought by Walter C. Peacock against A. J. Campbell, Treasurer of Hawaii; Arthur M. Brown, County Sheriff; Edward A. Douthitt, County Attorney, and H. T. Lake, a police officer.

Judd, Mott-Smith and Hemenway for plaintiff in the suit of Frederick A. Wickett v. Geo. D. Gear will move on January 2 before Judge Robinson that defendant's answer be struck from the file because not filed in time and that when this is done judgment of default be entered against defendant.

H. G. Middelditch, attorney for plaintiff in the suit of W. W. Bruner v. Louis Andrade, will move before Judge D. Bolt on Thursday at 9 a. m. that fifteen days in addition to the statutory time may be given in which plaintiff may file a motion for new trial and bond therewith.

In the foreclosure suit of E. H. F. Wolter vs. Henry Vieira and eighteen others, it is stipulated that all of the defendants have until January 9 to

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL ONLY AND GENUINE

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy fo

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Prices in England— Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London

MOUNTS FOR THE ARMY

FIRST ON NEW LINE

Five hundred and seventeen horses and mules belonging to the War Department were brought ashore yesterday afternoon from the United States army transport Dix and let loose in the army corral at Iwilei. The Dix arrived about noon from Seattle after a ten-day trip.

The success of the voyage reflects considerable credit upon the Dix's master, Captain Ankers, and the veterinary surgeon, as well as Lieut. Garrity, Second Cavalry, for the manner in which the vessel and animals were handled. Only one horse was lost on the trip, and this was due to an animal which would have been rejected but for being bunched and sent aboard without being subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. The horse caught cold, developed pneumonia and, during some bad weather when the vessel rolled, became exhausted and died.

The horses when taken out of the Dix and bunched on the naval dock were a frisky lot. They were shaggy, barefooted (as "Doc," Monsarrat terms their shoeless condition), but were all apparently quite healthy. They will be given two or three days' exercise at the Iwilei corral, when they will be loaded in again and the voyage resumed to Manila, where they will be turned into the government corrals for assignment to the various arms of the service.

The first two or three days out from Seattle the Dix encountered severe weather, and also some heavy winds just before reaching the islands. Owing to the manner in which some of the cargo is stowed the vessel is subject to rolling.

Captain Garrity stated that it was impossible to get a full load of coal in Seattle, owing to the scarcity of that commodity. It was difficult also to obtain many other supplies and Honolulu will be drawn upon to furnish the stuff lacking.

The Dix has recently undergone repairs and a general overhauling, many thousands of dollars being expended upon her.

"The Dix is well fitted for carrying animals," said Lieut. Garrity as he admonished a hostler to be careful in leading a horse down the chute from the vessel to the dock. "We use a very narrow stall but give plenty of room lengthwise for the animal to swing. When the vessel rolls they display a great deal of intelligence in keeping on their feet by swinging against the roll of the ship. No, we don't use slings to help support the animals in rough weather."

Fourteen mules and three horses will be left off here.

\$12 A TON BAY FOR HONOLULU

PROSSER, December 12.—The Hull Commission Company of this city has just purchased of Messrs. Swan and Woolman, Horse Heaven wheat growers, 120 tons of wheat hay, to be exported to Honolulu, paying \$12 per ton for it. This is probably the first time that hay of this character has been purchased in Eastern Washington for export.

HAWAII ET AL. AS LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT

Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor in his annual report has an item of importance to Hawaii, which is that the lighthouse board desires the establishment of three additional districts—one to comprise Hawaii and the Pacific Islands, another Porto Rico and Guantanamo, and the third the Alaskan waters.

LIVE WIRE IN STREET.

A wet branch torn by the wind from a nearby tree fell across the electric light wires near the corner of Punch-bowl and Seretania avenue last night about seven o'clock. The branch short circuited the electric fluid, and there were some lively fireworks for a few minutes until the branch burned through and fell to the ground. The blaze lasted long enough to alarm some of those living near, one of whom telephoned an alarm to the Central Fire Station. The department turned out, but it was all over before they arrived.

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL HELD UP BY WASHOUT ON MAUI

Uncle Sam's mail from Wailuku was delayed Saturday morning for transshipment on the Kinau to Honolulu because of a washout on the road between Maui's county seat and Lahaina. Just what caused the damage Captain Simerson of the Kinau did not ascertain, nor did the purser of the Likelike who brought the mail over yesterday morning.

The Kinau stopped at Lahaina on the way up from Hilo to get mail and passengers. She got the latter but not the former. It was reported in some way that a reservoir dam had given way and a long stretch of the road been completely washed out.

The mails were finally got through and when the Likelike put into Lahaina the big batch of sacks was sent aboard.

The Likelike purser reports an unusually rough trip, especially between Pelekunn and Lahaina.

DIRECT STEAMER WANTED BETWEEN HILO AND JAPAN

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

HILO, December 22.—Japanese here are subscribing to a fund to aid a Japanese company in establishing a monthly steamer service between Hilo and Yokohama. The vessel will probably be procured. Local subscribers want to save the delay and expense caused by Honolulu transshipment.

JAIL FOR LESE CIGARETTES.

VIENNA, December 8.—The correspondent of the Milan Secolo vouches for an extraordinary case of lese majeste at Lemberg, Galicia. The accountant of an industrial establishment, whose brother is a well known Polish artist, entered a tobacconist's to purchase cigarettes. Having bought some of the brand Emperor Franz Josef affects, the buyer found himself without money.

He told the tobacconist somewhat brusquely that he would pay him the next day. The tobacconist retorted that imperial cigarettes were not sold on credit. An altercation ensued and it wound up by the customer throwing the cigarettes on the counter with the exclamation: "The imperial cigarettes may go to the devil!"

Some days afterward the accountant was summoned to the district court, where he was charged with having spoken disrespectfully of the Emperor. A case of lese majeste was made out, and the accountant was sentenced to four months imprisonment.

He sent a petition to the Emperor, which unfortunately fell into the hands of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who is a great stickler for imperial privileges. He refused to mitigate the sentence and the unfortunate man went to jail.

OUR STATESMAN AT HOME.

The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser says that the statesmen at the capital are expecting the Hawaiian Delegate to Congress to join them soon. They wouldn't be if they had caught a glimpse of him last night shooting off torpedoes in front of a building in which the police had just shut down a skin game. Congress has met and adjourned for the holidays. Hawaii looms big in the nation's eye in connection with the Japanese agitation, the need of fortifications for the Territory and the pointed references to Hawaiian questions contained in the President's message, but so long as the toy torpedoes hang out let her loom.

An invention of Frau Antoinette Arntzen and one exhibited at the recent musical exposition in Berlin, consists of a method of increasing the resonance of the voice by inserting a film under the roof of the mouth, making a sort of sounding board. The apparatus is intended for the use of orators, officers, sea captains, etc., as well as for singers.

***** first shipped to New York by that route. After being sent across the isthmus by rail, the sugar will be loaded into an A.-H. steamer at Coatzacoacoales, the Atlantic terminus, and forwarded direct to New York.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

The posthumous book of Mrs. Craigie, better known as John Oliver Hobbes, bears as preface a letter from Hon. Joseph H. Choate to the publishers. Nothing could be more fitting than this friendly appreciation, serving at once as an introduction to her last work and as a farewell to the author.

Knowing the feminine antipathy to a mouse or anything suggesting one, wary merchants, says a writer, are now showing materials in the fashionable "souris" or "souris gray" and find that the translation has made a hit, as the foreign name for mouse seems less suggestive to the average woman.

Senora Clara Santos, the wife of a wealthy Cuban planter, joined the insurgent party and led a body of men against a detachment of President Palma's troops. Dressed in the uniform of a noncommissioned officer, she charged, sword in hand, at the head of her troops and put the enemy to headlong flight.

Remove marking ink. Paint the mark with solution of cyanid of potassium, applied with a camel's hair brush. As soon as the ink disappears the linen should be rinsed in cold water, and then washed in the usual way.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANSWERS BELLAMY STORER'S PAMPHLET.

I first met the Storer while I was Civil Service Commissioner. They were then kind and friendly in their relations with me and my family.

I submitted to conduct from Mr. and Mrs. Storer to which I would have submitted from no other ambassador and his wife.

I did not resent their actions until it became evident they were likely to damage American interests.

Mrs. Storer insisted to me often that their change of creed had proved a deadly blow to her husband's career, and that they were suffering for conscience sake.

Mr. and Mrs. Storer were greatly interested in securing the promotion of Archbishop Ireland to be cardinal.

I asked (at their request) President McKinley whether he could properly do anything to help Archbishop Ireland. He responded that it was not a matter with which he could with propriety interfere, although he expressed himself as having the same high opinion of Archbishop Ireland that I had.

I explained repeatedly that my friendship and admiration for Archbishop Ireland * * * would make me pleased to see any good fortune attend him.

The assertion that in any private conversation I took an opposite position from that which I was repeatedly expressing in writing is not only an untruth, but an absurd untruth.

Mr. Storer asserts that he and Mrs. Storer and various other people, after conversations with me, put down memoranda as to what they remembered I had said. If such action was taken, it was, of course, simply dishonorable.

The Storer were my guests at the time when, as they assert, they made these memoranda of private conversations with me.

Both she (Mrs. Storer) and Mr. Storer continually made attacks upon all sorts of people, especially dignitaries of her own church. * * * She wrote me with great bitterness against the Protestant missionaries who were being sent to the Philippines.

The President replied: I always treat Catholic and Protestant exactly alike, as I do Jew and Gentile, as I do the man of native American, German, Irish, or any other kind of parentage. As soon as I became President I began receiving letters from Mrs. Storer, asking for the promotion of Mr. Storer, and letters from both complaining * * * of the character and standing of various people in the public service.

Eight days after President McKinley's death Mrs. Storer wrote me, urging that I appoint Mr. Storer to the Cabinet. When I explained that I did not intend to remove anyone or make any changes in the Cabinet, she wrote me suggesting the embassy at London or Paris, * * * and stating that Mr. Choate and General Porter were not proper persons to be Ambassadors.

Mr. Storer asserts that President McKinley commissioned a gentleman to ask (of the pope) the appointment of Archbishop Ireland as cardinal. This is the direct contrary of what President McKinley told me was his attitude in the matter, and Mr. Cortelyou, who was then his private secretary, writes me as follows:

" * * * This statement of Mr. Storer distorts what was evidently an expression of deep personal regard and respect for an individual into what is in substance a request for his advancement as a member of an ecclesiastical organization. The late President never made such a request."

As for Mr. Storer's assertion that I authorized him to make such a statement as he says he was authorized to make to the pope, it is untrue. I gave him no such authorization.

I never received from him any letter giving any such account of his visit to the Vatican.

RELATING TO NEW DIOCESE

The item in this paper yesterday relative to the creation of a new See to comprise Fijian, Tongan and Samoan groups was rather confusing to the attendants of the Episcopal church here but is made clear by Bishop Restarick, of Saint Andrews, who yesterday said to a reporter for the Advertiser:

"Some months ago the Right Rev. Samuel T. Nevill, D.D., Bishop of Dunedin and Primate of New Zealand, passed through here on his way to England. He spent the day with me and desired to ascertain my views as to the formation of a new diocese in the Pacific.

"When the first Bishop was sent to New Zealand in 1841 the Letters Patent issued him gave him spiritual charge in English Territory from the 50th degree S. Lat. to the 34th degree North. This last however was a curious mistake as it was the intention to make it the 34th deg. South. The mistake gave him charge of 68 deg. of latitude more than was intended to be assigned to him. Bishop Selwyn took, with amused gravity, the error and in 1849, in a small yacht of 21 tons became the pioneer and apostle of Melanesia. Previous to this he had in 1847 on H. M. S. Dildo visited Tonga and other islands.

"Owing to this mistake in the Letters Patent the work of the church in the Pacific, unless otherwise agreed upon, has been considered as under the Primate of New Zealand so that when Bishop Willis went to Tonga in 1902, with the consent of the church authorities in England, the church in New Zealand considered that the appointment was irregular, was an intrusion, in fact, in the province of New Zealand. However this was easily settled. The church of England has work in Fiji which islands have belonged to Great Britain since 1874.

"The idea of the Primate of New Zealand is to take the three groups of islands which lie at the three angles of the triangle and form a diocese. As Bishop Willis is already in one of the groups it is presumed that he would be the first Bishop. The Primate told me I was consulted because the last general convention assigned to my care the American islands in the Samoan group. I have not visited them because we have no work there nor is there any likelihood of our having work and as the Primate of New Zealand had been to Samoa he told me fully of conditions and there was no need for me to go.

"The Primate was anxious to get the American church to consent to the placing of the islands under American jurisdiction in Samoa in the proposed new diocese and was anxious to know what I thought. I told him I was heartily in favor of it and should advocate it with the House of Bishops if he carried out his plans in England. Melanesia was made a diocese in 1861 and John Coleridge Pattison was consecrated the first Bishop. He had worked in these islands for some years. Bishop Pattison met a martyr's death in 1873. The See of Melanesia is on Norfolk Island and the diocese is in the province of New Zealand.

JOURNALIST HERE TO STUDY HAWAII

Ernest I. Lewis, representing the Indianapolis News, arrived yesterday on the Alameda and will remain here until the Sonoma comes from the Coast when he will proceed to New Zealand and Australia. His mission while in Hawaii will be to write a series of articles on the Japanese question as it affects Hawaii, in the light of the recent Japanese agitation begun through the San Francisco school embargo.

"The Indianapolis News follows these International questions very closely," said Mr. Lewis yesterday. "We have been hearing about the Japanese question as it affects the Pacific coast, Hawaii and the nation as a whole, and we want to know something about it at first hand. I will make a careful study of the question here.

"I shall investigate the 'model government' of New Zealand and shall also look into the governmental issues which are prominent in Australia.

"The Indianapolis News is a newspaper in the interior of the United States and yet it is one which takes a prominent part in investigating the great questions of the day. During the Japanese-Russian war we had Hector Fuller at the front. He was the first correspondent to get inside Port Arthur. He passed through Honolulu on his return home.

"Furthermore the people of our section don't know very much about Hawaii. We have heard of the islands in a vague sort of way and I hope to write something that will tell them just what you have and are down here."

Mr. Lewis is stopping at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

ARIZONAN RETURNS FROM HILO.

The A.-H. S. S. Arizonan returned yesterday afternoon from Kahului and Hilo, where she had gone last week to load sugar. The big freighter has on board the first of this season's crop to be taken out. She will be held here for some days to take on the balance of her cargo, sailing about the first of the year for Salina Cruz with the first Hawaiian cargo for the Tehuantepec route to New York.

CAUGHT COLD WHILE HUNTING A BURGLAR.

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

WHO OWNED THIS AUTO?

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) "We lack Coffee and a Steyne," said a court officer jocosely as he looked over the jury in Judge Robinson's court yesterday and noticed it was too short of the twelve "honest and true men." Mr. Coffee missed a car and Steyne had to receipt a bill and both incidents took time.

They were members of the jury which is hearing the case of Thos. Kay vs. F. B. Whitin, the plaintiff suing for damages because of alleged injuries arising from a Whitin's automobile crashing into Gumpfer's hack, in which Kay was a passenger.

The contention of Attorney Peterson who represents Mr. Whitin, is that the automobile was not Whitin's but Mrs. Whitin's. Mrs. Whitin, who was divorced from Mr. Whitin a short time ago in Honolulu, and then went to the Coast, happened to pass through Honolulu this week, en route to Shanghai, and was subpoenaed as a witness by Kay. During the examination of the witness yesterday, especially Mr. Peterson, Mrs. Whitin had occasion to object to being asked questions. At one time she lost patience and exclaimed: "Don't you ask me that question again, Mr. Peterson." At another time when Mr. Peterson endeavored to induce Mrs. Whitin to testify was written at her dictation to Mr. Whitin, by her sister, Mrs. Thompson, the letter being signed by "Beatrice." Mrs. Whitin said with some energy: "I forbid you to read any of my sister's letters in this room."

The case was set over until January 2 and the jury was strictly admonished to refrain from discussing the case with any one or among themselves during that time. The court then dismissed the jury for the Christmas holidays, extending the season's best wishes to them, which were heartily echoed by the jurymen.

"ATTEMPT TO COERCE."

Attorney General Peters on behalf of Governor Carter, one of the respondents in the injunction case of L. L. McCandless vs. George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and Jas. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, suggests to Judge Robinson that he is without and should not take jurisdiction of the person of the said respondent, and "respectfully moves that the said purported and pretended temporary injunction and restraining order be dissolved and the bill of complaint dismissed on the following grounds:

"That your honor is without jurisdiction of the person of this respondent as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii,

"That the bill of complaint and purported and pretended temporary injunction and restraining order herein is an attempt to interfere with and coerce and restrain the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii in the exercise of his discretion in the exercise of his powers as provided by law.

"That the purported and pretended temporary injunction and restraining order is an unwarranted and illegal assumption of judicial control of the official acts of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

The suggestion and motion will be presented to Judge Robinson on Monday, at 10 a. m.

PRATT MAKES ANSWER.

Jas. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, filed a motion yesterday to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of L. L. McCandless vs. Governor Carter and himself, in re the Lanai Island matter. He claims the injunction does not run in the name of the Territory, and that the portion of plaintiff's bill upon which the injunction is based which alleges that an exchange of the public lands is not authorized by any law of the Territory of Hawaii or of the United States, and that the respondent, Pratt, should be enjoined and restrained from exchanging said public lands, states and alleges conclusions of law.

LAND COURT BROKE.

The report of the Court of Land Registration is that it is broke and in need of funds. Petitioners for titles to land will have to furnish the means necessary to carry their matters to completion. The appropriation for running the court was but \$3900, though the judge asked the legislature to appropriate \$10,000. Registrar Howard is perfecting a plan for a card index, all matters so far being so arranged, and by getting a proper appropriation it will save this department the salary of an employe.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1906. Referring to the Notice to Mariners issued by this office on December 4, 1906, in regard to the removal of San Francisco Light-vessel No. 70, on or about January 1, 1907, and the marking of the station by Relief Light-vessel No. 76, the following correction is to be noted in the characteristic of the fog-signal:

During thick or foggy weather Light-vessel No. 76 will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristic as that sounded from Light-vessel No. 70, viz.: blasts of two seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 28 seconds, thus:

Blast, 2 sec.; silent interval, 28 sec.; blast, 2 sec.; silent interval, 28 sec.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, H. T. MAYO, Commander, U. S. N., Inspector, 12th Lighthouse District.

The southerly storms of last week tore the outer buoy at Pearl Harbor from its moorings, washing it in to the shore. An attempt was made this week to tow the buoy back to its position but the tug taken down proved unequal to the task. The buoy will be relocated as soon as a tug powerful enough for the work can be contracted for.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

By Daniel Logan.

Both the increasing pressure of Christmas advertising as the season advanced and the thronged retail stores, day and evening, have indicated a satisfactory holiday trade despite considerable broken weather. Probably the popular devotion to the great annual exchange of human good will accounts for a portion of the neglect to which interests in great industrial enterprises have lately been subjected. A fall in centrifugals, cabled from New York yesterday, of \$4.80 a ton will not account for almost blank sale sheets of the Honolulu Stock & Bond exchange the previous days of the week. From 3.82 cents a pound since last weekly report the price of 96 degree test centrifugals dropped to 3.58 cents, which is a heavy as well as sudden decline and inconsistent with a rise in European beets that, from 8s. 9d. per 112 lb. last week, have gone to 10 1-2d. Possibly better conditions for harvesting labor have been reported from Cuba, where it had been known there was a splendid crop of cane but an uncertainty as to labor enough to harvest it. Still such news ought rather to depress than to stimulate European beets, unless prospects of a shortage in the home markets of Europe for the incoming season may have developed.

HAWAIIAN PLANTATIONS.

It is not often that an opportunity occurs of obtaining a lease of a fully equipped sugar plantation and mill in these islands. This does so now, as will be seen from an announcement made today. The trustees under the will of the late James Wight give notice that the Halawa Sugar Plantation, consisting of a sugar mill, certain fee simple lands, leaseholds, water rights and other personal property, will be put up for lease at public auction at Jas. F. Morgan's salesrooms on Saturday, January 12, at 12 o'clock. Subject to certain reservations the whole property comprising Halawa plantation so-called will be leased to the highest bidder for the term from January 15, 1907, to January 15, 1930, or 23 years, at an upset rental of \$5000 a year. The personal property consisting of growing crops, tools, implements and livestock are to be taken at valuations payable by February 15 next. This property has been appraised by John Hind, W. P. McDougall and Robert Hall, experts, at about \$100,000. The growing crop for the current season is estimated to make 1350 tons, an increase of 314 tons over the past season's crop. Halawa is one of the oldest plantations in the islands. It was started by the late Dr. Wight as one of the pioneers in the industry, then passed into company hands, in C. Brewer & Co.'s agency, and ultimately taken back by the original owner. The plantation lies between Niulii, Judge Hart's plantation, and Halawa, Hind & Benton's, and has for many years been managed by Thomas S. Kay, one of Hawaii's most experienced planters. Further particulars regarding the lease of the plantation to be offered at auction may be obtained from R. W. Shingle of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.

Ewa Plantation Co. will pay its monthly dividend of one per cent. on the 31st. At the beginning of the new year Oahu Sugar Co.'s stock will have been converted from \$100 to \$20 shares without any change in the aggregate amount of capital.

A. F. Judd has returned from his labor supply investigations in the Philippines, bringing fifteen Filipinos with him to try out on a Hawaiian plantation. They are small-sized but apparently hardy and willing.

Truman H. Palmer, secretary of the American Beet Sugar Association, delivered a striking address on the American Sugar Industry before the recent Transmississippi Congress at Kansas City. It has been published in full in the Advertiser. Mr. Truman showed that the American people paid for sugar in 1905 over \$328,000,000, of which over \$97,000,000 was for the product of foreign countries. His paper converged to an argument against the free admission of Philippine sugar, in which he instanced the growth of Hawaiian sugar production under free trade with the United States from 9000 to 370,000 tons in thirty years. From comparisons of area and population between Hawaii and the Philippines, with a showing of lower freight rates from Manila to New York than from Honolulu to New York, as well as a tremendous advantage of the Philippines over Hawaii in rate of wages, Mr. Palmer concludes that, if the Philippines would increase their sugar output no faster than has Hawaii, it would amount to over four million tons in thirty years, and the islands have a capacity for producing eight million tons annually, while the total American consumption is less than three million tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Sales on the local exchange for the week were as follows: Ewa (\$20), 5, 20, 6, 29, 10 at 25; Pepeekeo (\$100), 50 at 150; Oahu (\$100), 20 at 117; Brewery (\$20), 50 at 27.75; McBryde (\$20), 25, 165 at 6; Ookala (\$20), 125 at 8.25; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 20, 25 at 90; Kihei (\$50), 10 at 8.75; Haw. Sugar (\$20), 25 at 33; Wainuna 5's, \$4000 at 99; Cal. B. S. & Ref. Co. 6's, \$25,000 at 102.50; Haiku 6's, \$3500 at 102.25.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Local contractors are to have an opportunity of bidding for the construction of the U. S. Leprosarium on Molokai. They were not invidiously excluded, it now appears, in the first call for bids, but the plans and specifications were by some oversight retained in the office of the Treasury Department's supervising architect so that they were not even available to mainland contractors. As no bids were received a new call has been issued and the necessary data of information may now be consulted both in San Francisco and Honolulu by intending bidders.

Prospects of appropriations for the Hilo breakwater and further improvements to Honolulu harbor being made by Congress at this session appear favorable.

The Koolau railway is now open from the O. R. & L. Co.'s terminus at Kahuku to Punaluu, a distance of nine miles, and will be extended all along the northern coast of the island. It will traverse lands now being taken up for agricultural purposes and open up hitherto inaccessible lands of that character.

Governor Carter's proposed exchange of the Lanai public lands for other real estate has been blocked by an injunction suit brought by L. L. McCandless, which may take some time to decide in the courts. There is on file in the Land office a list of lands that the Government desires to obtain by the proposed exchange, with the exception of one piece for a forest and park reserve, all being wanted for the extension of existing school premises and for new school sites. The aggregate value of these lands, all in and about Honolulu, is \$152,454. The valuation put on the Lanai lands is \$107,000.

Through the special forestry work of the Maui Agricultural Co., thirteen thousand trees have been planted in Makawao district since November 1.

Shipping has now smooth water within the lines of the yet uncompleted breakwater at Kahului, the chief port of Maui.

Under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the County of Oahu has transferred the public sea bathing ground at Kapiolani Park to the Honolulu Park Commission. Deeds are recorded, by S. M. Kamakau and wife to W. M. Giffard, of property at Punchbowl and Emma streets, for \$5000, and by Wm. W. Daniel by mortgagees to Ethel K. Abrams of a lot in Magoon tract for \$2550.

At a joint meeting of the executive boards of the Chamber of Commerce and the Honolulu Merchants' Association the subject of holding a Panpacific Commercial Congress in Honolulu was favorably considered and a committee appointed to confer with the Governor thereon, consisting of J. R. Galt, E. I. Spalding, E. E. Paxton, Geo. W. Smith, E. H. Paris and A. Gartley.

The J. D. Neal Co., Ltd., is disincorporating through the Treasurer's office.

Though not large the second annual exhibition of the Hawaiian Poultry Association was very creditable in quality of specimens of birds shown. There was a small exhibition of fruit, honey, tobacco, forestry, rubber and silk held in conjunction therewith by the Farmers' Institute of Hawaii and the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, which revealed the possibilities of a great future for diversified industries in this Territory.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Miowera from Vancouver, the Kusubo Maru from Nagasaki, the China from San Francisco, the Doric from the Orient, the Alameda from San Francisco, the Arizonan from Hilo and Kahului and the Enterprise from San Francisco via Hilo. Departures have been the Miowera for the Colonies, the Sherman for San Francisco, the China for the Orient and the Doric for San Francisco.

Miss Elsa—You are certainly polite, Baron. You pass me and never look at me.

Baron—Ah, mademoiselle, if I had looked at you, I could never have passed by.—Fliegende Blätter.

Bombay Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

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

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

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The Overland Route.

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

THE OLD WAY.



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EWA FAMILY TO COME TO HONOLULU

As briefly given, exclusively, in yesterday's Telegram, John A. Ewa, a retired Hawaiian planter, whose vast wealth in the islands and in this country even his family can not accurately estimate, died at the Long Beach hospital at 1 o'clock of internal congestion. Mr. Ewa was 61 years of age and lived at Ocean avenue and Elm streets with his wife, five pretty daughters and two sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewa came to this city seven years ago to spend the summer. They were delighted with the climate and established a summer home here. Four years ago Mr. Ewa made Long Beach his temporary home, bringing the family over from Hawaii to this beach, and turning over the management of his vast estates and properties to other hands. Mr. Ewa owned eight large plantations in Hawaii, a ranch in Downey, Cal., real estate in Long Beach, Los Angeles and San Francisco. He held the position of president of the Inter-Island Steamship Company of Hawaii, a concern capitalized at \$2,000,000, operating steamships throughout the islands.

Mr. Ewa was born in Hilo, Hawaii, of native parents. He inherited from his father a plantation in Hilo, and in a short time began to accumulate property and friends. He moved to Honolulu, married Mrs. Ewa, a native girl of high born parents, and became identified with the shipping and passenger interests there. Here he resided until he retired and came to Long Beach.

The daughters of John Ewa—Miss Mahel, Mary, Therese, Daisy and Anna—all accomplished musicians, are all striking examples of native Hawaiian beauty and are favorites in California society. The boys are Thomas and John Ewa, Jr. The family will move back to Honolulu after the funeral of the father, the date for which has not yet been set.—Long Beach Telegram, December 13.

UNANIMOUSLY TURNED DOWN

The Advertiser has it, from what it considers good authority, that the vote on the proposition to appoint A. M. Brown a Deputy County Attorney was unanimously against. The report in an afternoon paper that Messrs. Dwight and Cox favored Brown is denied. Just now there is a feeling decidedly favorable to retaining Sam Johnson as Supervisor and Hustace will be elected chairman of the board.

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.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of dandruff, scabs, and itching, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and exfoliating red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for sensitive skin, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP contains delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP the BEST of the BEST skin and complexion soaps, the BEST toilet and bath soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of A. D. DEW, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LEWSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

IN HARD LUCK

Leprosarium Has No Mainland Bidders.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Hawaii affairs have been moving slowly in Washington the past week. Congress has been too much occupied with general questions to pay attention to Hawaiian bills, of which there are really but few now pending, although some of them are of great insular interest.

An incident, that created amusement as well as consternation in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, was the failure of any contractors to bid on the construction of the buildings for the Leper Sanitarium. The bids were to have been opened last Monday and, when a request was cabled from Honolulu to defer the date for opening bids, the Treasury Department ruled that it could not do that, as was told in my last letter.

Soon afterward it was discovered that the plans for the leper sanitarium had been held in the drafting division of the supervising architect's office for some unaccountable reason and would-be bidders had nothing tangible on which to figure.

Accordingly as there had been no plans on which to figure, there had been no bidders and the Treasury Department has deferred the opening till February 1. In the meantime it has transmitted six sets of the plans for the building to San Francisco and six sets of plans to Honolulu.

HILO AND HONOLULU HARBORS.

Mr. L. A. Thurston, Judge F. M. Hatch and Mr. Sherbourne Hopkins, attorney for the American-Hawaiian line of steamships which will carry freight from the new Tehuantepec railroad, appeared last week before the board of army engineers that passes upon river and harbor projects to argue in behalf of the Hilo breakwater project. They were given a very courteous hearing and the decision of the board will be ready for the chief of engineers and for Congress within a few days.

When inquiry was made of the board at this hearing as to whether its members wished to hear arguments about additional appropriations for Honolulu the reply was made that the board did not care to hear any arguments as its members were in favor of the improvement as a whole and they had now to determine simply questions of detail before making their recommendations. The necessary facts for that action were already before them.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole has not arrived in Washington yet. It was expected that he would arrive yesterday, when the mail that was brought by the China came.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

The little Jap still agitates Congress, sharing attention there with the negro soldiers, once of Brownsville, Texas. There is to be senatorial debate on constitutional privileges, which it is alleged the President encroached upon in his now famous threat to use the civil and military forces to prevent injustice to the Japanese in California. In the meantime the President is going right ahead with his plans for handling the question. The Californians continue to fume and fret; the members of the California delegation in Congress give out occasional interviews, but they are fully aware that the President will do all he can.

The story of a new treaty was put forth with much eclat. The Californians here seemed to encourage the story, which gained such headway in some newspapers without means of obtaining inside information here, that it led to an authoritative and explicit denial from the White House. The framing of a new treaty is out of the question. Japan would not think of it

and the matter, it is understood, has never even been suggested during the conferences and negotiations over the San Francisco embargo.

It is expected that Japan will, of her own motion, restrict the emigration of her coolies to the United States, just as she did for a time three or four years ago. This seems to have been overlooked entirely in Washington, although it is well remembered in Hawaii, where the ebb and flow of the Japanese migrations are watched in detail.

"It was this very agitation in California and Pacific Coast states," said a prominent resident of Honolulu here today, "that led to the imposition of restrictions on emigration by the Japanese authorities. We noticed it then, because the restriction shut off the supply of labor for the plantations and made it necessary for us to secure Portuguese laborers. They claim to have a constitutional form of government over there, with a legislative branch, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Japanese authorities can control the movement of these laborers when they wish to do so. People of Hawaii remember well how the number of Japanese passengers on the steamers from the Orient was suddenly cut off and then how the number was gradually increased, months after the agitation in California had died away. First they began to come by fifties on the big steamers. Then each boat would bring one hundred; then 250 and so on until the restrictions at Tokio seemed to have been removed altogether."

The President and Secretary Root undoubtedly have assurance that something like this is to be repeated for the purpose of quieting the agitation on the Pacific Coast. It is generally recognized here that that agitation is much deeper than appears on the surface even and that the problem is a much graver one than providing school facilities for the 80 Japanese children of school age in San Francisco.

A temporary solution of the Pacific Coast troubles will apparently be found in these prospective restrictions, although the Japanese government is not likely to act precipitately. Public sentiment in Japan is so aggressive, that the Ministry is not likely to do anything which could now be interpreted as an intention to accede to the demands of the United States. It is a pretty safe prediction, however, that the steamer quarters of the Pacific liners running from Japan to San Francisco and Seattle will soon cease to be crowded with Japanese laborers. The supply from Hawaii may continue for a while, because of the large number of Japanese in Hawaii. But the migration will gradually dwindle. All this will come about unless something happens in this country to inflame the Japanese people. The program will surely not be announced from the White House or from the State Department, but will be executed none the less steadily.

There will probably be further trouble, because this is regarded as only a temporary expedient. The protest of Californians and the exciting incidents of the last two months with reference to the Japanese may be effective for a year or for two years. No one can forecast how long or how short a time it will be before the migration is resumed. Probably the administration will try to defer it till after the next presidential election, lest the wrath of the Californians turns that state over to the Democratic column, as politicians in Washington say would have happened last November had the knowledge of President Roosevelt's message prevailed up and down the big Pacific Coast state. Possibly most of the Californians in Congress will not be as troubled, if assured that the agitation for exclusion will not flame forth again until after President Roosevelt's successor is chosen. Their own tenure, for another two years, would not likely be affected, providing, of course, they can command a renomination.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

DAMAGE TO ROADS.

The present storm has done considerable damage to the county road in the vicinity of Waikakala, where three washouts have occurred, and at Kipapa gulch, where the whole road has slipped out of place. The roads had been softened up by the previous storms and were in just the proper shape to receive the maximum damage from this one. At the two places mentioned it is estimated that over \$500 damage has been done.

MARINE

COPTIC DUE 25TH.

The O. & O. liner Coptic was due to leave Yokohama on December 19, which would bring the vessel to this port on the afternoon of December 23. Hackfeld & Co., agents for the line, have received no advices as to whether or not the vessel sailed on that date, but it is presumed she did.

STACKABLE'S BEST WISHES.

A cablegram was received at the Custom House yesterday from E. R. Stackable, Collector of Customs, conveying a merry Christmas to everyone connected with the customs service here. The cablegram was dated at London.

MONGOLIA HERE TOMORROW.

The Pacific Mail liner Mongolia is due tomorrow from San Francisco. This will be her first trip since repairs were completed to the hull, which was damaged when the vessel went on the rocks at Midway Island.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The master of the Mary E. Foster has been ill at the Queen's Hospital.

The revenue cutter Manning may be ordered to Bering Sea next March to patrol the seal fisheries. Dr. S. J. Call, surgeon of the Thetis, has been ordered here to take the place of Surgeon Robinson. The latter has not received his orders yet.

The cable steamer Restorer is likely to leave for Midway next Monday, taking Cable Superintendent Colly and Mrs. Colly as passengers. The vessel then goes north to Vancouver for overhauling. Yesterday about a mile of cable was uncoiled from the cable tank at Iwilei and placed aboard the Restorer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 21.
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, 11:30 a. m.
A. H. S. S. Arizona, Tapley, from Kahului and Hilo, 4:30 p. m.
Sunday, December 23.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Nawiliwili, 6:31 a. m. with 6020 bags sugar, 200 bags rice.
Str. Noeau, Pederson, from Napoosoo, 7 a. m. with 35 head cattle and 121 sacks coffee.
U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, from Seattle, 1 p. m.
Br. S. S. Blackheath, Sherbourne, from Grays Harbor, 12 noon.
Str. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai and Maui ports, 6 a. m.

DEPARTED

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Hawaii ports, 12 m.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco, 9 a. m.
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient, 6 a. m.
Monday, December 24.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai, 5 p. m.
Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Mahukona, Honoana and Kukuluhae, 5 p. m.
Br. S. S. Blackheath, Sherbourne, for Fremantle, Australia, via Newcastle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. Alameda, from San Francisco, December 21.—R. Albert, Mrs. Albert, two children and maid, D. W. Brunton, Rev. James Dunne, Right Rev. John Dunne, M. Forti, Julius Frankel, L. Honigsberger, A. W. Harrison, E. I. Lewis, Rev. J. P. Marshall, Right Rev. P. J. O'Connor, Rev. Father O'Donohoe, Rev. Father O'Reilly, T. O'Leary, Mrs. O'Leary, Ronald Patton, F. L. Putnam, Miss E. A. Ray, Mrs. J. L. Robertson, Paul Schied, Rev. M. J. Shanahan, Miss L. Thompson, F. H. Weeks, W. A. Webber, A. C. Woolner, Mrs. Woolner, H. C. Christian, Miss Ida Bellows, M. Jacob.
Per str. Noeau, from Napoosoo, Dec. 22.—E. M. Muller.
Per str. Maui, from Kauai ports, Dec. 22.—Dr. M. J. O'Neil, C. F. Jenkins, Mr. Schmidt, Miss Finkler, Miss Lima, Frank Dias, Mrs. S. Dias, Master Dias, Mr. Yokawa, Chow Yuen, Mr. Fricke, Miss Rose Alona, Mrs. Goldstone, P. Courads, Miss Conrads, Miss Aylett, Miss K. Christian, Mrs. Martha Cook, Mr. Sheba, Miss E. Kaipu, Mrs. Stertchhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Mr. Schultz, Mr. Spitzer, Mr. Ford, Miss Mutch, T. Burkhardt, Dr. Wilkinson, Master Kimura, J. H. Wilson, G. W. Paty, M. K. Cook, R. Vanhuizen and 42 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per str. Mauna Loa, for Maui and Hawaii ports, December 21.—J. D. Paris, Joseph Aea, H. P. Beckley, Wm. Espinda, Masters Conant (2), Miss Macdonald, Miss Rickard, J. L. Conant, Miss Rathburn, Geo. W. Carr, Mrs. Mana, Halpo Aea, J. D. Almoku, Miss Maud M. Wight.
Per str. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai ports, December 21.—A. S. Wilcox and wife, E. F. Dineert.
Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, December 21.—W. O. Smith, E. Kruse and wife, Mrs. Penhallow, H. M. Alexander and wife, T. Edwin, M. G. Augo, Miss May Alana, Miss M. Morris, C. G. White, W. A. Baldwin, Miss A. Chalmers and daughter, M. M. Kahuna, Miss Daisy Kalei, Miss Mary Hooper, Miss Sophie Peplowski, Miss Giberson, Mrs. Deacon, D. A. Hannah and wife, W. I. Wells, K. R. G. Wallace, M. J. Keelen, Alfred Hansen, A. R. Askew, R. E. Askew, S. K. Kawaloha, S. E. Kalua, W. F. Kaae, Master Kahookole, J. K. Kahookole, S. Kimura, Joe Whitford, Geo. Cockett, Miss Lizzie Kalino, Mrs. Geo. Cockett and infant, Sarah Kalino, S. E. Wilson, M. Mair, Wallace Cooke, H. M. Coke, Aloha Kaune, Jno. Arruda, A. Hunter, Wm. M. Keolanui, R. F. Engle.

DIED.

CROZIER.—In Skyland, Santa Cruz, of typhoid pneumonia, O. P. Crozier, the beloved husband of Sara Crozier (nee Emmes), formerly of this city.

NO TROUBLE IN HONOLULU

"It is all a matter of bad management by the San Francisco school board," Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal school said yesterday with reference to the Japanese difficulty over there.

Vice Principal Robert Law of the Royal school made this opinion a duet by instant concurrence.

"We had exactly the same difficulty here," Mr. Wood said in answer to a remark on the alleged crowding of American children out of San Francisco schools by grown-up Japanese. "The matter was arranged here with perfect satisfaction and no offense given to the Japanese."

"How did you do it?" an Advertiser reporter inquired. "Simply by applying the language test in grading the pupils. Japanese who could not meet that test were assigned to the primary grades and the older ones left. They simply could not sit in the small seats provided for young children. There was no room for them to stow away their legs under the desks."

"I was relieved of twenty Japanese in one day," Mr. Law interjected. "It was all done courteously and as a matter of course," Mr. Wood resumed. "No different treatment was accorded to the Japanese than to Americans or any other nationality. So there was absolutely no affront taken by the Japanese."

"Where did they go? Oh, they spread around in different private schools. A number went to St. Louis College. 'Yes, any Japanese children who can pass the examination for any particular grade are admitted to whatever school is convenient and there is absolutely no trouble. Those coming up to the required standard of knowledge in any class are likely to be respectable enough with regard to other conditions of admission, to associate with other children.'"

Christmas Eve

H. M. Ayles.

Bang!
Zip!
Let her rip;
It's Christmas Eve
And no make-believe.
See the boy
Put a lighted rocket
In an old man's pocket!
Neither cares,
As far as shows,
It's Christmas Eve
And everything goes.
Look at the crowd!
Ain't it a peach?
Practising what
The parsons preach:
Good will to all—
Just hear 'em bawl,
Saint and sinner,
Big and small,
Jap, Korean,
Heathen pake,
Tuning up for
Christmas Day.
Did you ever
See the like of it?
And, oh, I say,
Ain't folks friendly
Just about now?
It's a caution for snakes,
That's how.
There's a fellow
We don't much cotton to—
Usually figures that
We're pretty rotten, too;
Tonight he'll stop
With "Hello, old top
Let's have a drop,"
And corks will pop—
Don't you forget,
That's a one best bet.
The chances are
For another year,
No kindly word
From him we'll hear.
Don't it beat all?
Say! Don't it?
And polite—
Why goodness gracious;
Anyone who
Has a thing to do
For you,
Chesterfield
Out-Chesterfielded
You will view,
While in the air
Will sound quite clear
A curious humming
Which indicates
That there's something coming.
Hip, hip, hooray,
Likewise, hurrah,
For the Christmas-box
And the gift cigar,
And another cheer
For the jovial crew
Who tonight are raising
A hullabaloo;
And one yell more
Let us uncoil,
Leat with pent-up feeling
We quickly spoil:
Rah! rah! rah!
Rah! rah! rah!
Fair old,
Here old
Christmas Day,
Whoop-ee-ee!
Let her go Gallagher!

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. Logginbill, 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.

GOVERNOR'S INJUNCTION

When the injunction suit of L. L. McCandless against George R. Carter, Governor, and J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, came before Judge De Bolt yesterday on motion of the Attorney General to dissolve it, George D. Gear for plaintiff wanted the hearing continued until January 3.

Attorney General Peters strongly opposed the request, saying the temporary injunction should be argued at once. It was obstructing a matter of executive policy, the Lanai lands exchange proposal, and meantime, valuable options were expiring. An injunction suit required a speedy determination as much as a case of habeas corpus.

Judge De Bolt granted a continuance until Friday morning next. Upon a reference made by Mr. Gear to vacation, the judge said he had reluctantly agreed with the other judges to defer trials for Christmas week, but he should never again be a party to such an arrangement. Court vacations bred trouble and he had a constitutional aversion to vacations.

CRAWFORD'S PLEA.

William Crawford's plea to indictment for maintaining gambling was

JAPAN GETTING READY FOR WAR WITH UNITED STATES

A week ago the News Letter called attention to the serene and tranquil attitude of the nations, the one toward the other, but that while on the surface there was evidence of renewed international friendship, each nation was straining itself to prepare for war. Evidently there was apprehension of the lid flying off somewhere. And the lid is now getting ready to jump off and all because the School Board of far-away San Francisco is violating treaty with Japan, twelve years old which, among other things, grants Japanese equal rights with the subjects of the most highly favored nations in our public schools, and on a parity with the children of this country. Perhaps such a treaty was well enough twelve years ago, but it will not do now. That treaty was signed when Japanese in the United States were few and far between, and before the little brown men whipped giant Russia, and before the Mikado's subjects began to swell up with disgustful self-superiority and flooded the United States with themselves and their boundless arrogance and insolence. Perhaps the diplomats of Europe and our own State Department are needlessly alarmed, but anyway, there has not been such an international scare in many a year. The Moroccan affair was a gentle wind by comparison to this hurricane. Europe can see no way out of it except by a square backward by either the United States or Japan, and on the face of things nothing less will avert war between the two nations in interest. There stands the treaty, clear, plain and distinct. Our violation of it is equally clear, plain and distinct. It is at least compromise or flight. The Hague tribunal cannot touch the question for the issue has gone far beyond the letter of the treaty. This is the real issue now: "Are the Japanese boys of ages ranging from seventeen to over twenty fit school associates and playmates for our girls ranging in ages from twelve to fifteen years? Is the moral standard, or standard of morality of the Japanese students sufficiently high and firm to warrant us in having it adhered to by them in our schools as their code of conduct? Does their aggressive spirit and easy-mannerism exert a wholesome influence upon our school children? That is the whole question, and it is a question that is neither national nor international, but peculiarly and particularly a local matter. Certainly the School Board of San Francisco has agreed to provide ample school facilities for Japanese students, but the treaty positively denies the right of such separateness or discrimination; besides, such a reflection on the worthiness of the subjects of the Mikado to associate on equal terms with our children would make his 45,000,000 people wild with rage. On the other hand, should the Emperor attempt to force his students upon our school children 80,000,000 Americans would make the world ring with denunciations. Meanwhile every mother of a school girl in California certainly will have to be reckoned with by both of the high contracting parties to the treaty of 1904.

Europe does not understand the situation at all. It sees nothing but a treaty torn to tatters without any apparent reason, and a great Asiatic nation grossly insulted, and, of course, according to Europe's way of settling such matters, war is inevitable, unless President Roosevelt speedily rights the alleged wrong, which he is powerless to do, for neither he nor Congress nor the government has even the shadow of a right to supervise, amend or annul any part of the laws and rules governing California's public school system. The question is so full of perplexities that even a Talleyrand or a Bismarck would approach it timidly. It is not considered by our wisest statesmen that Japan has all the provisions of the treaty on her side, while the United States has not a peg to hang a defense upon other than the argument of the San Francisco School Board, which is simply and only that Japanese male students are not desirable associates for our girls either in the school room or upon the play ground, and that sort of a reason

further continued before Judge De Bolt yesterday till Monday, January 17. Deputy Attorney General Prosser appeared for the Territory. George D. Gear and Henry Hogan represented the defendant.

MANY PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt appointed T. H. Petrie administrator of the estate of the late George Turner Deacon under a bond of \$7370. W. A. Greenwell appeared for Castle & Cooke, Ltd., a creditor, petitioner. Job Hatchelor, H. Armitage and A. N. Campbell were appointed as appraisers.

Job Hatchelor, C. A. T. Hopkins and H. Armitage, appraisers, put a valuation of \$642.25 on the estate of the late C. H. Bishop. There is also a note for \$1900 taken in California, secured by second mortgage on real estate, to collect which administration is being applied for in California.

On the petition of Lizzie Christley, represented by W. A. Kinney, Judge De Bolt appointed Cecil Brown administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Christley under \$1000 bond. Job Hatchelor, Wm. Savidge and L. C. Ables were appointed as appraisers.

Ether K. Rutherford, represented by C. A. Long, was appointed by Judge De Bolt temporary administrator of the estate of her late husband, George Nelson Rutherford, under a bond of \$150.

Judge De Bolt appointed L. Aseu and Tai Long executors of the will of Ching Jam Yen, without bonds, and Chang Kim, Joseph Goo Kim and Ho Fon appraisers of the estate.

By consent of W. C. Achi for plaintiff and C. F. Clemons for defendant, the petition for amendment of dower of Maria Barete against Wm. Savidge, trustee, was continued by Judge De Bolt till January 4.

A Christmas Vignette

By A. P. Taylor.

Harkness looked down from his hotel window at Young's into the busy, thronged streets, where happy, holiday, bundle-carrying crowds passed and repassed. The stores constantly gave forth throngs of shoppers. The windows gay with holly, tinsel and lights, for evening was coming on, and it was Christmas Eve, too. But for the lack of snow and the sharp tinge of Jack Frost upon ears, noses and fingers, he thought it looked like Christmas eve "back home," and that was far, far away, thousands of miles across a semi-tropical ocean over which the trade-winds, cool and pleasant, were yet blowing; and then across golden California, the blizzard-swept prairies of Nevada and the snow-filled mountain ranges of Utah, and—well, "back home," as Harkness always called the home of his boyhood.

It was all so different in Honolulu. The merry crowds were dressed as if for a summer day stroll, the women in white fabrics, the men in linen, albeit here and there in the crowd men swung along in the prevailing winter modes of Fifth avenue. At one side the ocean spread away until it met the sky, the waters beating upon the shore in long, white lines. Up toward the hill-slopes palms and tropical fauna met the eye. It was Christmas, that was certain, but a tropical Christmas and how different from those to which he had been accustomed "back home."

A sudden longing seized him to go back through the years that elapsed since he left home and realize again the Christmas festivities of his youth when he was surrounded by friends—the "crowd" as it was known in that charmed circle. He would carry out the idea in his mind and his Christmas in Honolulu would be the ghost of that one Christmas which appealed to him more than all others.

That night the porter, bell-boys, messengers and delivery men tramped through the corridor and stopped at Harkness' door. They left a sundry pile of packages. The porter brought in a Christmas tree, not a tall one, but one that was round and had wide-spreading branches. How fragrant were the pine branches. Harkness sniffed the odor and once more thought himself back in the Rockies. There were prettily wrapped boxes, tied with ribbons, some large and some small—all mysterious looking. Apples, candies, colored candles, tinsel by the boxful—everything to make a Christmas tree attractive.

Until long in the night Harkness labored over that tree. Yards and yards of tinsel were twined over its boughs and candles were placed so thickly that they made the tree kaleidoscopic with color. Snowballs of cotton dangled from the limbs and banged against apples and cornucopias. Here was a trim little yacht, there a toy engine, and high up there a toy bird cage. How pretty it looked, when at midnight Harkness ceased and sat down in his armchair, pipe in mouth to study the effect.

He sighed. Yes it was like that one at Ford's, just ten, no, twelve years ago, when the "crowd" gathered there for its Christmas-tree dance, when everybody laughed and chatted and wore bonbon caps, and feasted and danced until long after midnight. And afterward he escorted Marie home over the crinkly-ice pavements in air that made her cheeks so scarlet and her eyes so bright, and—

It tugged at his heart, the memory of that Christmas. Then he sat down and wrote. He had a curious fancy to carry out the idea all through. He would invite all the "crowd" to his Christmas tree at Young's—away out in Honolulu—something so new to them, a Christmas in the tropics. All! Well, some had joined the vast majority across the dark river, but on this night the intervening years would be spanned and it would be as if twelve years ago.

He wrote many invitations to attend a little Christmas tree celebration. There would be a dance afterwards on the Roof Garden, where the melodies of Hawaii nei would be sung and played by dusky singing boys, music that haunted the ear ever afterwards and caused the feet to become merry in the waltz and deus-tempo. And so he addressed dainty little notes of invitation to Marie; to Grace, so tall and lithe and golden-haired; to Stella, so merry and pretty; to Allie, petite and such a splendid dancer; to Edna, favorite among all; and a few more. Then there was "Tod," just blossoming into a newspaper poet; Chris, Alma, Harry, "old Dave"—well, it was the "crowd." They were stamped and addressed, merely, "city." Of course, eventually they would turn up in the Dead Letter office, but that did not matter, as long as they were sent.

At 6 o'clock the following afternoon—Christmas Day—with the blinds closed and the lights burning in a nearby room, but not in the Christmas-tree room, Harkness in evening dress lighted the candles on the tree. A

small "buttons" assisted him in this operation, his face aglow with anticipation. Gradually the tree became aflame with the flickering of dozens of candles and at length the pleasant task was finished. Harkness surveyed the tree from a distance and it pleased him. "Just like the one at Ford's," he said aloud. "Yes, sir," responded "buttons" dutifully. Harkness bent an approving glance on the youngster.

"Now, young man, bring in those other packages," commanded Harkness. "Buttons" brought in from the hallway many other packages. Harkness opened them and lay their contents on the table. They were the dance favors, tiny silk parasols, swagger-sticks tied with gay ribbons, little silk flags and bonbon boxes. How the "crowd" would grow merry over the pretty trinkets. They were just like those given at Ford's that night.

"Now, Buttons, stand ready and usher the guests in." Buttons went out into the hall, and returning quickly and flinging the door open wide, he bowed in some imaginary persons. "Ah, it's Marie and Tod, the first to arrive, and doubly welcome; and there's Alma and Edna, and Stella and Harry; all the old 'crowd,' come in."

And so the old "crowd" gathered astrally around that Christmas tree, and for each Harkness had a present. Each box was opened and its contents shown and discussed—mostly by Harkness and Buttons, who entered into the spirit of the occasion in a manner which gained for him Harkness' everlasting gratitude. Time flew, and Harkness, as host, did everything possible to make the occasion a memorable one. It was, at last he sunk into a reverie. Sweet strains of music, a Hawaiian folk-song, came stealing down to him from the garden-like Roof Garden. It was a waltz and his thoughts went backward over the years. He saw the brilliant ballroom at Ford's and the beautifully dressed throng of women. He saw the "crowd" there and all were dancing. He saw himself waltzing with Marie, sweet memory. Ah, if it could only last. It struck a pang in his heart for he realized since then that Marie and he had become parted as time swung on. She—well, she married another, and he—well he had drifted about the world, and he knew not now where she was.

He opened his eyes and saw the tree again, and he realized once more his lonesomeness in the world, how utter a stranger he was even in Honolulu when Christmas-tide came, for he was far, far from the good old "crowd." Then it was happiness, and now loneliness—even though the world seemed merry in gay Honolulu.

IRON WORKERS' CHRISTMAS BONUS

Each employe of the Honolulu Iron Works Co. was handed a Merry Christmas envelope which contained three days' pay.

T. Clive Davies at noon yesterday made a speech from the top of a step-ladder in the machine shop. Mr. Davies said it was the custom of his late father, Theo. H. Davies, to come to the works on Christmas Eve and shake hands with the employes. The speaker said he did not know the employes personally, but he knew Billy Roe, with whom he had worked in the machine shop. Mr. Davies said Mr. Roe would not allow him at that time to start his machine unless he paid his "footing." All the employes and their wives were treated to "footing" at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Mr. Davies explained that, as Mr. Swaney, president of the Honolulu Iron Works, was on another island, it fell on him to make the speech. At one time each casting made by the Honolulu Iron Works had a mortgage on it, from which it had to be released before it could be taken away. Times have changed and this year has been a good year financially for the establishment.

Mr. Davies instructed each employe to go to the pay window after work and receive a Christmas gift from the Honolulu Iron Works Co. for a merry Christmas and fond aloha. Three cheers were given Mr. Davies and Mr. Wodehouse, who accompanied him. Mr. Roe was called upon to respond. Billy said he would not go to the top of the ladder, as he had reached the top and was coming down. He thanked Mr. Davies in behalf of his fellow shopmates for the practical way the Honolulu Iron Works Co. had shown its appreciation of their part in making the year successful.

INSPECTOR WELLS OPERATED UPON

An operation was performed on H. M. Wells, the school inspector, at the Queen's Hospital yesterday in hopes of curing the after results of his recent serious accident on Maui. An inquiry of the hospital as to his condition last night was met with a reference to Dr. Waterhouse, who is in charge of the case, but the doctor could not be reached. When Mr. Wells was brought to town last week he had not fully recovered his faculties, although he was able to recognize his relatives and intimate friends.