

# Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 7.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .11. Temperature, Max. 74; Min. 66. Weather, rainy.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.45c.; Per Ton, \$68.70. 88 Analysis Beets, 9c. 0 3-4d.; Per Ton, \$77.80.

VOL. L No. 20

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1907. —SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2883

## LAWMAKERS GRINDING ON

### Rawlins Shows Up Wal-lach Formula in the House.

SENATE—THIRTEENTH DAY.

Morning Session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator Makekau: A bill to amend Section 2993 of the Revised Laws of 1905. By the law prior to the session of 1905 the rate of interest charged on notes, etc., was six per cent unless another rate of interest was named in the bill. The law of 1905 amended this fixing the rate at eight per cent and this bill introduced yesterday amends the law so that it is again fixed at the lower rate.

The delay in the appearance of the liquor bill seems to have aroused the constituents of Senator Coelho, for he showed some anxiety in their behalf over the non-appearance of the bill in printed form as introduced by Senator Lane. In answer to his request for information the Senator from the Fifth replied that it was up to the printer. They all seem to be busy and the bill is delayed in consequence.

House Bill No. 72 was read by title and passed first reading. Then Senator Coelho presented a petition from Maui voters relative to the payment of damages. This was not read but the Senator referred to it as "the same old thing" and it was accordingly filed.

Senator Smith gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish the rights and liability of innkeepers in respect to baggage. The rules were suspended and the bill passed first reading. It was referred to the Printing committee.

Under the order of the day Senate Bill No. 44 exempting property used in the production of certain products was, on motion of Senator Lane referred to the Lands committee.

Senator Dowsett opposed for the reason that the bill had been thrashed in the Ways and Means committee and there is nothing else to do. It was up to the Senate to take action.

Senator Smith said it might be available to amend the bill so as to fix the area to be exempt.

House Bill No. 4 was read a second time and passed.

House Bill No. 60 fixing the license to butchers passed third reading. (This bill was reported yesterday as having passed third, instead of second reading.)

Senator Dowsett, from the Ways and Means committee, asked for an extension of time, which was granted.

The Judiciary committee reported on the concurrent resolution relating to an amendment to the land act as follows:

The Judiciary committee report consideration of Concurrent Resolution from the House of Representatives directing that the Delegate of the Territory to Congress be requested to introduce an Act in Congress to amend Section 73 of the Organic Act of the Territory "so that the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii may have power to amend or repeal the Land Laws of the Territory of Hawaii," and we recommend the adoption of the resolution.

The House reported the passage of Senate Bill No. 32 with an amendment to the effect that there should be a minimum punishment of three months.

On motion of Senator Kalama the Senate did not concur and the bill will go to a conference committee, composed of Messrs. Chillingworth, Coelho and Smith.

Clerk Wise of the House notified the Senate of the passage of bills 33 and 18. The later was read by title and passed first reading. House Bill No. 24 passed third reading and is up for action in the Senate. It provides that the railway company shall sprinkle its right of way between the tracks. House Bills 27, 29 and 29 passed first reading by title and the noon recess began.

Senator Smith read the following report on Senate Bill No. 46:

The Judiciary committee has had under consideration Senate Bill No. 46, entitled "An Act Providing for Witness Fees in Criminal Cases," and recommend the passage of the bill. The object of the bill is to reimburse witnesses in criminal cases for a portion, at least, of their expenses in attending trials of cases in which they may happen to be witnesses. While services rendered in such cases is public service it is not just that such

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## PLANS FOR ENTERTAINING

### Probable Program for the Los Angeles Visitors.

The following program, although it may be subject to a few changes, shows what the committee in charge will do toward the entertainment of the Los Angeles business men who are expected next Wednesday from Hilo:

Wednesday, March 13—Reception and presentation of leis; afternoon, seeing Honolulu by street car, visit to Aquarium; night, reception and band concert at Hawaiian Hotel.

Thursday—Morning, trip to the Falls; afternoon, business men's lunch, Alexander Young Hotel; ladies' reception at Alinahau, 3:30 to 6 o'clock; night, aquatic exhibition at swimming tank.

Friday—Visit to Bishop Museum; afternoon, reception at Moanalua by Hon. S. M. Damon, and possibly a luau at the Maternity Home, which, however, has not been definitely arranged.

Saturday—Baseball game between the Senate and the House, after which the visitors will be the guests of honor at the Waikiki regatta. In the evening, the Sisters of Hawaii Poni will entertain.

Sunday morning has been left purposely empty, so that the visitors may do as they please. A band concert has been arranged for the afternoon at Kapiolani park.

Plans for Monday and Tuesday have not as yet been settled. In all probability an afternoon reception will be tendered the gentlemen on one or the other of these afternoons.

On the evening prior to the Ohlo's sailing, a hop will be given at the Moana Hotel, at which special music will be played.

The following is the list of passengers booked to arrive on the Ohio, from Los Angeles:

E. B. Adams, Miss Fannie M. Adams, Fred L. Alles, Mrs. Fred L. Alles, W. V. Ambrose, Mrs. W. V. Ambrose, John T. Andrews, Miss Jessie Anthony, E. E. Armour, Mrs. E. E. Armour, Mrs. W. E. Arthur, C. W. Atwood, Milo Baker, E. D. Baldwin, L. M. Baldwin, Miss Violet Ball, R. H. Ballard, A. Berheim, H. Boettcher, H. Boettcher Jr., Percy H. Booth, E. P. Boshysell, Miss Boshysell, Miss Marie Bowen, J. Frank Bowen, Mrs. L. L. Bowen, Mrs. J. Frank Bowen, Miss Marguerite Bowen, Miss Ellen F. Brickett, Miss Brunette, John W. Brickett, O. C. Carlo, J. M. Carpenter, Mrs. J. M. Carpenter, L. R. Carpenter, Mrs. J. E. Carr, Brenton Carr, Dr. Emma Carson, Miss Anna Casement, A. S. Chalfin, Mrs. A. S. Chalfin, Miss Chalfin, Ira Chandler, Mrs. Geo. Chapman, Lloyd Childs, Mrs. H. G. Chilson, H. G. Chilson, Master Harry Clark, John D. Clark, Mrs. John D. Clark, Percy H. Clark, Mrs. Percy H. Clark, Geo. D. Cole, James Cook, Geo. A. Cortelyou, Miss Nellie Cortelyou, Dr. J. E. Cowles, Mrs. J. E. Cowles, J. A. Crandall, F. S. Crane, Mrs. Flora Crippen, Mrs. F. S. Crane, Miss Lucile Dixon, Otto Doldinger, R. E. Dolley, Mrs. Augusta Dunlap, Mrs. C. M. Dyer, J. W. Elbersol, Miss Ellen R. Emery, Mrs. M. N. Eskey, H. D. Everest, Mrs. H. D. Everest, Mrs. E. J. Farquhar, W. S. Fawcett, Mrs. W. S. Fawcett, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Ellen Fishburn, W. P. Fishburn, J. C. Floyd, Mrs. G. W. Foreman, Phillip Forve, Mrs. Phillip Forve, Robt. M. Fulton, J. E. Gandy, Mrs. M. W. Gardner, Miss Olive C. Gebauer, A. Gilmore, Miss Marion Glenn, Will Gibson, Mrs. A. Goldwater, Miss Louise Gillman, Mrs. Guidicelli, Miss Lulu Hahn, A. Haines, T. J. Hampton, F. B. Hanawalt, Mrs. F. B. Hanawalt, Mrs. N. Hanks, Mrs. L. Harris, Master Harris, Miss J. H. Hartwell, E. G. Henry, Mrs. C. Helfinger, Mrs. P. J. Henshaw, B. H. Herron, Mrs. R. H. Herron, Miss Edith M. Herron, Paul A. Herron, Miss M. S. Hewes, C. J. Heyler, Albert Hill, Dr. R. W. Hill, Samuel Hill, A. S. Holbrook, Mrs. A. S. Holbrook, J. F. Holbrook, Mrs. J. F. Holbrook, Mrs. A. H. Horton, R. S. Howland, Mrs. S. A. Howland, Mrs. I. B. Huber, D. E. Hughes, W. G. Hutchison, Mrs. W. G. Hutchison, Miss Alice E. Hines, Mrs. I. N. Inskip, Jas. Irving, Mrs. Jas. Irving, W. H. Jameson, Miss Jameson, G. G. Johnson, E. Johnston, Mrs. E. Johnston, E. W. Jones, Miss Eva Keating, H. C. Keating, Mrs. Kelly, Harrison Kimball, L. Kimball, Chas. H. Kelle, Mrs. Chas. H. Kelle, L. Landreth, B. D. List, Mrs. R. D. List, J. I. Lyneal, Miss Myrtle McArthur, Miss Viola McArthur, C. L. McComber, Mrs. C. L. McComber, A. E. McConnell, Mrs. A. E. McConnell, (Continued on page five.)

## THE INQUIRY INTO DAM

### An Expert Testifies Who Kept Watch on Contractors.

Mr. Howat proved a pretty good witness in the investigation of the Nuuanu dam affair last night. He stuck to his replies though Chairman Chillingworth did his best to say what he apparently did not wish to repeat before company. Where Whitehouse was at fault he was a close observer and was prompt to call down the contractor but where the Government or his superiors were at fault the witness seemed not to believe it was up to him to interfere. The investigation continued until after nine p. m. when an adjournment was taken until this evening at 7:30.

It was noticeable that the contractor and the officials sit far apart in the meetings.

James H. Howat who follows engineer and contracting work was sworn and told of his experience in his profession. Had been connected with the dam since June 21, 1905. Went there under orders from Mr. Howland. Some work had been done in clearing when he first went to work. Had been instructed by Howland not to give a written order when I found the work not being done according to specifications. This was afterward repeated to me by Mr. Smith. The pipe was "concreted," so I could not see how it was laid or if there is a joint. Spoke on different occasions to Whitehouse's superintendent of his failure to follow specifications. The violations were all ways corrected. Did not consider it was within his province as inspector to tell the contractor that he must deposit the earth from excavations in any certain locality. He is now taking dirt from the point to fill in at the toe of the dam. The Department of Public Works has ordered the dirt to be placed there. The storms are washing the dirt back into its former position. Have made two attempts to clear. Could not estimate expense of this work. Mr. Smith makes up the payroll. Mr. Whitehouse merely supplies the labor; all the work is now being done under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. Had nothing more than disagreements to which any inspector would be liable. C. H. Smith called. Had no rights to dictate to contractor as to where he should work unless he should fall behind. We merely saw that he lived up to the specifications. Never called attention of contractor to his failure to provide protection from loss to property or life, and did not think it necessary. Do not see that if precaution had been taken the work would have been further advanced. Since 12th of December, there has been almost a continuous line of freshets. The first one washed away the underpinning of the flume and washed back some of the dirt. Witness explained the method of paying Whitehouse for his work—materials were purchased by him under a contract—we bought at market rates, according to the agreement, and we got stuck owing to rise in prices. I wrote a letter in August telling him I thought the work should be done by contract. Howland replied that it was rough to put it on him as it would show such an increase in the cost. Later there was a subsequent agreement.

In answer to a question, witness said the agreement does not seem to have been carried out.

To Representative Rice: The Kellogg specifications for the tower are different from those originally made.

To Representative Hughes: If the specifications had been drawn so I would have controlled the contractor in every particular I could have forced him to live up in every particular to them.

The committee adjourned at this point to meet this evening at 7:30.

## SHIP LOCH GARVE FLOATED LAST NIGHT

The British ship Loch Garve, ashore on Molokai the past few days, was floated last night at 5:30 o'clock. The U. S. S. Manning parted her hawser at 5 o'clock, leaving the steamers Iwaland, Likelike and Intrepid, to do the trick. The above news was brought to town by Norman Watkins, Superintendent of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., to whom the vessel was consigned.

Mr. Watkins returned in the Claudine this morning.

## BONAPARTE'S BOMBSHELL

### Ruling on Immigration Law Causes Great Commotion.

There was an earnest meeting of the Board of Immigration yesterday to consider the news from Washington that the Attorney General had ruled against assisted immigration by States. The original message to the Advertiser was exhibited; also a corroborative private message from Judge Hatch. A telegram of inquiry was sent to Commissioner Sargent asking if the ruling of the Attorney General affects the present shipment of Spaniards, and if so, if anything can be done? The Board of Immigration has obligated itself in the matter to the extent of about \$170,000, twenty-five per cent of which sum has been paid. Should the Spaniards come here and be turned back the financial loss would be very heavy.

Besides the steamer Heliopolis at Malaga loading—she was expected to be there yesterday or today—with her twelve hundred and odd Spanish emigrants for Hawaii, a deposit has been made securing the charter of the steamer Kumeric to bring a mixed load of Spanish and Portuguese from Malaga and Madeira respectively.

E. D. Tenney, president of the Board of Immigration, seen after the meeting, had no opinion to offer on the Attorney General's ruling, as the board had taken the means above mentioned of finding out just where it stood, especially with regard to the charters of the Heliopolis and the Kumeric. After discussing the cablegrams received, Mr. Tenney said, the only decision the Commissioners of Immigration reached was to cable to Washington for the definite information required in the present emergency.

Commissioners J. P. Cooke and A. L. C. Atkinson gave the same account of the meeting as the president had.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

In the meantime an Advertiser reporter had obtained the views of a number of gentlemen interested in the sugar industry upon the ruling of Mr. Bonaparte as they understood the brief cabled statements. The interviews are given below. Although the opinions differ relative to the effect of the ruling on the Hawaiian immigration policy, there is a remarkable agreement for so many independent speakers on the proposition that, whether it stands or falls under the new Federal law, that policy was inaugurated practically under the tutelage of the Washington administration and, therefore, that President Roosevelt and Commissioner Sargent are likely to leave nothing undone which may prevent serious embarrassment to Hawaii if the new immigration law actually nullifies present arrangements for bringing Europeans into the Territory. An expectation is also pronounced that, at the next session, Congress will repair the seemingly serious defect in the immigration bill, apparently allowed through either oversight or blunder, which is opposed to the welfare of many states and territories.

ROOSEVELT AS FRIEND.

F. A. Schaefer (former president of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association)—"Of course it will affect us here. The immediate question is whether the ruling of the Attorney General will prevent the landing of the people who have been induced to come before the law went into effect, those who are supposed to be about leaving Europe now in the steamer Heliopolis. "I should think President Roosevelt and Commissioner Sargent would move heaven and earth to help us out, since they urged the European immigration movement so strongly on Hawaii. "It is to be hoped it is only an oversight in rushing the bill through, and if so the law will probably be amended at next session."

AGAINST WASHINGTON POLICY.

Charles M. Cooke (president of the Bank of Hawaii)—"I am rather surprised at it. On what ground is the ruling made? It seems to be directly against the wishes of the President with regard to Hawaii. The way it will affect Hawaii is that all labor immigration must be conducted actually by the Territory through the Board of Immigration. I do not look on that as very serious. It will only put us back where we were before this law was passed. That decision on the South Carolina law surprised us here, giving unexpected support as it did to our method. We were in a good position according to that ruling. The plan-

(Continued on Page Five.)

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

### WASHINGTON, March 7.—

Attorney-General Bonaparte has filed an opinion that it is unlawful for States to assist immigration except by means of advertisements.

### LOUISIANA WANTS EUROPEANS.

### BATON ROUGE, La., March 7.—

It is proposed that the State of Louisiana shall import immigrants from Europe to supplant negroes on the plantations.

### SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—

Superior Judge Dunne today disregarded the writ of error issued by Judge Hebbard to enable Abe Ruef to appeal to the Supreme Court, and ordered that the trial of Ruef for extortion proceed. The officers were unable to find the defendant and upon such return being made Judge Dunne ordered that Ruef's \$5000 bail be forfeited.

### YOKOHAMA, March 5.—

All passengers and the crew of the wrecked Great Northern S. S. Dakota have been safely landed. The vessel is probably a total loss.

### ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—

The new Duma opened its session here today. There was a great demonstration of honor to the deputies of the Socialist party.

### LONDON, March 5.—

Sir Conan Doyle the novelist is seriously ill from the effects of ptomaine poisoning.

### POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 5.—

A serious explosion of dynamite in the store house of the Richards Colliery occurred here today. Forty people were injured.

### PUERTA CORTEZ, Honduras, March 5.—

President Bonilla will assume command of the Honduran army, in an effort to resist the victorious advance of the Nicaraguan forces.

### ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—

Revolutionary demonstrations are being made here. The military are in the streets and it is predicted that the Duma will go the way of its predecessor.

### NEW YORK, March 6.—

The Cannon Congressional party has sailed for Panama.

### NEW YORK, March 6.—

General Booth of the Salvation Army has arrived here.

### TEGUCIGALPA, March 6.—

The army of Honduras is mobilizing here under General Bonilla.

### LONDON, March 6.—

Lords Curzon and Rosebery are candidates for the Chancellorship of Oxford University.

### SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—

Abe Ruef, whose bail of \$50,000 was declared forfeited yesterday by Superior Judge Dunne, is still missing. The officers have been unable to find the missing boss thus far.

### SAN DIEGO, March 6.—

The U. S. S. Princeton sailed today for San Salvador.

### SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—

Mayor Schmitz arrived today from Washington, where he had conferred with the President, relative to the school situation in this city. The Mayor declined to make any statement regarding the matter.

### LOS ANGELES, March 6.—

The Salton Sea is rising. SACRAMENTO, March 6.—Governor Gillett today signed the bill providing for the submission to the popular vote, of the plan to transfer the state capital from Sacramento to Berkeley.

### NEW YORK, March 6.—

A fire in the hold of the German S. S. Vandalia, which has arrived from the Orient, caused a loss of \$250,000.

### LOS ANGELES, March 6.—

Floods are delaying railroad communication in this section.

### NEW YORK, N. Y., March 6.—

Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, went on the witness stand today in behalf of her son. She testified that she consented to the marriage of her son to Evelyn Nesbit on condition that Evelyn's past should be closed.

### ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—

The Duma has petitioned the Czar to grant amnesty to all political agitators except those convicted of or awaiting trial for murder.

### SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—

Abe Ruef has appealed to the Court of Appeals to restrain Judge Dunne from declaring his bail forfeited.

### LONDON, March 7.—

The steamer Tampican is ashore at Terense.

### LONDON, March 7.—

The Empress of Russia arrived here today for a visit. The Court of Appeals has denied the application for a writ of prohibition in behalf of Abe Ruef, also under indictment for extortion, to prevent Superior Judge Dunne declaring his bail of \$50,000 forfeited.

The officers have been unable, however, to find Ruef today.

### WARSAW, March 7.—

A bomb was thrown at Prince Argutynski today, but he escaped unhurt.

### MOSCOW, March 7.—

The official chancellery was robbed today of \$20,000 by seven armed men.

### CASTELLAMARE, Italy, March 7.—

The British S. S. Malaga was wrecked near here. Twenty-nine bodies have been washed ashore from the wreck.

### SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—

Mayor Eugene Schmitz, under indictment for extortion, pleaded not guilty today. His case was set for trial on Monday.

### NEW YORK, March 8.—

Ex-Vice President Perkins, of the New York Life Insurance Co., has refunded that corporation the \$50,000 contribution which he made to the Republican campaign fund in 1906.

### NEW YORK, March 8.—

The Thaw defense has concluded and Jerome will not request a commission in lunacy to examine the defendant.

### NEW YORK, March 8.—

E. H. Harriman has announced his readiness to cooperate with the government for a better understanding in regard to railways.

### WALLACE, Idaho, March 8.—

The Adams jury has disagreed. ST. PAUL, March 8.—J. J. Hill says he will not replace the lost steamer Dakota.

### SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—

Abe Ruef has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### WASHINGTON, March 8.—

Archie Roosevelt, the President's son, is seriously ill of diphtheria.

# IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE

## SENATE—ELEVENTH DAY. Morning Session.

Yesterday was one of expectancy in the Legislature. And that means both houses. It was known that the chairman of the Committee on Education had prepared a list of teachers in the public schools with all of the data connected with their careers as instructors, the term of service under present schedules, total service, salary past and present and the certificates under which they hold their positions.

The list was a long one for it included all of the teachers. In nearly every instance the pay is advanced. In some it is left as it was prior to the twenty per cent. reduction. In a few instances there is an increase over the old sum paid and in others there is a reduction. This question will be handled by the Senate a little later and there may be something doing. The committee seems to be favorable to the ladies, probably because the members are all married. Last week the teachers made a bold strike in diplomacy. Suddenly the walls of most of the public schools a burning desire to learn something of the labors of a Legislature, so the teachers gathered in a body in the House and looked pleasant. About the same time some of the classes expressed a wish to watch the process of law-making and their teachers took them to the two houses to look and see. Ever since that visit, it is said, the members have been in doubt as to whether they or the little children were the ones on exhibition. But that's another story.

The communication submitted by Superintendent Holloway relative to the reclamation of the Waikiki lands as proposed by President Pinkham was listened to with a great deal of interest as it was read by the clerk. There is no question of its meeting with the approval of the Senate if the members but knew where the money was to come from. Part of this land, it appears, is the property of the Bishop estate. Any one familiar with the methods of that corporation will tell you it is not keen on selling land. For that reason, if the measure is carried through, it is only natural to believe there will be a lot of "To Let" signs up.

The Standard Oil bill regulating the storage of oil has occupied the attention of the chairman of the Ways and Means committee for moments during the time that has elapsed since its introduction.

Under the present law all oil is stored in the government warehouse and the fees for the service go to the government. But this does not please the Octopus. It wants to have something to say as to who shall store oil and it does not wish to store in any warehouse but its own. The bill that has been introduced and known as Senate Bill No. 29, provides that anyone with a five thousand dollar building built according to specifications provided in the bill and formulated by the promoters of the scheme, may store oil. In passage of the measure, it is thought by a majority of the committee, would mean a cinch for the Standard Oil Company and once that corporation gets a cinch all other dealers feel that it is best to go into some other line of trade. Miss Tarbell has given to the world and Hawaii, some of the inside history of the Trust and that history is being looked up and read by some of the members. Under the flash test bill introduced at the last session there was a clause relating to storage. The flash test has been omitted from the new measure but everything else in the bill is recognized by the members as an old acquaintance. In order that the people may have a chance to give their opinion Senator Dowsett has called a public meeting for Thursday night when both sides may be heard.

Senator Makekau is the father of a bill that is so ridiculous that it appears to have been Topsyed and "just grown." This bright thought was never evolved in the cranium of the statesman from the gulch region of the big island. He is not in the field to make the laws for the business men so obnoxious that they will have to give up and locate elsewhere. He would rather fix things so more would come, for he likes business men. This bill provides that for people who do a business of anything up to ten thousand dollars a year, the strong box in the treasury will receive a license fee of fifty dollars, and for those who do a business of anything more than twenty thousand dollars the fee will be one-half of one per cent. of the gross. If the framer of the bill had thought he would have had a clause providing for men who do between ten and twenty thousand dollars a year.

During the forenoon a report was circulated that the Governor's message, containing the appointments made in recess, would be up for a reading. As a rule this important document is considered in executive session after the press representatives have flitted. But yesterday was an exception, for on motion of Senator Chillingworth the session was an open one. Senator Smith, with the taste of the old days still in his mouth, looked horror-stricken when it was suggested that there was to be no secrecy in the business. When the first vote showed seven to six by the raising of hands he asked for a rising vote. But there was no change; the men who wanted an open session bad enough to hold up their hands wanted it sufficiently to get on their feet. The action of the Senate in this instance may be only a teaser, for the most important of the debates upon the admission to the remains of the family circle have been deferred until Friday afternoon when the doors will probably be closed. The one best bet on the card is that L. G. Kellogg, nominee for a place on the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, will fail of confirmation. Action on his nomination was deferred until Friday on motion of one of the Senators. The name of Mr. Kellogg was far up on the list and for that reason has right of way in the mention of the proceeding. All of the nominations down to a handful of election inspectors passed muster. Several of the inspec-

tors were denied confirmation because they had removed from their districts and in one instance on account of the death of the man. Any real fighting there may have been was on the confirmation of E. M. Watson, a resident and voter in the Fourth district who had been appointed to the Fifth for election purposes by the Governor. Senator Lane moved that the nomination of Mr. Watson as well as that of W. E. Brown, Thomas C. Stroup, J. J. Byrne, E. A. Mott-Smith, L. J. Warren and W. H. McLeslie be not acted upon until Friday afternoon. This brought Senator McCarthy to his feet but the leader of the Fifth won out. None of the nominations of candidates for road board honors were acted upon as that branch of the Government is knocked out.

The question of citizenship was brought up by Senator Dowsett when the confirmation of trustees of the Queen's Hospital was asked. Senator Dowsett asked if it was the proper thing for the Governor to appoint aliens to positions. Senator Smith replied that the position of trustee for a hospital could hardly be considered an office. But as the Governor had nominated a British subject and the Senate was called upon to confirm objections were taken and allowed. The same stand was taken relative to the nomination of E. W. Jordan, who had been nominated for a place on the Board of Agriculture. In answer to a question President Bishop said he believed Mr. Jordan was a British subject. Both of these nominations were deferred until Friday.

During the morning the following reports were submitted:

By Senator Smith, on bills 17 and 35. Senator Dowsett, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported on Senate Bill No. 8.

On the strength of this Senator Coelho withdrew his bill and Senator Hewitt, introducer of Bill No. 35 asked postponement of consideration until Thursday morning. The request was granted.

Senator Coelho asked in his bill that certain lands used by small farmers be exempt from taxation.

Senator Chillingworth introduced a bill relating to expenses of witnesses in criminal cases. Rules were suspended and bill passed first reading.

House bill, providing an eight-hour day for government employees, passed third reading.

House Bill No. 7, relating to hospital in Kohala, passed first reading, and went to Health committee.

House bill relating to weekly payment of county employees, went to County committee.

House Bill 32, relating to unregistered citizens voting at elections was referred to the Miscellaneous committee.

House bill relating to copies of Supreme Court decisions, went to the Miscellaneous committee.

Senator Hayselden from Lands recommended the passage of the resolution appropriating the sum of \$8000 for fighting fires. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

In the afternoon session was the consideration of the Governor's message, reference to which is made at the head of this article.

The Senate adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

## THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The chaplain offered prayer, after which the minutes of Monday's proceedings were read and approved.

The business of the day opened with the receipt of a letter from the Hilo Board of Trade requesting copies of House bills.

C. S. Holloway sent the House a copy of the pay-roll of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Finance committee reported favorably on Senate bill No. 17, amending Act 92, Sess. on Laws of 1905, relating to the payment of county expenses. The report was adopted.

The Judiciary committee reported in favor of House bill No. 39, amending Sections 1658 and 1672, Revised Laws, relating to the reports of circuit and district courts. The committee reported favorably on House bill No. 18, prohibiting the practice of law by certain county and territorial officers. Mr. Castro opposed the adoption of the report on the ground that competent men could not be secured at the present compensation unless they were permitted to engage in general practice. Mr. Rawlins supported the bill saying that any officer of the government who was not satisfied could resign. The bill was made the order of the day for today. The Judiciary committee also reported favorably the following bills: Senate bill No. 32, amending Section 3152, Revised Laws, by increasing the penalty for the crime of having sexual intercourse with a female under the age of fourteen; House bill No. 25, amending Section 60 of Chapter 12, of the County Act, relating to the punishment of county officers for malfeasance; House bill No. 37, amending Sections 2340 and 2341, Revised Laws, relating to the procedure in divorce cases; House bill No. 18, amending Section 1, Act 84, Session Laws of 1905, relating to attachments. All the committee reports were adopted.

The Committee on Police approved House bill No. 24, introduced by Mr. Sheldon, requiring that certain portions of streets be sprinkled by the railway companies. Adopted.

The Finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$1250 provided

in House resolution No. 104 to pay Mrs. Noley. Adopted.

The Judiciary committee approved Senate bill No. 33, amending Section No. 244, Revised Laws, relating to the crime of burglary. Adopted.

The substitution of the word "may" for "shall" in House bill No. 85, amending section 1013 and repealing Sections 1017 and 1018, Revised Laws, relating to vaccination, nullifies the law. The report of the Committee on Health on this bill was tabled.

The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the following: House resolution No. 94, providing \$1000 for the extension of Hanapepe wharf; House resolution No. 102, appropriating for the purchase of furniture for courthouses, \$200 at Waiimea, \$200 at Koloa, \$200 at Lihue, \$200 at Kapaa and \$200 at Hanalei. The reports were adopted.

Notification was received from the Senate that House bill No. 30 had passed its third reading in that body. This bill makes eight hours constitute a legal working day except on Saturday, 5 hours constituting a full day on that day.

The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on House resolution No. 106, providing \$5000 for a wharf and warehouse at Kalihiwai; also on House resolution No. 105, appropriating \$35,000 for a reservoir at Katmuki; also on House resolution No. 107, providing \$500 for the purchase of furniture for the Fifth Circuit courthouse, Kauai. These reports were adopted.

House bill No. 15, amending Section 277, Revised Laws, provides a payment of \$2 per day for coroner's jurors; formerly they received no pay. The bill passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Governor informing the House that although he had not had time to intelligently consider the provisions of the loan fund bill, he had signed it so that those out-of-town members who desired to go home might have an opportunity to take the inter-island boats which sail early in the week. He reserved the right, however, to expend only such amounts as in his judgment seemed fitting. On motion of Mr. Rice the clerk of the House was directed to communicate with the Governor requesting his reasons for delaying the expenditure of funds already appropriated.

The House then took a recess from 12:05 to 2 p. m.

The first business of the afternoon session was the introduction by Mr. Mahoe of a resolution providing copies of the daily papers to the members. The resolution was tabled.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

The Treasurer of the Territory, A. J. Campbell, was present with an estimate of the expenditures of his department for the next fiscal period. The following amounts were asked: Incidentals, Treasurer's office, \$5000; incidentals, under the Insurance law, \$2000; printing tax books and blanks, \$2400; interest on public debt, commission and expenses, \$14,000; bonding public officials, \$5000. There is now in the Treasury, said Mr. Campbell, over \$400,000 on which the Territory is paying interest. Mr. Campbell also presented his estimates for the Bureau of Taxes, as follows: Incidentals—First division, \$5000; second division, \$1800; third division, \$3000; fourth division, \$1400. All these items were approved.

Mr. Merriam of the Bureau of Conveyances presented his estimates for the bureau as follows: Incidentals, conveyances, \$3000; repairs of records, \$500. Passed.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, asked the following appropriations: General expenses, \$3500; action deferred. Maintenance and repairs and additions to government property, \$12,500; action deferred. Landings and wharves, \$45,000; action deferred. Expenses pilots, Honolulu, \$800; passed. Expenses pilot, Kahalaui, \$500; passed. Expenses harbor-master, Honolulu, \$200. Rent of land, kerosene warehouse, \$600; action deferred. Running expenses and maintenance of sewers, Honolulu, \$28,500; action deferred. Extension of sewers, \$12,000; action deferred. Running expenses and maintenance of sewers, Hilo, \$2000; action deferred. Purchase of Helaua and Puhonua, \$1500; item struck out. Purchase flags, \$300; passed. Kapiolani park, \$7200; item struck out.

Mr. Holloway also presented estimates for the water works as follows: Running expenses and maintenance, Honolulu, \$7,540; action deferred. Hilo, \$3000; action deferred. All others, \$5000; action deferred.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

A communication was received from the Governor stating that he had this day signed Senate bill No. 23, Act 4, relating to the Board of Agriculture.

The House adjourned at 4 until 9 o'clock this morning.

**TODAY'S PROGRAM.**

The following bills have been made the order of the day for today, and will be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Senate bills, third reading—Nos. 17, 32, 33.

House bills, second reading—74, 85, 18, 24, 25, 34, 37, 39, 69, 72, 90.

President Matson, of the Matson Navigation Co., is expected to arrive today by the S. S. China, from San Francisco.

# SUPERVISORS SHOW TEMPER

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Last night's meeting of the Board of Supervisors was a lively one. Chairman Hustace seizing all possible occasions to berate the Sheriff of the County and any others who had ventured to express criticism of the work of the Board. Items in the police vouchers for subscriptions to the County Beacon, Trans-Pacific Trade and Honolulu Times caught his eagle eye and were not allowed to pass. The Advertiser came in for special mention.

A petition from two firemen, seeking redress for cut wages, helped out the variety of the debates, but after Chief Thurston had explained, the petition was tabled. It was during this discussion that Hustace sputtered out a defiance of the Advertiser, which published the "false statements of the Sheriff, knowing them to be false."

The following bills were ordered paid:

Waianae road district.....	\$ 192.50
Waianae road district.....	45.08
Kapiolani Park .....	219.00
Koolauloa road district.....	146.25
County Auditor .....	43.30
Pali road culvert .....	131.64
County Engineer .....	50.50
Fire Department .....	599.56
County office rent.....	150.00
Ewa road district.....	1131.90
Koolapoko road district.....	133.69
Koolapoko road district.....	42.25
Road Department .....	2122.04
Garbage Department .....	511.10
Ewa road district.....	452.33
County Treasurer .....	.90
Electric Light Department.....	708.49
Waialua road district.....	161.00
Waialua road district (special).....	82.38
Police and Fire Alarm System.....	92.07
Police Department .....	986.65
Hawaiian Band .....	74.90

An explanation was offered by Clerk Rose of the Sheriff's office, regarding the newspaper bills in his vouchers. These papers were subscribed for for use in the department and the accounts were proper. It was further explained that the other county offices were supplied at public expense with the current newspapers, but the accounts were referred back to the Police committee notwithstanding.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

A whole bunch of communications were read and ordered, for the most part, to be placed on file.

The first from the County Attorney informed the Board of the appointment of C. H. Olson, as Deputy County Attorney. His salary was placed at \$185, after discussion.

A letter from the Hawaiian Trust Company notified the Supervisors that as several other parties wanted to use the quarry on the estate of the late John Aua, the lease would be placed at auction.

The proposition made by the Honolulu Gas Company to install lights in the police station was received by the Board with some surprise.

"I don't know what this thing means," I don't know what this thing means," I was in the Sheriff's office the day Mr. Wright called making him that proposition and after seeing Mr. Frazee he told me that he could fix the electric lights so as to give entire satisfaction. He did so and Sheriff Lauka informed me that he did not want gas lights."

A petition was read from seventeen residents and taxpayers asking for three more lights on Gullick street and referred to the Committee on Electric Lights.

The most important communication was from two firemen whose small pay had been reduced. Fern was quite indignant at the alleged treatment and made some pretty warm comments on the subject. Action was suspended until the Chief of the Fire Department could arrive to explain matters. He was telephoned for and stated that when the Supervisors made a cut of \$75 in his appropriation he necessarily had to cut the wages. He put the men all back to where they were before the raise. The drivers and engineers had not been raised at all and so had not been cut. The cuts had been made on the hosenmen, the least responsible in the department.

Joe Green and D. Panekapu were the petitioners, giving the details of the various cuts made, contending that unfairness was shown in leaving salaries of \$100 and over a month and slashing those of \$60 and less. "Many of us have been compelled to resign," concluded the petitioners.

The petition was tabled.

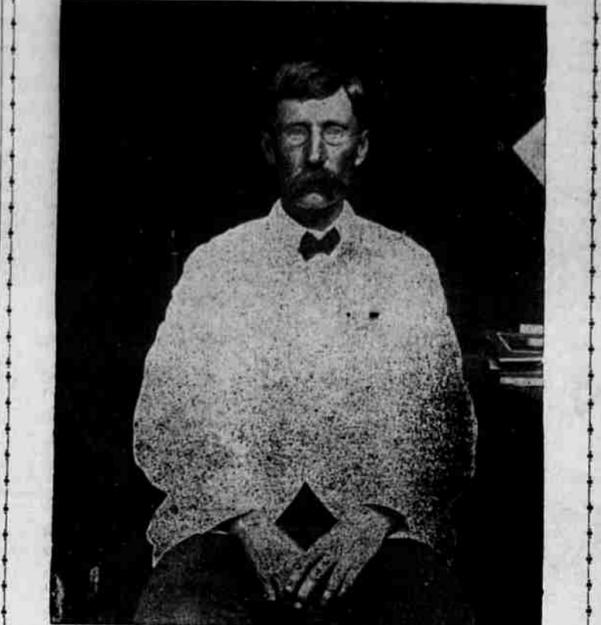
The cutting of the police appropriation and the reported remark of the Sheriff that each cut meant a Republican's head, drew Hustace's ire afresh. In haste he voiced the opinion that the Republicans on the force would have to go no matter what the appropriation was.

A committee consisting of Archer, Keoloha and Fern was asked to confer with the Legislature regarding an appropriation for the band and the upkeep of Kapiolani Park.

**TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.**

Are you troubled with sciatica, lame back or rheumatism? Give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial and you will be delighted with the result. One application gives some relief from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

# PATTERSON WAS THE STAR WITNESS AT DAM INQUIRY



PATTERSON ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Charles Henry Smith and W. F. Johnson were two witnesses before the Nuuanu Dam Committee last evening. Both had been supervising engineers of the work. Mr. Smith said that he did not consider the methods employed by the contractor at the outset of his work as being in the best interests of the government, but that latterly they had improved.

"Everybody's Friend" Patterson was the next witness. Under oath he gave details of the work at the dam and how it was not properly done. Said the specifications called for a two and a half-inch covering on the side and bottom of the pipe and four-inch armor on the top. The pipe was laid in six inches at the bottom, but as the sides were smaller than top or bottom the strength of it must be gauged by the sides. The specifications called for the pipe to be laid two inches above grade but they were first laid six inches.

Witness complained that nothing was done until Mr. Howland returned from the Coast. They were then put two and one-half inches above grade. Changes in the specifications regarding the armor were made with permission of Mr. Howland or his representative. I took my instructions from Mr. Smith and carried them out.

Changes were made in the armor of the pipe after Mr. Kellogg came down. Witness left the work because Mr. Holloway stopped his pay. Had no ill-will against him when he left but the relations between the two seemed to be strained. Declined to accept the effluent pipe as it was built. Mr. Smith asked if the pipe was ready for acceptance. Told him it was not and he said it would have to be according to specifications. Contractor said it would be impossible to make the joint in that position. Mr. Cantin tried to make the joint but failed. When witness went to the newspapers Howland told him he had better keep his mouth shut when in the newspaper offices or get off the job. As he did not keep quiet he was discharged. Believed the gatehouse was in the wrong place for the reason that if anything happened to the pipes the gatehouse was in the middle of the dam. The specifications call for a rubble wall inside the cement stone wall but this was abandoned. The specifications do not call for a joint where the contractor placed one so witness objected to it. In cases where changes were made I was ordered by Mr. Smith to accept the work.

"I objected to the quality of lumber used in the pipe because there were two or three kinds. The specifications say that the lumber shall be clear without specifying the kind. About thirty per cent. of the lumber sent up for use on the pipe was rejected." Mr. Kellogg agreed with witness in several instances and changes were made. When Kellogg arrived here they had handed him a pictorial detail plan of the work but he had declined to use it as he preferred to make one for himself.

At this point an adjournment was taken to Thursday night which happens to be the night set apart by Senator Dowsett for a hearing of the opinions of the citizens on the Standard Oil bill.

# HAS BYSTANDER STRAYED AWAY?

Editor Advertiser: We turned the Sunday Advertiser in and out, up and down, to the last columns, and then all over again, but in vain. You all know, my dear readers, how one's mouth looks, what a great sense of loss when one front tooth is gone, though, all the rest are there, or how a front fence looks with one picket missing, even one slat from the iron railing over the cellar-way, and all the others being there does not mend the empty space!

We could not believe our own particular eyes that The Bystander had vanished (fitted) from among the haunts of newspaper men; and, we said we will betake ourself at once to our writing table and pen (pencil) an epithet also an "hizny" but, on second-thought had, the inspiration came upon us, clear as mud, that the morning paper would not be seen (not it) offering us even a half-angel, nothing but a cold shoulder in fact, for a fine effort of that kind. The Bystander is a great loss and we really feel as if we were being cheated out of that first-class fare.

ANNE M. PRESOTT.

[The Bystander assures us that he has not left for good. He is taking a vacation so as to sweeten a temper, the

natural amiability of which has been soured by the weather.—Ed. Adv.]

The Matson Navigation Co., the owners of the Hilonian and Enterprise, is having another steamer built for the San Francisco-Hawaii trade. The new vessel will have a cargo capacity of 8000 tons of freight. It is not stated when she will be in commission.

# "Grateful Results"

A life of suffering and misery, without sleep, without appetite. Restored to health by

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was grievously afflicted with biliousness and liver complaint. My mouth was in a terrible condition every morning, my tongue thickly coated, my breath was offen-



sive, food distressed me. I suffered much from headache, my skin was scabby, and the many remedies recommended to me did no good. At last I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my improvement began almost from the first dose. It relieved the distress about my liver, caused my food to digest well, cured my headache, improved my complexion, and restored my appetite. These unlooked-for but grateful results were accomplished by only two and a half bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. L. L. B. TARDON, ALBANY, N. Y.

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.



THE INTERIOR OF DIAMOND HEAD.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

### THREE WITNESSES HAVE POOR OPINION OF LANAI

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The Lanai Investigation Committee resumed its deliberations last night at 7:30.

John Kidwell was the first witness called. He stated that he was one of the appraisers appointed by Land Commissioner Pratt to place a valuation on the government lands on Lanai.

He said that at the time of the appraisal Mr. Pratt insisted that the valuations should be based upon the assumption that the water in Maunalei gulch was controlled by the government. He would say that if it should be decided that this water belonged to private parties this appraisal would be much too high—at least \$25,000. He thought the development of a water supply on the island was improbable. Mr. Kidwell did not think a man could get a living on a thousand acres of Lanai land. Mr. Kidwell was excused.

John H. Wise, clerk of the Territorial House of Representatives, was next called. Mr. Wise expressed the opinion that the only considerable source of water on Lanai is Maunalei gulch. This Maunalei stream, he had been informed, did not belong to the government but to the private landholders in the gulch. He did not think the island suitable for agricultural purposes; at the best it is poor grazing land. Mr. Wise stated further that he would not take Lanai as a gift. Mr. Wise was then excused.

Alexander Dowsett was then asked to tell what he knew of Lanai. In answer to a question of Mr. Rawlins he stated that he did not think much of the island either as an agricultural or grazing country. He had two years' experience there as manager for Paine & Neumann; his luck, he thought, had been fair but he would not now live on Lanai for any money. Mr. Dowsett was excused.

The committee adjourned at 9 o'clock until 7:30 tonight.

### TENDER EPISTLE IN DIVORCE CASE

The following highly edifying communication has been filed as libellant's exhibit B in the divorce proceedings of Maggie Pupuki against Samuel Pupuki. It is dated at Honolulu, December 10, 1906, and is addressed to "My loving dear, Miss Dina," and is as follows:

"I have dreamed on several occasions that time will come when we will end our sight seeing in distressed, and with special gratitude I appeal to you on my behalf, regarding the epistle which you have addressed to your comrades, and I take further step to you on the matter of consideration appertaining to the contents of the epistle addressed, the commotion are such that I cannot forbear this matter, but immortality favors such a proposition by all acclamation, and I therefore pray that you will consider this matter I have pressed upon you sometime ago. Although the application which you have taken is a sort of criticism on my part, but I see of no other way of upholding such obligation."

"I will sanction such oratory affairs in the Sherwood forest of Lincoln degree, and hope that time will exist in the holy bonds of matrimony. I have considered your well-to-do affairs to certain extent and have based my whole affairs within you, but I have come to the conclusion that the affection will soon vanish as twilight exists and as spring time exists in this creation, so your hope may be abide by such example, where this daily life, affiliate all other affairs. You have laid your plan before me on the understanding that it will soon mature into one whole miniature and now I contend that the whole affairs which you bespeak will soon end up in distress. I have recollected that it was through you that my whole consolation have been bewildered with wild pest, but as benevolence will unite us into bosom friendship. I recollect by the admission of few born in that you will not adhere your ideas, although you have begged of me on several occasions that we must abstain ourselves from such emotion, but this morning I administer the fact, which obligation you have spoken by the word of mouth is in vain.

"I therefore conclude my opinion on the subject and hope that I may be favored with an early reply.

"With compliments to you my bosom dear, SAM."

"Dina, whose other name is unknown to the other, Maggie Pupuki, is named as correspondent in the proceedings. The petition describes Samuel as a man of low, vicious and vulgar habits and addicted to the use of low and profane language, although the letter above quoted would seem to show that his language at times soared to heights above the lexicon.

Judge Lindsay granted the divorce decree yesterday, giving oratrix custody of two minor children and alimony to the amount of \$20 a month.

A notice of appeal has been filed in the case of J. P. Mendonca v. Wing Chong Wo Co. in the Circuit Court. This case is one in which a judgment for the plaintiff for rent was given in the District Court on February 25 for \$132.78. Geo. D. Gear, for defendant.

An appeal has also been entered in R. E. Cruzan against Neal S. Anderson, suing for payment of a note for \$18.40, drawn in favor of the Oakland Credit Company, drawing interest at ten per cent. a month. The note was signed in December, 1905, the signer being then in the employment of the company. Judgment was given for plaintiff for face of note, \$22.08 interest and \$7.25 costs. Charles Creighton appears as counsel for the defendant.

Wong Hoy, who had been convicted of assault and battery upon Ah Kwan, and fined \$10 by Magistrate Whitney, appeals to Circuit Court to rehear the case. The matter grew out of one of the interminable tong fights which range in the neighborhood of the Chinese theater.

AVERY SEEKS BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States Court by James Dixon Avery, who acknowledges liabilities to the amount of \$687.65, all unsecured, with assets to cover some of \$200 in property, \$100 in bills and \$108.95 in debts due on open account. Exempted property is valued at \$50.

The schedule of creditors is a long one, containing the names of sixty-five firms and individuals. The largest creditor is the Honolulu Library Association, which holds the petitioner's notes for \$200. Mrs. F. M. McGrew is a creditor to the extent of \$946, all money to date; Bishop & Co. possess a promissory note for \$250, and Dr. Cooper a professional service bill for \$200. Unsatisfied judgments to the amount of \$519.50 also figure in the list.

WILL ASK SUPPORT.

The farmers in Waialua and Pupukea will petition the Legislature to give them the same rights as they do the owners of uncultivated unfenced land. Just now there is a discrimination against the owners of cultivated land unfenced in that for any damages accruing from the visits by cattle they may recover only driving damages while the owner of uncultivated land may sue and recover damages. This is a small farmer measure that is attracting a great deal of attention on this island and when it comes before the committee it will have attention from all of the members. The present law was enacted in 1898 and the amended bill offered does not make it as easy for the farmer to get along.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ACTS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. Take it when you have a cold and it will allay the cough, relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and aid nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

### DEAN BOSWORTH'S LAST ADDRESS

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was held at Central Union church yesterday afternoon, a large number of ladies assembling to listen to the various reports of the committees.

The opening exercises were led by Mrs. Doremus Souder who read the 97th Psalm. After a prayer by Dr. Frear, the secretary, Miss Shesley, read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved. The treasurer reported that only \$25 were needed to pay expenses. The hope was expressed that the necessary amount would be realized at the meeting.

Mrs. A. V. Soares the superintendent of the Portuguese Department, had a full report of her work. As the Portuguese Bible reader was absent, Mrs. J. S. Marques read her report, after which Mrs. Tranquilla told of some of the work done in the mission. The report was concluded by the singing of a song by some members of the Portuguese Junior Endeavor Society which was very much appreciated.

There were a number of visitors present among them being Mrs. Philip A. de la Porte, wife of the missionary pastor, Miss Conde, Miss Taylor, and Mrs. Hemmenway. Miss Conde, who was the first of these ladies to address the meeting had a grandfather who labored as a missionary to these islands for more than twenty years. Miss Conde is on the executive committee of the Student Volunteer movement and is on her way to a great conference in Tokio. She asked that this conference be remembered in the prayers of the ladies present.

Miss Taylor, who accompanies Miss Conde, told briefly of her purpose in going to the Orient. Though primarily it is to attend the great Tokio conference, she hopes to be inspired with a greater longing to help the students.

The rest of the program consisted of a literary treat. The subject was "The Nile Country." Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Prof. W. D. Alexander and Mrs. C. M. Cooke read papers bearing on that subject. Mrs. Dillingham had the leading paper in which she traced very interestingly the history of Egypt. Prof. Alexander, who spent some time in Egypt investigating the missions there, read a paper on the Egyptian religion. Her descriptions were remarkably interesting. Her children were very vivid.

Mrs. de la Porte told of her work in Micronesia. Both she and her husband are on their way to Germany, where they expect to spend a much needed vacation.

Mrs. Hemmenway brought greetings from the Vermont branch of the Woman's Board of Missions.

### ALL LUMBER BROUGHT FOR THE BIG THREE

Herman Hugo, a clerk of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., had a long sledge on the witness stand in the lumber trust investigation yesterday. Recalled in the forenoon it was 5:38 in the afternoon before he was released, and that only for the day. Messrs. Breckons and Dunne for the United States had him load up heavily with memoranda of papers they require him to bring into court this morning.

There is no saying when District Attorney Breckons would have let go yesterday had not Commissioner Hatch proached at suggested an adjournment. Mr. Hugo's testimony was on similar lines to that he gave a few days ago. All of the lumber imported by Hackfelds was from the Sound and witness produced various invoices, all of them to H. Hackfeld & Co. but to the order of some one of the three defendant firms in each instance. These invoices showed the actual quantity of lumber brought in.

Witness also produced an invoice for a certain order divided between the three defendants—Allen & Robinson, Levers & Cooke and Wilder & Co. The rest of his time was taken up with identifying orders to Hackfelds from one or other of the three defendants, the invoice that accompanied each shipment when it came and the bill rendered for the lumber when so brought.

All of Mr. Hugo's testimony was brought out to show that in their lumber importations the Hackfelds were simply go-between, the real importers being one and all of the three defendant corporations.

E. Morse, general freight agent here of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., recalled, was the first witness of the day. He went over the ground as to the difference in freight rates and testified that, while he figured in shingles in order to make up the 150,000 feet of lumber calling for the reduced rate, he did not figure the shingles so that the three defendant firms got the rate on them. He figured the reduction on the lumber only.

In deciding whether the 150,000 feet were shipped so as to obtain the \$7 rate he treated shingles, but not doors, etc., as lumber. All other forms of lumber except poles he treated as lumber pure and simple. Though all the shipments were nominally for H. Hackfeld & Co., they were really for some one of the three defendant firms. Mr. Morse was excused for the day at this stage on account of having to attend to the dispatch of a steamer in port.

THE GALBRAITH ESTATE.

Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., trustee, in its objections to executors' accounts and motion for reference, in the matter of the estate of George Galbraith, deceased, says it does not appear whether the \$37,424.64, cash on hand as stated in a submission to the Supreme Court, has been invested or what rate of interest it is bearing. It is contended that a note of Cecil Brown for \$15,000 at 4 1/2 per cent should have been called in at maturity and reinvested at current rates of interest. Objection is made to premiums on bonds of executors, two sums of \$265 each paid to Waterhouse Trust Co., as being not proper charges against the estate.

### PRaises OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Nevada Educator Finds Much to Admire in Schools of Honolulu.

During the past two weeks the public schools of Honolulu have been visited and inspected by three of the members of the Western Tours party, whose interest in educational problems is such as to enable them to appreciate the difficulties to be found in a city of such a cosmopolitan population as Honolulu. These visitors are Col. H. B. Maxson, the secretary of the Nevada State Board of Education, of Reno; Mrs. Helen M. Chase, secretary of the Ladies' Literary Club of San Francisco, which she will address on her return on the educational system of Hawaii, and Mrs. C. Elizabeth Perkins, of Boston.

With the exception of the Kamehameha Schools, this party has made a thorough investigation of the Honolulu halls of learning and Kamehameha will be visited probably this afternoon. Being a private school, Kamehameha has not had the interest for the visitors of the public schools, nor are there to be found there the mixed nationalities among the children, the education of which in their conglomeration has been a matter of especial interest to Colonel Maxson, fresh from the Coast and the school agitation there. On the subject of the possibility of the mainland schools following the example of Hawaii and teaching the children of all comers in the same classes, Colonel Maxson was chary of expressing any opinion, but he had no hesitation in declaring that wonderful results had followed this system in Hawaii.

"I am highly pleased with what I have seen of the educational matters in these islands," he said yesterday. "History shows us that your educational system here was founded before that of California or the adjoining States, and it is well known that many of the early Californians were educated here. And as you started before us, you have continued to advance most wonderfully, considering the material upon which you have had to work. Of course you have no Berkleys nor Stanfords here, but the higher education has made splendid progress, and the public school system, considering the amalgamation of nationalities you have, is a wonderfully complete one. I have spent the last ten days among the schools here, through the courtesy of your very able Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Babbitt, and have received much help also in my investigations from Dr. Rodgers, whose heart is still in the work of solving the problems of education.

"In respect to the school building here there are many things that could be patterned after to advantage by our school boards in the more tropical parts of our country and I have learned much in this regard that will be of the greatest value to me, inasmuch as \$100,000 will be spent in Nevada within the next year under my direction. In the matter of ventilation and the arrangement of interiors I have been particularly impressed with what I have seen here.

"Without exception I have seen something to commend at each one of the schools I have visited, but particularly noteworthy is the advancement being made in the Royal School in those classes devoted to the practical training of the pupils. I refer more particularly to the lace-making classes and the drawing departments. Let me show you what kind of work I found them doing."

Colonel Maxson then exhibited some beautiful specimens of lace work, done at the school by Miss Annie Joe, one of the pupils, under the instruction of Miss Ahana and Mrs. Hu. He had also some excellent freehand drawings, one a pencil portrait of himself, sketched during one of his visits by Ben Mendiola and Steer Nada. He also desired to compliment Richard Mossman, who repeated for the visitors the oration delivered by him on Washington's birthday.

"For these young men there is a good future in store," he added. "Of all the impressive sights at any of the schools that of the gathering of children representing ten nations saluting the American flag and drilling under the charge of Miss Felker, at the Kaahumanu School, was the most impressive. It was a stirring spectacle for me to watch those children learning patriotism for the country of their adoption and learning to respect and love the American emblem."

### INSANE OVER CARTER'S JAP JOKE

OAKLAND, February 27.—Hatred for the Japanese, and a fear that it is their intention to marry American white girls, constituted the insanity of Alvin Malcolm, a Jamaica negro, who was committed to Ukiah today by Judge Harris. He was found in West Oakland by Policeman Woods, terrorizing the Japanese in the neighborhood of his home, at 331 Willow street, by threatening to kill them.

Malcolm said in court today that he had read a published interview by Governor Carter of Hawaii, in which Carter said that he had no objection to his daughter marrying a Japanese. Acting on this, and on a general hatred for the Japanese, Malcolm resolved to save the country.

According to his story, he had a dream, in which an angel appointed him to kill the Japanese and frustrate their designs upon American girls. He was told by this angel that this would be a splendid way for the negro race to wipe out its record for attacking white women, and was ordered to get recruits from his race.

### TWO DAYS END IN A MISTRIAL

Novel Idea Put Forth by a Juror on Jury Room Dissension.

A mistrial was the result of the effort of two days before Judge De Bolt to administer justice in the cause of W. R. Castle against H. T. Marsh and John Emmeluth. It was a claim of \$2500, balance of principal, and \$750 interest, on a promissory note for \$12,500. J. W. Cathcart and T. M. Harrison appeared for the plaintiff and S. H. Derby for the defendants.

The jury consisting of Thos. H. Kennedy, David Hurst, R. W. Podmore, St. C. Sayres, Henry Andrews, Wm. M. Graham, W. E. Tyrrell, R. W. Cathcart, Jas. R. Arcia, John Duncan, M. F. Cunningham and Hiram Kolomoku retired at 12 noon, via a restaurant, to consider its verdict. Twice in the course of the afternoon the jurors came into court to tell how well they disagreed. They stood ten to two and said that this situation was absolutely fixed.

Juror Cathcart, when Judge De Bolt had urged that they ought to come to some conclusion under their oath to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence, rejoined:

"It's easy for the court to reach a conclusion. It is only one man. We are twelve."

At 5:30 the jury sounded an alarm but all they had to communicate to the court was that they were still unchanged. Judge De Bolt replied with a message that he was in no hurry, he could wait for them until midnight. Nevertheless, the opposing counsel having given up hopes of a verdict, the jurors were called in a little later and discharged, a mistrial being entered.

THE LAND COURT.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Peters for a registered title to land in Manoa, the Territory of Hawaii by Fred. W. Milverton, Deputy Attorney General, claims a lien for \$106.30 taxes on the land.

Judge Weaver has confirmed a subdivision of blocks 11 and 12, Waialua, into five lots on a plan made by J. F. Brown, assistant surveyor of the Court of Land Registration, the blocks in question having been enumerated and described as lots in certificate of registration No. 4. The order is made on the petition of T. H. Gibson, W. B. Thomas and Byron O. Clark, trustees, and "is authority to the assistant registrar to accept any deeds describing and designating these subdivisions and dealing with them as separate lots."

AFTER ZOO PROCEEDS.

Howard W. Adams has brought suit against the Kaimuki Heights Zoo, Ltd., for \$598.35 as balance of salary as manager of the Zoo from August 1 to Nov. 19. Jas. F. Morgan, O. A. Steven, Geo. D. Gear, P. E. R. Strauch, Mrs. Camp, J. D. McVeigh, D. P. R. Isenberg, H. Armitage and the Rapid Transit Co. are named as garnishees, the list comprising the principal purchasers at the late auction.

COURT ITEMS.

John Gaspar enters a general denial to the complaint of A. S. Cleghorn in assumpsit.

Harry T. Mills, sued individually and as administrator of the estate of the late H. E. Highton, enters a disclaimer of possession of any of the goods claimed in replevin by William M. Flack.

### HOSPITAL CORPS WANTED TO SHOOT

Editor Advertiser: It looks to me as a member of the Hospital Corps, N. G. H. that we are entitled to some consideration in regard to the last camp. Every company, including the Signal Corps and especially Co. F, got all that were coming to them. Now we, as the medical department, have no right to do any shooting, but were promised that we would have a chance. There are three men in the detachment that I will put up against any men of Co. F, at any time they choose. One man in the corps has a record and a medal from his past enlistments of 46-48 out of 50. We are entitled to as a corps of the medical department to have twenty-one men enlisted. And every one of the twenty-one men were there in camp. This calls for 100 per cent. Major Van Vliet of Camp McKinley inspected the corps in heavy marching order and expressed himself that we were fine. He requested that the corps give an exhibition on the firing line with the wounded. We were inspected before Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson and several other men of Honolulu. And both Governor Carter and Major Van Vliet stated at the time that the drill was excellent. Who was in the pit marking the score for the soldiers when Gouveia got shot? The Hospital Corps men! Who rushed out on the firing line to get Gouveia after he was shot? The corps men. Who dressed his wound, nursed and cared for him? The corps men. Who nursed those measles cases day and night? The corps men. Chas. B. Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel of the detachment; Capt. Moore, Capt. Sinclair, can testify that we as a corps did our work well. A first-class turkey dinner at Miller's restaurant awaited us on our return of Sunday evening. Thanking our officers of the medical department for their kindness, and also Col. J. W. Jones for his kindness while in camp and always our friend, I remain, Very respectfully, EDGAR S. BARRY, 1st Class Sergt.

The S. S. Doric and Aorangi are likely to arrive tomorrow. The Aorangi may be reported this afternoon. The steamer Mikahala arrived yesterday morning from her run to Kaula ports. There has been plenty of rain on Kaula. She will depart for Kaula ports tonight at 5 o'clock.

### STEAMSHIP LINE MAY BE INVOLVED

The investigation into the alleged lumber trust developed some acute situations yesterday afternoon during the time in which Percy Morse, agent of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, was on the stand. During the arguments it was announced by United States Attorney Breckons that possibly, later on, the American-Hawaiian company would be made a party to the investigation, while W. L. Stanley requested Judge Dole to over-ride the Commissioner and assume charge of the investigation himself.

Morse had appeared in court with certain memoranda and books of his company, which he had been requested to produce. The first memorandum offered was finally entered as an exhibit by Breckons, in spite of the strenuous objections from Morse and his counsel, H. E. Cooper, who refused thereupon to produce any more of the papers or books. Certified copies of the extracts required for the purposes of the case they offered to produce, but the originals, containing other matter of the firm's business they would not leave possession of. The numerous counsels for the defendants in the investigation also objected to the filing of the exhibit as immaterial.

The matter was finally passed up to Judge Dole, before whom the District Attorney stated that he would waive the right of the government to be given the originals provided certified copies were filed and the originals were produced later when he would call for them. This was agreed to by all concerned.

Stanley then argued before the court that much better progress would be made in the matter if Judge Dole would hear the investigation. The matter had been running along and very little progress had been made because there were so many matters that had to be referred to him for settlement. Indeed if the attorneys for the defense had not been so complaisant and allowed so much to go un-referred even less progress in the matter would have been made.

Judge Dole refused to consider this request, however. He promised counsel that he would be willing at any time to take his seat and settle the differences as they arose, being always conveniently at hand in chambers.

The investigation then proceeded before Commissioner Hatch. Morse testified that in December, 1905, a cargo

### A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavour. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

### WORK ON THE NEW HARBOR RANGE LIGHT

Work has been started on the new \$30,000 harbor front range light, the surveys being at work on the proposed site. On Monday Captain Otwell had three men from the United States Engineers department at work going over the ground and determining the final details, preparatory to commencing the work of actual construction. The light will be located some distance further out and to the west of the present lighthouse, the foundation to consist of heavy iron cylinders made solid with a filling of concrete.

The iron work for the structure will be supplied by Catton & Neill and the Honolulu Iron Works and it is expected that the new light will be in position and ready for use by the end of the present year.

SHIPPED AUSTRALIAN WOOD.

By the schooner Helene yesterday, W. G. Irwin & Co. shipped 8000 feet of Australian iron bark timber. This stuff had been in stock for some years, but with the closing of the warehouse of the firm, it was decided unnecessary to keep the wood in stock any longer. It is to be disposed of in San Francisco.

The bark S. C. Allen has gone on the marine railway.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance. CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MARCH 8

DEAN BOSWORTH.

Honolulu has not for many years, if ever, witnessed a sight like that offered in Central Union church the past week. For four days toward the close of business hours a company of several hundred men and women, and twice on Sunday larger assemblies here gathered, not to listen to splendid music or oratory, nor to participate in the excitement of revival services, but to hear a scholar talk quietly, as to a lecture room of students, upon the highest themes of human life.

One secret of it was the modernness of the message. Dr. Bosworth does not use hackneyed expressions. Not one stock theological term littered his careful sentences. He spoke as a student to students. His language was that of the laboratory. He stood upon the foundation of the very latest scientific discoveries. He asked nothing that all could not grant. There was no dogmatism, only the seeking spirit.

Another charm lay in discarding all the claptraps of the platform. A wonderfully modulated voice was never raised to a shout. He cared nothing for esthetic modeling of sentences. Words, phrases and ideas were engraved on memory after the manner of a skilful teacher by iteration. The plainest men could get the thought. All haunting after effect was eliminated. It was mind talking to mind.

The tremendous grip of a personality in dead earnest was what told. A man who has found God in his own life is the only one to talk about Him helpfully to others. Dr. Bosworth is this and every one who comes within the reach of his personality knows that he is communing with a specialist not merely of the study but of the true religious life. Every lecture was therefore heart speaking to heart.

One of the best evidences of the hold Dr. Bosworth got upon Honolulu people was the wide spontaneity of the desire to express to him in some little memorial the gratitude of those he had helped. This was intended to be done in a quiet way and when the announcement of this purpose crept by accident into a morning issue, it was found possible by the Dean's friends tactfully to keep all knowledge of it from him. Just as he sailed an unusually generous token of the loving thought of many friends, newly made here, was handed him in his cabin and the evidence of the great surprise was a joy to witness. So many persons here asked that an abstract of the six lectures delivered in Central Union church and of the address in the Y. M. C. A. be prepared, that Dean Bosworth's consent was secured for the publication in the April Friend. We believe that Honolulu has witnessed in the visit of Dean Bosworth and in the deep interest his message provoked one more testimony to the fact that the things of the spirit bulk as large here as they do elsewhere and that we are living in the most truly and deeply religious age the world has ever known. Men do not talk, perhaps as much as they might, of these things, but they think of them more than most of us suppose.

BECKLEY AND TOMIOKA.

Honolulu, March 5, 1907.

Dear Mr. Advertiser: As a Japanese citizen, will you kindly tell me what Mr. George C. Beckley's official title is? Did he belong to Hawaiian Navy or is to make fun of Admiral Tomikawa? I would please like answer to from other paper. Thank you for the Japanese, F. SUJIO.

Mr. Beckley, so far as we can learn, enjoyed no rank in the Hawaiian Navy, his title of Rear Admiral having been conferred by his fellow seafarers of the mercantile marine, in the patriotic heat of a champagne dinner which the munificence of Mr. Beckley himself had provided. He had previously, by the same grace, been ranked as a Commodore; and it may be, if champagne does not get too scarce or too high, that the dignity of Vice Admiral will yet be conferred upon him. To support such maritime splendor, Mr. Beckley not only has an ample private fortune but the pay and emoluments of a purser on the Inter-Island line.

It was not on these accounts, however, that the Territorial authorities, in their wisdom, asked Mr. Beckley to receive Admiral Tomioka at Hilo. The highest civil dignitary now at Hilo is the Sheriff and it was suspected that the Japanese Admiral might not appreciate a call which would have to be returned at the Sheriff's official residence. Mr. Beckley could receive at the town hall, if he chose, having built it at his own expense for such functions. But the main point was that Mr. Beckley is a scion of royalty, a descendant of Moeheau XVIII, a famous king. The word "moo" and the word "heau" (modern heehaw) were the noises he made in battle, and it is said they could be heard a mile. The present Prince, who, but for annexation, might be Moeheau XXIV, also carries far. It seemed to the Territorial authorities that Admiral Tomioka would appreciate having so distinguished a man receive him at Hilo, the more so because of the alternatives, which included the postmaster, the road overseer and the local supervisor. If they were mistaken we are sure they will make the proper apologies and that Admiral Beckley will never again receive a naval alien in the name of his government save with arms in his hands.

THE STEAMSHIP SITUATION.

It is gratifying to note the requests being made to suspend the coastwise shipping laws in individual cases and the considerate nature of the replies. While not prepared as yet to pledge itself definitely, Washington shows its sympathy and seems likely to grant the exemptions sought. Perhaps, by proper efforts, such exemptions could be made general until such time as American steamers, now laid by, can return to the Pacific route or be replaced.

These steamers are the Ventura, Sierra and Manchuria; the Sonoma, after her next trip, will be added to the list. This will help the little Alameda, Korea, Siberia, China and Mongolia to supply the demand for passenger and freight accommodations which center at Honolulu. Four of these ships make transpacific trips and are here at long intervals; the Alameda makes the round trip in three weeks. As this place needs the service of nine liners, even under the most ordinary tourist conditions, it is easy to see what hardships ensue from the law which prevents the British and Japanese steamships which regularly stop here from doing a Honolulu business.

If there is any other way out than that suggested by a temporary suspension of the coastwise laws, well and good and all the better. Possibly the Oceanic line will be able to repair one of its large ships in time and be willing to put it on duty with the Alameda. Perhaps some arrangement might be made with Capt. Matson. There may be something done with the Los Angeles people. But Honolulu wants relief quickly and ought to go about it. As things stand the tourist trade will be ruined for this season and the town may not be able to keep its imported supplies abreast of the demand.

AN OFFICE TRUST.

A measure known as House Bill No. 68 has been introduced by Representative Alawa, of Hawaii, the main clause of which is:

"That all persons appointed to any position in the Government employ shall be American citizens, and shall have resided in the Territory for a term of at least five years."

The effect of this, if passed, would be that the government would be unable to call in any expert advisers on any subject at any time. It would also settle the question of the government opening any special branches in any department which would require the employment of specialists, such as soil surveying, and kindred occupations. Had the measure been a law a few years ago the government could not have secured the services of the present heads of the Bureau of Forestry, the Territorial Veterinary service or the Department of Entomology. Nuanu Dam Kellogg would have also had to stay in California.

It is fair to Mr. Alawa to suppose, however, that he has never heard of most of these positions at all.

AMEND THE BILL.

The Immigration bill seems to have been bungled in a way to stop, not only for Hawaii but for the states that are seeking to induce white immigration, a promising method of development along American lines. Before the passage of the bill, the Attorney General ruled that states and territories could, under certain minor restrictions, assist white or non-Asiatic immigration; and acting on that opinion Hawaii brought in Portuguese and is now importing Spaniards for field labor; and South Carolina and some other southern states induced Belgians and other Europeans to come over and go to work. Then the Immigration bill was enacted and a ruling was made under it that states (including territories) may only seek alien settlers by advertising for them. Practically speaking, this puts up the bars.

The thing to do is to get the law amended if possible. The Advertiser does not need to point out that such an effort would naturally be made by all the southern and, perhaps, many other states and that it is in line with the traditional policy of peopling North America with industrious Europeans. The South has the sympathy of the whole nation in its desire to grow as fast and as symmetrically as the rest of the Union. Americans as a class would be glad to see it get immigrants from the sources which built up the population of the North and West. It is needful to provide a special way to do it because the South is apart from the routes of ocean migration and the presence of negro labor naturally turns white labor from its portals. Hard work and some assistance are required to get for the South what the North and West receive naturally. To deprive the South of the right to help itself in this way is opposed to public policy on a large scale as a similar deprivation of Hawaii is opposed to it on a small one. In neither case is justice done to the genius of American institutions.

Of course any liberal change in the bill would be fought by organized labor, but that is not so much of a bogie as it used to be. Last year Gompers undertook to give union labor the mastery of politics by defeating at the polls the leaders of Congress who had opposed his bills. He fought Littlefield, Cannon, Hepburn and many more and was so badly worsted that organized labor has not frightened anyone since. Certainly it could not expect to be supported in its opposition to an amended Immigration bill by the Congressmen who had defied its power and been convinced of its impotence. Nor could Gompers and his men make a party issue, because if the Republicans were disposed to aid the immigration plans of the South, the Democrats, who look to that section for a solid vote, could not afford to oppose them. So the way seems fairly clear to amend the bill, especially as it is said to have been passed in the belief that no change had been made in the provision about assisted immigration by states.

BAD LEGISLATION.

One of the most astonishing pieces of legislation so far proposed, is to be found in the bill to render ineffective the Attorney General's department at the call and largely for the benefit of interests which that department has compelled to obey the law and to bear their share of public burdens. Observe this paragraph:

The Attorney General and his deputies, county attorneys and their deputies, county clerks, the High Sheriff, Deputy High Sheriff, Sheriff and their deputies are hereby prohibited from practicing or acting as attorneys or counselors at law in any civil cause now pending or hereafter to be instituted, in any court within the Territory, during their term of office.

If prohibited to appear "in any civil cause now pending or hereafter to be instituted in any court within the Territory" the Attorney General and his staff could not go on with suits brought by the Territory to enforce collection of taxes nor could they protect the general civil rights and interests of the people of Hawaii.

This bill is rotten. It is plainly designed to enhance and protect selfish private holdings. And it originates with men, representing vested interests, mainly on Kauai, which the present Attorney General has opposed and beaten in legal tax fights. The defeated side in the suits to collect the income taxes of corporations is strongly represented among the proponents of the bill. The latter measure is the means by which that side hopes to punish the Attorney General's department for doing its duty.

And the plot goes deeper. By barring the Attorney General and his assistants from private practice an enacted bill of the kind outlined would keep first-class men out of the Territory's law department. No such men could be had for the mere salaries. But this would suit the tax evaders to a A. Third-class men to oppose them in court, if they have to be sued at all, are what they want, unless fourth-class men are available.

We hope the Legislature will lose no time in scotching this particular snake.

THE WALLACH FAKE.

If the Hawaiian members of the Legislature want to make themselves and the Territory ridiculous they will go on with their Wallach absurdity. If they don't they will drop Wallach as he would be dropped anywhere else, and attend to the business for which they were elected. If Wallach has a sense of humor he must sit up to laugh nights at the manner in which the Hawaiian legislators have been taken in. Think of a Legislature bothering with a quack doctor anyhow; least of all one who claims to be able with dime novel nostrums, to cure a disease which has baffled medical skill for thousands of years and is still puzzling it. It is funny—but it hurts.

Just how funny and how hurtful the matter is, may be judged from the formula which Wallach has had the impudence to submit to the Board of Health, as that of his proposed cure. "Pure cream from milk; the 'san' or core of an egg; roots of a deer's horns; extracts from weeds that grow only on female rocks in the deep sea; live worms that are to be found only twelve miles north of Bombay, India; two miles north of Chihuahua, Mexico, and six miles north of Globe, Arizona; the worms to be put to sleep by artificial heat and then powdered." After this one can not wonder at the broth Shakespeare's witches made, in which the eye of newt and toe of frog, the blindworm's sting and the "lip of an unbelieving Jew" were the high medicinal properties.

Can not our Hawaiian friends understand that, by giving credence to such a vulgar impostor as Wallach, they are exposing themselves and the civilization they boast of to the severest criticism? Congress might readily reach the conclusion that a Legislature which could fall victim to such a transparent faker as Wallach had altogether too much leeway.

THE CASE OF MRS. EDDY.

While this paper has objected to the crusade against the venerable Mrs. Eddy, Founder of Christian Science, it can not quite understand the feeling which has been excited among her friends by the story of her infirmities. Naturally Mrs. Eddy, like other people of her years, has some of the ills which age is heir to. Very likely she is not as sound in body nor so active in mind as she once was. But what of it? Surely the followers of Mrs. Eddy do not hold that she has gained the secret of perpetual youth and that to doubt it is an affront to her religion. Feebleness and death are the lot of all; and the Master Himself, if he had escaped violence, and reached full maturity would have found Himself in the period of decaying powers and finally paid the common debt in the common way and passed from nature to eternity.

The friends of Mrs. Eddy should of course defend her from the charge of senility if it is not true; but it is known that she preaches or teaches no longer, that the crowds that visit her home do not see her; that her literary output has stopped and that distant glimpses of her by outsiders to the faith, reveal the presence and the natural phenomena of age. But age and feebleness are not offenses and to speak of them is no crime. There is nothing to show that Mrs. Eddy is exempt from them. So why these outcries of "persecution" when the natural probabilities are respectfully stated.

Paul Isenberg has generously given two Australian emus and one black swan to Kapiolani Park. The two emus, it is to be hoped, will become the nucleus of the feathered flocks for which it is hoped in time to provide an aviary. That is an institution which every tropical park ought to have and one which would be as popular here as the aquarium or the museum.

Floods in the Colorado have caused the Salton Sea to rise and may be the means of destroying the railway dyke by which it was hoped to turn the river back into its old channel.

The Duma can open itself but closing time is decided by its enemies. As long as that condition lasts, little of practical value can be expected from the Russian parliament.

That Bonaparte family always did make trouble.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Three deaths from diphtheria have occurred at Kapaa and several more cases are reported there.

Letters from Punalua state that there are a large number of emigrants ready to come to Hawaii on the next steamer to make the trip.

A reception will be given in honor of the captain, officers and cadets of the Herzogia Cecilia on Wednesday evening at 7:30 in the German school room. All Germans are cordially invited.

Attorney General Peters has prepared a bill for introduction into the Senate whereby fees for witnesses in criminal cases will be paid at the rate of a dollar a day and mileage. At present no fee is given a witness.

It was reported at the British Consulate yesterday that six sailors from the British bark Inveramsay had levanted. According to the report the men removed compasses and other instruments and materials from the bark, secured a launch and put all aboard a Japanese sampan and sailed away. Some of the men are in the kindergarten class of navigators so it is not believed they will succeed in going very far.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Governor Thurston has four more bills under his hand for approval.

There are said to be over a thousand cases of sickness, apparently allied to dengue, at present in Honolulu.

W. J. Hughes has been retained at Washington to appear for the Territory in pending cases before the U. S. Supreme Court.

R. C. Stackable received a letter from his brother, E. R. Stackable, yesterday, which contained nothing about his immigration business.

An inquiring regarding Hawaiian goats has been received by the Hawaii Promotion Committee from a gentleman in Oakland interested in a scheme for nourishing infants in that city with goat's milk.

Ralph Tilton, only surviving son of the famous Theodore Tilton and cousin of Theodore Richards of Honolulu, is dead. He was art editor of the Saturday Evening Post and had been editor of The Delineator. Mr. Tilton was a boyhood friend of one of the Advertiser writers.

Articles of incorporation of the Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd., have been filed in the office of the Treasurer. Its capital is \$100,000 with privilege of increase to one million dollars. Fifty per cent of the capital, in \$100 shares, has been paid up and is held as follows: Jas. R. Castle, 998 shares, \$49,800; W. R. Castle, F. B. McStocker, Harleian James and D. L. Whittington, one share each with \$50 paid, a total of \$50,000. Jas. R. Castle is president; W. R. Castle, secretary, and F. B. McStocker, treasurer.

Avon R. Crook, attorney at law, will leave in the next Alameda. His brothers have all preceded him to the Coast. Lihue school gave an excellent Washington's birthday entertainment in the open air, under the direction of Principal J. B. Alexander.

Theresa Wilcox says that her pa-club is going to do its part in entertaining the Los Angeles visitors, a big luau being part of the program.

A. Frank Cooke and daughter will leave in the Claudine today for the Volcano. Mr. Cooke has not been in the best of health lately and hopes to benefit by a change of air.

Delegate Kuhio has cabled to his wife that he would sail for home in the Mongolia due here next Wednesday. Secretary McClellan remains in Washington to close up Hawaiian business pertaining to the late session, including arrangements for the visit of the invited congressional party to Hawaii.

MISS MANTEL'S DROWNING.

Miss Anna Mantel, the telephone operator at Waimea, Kauai, who was drowned Saturday night in a flood caused by a burst reservoir, was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mantel. She was driving home with her father from a dance at Makaweli, and while the horses were foundering in the flood, roadway she jumped out of the carriage and disappeared. Her father was also washed away and when he recovered himself could find no trace of his daughter.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

There is no disease which inflicts more torture than rheumatism and there is probably no disease for which such a varied and useless lot of remedies have been suggested. To say that it can be cured is therefore a bold statement to make but Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale in this country, has met with success in the treatment of this disease wherever it has been tried. One or two applications of this liniment will relieve the pain and hundreds of sufferers from this disease testify to permanent cures by its use. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MAKEE DID THE TOWING.

The steamer James Makee did not leave the harbor yesterday afternoon to aid the wrecked ship Loch Garve. The Makee has been engaged in the towing business since the tug Intrepid left the harbor. The Makee towed the barkentine Coronado into the harbor yesterday morning and took the ship Marion Chilcott out in the afternoon.

NEGROES ON THE THOMAS.

A large number of the negro wives of soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry are aboard the transport Thomas, which is en route from San Francisco for the Philippines. This is the first time that such a large number of negro women have been on a government vessel.

TO TAKE THE DORIC.

It is more than likely that J. R. Galt will depart for San Francisco by the S. S. Doric. In response to the cablegram sent in his interest by Acting Collector Stackable on Wednesday, a reply from the Department of Commerce and Labor yesterday indicated that the Department would take favorable action on remitting the fine of \$200 if Galt left by the Doric.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, March 7, 1907.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Paid Up, Val., Bid, Ask. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, Miscellaneous, Bonds, and Shares.

\* 23.1275 paid. † 6 cent paid. SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.) 69 Ewa, 25.50; 10 Waialua, 75; 85 Oo-kala, 8.25.

BETWEEN BOARDS. \$2100 O. R. & L. 6's, 103; \$500 Waialua 5's, 99; 10 Ewa, 25.50.

SEEDS a fresh supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds California grown Just Opened Up HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879

SHERMAN ARRIVED. With \$2,000,000 of silver pesos in her treasure tanks the transport Sherman arrived yesterday afternoon from Manila via Nagasaki, en route to San Francisco. The vessel left Nagasaki February 21 and had an uneventful trip to port. She is taking to America considerable silver, Philippine money, as it was found that too much silver had been minted in the coins, so they are to be returned to the mints for re-coining. The only particular incident during the run from Manila to Nagasaki, was the death of Private John L. Birdsall of Co. K, 24th Infantry, on February 17. From Nagasaki, the trip was uneventful and the weather good, except for some rains for about four days before reaching Honolulu. There is a large crowd of through passengers, including 177 soldiers, sailors and prisoners, and various people in the government service. There were no passengers to stop at Honolulu. Among the cabin passengers is Captain R. H. Van Deman of the General Staff, who is returning to Washington for service after duty in the Orient. He is accompanied by his wife. Captains J. L. Hayden and E. F. McGlavin of the artillery corps, are going to Washington to take their promotions. A good sized crowd of people is booked for transportation by the vessel from Honolulu, but as she is crowded in her cabin accommodations, she may not be able to take all of them. The vessel is scheduled to depart at 11 o'clock this morning from Naval wharf No. 2 for San Francisco. Berkeley's freshman rowing crew has been chosen.

SPORTS

PUNAHOU HAVE A MEET

The seniors, the post graduates and the sophomores, battled for honors at Punahou yesterday against the juniors, the freshmen and the preparatory students, the latter winning by a score of 58 1-2 to 44 1-2 points.

The meet took place at the Punahou campus and was witnessed by a large crowd of pupils who applauded each event heartily.

The following shows the winners of the events and the time made:

One Hundred Yards—C. Lyman, 1st; W. Cooper, 2nd; D. Townsend, 3rd. Time, 10 4-5 seconds.

One Mile—R. Smith, 1st; S. Dodge, 2nd; F. Dodge, 3rd. Time, 5:13 1-2 seconds.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards—J. Peterson, 1st; Clark, 2nd; Sing Chong, 3rd. Time, 1:01 second.

Shot Put—Lyman, 1st; Desha, 2nd; Akina, 3rd.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards—Lyman, 1st; Cooper, 2nd; Townsend, 3rd. Time, 24 seconds.

High Jump—Grosse, 1st; Peterson, 2nd; Hitechock, Cooper, 3rd. Distance, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches.

One Hundred and Twenty-Yard Hurdles—Lyman, 1st; Peterson, 2nd. Time, 18 3-5 seconds.

Broad Jump—Townsend, 1st; Mon Yin, 2nd; Cooper, 3rd. Distance, 19 feet 6 1-2 inches.

Half Mile Relay—Five points for the juniors.

Half Mile—R. Smith, 1st; L. Clark, 2nd; S. Dodge, 3rd. Time, 2:18.

JAP WRESTLER IS COMING

Hitachiyama, the famous Japanese wrestler, is expected to pass through here the latter part of April. The champion wrestler is on his way to Jamestown where he hopes to have a few bouts on the mainland and expects to throw everything that comes his way.

While things are not settled as yet, it is thought that the famous wrestler may be induced to give an exhibition of his skill in the city.

Hitachiyama is a powerful man and has a grip which is hard to find an equal to, anywhere.

MAINLAND SPORT

"Tomacco," a Texas bred colt, won the California Derby.

"Kid" Herman the lightweight boxer has been married.

Mason Hartwell of the Oakland High School won the cross-country run of five miles.

Britt has refused to accept the March date at Tonopah where he was to fight Corbett.

Harry Lewis won the decision in the recent boxing bout between Twin Sullivan and himself.

W. W. Coe of the Boston Athletic Association put the eight-pound shot 63 feet 17-8 inches.

Jimmy Langford has resigned his position as Stanford's head coach as he says he cannot stand the strain of another season.

Jack Palmer, the English heavyweight fighter, is now on his way to America where he hopes to have a bout with Jack O'Brien or Tommy Burns.

The Philadelphia Record of February 17th has the following about Dan Renear, illustrated by a full length photo of Dan and accompanied by two illustrations of him swimming:

"Probably no other swimmer before the American public today is so good an illustration of the muscular benefits derived from swimming as Dan Renear, a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Renear began swimming at a very early age, and at 15 years won the Pacific Coast 100 yards championship in 1 minute a second. In 1887 at Chicago, he beat the best swimmers from all parts of the United States, winning the 100 yards American championship in 67 seconds—a very fast performance at that time. Although Renear has been successful at boxing, rowing and other sports, he excels as a swimmer and high-diver, and is practically sure to win the inter-collegiate championship in high diving during the coming week. Dan gives all the credit to swimming for his development, and although he has been competing for a much longer time than the average champion, is still good and as fast today as he ever was. Renear is 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds in condition, and is a model of physical development."

Renear dived in the recent Pennsylvania-Columbia dual meet, for the Pennsylvanians.

GAMBLE IN REINSURANCE.

It is thought that the ship Wm. P. Frye which was quoted at 10 per cent reinsurance when out 161 days from Honolulu for Delaware Breakwater is a good gamble. It was on February 27 that she was quoted at this price. If the vessel does not make port, the rate will be increased. The vessel is one of the staunchest of the American merchant marine. She was not loaded so deeply this year as she was last season. Local seafaring people think that she is certain to arrive. She was reported once since leaving Honolulu.

LEGISLATIVE HEARING ON THE FENCING PROPOSALS

Two measures of vital interest to the small farmers have attention of the Legislature at this session and both are in the hands of the Public Lands committee. Yesterday morning, before the session of the Senate, the committee met a delegation of gentlemen interested in cattle and a still smaller number who have thrown their money and energy into an attempt to prove that the soil of Oahu is suited to something beside growing cane and pasturing cattle. The attempt, by the way, has proved successful.

The bill under consideration in committee was that which refers to ponds and unfenced lands uncultivated and cultivated. The title of the bill gives the impression that impounding animals is the main feature and may be misleading to the average owner of land.

Among those in the audience yesterday were Judge Perry, H. M. von Holt, David and Aika Dowsett for the cow men and B. O. Clark and W. P. Thomas for the cultivators of the pineapples and other fruits. T. E. Petrie, of Castle & Cooke, would not admit to representing any particular interest so he was considered as present in behalf of "all others."

Judge Perry was the first to speak and he did so in a mild way showing a conservative spirit but with a desire to help the under dog, which in this instance appears to be the pineapple man. He said he was present as an owner of a small bunch of cattle and as the representative of other persons similarly situated. He believed the owners of cultivated land, unfenced, should at least have the protection given owners of uncultivated land not fenced. As to the amount of damages collectable it was preposterous. He had had experience and the sum provided in the bill would not pay driving fees. It always costs him from a dollar and a half to two dollars and a quarter a head driving fees and an allowance of that amount should be allowed in the bill. As to any further damages he would be satisfied with one dollar, make the damage nominal, for if the driving fees are made higher it will have a tendency to make the cattle men more careful.

David Dowsett supported generally the ideas of the Judge but referred to a section of the law providing that the person taking up the animals shall notify the owner. He believed this was a mistake and a mistake in formulating the notification might end disastrously. If it was left to the keeper of the pound the responsibility would not be on the farmer's shoulders.

It will be seen by this that the cow men are not rapacious in their demand for protection to their interests. He said further that the law would be a burden on the small man who has no pens in which to put the cattle.

Judge Perry said the number of cattle trespassing should not affect the case in any way. The owner of two or more head of cattle is as responsible for damage as the owner of fifty that stray away but in the latter case an exception is made. To the chair he said he was not working against the owner of unfenced cultivated land getting other damages than those accruing from driving fees but he believed that if these fees were made larger by law it would tend to make the cattle men careful.

Farmer Thomas said the opinion on the outside is that this law is strictly a small farmer measure which is not the case; it covers all owners of land and cattle. Under the fence laws the cattle man takes advantage and the adjoining holder of land in order to protect himself goes half the expense of the line fence. The Government, however, does not feel called upon to do any fencing and the result is that cattle get out of the cattleman's area on to Government land and then stray where they please. If Government lands are injured, in the forest belt or else, the Government may secure substantial damages because it is uncultivated, unfenced land that is injured but we who have cultivated our land can get two bits a head for our share of the damage the same cattle may do to our crops.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition to the committee asking that the discrimination made against the owner of the unfenced cultivated land be eliminated from the bill. The farmers ask no better protection than is given the owner of uncultivated lands.

Chairman Haysden remarked that aside from the pineapple interests there are the cane interests to consider. On Maui none of the cane land is fenced and to make one of the amendments suggested would compel owners of their lands. He asked if the farmers wanted the cane men to have the same protection, and Mr. Thomas said: "Certainly, they are entitled to it."

Judge Perry said if the law was so worded as to compel the cattle men to fence there should be no objection to it. They should keep their cattle on their own lands.

Mr. Dowsett said ranchers generally fence their lands for their own protection and it seemed that if the cultivators would be forced to do the same it would be just. Cattle will yield to temptation when there is no good food in sight and if there is no fence they will get in.

Judge Perry said that because he had a fine watch that was admired by someone else, and taken from him, the thief could not claim temptation as a justification for his act.

Mr. von Holt said he felt as he had expressed himself at the last meeting of the committee. Different people had different experiences. Judge Perry and Mr. Dowsett no doubt spoke from theirs. As a matter of protection to himself he had been forced to impound cattle and the damage done by them was more than the amount he had received from the amount allowed by law. The small farmer should protect himself. The idea that the Legislature must protect him is a fallacy. This is proven by the increase in property values. It has been stated here that land has increased in value from ten cents to a hundred dollars an acre. I say if that can be done by the small farmer why should he ask for the same protection as the man whose land is worth only ten cents an acre? I have heard of land in Wahiawa selling for more than that, one man

being reported as the owner of a property that is considered worth \$60,000. To the chair he said he agreed that the cattle men should fence their land. The people he represented had fenced one side of the Kahuku lands but the Government left its side open. He believed the Government should do its share, there is no reason why it should be exempt.

Mr. Clark said that all of his lands are not planted to pineapples; some were in grass. The pineapple portion is exempt from taxes and will be for the next two years. He stated that if the cattle men would plant their lands to grass the result would be very different to them. He had planted some of his and his return approximated two hundred dollars an acre. The ten-cent land of the cattle men would do as well and they would find they could keep more cattle on the area and they would be fatter. In reply to a question by Mr. Dowsett, Clark said he would take some of the land of the Dowsett estate and do as well. Some of his grass land is irrigated and much is not.

It being the hour for the Senate to convene adjournment was taken until the afternoon. No one appearing at the time there was no other meeting. Following is an extract from the laws of California on the subject of fencing:

SPECIAL ACT.

Any owner or occupant of any land, or possessory claim, finding any horse, mare, mule, etc., upon such land or possessory claim having done or doing any damage, whether the same be enclosed, by lawful fence or not, may take up and safely keep such animal at the expense of the owner or ten days, and shall be allowed for keeping said animal the following sums, etc.

Another reads: The owner or occupant of lands whether fenced or not, in which damage has been done by animal referred to in Section 1 hereof may, instead of pursuing the remedy given in this act, have an action for damages in any court of competent jurisdiction against the owner of such animal.

The Common Law is: Every man is bound to keep his cattle upon his own land; no man is bound to fence his close against an adjoining field but every man is bound to keep his cattle in his own field at his peril.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINING

(Continued From Page One.)

McCormick, Lee A. McCormick, Mrs. Lee A. McCormick, W. C. McFarland, R. F. McKinney, Mrs. J. R. McKinney, R. F. McKinney, F. Maier, Mrs. J. Maier, Mrs. Innes Maier, Mrs. Anna G. Manning, Mrs. F. A. Marcher, Mrs. D. E. Meekin, Mrs. Jennie G. Merrill, Mrs. F. L. Moore, Geo. R. Murdock, Mrs. Geo. I. Murdock, Mrs. Norma G. Murphy.

Miss F. Newmark, Mrs. F. Newmark, M. N. Newmark, Mrs. M. N. Newmark, Wm. Niles.

Mrs. Anna Olson, F. D. Owen, Mrs. F. D. Owen.

L. D. Parker, J. W. Peacock, Mrs. L. D. Parker, L. Pelanconi, L. E. Parker, Mrs. L. E. Parker, P. H. Peto, Chas. D. Pierce, Mrs. Chas. J. Pierce, Miss Eva T. Pike, Geo. H. Pike, Miss Helen C. Platt, Miss Stella J. Platt, Mrs. N. F. W. Pond, Victor Pond, Mrs. Victor Pond, Miss Janet, Laura M. Preston.

G. W. Randall, Mrs. G. W. Randall, Wm. E. Ridge, Mrs. Wm. E. Ridge, Miss Ridge, Miss Robson, Thos. W. Roullo, Mrs. Thos. W. Roullo.

Frank H. Sanborn, Mrs. Frank H. Sanborn, A. G. Sharp, Miss E. A. Smith, Miss Laura Solano, Miss F. Spalding, C. Specht, Mrs. C. Specht, Miss Mary A. Steinmeyer, Mrs. F. E. Stetsen, Mrs. Stroble, A. W. Swanfeldt, Mrs. A. W. Swanfeldt, Miss Swanfeldt, John Swanfeldt.

D. C. Teague, W. Y. Teetzel, Mr. W. Y. Teetzel, D. H. Thomas, Mrs. Titcomb, B. L. Tyler.

Geo. W. Van Syele, W. E. Vaughan, Mr. Vignolo, A. Vignolo.

H. V. Wandell, W. W. Watts, John G. Webb, Miss A. E. Whitton, Frank Wiggins, Mrs. Frank Wiggins, Sherman Wiggins, H. L. Wineman, Mrs. H. J. Woolcott, Miss M. Woolcott, C. M. Wright, Mrs. C. M. Wright.

BONAPARTE'S BOMBSHELL

(Continued From Page One.)

tations put up the money and obtained labor through the Board of Immigration.

"This ruling means that the passages of immigrants cannot be advanced, does it? Really, I only glanced at the cablegram this morning. Perhaps the difficulty may be got around by advertising for immigrants, as the law allows, and offering them passage in a certain steamer at nominal rates—say \$5 a head. Then after the arrival of the steamer hand the agent a check for \$5000, or whatever it may be, in addition to the charter money."

"There is probably no need for our worrying over the interpretation of the law. I presume Louisiana and South Carolina will have the law tested. It is rather strange, at any rate, seeing that the Washington authorities were so anxious that Hawaii should have European settlers."

PRACTICAL PLANTER'S VIEW.

C. B. Wells (manager of Wailuku Sugar Co.)—"I do not see that the ruling has any bearing on the case down here. We can get labor as heretofore through the Board of Immigration. Of course any individual plantation can not import labor for itself."

IT LOOKS BADLY.

E. E. Faxton—"As the matter is being considered at this moment by the Board of Immigration I would not care to speak for Alexander & Baldwin. It looks very bad for us on its face. Still I should think that the administration at Washington would do all it could for us, since this matter of European immigration for these islands is what it has been hammering into us."

STILL IN THE DARK.

Senator W. O. Smith (secretary of

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

"I saw the cablegram this morning and another cablegram since, but only an idea in a general way can be had from them as to the meaning of Mr. Bonaparte's ruling."

"The new bill seems to suggest the fact that there is a question. The interpretation put on the old law by the assistant attorney general in the Department of Commerce and Labor was that it was within the provisions of the law for a state to assist immigration. The method pursued here seemed to be stronger, to go further, than the South Carolina method so upheld. Yet the bringing of that large number of people here by the Sueria was looked into very closely by Commissioner Sargent on the ground, as well as by the authorities in Washington, and was fully approved."

"As to the extent to which Attorney General Bonaparte's ruling goes it is hard to say. We are waiting for more information."

PATIENCE ADVISED.

W. A. Kinney—"There is a chance that the Department of Commerce and Labor will not act on that ruling, although it is a slight chance. Senator Bacon closed the debate in the Senate, saying that assurances had been received by senators on the Democratic side that the act would not prevent states from securing immigration. It would be more or less a breach of faith for the Department of Commerce and Labor to act on that decision of the Attorney General after such a promise."

"However, the law provides for a commission to investigate the entire matter of immigration. The bill was rushed through to settle that strenuous Japanese question. The effect of this legislation may impede, but will not settle the main issue. If this country is found suited to the Latins brought here, the United States will support the Territory in its policy of bringing them. That is the deciding point and we have got to be patient."

"The spending of fourteen hundred thousand dollars here indicates the temper of Congress toward Hawaii. It will not only fortify these islands with guns but will fortify the country with labor—a better defense than guns."

BACON BLUNDERED.

AN OFFICIAL, who desired not to be quoted by name, considered that Senator Bacon and his Democratic colleagues were responsible for the omission of a provision giving states and territories the power to procure assisted immigration.

Senator Lodge, the official said, "was only anxious to exclude contract labor and to meet the desires of the Southerners, suggested that an enabling section be inserted for the benefit of states that wished to maintain assisted immigration on the South Carolina plan as pronounced legal by the assistant attorney general in the Department of Commerce and Labor."

"Senator Bacon, however, took his stand on the state sovereignty idea and announced that his colleagues and himself did not consider such an enabling provision necessary. In other words, the states would look out for themselves. So the bill went through without the saving clause that would have placed state and territorial authority in the matter beyond question."

"Then, when the bill became law, we may imagine Senator Lodge going around to Attorney General Bonaparte's back door and saying: 'There is the law. Now you enforce it.'"

"A blunder was committed no doubt, but wait until next session of Congress. Then you will see Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Illinois, Hawaii—all the states and territories, in fact, whose industries are crying out for labor—in Washington demanding why it happened and clamoring to have the bill amended."

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN A GREAT SUCCESS

"No one member has accomplished as well as Secretary Super of the local Y. M. C. A. yesterday on being congratulated for the effective work which was done in gaining 175 new members for the Association in one day."

"It is the work of many members which has made this thing a success."

And a success it certainly is, for by half past two yesterday, one hundred members had joined the association and the slogan was changed to "Get 400 more and make the Association membership an even five hundred." At six o'clock when Secretary Super, tired but happy, left for his home, the Y. M. C. A. had gained one hundred and seventy-five new members and the membership of the institution was five hundred and twenty-five.

Returns began to come in early in the morning, and at 8:15, the whistle which blew every time twenty new members were secured, sounded a blast for the first time.

There was some rivalry among the association men to see who could bring in the most new members. Frank Atherton, Judge Whitney and Rev. E. B. Turner head the list.

The "one day campaign" is a new idea in the Association world but an idea which is being followed with great success all over the United States. In towns about the size of Honolulu or a little larger as many as five hundred new members were secured in a day while three hundred is a common thing.

The campaign committee, the committee responsible for the getting of new members, consisted of Ed. Towse, I. Beadle, and Geo. Cooke, together with Secretary Super, whose plans and ideas are working wonders for the Association.

DORIC MAY SAIL TOMORROW.

The S. S. Doric is not likely to arrive before this afternoon from the Orient. She will probably not depart until tomorrow forenoon for San Francisco. She will in such event get mail to San Francisco ahead of any sent by the Sherman.

The barkentine Coronado arrived yesterday morning in sixteen days, which was fast time, from San Francisco. She had a general cargo.

The ship Marion Chilcott departed yesterday afternoon for Monterey, after fuel oil. The steamer James Makee

NORMAL SCHOOL CLASS IN COURT

The jury empaneled before Judge De Bolt yesterday to try the case of W. C. Peacock v. John G. Rothwell consisted of H. R. Macfarlane Jr., St. C. Sayres, Thos. H. Kennedy, David Hurl, K. F. Brown, L. K. Sheldon, John Duhann, Henry Andrews, M. F. Cunningham, James R. Ardis, R. W. Podmore and Jonathan Shaw.

Plaintiff claims \$25,000 damages for malicious prosecution in a lawsuit for rent of the Way premises, in connection with which a collection of postage stamps was attached on the declared ground that the defendant, the present plaintiff, was about to be sent out of the country for the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

C. W. Ashford for plaintiff; A. G. M. Robertson, E. A. Mott-Smith and Ballou & Co. for defendant.

LUMBER TRUST CASE.

Not much advance was made in the lumber trust investigation before Commissioner Hatch yesterday. An obstacle was met in the morning when Mr. Hugo H. Hackfeld & Co., on the advice of H. E. Cooper, counsel for that firm, declined to produce certain letters. The question was referred to Judge Dole, who heard argument on it late in the afternoon. He will give his ruling at 10 o'clock this morning.

COURT NOTES.

A class of girls from the Normal school was seated in Judge De Bolt's courtroom yesterday at the opening of the case of Peacock v. Rothwell.

As George D. Geer was counsel in most of the cases at the top of the criminal calendar and as he was at home ill, Judge Robinson excused the jurors in his court until Monday morning.

Jesse M. McChesney by his attorney, J. W. Cathcart, answers the complaint of Honolulu Soap Works Co., Ltd., denying its various counts one by one and then every allegation in the complaint as a whole.

J. M. Monsarrat, examiner, has filed a favorable report on the petition of Samuel Parker for a registered title to land in Nihoa, Nuuanu valley, except that the title is subject to certain leases, a mortgage to Geo. S. Kenway for \$2200 and taxes of \$240.10.

D. P. R. Iseberg, a garnishee in the suit of Adams v. Zoo, answers with an admission that he owes J. F. Morgan \$58.10 for property bought by him at the Zoo, further saying that the Zoo was indebted to him in the sum of \$8. He has paid \$50.10 into court and asks to be discharged.

Plaintiff in the case of James E. Fullerton v. James R. Pearce, defendant, and Rapid Transit Co., garnishee, moves for an extension of fifteen days in which to file his bill of exceptions, on account of the absence of Judge Lindsay.

SECY. H. P. WOOD'S WEEKLY REPORT

The following is Secretary Wood's regular weekly report to the members of the Promotion Committee:

"Honolulu, March 7th, 1907.

"Chairman and Members of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee:

"Gentlemen: By the S. S. China Mr. Frank Wiggins, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, forwarded a list of the passengers on the excursion steamer Ohio, a copy of which has been placed on our bulletin board.

"Mr. Wiggins also writes that their Chamber of Commerce has just received information that two steamers have been chartered for a line between San Pedro and Honolulu, but the name of the company that will operate the boats is being withheld for the present.

"Mr. Gregor Noetsel writes that the new lot of charts of 'The Crossroads of the Pacific' have been shipped. These contain some data omitted from the first lot and are printed on special paper having rods, top and bottom, so as to admit of their use in offices without framing.

"Regarding these maps the maker writes as follows: 'To assure you of the accuracy of your chart, I will say that I had all distances officially established. They were first computed by the values of the minutes in succession through which the tracks pass and then were checked by actual measurement by means of our Gnomonic Charts, which were designed by our office some years ago and upon which any track can be closely measured. The greatest difference between 'Computation' and the 'Gnomonic' measurement occurred from Honolulu to Manila and presented only three miles.

"All these distances have been entered upon the Archive Records of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department at Washington, which will therefore never publish anything to dispute the figures given in your chart of 'The Crossroads of the Pacific.'

"A letter from Mr. Bonine, written at New Orleans where he was just about to embark for Panama, states that before he left Orange, New Jersey, the Edison Company had disposed of some twenty complete sets of their Hawaiian films, some of which are now going the rounds in Europe and the rest of them circulating through the States all doing good missionary work for Hawaii.

"Mr. Bonine states further that he has secured a special outfit and hopes to be in Hawaii again about May 1st, to take more pictures and to show all of the films secured on his last trip.

"Clippings from the Los Angeles papers, concerning their Chamber of Commerce Excursion, indicate the very wide publicity the event is going to receive, independent of the thousands of letters that will be sent out by members of the party to their friends the world over.

"The plans of the Joint Entertainment Committee of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association are such as to assure our visitors from Southern California of a most cordial reception and a very pleasant time while in Honolulu.

"Respectfully submitted,

"H. P. WOOD,

"Secretary."

Orders solicited from plantation managers for Honolulu-made soy by Yamayo Soy Manufacturing Co. See advertisement.

MARINE

HOPE TO SAVE VESSEL.

Norman Watkins, the agent of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company to which the cargo of the British ship Loch Garve was consigned, and J. A. Kennedy, the president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, returned yesterday morning in the steamer Claudine from the wreck of the ship off Kamalo. According to the reports brought by the Claudine, the tug Intrepid, and steamers Iwailani and Like-like had lines aboard the Loch Garve early yesterday morning when the Claudine left and the prospect of floating the vessel were regarded as fair. One report was that the wrecked craft was resting on a coral bottom, while another report stated that she was on sand. In any event, both reports agreed that she had not started to leak.

The accident is now explained by the fact that the master of the Loch Garve mistook Molokai for Oahu and when the vessel, with a strong breeze back of her, rounded the buoy off Kamalo, the officers thought it was the bell buoy off Honolulu harbor. The vessel struck sand and then went on to coral, so it is reported. There is only two feet of water at her bow but six to seven fathoms aft. She seemed to be aground less than half her length.

The steamers Kinau and Mauna Loa put lines on the vessel but were unable to float her. They had to hurry to Maui on their regular runs. The steamer Claudine arrived at the scene of the wreck on Wednesday night, and tried to aid in getting the boat floated but nothing could be done. It was proposed to shift the cargo from the forward part of the vessel aft, so as to lighten her in the section where she is aground and also to tilt her.

Captain Ritchie of the Loch Garve broke one of his fingers after the vessel struck, while he was engaged in efforts to get her floated again. His wife and daughter who were on board, were sent ashore and stopped with Mrs. McCorriston at Kamalo over night.

At the time that the Claudine left the wreck the revenue cutter Manning had not reached Molokai, but was passed in the channel. The Manning, of course, put a line on the ship as soon as she reached her. The big effort to float the Loch Garve was to have been made at 11:30 o'clock last night, at high tide. If the weather holds good it was thought the ship might be saved.

The Claudine was, in all likelihood, at the scene of the wreck, to aid in the grand pull. The steamer was rushed out to Kamalo yesterday afternoon after 2 o'clock and will no doubt put a line on her.

MARINE NOTES.

The S. S. Alaskan departs early this morning for Kahului.

The steamer Kinau is due tomorrow from Hilo and way ports.

The schooner Moi Wahine departed yesterday afternoon for Honolulu.

The S. S. Hilonian is scheduled to depart tomorrow for San Francisco via Hilo.

The steamer Claudine will probably depart on her run this afternoon, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

towed her far into the channel as there was a dead calm when the vessels departed.

FOREIGN MARINE NOTES.

The bkta, Mary Winkleman sailed from Eureka for Honolulu Feb. 24.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gamble for Honolulu on February 27.

The schooner Mary E. Foster left Port Townsend the same day for Honolulu.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with law and by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Rosalie A. Andrews (Thos. L. Andrews, her husband, consenting thereto) to Elizabeth Mather, dated May 9, 1891, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 131, on pages 150-152, and by said Elizabeth Mather assigned unto William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, trustees under the will of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased, by assignment dated May 9, 1893, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 131, page 151, the undersigned as present trustees under the will of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased, intend now to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions therein contained, to wit: for the non-payment of the balance of \$142 due on principal upon the promissory note by said mortgage secured, and the interest thereon, when due, said unpaid interest now amounting to \$101.54.

# SMALL FARM EXEMPTION

## SENATE—TWELFTH DAY. Morning Session. INTRODUCED.

By Senator Chillingworth, Senate Bill No. 46, provides that all witnesses in criminal cases, either in court or before a grand jury, shall be entitled to one dollar for each day actually in attendance and twenty cents a mile fee one way.

## PASSED THIRD READING.

Senate Bill No. 18, relating to appeals from the court of land registration, prescribing form for appellant taking cases to Supreme or Circuit courts.

Senate Bill No. 35. This bill provides that a new street, highway, road or bridge may be constructed without the consent of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Senate Bill No. 40, relating to cruelty to children and prescribing the punishment upon conviction of the charge.

House Bill 35, providing that election proclamations shall be published in the counties as well as in Honolulu.

## INDUSTRIAL EXEMPTION BILL.

The bill providing for the exemption of lands from taxation, under certain conditions, had a narrow escape from death on second reading in the Senate yesterday. Senator Hewitt, who will be looked upon hereafter as the friend of the small farmer, is the father of the bill that protects the grower of sisal fiber, pineapples, starch and kawsawa, and not only saves him from taxes on his lands but on everything used in the manufacture of articles from those products. The Ways and Means committee turned down the bill on Tuesday, reporting adversely, but the Senator from the district where lava flows as freely as water on occasions asked that consideration of the bill be postponed.

The time expired yesterday and Senator Dowsett from the committee made a statement that made the bill totter on the way to the second reading. He said the idea that an industry, as prosperous as pineapple cultivation is here, needed Government support is preposterous. One gentleman engaged in it had cleared twenty-seven thousand dollars and the outlook was so good that there was no difficulty met in incorporating and interesting foreign capital in a cannery. Certain parties to be benefited by this law had gone so far under the present exemption as to insist that they were not to pay income taxes.

Senator Hewitt said the reference seemed to be all in the direction of companies on Oahu and no consideration is given to the same industries on the other islands. He knew of acres and acres of land on Hawaii, planted to sisal, that showed no sign of a crop large enough to pay dividends or meet expenses. There are companies on Hawaii struggling in an effort to do something toward making pineapples an industry that would be worth something, but it is still a struggle and he believed the promoters of such enterprises should have encouragement.

Senator Smith spoke in the same way and the bill was saved in spite of the talk Senator Dowsett gave against it. It will be brought up today from the Lands committee to which it was referred, for third reading.

It is said that one of the objections to the bill was on account of the fact that the Hawaiian Sisal Company once paid a dividend that happens to have been a policy measure. The first shipment of sisal from this company was made on the China to Yokohama yesterday.

What is to be passed, or rejected, as the liquor bill of the Republican party was introduced by Senator Lane yesterday. What the merits of it are were not disclosed and will not be known until the bill is returned by the Printing committee. There is to be a clashing of sabers over the two measures already introduced and the best may win in the end.

In the past the complaint has always been that the counties have not had proper show in the matter of roads and streets. Applications are made by residents and half of the time nothing can be done for the reason that the matter may come under the control of the Territory. In any event the consent of the Superintendent of Public Works must be had before any new road, etc., is built. By the passage of the bill relating to the matter this section of the law is eliminated.

## MOST PECULIAR MEASURE.

Senate bill No. 26, mentioned in this column yesterday, has its peculiarities rather more than any other so far introduced in the Senate. One of them is that the persons who are about embarking in business in the Territory for the first time must file an estimate of the amount of business they expect to do the first twelve months. Expect is a word that must bring a rather speculative answer, for expectations in business in this country are not always

realized. The merchants throughout the Territory, but more particularly in Honolulu, object to the bill for the reason that it is adding to the taxation, and thereby the expense of doing business here. They object to any added expenses of Government because they think the expense is already too large and because with the increase in taxes comes the increase in taxes to meet them.

This bill operates a hardship upon the local merchant and puts his competitor in an advantageous position. On the S. S. Alaskan the other day one man, representing a foreign corporation in this city, had invoices amounting to \$5508. Those goods were sold to arrive. He took the orders for them just as any of the merchants here take theirs and has the goods billed to the purchaser direct. That same man sells more shoes than any dealer in the city, more than either Hackfeld & Co. or Davies & Co., and yet he does not have to contribute a single dollar, aside from his personal and poll tax, if he pays that, toward the support of the Government. The law referred to will not reach him and the Interstate commerce law protects him against all demands of the Territory in which he does business. The passage of this bill may induce some of the local dealers to reconstruct their method of doing business. There is no law that will prevent their doing just as the gentleman referred to is doing. But then it would be damaging in other ways to the business interests of the country. The people here feel that they have taxes enough, one way or another, and balk at additional expenses. If there is a subscription passed around for funds for public purposes the merchants are the ones to dig. The country merchant knows little of the amount of money collected here in a year for promotion and other public purposes.

There was a rather humorous move made in the Senate yesterday relative to the confirmation of the election inspectors. For some reason Senator Dowsett wanted reconsideration of the vote taken Tuesday on the confirmation of all of the appointments in this class. This carried and he promptly moved that none of the inspectors be confirmed. In support of this he explained that the appointments are all recess ones and the Governor would not feel hurt if they were turned down.

Senator Smith opposed the motion and said the whole thing was a farce. "If the appointments are not to be confirmed," he asked, "why should the Senate be called upon to take any action?" Senator McCarthy said it would be well to adopt the motion for the reason that, as the Senator had explained, it was made because some of the inspectors had moved, others would move and a few had died. It would be well to leave the hands of the Governor free to use them as he pleased. Under the law appointments will have to be made for the next election or the next four years, as the case may be, and there may be some difficulty in getting the right men and then securing consent of the Senate to their appointment.

The oddity of the affair was in the fact that the members who under the natural law would be opposed to the measure, if they suspected it was an administration measure, supported Senator Dowsett.

House bill No. 15, relating to cornerers' inquests, passed first reading and went to the Judiciary committee.

House bill No. 35, raising the exemption in the income tax laws to \$1500 went to the Ways and Means committee.

House bill No. 60, relating to butchers' licenses, passed first reading.

Senator Hewitt introduced the following in relation to copartnerships: Resolved that the Treasurer be requested to inform the Senate what steps, if any, have been taken to enforce compliance with Chapter 162, Revised Laws of Hawaii, relating to Registration of Copartnerships.

If no action has been taken, the reasons therefor. Referred to the Treasurer.

## Afternoon Session.

There was little doing in the Senate during the short time it remained in session after the lunch hour. Senator Dowsett as well as the other chairman of committees wanted time for work. The clerk read a communication from Delegate Kalaniana'ole thanking the Senators for promptly acting upon his request to appropriate funds for the entertainment of visiting Congressmen during June. The communication was placed on file.

Senator Kalama from the Miscellaneous committee reported on the saloon and butchers' bills recommending that they pass. These are both House bills and the adoption of the report carried with it the passage on third reading.

The Senate adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

## THE HOUSE.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the House came to order.

Prayer was offered and Tuesday's minutes were read and approved.

The business of the day was begun by Representative Nakalea, who offered a petition from the residents of the Loper Settlement praying that Dr. J. Lor Wallach be admitted to the Settlement to treat lepers, and that funds be provided to build a hospital and residence for him and to compensate him for his services. According to a resolution introduced in the House a few days ago, Dr. Wallach then appeared to be satisfied with permission to enter the Settlement and practice at his own expense.

Mr. Keouli's resolution asking \$10,000 to open a road for the homesteaders at Kawela was referred to the Public Lands committee. The same gentleman's resolution asking an appropriation of \$2500 to rebuild the teacher's cottage at Waiohina, recently destroyed by fire, was referred

to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Pali's bill appropriating \$20,000 for a hospital at Lahaina passed first reading.

## THE COUNTY'S SHARE.

Half the total amount of taxes (poll, school, property and income) collected in each County will, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 17, amending Act 93, Session Laws of 1905, be returned to the treasury of the county by the Territory.

Mr. Nailima moved an amendment increasing the county's share to 75 per cent, but withdrew it after an explanation by Mr. Rice that the county revenues had been ample under the existing law, so far as it went, and that such an amendment would have little chance of adoption by the Senate. On motion of Mr. Rice, the bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Kaleiupu introduced an amendment to Senate Bill No. 32, which provides a maximum penalty of five years for the crime of intercourse with a female under the age of 14. Mr. Kaleiupu's amendment adds a minimum penalty of 1 year. Mr. Mahoe believed the old law to be better than the new unless the latter was amended as recommended by Mr. Kaleiupu. Mr. Rawlins cited cases where the age had been misrepresented by female victims of this crime. He thought a moderate punishment in such cases was sufficient. The circuit judges, said Mr. Rawlins, could be relied upon to do their duty, and he thought punishment in these instances should be left to the discretion of the judges. He was, therefore, opposed to the adoption of a rigid minimum penalty. Mr. Correa withdrew a bill previously introduced by him dealing with this crime in favor of the new bill as amended by Mr. Kaleiupu. The amended bill passed third reading.

Senate bill No. 33, amending Section 294, Revised Laws, relating to punishment of the crime of burglary, passed third reading.

House bill No. 18, amending Section 1, Act 84, Session Laws, relating to attachments, also passed third reading.

## RAPID TRANSIT CO.

House bill No. 24, requiring street railway companies to sprinkle certain portions of streets came up for third reading. Mr. Kanoho wanted to know if the Rapid Transit Co. had approved this bill. Mr. Coney, chairman of the Health committee replied that the company had not been consulted. Mr. Kanoho then said that the measure appeared to infringe on private rights. Its effect was to place the railway company under the control of the Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Hughes said the Superintendent was becoming too powerful—that if he desired, he could shut down the County.

Mr. Sheldon, the author of the bill, said street car companies should sprinkle the streets because they made their profits by the use of them. He explained that the object of the bill is to protect property holders from the dust caused by the passage of cars. Mr. Kalama claimed the law would be defective as no penalty for its violation had been provided. The bill passed.

On second reading, House bill No. 34, amending Sections 1122, 1123 and 1126, Revised Laws, relating to lepers and leper hospitals, was passed.

## A SORE POINT.

House bill No. 16, introduced by Mr. Silva relating to the practice of County and Territorial officials in engaging in occupations not connected with their official positions, caused another stir in the House. This bill, it is claimed, is intended to deal with affairs in the Attorney General's office, the officials of which, it is said, are practicing law in civil cases with which this department has no official connection. Mr. Rawlins took exception to the action of the officials affected by this bill, whom he said did their explaining outside instead of before the committee. He moved the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary committee for amendment.

The motion to reconsider was opposed by Mr. Kanoho as lowering the dignity of both the House and the member who proposed the bill. It seemed to him, he said, that the Legislature was being run from the outside, insinuating also that the Judiciary committee appeared to feel this influence. This woke up Mr. Rawlins. That gentleman denied strenuously that he had been influenced by anything other than a desire on the part of the committee to amend the bill.

Mr. Kanoho moved that immediate action be taken on the bill as reported by the Judiciary committee, saying that the bill could be amended any time after its passage, and he again mentioned "outside influence." Mr. Rawlins, who was now thoroughly aroused, again denied this, saying it was evident that the interpreter could not convey the correct translation of his remarks to Mr. Kanoho. He then appealed to the speaker to explain his position to Mr. Kanoho. Speaker Holstein then, by a little timely advice and the use of some diplomacy, solved the difficulty and peace was restored. The bill was recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

A petition was received from the Mutual Telephone Co. praying that an appropriation of \$280 be made to satisfy certain claims against the Territory for the use of instruments. The petition was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The House took a recess from 12:15 to 2 o'clock.

## ANTI-VACCINATION.

The first business of the House at the afternoon session was the elucidation by Representative Kanoho of a bill introduced by him repealing the Vaccination Law. He stated that he feared action on his bill would be indefinitely postponed. He said that his object is, not to do away with the law

in its entirety, but merely to remove the penalty attached to failure by the parents to present a child for vaccination within 6 months after birth. He stated further that vaccination, instead of promoting health, is, in his opinion, a menace to public safety.

Mr. Kaleiupu explained why he thought the measure should be tabled. If the question were simply to repeal Section 1009, Revised Laws, he said, he would gladly support Mr. Kanoho. This section provides for the appointment of a duly qualified officer to whom children are to be brought for vaccination. If Mr. Kanoho's object was simply to do away with the penalty provided in Section 1009, for failure to have a child vaccinated, that gentleman should offer a resolution repealing that section only, and not one abrogating the whole law. Mr. Kaleiupu wished merely to support his committee. A vote to take up the report resulted in a tie, so it remained on the table.

House bill No. 17, amending Section 1824, Revised Laws, relating to indemnity bonds, passed third reading in the Senate, also House bill No. 33, amending Section 27, Revised Laws, relating to election messages to that effect being received.

At 3 o'clock the Committee of the Whole was formed with Mr. Kaleiupu in the chair.

## AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

C. S. Holloway presented the estimate of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, calling for \$37,050 for incidentals and general expenses. The item includes the salaries of seed collectors. Chairman Kaleiupu asked Mr. Holloway to explain the functions of this board. After receiving the enlightenment asked for, the chairman asked if any provision had been made for Lanai by the board. Mr. Holloway answered in the negative. Mr. Kaleiupu objected to voting the appropriation in a lump sum, he wished an itemized statement. The heads of divisions of the board accordingly appeared and explained their requisitions. The estimate passed.

The Commissioner of Public Lands asked an appropriation for incidentals and general expense of \$900. Action deferred owing to the absence of Commissioner Pratt.

## SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

W. E. Wall, surveyor of the Territory, asked for \$53,200 for expenses of field, parties and office work. Replying to a question of Mr. Kaleiupu, Mr. Wall said that his department did work for the Land Office, the Board of Agriculture, the Attorney General's Department, the Board of Education, the Land Court and the Board of Health. The expense of all this work came upon the Survey Department. The appropriation was allowed.

## LANDS MONEY VOTED.

Mr. Pratt having arrived the consideration of the estimate of the Commissioner of Public Lands was taken up. \$900 is asked by this department for incidentals and general expense. The item was passed.

The committee then rose and reported. The report was adopted.

## LAW PRACTICE MATTER.

Mr. Silva offered a resolution that the clerk of the House be requested to communicate with chief clerk of the Judiciary Department inquiring as to the number of civil cases in which the County or Territory is not a party, in which the Attorney General and his assistants have been employed. Adopted.

## PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Mr. Long introduced a resolution for the creation of a retirement fund for the pensioning of school teachers. The resolution provides that these pensions shall amount in each case to one-half the salary of the beneficiary at the time of retirement, but shall in no case exceed \$600. Adopted.

The House adjourned at 4:15 until 9 a. m. today.

# EVER THINK ABOUT IT?

Many a Resident of Honolulu Will Tell You.

We are living in a very rapid age. Few of us bother our heads about small things, and so many persons look upon a pain, ache or lameness in the back as a small thing. They wait for it to pass off, giving no thought to the cause. Remember; The kidneys are the sewers of the system; they carry off the impure matter, but sewers sometimes become clogged up. So do the kidneys. The kidneys are located near the small of the back, hence any stoppage affects the back. This means backache, lame back, weak back and many other distressing symptoms. There is lots more to tell on this subject, but we won't do it here, for we want to show you how to keep the kidneys so the back will have no cause to ache. You might not believe us, so we will let one of your own citizens tell their experience:

W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidneys Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experience for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidneys Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidneys Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LOS ANGELES, February 14.—A wireless telegraph outfit is the latest proposition on foot for the Hawaiian Islands, which will take the Hawaiian Islands now under way for the installation of this telegraph system on board the vessel and if it is set up friends and relatives in Los Angeles will be able to receive word as to the progress of the party all the way over. The Occidental and Oriental de Forest system is the one to be used. Two hundred and twenty persons have signed up for the trip.

# HARD WORK FOR HAWAII

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Territory of Hawaii is to have a lighthouse tender to cost \$215,000, as already announced by cable in Honolulu. The authorization was made on the omnibus lighthouse bill, which the conferees have just agreed upon. It was one of the nice victories of the session for Hawaii and was due in considerable part to the hard work done with the conferees by Delegate Kalaniana'ole, Mr. McClellan and others.

The item has been put on appropriation bills annually for several years. It has often passed the Senate. Mr. Perkins, of California, has been the champion of the amendment at that end of the Capitol, but it always went out in conference. It was Senator Perkins who had the item put on the omnibus lighthouse bill this year and it was supposed the amendment would meet the same fate as several other like amendments have. But stirring appeals were made to the House conferees who agreed to let the item stand.

While the authorization assures the construction of the tender an appropriation will first be necessary. That, however, is an easy matter and there is little doubt that an appropriation will be voted before the close of this session. The people of Honolulu and of Hawaii, notwithstanding this action, should not expect the completed ship too soon. It will probably take one year, and perhaps longer, to prepare the plans for the ship, advertise for construction bids and to secure the completed ship. The Government proceeds very slowly in such matters but the important thing is that the lighthouse tender is assured.

The cable from the Territorial Legislature, directing that invitations to visit Hawaii this summer be extended to members of Congress has been received here by the Delegate. He and Mr. McClellan and Judge Hatch forthwith proceeded to invite many to make the trip and have already quite a list of acceptances. They hope to have a much larger list before the adjournment of Congress. There is little doubt that a large party of law-givers will visit the islands during the summer under the conditions made possible by the legislature.

## BLUFFING JAPAN.

Have we been trying to bluff Mr. Jap and compel him to accept with a smile and assurances of complete satisfaction the exclusion of his fellow countrymen by the passport system? That is what a few people are saying in Washington. They are making emphatic intimations that Secretary Root has been giving out statements from his department about the joy in Tokio because of the rider on the immigration bill when Tokio was boiling over with rage, rather than rejoicing about it.

One thing is certain. The Japanese embassy privately, but none the less forcibly, repudiates practically the entire output of the State Department about the satisfaction of their government with the recent exclusion legislation by Congress. It repudiates also the statements that communications with Japan showed the authorities there in entire accord with what the President and Congress were doing.

Probably a little time will be necessary to develop all the facts. A theory is growing here that the President and Secretary Root, knowing that Japan is in a position which makes it absolutely impossible for that government to show warlike resentment because of financial impoverishment, undertook to play the game with a strong hand—to give Japan a pill and at the same time assure her that it was not a bitter pill but a sweet pill. Ambassador Aoki called on Secretary Root a few days ago and the official version of their meeting was that it had been a very pleasant affair. There has been another version, emanating from the embassy but not traceable to any person there, that it was anything but a pleasant meeting, that the Ambassador protested against the accounts of the State Department about international affairs.

The administration is anxious to quiet the agitation over Japanese affairs and it is to this end that the misrepresentation, if any there has been, was made. It undoubtedly had the effect in this country of quieting the hostile press for the time being, although stray accounts have been printed of incidents that indicated everything was not as pleasant as it might have been.

The effectual enforcement of the passport provision depends entirely upon the Japanese government, which can issue passports to San Francisco, if it so wishes. The holders of those passports must be admitted to all parts of the mainland.

But there is a feeling here that the end of the Japanese trouble is not yet and that there are to be developments before the final word is said. These may come soon after Congress adjourns and the President has more time to listen to Japanese representations. If the exclusion by passport is continued,

# MONEY FOR W. H. WRIGHT

A remittance of over two thousand dollars for William H. Wright, presumably the former Treasurer of Hawaii who disappeared on September 24, 1902, leaving a shortage in his cash of \$17,949.91, reached Honolulu a month ago. The defalcation was in what was known as the Chinese fund, kept separate from other moneys in the Territorial treasury.

Wright had admitted the shortage to Secretary H. E. Cooper the day before and made an appointment to meet him at 9 o'clock next morning to make some arrangement about restitution. As he failed to keep the appointment Mr. Cooper requested the high sheriff to keep a lookout for him. The steamer Alameda, leaving for San Francisco that afternoon, was searched for Wright but he could not be found and has not been seen in Honolulu or the Territory since.

Reports that Wright was in one place or another, across the sea, have at different times been published. The latest one appeared in the Advertiser last June, saying he had been located at Cananea copper mine in Mexico. Now that money is being sent here for him, perhaps he is not far away.

There is \$2266.20 held by Bishop & Co., bankers, belonging to William H. Wright, supposed to be the absconded Treasurer of Hawaii, as revealed under garnishee process in the suit of John Wilson against William H. Wright and Healthie K. Wright and in the suit of Territory of Hawaii by A. J. Campbell, Treasurer, against William H. Wright.

S. M. Damon, Alexander Garvie and A. W. T. Bottomley, copartners in Bishop & Co., in partly identical answers to the two suits as garnishees, deny that on December 12, 1906, they were indebted to the defendant William H. Wright and further that on that date they had any money, goods or effects in their possession belonging to the defendants or either of them, but they say:

"That on the 7th day of February, 1907, they received from the Perpetual Trustee Co., Ltd., of Sydney, N. S. W., Commonwealth of Australia, under cover of a letter from the said company, the sum of £4814:1 sterling (\$227.55) with instructions from the said company to the defendants to deliver the same, less their costs, commissions and charges (as the agents of the said company) to one William H. Wright upon satisfactory proof of the identity of the said William H. Wright; that the costs, commissions and charges of these garnishees amount to the sum of \$61.65, and that these garnishees had at the time service of summons was made upon them in the above cause, and now have, in their possession as agents of the said Perpetual Trustee Co., Ltd., the sum of \$2266.20, which they were on the 7th day of February, 1907, prepared to hand over to William H. Wright on proof of his identity; that these garnishees are ignorant as to whether the said William H. Wright named as defendant in the above cause is the person entitled to receive the said sum of \$2266.20."

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd., composed of the same persons, answers in both cases that it neither had at time of service nor has now in its possession any money, goods or effects of the defendants or either of them.

Wilson's case is numbered "Law 6567" and is therefore in priority to the Territory's numbered "Law 6571." As, however, his claim is but \$1000 on a promissory note with interest, his winning would leave about a thousand dollars for the Territory to recover if it can.

How comes it that money is sent here for him, to be delivered to him upon satisfactory proof of his identity?

Does anybody here hold his power of attorney to collect the money and remit it to him? It is unlikely that the majority of the Californians will loudly clamor for further action. Some of them will not stop short of an actual exclusion law, such as was enacted against the Chinese.

If the Japanese refuse to accept the conditions imposed, they can make a lot of trouble for the administration. The Republicans are afraid of the situation. Reports are current, undoubtedly exaggerated, that the entire Pacific coast will desert the Republican ticket in the next national election, unless the Japanese question is settled satisfactorily to them. William Jennings Bryan has been prompt to make the most of the prospects by declaring in a magazine article for the right of the San Franciscans to run their schools as they please. Therein he is in line with such an eminent authority as ex-Secretary of State Olney, whose letter of like purport was given to the public a few weeks ago.

At the Japanese embassy here it is insisted that the school question could not be made a part of the controversy over the exclusion of Japanese coolies by passport but that it must eventually be settled independently and that Japanese children must have the same rights in the schools of this country as are accorded the children of other foreigners residing here.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

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F. A. SCHAFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Visit of the Paulists.

A Roman Catholic paper, the Tidings, has the following about the visit of the Paulist Fathers here:

The Paulist Fathers of San Francisco have recently carried through with very pleasing success a series of non-Catholic missions in the Sandwich Islands. Father Wyman and Father Stark were the missionaries. They opened in the Cathedral at Honolulu, and the interest manifested from the very beginning was very notable. The good sentiment that prevails there is due entirely to the long years of devoted work that had been given to these islands by the Picpus Fathers. In spite of bitter opposition on the part of the seculars, they have steadily and persistently carried on their work until now they command the respect and devotion of all classes of the people. Little wonder that under these auspices the missions to non-Catholics undertaken by the Paulists should be a gratifying success. The general feeling of religious cordiality was strengthened and many of the non-Catholics were brought nearer to the church, while quite a number applied for admission. Father Stark, writing of the missions, says: "After the successful mission of two weeks in the Cathedral at Honolulu was finished I set sail on the Claudine, a small inter-island steamer, which pitched and tossed and rolled us in savage fashion, for the island of Maui, over a hundred miles from Honolulu. Arriving at 4:20 o'clock in the morning, I was taken ashore to Kahului, the Maui port of entry, in a rowboat, the weather not permitting the Claudine to go alongside. Father Maxime, the heroic missionary of this wild district, met me, and went to Waialuku, where I immediately started a mission. The mission was blessed in success beyond expectation.

"Maui, one of the principal islands of the Hawaiian group, is remarkable for the part it played in the history of the foundation of the faith. From this island Kamehameha III, the effulgent King of a dissolute dynasty, misled by perfidious counselors, the Protestant missionaries from Boston, gave forth his prescription of the Catholic religion April 29, 1837: 'I have no desire that the service of the missionaries who follow the Pope should be performed in my kingdom, not at all. Wherefore all who shall be encouraging Papal missionaries I shall regard as enemies to me, to my counselors, to my chiefs, to my people and to my kingdom.' With this royal proclamation all public service ceased. Several priests were banished, but Father Robert Walsh, a member of the Picpus congregation, remained under the protection of the British Consul, he being a British subject of the Irish kind. In July, 1839, a new era opened. Captain Laplace was sent from France to 'break the chains of the oppressed' and to free the beautiful isles from persecution. From this same island Kamehameha III, declared that the Catholic worship be free throughout all the dominions subject to the King of the Sandwich Islands; that all the members of this religious faith shall enjoy in them all the privileges granted to Protestants."

"The mission in such a famous island was intensely interesting. The mixed congregation of Portuguese and natives and a variety of other nationalities, their zeal in attending the exercises and in bringing non-Catholics can not be forgotten. The Protestant ministers also took their part, one attending the mission and the rest doing all in their power to distract the minds of their members from the influence of the Catholic church. The Question Box was used to the best advantage, a novelty here in the islands and a successful means to get at the mental difficulties of the eager ones outside the church. The children's mission was a boon to the young ones. Many wrote synopses of the instructions, and the interest did not wane from the first to the last. The only regret of the missionary was that he could not spend more time with this wonderful people, so zealous in the great cause, so apostolic in their efforts to bring their faith to the sheep which are not as yet gathered in the fold of the true Shepherd."

WOUNDS, BRUISES AND BURNS. By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SENATOR PERKINS THINKS WE MUST YET FIGHT JAPAN

LOS ANGELES, February 21.—United States Senator George C. Perkins is of the opinion that "we have got to meet Japan some day and have it out with her, and that our greatest safety lies in an adequate navy."

These are the views of Senator Perkins as he expressed them in a letter to Hon. Bryce Grimes of 205 West Fifth street, this city.

For thirty years Senator Perkins and Mr. Grimes have been friends. At intervals there has been correspondence between them upon public questions. When the Japanese question came up Mr. Grimes wrote Senator Perkins giving his views upon the action of the President and expressing his opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by the national government. Mr. Grimes wrote:

"Los Angeles, February 8th. 'Hon. George C. Perkins, United States Senator Washington, D. C.: 'Dear Sir: I very much regret the complications between our Government and Japan, growing out of the San Francisco school question, and which seems to be merely a pretext on the part of Japan to browbeat our Government to concede her some other and more important advantages, possibly the complete control of all of our Pacific possessions and practically the control of the Pacific ocean trade, which seems to be her ultimate purpose. 'Disguise it as we may, we have got to meet Japan sooner or later and call a halt, and the sooner we do, the better (diplomatically, if possible). To surrender any of our possessions or rights in the Pacific ocean would be dishonor and bring our nation down as a second-class nation, with our prestige impaired, and we would be sneered at by all of the first-class nations of the world. 'PRESIDENT'S BLUNDER. 'I regret that our President made such a miserable blunder—making himself a 'political blunderbuss'—in mixing up national affairs with purely a local question, which he had no constitutional right to do, and in doing so he violated the Constitution of the United States Government, and has justly merited the criticism he is getting. 'The school question is a local question, and our President ought to have been wise enough—and told Japan so in plain language—that the State never delegated such right to the general Government, and therefore had no

place in national politics. 'And another grave national blunder he has made is in using his official position to throw wide open our naturalization laws to the conglomeration of Porto Ricans, a people that have but a faint idea of our form of government, and even if we admitted the Japanese as citizens of the United States, how long would it be before they would elect councilmen and a mayor in all of our coast cities and eventually a governor; and yet at the heart a Japanese would always be a citizen of his native country and remain loyal to the land of his birth, in a conflict with any nation of his adoption. 'URGES LARGER NAVY. 'Now, in all national crises, the question uppermost is the solution. My humble solution is this: As all national wars in future would be settled on the high seas, for our government without delay to hasten and build up our navy as fast as money can accomplish it, until we have the most powerful and effective navy in the world, and at the same time fortify our Pacific Coast towns and cities. San Pedro and other Southern California towns are absolutely without protection and it is a criminal shame on the part of our government to permit such, especially when our Pacific States have contributed so much wealth to the general prosperity of the whole country. The East has grown fat off the West without giving us proper protective consideration. 'Very respectfully yours, 'BRYCE GRIMES. To this letter Mr. Grimes has received the following autograph reply from Senator Perkins: 'Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1907. 'Hon. Bryce Grimes, 205 West Fifth street, Los Angeles, Cal. 'My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of 8th instant relative to the complications between Japan and this government, and would say that the affair seems to have been disposed of satisfactorily to both parties through the passage of the immigration bill, a copy of which and report thereof I inclose. We are doing what we can to increase it and I think the country is proud of what has been accomplished. As to the Pacific ocean trade, that is a question with which we shall have to deal later. 'Very truly yours, 'GEORGE C. PERKINS."

The Japanese in Hawaii.

New York Sun.

The Hawaiian Japanese who protest by able to President Roosevelt that the arrangement to exclude them from the United States will enslave them "permanently to Hawaiian capitalists" take an extreme view of the effect of exclusion upon their fortunes.

In 1900 the population of Hawaii was 154,001, according to the census taken in that year. Of this number 61,111 were Japanese, 29,799 Hawaiians, 28,819 Caucasians, 25,767 Chinese, 7857 part Hawaiians, 415 South Sea Islanders, and 233 negroes. Between June 30, 1900, and the end of December, 1905, 38,029 Japanese arrived in the islands and 42,313 departed.

The native Hawaiians are rapidly dying out: in 1853 there were 70,038 of them, and by 1900 there had been a decline to 29,799. Only 1726 immigrants other than Asiatics arrived in the islands in the five years that followed the taking of the census, and of this number comparatively few were Americans, Portuguese predominating. Less than half the Japanese who left the islands during that period went to the United States; the destination of the others was Japan, the Asiatic continent, South and Central America and Mexico. Departures of all Asiatics for the United States from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1905, were 20,641, and it may be assumed that the majority of them were Japanese. There was an exodus of these people to Japan in 1904 to serve in the Mikado's armies in the war with Russia, and the presumption is that since the war Manchuria has attracted many of them.

Allowing for the drift east, west and south which has gone on steadily, there is no doubt that Hawaii continues to be Asiatic and that the influence of the Japanese is paramount in the Asiatic community. This consists mainly of laborers on the sugar plantations,

but there is plenty of skilled and even some professional Japanese labor in Hawaii so that the sons of Japan make a deep impression upon life in the islands. In economic legislation they must be considered, and as the Territory can not prosper without them, since its well being is largely dependent upon the cultivation of sugar, they have a good deal to say upon the question of wages. Hitherto the planters have been very much at their mercy; that is to say, since the Japanese have become the chief labor factor in the Territory, and while their exclusion from the mainland will logically affect the wage scale in the islands, the planters can not escape paying them a living rate. In the summer of 1906 there was an advance of 10 per cent. for field labor. Now there will probably be a return to the old scale, but compared with conditions obtaining at home the Japanese coolies will still thrive. Strong and confident in their numbers, they will not permit themselves to be enslaved by the Hawaiian capitalists. At the worst they can head for Argentina or Mexico, or try their fortunes in Manchuria.

One result of Presidential exclusion will be the strengthening of the Central Japanese League, which was organized in 1903, with the Japanese Consul General at Honolulu as president, to promote good will between employers and their laborers, induce the latter to remain in Hawaii, and establish Japanese schools. Another result of the arrangement to which the Japanese in mass meeting object may very likely be the complete Orientalization of the islands. Certainly a Japanese squadron could not call anywhere else in the whole world and receive such an enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants as was given to the ships of Admiral Tomioka on Tuesday.

WOULD LANAI PRODUCE SISAL?

The Lanai Investigation Committee held another meeting last night.

Mr. W. E. Brown was asked to testify. He said he was one of the appraisers designated by Mr. Pratt to value certain pieces of property in Honolulu. He had received no suggestion from Mr. Pratt as to the purpose for which these valuations were made. The appraisers' work was carefully done; the valuations made were the fair market value of the property involved. The appraisements were not reported to Mr. Pratt until after the land deal had been made. To Mr. Brown's knowledge no advance information as to values had been furnished the Public Lands office. Mr. Brown was excused.

Mr. R. H. Trent was then called. His testimony was similar to that of Mr. Brown. He was also excused. Wm. Weirich Jr. was next called. He is an expert on the cultivation of

sisal, being connected with the Fiber Co. at Sisal. He had been on Lanai on one occasion—about four years ago, he was then in the employ of the Wireless Telegraph Co. He had met Charles Gay only once; he had been asked by that gentleman what he thought of the value of Lanai for sisal growing, but he had told Mr. Gay that he (Mr. Weirich), could not express an opinion until he had made himself familiar with conditions on that island. In reply to a question of Mr. Rawlins, he said, he would be glad to accompany the committee on its trip to Lanai. It had been generally understood that sisal was a plant especially adapted to arid lands. Mr. Weirich's investigations had led him to doubt this; irrigation of sisal plantations, he said, had never been heard of; he thought, however, that a certain amount of water would be beneficial. After a perusal of the rain statistics on Lanai, he would say that this amount of rainfall while it would grow sisal, would not do so profitably. A certain amount of water is necessary to separate the fiber of sisal from the pulp. Sisal growing, he said, could not be conducted on a small scale at a profit. At Sisal, about ten gallons of water were used in the production of a pound of fiber. Mr. Weirich was excused. The committee adjourned until Friday evening next at 7:30.



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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA SHAMPOO to stimulate itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal the CUTICURA RESTORE, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL REMEDY is often applied to the general humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Sole Importers, H. P. Jones & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. Depot: LEXSONS LTD., 100, Strand, London, E. C. 4, England. All about the skin, scalp, and hair," post free 1/6.

INFIRMARY ANNEX TO THE ASYLUM

Fred C. Smith was called to preside at the Board of Health meeting yesterday in the absence of President L. E. Pinkham, other members present being Dr. J. R. Judd, David Kalanikoukani, Dr. J. T. Wayson and Mark P. Robinson.

In a message the president recommended that the Legislature and the Governor be requested to have the loan appropriation for Insane Asylum buildings renewed at this session, the balance if any to be used in establishing an infirmary.

With a few remarks of approval, especially of the infirmary annex proposal, Dr. Wayson moved the adoption of the recommendation. Mr. Kalanikoukani seconding the motion it was unanimously carried.

"The Oahu Insane Asylum requires your attention," President Pinkham opened his message by saying. Under date of March 1 he was informed officially that the balance, \$52,459, of the loan appropriation for new buildings had lapsed. "That institution is overcrowded," the message proceeded, "and imperatively needs a new building for men, a new dining room and a new kitchen."

The president therefore recommends that the request be made for a reappropriation of the sum stated to cover the buildings and their furnishings as needed, and any balance to be used to establish an annex to the Insane Asylum to be designated as an infirmary. He quotes the following remarks from his report of Dec. 31, 1906: "At times persons absolutely poverty stricken, friendless and suffering from extreme physical and mental weakness, rather than insanity, even to imbecility and consequent filth, are committed to, received and cared for at the Insane Asylum because there is no other refuge for them in the Territory of Hawaii. The Board of Health will not contest such commitments."

President Pinkham then inserts a letter from Dr. N. B. Emerson, police surgeon, to Sheriff C. P. Leukea, which he says the latter "most emphatically endorses." Dr. Emerson says:

"In the performance of my duties as police surgeon it devolves upon me to examine a large number of persons who are brought to the station house as 'suspects,' thought to be insane, or who are held for investigation. These people may be classified as follows: 1. Victims of the liquor-habit, either in the acute or chronic form. 2. Persons found helpless through physical debility and abject poverty. 3. Persons who are subject to hysterical or nervous attacks that suggest insanity or that lie near to its border land. 4. Idiots and imbeciles. 5. Insane persons. The station house is the first place of detention for these people because there is no other place available.

"Each one of these classes besides the fifth furnish: its quota of insane; but the process of determining which are insane and which are not, of searching out the data on which to base the diagnosis of insanity, when that is made, and finally of gaining the attention of the court for the consideration of the case, is not a task that can always be accomplished in a day; it may require several days. Now, an insane person is not per se a law-breaker, and it is not just or seemly that during the time when he is under investigation he should be confined in the same enclosure with criminals, or be subject to the indignity of association with them.

"Again, it is often the case that these people need special medical attention and nursing during this very period of examination, and the lack of it may act unfavorably upon them. The same facts and reasoning apply to the physically wrecked and poverty stricken persons the police unavoidably gather in.

"The station house is not furnished with the means of doing for these people what they need to have done for them, nor was it intended for any such purpose, and when the attempt is made to put it to such a use the result is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. "It has struck me that a way of relief to the present undesirable situation might be found by the establishment of a detention ward in connection with the insane asylum at Kahili. At this place the suspects might be held during such time as they were under examination, and it might per-

haps serve as a retreat where drunks and victims of delirium tremens, when it was thought best, might be kept until they had come to themselves."

On which the president makes the following comments: "Our hospitals are at times embarrassed with persons, friendless, poverty stricken and permanently incapacitated, who do not require treatment but whom it is impossible to discharge. Occasionally cases are met so physically incapacitated and indigent common humanity indicates provision should be made for them.

"Neither the Territory nor the counties are in a financial position to establish or maintain a number of new institutions with costly plants and organizations, but I believe are bound and justified in adding to the usefulness of existing institutions.

"Outside, but adjacent to and mauka of the asylum enclosure our abled-bodied inmates are grading quite an area of ground on which might be built the infirmary separate from the asylum proper, but under the asylum administration and supplied from the directly adjacent culinary department of that institution.

"Admissions to the infirmary should be under the sole control of the Board of Health and those to the Insane Asylum according to the laws governing commitments.

"These institutions are and would be open to all counties.

"Should this proposal meet the approval of the board I would suggest the Legislature and Governor be requested to consider changing the titles of the specific appropriations and amounts to read as follows: 'Asylum and Infirmary, pay-rolls,.....\$ 29,760 'Current Expenses—Insane Asylum and Infirmary, maintenance Asylum and Infirmary, \$ 45,000

"Thus the stigma, with all its embarrassing consequences, of a commitment as insane, now imposed on those suffering under temporary aberration could be avoided and the feeble-minded and other classes of physically and mentally helpless and indigent be cared for under proper conditions."

CAPTAIN DOWER DIES IN HOSPITAL

Captain John J. Dower, master of the Inter-island steamer Kalulani, died at the Queen's hospital at 5:30 Wednesday afternoon. He was 37 years of age and leaves a wife and several children. His residence has been in Hilo, from where Mrs. Dower is expected in the Claudine this morning. On her arrival the funeral arrangements will be made.

Although he had been ill for some time longer, Captain Dower was only four days in the hospital. Having been a Honolulu boy he was well known and had a large circle of friends.

GOING BY THE DORIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorr Felt are likely to be the only applicants to depart by the S. S. Doric for San Francisco this week. The cable message received from the Department of Commerce and Labor, gave no satisfactory statement as to whether the \$200 fine need be deposited by the passengers. In fact the message simply left the steamship officials in the position of having to risk the remission of the fine, or else demand it being paid in advance by the passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller will probably depart for the mainland by the Aorangi if they can make arrangements, while Mrs. Weathered has arranged to send her party away by the S. S. Hilonian this week. She will remain here to receive the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce excursion.

J. R. Galt has made application for a remission of fine, to enable him to depart for San Francisco by the Doric. The recent death of his father in the east, makes his presence there necessary. Acting Collector Stackable cable yesterday, recommending that favorable action be taken with Galt's application. A reply will probably be received today.

The transport Sherman is expected to arrive today from Manila and Nagasaki en route to San Francisco.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 5. Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, 25 days from Port Ludlow, off Koko Head, 5 p. m. Schr. Moi Wahine, Mana, from Honolulu, 2 p. m. Wednesday, March 6. P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from San Francisco, 9 a. m. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 7:30 a. m. Str. Likelike, Kaopala, from Hamakua ports and Kawaihewa, 5 p. m. Thursday, March 7. Am. bktn. Coronado, Langfeldt, 16 days from San Francisco, off port at 10 a. m. Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 7:30 a. m. U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguerre, from Manila and Nagasaki, 3:33 p. m. DEPARTED. Strm. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Hawaii and Maui ports, at noon. Strm. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon. Strm. Iwalani, Piltz, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m. Strm. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5:20 p. m. Strm. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, 7 a. m. Strm. Helene, Nelson, for Hamakua ports, 7 a. m. Schr. Ada, Ulunahale, for Molokai and Maui ports, noon. Am. bark Andrew Welch, Kelly, for San Francisco, 10:15 a. m. Am. schr. Helene, Thompson, for San Francisco, 12:45 p. m. Tug Intrepid, Olsson, for Molokai to aid wrecked ship, Loch Garve, 10 a. m. Str. James Makee, Welsbarth, for Molokai to aid wrecked ship Loch Garve, 1:30 p. m. Tug Intrepid, Olsson, for Molokai to aid wrecked ship Loch Garve, noon. U. S. R. C. Manning, Joyner, for Molokai to aid wrecked ship Loch Garve, 7:45 p. m. Schr. Rob Roy, for Puuloa, 2 p. m. KAHULUI. Departed, March 6.—Br. ship Claverdon, for Honolulu. Wednesday, March 6. P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient, 5 p. m. Thursday, March 7. Str. Claudine, Parker, for Kamalo, to assist wrecked ship, 2:30 p. m. Am. ship Marion Chilcott, Larsen, for Monterey, 4:30 p. m. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Schr. Moi Wahine, Mana, for Honolulu 2 p. m. PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per str. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, March 6.—J. Gay, Miss Werbke, J. Bruce, Y. Odo, T. Hayami, Kalamakani and 48 deck. Per P. M. S. S. China, from San Francisco, March 6.—For Honolulu: E. Farmer, Mrs. B. F. Felt, Miss Anna E. Felt, Nathan H. Frank, Mrs. Nathan H. Frank, Mrs. George D. Gear, Mrs. S. E. Harris, Miss L. L. Harris, R. G. Henderson, A. Hocking, Miss Susan Howard, Harold Lord, Mrs. J. Lucas, Miss S. E. Lucas, James L. McLean, G. W. Neils, J. J. Newcombe, Miss Emma E. Robb, Miss M. Snarey, Miss R. Snarey, W. M. Speyer, Miss M. E. Sturgeon, F. M. Todd, Mrs. F. M. Todd, Miss Dorothy Todd, K. Van Zante, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Mrs. W. Z. Welch, E. C. Wendt. For Yokohama: C. Breuner, Captain John A. Dougherty, U. S. N.; Mrs. John A. Dougherty, Mrs. L. H. Knapp, Miss Alice Logan, Miss Alice M. Melgus, Miss Julia Moulton, T. K. Oguri, C. C. Osborne, Mrs. James W. Paxton, Miss Gertrude L. Paxton, E. V. Price, Mrs. E. V. Price, Miss F. Waterbury, T. Yufur, For Kobe: J. B. Havre, Dr. L. A. B. Street, Mrs. L. A. B. Street. For Hongkong: Miss Julia E. Bailey, Frank Crandall and wife, George Gerdes, Mrs. George Gerdes, J. W. Hays, Miss Edith Lathrop, Miss C. Layton, M. B. McDaniels, Mrs. H. B. McDaniels, Miss H. Roth, Miss M. F. Ryeerson, George T. West, Mrs. George T. West, For Manila: J. H. Alley, Miss Ida D. Bachman, Mrs. B. L. Eye, H. G. Ferguson, Alva J. Grover, George A. Hausmann, Walter J. Sykes, W. V. Van Blarcom, Mrs. W. V. Van Blarcom. Per str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, March 7.—N. Nakamura, J. H. Aheong, Mrs. George McLean, Mrs. M. D. Cooke, M. Canina, W. Fuller, C. B. Wells, James Scott and wife, T. G. White and wife, Miss Ella White, Dr. G. S. Aiken, N. Schow, M. Medeiros, Mrs. Leach, J. L. Coke, C. R. Lindsay, D. K. Kahalele, J. W. Record, W. C. Hair, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Miss M. Kahlapo, W. Pfothenbauer, L. Barkhausen, J. A. Kennedy and Norman Watkins. Per U. S. A. T. Sherman, from Manila and Nagasaki through for San Francisco.—J. L. Hayden, Capt. Arty. Corps; E. F. McGlavin, Capt. Arty. Corps; R. H. Van Deman, Capt. Gen. Staff; E. A. Cook, Capt. Subs. Dept.; E. P. Rockhill, Capt. Med. Dept.; W. M. Parker, Capt. 24th Inf.; A. E. Waldron, Capt. Engr. Corps; C. N. Purdy, Ret'd Capt. 1st Inf.; O. Latrobe, 1st Lt. 8th Cav.; W. S. Mapes, 1st Lt. 25th Inf.; E. M. Norton, 1st Lt. 8th Inf.; F. E. Sidman, 1st Lt. 2d Cav.; W. G. Motlow, 2d Lt. 1st Inf.; A. W. Barry, 2d Lt. Phil. Scts.; Polk D. Brown, Con. Surg.; G. I. Gunckel, Con. D. Surg.; S. M. Long, Con. Surg.; F. B. Edwards, 1st Lt. 4th Cav.; L. W. Moseley, 2d Lt. 2d Inf.; A. R. Miller, Con. Surg.; N. M. Smith, Mid. Ship'n U. S. Navy; H. H. Richards, Boat'n U. S. Navy; M. A. Appleman, C. H. Larabee, W. Stratton, Roy G. Souley, J. P. Malone, Mrs. J. Camby and infant, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. B. C. Daly and infant Mrs. M. A. Elliott, Mrs. C. G. W. Foote, Miss A. Gardener, Mrs. J. L. Hayden, 2 children and nurse, Miss Alice Hiller, Mrs. O. Latrobe and 3 children, Mrs. A. L. Miller and infant Mrs. L. W. Moseley, Mrs. W. S. Mapes and son, Mrs. W. K. Naylor and infant, Mrs. W. M. Parker, Mrs. E. P. Rockhill, Mrs. R. H. Van Deman, Mrs. G. W. Van Deussen, Mrs. M. G. Vaanan, Mrs. Whitman and 2 daughters, Mrs. R. S. Wells, Mrs. Appleman and 2 infants, L. M. Lang and wife, Mrs. H. H. Richards and infant, Mrs. M. Borden, Mrs. C. M. Cotterman and daughter, P. A. Clements, Mrs. F. R. Fox, W. H. Hiltz, wife and 3 children; Mrs. C. I. McCaskey and wife, F. R. Millis and wife, F. A. McCallan and mother, Mrs. W. T. Neill, Mrs. P. C. H. Parker and son, Mrs. M. L. Platt, W. W. Pettitt, Miss M. H. Smith, Mrs. M. C. Walker, Miss Anne Orr, F. M. Price and wife, Miss B. Purcell, Annie M. Shea. There were 21 second class passengers and 17 in the steerage.

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

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LAWMAKERS GRINDING ON

(Continued from Page One.) witnesses should be obliged to pay their own expenses. The provisions of the bill seem fair and properly safeguarded.

Afternoon Session. On reconvening Senator Lane reported Senate Bill No. 48 printed and ready for distribution. This bill relates to rates of interest as outlined at the head of this report. Replying to a question by Senator Coelho, Senator Lane said the bills were delayed in the printing office where everybody seemed to be busy. From the Miscellaneous committee was reported on House Bill 28 that all of the reports of the Circuit and Supreme Court, statutes and reports are distributed according to law. The report was adopted and the bill passed second reading.

A recess was taken at this point and on reconvening Senator Smith reported on House Bill 15 as follows: The Judiciary committee report consideration of House Bill No. 15, entitled "An Act to Amend Section 2737 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, relating to Coroner's Inquests."

The object of this bill is to amend the existing statute so that the fees of jurors in coroner's inquests shall be paid by the county in which the inquest is held instead of being paid by the Territory. We approve of the object of the bill but recommend that two amendments be made, namely, substituting the word "may" for the word "shall" in line 13 of Section 1, and striking out the words "each and the several counties" in lines 16 and 17 and substituting in place thereof the words "the county" so that the portion of Section 1 of the bill from lines 12 to 20, inclusive, shall read as follows: "In all cases of sudden death the coroner shall inquire into the cause, and in his discretion may cause an inquest to be held even if he is not satisfied that there are suspicious circumstances attending the death."

All persons summoned to serve on a coroner's jury shall be paid two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance; that said fees of two dollars shall be paid by the county, in which the jury was called; and if any person summoned to serve on such jury shall fail to appear, without reasonable excuse therefor, he may be fined by the coroner not exceeding ten dollars or imprisoned not exceeding ten days; and the coroner may issue process to any police officer for the collection of any fines thus imposed. With these amendments we recommend the passage of the bill.

The report was adopted and the bill passed second reading. Senator Coelho, from the Health committee, reported favorably on the bill to establish a hospital in Kohala, recommending that it be for indigent persons with the understanding that patients will be received, the income from such to go toward the maintenance of the hospital. The report was adopted after Senator Smith endorsed it and the bill passed second reading.

Senate Bill No. 38 establishing an Agricultural college in the Territory, was reported for some important amendments. The clause providing for a special tax of one twentieth of one per cent was stricken and a special appropriation will be made. The original bill was so worded that the Territory would not have been eligible to the Federal appropriations allowed for the purpose. The bill as amended will reach this. It is practically a new bill. The report was laid on the table.

There being no further business adjournment was taken until this morning at ten o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

Morning Session.

Smallpox and leprosy and a mixture of both held the attention of the House yesterday morning and some extraordinary things were said about them. One honorable member expressed a desire to have the president and members of the Board of Health appear before the House and give a demonstration of the method of discovery of leprosy bacilli, proving to the members that such things were and then informing the body regarding the best way to kill such germs. Another member advanced the theory that before the House heard any of the explanations of the members of the Board they should have a physician at hand to see that there was no wool pulled over their eyes, suggesting that Dr. J. Lor Wallach be the man to watch Pinkham. This suggestion was criticized by yet another learned member, who thought that no doctors were necessary at the conference, as the members had no reason to think that they could believe what any of them would say. Another gem was the theory of Representative Mahoe that leprosy had been introduced into the Territory through the use of smallpox vaccine, the compulsory use of which he would abolish. Fortunately these suggestions and measures were knocked out one after the other by the majority. Representative Rawlins was particularly scathing in his remarks in answer to Representative Kanho, who had brought the name of J. Lor Wallach into the discussion of the leprosy bills. Rawlins was in favor of the House members getting what information they could assimilate from the Board of Health, but did not want Wallach around. Any reputable physician would do. "I want a doctor there to explain things, but I don't want any fake. No female rook stuff goes with me. We want some one whom we can depend on, not some one who would make us the laughing stock of the whole United States. If this man Wallach knew anything of the science of bacteriology, or of the determination of the disease, or of the history of it, we might think something about him, but he knows nothing and is simply a fraud. This is the kind of stuff he says he uses in his medicine: pure cream from milk, the man or core of an egg, roots of a deer's horn, extracts from weeds that grow only on female rocks in the deep sea, and live worms that are to be found only twelve miles north of Bombay, India, two miles north of Chihuahua, Mexico, and six miles north of Globe, Arizona. These are the only places in the world where the worms thrive, they are put to sleep by artificial heat and then powdered. This is what he says in his own advertising."

Representative Hughes urged that the House make haste slowly in dealing with the two leprosy bills now before them. The matter was a grave one, affecting not only the unfortunate patients on Molokai but every person in the Territory. He suggested that the Health Committee confer with the members of the Board of Health and thought that the Kailhi receiving station was the proper place for the conference, not the floor of the House. In the first place the members should defer all action on the bills until after the return of the committee from Molokai.

VACCINATION MATTERS. Routine matters then occupied the House until the report of the Committee on Health and Police dealing with a proposed amendment of the vaccination law was read. The committee proposed to table the amendment, being sustained in this by a vote of 20 to 5, but not until after an hour had been spent in oratory. Hughes spoke warmly against any meddling with the law respecting compulsory vaccination, being opposed with equal warmth by Kanho and Mahoe. Kalepou also took a hand in the debate, he and Kanho carrying on a long and objectless discussion, in which Kanho said that as long as his amendment did not prohibit vaccination he could not see where any kick came in. During the afternoon session Kalepou introduced another amendment to the vaccination law, his idea being to abolish the penalty feature of the present act, while the amendment he argued against in the morning was to cut out the compulsory feature a distinction without any difference apparently.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Kalepou offered a bill to set aside the amounts realized by the government on improvements on surrendered public lands, the money to form a fund to repay the purchaser in the event of another surrender of the property to the government. Sheldon gave notice of a bill permitting the use of typewriters in the making of public records. Rawlins gave notice of a bill to amend the law regarding the registrations of partnerships, making it compulsory for any firm of two or more members to file with the Treasurer the names and addresses of the partners, the nature of the business and its location. Kalana sponsored an amendment to the assessment act to allow deputy assessors full compensation for assessing and collecting, up to a maximum of five per cent of the total taxes. A resolution appropriating \$6000 for a wharf at Kaulaha, Waimea, and \$9000 for a wharf at Puaa, Waimea, was put in by Mahoe. Each of these was received and passed for the first reading, being referred to the proper committees.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. The Committee on Agriculture reported favorably on Sheldon's bill to allow railroads to operate their railroads with motive power other than steam, and on the Senate bill amending the County Act, referring the bill regarding the liability of common carriers for damage to perishable goods in transit to the Committee on Judiciary. Chairman Long, of the Agricultural committee explained that the question of the enforcement of this bill had come up, making it necessary for the Judiciary committee to consider that phase of it. A resolution appropriating \$43,225 for miscellaneous items was tabled upon report of the Committee on Miscellany, as being covered by previous resolution.

The Public Lands committee turned down a number of resolutions as being covered in the Loan Appropriation bill. These were to provide \$6000 for a trail between Pukoo and Wallau, in Molokai; \$6000 for the completion of a wagon road between Kahekaapaaki and Makoleleau, Molokai; \$3000 for a courthouse at Pukoo, and \$3000 for a landing and road at Wallau. An item for \$2000 to repair the Puaa road was turned down because the matter was one for the county to deal with, but one for \$15,000 for widening and extending School street and No. 3 lane was recommended. Kanho immediately wanted to know why and it took a quarter of an hour for the committee members to show him that opening a new street was a Territorial matter and widening an old one was a county affair, according to the interpretation of the Attorney General. Kanho took issue with the Attorney General's reply, but finally subsided, after being voted down.

This committee recommended placing the sum of \$1000 in the appropriation bill for a courthouse at Kaulaapa and an equal amount for a schoolhouse. An item of \$60,000 for the acquiring of water rights, reservoir site and pipe line for Kailhi was favored, the items of \$500 for a wharf at Halawa and \$2000 to finish a road from Halaupua to Kaulaha were also recommended.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS. When calling for the reading of communications, Speaker Holstein took occasion to refer to the fact that he had found in his desk a letter, unsigned, which he proposed tearing up without further reference. He mentioned this, he said, because possibly some of the members had received similar communications, which should not be considered. Hughes said that he had also received an anonymous letter, which he had thrown in the waste paper basket. A person too cowardly to sign a letter was unworthy the consideration of any honorable man.

DELEGATE THANKS HOUSE. A communication from the Delegate to Congress was read, in which he expressed his pleasure at the prompt action of the Legislature in passing the appropriation for the Congressional excursion.

An invitation to all the outside members to be the guests of the members from the Fourth and Fifth on Sunday at Haleiwa was read, the invitation warning the visitors to leave behind them liquors and solids, cigars and money, for which there would be no use during the trip.

SENATE DOES NOT CONCUR.

A communication from the Senate informed the House that the members of the Senate did not see eye to eye with them in the matter of amendments to Senate Bill 32, which provides for the right of an unregistered voter to vote upon filing an affidavit. A conferring committee of Chillingworth, Coelho and Smith had been named to further consider the matter, to meet whom the Speaker named Rawlins, Pall and Mahoe. Another communication announced the passing of the third reading in the Senate of House Bills Nos. 4 and 60.

SPENDERS IN SENATE.

A communication was sent the Speaker from the Secretary's office regarding the Federal appropriation, on which the House has drawn up to yesterday morning for \$1238.01 and the Senate for \$1236.35. This indicates that in the race the little Senate is keeping stride with the bigger House and making a close race for the money.

Afternoon Session.

With smallpox and leprosy for a morning diet the House most appropriately discussed plague during the greater part of the afternoon. This subject was brought forward by the insertion of a number of small items in Senate Bill 36, making additional appropriations of \$56,861.44, gone over in committee of the whole in the House. The small items were for payment for stock damaged during fumigation of a block on Bishop lane and amounted all told to less than \$150, but to explain them President Pinkham was summoned and examined. After Pinkham had appeared on the floor of the House and was ready for catechism, Kanho refused to stop talking, hurling defiance at Chairman Joseph of the committee of the whole. He said that he did not want to consult Pinkham at all, but wanted to strike out the amounts without any explanations. He was entitled to hold the floor for thirty minutes and intended to assert his rights. He was called down hard by Hughes, who said that the honorable gentleman from Kohala reminded him of a fly on a carriage wheel who thought he was raising all the dust. "Has this House any sense of decency?" demanded Hughes. "Here we have passed items totaling over twenty-five thousand dollars with a whoop, then stand in to debate over little three dollar items sent in by the head of one of the best managed departments of the government. Let us act like men of sense, like men who know the value of things and not like irresponsible creatures." Mr. Pinkham is here waiting to be heard, for Heaven's sake give the man a chance to explain.

Kanho refused to take the hint, however, and he was backed up in this by Mahoe. He thought that the Board of Health ought to pay these bills, which must have been run through the carelessness of that department. Rice tried once or twice to stem the tide of oratory, while Long and Kalepou also took a hand, both criticizing the items and expressing the fear that to pay them would create a dangerous precedent. Pinkham finally got a hearing and explained that the bills were for damaged stock, damaged through no fault of the man in charge of the fumigation. He had gone into the matter and found that the bills were correct, having turned down some bills presented as a swindle on the Territory and refusing to consider others because the shops of the ones presenting them did not conform to the rules of the Board of Health. It had been necessary to fumigate at once. "When you have plague to deal with there is no time to stop and discuss technicalities," he said in conclusion. The items were finally passed by a vote of fourteen to twelve, the closest vote yet recorded this session.

DIVISION OF THE GRANT.

A concurrent resolution signed by Rice and Hughes was adopted subject to the consent of the Senate, dividing the Federal appropriation of \$30,000 between the House and Senate on the basis of one-third for the Senate and two-thirds for the House.

WONDERFULLY MADE.

A bill which is fearfully and wonderfully drafted is that introduced by Alawa, of the Second, providing for the appointment of a Medical School Inspector in each of the counties. These inspectors are to be appointed by popular vote and to receive the following amounts per annum: Oahu, with 37 schools, \$2000 and \$700 mileage; Hawaii, with 68 schools, \$2400 and \$900 mileage; Maui, \$2000 and \$450 mileage; and Kauai \$1500 with \$400 mileage. The duties of the examiners, who must be regular practicing physicians, are many. They are to visit and report on the conditions of the schools twice a year. Make individual examinations of the pupils and give them certificates of health. Detect all cases of leprosy and phthisis and cure the same. Determine the sight and hearing faculties of the pupils and fit all those with defective sight with properly lensed spectacles. They will have power to close the schools in case of present or threatened epidemics and report regularly to the Department of Public Instruction. This bill was read the first time by title and sent to the Printing committee, which was also done with a bill from Moanau, restricting any person to only one political office.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following items of additional appropriations, in Senate Bill 36 were passed in committee and the bill given its second reading. Maintenance, repairs and additions to public property, \$3000.00; landing and wharves, general, \$6000.00; repairs and maintenance of sewers and pumping station, \$1000.00; expenses pilot boats, Kahului, \$700.00; purchase of U. S. flags, \$100.00; running expense laundries, \$800.00; water works other than Honolulu and Hilo, \$1500.00; completion extension Wailuku building lease to County from February 1, 1907, \$1000.00; fence, Wailuku jail, \$750.00. Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.—Incidentals, \$1500.00.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer's Office.—Incidentals, \$1,000.00; refunding filing fees of corporations, \$1300.00; refunding doctors

WEAK, PALE, THIN

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORED MRS. ROBBINS TO HEALTH.

They Also Cured Her Daughter of Anaemia and Saved Her from Consumption.

Mrs. Josie Robbins, of 1121 Clar Street, Decatur, Ill., is enthusiastic over the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "In 1900, because of overwork," states Mrs. Robbins, "I was threatened with nervous prostration, complicated with heart trouble. I consulted my family physician who said it was heart trouble and he gave me three or four different kinds of medicine but I felt no benefit from them. I was very weak, pale, thin and troubled with headaches. My appetite failed so that I did not relish my food. I was unable to do my work because my limbs pained me so and my feet were swollen. I got numb and dizzy, my tongue seemed at times to be paralyzed so that I couldn't speak distinctly. My extremities, when in this numb state, felt as if some one was sticking needles into me all over their surface. Through my shoulders at times I had such pain that I couldn't sleep. Many times I awoke with a sensation of smothering."

"When the physician's remedies failed to benefit me I began to look for something that would. My sister, Mrs. McDaniel, of Decatur, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to me and I at once purchased some. I was greatly encouraged when I saw how they acted on my nervous condition and continued using them until cured. I am now able to attend to my duties and have not consulted a physician since."

"I also gave them to my daughter who had always been weak and who at this time seemed to lack vitality. Her cheeks were colorless and she was thin and spiritless. She had anaemia and we feared consumption, because every time she went out doors if it was at all cold or damp she would take cold and cough. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought color back to her cheeks and strength to her body."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

BAD WEATHER HINDERS RICALTON

James Ricalton, representing the famous photographers, Underwood & Underwood, of New York, has been here nearly two weeks but has been unable to find more than two fair days in which to take pictures of Honolulu and "things Hawaiian." In those two days Mr. Ricalton made sixty exposures and he hopes to be able to take between two and three hundred pictures before he leaves the islands. Mr. Ricalton took a picture of the House yesterday and hopes to be able to secure a photo of the Senate today. The majority of Mr. Ricalton's pictures are to be developed and finished in New York. All the stereoscopic pictures are to be made there.

licenses, \$340.00; refunding Hoffschlaeger & Co., (assignee of John W. K. Hove), \$96.20; refunding A. J. Campbell for complying with decision of Supreme Court in re Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., \$822.00. Bureau of Taxes.—Incidentals, tax offices, Kauai, \$150.00; salaries and commissions of deputy tax collectors and assessors, Maui, \$4000.00; salaries and commissions of deputy tax collectors and assessors, Hawaii, \$2500.00.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Care of lepers, \$3680.00. Quarantine, fumigation, medical supplies, medical service, suppression of contagious diseases and apparatus, \$5500.00; specific damages caused by fumigation in re plague, \$143.24; ambulance expense, Honolulu, \$350.00.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Unpaid rents and incidentals, \$5130.00; repairs to building, general, \$1,500.00.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Expenses of Third Circuit Court, (Kona), \$3000.00; expenses of Fourth Circuit Court, (Hilo), \$1000.00; expenses of Fifth Circuit Court, (Kauai), \$2000.00.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Expenses of field work, \$4800.00.

PUBLIC LAND DEPARTMENT.

Incidentals, general expenses, \$1,800.00.

COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

Expenses, \$1500.00. Making in all a total of \$56,861.44.

SESSION NOTES.

The Committee on Health and Police, accompanied by nearly all the other members of the House visited the Kapiolani Home yesterday afternoon after the adjournment. All the representatives passed before the camera of a representative of Underwood & Underwood, of New York, during a recess yesterday afternoon. Today the House Bills No. 34, 40, 90 and 97 and Senate Bill No. 3 will come up for their third reading and have been made the order of the day. House Bill No. 49 will be up for second reading.

Representative Waiwaloa was not in his seat yesterday, being excused through illness.

SUGGESTION FROM A LIQUOR MAN

Editor Advertiser: Reading the very able and interesting article in regard of the care and treatment of sick and feeble-minded persons, who from misfortune or otherwise, are left friendless and homeless, on the cold charity of the world. Dr. Emerson in his remarks hints that the use or abuse of alcoholic liquors are in a great measure the cause of a great deal of the cases. I would respectfully suggest that while the Legislature is in session that a bill be introduced in both houses that a percentage of the revenue of liquor licenses be set aside for the purposes suggested by Dr. Emerson and Mr. Pinkham. Yours respectfully, DEAN FRENCH.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in cases of whooping cough, makes it a favorite with the mothers of small children with the mothers of small children, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DIED.

GRAY.—In Berkeley, Cal., February 16, 1907, Mary A. Gray, beloved mother of Mrs. W. B. Godfrey, George T. William H. and Robert C. McLean of San Francisco and James L. McLean of Honolulu, and sister of Mrs. John Nott of Honolulu, a native of England, aged 76 years, 6 months and 1 day. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services (today) Thursday, March 7, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the residence of James L. McLean, 1124 Beretania street.

SHARPE.—In San Francisco, Feb. 22; Joseph Harold, beloved son of Joseph and Sarah Sharpe of Leeds, England, aged 22. Mr. Sharpe lived in Honolulu some years and is mourned by a brother, Robert Sharpe, and sisters, Mrs. Fred. L. Waldron and Mrs. Arthur Harrison, of this city.