

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 11.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 75; Min. 63. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.55c.; Per Ton, \$71.00. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 1 1-2d.; Per Ton, \$78.20.

VOL. L No. 21

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907. —SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 714

STANDARD OIL BILL

Dowsett Presents Able Report—Teachers' Salaries.

SENATE—SIXTEENTH DAY.

Senator Coelho has taken an interest in the public schools of the Territory in a way that seems to have aroused the ire of the editor of the Maui News, who evidently favors the system now in use. The genial Senator is not to be disturbed by the attack, however, and he proposes to go ahead, doing the best he can to help the schools away from the shadow of the building where the Board of Education holds forth and at the same time redeem the pledge he made to the voters during the campaign. The Senator is not an enemy to the schools or the teachers any more than is one Senator who opposes the pay schedule arranged on the ground that term of service should not be a factor in the salary making. This Senator is of the opinion that ladies fresh from a university, with the right kind of a certificate and a medium of common sense, are as much entitled to a high salary as those who have wrestled with the peculiarities of youngsters so many years that they have become fussy old maids. And the Senator is not alone in this opinion.

The Education bill will be called up in the Senate as soon as the Ways and Means committee, upon which two of the Senators on the other committee are engaged, reports on the Appropriation bill. Some of the Education committee favor putting the salaries back to the point where they were before the twenty per cent. cut and abandon the idea of a further increase. In cases where the teachers have had an increase of ten per cent. since the cut was made they are to get another increase of a like amount, so they may be just where they were before the spirit of economy took such a slide. One of the members are said to be willing to have the salaries remain as they are unless there is assurance even that there will be an improvement. Their right to this opinion is based, they say, on the fact that a majority of the children of Government officials, including those of the members of the Board of Education, are pupils in private schools.

One of the best committee reports far turned out in the Senate was at submitted by Senator Dowsett yesterday from the Ways and Means committee on the Standard Oil measure. The bill was introduced by Senator Chillingworth and is so-called because it provides that the Standard Oil Company shall build a five thousand dollar storehouse and pay the Government nothing for storage. The bill is worded just that way but that is at it means, for there are few firms in Honolulu, certainly none of the all dealers, who can afford to put up a building worth so much money under the conditions prescribed by the Standard Oil Company who had the bill prepared. The introducer of the bill has stuck to it like a leech yesterday when it was called for reading after the committee had reported adversely, he moved a postponement until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

The reason for this is said to be a combination on the part of the committee with a plan for joining in the action of a building. Senator Dowsett suggests that the three companies, Standard Oil Co., the Associated Oil Companies and the Union Oil Co., combine and build a warehouse subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works, and rent it to the Government at a fair price. The preservation system to continue. There is no doubt about the present building being unsuitable. Complaints are recently made regarding them but Senator Dowsett is wrong to limit the ownership of the building to three companies. That might prevent any other dozen others operating in California from coming into this field. It is understood that the Standard Oil and Associated are one and the same, only independent company being Union.

An adjournment of the House at early hour yesterday morning carried with it a rumor that is not credited. (Continued on page eight.)

HOUSE IN QUIET MOOD

Grip Depletes Attendance—Orphanage Item Criticized.

HOUSE—SIXTEENTH DAY.

The House was in a subdued mood yesterday, even the member from Kohala showing a spirit of amity as surprising as it was agreeable. The only harsh words of the session were those jerked out of John Hughes, who criticized caustically the haste displayed in slapping thousand dollar items into the appropriation bill without considering that there was a bottom somewhere to the treasury and that other matters will have a call coming before the session is concluded.

A remark reflecting on the whites, in connection with the Kona Orphanage, also challenged Hughes, who, while supporting the item, declaimed against the Hawaii school system as one in which Americanism was no longer taught.

MANY ON SICK LIST.

There were many vacant chairs when Chaplain Lono invoked a blessing upon the House yesterday morning, but the well absentees drifted in one after the other during the reading of the minutes, dispelling the first impression that the Haleiwa surf bathing had been too much for them. Lelieki sent in a note and was excused and Watwalele is still on the sick list. This makes five members excused for a gripe ravages, the others being Rice, Silva and Joseph, while Castro and the speaker are also victims.

PETITIONS.

A petition for the appropriation of \$5000 for the building of a breakwater on Molokai was presented by Nakulua. Another petition endorsed by thirty-five electors asked for the repair of the government wharf at Kaunakakai, the building of a road to open up Molokai government lands and the amending of the law regarding taxation. All went to committee. The building of a wharf at Kaawili landing at a cost of \$5000 was also petitioned for.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Health and Police committee reported on their visit on Saturday to the Kapiolani girls' home and the Kapiolani receiving station, congratulating President Pinkham on the vastly improved conditions at the latter place. The home is in need of improvement, although as clean and sanitary as circumstances would permit. They are, however, unsightly and not comfortable and the chapel is in an unsafe condition. The children are well treated and are happy. The committee recommended the appropriation of amounts asked for to repair these buildings.

The same committee reported on House Bill 43, providing for regulation of barbers' shops and the bill was carried through its second reading. Paoo's amendments to the Public Health laws were similarly dealt with. That the government has obligated itself to open up roads through Kawela and Kioiakeka was the opinion reported by the Public Lands committee, which recommended an appropriation of \$10,000, as contained in Keouli's House Resolution 120. The bill accordingly went through its second reading. The same committee recommended the passage of Senator Makekau's amendment to the laws dealing with road building, which provides that the location, grade, method of construction and material to be used in all new roads must be approved of by the Superintendent of Public Works.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Kalelopu introduced a measure providing that any road or trail publicly used for five years without objection of the owner of the land shall be declared a public highway without process of law.

PROMOTING TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

A help to Hawaiian tobacco in the nature of a bill providing a license fee exemption for growers of tobacco who sell their produce in the shape of leaf, cigars or cigarettes made therefrom, passed third reading. The fee on other tobacco dealers is \$10 per annum.

The House then adjourned until 2 p. m., having been in session less than an hour.

Afternoon Session.

A communication from the Senate returned House Bill 39, which had been favorably received and passed. Senate Bill 27 was passed in for the consideration of the House, having passed third reading in the Senate. This bill deals with the pay of laborers on public roads. Senate Bill 38 was also sent down and passed first reading. Both went to the printer.

TREASURY EXPENSES.

Treasurer Campbell submitted his pay roll and salary list for the years 1905-6, the totals being: treasurer's office, \$1798.40.

Representative Rice appeared in his seat for a short time yesterday afternoon. He is among those members affected by the grip-microbe.

BUSY WEEK IS PLANNED

Program for Los Angeles Visitors Drafted Today.

The delay in the arrival of the S. S. Ohio from the date first supposed by the reception committee of the Chamber of Commerce has necessitated a number of changes in the plans of entertainment, but these will provide for a busy week for the visitors nevertheless. The steamship bringing the Los Angeles will arrive probably early on Friday morning, but not too early, it is hoped, for a large number of the citizens to be on hand at the Naval wharf arrayed in holiday garb and decorated with leis to greet them. The Hawaiian band will be on hand and a launch with a ointet club aboard will take the reception committee out to meet the steamer and bear leis for the visitors. The members of this committee are R. H. Trent, G. P. Cooke, B. W. Shingle and H. P. Wood.

For the past few days this committee has been scouring the town for a sufficient supply of one kind of flowers to make the two hundred and fifty leis required, but this quantity has been unobtainable and malle wreaths alone will be used, it having been decided that it would be unwise to have the leis of different flowers.

From noon until 2 o'clock a monster luau will be served at the Maternity Home, the proceeds from which are to go to the benefit of that institution for come much needed additions. In view of this it is hoped that many townsfolk will be also present to help entertain the visitors and to shove the cause along.

In the afternoon there will be a reception to the visitors at Moanalua, beginning at 3 o'clock. Special cars will be run out for this, the first one to leave the Hawaiian Hotel at 3 o'clock, it having been found necessary to put the time an hour ahead of what had been previously announced. Following this event there will be a reception and band concert at the Hawaiian Hotel in the evening, to be succeeded by an informal dance.

On Saturday the regatta at Waikiki will be the main event, the morning being left open for the guests of the city to amuse themselves in any desirable way. For the visits they may choose to pay to outside points, such as the Palis, a special rate has been promised at the various city livery stables. The regatta will commence at 2 o'clock. In the evening the Opera House will be the focus of attraction the Hawaiian tableaux and Hawaiian concert being arranged for that time, while there will also be a shirtwaist dance at the Seaside.

On Sunday afternoon there will be a band concert at Kapiolani park.

On Monday Honolulu will be inspected from the trolley cars and a visit paid to the Aquarium, the time and place from which the car are to start to be announced later. A business men's lunch has been arranged for this day for the men among the visitors, and a reception for the ladies is to be held at Aiehau between the hours of 3:30 and 6 o'clock. In the evening there will be aquatic sports at the Hotel Baths.

On Tuesday morning the halls of the Bishop Museum will be thrown open for the visitors, the first car to leave for Kamehameha from the Hawaiian Hotel at half-past nine. In the afternoon a public reception will be given at Kapiolani park and it is the hope of Jamie Wilder, who has this part of the entertainment in hand, that as many townsfolk as possible attend in carriages, automobiles or on foot. There will be many horseback riders also at this reception, among them being a number of pa-riiders, who will give a touch of bright color to the scene.

On Wednesday evening a hop will be given at the Moana Hotel, at which something special in the way of music has been promised by the management.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Of the Congressional appropriation for legislative purposes the House has now received \$2787.16 and the Senate \$1798.40.

Representative Rice appeared in his seat for a short time yesterday afternoon. He is among those members affected by the grip-microbe.

GOATS RIOT ON LANAI

Forest Destruction Due to Them—Pests Had Been Protected.

H. E. Cooper was the first witness called before the Lanai investigation committee last night. He informed the committee that there had been no thought of trying to direct the action of the government in the Lanai deal. He had had written surrenders of the Gay leases in his possession prior to the deal and had so informed the Land Commissioner. They had been ready to throw up these leases in the event of the government disposing of the public land other than it did.

Albert Barnes was the commissioner appointed by the court to sell the Lanai land under the Pain and Neumann foreclosure. He had therefore some knowledge of Lanai, having visited it last in August. At that time the vegetation there was green. In the garden at Mr. Gay's place there were thriving vegetable patches and in one place he had noticed particularly a small patch of sugar cane, irrigated only by the "water that God gave it," as explained by a native woman, the cultivator. He had been told, however, that sugar cane in any quantity had never been grown on the island.

In the opinion of this witness the government had got the best of the Lanai deal, although with capital a man could profitably use that land. Regarding its best use the witness would not express an opinion.

Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry of the Territory, had visited Lanai recently on request of Land Commissioner Pratt in connection with the setting aside of a forest reserve. He exhibited a map of the island showing the reserve. Saw indications that side of the main ridge had at some time prior to visit been heavily forested. The Kaa land also showed the same indication, about 100 acres of open forest still existing there. The cattle were grazing there among the stunted trees.

Mr. Hosmer then described the various forest growths noted by him during his trip over the island. The idea of the government in setting aside reserves is to preserve the original forest to conserve the water heads. The forest growth is poor and is getting worse, because of the wild goats. He had heard that at one time the shooting of goats had been prohibited and the number increased greatly.

To reforest Lanai so as to properly protect the waterheads would require in some places but a short time, but on the bare slopes the growth would be slow. One of the objects of his trip had been to look into reforestation and the first thing necessary would have been the killing off of the goats. This would have required a special appropriation, for then and now there is no sum that could be used.

With Mr. Gay he had discussed the matter. Mr. Gay's scheme had been to have a systematic drive of the pests into corrals and destroy them when cornered. One or two small drives had been made but Mr. Gay had said he could not personally afford it. Leaving the goats there will mean the disappearance of the forest and result in drying up still more the few sources of water supply.

The condition of the island of Kahoolawe, said to be primarily due to destruction of forest, could be approached on Lanai, but not so completely. In some parts of the island the condition exists now.

The protection of the forest on the ridge will save the sources of water supply, upon which depends the development of the island. The agricultural possibility depends upon the water and in the opinion of the witness this supply could not be more than enough for watering stock. At the old Gibson house there are some springs, intermittent, and springs of the same nature are said to be found in Maunalei gulch.

Mr. Hosmer favored the exchange made by the government. From the lay of the land the island must be controlled by one interest to be made profitable, either all by government or all by private concern. If the government was in a position to acquire the whole island and to clean out goats, it might be well to hold for future development, but as this seems impracticable, he thought the deal had been a wise one. Further, the government would profit more in direct returns from taxes and indirect returns from development of the island than it could get as things were.

Further, Mr. Hosmer said, Mr. Gay had a proposition to plant sisal in the basin, but he, the witness, was not prepared to pass on the point of the successful cultivation of the fiber there. He understood that to prepare sisal for the market requires considerable water. He had heard of taro patches in Maunalei gulch, but these had been covered by stones cut down from the sides by the passing goats.

The committee adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the meeting last night being cut off because of the fact that the grip was working overtime among the members.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 8.—The crew of the S. S. Sonoma, who recently went on a strike and tied the vessel up in this port for some days, have been released from prison after serving their time. They are destitute.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Abe Ruef is still missing. The officers have not found him.

S. M. Shortridge, one of Ruef's attorneys, was today ordered to jail for contempt of court by Superior Judge Dunne. A writ of habeas corpus was asked to secure the release of the attorney, and the hearing was set for Monday.

LONDON, March 8.—There is a big demand here for the new issue of Japanese 4 per cent bonds.

MADRID, March 8.—Agitation against the proposed emigration from this country to Hawaii is very active.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company has sued the sugar trust for one hundred million dollars' damages (\$100,000,000) for stifling competition.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 9.—The Senate has passed a resolution in favor of submitting to the people the question of Asiatic immigration; also a bill fixing the maximum school age for Asiatics at ten years except by special permission of the authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Abe Ruef has been arrested at a suburban resort. The San Francisco Bar Association will investigate Judge Hebbard's connection with the Ruef case.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 9.—Thirty-five people were killed here yesterday by an explosion of dynamite.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The condition of Archie Roosevelt, who is ill with diphtheria, is worse.

LONDON, March 9.—The woman suffrage bill has been defeated in Parliament.

PARIS, March 9.—The electricians are on a strike and the city is practically in darkness.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Thaw case has been continued until Monday.

NEW YORK, March 9.—William Randolph Hearst is ill. SACRAMENTO March 10.—The Senate yesterday passed a memorial to Congress urging the exclusion from the United States of all Orientals.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Archie Roosevelt, the son of President Roosevelt, who is ill with diphtheria, is now out of danger.

PARIS, March 10.—The strike among the electricians has been settled, the employes winning their fight.

MALAGA, Spain, March 9.—About three hundred intending emigrants by the S. S. Heliopolis, chartered by E. R. Stackable, representing the Immigration Board of Hawaii, after embarking for Hawaii, have left the vessel and are camping on the wharves.

They claim that the accommodations on the Heliopolis are not sufficient and that the food aboard is inadequate for a long voyage. The American consul is conferring with the complainants and endeavoring to adjust the difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Federal Judge De Haven has granted an order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue for the release of Abe Ruef, indicted for extortion. The order is returnable on Monday.

NEW YORK, March 9.—It has been discovered that L. M. Preston, manager of the Tinken Roller Company, committed suicide on Thursday last. He had committed forgery involving \$100,000.

SAN SALVADOR, March 9.—The Nicaraguan column is said to have been annihilated by the Hondurans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League has thanked Mayor Schmitz for his work in Washington and resolved to continue the agitation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The American ship Dirigo, with coal from Baltimore, is on the rocks at Alcatraz.

The Dirigo, Captain Goodwin, sailed from Baltimore on October 19 and was spoken on December 3 in 20 S., 37 W. She is a vessel of 2845 tons and well-known in this port.

LENS, France, March 11.—The anniversary of the Courriere coal mine disaster was observed here by a demonstration.

About eleven hundred miners were killed in an explosion in the coal mines at Lens on March 10, 1906. The galleries in the mines collapsed after the explosion and hundreds were suffocated, although nearly 600 of the men in the mine succeeded in making their escape. Seventeen rescuers perished in their heroic work.

BERLIN, March 11.—Two vessels have foundered in the North Sea. Thirty-four persons were drowned.

BUCHAREST, March 11.—The river Danube is flooding with damage to property.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Snow has fallen here to a depth of seven inches.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—President Roosevelt has requested the Governor of California to withhold Japanese legislation, which was interfering with treaty negotiations. The Legislature has acceded to the request.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan has visited President Roosevelt to arrange for a conference of railroad presidents with him.

MADRID, March 12.—The Conservatives have won the elections.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—Street car traffic is suspended by a strike.

SOFIA, March 11.—Premier Petkoff has been assassinated.

REDDING, Cal., March 11.—Twenty-two Greek laborers were drowned today in the capsizing of a boat near Sacramento.

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—The crew of the Great Northern S. S. Dakota, which was wrecked near Tokio recently, has been discharged.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The hearing of evidence in rebuttal has been begun in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White.

YATTA, Crimea, March 11.—Colonel Dunbaden, commandant of the garrison here, has been wounded by the explosion of a bomb which was thrown into a carriage in which he was riding. The man who threw the bomb has committed suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The Supreme Court has refused to grant Abe Ruef, indicted for extortion, a writ of prohibition to prevent the state from proceeding with his trial. The cases of Mayor Schmitz and Abe Ruef have been postponed until tomorrow, pending a decision on other legal points brought up with the design to delay the proceedings.

Small Talks

DR. MCGREW—I am now as well as I ever was and am feeling better every day.
DETECTIVE TAYLOR—The department has lost but one gambling case since I have started in and in that case one gambler forfeited his bail.
JOHN FOEMAN—I hear that Joe Cohen has offered to take the Legislature on the road this summer on a guarantee of \$1000 per month gate money.
AUGUST DREIER—My friend Seabury is always trying to cure chickens. My way is to prevent disease by wringing the necks of the poultry and putting them in the pot.
REV. DR. S. E. BISHOP—Why should the Independent advertise me as chaplain of the Seamen's Friend Society at Lahaina—a position I vacated when I was a young man?
SPEAKER HOLSTEIN—I don't know whether I can let the boys off to play baseball or not. I think I will insist on making Saturday a full working day for the House, because time is money.
SHERIFF LAUKEA—All I want or ask is fair treatment in the way of appropriations from the Board of Supervisors for the police department. This, I don't think, has been accorded so far by the present board.
ATTORNEY GENERAL PETERS—I can not understand Mr. Jerome's tactics in the Thaw case. At this distance it seems as if his merciless browbeating of the defendant's young wife would make the jury sympathize with her and through her with her husband.
AUGUST MEYER—When people have gold, they spend a great deal more than when they have silver. At least, we notice that in our business. A man with ten dollars in silver won't purchase as much as a man with \$10 in gold. The yellow metal seems to make one feel rich and generous.
REV. MR. DE LA PORTE—I have translated several works besides the New Testament into the language of the Gilbert Islanders. Robinson Crusoe pleased the people wonderfully and all who could read were absorbed in it. They could understand the situation but did not quite see where the man Friday came from.
C. E. BUCKLAND—The Senate judiciary report recommending that electors, incapacitated by sickness or absence from registering, be allowed to do so before the Board of Registration of the day before the election, is a good one. The only trouble is that the board has no authority in law to sit on that day or on election day.
J. A. RATH—I am glad to see the bill for the protection of children. I know of one case where a man is said to often come home drunk and beat his sick son in bed, but I have never caught him at it. The other day I found a boy bleeding at the nose and mouth from a beating by his reputed father. More law is needed in such cases.
ANNE M. PRESCOTT—If matters and few things were equalized in this world (but they are not) and never will be; so that must be one of the reserves, special treats of Heaven) we should all today, as denizens of the Elite building, be paying (agree to) a small tax per month for hearing the really fine efforts in vocal and instrumental music there.
JOHN SMITH—That uncertain phrase, 'The Odor of Sanctity,' was well understood at one time. In the dark ages your good man looked sharply after his soul but never took a bath. He believed in mortifying the flesh. Hence the 'Odor of Sanctity,' which so many died in. There was much less of it when communities began to get Boards of Health.

President's Sons

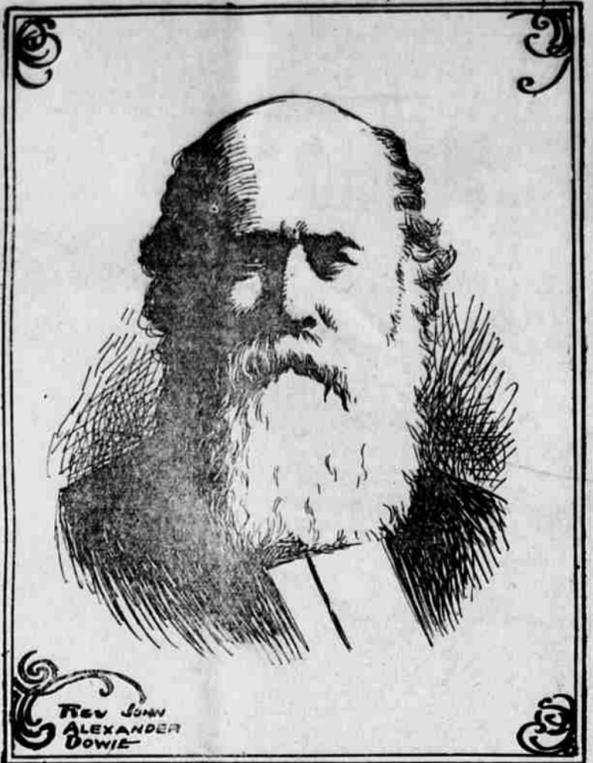
Strictly speaking, only twenty-one Presidents' sons, concerning whom there are available records, have grown to manhood.
Six Presidents—Washington, Madison, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan (a bachelor) and McKinley—left no children.
Two—Jefferson and Monroe—left daughters only. President Johnson had two sons, but both died before he was President, and so do not count.
The sons of thirteen Presidents—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Benjamin Harrison—have lived to man's estate. The sons of Cleveland and Roosevelt are still boys.
Of the twenty-one Presidents' sons who have reached manhood nine have bulked large in the public eye on their own account, and all but one or two have been solid, substantial citizens.
The prominent nine, are John Quincy Adams, President, diplomatist and Representative; Charles Francis Adams, publicist and statesman; Robert Tyler, register of the Confederate Treasury; Richard Taylor, who served with distinguished gallantry on the Confederate side of the civil war; John Van Buren, prominent in State politics and just entering national politics when he died; Robert Todd Lincoln, Cabinet Minister, diplomatist and president of a world famous corporation; Frederick Dent Grant, diplomatist and General in the army; Henry A. Garfield, lawyer, banker and professor of politics in a great university, and James R. Garfield, State Senator and United States Civil Service Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, now in the Cabinet.
Besides the nine who have climbed so high, there is John Scott Harrison, who had the unique distinction of being the son of one President and the father of another. He was a man of force and of great influence in his own State, though he was not a prominent figure in a national sense. Counting him in, and he surely "made good," as the saying is, ten, or only one less than half the President's sons who have reached manhood, are entitled to be named on the roll of honor.
Practically all of the Presidents' sons who have grown to man's estate have been good citizens; their lives have been clean, wholesome and a credit alike to their parentage and their country, while ten of the twenty have won unusual distinction. It would be hard to find any other class of prominent Americans whose sons have done as well as those of the Presidents.

Levy Samoa's Medal

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of yesterday reference is made to Levy Samoa, who was formerly a resident of Kahului, Maui, and who was awarded a medal for heroism in saving the crew of the bark Hesperian, wrecked at that place in the early part of 1885. The following facts regarding the man and the incident may possibly be of interest to your readers. The bark Hesperian was wrecked at Kahului, as before stated, during a heavy "norther," which drove her on the lee shore and in a short time rendered her a total wreck. It was impossible to man a boat and reach the stranded vessel in the frightful breakers which were transforming the open harbor into a whirlpool, and the lives of the crew were in imminent danger. In this dilemma, Levy Samoa, who was an expert swimmer, was appealed to, and if my memory serves me right he swam through the boiling surf, finally, and after several unsuccessful attempts which nearly cost him his life, reached the vessel and passed a line on board. At all events the crew was saved, and in recognition of his pluck and bravery a medal was awarded him by the American government, of which he was justly very proud. It would be a great pity if this souvenir of a heroic deed should pass into unworthy or unknown hands, and it is to be hoped that steps may be taken to preserve it for the family or for this community, say in the Bishop Museum.
Of the man himself, I may relate that he was a native of Samoa, whence he derived his name, and of rather sulky, fierce disposition, but an expert, reckless and daring swimmer and diver, who was often employed by the vessels calling at the port to go down and examine their bottoms, recover lost anchors, etc., often staying under water for an almost incredibly long time. His body was roughened and almost scaly from his continuous diving and staying in the water, and his eyes bloodshot and fishy. He was currently reported to be one of the principal actors in the opium smuggling said to have been carried on at that time, and had many clever devices for concealing—"caching"—the contraband in the sea and eluding the vigilance of the Customs officers at that port. He was one of the regular crew of the pilot boat, commanded by Robert English, who was at that time and until his death pilot of the port of Kahului, and who some five years ago was killed while fishing with giant powder.
L. M. VETLESEN.

DOWIE, THE DEPOSED PROPHET, PASSES AWAY

(Associated Press Cablegram.)
CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—Prophet J. Alexander Dowie, self-styled Elijah the Second, is dead.



John Alexander Dowie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847. In 1869, his family removed to Adelaide, Australia, where for seven years young Dowie was a clerk in a business house. During this period, too, he had his first experience in divine healing, for he reported that he was cured of dyspepsia at the age of 16 in answer to prayer.
In 1867, when he was 20, he returned to Edinburgh, where his savings enabled him to pursue a five years' course in arts and theology.
In 1872 Dowie returned to Australia, where he was for six years pastor of the Congregational church at Newtown, a suburb of Sydney. A vigorous and effective speaker, he had large congregations and marked success.
A close student of all Biblical passages relating to divine healing, in 1878 he forsook his church and the denomination in which he had grown up to lead an evangelist's life along these peculiar lines.
He went to Melbourne, built a tabernacle devoted to his belief, organized a divine healing association, which afterward became international in character, and became its president.
Charles directed him across the Pacific. He spent some time in California, and in 1880 reached Chicago, his first stopping place being the small suburb of Western Springs.
Much of his time was spent in the effort to get a foothold in Chicago through cottage meetings, with most discouraging results, though he conducted a number of missions outside.
In 1893 the tide turned and crowds flocked to hear his preaching. From that time until a short time ago there was a steady and at times a phenomenal growth of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, as his organization became called. In 1895 he was arrested over one hundred times for violation of the laws regarding the care of the sick and he was often mobbed in his missions.
On January 1, 1900, he founded Zion City, which grew to a population of 10,000 persons, connected with the industries he had founded there. Then he extended his mission to New York, from which time dated his downfall. In Gotham he was laughed at and his mission proved a flat failure.
Then came financial troubles in Zion. His claim of personal ownership of church property was disputed and he was finally deposed from the leadership and practically driven from the church and city he had founded. This occurred during the past year, following an attempt of the prophet to form a colony in Mexico.
Intendent to give the value of these lands.
The clerk of the Judiciary Department submitted a list of the civil cases in which former County Attorney Douthitt and County Attorney Cathcart had appeared in Judge De Bolt's court since January 1, 1905, showing Douthitt to have had a share in 24 and Cathcart in 8. The latter had appeared only in criminal cases since his election.
KANIHO WANTS THAT ROAD.
Kaniho is still after the road across the lava flow on Hawaii at the expense of the Territory. On Friday his bill to open up the old road had been thrown out because it fell within the jurisdiction of the county. Yesterday he introduced a measure to appropriate \$5000 to locate and construct a new road on the same ground, the Territory having the right to open such when it could not appropriate for the repairing of an old one. The bill was sent to the Printing committee.
Nailima gave notice of a bill to appropriate \$1000 for the building of a jail and jailer's room at 11 1/2 miles, on the Volcano road, and another Hawaii bill was introduced authorizing the County of Hawaii to pay its policemen for 1905, the amount due being \$5317.34.
Notices of amendments to the Revised Laws were given as follows: Respecting the license fees for livery stables, to be \$50 per annum in Honolulu and \$25 per annum elsewhere in the Territory; Section 277 to be amended whereby all moneys received from the rent of public lands is to be set aside in a special fund to pay the bonded indebtedness of the Territory, to purchase other lands and to build new roads opening up public lands.
All these bills were read by title and ordered to be printed.
BENEFITS ORIENTALS ONLY.
Mahoe's bill raising the tax on property another one-half of one per cent all around and also raising the amount of exemptions from \$300 to \$2000 was adversely reported upon by the Committee on Finance. The report stated that the additional tax would be an imposition upon the taxpayers, who had already all they could carry, while the exemption proposed would result in a loss to the Territory of \$100,000 a year. To table the bill was the best thing the committee could think of.
Mahoe explained that he had thought his bill would increase the revenue and lighten the burden on the poor. The committee's report showed, however, that only Chinese and Japanese storekeepers would be benefited by the exemptions. At present exempted property amounted to \$1,525,000 in value, divided as follows: Americans, \$440,000; Hawaiians, \$397,000; Portuguese, \$230,000; Chinese, \$229,000, and Japanese, \$227,000. The tabling of the bill was accomplished.
House Bill 23, which prohibited the purchasing of supplies by the counties

JARED SMITH ASKS MONEY

A short, eventless session was that held Saturday in the House, which adjourned shortly before eleven o'clock for the day. There was one little scrap between Kaniho and Rawlins, but even this was not up to the mark of past encounters between the Kohalaite and the chairman of the Judiciary committee. Three bills received their third reading and passed the House, while one was deferred at the last moment in order to allow Rice to introduce an amendment. This was the measure dealing with the legal speed limit for automobiles.
EXPERIMENT STATION NEEDS FUNDS.
A communication was read from Jared G. Smith, superintendent of the U. S. Experiment Station, calling the attention of the members to the fact that although the station was supported almost altogether by Congress it was working wholly in the interest of the Territory. During the past two years the Territory had given it \$5470, while Congress had appropriated \$15,000 for its work. Between now and June 30 money was necessary to carry on the experiments in progress and a request was made that the Legislature appropriate \$2000 for this.
Of this amount \$600 was needed to carry on the experiments with rubber at Lahue, where the station was determining the amount of juice procurable from Hawaiian grown trees. To carry on the rubber experiments during the next two years the station could use \$2000 with advantage. For the work with rice \$1000 was required right away. At present the rice growing industry is in a bad way, the quality grown is deteriorating and the exportation consequently falling off. Tobacco at Hamakua is also at a standstill and \$400 was needed to carry the experimental planting through until June 30.
The communication was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
The Superintendent of Public Lands submitted a list of the unleased public lands, showing a total of 618,274 acres. In Hawaii and in some portions of Maui there are a number of wild horses, cattle and hogs at large on these lands, but in few instances are they used as grazing grounds by stock raisers. In Oahu the department had had occasion to warn the O. R. & L. Company regarding the running loose of the stock in Pupukea and Paumotu and the company is now fencing to prevent this. It was impossible for the super-

DEVELOPMENT OF THIS ISLAND BY RAILWAY

A section able to produce such a variety of tropical articles as produced in the Hawaiian Islands, and having free access to a market demanding such enormous quantities of those various articles as does the market of the United States, ought to become not merely prosperous, as it already is, but one of the most prosperous and perhaps the most prosperous of all the tropical communities of the world.

Benjamin F. Dillingham, promoter of the Oahu railway and its general manager from the start, when spoken to about railway extension on the Island of Hawaii, pointed to the above passage in the recently published letter of O. P. Austin, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, to the Hawaii Promotion Committee.
"Every word there is true," Mr. Dillingham said, "so far as the productive capability of the islands is concerned. But the islands will never yield the products mentioned by Mr. Austin to any material degree until the country is opened up with railways to give producers access to market at a cost that will leave them fair profits on their enterprise.
"What the railway has done on this island is the best evidence of what may be expected, and even assured, from the building of railways on the other islands. There is a large agricultural region in the district of Waimea, Hawaii, not to mention others, capable of producing a great variety of fruits, vegetables and even cereals, as well as feed to maintain extensive animal industries. With railway facilities connecting this and other agricultural sections with sea ports the development of the country would be immediate in its beginning and rapid in its growth.
"This is no dream, but a logical prediction, as plain as arithmetic, based on the facts and figures of the development of Oahu directly accruing from its railway. Here are some official figures showing the property and income taxes collected in the first taxation division, Island of Oahu, from 1892 to 1906 inclusive."
Mr. Dillingham handed the reporter a large sheet of statistics of the kind mentioned, which cannot be conveniently reproduced here but from which sufficient data may be abstracted to show the significance of the figures. Taken as a whole they evidence an almost continuously ascending scale of taxes collected until the maximum thus

Table with columns for Districts, 1892, and 1906. Rows include Honolulu, Ewa and Waianae, Waialua, Koolauloa, and Koolapoeko. Total increase shown as \$701,304.80.

from any but American citizens, was reported back, amended to provide for the purchase of supplies from other than citizens when the same was not otherwise procurable. The event of the possibility of sometimes not being able to get what was wanted from a citizen had not occurred to the framer of the original bill.
RAWLINS OUT OF ORDER.
The rules of the House were put into effect in the consideration of House Resolution 1, when Rawlins moved the tabling, the member being at the time out of his place. He accordingly slid back to his chair and renewed the motion, which carried.
The second reading of the Primary Law was deferred until Friday next upon motion of Sheldon, who announced that a similar measure was coming down from the Senate and wanted the two of them taken up together for a second reading.
KANIHO JUMPS JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.
The member from Kohala wanted light on the subject of his two bills before the Judiciary committee. He thought it a strange matter that his bills could not be considered and reported when other bills going in after his had already been treated. He feared that the members of that committee were not playing fair.
Rawlins, chairman of the committee, resented this imputation. He wanted to inform the gentleman from Kohala that the bills he had sent in had caused the committee more trouble than any others that had been presented. One of them was contradictory in its terms and the other came into conflict with the Organic Act. Referring a matter to this committee was different to putting it into the hands of the Printing committee, who could shove it right out to the printer. The Judiciary committee had to do some thinking and considering before they reported.
Kalelopu also wanted to know what had become of his resolution for the House to go to the Board of Health and learn something from the slides there under the microscope. He was assured that the matter would be attended to.
THIRD READINGS.
Senate Bill 36, making additional appropriations of \$56,861.42, was given its last hearing and passed, House Bill 47, dealing with the creation of legal holidays, being given the same course. House Bill 19, setting aside public land on Punchbowl for a park, was also passed after the description of the lands involved had been made more specific.
The automobile bill was deferred on third reading to allow of an amendment by Rice.
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.

far was reached in 1905, with the striking feature in the fact that districts not reached by the railway give but a slight increase in the fifteen years covered—that for Koolapoeko being only a matter of about \$2500—while districts opened up by rail communication, have multiplied their yields of revenue to the government from five to eight times.
Taking the totals for the whole island by districts for the years 1892 and 1906 this exhibit is presented:
Districts. 1892. 1906.
Honolulu \$162,232.43 \$622,531.89
Ewa and Waianae. 24,942.26 199,270.76
Waialua 9,141.44 63,445.87
Koolauloa 9,209.57 18,927.88
Koolapoeko 15,182.27 17,836.37
\$220,707.97 \$922,012.77
Increase \$701,304.80
or more than three times the total amount of taxes collected in 1892, three years after the first section of the railway built was opened.
The total for 1905 was \$1,126,653.32, but a footnote states that, owing to appeals to the Supreme Court, taxes in Ewa and Waianae amounting to \$13,000 were paid in 1905 which otherwise would have been paid in 1904.
Another reason for the decrease in 1906 as compared with 1905 is that only six months of the income tax was collected in 1906.
Mr. Dillingham, referring to the tax figures, laid stress on the small increase of revenue from Koolapoeko, as yet not penetrated by the rails, amounting as stated above to about \$2500, in comparison with an increase of \$460,259.46 from Honolulu district, of \$174,328.50 from Ewa and Waianae, of \$54,304.43 from Waialua and more than doubled taxes from Koolauloa where the railway terminates.
"The small increase shown by Koolapoeko, without the railway, would make it a fair presumption," Mr. Dillingham said, "that at least 85 per cent. of Oahu's development in these fifteen years is directly owing to the Oahu railway."

Let Them Tell About It

The Public Utterances of Honolulu Citizens Are What Count. Publicity is What the People Want.
Let them tell it. Let the public speak on the subject. It means better understanding. Means less misery in Honolulu. Means confidence in a good thing. Home endowment counts. Easier to believe your neighbors. Than strangers in a far-away town. Every box of Doan's Kidney Pills is backed by home testimony. Kidney disorders—urinary troubles—Are on the decrease here. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Relieving backs and curing citizens. It is their daily work. Here's a case in point.
Cyrus S. Edison of Kapioian Park this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and so some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store they did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cent per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LOCATED THROUGH EARTHQUAKE.

BOSTON, Mar. 1.—Through a cab despatch which was sent to him by member of his family after the recent earthquake, the Boston police have located in Valparaiso, Willard S. Allen formerly clerk of the East Boston Court, who absconded in August, 1900 with \$110,620 belonging to the Prudential Aid Society, of which he was treasurer, and an additional \$100,000 from the Methodist Historical Society. When the earthquake occurred Allen's family became alarmed and sent despatch to him, which was intercepted by the Boston police. Chief Watts has asked the State Department to take action toward bringing Allen back.

VOLCANO DUST IN SILESIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—A strange occurrence is reported from lower Silesia where the rigors of a hard winter are prevailing. A quantity of yellowish-brown volcanic dust fell during a storm in the Liegnitz district and covered the frozen roads and sheets of water so thickly that sleighing and skating were impossible.
The event is causing the German scientists considerable perplexity, such an occurrence is most unusual this season of the year and there is no record of any recent volcanic eruption or fall of dust in Europe.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$.25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$.35
Per Year.....\$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 12

THE EXPOSURE OF VICE.

Has the publication of the testimony in the Thaw trial been dangerous to public virtue or has it furnished a needful lesson in morals? Has it corrupted those who read or has it preached a powerful sermon on those things, the end whereof is death? Should the printing of such filthy literature in future be repressed by law or should it be encouraged to show that God is not mocked today any more than He was of old and that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap?

Upon these themes The Nation speaks with a wisdom which we are glad to convey to our readers in its own terms:

"When it comes, however, to the form in which the great moral is conveyed, another class of considerations must be brought in. Shall we, in striking at corruption, ourselves corrupt? In exposing indecency, shall we be indecent? These questions suggest the real objection to printing all the 'disgusting details' of the Thaw trial. It is not that they run perilously close to the statute prohibiting the distribution of obscene publications through the mails, or offering them for sale. The danger lies deeper. It is, in attempting to create horror at iniquity, you provoke a morbid curiosity about it; excite prurient imaginations; sow seeds of evil in innocent minds; and find yourself in the position, not of a stern moral teacher, but of a purveyor of salacious and demoralizing minutiae of vice. From the newspaper point of view—and it is that which is mainly at issue—there is no need of going into all the unspeakable details. As an English journalist has said, it is perfectly possible to give a just impression of the total effect of the evidence in the Thaw trial, without touching upon matters which decent people agree not to mention. That should be the newspaper rule. The facts in such a case as this notorious murder trial ought to be given to the public. They are of immense interest, psychology and moral and criminal. But as regards the nauseating form in which they are told by witnesses, that, surely, is a place at which the scrupulous editor would wish to draw the line. He would feel, with the Apostle, that 'it is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret.'"

"It must be remembered that the warning and preventive value of such a public trial, and public reporting of it, apply, after all, to but a limited class. Most of the innocent, the well-taught, the guarded, the wholesomely occupied, are scarcely affected. They simply shudder and pass by. As for the ignorant or credulous, the dabblers in evil, many of them, it is to be hoped, will be shocked into a realization of what they are about, and will be under a new restraint. But those far down the path of dalliance are not so to be checked. It is an appalling thought, but it is doubtless true, that hundreds of men in this city are going, in their fashion, the course of the man who was shot in the Madison Square Roof Garden last June, and that they will not be in the least deterred by his fate. 'Oh,' they will say, 'he was too reckless, too imprudent. He took too many chances. It was certain that could not go on. But we will observe every precaution; will be astute where he was careless; and no one shall ever know the hidden life of pleasure we lead.' Such delusions are of the very essence of the power of immorality over its victims, and are not to be dissipated by any amount of published evidence of kindred folly. And when the day comes for the next man to find his pleasant vices twisted into a thong to scourge him, he, too, will be astonished to discover that the moral law is no respecter of persons, and has a way of piercing through the most elaborate disguises."

"It is, indeed, an awful reflection that men whom one meets in office or street or club, may yet be hiding another life of unspeakable corruption. But let no one think that such men go unpunished, even if unexposed. In assenting to the public importance of exposure, we must not forget the automatic recording of the punishment of vice, in the heart and soul of the vicious man, which goes on remorselessly even when there is no exposure. One form of this punishment is a fearful sense of satiety. It seems to have eaten into both the men prominent in the Thaw trial. After having resorted to every expedient that money or ingenuity could supply to flog jaded sensibilities to a new thrill, they yet wore the air of men walking blighted under the midday sun, themselves their own dungeons. When all is said about the 'greatest moral lesson of the age' in the unflinching exposure of vice, it is just as well to bear in mind that the moral order of the universe, and the stuff of which human nature is made, remain sterner and more inflexible messengers of justice than any which man can devise."

REHABILITATION OF RICE.

One of the domestic products receiving special attention from the staff of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station is rice. A late press bulletin from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, contains a preliminary report on rice investigations at this station by F. G. Krauss, expert in charge of that branch of work. It contains abundant evidence that the rice experiments are thorough and promising of a restoration of the rice industry of these islands to a condition of profit-yielding, by means of such modern methods as those which have made rice cultivation in the Southern States one of the leading industries there. Mr. Krauss indicates the motive of the experiments in his opening paragraph, thus:

"Rice is, next to sugar, one of the important Hawaiian crops. The industry has recently been in a bad way through increasing competition with Japanese and Louisiana rice, and to some extent through deterioration of the local product. A series of experiments has therefore been begun by the Hawaii Experiment Station to determine what improvements in methods of cultivation, harvesting, fertilization, milling, breeding and selection, can be introduced to bring about the rehabilitation of the industry."

Acknowledgment is given that the experiments are made possible by the contributions of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate and through the use of lands placed at the station's disposal by the H. Estate, Ltd. Rice culture, rice breeding, and fertilization and rotation, are the three lines of work thus far planned for the investigations, and Mr. Krauss tells of what has been done therein. It is unnecessary to review his technical information. An idea of the comprehensiveness of the work may be conveyed in the statement that through the active cooperation of the Department officers, in Washington, "the station was enabled to secure one hundred and fifty varieties of rice from foreign countries for comparative test with the best existing Hawaiian varieties."

Perhaps the entire area of available rice lands in the islands might not suffice to produce all the rice now locally consumed. Yet if Hawaii can produce, to the soil limit for this article, rice of a quality and at a cost to resist competition in those respects, the economic gain to the Territory would be worth many times the amount of money which the Legislature votes in aid of the Federal station, taking the subsidies so far granted as the basis of calculation.

Perhaps one of the best arguments that could be used against any taxation law amendment at this session is the fact that a tax commission is promised to investigate the whole subject of taxation and report thereupon with recommendations to the next Legislature. Reason for avoiding any snap legislation on the subject is found in the slipshod methods of discussion followed in the Senate on Saturday when the bill to reduce the income tax exemption was reported unfavorably. To argue the case of persons receiving an income of from \$2000 to \$10,000 as cause for denying relief to those drawing from \$1000 to \$1500 is what the lawyers would call using immaterial, incompetent and irrelevant evidence. Such a case as that of persons who pay the property tax on homes they are struggling to retain on incomes from \$1000 to \$1500 seems never to have occurred to the wealthy senators who jumped heavily upon the bill. Whether the exemption is too high or too low, the question is too complicated to be decided by mere guessing at the conditions of life for a large proportion of citizens. And whether taxation is high or low, or some insufficiently taxed people ride in automobiles or trolleys, it is certainly a fact that many American citizens are finding living here so increased in cost, in proportion to their incomes, that they are pulling up stakes and leaving the Territory.

The classical texture of the address of the president of the Chinese Students' Alliance to the members of that body makes it easy to imagine that Hawaii may some day produce a Macaulay or an Irving from among its Chinese population.

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Better news came yesterday regarding the immigration trouble. The Spanish laborers about to leave for Hawaii are to be admitted on the same terms as were the Portuguese on the Suverie. Furthermore the Associated Press reports, as if authoritatively informed, that the rule laid down by the Attorney General does not apply to Hawaii. We suspect, however, that this is a garbled version of the special exemptions made for the Spaniards. That assisted labor may come into the country by one American port and not by another—via Honolulu but not via New Orleans or Charleston—is hardly supposable. However, the President's telegram advising this Territory to go on with its immigration work until he tells it to stop, would seem to indicate that he has hopes of securing a modification of the opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte.

The impression that it will not be difficult to amend the immigration act next winter, so as to permit assisted immigration by states and territories, is borne out by the text of the Senate debate which preceded the adoption of that measure. The men who were urging the bill assured the Senate that there was nothing in the act to prevent states from assisting immigration at their own expense—by the use of public, not private funds—and the bill seems to have passed with that understanding. If, as now appears, a mistake was made, all hands should be anxious to rectify it as soon as possible. That the pressure to do so will be very strong admits of no doubt.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS.

In the course of an article in the London Times on "British and Foreign Warship Building Capability," Sir William H. White, K. C. B., points out that Japan has two battleships in commission comparable with the Dreadnought in dimensions and fighting power, but differently armed and protected. Other large battleships are said to be projected, but according to recent reports it has been decided to appoint a commission to study and report upon the many important questions in regard to warship designs on which differences of opinion prevail, and to make recommendations as to the most suitable types for adoption in the immediate future. "This action," Sir William White remarks, "is what would be expected from a practical people like the Japanese, and is worthy of imitation. For present purposes it is sufficient to add that in framing our programs of construction, we can reckon every Japanese ship as a friendly competitor and ally." "Alarming forecasts," adds the writer, have been the fashion recently in regard to the position which the British navy will occupy relatively to the fleets of other naval powers in the year 1917. When these statements are scrutinized closely, it is found that they assume that the programs of construction of France and Germany will have been carried through completely, while the responsible authorities in Great Britain have failed to make corresponding provision or to utilize our superior productive powers in constructing warships which in numbers and combined powers shall ensure the maintenance of British supremacy at sea. Such an assumption is inadmissible."

CHINA IN FUTURE.

Commissioner Sargent is abused on the Coast for saying that, in a few years, China may be in a position to demand and receive a new immigration treaty like that of Japan.

Such a thing is quite supposable. China is on the move. Enlightenment is spreading there and with it her trade becomes more attractive to foreigners. In her great schools the classics are making way for western science. She is building a navy and drilling an army; and already her tone in diplomacy is strengthening. It may not be long before she may feel strong enough to retaliate upon the exclusion law by shutting the open door and at the same time embarrassing the United States in its ownership of the Philippines.

It is as Seward said: History is going to be made in the Pacific. The sooner the American government realizes that and gets ready to safeguard its own and deal in a spirit of absolute justice with others, the better for the republic and for its expanding and expansive interests. The time is nearly at an end when the United States can let hoodlum politics enter into, much less sway, its foreign policy. The latter is a concern of statesmen, not a weapon of ward-healers and walking delegates.

There is likely to be a lot of trouble in the future if the opinion of a lawyer is correct as to the passage of some of the bills by the lower house. It appears that when House bills have passed third reading in that body and are referred to the Senate for action and amendments made there, it has been the custom in the lower house to take the vote on the concurrence in those amendments by raising of hands. The Organic Act provides that all bills on third reading shall be voted for ye and no. This attorney contends that the vote on concurrence in an amendment is practically the final vote on the bill and should be taken strictly as provided in the Organic Act. Former Representative Harris is of the same opinion. If the method of voting in the House on these bills is wrong any of the three or four already passed there may be declared illegal. There has been some litigation since the Territory came into existence based upon the question of legality of legislation, in which the courts—if recollection serves rightly—followed the principle of not going behind the record of passage. Still it is well to take no chances outside of strict observance of the forms prescribed by the Organic Act. Litigation, even if unsuccessful, is apt to have serious results in delaying the due operation of a wholesome law.

In discussing the Japanese labor clause of the Immigration bill, The Outlook says: "The question at once arises whether sufficient consideration has been given to the fact that Hawaii differs from the Philippines in that it is not merely an insular possession, but a Territory of the United States. This distinction has been positively laid down by the Supreme Court, and on the face of it there seems to be no difference between the passing of an alien subject from Hawaii to California, and the passing of an alien subject from the Indian Territory to Kansas. It would, of course, be unconstitutional for the United States to prevent the passing of any of its own subjects from one part of American territory to another; but the decision of the United States Supreme Court that Congress has a right to exclude or expel absolutely all aliens or any class of aliens from the United States would seem necessarily to include a right to exclude them from any one part of the United States although admitting them to another part."

From most if not all the governments—Federal, State and foreign—which send public documents to the Government of Hawaii are received volumes of general public statistics. Perhaps there is no country that has had civilized government as long as Hawaii which like it has no system of collecting and formulating statistics. There are statistics distributed among departmental reports which are available for research and valuable in themselves, but no general compilation is ever issued from which comprehensive data for the whole Territory can be gathered, upon such subjects as the cost of Territorial and county government, the collection and disbursement of revenue, the investment of capital, the chances for settlers, the cost of living, the forms and degrees of taxation, the public health, etc. A correspondent in this issue presents a plea for a bureau of statistics which the legislators in session might consider.

Just the reason why Spanish sentiment is against emigration is not as yet known here, but it may be assumed that the country needs its own labor. After the Cuban-American war, Spain entered into a period of domestic growth and expansion and much has been done to make the land a better place to live in. It is, of course, possible that the church has something to say against emigration to Protestant countries, but the chances are that the opposition places itself on economic grounds.

Whitney Brown commits the heresy of saying that Lanai is not blowing away. First he knows he will discourage Mr. Gay. So far as this paper has learned, the steady disappearance of the island was the main reason why that gentleman was so eager to pay a large price for it. "It's doomed, it's doomed," he said, "and for heaven's sake take my \$107,000 while you have anything to sell. If you wait another week the place may not be on the map."

In view of the effort to reduce the legal rate of interest to its former status of 6 per cent, the legislators might inquire why the Territory should be empowered to exact 10 per cent. interest on taxes from the very date of delinquency. This in addition to another 10 per cent. as penalty.

It is to be hoped that the Conservative victory in the Spanish elections may result in more steadiness of administration in Spain. For the past year there has been a change of Ministry every two or three months on an average. If such political unrest mean that Spain is being stirred with progressive ideas it is far from being an unmixed evil. Yet there is a limit to the value of ministerial turnovers.

Sugar Trust Almanac: At this time of the year look out for a cold snap.

ANSWER YOUR HOME CRITICS.

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of the 5th inst. you have a leading article, "Vicious Scheme Proposed." I think this has been misrepresented to you. The movement is not one to do away with skilled superintendence of the roads, as it is one to get a more competent civil engineer in charge of the road work, than the present incumbent of the office. MAUI TAXPAYER.
March 7, 1907.

The Maui News, which ought to have a correct focus on Maui county affairs, in its issue of Saturday last refers to the "movement" in question in the heading of its report of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors thus: "Supervisor Proposes a Vicious Scheme—Seeks to Have Road Work and Road Employees and Overseers in Charge of the Supervisor of Each District." The report itself says:

"One of the most important matters considered by the board was the resolution introduced by W. P. Hain discontinuing the office of County Engineer and turning over all road work of each district to the Supervisors of each district. Action on the resolution was deferred as Supervisor Kaine was absent on account of illness and in the meantime the road work will suffer as it is known the system is in a chaotic state.

"While Supervisor Hain is doubtless honest in his position this is the most vicious matter yet broached by the Supervisors of the County of Maui. As a political machine it has no parallel in the history of the Territory. While the amount of benefit to the taxpayers will be of so small an amount that it will be not worth considering. The number of applications for luna's jobs can not be estimated and as the Supervisor must either give the same or lose the votes he will be compelled to either grant the request or suffer defeat at the next election."

The out-of-town districts have felt that they have been more or less discriminated against by Honolulu. Hilo, more than any place on the map, has nursed a feeling of dissatisfaction over things governmental in consequence of the slights put upon it. But Hilo is getting out of her shell and the people are taking notice of her claims to being the biggest thing on the biggest island in the group. If there is a fault with Hilo that needs correcting it is her desire to be made prominent without a corresponding desire to help the good work along. Her backwardness in this respect would make one believe she had no desire to receive company. With the prospects of a breakwater the place should blossom like a green bay tree and will, if the people will do something toward the cultivation of a spirit that will prove to the outside world that the town is no longer a part of "the old world." Senator Brown is doing things for Hilo that will show results in the sanitary reports from the place. If the appropriation for the sewers is made the two sections of the town to have attention are on the edge of two great plantations. One section to have the pipes, Puueo, is the prominent residence section of the place. As yet it is not much inhabited by Orientals but there is every reason why the sewer should be built. The Waiakoa section of Hilo may be more in need of the improvement for the reason that it is largely the rendezvous of Japanese and is the loafing place for sailors when on shore. That section of the town will stand a vast lot of improvement in a sanitary way and there are officers there who will see that the laws promulgated by the Board of Health are enforced.

No one with any degree of truthfulness can say there is graft in the administration of affairs in Hawaii, but there is so much gross carelessness that it is difficult to locate the dividing line. If an investigation were made into the departments it might be found that a good many thousand dollars have been lost to the taxpayers through poor business capacity on the part of heads of departments. The modern dictation and typewriter habit puts the ancient redtape vice in the shade for revenue consuming power. With an expensive government like this it seems like folly to think of increasing the number of offices for which the taxpayers must dig in their pockets. For any new office that may be necessary to create for presently lacking services of public benefit, it ought to be easy to find a needless office to abolish. What the people want is a cheaper government and with that would come a smaller tax assessment. The place is already tax-ridden and it is said that there are members of the lower house figuring on additional expenses to increase the burden.

It is a long voyage, even for a steamship, from Europe to Hawaii. A jurist remarked to an Advertiser representative that the whole town seemed to have been struck with unnecessary consternation over Attorney General Bonaparte's ruling, since an examination of the new immigration law would have shown that it does not come into effect until June. It appears, however, that the Board of Immigration had taken that fact into consideration and found it would not save the situation, so far as the Kumeric—the steamer chartered to follow the Heliopolis—is concerned, as she would not arrive here before June.

President Roosevelt's request to the Governor of California to withhold Japanese legislation because it was interfering with treaty negotiations indicates that the amendment of the immigration law, as it affected the Japanese, was but an emergency measure. Treaty revision is the main reliance of the administration for permanently reestablishing the United States as the leader among the western nations in extending the right hand of fraternity to Japan.

That "big stick" is a powerful weapon. It has proved more potent with the California legislators than their vivid sense of the wrath to come from the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League at the polls. They only show, though, in abandoning legislation that trenches upon national jurisdiction that they are intelligent enough to realize that California is part of the United States of America—when a voice commanding respect has told them so.

When Roosevelt commences with the railroad presidents there will be a striking of steel on steel which will make sparks fly.

Mr. Ruef makes a noise like a man who is going to jail.

FAIR DEAL BESPOKEN FOR GOVERNOR CARTER

Editor Advertiser: Kindly permit us to say that we are of that "solid square," in the battle of Hawaii and for Hawaii, who do not for one moment credit, that "the Governor gave to the Bystander a hint," or any other like fantasy of the brain or pipe-dream, etc., etc. We say we give such stuff no credence for a second (let alone a whole minute).

If King Edward VII. and both houses of Parliament, conjoined, were to advise Bystander not to write, he would whistle the same down the wind. Any slightest interference with the freedom of the press (we guess!) Humph. As we say, my dear readers, the whole question is a fable and a fiction—as light as air.

However, because a man happens to hold the highest office in a State, or in

a Territory, we don't believe he should be made a target for every contemptible little arrow, and that his life should be given not the peace that every decent, even, hod-carrier demands and requires, in order to pursue, with success, his daily work.

The strain on a public man's life, particularly in Hawaii, is very great, inevitably, and from many causes, and that cannot as yet be adjusted so it would seem, even to a diplomatic and most astute thinker.

What the future may bring of help and comfort remains to be seen. Meantime, we, with others, believe Mr. Carter is trying "to possess his soul in patience."

Let us one and all then show the true spirit of friendliness, and so help out the very hard day's work.

ANNE M. PRESCOTT.

DIVORCE DENIED.

Judge Robinson denied the divorce sought by Chan Ah Fun from Mak Yan Kui, as the wife's charges of extreme cruelty lacked proof. P. L. Weaver for libelant, A. S. Humphreys for libelee.

HELIOPOLIS HAS SAILED WITH ALL HER PEOPLE

Joseph P. Cooke, secretary of the Board of Immigration, received a cablegram from E. R. Stackable on Sunday morning, saying that the steamship Heliopolis had sailed from Malaga with 2250 emigrants for Honolulu.

So the difficulty with the Spanish emigrants reported by cable on Saturday was adjusted, as the American consul was said to be endeavoring to have done. The people had left the ship and camped on the wharf because they considered the accommodations insufficient and the food aboard inadequate for the voyage.

DO NOT ENVY the beautiful hair of others, but possess it yourself. Some are born with beautiful hair, others acquire it, but none have it thrust upon them. Those who acquire it do so, for the most part, by the discovery that there is a remedy for locks thinned by disease, or which may have come prematurely gray; and that remedy is

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Have you lost your hair? It will restore it. Has your hair faded or turned gray? It will bring back the color and gloss of youth. In brief, there is no condition, short of absolute destruction of the roots, in which Ayer's Hair Vigor will not produce luxuriant hair. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. 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, Monday, March 11, 1907.

NAME OF STOCK	Price	Up	Val.	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE					
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	\$100			
SUGAR					
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 3/4
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	145		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	84		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	28		31
Honolulu	750,000	100			
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	12		
Honolulu	1,000,000	100			
Kahuku	500,000	20			27
Kihel Plant Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	7 1/2		8 1/4
Kipahulu	100,000	100			
Koloa	100,000	100			
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	3,700,000	20	23		25
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	20	25		25
Oahu	1,000,000	20	26 1/2		
Ookala	100,000	20	8 1/2		
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	100	8 1/2		8 3/4
Pala	150,000	100	100		105
Panahaunua Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	50			
Pacific	100,000	100			
Pala	750,000	100	115		
Pepee	750,000	100			
Pioneer	2,700,000	100	132		134
Waialua Agri. Co.	1,500,000	100	75 1/2		
Waialua	252,000	100			
Waialua Sugar	128,000	100	85		
MISCELLANEOUS					
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100			
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	140		
Haw. Tel. & Cable	1,000,000	100	102		
H. R. T. & L. Co. Com.	1,500,000	100	10		
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	9		
Nahiku Rubber Co.	60,000	100	100		
Nahiku Rubber Co.	Assess.	100	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	84		
Milo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20			
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	27 1/2		
BONDS					
Haw. Ter. & P. (Fire Claims)	315,000	100			
Haw. Ter. & P. (Re-funding 1905)	600,000	100			
Haw. Ter. & P. (Haw. Ter. & P. Co.)	1,000,000	100			
Haw. Ter. & P. (Haw. Ter. & P. Co.)	1,000,000	100			
Haw. Gov. B. & P.	1,000,000	100			
Cal. Beet Sug. & Ref. Co. B. & P.	100,000	100	103 1/2		103 3/4
Hawaiian Sugar	300,000	100	103 1/2		103 3/4
Haw. Com. & Sugar	1,577,000	100			
Haw. Sugar & P. Co.	500,000	100			
Hilo R. R. Co. B. & P.	1,000,000	100	75		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. B. & P.	708,000	100	107 1/2		
Kahuku B. & P. Co.	200,000	100	102 1/2		103 1/2
O. R. & L. Co. B. & P.	2,000,000	100	102 1/2		103 1/2
Olaa Sugar Co. B. & P.	900,000	100	101		
Olaa Sugar Co. B. & P.	1,250,000	100	91		
Pala B. & P. Co.	450,000	100	102		102 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co. B. & P.	1,250,000	100	103		
Waialua Ag. Co. B. & P.	1,500,000	100	103 1/2		104
McBryde Sug. Co. B. & P.	2,000,000	100	90 1/2		

* 23.1275 paid. 16 per cent. paid.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

116 Ewa, 25.625; 100 Olaa, 2.25; 8 Ewa, 25.75.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$5000 Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Co's, 108.

SEEDS

a fresh supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds California grown

Just Opened Up



W. G. Irwin & Company, local agents of the S. S. Alameda, received advices yesterday, that the vessel had left San Francisco on Sunday, March 10, for Honolulu. She sailed a day late, so will not arrive here until next Saturday.

SENATORS WORKING

SENATE—FIFTEENTH DAY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator Brown. Act 51, to create the office of county surveyor for counties in the Territory of Hawaii and to fix their duties and compensation.

By Senator Makekau. Bill No. 51, to encourage the construction and development of railways on the Island of Hawaii by the exemption of taxes on roads built, and in operation for five miles, during two years, following January 1, 1908. The exemption will continue for ten years.

The Senate is plodding along in the same old way, prodding where it thinks the prod should go and passing trifles. It would appear that in some instances where the out-of-town members show an inclination to inquire closely into the administration of affairs the prompting comes often from city friends. However that may be, the answers so far seem to be satisfactory, for none of the reports have been tabled for future action.

One of these cases related to partnerships. Senator Makekau wanted to know if the names of the partners have always been reported to the treasurer. The treasurer has replied to the communication and all goes well.

In the matter of receipts and revenues of the water works on the different islands the questions were important ones, for it is necessary to learn whether the statement made by the Superintendent of Public Works relative to their condition is correct. His statement was that they are a burden and the supposition is that it was the meat in the argument against transferring the water works to the counties.

The innocent little question has been the cause of considerable expense, for experts have been working on the books of the water department for some days with the intention of ascertaining just how much the water has cost the people and what the return is to the Government. Mr. Holloway has told the Senate the cost of the out-of-town works and given their revenue. Hilo bobs well up towards the pictures and Lanapahoehoe is so small there is no complaint to make as to cost.

The House reported on Saturday that House Bill No. 40 had passed third reading in that body. It was presented to the Senate and passed first reading. This bill grants to all railways permission to use other than steam for their motive power. It will benefit the plantations which now operate by steam and who have done so under charters which provide for its use. Since the inception of plantations here electricity has become a factor in the conduct of railways, mills and manufacturing of different kinds. The waters of Hawaii have afforded splendid opportunities for the development of electricity and Kauai is just now coming to the front. With a railway on the Garden Island in contemplation it is no wonder that Representative Sheldon asks the passage of this bill.

House Bill No. 97, relative to the fees for doing a banking business in the Territory, passed first reading and the House notified the Senate that it had concurred in the amendments to the bill relative to the issuance of marriage licenses. Messrs. Ripley & Dickey, through their attorney in fact, Lyle A. Dickey, asked settlement of the balance of a claim amounting to \$280.72 for plans and supervision of the construction of the Royal school. It seems that the appropriation lapsed and there were no funds for these gentlemen for this portion of their claim. It was referred to the Finance committee.

Jared G. Smith requested an appropriation of three thousand dollars for the promotion of experiments in tobacco, rice, etc. He showed the amount of good these industries had been done through the aid of the Hawaii Experiment Station and promised greater good with the additional assistance asked. The communication was referred to the Ways and Means committee to have consideration with the appropriation bill.

Senator Smith reported on Bill 39 relative to reports of District and Circuit Court judges as follows:

The Judiciary committee has had under consideration House Bill No. 39, entitled "An Act Relating to Reports of Circuit and District Courts, amending Sections 1658 and 1679 of the Revised Laws" relating to Annual Reports to be rendered by the Circuit Judges and District Magistrates, and recommend the passage of the bill.

Section 1658 of the Revised Laws relates to the reports to be made by the Circuit Judges and defines more fully the nature of the reports to be made. Section 1679 of the Revised Laws provides that the District Magistrates should make quarterly reports to the Circuit Judges and the bill under consideration provides that these reports be made annually to the Chief Justice. Both of these changes seem desirable. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House Bill No. 30, framed for the benefit of men who get only moderate

pay as clerks or artisans, had a hard knock from the hands of the committee Saturday. The bill was for the exemption of fifteen hundred dollars income instead of a thousand as now provided.

Your Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred House Bill No. 35, entitled "An Act to Amend Section 1278 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii Relating to Income Tax as Amended by Act 57 of the Session Laws of 1905," bears leave to report as follows:

Your committee has given the bill its full consideration and finds that the amendment to Section 1278 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii provided in this bill, far from securing the poor man any benefits, will work an injustice to the community, in that it will relieve a class of taxpayers of a contribution to the public purse that your committee feels is fairly and justly imposed, and a class that would otherwise escape its just share of the burden of taxation. A person in receipt of an income of \$1,500 per annum surely cannot be classed as a poor man, and by the present law is only assessed 2 per cent on his income over \$1000, or, say, \$10. Many is the young professional man who rents his house furnished, and also rents his office, possibly owns an automobile, earns from \$2,000 to \$10,000 annually by his profession, and only pays the Territory a property tax upon the value of his automobile, less \$300 exemption allowed by law. Contrast this case with the poor working man with a family, who earns from \$2 to \$5 a day, pays a 2 per cent tax on all income over \$1,000, but owns a lot and furnished house worth from \$500 to \$1,000, upon which he is assessed property taxes to the full value of the property, less the \$300 allowed by law, and it will not be difficult to see in whose interest the amendment to the present law will work. Designed without doubt to aid the poor man, it would only prove a boon to his more fortunate brother who would further escape a burden now easy for him to bear.

Furthermore, it is the opinion of your committee that no hardship exists in the imposition of the present income tax law, and the Territory can ill afford the loss of revenue at the present time that would be entailed by the passage of this bill, and it therefore recommends its indefinite postponement.

Senator Smith supported the report, saying the income tax was the fairest that could be imposed. There are people here, he said, who get good salaries but who have no property upon which to levy taxes, so they get off with the payment of poll tax. It was to reach this class that the tax is imposed.

Senator Chillingworth took the other side and cited the case of the conductors and motormen on the tramways. He thought that with the high cost of living here and the difficulty met by men of small salaries to save money, the exemption should be not less than fifteen hundred dollars.

Senator Dowsett opposed the bill and supported the committee. His comparison between the well-to-do clerk drawing fifteen hundred dollars a year and the poor laborer getting from two to five dollars a day was a little off, for the reason that the poor laborer who gets five dollars a day has a better income than the fifteen hundred dollar clerk.

There may be a change in the custom now but in the days of the late Judge Esteve the income of the federal employees in this Territory was not taxed. If that is true today Senator Dowsett will see that the best paid employees in the Government, men who have all of their interests here in the Territory, pay nothing toward the expense of the Government.

Senator Smith from the Judiciary committee reported on House Bill No. 69, relating to elections as follows: The Judiciary committee have had under consideration House Bill No. 69, entitled "An Act to Amend Section 65 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii relating to Elections," and recommends the passage of the bill.

The first paragraph of Section 65 of the Revised Laws provides that the inspectors of election shall provide not more than three voting shelves or compartments at each polling place, in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots. The bill under consideration amends the first paragraph of the section by providing that there may be more than three voting shelves or compartments at each polling place.

The discretion given by the proposed amendment seems desirable and if adopted will be an improvement over the existing law.

Action on Senate Bill No. 16 was deferred. This refers to the appointment of school directors in each county. Senator Coelho moved that consideration be deferred until Thursday, as information is expected from the outside districts.

Senate Bill 27—making \$1.50 a day the minimum pay for Government laborers—thanks to tinkering, remains "but a shadow of its former self." The final amendment cut out "by contract or otherwise."

Senator McCarthy opposed the bill as being one introduced for the purpose of redeeming campaign pledges but it didn't redeem. There is nothing left to it but a defaced title. Bill passed second reading.

made that Bill No. 69 be recommitted to the Judiciary committee so the amendment called for could be made a part of the bill. Carried.

The income tax law was then brought up for final reading and passed.

Senator Makekau's bill relating to the repairs on the road through Kauai at the lava flow was referred to the Miscellaneous committee.

Senator Lane from the Printing committee reported Bills 50 and 51 ready for distribution. They afterwards passed first reading.

At this point Senator Woods moved an adjournment in respect to the memory of the late Senator Kaohoe who had died in the morning.

Carried and adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

INTEREST BILL IN THE SENATE

A bill has been introduced in the Senate returning the rate of interest on bills, where the amount is not stated, at six per cent. Some opposition to the measure has been found and it is believed it will grow. Senator Smith has furnished the press with a table showing the rate in different states. It seems that a similar bill was introduced in the Legislature last session, at the earnest request of the merchants, putting the rate at eight per cent. This time the bill is not so much opposed by the merchants as by Senators who do not believe in switching about. Following is the table referred to:

Legal rate of interest in various States and Territories:
3 States and Territories.....5 per cent
34 States and Territories.....6 per cent
9 States and Territories.....7 per cent
8 States and Territories.....8 per cent

The following named are those having the 8 per cent rate: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Hawaii.

The following named have the 5 per cent rate: Louisiana, Illinois and Michigan.

Besides the foregoing, the 6 per cent rate prevails in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

Canada has 5 per cent.

The legal rates of interest in Hawaii have been as follows:

Civil Code of 1858.....12 per cent
Laws of 1868 amended to.....9 per cent
Laws of 1888 amended to.....6 per cent
Laws of 1905 amended to.....8 per cent

KOHALA DISTRICT WEEKLY BUDGET

KOHALA, Mar. 8.—Last week news arrived here of the death of an old kamamaia, Mrs. McDougall of South Kona, at the ripe old age of 75. The deceased lady had been a resident on the islands since 1864, arriving at Honolulu with her husband, whose death occurred some three years ago. After a residence of some 13 years in Honolulu, the McDougalls removed to Kona, to engage in ranching and coffee planting. Two sons, W. P. McDougall, manager of Kohala Club and Transportation Co., and Geo. McDougall, representing W. R. Castle's interests at South Kona, are left to mourn the loss of an estimable mother.

A painful accident occurred at the Union Mill Co. last Wednesday, whereby a Japanese named Ogata was badly hurt. In going down an incline of the road, driving a tandem of four wagons of cane, the animal took charge, and having no brakeman behind him, the Japanese was thrown to the ground. When plucked up he was unconscious and only recovered his senses after some ten or twelve hours.

Dr. Bond and Mizony were promptly in attendance to render the necessary medical assistance. At latest the patient was progressing slowly.

Most excellent work has been done last week by Deputy Sheriff Lewis, in holding up and examining all hacks plying on the road between Mahukona and the district. The result of his investigation has been that several hacks today are out of commission, on account of the unfortunate condition of their horses. It is to be hoped that having started the good work, he will continue it and also broaden the field of his examinations, not confining them to the hack business alone.

L. G. KELLOGG IN CALIFORNIA

The following paragraphs are from the Anaheim, Cal., Plaindealer of Feb. 16 and Mr. Kellogg, the subject of them, is the latest nominee of Governor Carter to the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, whose nomination is now pending approval by the Senate:

"Leonard G. Kellogg, a brother of our esteemed fellow citizen of Santa Ana, H. Clay Kellogg, was a caller at the Plaindealer office on Friday of last week. He is lately in from Hawaii and on his way to New York. He is now largely engaged, in connection with other parties, in the culture of pineapples and canning them for market in the States and, for that matter, the world over. He will take back with him much new machinery for this purpose. We have tasted the Hawaiian pineapple. It is the finest fruit of its kind grown in the world."

"Leonard Kellogg, who knows Hawaii from end to end and who is a resident and a property owner there, says that the talk on this coast about the unfriendliness of the Nipponese employed there is the yawn of the slums and of politicians interested in large appropriations for coast defenses both on this coast and in Hawaii. He has unbounded faith in the good intentions of the Nipponese, and laughs to scorn the alleged military organization of these workers in Hawaii. This man speaks whereof he knows. The Nipponese have been in his employ by the hundreds for years past."



SPORTS PAGE

Enthusiasm about the regatta is beginning to rise again.

David Kupieha, of Organic Act fame, appeared at Secretary Atkinson's office yesterday with 25 entries. He represents Kamehameha Canoe Club from Moanalua Bay, whose members claim that they are going to Waikiki to show Hawaiians how to paddle. They will take out two tents and pitch them at Waikiki, and take their canoes there on Friday, so as to be ready for the regatta on Saturday.

In the sailing race also there are 11 canoes entered. This will be one of the most picturesque canoe races ever sailed in this Territory.

The boys of Waikiki have asked to have another race added, for miniature yachts. There are five entries already, so the committee has decided to offer a prize.

The girls' race will be rowed after all, even though the Kunalu girls do not row. Kialoha Boat Club has entered a crew and an Independent girls' crew is also entered. The Independents are Hawaiian girls who think they can beat the Kialohas. This will be a five-oared instead of a six-oared race.

KIALOHAS TO HAVE RACE

The Kialohas have decided to substitute an "inter-member race" next Saturday at the Waikiki Regatta, for the race which was called off between themselves and the Kunalu Rowing Club. The second crew has not as yet been picked, and some changes are to be made in the first crew which will otherwise be the same as the Kunalus were to row against. By Wednesday, it is thought likely that all will be decided and the final polish will be given the crew.

It has been found that, among some of the girls who have lately been admitted as members, there are a good many who can row better than many who have been rowing since the club started. These girls are putting in their best ticks and it is rumored that the changes which are to be made on the first team are due to this discovery.

In the original program for Regatta Day at Waikiki, the ladies' race was the second event on the list. In all probability no change will be made.

TO SWIM FOR LOS ANGELES

Arrangements have been made with the Hawaiian Swimming Club to furnish an evening's amusement for the Los Angeles crowd next Thursday at the Hotel Baths.

A committee has been appointed to look after things and an exhibition of swimming and diving is being planned which will keep up the reputation of the islands for having good aquatic performers.

Geo. Crozier will repeat his Monte Cristo act and Geo. Cooke will plunge for distance. Cooke was at one time the world's champion plunger, and at the last swimming exhibition came within a few feet of breaking the present world's record. It is thought that he will do some surprising work next Thursday. Cooper, Cunha and Roth will sprint. Kopke, O'Brien, Foss and Oss will do the diving. The greased pole act, the one which created so much amusement last time, will be repeated. The egg and spoon race is one of the new attractions of which there are many.

No admission will be charged the Los Angeles people, but the local people will be charged enough to pay all expenses. The management says that it will not be much, however.

POLO MATCH IS ARRANGED

Since the Diamond Head Athletic Club was defeated at the hands of Oahu College in the first game of water polo played here, both the public and the athletic club have been anxious for a return match. For a time it looked as though the college boys would not play but at last the match has been arranged and the two teams will meet in a return match on the night of the 20th of this month. The Hotel Baths have offered a cup for the event and the public will now have a chance to see one of the most exciting matches ever played in Honolulu.

On this same night the Hawaiian Swimming Club will give an exhibition or ladies' night. The Mermaids will assist in the entertainment.

LEGISLATORS AT BASEBALL

The Senate has challenged the

House and the House has appointed the janitor and the chaplain a committee of two to decide whether or not the usual game of baseball shall be played.

The following are the communications on the subject: To the Hon. H. L. Holstein, Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Honorable Members of said House:

Sirs: I am instructed by the Honorable members of the Senate to respectfully challenge the members of the House of Representatives to a game of baseball to be played at the baseball park on the 16th of March, the proceeds of said game, less expenses, to go to the leper settlement, I am,

Yours very respectfully, C. F. CHILLINGWORTH, For the Senate.

Speaker Holstein returned this: Hon. Chas. Chillingworth:

Dear Sir: Your esteemed note of even date conveying challenge to play baseball on March 16, 1907, is to hand. On the proper motion being made the same was referred to the janitor and chaplain, who will act as the House conferees on the subject.

Yours respectfully, H. L. HOLSTEIN.

SPORTLETS

The second game of the Normal school basketball series was played yesterday at the Normal courts. Two games were played, the C's defeating the B's by a 12-10 score, and the A's defeating the C's by a score of 6-5.

SORROWING PARENTS STILL SEEK ALGERNON G. SHAW



ALGERNON G. SHAW, THE MISSING MAN.

12 Elm Street, Room 42, New York, N. Y.

To the Governor of Hawaii.

Sir: My son Algernon George Shaw, a young newspaper artist, mysteriously disappeared from your city August 5, 1899, and since then nothing has been heard of him. My wife clings to the hope that he still lives. Might I beg of you to order that a final investigation be made. Perhaps some of the undermentioned could throw some light on the subject, if interrogated.

J. Evans waterfront policeman, who thinks Shaw left on the army transport Ohio, or Newport, bound with troops for Manila August 4. Those ships have no record of having taken him on board, or has the government any trace of his having been in the Philippines.

Ex-High Sheriff A. M. Brown took a great deal of trouble in the case, and sent home his drawings and sketches left at the Orpheum theater.

Mr. Franklin Austin, proprietor Austin's Hawaiian Weekly, who engaged my son to make sketches of the opening of the Haleiwa Hotel at Waiulua on August 4. I have never been able to get an answer to my letters to him. In them I asked at what hotel or

For more than seven years the parents of Algernon George Shaw have sought him sorrowing and in vain, yet the mother especially still clings to a hope that he may yet be found or at least his fate be ascertained. The following letter to Governor Carter has been handed to the Advertiser for publication, with the request that anyone who can throw any light whatever on the missing man's existence since his disappearance in Honolulu will write to Secretary Atkinson: boarding house my son stopped, what he proposed doing, etc. His good

mother, about a year ago, wrote me from Honolulu, that she was ignorant of his address. A word from him might be of great value. Can you suggest how his present residence can be obtained?

The press of Honolulu showed great kindness in the matter. Mr. Charles L. Rhodes, city editor Star, was at the opening of the hotel in question, with my son. Mr. Akau Dunn of the Advertiser also took much interest in the search. He knew Shaw. Mr. E. M. Boyd of the Advertiser also showed great good will. Many lengthy articles were written on the subject and his portrait was published. The Commercial Advertiser on May 27, 1900, told the story at length.

Bishop Willis, who went to Tonga Islands, took active interest in searching for our lost son.

Mr. Phillip Henry Dodge, 22 Kua-kini road, the well known poet and artist, discovered a former shipmate of Shaw, Richard Gruther, at Singer's Bakery. Both had worked on the Australia. Mr. Dodge worked very hard and very tactfully to solve the mystery and we owe him our heartiest thanks.

A large number of sugar planters corresponded with each other, trying to locate Shaw. The Interior Department and your predecessor in office look no little interest in the case. Will you for the sake of a broken hearted mother kindly pronounce, Mr. Governor, the final decision?

If the newspapers publish this would you kindly give orders that a copy be sent me? Pray forgive the trouble.

Our lost son was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, and was about 27 years old.

Pray accept in advance, my heartiest thanks.

GEORGE ALFRED SHAW.

LANAI HASN'T BLOWN AWAY ANY IN LAST THIRTY YEARS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Lanai investigation met again last night, proceedings starting at 7:40 o'clock.

J. F. Brown was the first and only witness. He is a real estate expert and was at one time Commissioner of Public Lands.

Witness said he had been all over the Island of Lanai on different occasions. He was there first in 1871 and also recently. He saw less difference between what the place is today and what it was in the 70's, than most people would suppose. The windward side is as arid as ever and the flats are perhaps a little less brush-covered today than they were in 1878. In those days there were some cultivated taro patches in Maunalei gulch which are not there today.

According to witness, there were more people living on the island in 1878 than there are today. With the exception of the Maunalei taro patches cultivated land was then a rocky, rugged pasture, the island looked drier, if anything, on his last trip. There was no remarkable difference in this respect, however.

The best part of Lanai from an agricultural standpoint is Palawai, in witness' estimation, but some graziers prefer the lower lands. The crater in Maunalei gulch Land Commissioner Pratt had thought was available for government lands. Witness made an appraisal on Pratt's assumption that

the water does belong to the government.

He thought that as present values went the government had got the best end of the bargain in the recent transfer.

Personally he did not believe in the exchange of large areas of outside land for limited quantities in Honolulu or any other town. If an exception were to be made to that rule, however, he would make Lanai that exception on the grounds of being doubtful if the land in the future would be as useful as it had been in the past.

In regard to his appraisal of \$87,000, he thought that he was giving the government the benefit of the doubt and admitted some possibilities in the matter of agriculture which he, personally, never expected to see. If any one gave him the land today, unless he were assured a water supply, he would not care to put time and money into it. He didn't know where water was to come from, anyway, outside of the spring.

Witness said that Mr. Gay's estimate of fifty gallons of water a minute as the output of Maunalei spring in normal weather, seemed to him a very liberal one.

At 8:45 the investigation adjourned until 7:30 p. m. today. Mr. Brown is the only witness called so far who has been able to speak authoritatively of the condition of Lanai as far back as thirty years.

The German S. S. Tolsan arrived yesterday morning from sea, by her repairs made to her air pump. The plunger was broken. The vessel left Honolulu several days ago, after having put in short of water. She is bound from Moji for Guaymas.

HOWLAND AND HIS CHIEF TESTIFY IN NUUANU DAM CASE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Every seat was taken in the Senate chamber last night during the session of the joint committee investigating the Nuuanu dam, and each chair held an interested visitor. The old questions were asked and practically the same answers received.

HOWLAND TESTIFIES.

J. H. Howland was the star witness sworn. He has been Assistant Superintendent of Public Works since February, 1905. Was chief engineer of the dam and had full supervision subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works. The system of the department compels me to supervise the work. Where I deem it necessary, I refer to Mr. Holloway. My first conversation with my superior regarding the dam was in the fall of the year 1905, I think. It was two months before Mr. Walker began on the survey. The survey was made at the request of Mr. Holloway. The notes of that survey are in my office. Subsequent to that survey the plans and specifications were drawn by Mr. Walker, he having been employed for the purpose by Mr. Holloway.

STANDS BY WALKER.

He was employed on my recommendation that he was the best engineer available in the Islands. He made use of all the data in the office, but the present site is a different location from any suggested previously. The plans and specifications were carefully gone over by Mr. Holloway and myself before advertising for bids. There were three received. When the plans were finally submitted he had no suggestion to make. Tenders were called for some time after the plans were received; you have copies among the papers. Think the advertisements were placed in the newspapers before July 1, 1905. Possibly ten days after the plans were received they were accepted. They came in piecemeal and where corrections were needed, Mr. Walker was notified. Visits were made to the site by Mr. Walker and myself singly and together.

SPECIFICATIONS GOOD.

Considered the specifications definite when they were received and so think now. Have heard all the testimony at this hearing, including Patterson's. Would state in regard to his testimony that the specifications were drawn according to the best methods in use in the United States. There is a difference between the East and West in construction. In the latter section more rock filled dams are built. In the East the dirt fills predominate.

KELLOGG'S CHANGES.

This was changed from dirt to rock at the suggestion of Mr. Kellogg. Could give no opinion from him as to work; he refused to discuss it with me. He gave it as his opinion that the specifications were not specific enough; that in the pipe redwood should have been used. Do not remember of any other particular. I asked him why he considered the change by inserting the toe and he gave me his reasons. I stated to him that this toe was only four feet in width and that the area covered by the core wall was 300 feet above covered with earth and I could not see how the toe would keep the water from seeping through. Do not believe the toe strengthened the work. Prior to report made by Kellogg I did not approve of the contractor's method. In starting work of that character it is usual to begin in the middle of the stream. In the vitals, rather than the extreme ends and bringing them together.

ADVISING WHITEHOUSE.

Before any work was done I suggested that he concentrate his efforts in the center and to getting a combination ditch and flume. It would be impracticable to state in the specifications how the work should begin, the bid would no doubt be increased under such conditions. The failure of the contractor to begin in the middle of the stream had been a mistake. We took it for granted that the contractor would have started in the middle of the stream and had not this investigation been started the contractor would have sustained great losses through the freshets this winter.

DON'T LIKE PATTERSON.

There would have been trouble anyhow with Mr. Patterson as inspector on the work. I do not consider he has any license to pass an opinion on work of that magnitude. I realized that when he commenced to write articles for the Advertiser. Prior to that his work as inspector was satisfactory. He never complained to me relative to the way in which the work was being done. He was approximately correct in his estimate as to the dimensions he gave relative to the armor.

ARMOR WAS IMPROVED.

It was safer to increase the armor on the pipe. An engineer of Mr. Walker's ability could make the specifications for the dam in six months. He returned in September and submitted the plans about the first of June. (By Holloway: "The advertisements were inserted in May.") To Representative Hughes: The first estimate was \$85,000. (As a matter of fact it was \$72,000). The lowest price bid was \$120,000. The estimate was increased to \$110,000 owing to difference in prices here over those figured by Walker.

By Hughes: The dam has cost \$125,000 and the pipe was to have what is going to cost for it is between the people and everyone connected with the dam.

Howland: I presume it will cost \$75,000 to complete and I believe it would be safe. When completed it will hold 450,000,000 gallons. The present consumption here is 11,000,000 gallons a day pumped from three stations from artesian wells. Do not know what horse-power is needed at the electric light station. When the dam is completed it will be possible to develop two units at the station. Do not think there was undue haste in finishing the specifications.

(The chair read letter from Walker in which he said it would require tall hustling and work day and night to complete on time). Original appropriation was \$75,000. It

was the province of Mr. Walker to draw the plans and specifications so as to have a safe structure within the appropriation. When Mr. Walker wrote the letter referred to most of the work had been done.

NO PROTECTION.

To Senator Knudsen: The only preparations made to take off the storm water was through small flumes which I did not consider sufficient. The fault was the contractor's but I believe the Territory was sufficiently protected by the \$20,000 bond.

EXTRA MONEY.

In addition to the amount appropriated from the loan fund we had a fund for "Water Works, General." The concrete work is now costing eight dollars more than the contract price but this will be reduced to possibly \$23 or \$24 per yard. This is actual cost plus 15 per cent. We can get you up a detailed statement of the cost of materials. The loss to the Territory is due to this investigation and changes in plans. Up to November 30th last the changes suggested by Mr. Kellogg had cost \$32,000. The changes were ordered by Mr. Holloway.

STRONGER STRUCTURE.

If the work had been carried on under Walker's specification the dam would have been fairly safe but not as safe as under Kellogg's suggestions. Do not believe the toe on the core wall would strengthen it. Under Kellogg's plan the tower was moved 150 feet. That moving does not strengthen the dam to any material extent. Had no conversation as to site. Relations with Mr. Kellogg were pleasant. Do not think he cared to have me open up discussion. My relations with the contractor are shown by the correspondence. I wrote him several letters calling his attention to defects but the effect was immaterial.

COULD NOT FINISH.

To Knudsen: In my opinion the work would not have been finished in contract time even if the changes had not been made.

To Kalam: I considered the original plans and specifications made a safe structure. Did not consider the absence of a concrete core wall a defect. Mr. Holloway and I talked the matter over and decided that the concrete wall would be stronger.

NO PENALTY CLAUSE.

There was no penalty clause in the contract but we have the right to proceed against his bond if the work is not completed on time. The government has furnished a number of tools for the extra work. We considered them necessary. Certain tools are used up completely in the work and I consider it good business to buy such tools.

In answer to the Chair:

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The only trouble with the dam is that the investigation has made it cost a good deal of money. It is the Kellogg investigation to which I refer.

Could not tell from the cost to date how far the work has proceeded. Under favorable conditions the dam could be finished in seven or eight months' time. Very little remains to be done. There was insufficient appliances when Mr. Kellogg came. Work had been going on for a year before his arrival. Under the contractor we were obliged to pay him a percentage of cost. His work was satisfactory but his method of procedure was at fault. The quality of the work by the contractor was satisfactory. Do not agree with Mr. Smith in his statement that with proper specifications he could give a proper dam. If we could have foreseen what was going to happen we might have avoided much of the delay. The contractor has been notified to repair the split core wall.

To Representative Rice: I know of one or two cases where bonds have been proceeded against by us. I think I can remember one or two instances. SUPERINTENDENT HOLLOWAY. C. S. Holloway sworn: Am Superintendent of Public Works and have been since November 28, 1903. The loan appropriation bill of 1903 carried an item of \$75,000 for the Nuuanu reservoir. Told Mr. Howland what I wanted; knew Mr. Walker; offered him the position and he accepted. He made preliminary surveys, secured his data and then left for Boston, where he completed his work.

Mr. Holloway described the method of investigating the plans and then final acceptance. WALKER'S ABILITY. Knew of Walker's reputation but had not been informed as to his ability to construct a dam. I have never felt that the gatehouse was unsafe. The foundation of the corewall is entirely on rock. I consider the location of the original gatehouse equally as safe as the one selected by Mr. Kellogg. I consider a specific piece of work was called for under those plans.

To Hughes: I have heard you say that the specifications did not give the government power. You have had experience in contracting. When you take a contract for building a steamer do you tell the man where he shall begin?

Hughes: It's understood. Holloway: So it is with a dam. (Laughter.)

There is 20 per cent. of the price for work done held back in the treasury for Whitehouse to be paid when the dam is accepted. Have had conversation with Mr. Whitehouse relative to his method of beginning the work. Advised him to put more money in his equipment. All work upon which 80 per cent. is paid is considered satisfactory. Do not consider all of Kellogg's suggestions necessary. Part of them have resulted in strengthening the dam. Mr. Howland and I differed as to the amount of armor on the pipes. On his return from the States he agreed with me.

Mr. Holloway cited a number of changes suggested by Mr. Kellogg and which are being carried out, but which he did not believe necessary. The matter of rock or earth-fill is purely one of choice. Said he did not believe Mr. Kellogg investigated the rock proposition here. Mr. Kellogg's plans were adopted by me by direction of the Gov-

ROOSEVELT SAYS GO AHEAD AND GET LABORERS

HONOLULU, March 7.

President, Washington. Desire exemption enforcement Bonaparte's opinion for two steamer loads of immigrants already chartered by Territorial Board of Immigration.

CARTER, Governor.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Carter, Governor, Honolulu. Cable received. President says proceed exactly about immigration as you have until you hear from him contrary. LOEB, Secretary.

From the foregoing official correspondence by cable between Governor Carter and President Roosevelt, it will be seen that the several individual opinions quoted in the Advertiser yesterday were quite right, agreeing as they did to the effect that President Roosevelt would not be found wanting if he could find any way to prevent embarrassment to Hawaii consequent on the Attorney General's ruling.

Besides the message from the White House, the following cablegrams on the subject were received yesterday:

FROM SECRETARY STRAUS.

Washington, March 8.

To E. D. Tenney (President Board of Immigration). Immigrants on two ships mentioned will be admitted subject to same regulations as those previously landed. STRAUS.

Washington, March 8.

To Raymond G. Brown, Immigration Inspector. Immigrants on two ships mentioned will be admitted subject to same regulations as those previously landed. STRAUS.

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—It is authoritatively stated that the recent opinion of United States Attorney General Bonaparte against the rights of States to immigration, does not apply to the Territory of Hawaii.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—The opinion is expressed here that the recent ruling by Attorney General Bonaparte against assisted immigration, will interfere with the plans of the State to induce white immigrants to come to Louisiana to locate.

FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY McCLELLAN.

Washington, March 8.

Cabinet decision these two shiploads admissible same conditions as Suveric. McCLELLAN.

THANKS RETURNED FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Shanghai, 15th February, 1907.

Governor Carter, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your telegram and my reply of following day and am in receipt of the sum of T212, collected by you in aid of the above fund.

I beg to tender on behalf of the Central China Famine Relief Committee their very hearty thanks to you for this telegraphic remittance.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Hon. Treasurer of the Central China Famine Relief Fund.

SAMPLED THE MASTER'S CANE.

LONDON, March 1.—A well known clergyman of Wolverhampton, who is chairman of the board of managers of the local school, has adopted a practical method of testing the severity of the punishment inflicted on a pupil whose parents complained to the board that the headmaster had caned their boy viciously. The clergyman went to the school and asked the headmaster to administer the same sort of whacking to him so that he might judge whether the parents' complaint was justified.

The headmaster said the boy had six strokes, three on each hand. "Very well," said the parson, smilingly, "I will take them."

In the presence of the assistant teacher and the scholars he held out his hand. The headmaster let go good and hard. The clergyman lost his smile at the second stroke and winced at each succeeding one, to the intense amusement of the boys, but he took the lot, after which he hurriedly and silently left to form his judgment.

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.

ernon. It was in no way essential for the superintending engineer to insist upon the contractor starting work at a certain place.

THE MUSH PILE.

Asked if he thought the investigation should have been put off until October, he said:

The conditions were peculiar. I believe it would have been better to have had a commission of well-known engineers do the investigating, of what the papers called the mush pile. The matter of stopping the work by stopping payments was carefully considered and we decided not to take steps that would throw the work into the courts. When the extras are completed under our direction the contractor will receive his pay. The insertion of any extras nullifies the contract as to time of completion. There is no class of work in the dam that is not satisfactory. Have heard it stated that the great source of graft in the dam was in placing the excavated material mauka instead of makai. To have reversed this would have cost double. Aside from that the changes made by Kellogg affected the wall and the pipe is six feet higher mauka than under the original plan.

Adjournd.

Some Good Verse

ANTIQUES.

What is to be will be: If true Or false this is none ever knew. What has been will be, this we know; Old as the earth are joy and woe. Each life repeateth line by line An ancient, intricate design; Its lightest smile, its tear and sigh Were wrought in aeons long gone by. When love and joy and anguish come, As something new they strike us dumb.

Though as a part of the great plan Are all not older far than man? Can clay evade the power that binds It to the potter's wheel, and grinds From the same stuff a vessel base Or sculptured urn or storied vase? When the great weaver's shuttle flies Can crossing threads and mingling dyes

Say, "I will keep unto my own; My hue and fabric stand alone!" ADA FOSTER MURRAY.

LITTLE MAIDEN.

Can you tell me, little maiden, Why we never met before? When you followed inland courses Why I sought the distant shore? When you chose the misty mountain, Shady glen, and sunlit sea, Why I wandered hungry hearted By the turquoise summer sea?

Can you tell me, little maiden, Why I squandered golden days, Heeding not the voice and vision That would bridge our alien ways? Every sunbeam flashed the message; Every vagrant breeze that blew From the dew drenched, curtained woodlands

Whispered symphonies of you. Can you tell me, little maiden, Why the flowers never die? Why the summer laughs and lingers On, forever, in the sky? Why the birds are always singing, Why the world is full of smiles? Why the sunlight lamps the pathway

As we tread the shining miles? Can you tell me, little maiden, Of a hope that's coming true; Of an answer to a question Ever ancient, ever new? By your drooping, silken lashes, By the pressure of your hand, May I read your sweet permission— May I know you understand?

JOSEPH VAN RAALTE.

GEORGIA SPLIT BISCUIT.

Pare and boil three large Irish potatoes until very soft. While still hot mash them finely; add a cup of blended lard and butter, two eggs, beaten separately, and a yeast cake dissolved in a pint of warm milk; finally add enough flour to make a stiff sponge. When this is light add a heaping tablespoon of salt and another of sugar; then work in flour to make a smooth and satiny dough. After letting this rise again roll it out on a bread board to the thickness of half an inch. Cut into biscuits; butter each one over the top and place over another biscuit. Crowd them slightly in the pan to keep them from spreading and brush the tops with a piece of melted butter. They will make their last rising very quickly and should be baked as any other roll would be.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants Sugar Factors

AGENTS FOR The Ewa Plantation Company, The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Company, The Waimea Sugar Mill Company, The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., The George F. Blake Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., National Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. Life and Fire Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON. Aetna Life Insurance Company HARTFORD.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., (Limited) Agents for Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds.....£2,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital.....£1,000,000

Reduction of rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Mountain Resorts: BANFF, GLACIER, MT. STEPHENS AND FRASER CANYON EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World. For Tickets and general information Apply to—

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

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

OFFICERS: Charles M. Cooke.....President P. C. Jones.....Vice-President F. W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President C. H. Cooke.....Cashier C. Hustace, Jr.....Assistant Cashier F. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier F. B. Damon.....Secretary

DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of banking.

WUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET.

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

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

F. A. SCHAFFER & CO., General Agents.

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

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

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

Good Things to Eat

CHICKEN SOUFFLE. Three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cup crumbs, one tablespoonful lemon juice, one tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two cups of milk. Cook together five minutes, then add two cups of chicken chopped fine and two eggs, saute in a well-buttered dish and in a slow oven for thirty-five minutes. Veal may be used instead of chicken.

ORANGE CAKE. Cream one cup sugar and one tablespoon butter; add one well-beaten egg and one-half cup sour cream in which one-half teaspoon soda is dissolved and the grated rind of one orange, reserving one teaspoonful. Sift one and three-quarter cups flour with two teaspoons baking powder and add alternately with one-half cup sweet milk. Bake in two sheets. Put together with orange filling and sprinkle powdered sugar over top layer.

ORANGE FILLING. One teaspoon grated orange rind, juice of one orange, three tablespoons hot water, three tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon butter. Bring to a boil and add a tablespoon cornstarch in water to dissolve. Cook till thick enough to spread and cool before putting on cake.

ESCALLOPED HAM WITH MACARONI. Put one tablespoon of butter in a saucepan; when bubbling stir in one heaping tablespoon of flour, then add gradually one and one-half cups scalding milk, season with salt and pepper and cook until smooth. Chop finely enough cold boiled ham to make one cup and cut two cups of cold boiled macaroni into half-inch lengths. Sprinkle a well-buttered baking dish with fine dry bread crumbs and fill with alternate layers of ham, macaroni and sauce. Cover with bread crumbs and dot with butter and bake in a quick oven until well browned.

BROWN GRAVY. Pour off liquid in pan in which turkey has been roasted and skin off six tablespoons flour and brown; pour on gradually three cups stock, bring to boiling point and let boil three minutes. Season with salt and pepper and strain. To obtain stock for gravy cook tips of wings, neck and giblets in water, putting them on in cold water to draw out as much goodness as possible.

PENOUCHI FOR CACTUS. Two pounds brown sugar, one teaspoon butter, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup milk, one cup chopped nut meats. Boil sugar, butter and milk about fifteen minutes, stirring most of the time. Then remove from heat, add vanilla and nuts. Beat five minutes and spread in buttered pan.

Sponge cake. Break three eggs in a large bowl and beat with egg beater until very light; add one cup sugar, one and one-quarter cups flour, sifted, with one-half teaspoon soda and one of cream tartar; lastly add one-third cup boiling water. This is very easy to make, and is just lovely with whipped cream.

A CRACKED EGG. To boil a cracked egg, if you will add a teaspoon of salt to the water before putting the egg in, you will find that it cooks without any of the white leaving the shell.

CIDER-NOG. Beat to a foam the yolks of four eggs with two tablespoons of pulverized sugar. Add slowly two quarts of good cider. A little ginger may be added if liked.

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.

Commercial News By Daniel Logan.

With sugar on the rise and a crisis in the immigration policy seemingly passed, a sudden activity has seized the market for sugar stocks. Centrifugals are \$2.30 a ton higher in New York than a week ago, the present quotation being 3.55c. a pound, \$71 a ton. European beets have also advanced 80 cents in the ton to \$78.20. It may fairly be inferred from the opinions of experts the first of the year that the present rise indicates the beginning of the predicted improvement for the season.

Just as the planters had been put comparatively at ease on the labor question by the settlement of the Japanese difficulty in a way apparently to their advantage, like a thunder clap out of a clear sky came a cablegram to the Advertiser on Thursday morning which said, "Attorney General Bonaparte has filed an opinion that it is unlawful for states to assist immigration except by means of advertisements." As this ruling seemed to endanger the policy of bringing European laborers here at a moment when a second steamship load of them was about to be embarked and a third steamship had been chartered for another load, urgent messages of inquiry were sent to Washington by the Planters' Association, the Board of Immigration and the Governor of Hawaii to ascertain the full effect of the Attorney General's opinion upon the Territorial policy, backed as this had been from the first by the Federal authorities. Assurances in reply were received on Thursday that present operations in European labor immigration, at the least, might be carried out without interference under the new immigration law. Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor sent identical messages to President Tenney of the Board of Immigration and Inspector Brown of the local immigrant station, saying: "Immigrants on two ships mentioned will be admitted subject to same regulations as those previously landed," the latter being the 1250 Portuguese that arrived in the steamship Suerive, Secretary Loeb cabled to Governor Carter, "President says proceed exactly about immigration as you have until you hear from him contrary."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

On the Honolulu Stock & Bond Exchange the feature of the week has been Ewa, which rose to 25.50, strong, and receded to 25.37 1/2, but went back to 25.50. Hawaiian Sugar is weak on account of a published statement that the dividend would be reduced in May. The news is to be taken conditionally, however, as the intention of the directors is to continue the present 1 1/2 per cent. dividend if sugar goes up to 3 3/4 cents by May. Honokaa has something doing at 12.50 to 12.75, with 13 asked in San Francisco and many sales at 12.75. Oahu is strong at 24 and, paying 1 per cent. monthly, ought to keep in tally with Ewa. Buyers today are at 24 with no stock offered. Onomea is weak at 37 and no buyers. Ookala, with sales the week before at 8, has had sales at 8.25, which figure is bid and 8.50 asked. Oloa, with last sales at 3, is today 3.25 with buyers at same price. Waialua is active at 75, with 75.50 now asked.

Sales listed for the week have been as follows: Wailuku (\$100), 8 at 200; Ewa (\$20), 65 at 25.25, 41 at 25.50, 105 at 25.25, 145 at 25.375, 69, 10 at 25.50, 61 at 25.375, 200 at 25.50; Waialua (\$100), 21, 10, 140 at 75; Ookala (\$20), 85 at 8.25; Pioneer (\$100), 20 at 133; Oahu Sugar Co. (\$20), 525 at 24; Oloa (\$20), 15 at 3.25; Kihai (\$50), 37 at 8; Waialua 5's, \$2000, \$500 at 99; O. R. & L. Co. 6's, \$2100 at 103; Pioneer 6's, \$1000 at 106; Haiku 6's, \$1000 at 102.75; Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6's, \$3000, \$2000 at 108; Cal. Ref. 6's, \$5000 at 103.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Co. has decided to apply for an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The additional \$50,000 is for purposes of improvements and development. It will not all be issued at once but all of the new stock thus far offered has been taken.

Auditor Fisher's comparative statement of the condition of the Territorial treasury shows receipts for February, 1907, of \$88,286.03, which is \$22,663.44 more than the amount for February of last year. An increase of over \$27,000 in receipts of the Public Works Department more than accounts for the gain. Total expenditures out of current revenue were \$151,259.30, being \$2,409.72 less than in February of last year. Loan expenditures for the past month were \$15,763.30, or \$49,255.23 less than for the corresponding month of 1906. The current cash balance Feb. 28, 1907, was \$306,136.36, against \$140,123.04 Feb. 28, 1906, an increase of \$166,013.32. The loan fund cash balance was \$418,272.13 against \$323,249.89 a year before. Outstanding bonds the end of February were \$3,722,000, the increase in the Territory's bonded indebtedness for the year being \$512,500.

New corporations have filed their papers the past week as follows: Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd.; Jas. B. Castle, president; W. R. Castle, secretary; F. B. McStocker, treasurer; capital, one-half paid up, \$100,000, Jas. B. Castle holding 996 of the 1000 shares. The Associated Garage, Ltd.; Paul R. Isenberg, president; S. M. Ballou, vice president; Geo. P. Cooke, secretary and treasurer; F. E. Steere and E. J. Lord, directors; capital, \$10,000, held by the officers named and Sam. Parker, C. H. Cooke, A. G. Hodgins, C. M. Cooke, J. H. Coney, Geo. R. Carter, Paul R. Isenberg (trustee), J. P. Cooke and C. E. Richardson. Puanani Dairy & Pineapple Co., Ltd., of Maui; A. F. Tavares, president; R. A. Wadsworth, vice president; J. Garcia, secretary and treasurer; H. Streubeck, J. V. Marcel and J. M. Ambrose, directors; capital, \$40,000.

Work is shortly to begin on the erection of the new lighthouse at Honolulu harbor entrance, to cost \$30,000. Almost simultaneously operations will start a Honolulu and Hilo harbor works, the fortifications of Honolulu and the Makapuu lighthouse. There is doubt regarding the contract for the Molokai Leprosarium, as the lowest bid is above the amount of appropriation.

Governor Carter intends having a bill drawn for the present legislative session to facilitate the development of water resources for the benefit of home-steaders. A measure is pending to reduce the legal rate of interest from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent.

C. S. Desky has had a road cut through Maile street, connecting Highland Park addition with College Hills and upper Manoa valley.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Hilonian from San Francisco via Hilo, the China from San Francisco, the Sherman from Manila and Nagasaki, the Aorangi from the Colonies, the Doric from the Orient, the Tolosan put in for repairs. Departures have been the China for the Orient, the Sherman for San Francisco, the Aorangi for Vancouver, the Alaskan for Kahului to load for mainland, the Doric for San Francisco, the Hilonian for San Francisco via Hilo.

The Gourmand

There is a row on over the origin of the new and most toothsome delicacy. A preparation of boiled fish served with a white sauce, inclusive of oysters and shrimps. Lycurgus says he imported this chef-d'oeuvre from Greece and let Frank Thompson into the secret; one of the fashionable club-insists that Frank brought it there from Delmonico's and the Young Hotel claims it for its new and admirable chef. As for the latter, Lycurgus says he served the dish one evening to him and the chef caught on at once and made it the leading feature of the Young's menu. There is a slight difference in each service but wherever the fish shows up, diners are enthusiastic and don't care particularly where the piscatorial delicacy comes from so long as they can get it. The exact secret of preparation is pretty carefully guarded.

Now that tomatoes are scarce, a good substitute in salads, to mix with the lettuce, is the young white leaves of the cabbage, cut very fine and mixed with French dressing. Another substitute for tomatoes is found in the fine leaves of watercress, but these ought to be rinsed in hot water and revived on the ice, otherwise they may carry fluke. The common beans which are grown in our gardens, white, Lima and string, may be boiled and bleached and kept on the ice for twelve hours. All of these may be mixed with lettuce and prepared with French or Mayonnaise dressing. One of the best, safest and most fattening of foods is pure olive oil served on a slice of bread. Salt the bread a bit and put about a tablespoonful of oil over it. The flavor is not bad and the liking is easily acquired. The old Bible people knew the virtues of olive oil better than the moderns do. Some of the Honolulu groceries sell a Swiss milk and chocolate tablet, by which you can prepare a nourishing cup in a minute or two if you have hot water handy. Dissolve the tablet with a lump of sugar in hot water and there you are. The drink is a mild invigorant and costs a cent or two.

BEAUTIFULSKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

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

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE NET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all falls. Sold throughout the world. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free, of Aust. Depot, L. S. & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & LIND, Cape Town. FOTTER & Co. and CHESEBROUGH, Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, spasms, etc., bears on the Stamp the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. Prices in England—Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

LOAN MONEY IN TREASURY

As censorious statements have been in circulation to the effect that a large amount of the Territorial loan fund is lying idle in the treasury, drawing interest all the while and doing the Territory no good in return, an Advertiser reporter yesterday asked Treasurer A. J. Campbell for exact information on the subject. From casual recollection of the Auditor's latest monthly report on the condition of the treasury, the reporter already knew that the sum of \$900,000 heard mentioned as idle loan money was grossly exaggerated.

"Here is the amount of loan fund cash in hand at closing time yesterday," Mr. Campbell said, pointing to a treasury statement he was actually looking over when the reporter entered. The loan fund cash at closing time March 7 was seen to be \$394,120.50. A month before, or February 6, it was \$425,940, showing that \$31,819.50 of loan money has been put to use the past month.

On January 1 the loan fund balance was \$448,709. Therefore, in the two months and one week elapsed this year the sum of \$54,588.50 loan money has been expended.

As bearing on the subject of idle public money, to be dealt with further along, it may be mentioned that at the close of the treasury on March 7 the current revenue cash balance was \$224,003.90, which added to loan cash makes \$618,124.40 of idle public money altogether, or nearly \$300,000 less than has been erroneously reported as loan funds alone locked up.

So much for the wild flights of common rumor. "Contracts are in existence," the Treasurer said, "for all the loan money in hand except \$100,000, approximately. Against this amount the present Legislature may make appropriations."

"We can not expended the money any faster than the public works are completed for which it is appropriated. "It is practically impossible to negotiate a Territorial loan without the result of having in hand at times considerably more cash than can be expended at all once.

"We put in as many conditions regarding delivery of the bonds as we can. For instance, in this last sale of \$750,000 of bonds, we succeeded

ed in stipulating for the delivery of two lots of \$100,000 each at intervals, with the balance afterward on demand of the purchaser. The buyer always has the option of demanding the bonds at his pleasure. When we go into the bond market we have to make a sale, otherwise contracts under the loan act can not be made. If the Superintendent of Public Works makes a contract for \$500,000, we must have that amount of bonds sold.

"It is always hard to get conditions in bonds to suit the convenience of the seller, but we have thus far managed to get some little restrictions in.

"So you see how it is that, before a loan is exhausted, we must have some of the money lying in the treasury.

"A complaint has been heard that this idle money is earning no interest, while interest upon it has to be paid by the Territory. This is something for which the Government is not to blame.

"At last session I had a bill introduced providing for the deposit of Government money in a bank that would hold either Federal or Territorial bonds as security. The local banks do not usually carry such bonds, but probably Government deposits would be an inducement for them to buy our bonds.

"The Senate cut out the provision for 3 per cent. interest on Government deposits and passed the bill at that. The bill came down to the House, where it was lost sight of until finally it came up the last day of the session. Then members immediately took issue with the proposition that there was no interest and they killed the bill.

"It has not put in a Government depository bill this session, but probably such a measure will be introduced."

JAP HOTELKEEPERS KICKING. Members of the Japanese hotelkeepers union, which numbers 22 hotels out of a total of 24, are complaining that they were discriminated against by T. H. Davies & Company on Friday, relative to accommodation for their clients on the S. S. Aorangi. The hotel men seemed to think that they ought to be given all of the available room, whereas, it was claimed by the agents that other Japanese had secured transportation as well. It is understood that there are fully 700 or more Japanese quartered on the various hotels, desirous of getting away to the mainland. Naturally the hotel keepers are worried about getting transportation for them, especially as there is a fee of about \$10 per head for every man sent away. Just what interest or who pays this fee can not be definitely stated, but it is understood that it comes out of the pocket of the Japanese passenger.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, March 8. U. S. R. C. Manning, Joyner, from Kamalo, 4:30 p. m. C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from the Colonies, 1 p. m. Str. Claudine, Parker, from Kamalo, 1 a. m. P. M. S. S. Doric, Gaukroger, from the Orient, 12:30 p. m. Str. Nihau, Townsend, from Waimea, 8:30 a. m. Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, 26 days from Port Gamble, 4 p. m. Br. ship Claverdon, 2 days from Kahului, off Koko Head, 3 p. m. Ger. S. S. Tolosan, Jebson, returned from sea to make repairs to engines, 7 a. m. Str. Likelike, Naopala, from Kamalo, with Br. ship Loch Garve in tow, 1:30 p. m. Br. ship Loch Garve, Ritchie, from Kamalo, in tow of str. Likelike, 1:30 p. m. Str. Intrepid, Olason, from Kamalo, 2:30 a. m. Saturday, March 9. Str. Ke Au Hou, Sachs, from Kaula ports, 4 a. m. Br. ship Claverdon, 3 days from Kahului, 3:30 p. m. Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koloa ports, 11 a. m. Schr. Rob Roy, from Puuloa, 4 p. m. Jap. S. S. Chiusa Maru, Mizumo, from Yokohama and Japanese ports, off port at 2 p. m. Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 11 a. m. Str. Noeua, Pederson, from Mahukona, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 4:50 a. m. Str. Iwaland, Plitz, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5:10 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kaula ports, at 3:11 a. m. Str. Nihau, Townsend, from Koloa, at 4:50 a. m. Str. Maui, Bennett, from Kau, at 5 a. m. R. M. S. S. Mionera, Hemming, from Victoria, at 2 p. m. Monday, March 11. Schr. Ada, Unnahele, from Molokai and Maui ports, 11:30 a. m. Schr. Ka Moi, from Hilo, 10 a. m. HILLO. Arrived, March 11—S. S. Ohio, from San Pedro. LAHAINA. Arrived, March 8—Am. bark Albert, Turner from Kailua.

DEPARTED

U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguerre, for San Francisco, 11 a. m. C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver, 9:50 p. m. A. H. S. Alaskan, Nichols, for Kahului, 5:20 a. m. Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 5 p. m. Str. Nihau, Townsend, for Koloa, 6 p. m. P. M. S. S. Doric, Gaukroger, for San Francisco, 10:30 p. m. M. N. S. S. Hilonian, Johnson, for Hilo, 3 p. m. Str. Likelike, Naopala, for Kula, Ooala and Laupahoehoe, 4 p. m. R. M. S. S. Mionera, Hemming, for Brisbane and Sydney via Fanning Island and Suva, at 8 p. m. Str. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

MAKAWELLI

Departed, March 11—Am. bark Edward May, Larson, for San Francisco. PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per C. A. S. S. Aorangi, from the Colonies for Honolulu, March 8.—E. Kelly, Mrs. H. M. Weeks, Miss W. Weeks, Bruce Macky, J. More, F. Weber, Miss J. Panui, Ah Quai, Ah Qu, Mr. Frick, Miss Yataba, Mr. Fukunaga, A. Koku, H. W. M. Mist, Mrs. Kiesel, Miss Kiesel, G. C. Monroe, D. Youkura, P. Jarrett, E. R. Hendry, B. D. Baldwin. Per Mionera from Victoria, March 10: Mr. and Mrs. S. Junk, J. C. Troup, Mrs. M. Tolmie, Miss H. Rankin, Miss T. Rankin, C. Johnson, N. C. Woods, G. Ogaki.

Departed.

Per S. S. Doric from Honolulu for San Francisco, March 8: D. E. Felt and wife, J. R. Galt, F. H. Kennedy. Per str. Mikahala, for Kaula ports, March 7: T. Wolf, F. Lamb, Miss J. Warrington, Miss Punoahu, Miss E. Kaholo, Agnes Kalawala, Kalama, M. McKenzie, N. J. Alexander, B. B. Bowlan, W. R. Patterson, H. E. Picker, C. E. King, H. Lemon, P. Jarrett, Mrs. M. D. Joe. Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, March 8—W. R. Farrington, K. Ichikawa, Rev. C. P. Hong, Rev. A. Suezhiro, Mrs. Kekoa, K. Anzal, Oso, Mr. More, F. T. P. Waterhouse, M. S. Grinbaum, H. Holmes, F. Cooke, Rev. A. V. Soares, A. Bard Mohr, Misses M. and R. Newey, S. S. Paxson, J. L. Coke, J. J. Newcomb, A. Pond, Miss J. A. Cooke, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. F. E. King, Mrs. S. Decker, Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Mrs. Kobayashi and servant. Per S. S. Aorangi, from Honolulu for Victoria and Vancouver, March 8: F. L. Waldron, A. B. Lindsay, Jas. Cockburn, C. H. Ziegler, Miss D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sweetzer, B. C. Hill, W. P. Lehigh, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller, A. C. Walkop, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mohr, Dr. and Mrs. Pollard, H. Erickson, G. A. Wright, J. McLean, J. H. Cook, S. Anno, and 25 Japanese in the steerage.

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.



ABSOLUTE FREE to introduce our goods. Just send a few lines and we will send it to you free. Address: R. D. ALDEN MFG. CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether his invention is probably patentable. Communications should be addressed to MUNN & CO., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Captain Ritchie, master of the lately stranded Loch Garve, is sick in bed. Makapuu Point lighthouse will be built by day labor instead of contract, which means earlier completion. C. P. Hong, Osa Kauzia, and Wm. Nott, returned to their churches on Maui. They have been attending the Methodist conference. A private letter from San Francisco says that the ground trembles frequently from earthquakes and that a sharp jolt was felt a short time ago. A cablegram from Secretary Wilson to Governor Carter gives the information that the Department of Agriculture will bear the expense of carrying out the Federal pure food law in this Territory.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

An intoxicated Japanese blew himself up with dynamite at Oloa. One of his feet was found. Gerrit P. Wilder was reported in Hilo recently, while on his way to the volcano, as recovering from an affliction of boils. It is not stated if he met any Job's comforters. The funeral of Capt. J. J. Dower will take place this afternoon from Williams' Undertaking Parlors at 1:15 o'clock and will be in charge of Honolulu Harbor No. 54, A. A. of M. & P. Members of Harmony Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. are invited to attend. H. W. Shingle of Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. returned yesterday from Hilo, where he had business connected with the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Co. As elsewhere stated this corporation is doubling its capital stock. The application to increase the amount to \$100,000 will probably be filed with the Treasurer tomorrow.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

There was an ahu or sword-fish in the fishmarket yesterday, several hundred pounds in weight. It attracted general attention. Mrs. William Welsh, who was treated at Queen's Hospital on Friday for an overdose of spirits of camphor, was discharged the following day in her normal state of health. Deeds have been recorded whereby the estate of Antonio Rosa has conveyed to Carlos A. Long, trustee, the Rosa beach property at Kaula for \$6000 and Long conveyed the same to Mrs. Helen N. Rosa, widow of decedent, for the same consideration. No word was received from Hilo yesterday as to whether or not the steamer Ohio, with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce excursion party at 5 o'clock this morning. The party will visit the volcano in three lots of ninety each. A big luau will be given in honor of the visitors on Wednesday evening. The Ohio will leave with the excursionists for Honolulu on Thursday. The visitors are delighted with the island. For just two days the trip from San Pedro was very rough.

BORN.

WATERHOUSE—In Honolulu, March 9, 1927, to the wife of Albert Waterhouse, a daughter. DAVIS—At Wailuku, Maui, on March 6, to the wife of D. H. Davis, a son. HENNING—At Lahaina, Maui, on March 4, 1927, to the wife of William Henning, twins, a son and a daughter. ROBINSON—At Wailuku, Maui, on March 5, 1927, to the wife of W. T. Robinson, a son.

DIED.

DOWER—At Honolulu, March 6, 1927, John J. Dower, age 39 years. He leaves to mourn him a wife and five children: father and mother, James A. and Eliza Dower of Honolulu; one brother, George Dower, of Brockton, Mass.; and three sisters, Mrs. Bourne of Boston; Mrs. P. H. Burnett of Honolulu; and Mrs. B. H. Hawks of Alameda, California. Services at H. H. Williams, Fort St., 1:15 p. m., Sunday, March 10. Interment, Pearl City, 2:15.

Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

BINDT—In this city, March 9, 1927, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bindt.

FREE STANDARD OIL BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

able to the lawmakers. Some rude persons in the upper house are saying that it is due to the chagrin of the Representatives at the action of the Senate in refusing to pass the bill amending the Income Tax law. It is said that some of the members of the lower house will attempt to stall any act emanating from those of the Senate who voted against the amendment. There may be no truth in this but the information comes from a source that is seldom wrong. The Senators were not going to allow the early adjournment of the House to go without recognition, so Senator Coelho convinced the President of the importance of the work in the hands of the various committees and an adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE IN QUIET MOOD

(Continued From Page One.)

Amongst the business done during the short session was the hearing of a petition from residents of Molokai who want an appropriation of three hundred dollars for repairs to the landing at Pelekunn. It was referred to the Ways and Means committee. Senator Lane from the Printing committee reported Senate Bill No. 53 ready for distribution. Senator Dowsett, from the Ways and Means committee then presented the following report:

Honolulu, T. H., March 11, 1927. Your Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 29, entitled "An Act to Authorize any Person, Firm or Corporation to Store Oils and other Liquid Explosives in Hilo, Their, or Its Own Warehouse in Honolulu," begs to report as follows: The object of the bill is clearly set forth in its title, and authorizes any person, firm or corporation to erect private warehouses for the storage of kerosene and other liquid explosives, outside of the fire limits of Honolulu, subject to certain conditions of construction and inspection.

Your committee has given this bill its most earnest consideration and has invited an expression of public opinion, both oral and written, upon the merits of the bill, but must admit having thus obtained little or no material to assist the members of this committee in arriving at their verdict. Your committee is satisfied that the provisions of the present laws governing the storage and sale of kerosene and other liquid explosives have not been and are not being complied with, and the attention of the proper authorities is called to this glaring evasion of the statutes, admittedly dangerous to life and property in this Territory. The purposes of the present laws for the storage of kerosene and other liquid explosives under Government supervision are in the interest of the public welfare, and in the opinion of your committee this should have first consideration.

The law now reads, however, that all kerosene oil and other liquid explosives must be stored in Government storehouses, and although a fee for such storage is now and has always been charged to the owner of the oil by the Government your committee finds no statute authorizing such charge to be made. Assuming such charge to be legal, and if not legal it should be made so in the opinion of your committee, proper storage facilities should also be afforded the importer of kerosene or liquid explosives, which is not now the case, and serious complaints have been made to your committee as regards the handling and custody of kerosene now stored in Government storehouses, not to speak of the poor and dangerous construction of the storehouses themselves.

The revenue to the Territory from the storage of kerosene and other liquid explosives has been such that it is the opinion of your committee that, if it is to remain with the Territory, proper and suitable fireproof storehouses should be erected on government land, and an appropriation for their erection should be made by the present Legislature. If, on the other hand, it may be found expedient to adopt the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Works in his report to the Governor to turn over the testing and storage of kerosene oil and other liquid explosives to the counties, as being a matter of local concern, the same to be revenue producing, proper storage facilities as suggested should be then furnished by the counties.

Other than an amendment to the present laws for the purpose of fixing and authorizing a statutory charge by the Government for the testing and storage of kerosene oil and other liquid explosives in Government storehouses, and that an appropriation be made for the construction of proper and suitable fire-proof storehouses on Government land, your committee feels that the best interests of the public will be served by allowing the present laws to remain in force, and it is therefore recommended that the bill be laid upon the table.

Senator Brown asked a suspension of the rules to permit his introducing a resolution calling for an appropriation of twenty-four thousand dollars for the purpose of extending the sewer system of Hilo to Puuea and Waialea. Another resolution by the same Senator was that for a pilot boat for the use of the pilot in Hilo bay. Both were referred to the Ways and Means committee.

Senate Bill No. 27, which says employees of the Government working on the roads and in water works, etc., shall have a dollar and a half a day was up for final reading. As first introduced the law would have included all laborers of the Territory and subdivisions thereof but it has been so amended in the Senate that it will

include only those men working on Territorial jobs. The counties can fix the wage at whatever rate they wish.

House Bill 97 passed second reading. This relates to the banking license. It has been referred to the Ways and Means committee.

Senate Bill No. 53 passed first reading and was referred to the Ways and Means committee.

The discussion of the oil bill being deferred the adjournment was taken and all of the committees retired to work. Senator Coelho gave it as his opinion that the Ways and Means committee would be ready to report within forty-eight hours on the salary appropriation bill.

The Party liquor bill will be publicly discussed in the Senate Chamber on Thursday night, Chairman Hayselden having agreed to give the interested parties a hearing at that time.

Tonight the Nuuanu dam affair will have another hearing when, it is thought, Mr. Whitehouse will be called to the stand.

HOUSE IN QUIET MOOD

(Continued From Page One.)

floor, \$34,072.50; Bureau of Conveyances, \$16,590.97; Bureau of Taxes, \$49,901.36 for Oahu, \$18,838.71 for Maui, Molokai and Lanai; \$27,132.42 for Hawaii, and \$15,203.87 for Kaula and Nihau. Incidental expenses amounted to \$5,979.50 for the treasurer's office, \$2181.78 for Bureau of Conveyances, under the Insurance law \$727.61 and in the tax offices \$10,590.50.

LOADED THE TABLE.

Kalua's bill appropriating \$10,000 for the pay of coroner's juries was tabled on report of Judiciary committee. The same fate overcame Rawlins' act to prevent cruelty to children, which is covered by a bill of the same tenor in the Senate. The table was also the place for Correa's bill respecting the age of consent. Sheldon's House Bill No. 2 met the same fate, the Senate having dealt with the matter. This was to increase jurors' pay to \$3 a day and mileage.

Kalua, the father of the coroners' jurors' pay bill, objected to the tabling of his measure. He had been told that the report to table was because of a lack of funds in counties, but he had also been told that the revenue producing matters were to be turned over to the counties, when there would be plenty of money available. Jurors and witnesses needed fees and he therefore urged recommitment of the bill until it could come back favorably reported.

Rawlins thought that Kalua, the father of the bill, was showing a poor idea of parental feeling in wanting to foist responsibility for his measure upon the Judiciary committee.

Sheldon said he thought it the duty of a community to deal with its own calamities. In coroners' cases there was not the hardship on jurors and witnesses as in criminal cases, for in no instances did they have to go far to perform their duties. The sound thinking members could see where things were going. An attempt was being made to pay witnesses in criminal cases, increase jurors' pay and now pay coroners' jurors. The House must go slow in such matters. The report of the committee was adopted.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE EXPENSES.

The Board of Agriculture submitted detailed statement of expenditures during past eighteen months, showing a total of \$22,137.84, leaving a balance of \$7,710.16 of the appropriation on hand. All these items are included in the appropriations as "Incidentals and General Expenses and Experimenting in Growing Rubber Trees on Government Forest Lands."

MORE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Judiciary committee reported favorably on Pall's bill relating to the appointment of deputy high sheriffs by the high sheriff, who shall be responsible for his appointees. Equally favorable was the report on Coney's resolution increasing the pay of the clerk of the Fifth Circuit Court from \$1800 to \$3600 for the next biennial period.

NEW BILLS APPEAR.

Kalelopu gave notice of a bill incorporating the City and County of Honolulu and also asked for a suspension of the rules to allow the bill to be read the first time. This was done and the bill was referred to the Printing committee and for translation. The mover also asked for certified copies of a similar bill before the Senate.

Castro introduced a bill providing for a special appropriation of \$2000 for the use of the Hawaii Experiment Station. The first reading was given to Sheldon's bill providing for the payment of deputy tax assessors, which shall not be less than two and one-half per cent on all taxes collected by him, with the exception of road, school and poll taxes, upon which he will receive five per cent.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The loan appropriation bill, carrying \$900,000, for the use of the government until June 30, 1929, was introduced by Kalelopu. It carries the following items:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Items include Completion of Nuuanu dam and reservoir No. 7 (\$90,000), Improvements to Nuuanu reservoir, No. 1 (\$35,000), New reservoir at Kaimuki, complete (\$35,000), Extension to cast iron mains (\$25,000), Distributing system for upper Kailua (\$60,000), Installation for the burning of fuel oil at Kailua and Kaimuki pumping station (\$8,000), Extension waterworks, Kamuela, Hawaii (\$1,500), Shed, Government Wharf No. 2, two story (\$45,000), Dredging remainder of Kilauea slip (\$56,000), Wharf along one side and across end of Government Wharf No. 3 (\$80,000), Retaining wall along one side and across end of Government Wharf No. 1 (\$40,000).

PEACE TO HAVE PLACE WITH FLAG PATRIOTISM

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the previously reported letter of Secretary Trueblood of the American Peace Society was submitted by Superintendent W. H. Babbitt. Before deferring action on it until next meeting the members talked it over a little. The prevailing view was that the proposed Peace Day, celebrating the anniversary of the opening of The Hague Conference in 1899, came too near to Flag Day and it was of doubtful expediency to have many celebration days in the schools. Probably the suggestion that exercises inculcative of world's peace ideas might be incorporated in the Flag Day celebration will be adopted.

Mrs. V. A. Carvalho of Honoumua school was granted a month's leave of absence.

Inspector King's appointment of J. P. Maby as an additional teacher at 12 Miles, Oloa, was confirmed.

A letter of condolence to Mrs. Dickenson on the death of her husband, the veteran teacher at Lahaina, was adopted.

Miss Eva Anderson's resignation as principal of the school at Hau, Maui, was accepted to take effect at the end of the term.

Wharf along one side and across end of Government Wharf No. 1, 50,000; Shed, Government Wharf No. 3, one story, 35,000; Extension to wharf system Hilo—reconstruction of Government wharf, 15,000; Government buildings, Honolulu—Administration building, Supreme Court and Judiciary building, 275,500.

EMBEZZLEMENT INTERPRETED.

The framers of this appropriation bill are taking no chance in having these sums misdirected, Section 3 stating that "should any government official divert the excess of any appropriation, or any part thereof, above the cost of construction of such work, to any other purpose, he shall be guilty of embezzlement," while if he falsely certifies to any item or voucher "he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

BILLS BECOME LAW.

Secretary Atkinson, in a communication, informed House that the Governor had signed Senate Bill No. 2, Act 5, an Act to encourage diversified industries, and House Bill No. 33, Act 6, to amend Section 27 of the Revised Laws, relating to elections.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Kalelopu was called to the chair when the House went into committee of the whole to consider appropriations for departmental funds. The amounts for the Judiciary department were amended considerably. Chief Justice Frear appearing to explain the items. Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt was also before the committee when the items for his department were under fire. The insertion of an item of \$3000 for the benefit of the Kona Orphanage, which was attempted by Rice, precipitated a somewhat lively discussion. Rice announced that the item was a just one and should pass, even over the Governor's veto, should he strike it out as he had done before.

Kanoho opposed the item on constitutional grounds, the institution being something over which the government had no control. It was a denominational institution, to support which was contrary to the Organic Act. Other speakers took a hand in the debate, one of the Hawaiian members remarking that the inmates of the orphanage owed their origin to white men and should be the wards of the government.

This brought Hughes to his feet with a declaration that he refused to be held responsible for any part in the reckless passing of the education items. He favored the Orphanage item but declared that the schools of the Territory were not for Americans. Americanism wasn't taught in the schools here.

The debate on this item kept things going until four o'clock, when the committee rose and reported progress. The following items had been passed:

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Expenses of Judiciary Department, \$2000; stationery and incidentals, all courts, \$2500; purchase of law books, Supreme Court, \$4000; purchase of law books, 2nd Circuit Court, \$500; purchase of law books, 3rd Circuit Court, \$500; purchase of law books, 4th Circuit Court, \$500; purchase of law books, 5th Circuit Court, \$500; expenses of Supreme Court, \$800; compiling, printing and binding Supreme Court reports, \$2500; expenses of 1st Circuit Court, \$35,000; expenses of 2nd Circuit Court, \$35,000; expenses of 3rd Circuit Court, \$35,000; expenses of 4th Circuit Court, \$35,000; expenses of 5th Circuit Court, \$35,000; expenses of 6th Circuit Court, \$35,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent: Furniture and fixtures, \$2000; Hilo High school, \$3000; Industrial and Manual training, \$7500; book and library fund, \$12,500; general expenses, \$3900; school supplies, \$8000; material for lace making, \$1500; support of Lahainaluna, \$13,500; support of Boys' Industrial school, \$13,500; support of Girls' Industrial school, \$5000.

SECOND READINGS.

The second reading for a number of bills was done in a hurry, the clock hands having slipped past four. An act establishing a retirement fund for pensioning retired teachers, one providing for a hospital at Lahaina, Maui, the amended income tax law, providing for the county in which the property is located being the recipient of the tax money, one relating to costs and fees of court officials, and another relating to the dates for the holding of terms of circuit courts, were read, passed and referred to committees without the delay of a moment.

Action was deferred on the application of Miss Hadley for the principalship of Lahaina school.

Miss Mary Alona was appointed a teacher at the Girls' Industrial school on the recommendation of the matron, Mrs. Dexter.

Some salary questions were adjusted at the meeting. One teacher was denied her salary during leave of absence. The rule was cited by Mr. Babbitt that teachers on furlough receive one-third of their salaries, two-thirds going to their substitutes.

The letter previously reported, announcing that Hawaii could not participate in the Rhodes scholarships, was read and relegated to the archives.

Mrs. Dowsett produced the copy of a letter to the Board, an enclosure in a private letter from Mrs. Wakefield, Mountain View, Volcano road, Hawaii, which by some oversight it appeared had never come before the body.

The writer asked if a teacher's old cottage at that place could not be made into a good schoolroom. The schoolhouse there is overcrowded. There are 121 pupils enrolled, and 77 are accommodated in the receiving room. The children attend in relays. A third teacher is needed. Another grievance at Mountain View is that the children waiting for the arrival of their teacher at an adjacent Japanese school make a great noise.

Mr. Babbitt had a strong impression that he had discussed Mrs. Wakefield's letter with Inspector King, who would now at any rate be communicated with on the subject. One difficulty was that the cottage did not belong to the Board but to A. G. Curtis.

With the Superintendent of Public Instruction were present these Commissioners: Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, David L. A. Philip H. Dodge and Clinton J. Hutchins.

SICK JUROR DELAYS TRIAL.

Owing to the illness of Juror Macfarlane, the trial of W. C. Peacock's \$25,000 damage suit against John G. Rothwell was suspended yesterday until Thursday before Judge De Bolt.

To keep the jurors at work the court called the quieting title case of Peleko Kapamannu v. John Hao up for trial. C. H. Dickey appeared for plaintiff, and C. F. Clemons for defendant.

The jury consists of Jonathan Shaw, W. E. Tyrrell, David Hurst, St. C. Sayres, Thos. Kennedy, L. K. Sheldon, Jas. Arata, John Duncan, M. F. Cunningham, R. W. Cathcart, R. W. Podmore and F. J. Turner.

LOS ANGELES ARRIVE AT HILO

(Special Wireless to Advertiser.)

HILO, March 11.—The steamer Ohio arrived with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce excursion party at 5 o'clock this morning. All on board well.

The party will visit the volcano in three lots of ninety each. A big luau will be given in honor of the visitors on Wednesday evening.

The Ohio will leave with the excursionists for Honolulu on Thursday. The visitors are delighted with the island. For just two days the trip from San Pedro was very rough.

FORECLOSURES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

At Chambers. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of C. Bertelman, deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing of Petition for allowance of final accounts and discharge; also of hearing of petition for appointment of Administrator de bonis non, administratrix cum testamento annexo of the Estate of said Decedent.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Libert Hubert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma, Executor of the will of Father Sylvester Stappers, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of C. Bertelman, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$11,457.05 and charges himself with \$12,159.64, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made discharging the Estate of said Father Sylvester Stappers, the sureties on his bond as such administrator, and the petitioner likewise from all further responsibility and duty in the matter, and for other relief incidental thereto in said petition set forth; and upon reading and filing the petition of Minnie Baker, one of the devisees under the will of said C. Bertelman for the appointment of the Right Rev. Libert Hubert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma, or some other suitable person as administrator de bonis non administratrix cum testamento annexo of the estate of said C. Bertelman.

It is Ordered, that Friday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1927, at ten o'clock a. m. before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petitions and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, a bi-weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last weeks previous to the time herein appointed for said hearing. Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 8th day of March, 1927.

(Signed) JACOB HARDY, Judge Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit.

(Signed) R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit.

284—Mch. 12-26, April 2.