

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, T. H., TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1905. —SEMI-WEEKLY,

WHOLE 2700

## TWO BRAND NEW CANDIDATES FOR THE SHRIEVALTY

The Civic Federation is Considering the Names of Deputy Sheriff Rawlins and Charles R. Hemenway.

The political campaign has really begun to ginger up a bit. Yesterday two real live candidates were put into the field for the shrievalty. One of these, whose advent was announced in the Sunday Advertiser, was Deputy Sheriff Rawlins. It has been known, in fact, for several days that Mr. Rawlins had the matter under advisement—or that his friends had in his behalf. Yesterday Mr. Rawlins formally consented to enter the race against Brown.

But that was not all. Of course Rawlins is counting upon the endorsement of the Civic Federation. It is, however, by no means certain that he will get that. A prominent Civic Federation man said last night that, in his view, Charles R. Hemenway would be a very desirable candidate—and so it is possible that sentiment may crystallize about him.

Speaking of the position of the Civic Federation, Theodore Richards said, yesterday: "It is a mistake to say that the stand taken by the Federation has been inspired by Governor Carter. The Governor, so far as I know, has not approached us upon the matter, and none of us have been near him. We are not making the Governor's fight at all. We are opposing Brown."

### OPPOSED TO BROWN.

As about half of Brown's strength is in his declared anti-administration stand, and as nobody of course can question the perfect truthfulness and sincerity of Theodore Richards, why this would seem to be a drawing of powder from the Brown guns. The Federation will meet on Wednesday afternoon at Y. M. C. A. hall to determine upon its course in the present campaign, definitely and finally. But there will be a meeting of the executive committee preliminary to the other, this afternoon. And whether the Federation will put a new ticket in the field, or whether it will make up a ticket out of the men already nominated, is of course a matter to be determined. It is only certain that there will be a man named to oppose Brown—a man, that is, not on any ticket now. It is a pretty safe proposition, likewise, that Richard H. Trent, Democratic nominee, will be endorsed for County Treasurer, although there are powerful influences at work for Booth. The Supervisorial ticket will also be chosen with great care. Lane of Koolau-poko being one of those certain to be eliminated by the Federation.

### ANDREWS WILL RESIGN.

"And I will resign from the Federation, of course," said Lorrin Andrews yesterday, "if it names candidates in opposition to any of those on the Republican ticket. I am for the whole ticket, straight. I am the chairman of the County Committee."

It would seem that the Democratic scheme to pull down Poepe, fusion nominee for Sheriff, in the interest of Brown, has not met with that complete and entire success which it was hoped that it would by the sponsors for the movement. The Home Rulers do not appear to see just where they would get off in such a scheme as that. The Shrievalty is the one fat plum in county politics. The party that wins it has patronage to give out, and the prospect of perfecting a very powerful organization in the interest of future political success. And this, it is thought by those who are on the inside, is a shining chance to win it.

For nobody attempts any longer to disguise the fact that there is a widening split in the Republican ranks. Brown is fighting the Governor, on a

straddle proposition, and no matter what the Civic Federation means, it will give the Governor a chance to fight back. Carter is a fighter, and if he thinks he is in the right will fight like a tiger—in the full faith that he will be sustained from Washington, even in defeat, if that comes.

### CHANCE FOR THE OPPOSITION.

Now, this is the chance for an intelligent opposition. Mr. Brown did not carry Oahu in the last county election with anything to spare. There be those who say that he did not carry it at all, although the returns showed that he did. A good strong man, it is argued, could under the circumstances take the prize of the shrievalty away from the Republicans. Why, then, should the opposition enter and take part in a Republican family quarrel, when it could advantage itself so much more by making a straight out fight? It is the worst kind of politics.

There is probably nothing in the story about Lyle Dickey being named by the Civic Federation for District Attorney. Theodore Richards said yesterday that the Federation had not considered the name of anybody yet for any position. There had been some individual expressions of preferences, but nothing more. And there is no good reason to advance why good citizens should not support Douthitt for attorney. He is in every way qualified.

The Republican campaign will open with a whoop on Wednesday night. There will be meetings at Kakaako and Aala park, and the candidates will be rushed from one to the other so that all the voters may see them. Of course there will be music and bonfires and all the rest of it. From that time on the campaign will be in full swing, and on Thursday the Republican candidates will start on a tour of the island. When the fusion campaign will be opened is not stated. The anti-Brown forces, however, will know on Wednesday night what they have to do.

### RAWLINS'S CHANCE.

On behalf of Rawlins, it is claimed that he will have the administration behind him, and that he has great strength with the native Hawaiians. He was born in the islands and made a splendid race for District Attorney in the last campaign. And his record in the office of Deputy Sheriff is without spot or stain. He has proven his possession of the very qualities needed to the successful conduct of the Sheriff's office. These are the claims of the men who are behind him.

Hemenway has not been mentioned in connection with the office of sheriff heretofore, and has not been consulted with reference to the mention that was made of him yesterday. But there is no question that he will be very seriously considered by the Civic Federation. And whoever gets the endorsement of that body will find that he will have most enthusiastic backing. It may be Rawlins, it may be Hemenway, it may be some man whose name has not yet been mentioned—but it will not be Fred Wundenburg. That statement was made, in effect, by a member of the Federation yesterday.

The Republican county committee is virtually in session all of the time now, the office on Fort street being never deserted. That means that no effort will be spared to pull through the ticket named at the Progress Hall convention. The managers recognize, indeed, if the outside shouters do not, that it is going to be a pretty hard fought campaign.

The Democrats have an office to fill, that of County Attorney, E. M. Watson not having accepted the nomination. No one has been mentioned for his place.

### CANDIDATE QUINN'S OPINION.

"I don't think Brown can be beaten, even with the new developments looking to a Civic Federation candidate for the office of Sheriff," said J. C. Quinn, candidate for Supervisor. "I was a Crabbe man before the convention, but when the convention nominated Brown, I pledged myself to support him and all the rest of the candidates, and I'll keep my promise. If it was the administration that is putting up Rawlins for Sheriff, according to street talk, just to oppose Brown, then the administration should have said it didn't want Brown before the convention opened. That might have settled it once and for all."

## NORWAY MAY BREAK BONDS WITH SWEDEN AND BECOME REPUBLIC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.—It is believed here that Norway will establish a republic.



KING OSCAR OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN WHO MAY LOSE HIS CROWN IF NORWAY BECOMES A REPUBLIC.

## WILL HELP THE VOTERS

Boards to Sit for Those Who Have Changed Residence.

Yesterday Governor Carter gave orders that the Registration Boards should sit on the day of election so that voters who have changed their places of residence since the last election may have a chance to have their transfers recorded, and not be obliged to lose their votes. The Honolulu Board will sit for this purpose in the hall of the Capitol building.

The office force in the Governor's office, or in the office of the Secretary, rather, is still busy getting out election supplies and preparing all things for the coming struggle at the polls. Chief Clerk Buckland, in fact, is as busy as two men. And this is particularly true in the matter of proofs. For there is a lot of printing, proclamations and tickets and posters and what not, incident to an election, and the proofs of all this matter, the printer's proofs, must be passed upon by the Chief Clerk.

The printer, being served by the devil, is not a respecter of the Sabbath, which explains why Clerk Buckland did not have perhaps as restful a day on Sunday as some other public servants. Buckland, indeed, read proof in his office until well along in the afternoon. Then he started down town, to get a breath of fresh air, and was met by a printer's boy with proofs just as he stepped out of the Capitol grounds. He took the proof.

"They're waiting for that!" said the boy, with something of a threat in his tone.

Clerk Buckland continued serenely on his way down town, but had not reached Fort street when a printer hailed him with a vociferous demand to come and read proof. This was another printer. The clerk fled back to his office, but was overtaken by still another boy with proofs before he got there. Then he went home, and found a printer's boy waiting for him with

proofs. This one went away appeased, and the clerk laid down in a hammock—and was awakened twice within a half an hour by boys with proofs. Dinner time brought no relief, but it brought more boys—two more. And with the quest there came in the proofs of the journal of the last Legislature to be read.

And then Buckland struck. In fact, it is not of record whether that last proof was read at all, because the Chief Clerk will not talk about it—and nobody has seen the boy.

### RECEIVES BAD NEWS.

J. N. K. Keola received a wireless message from his wife at Makawao, Maui, last night announcing the death there of his infant daughter, Lilly, aged fourteen months. Mr. Keola came to Honolulu last week on account of the death of his mother.

## FIRE DESTROYS BARN OF HUSTACE, PECK & CO.

An alarm of fire from Box 81, corner Alapai and King streets, at 2:53 p. m. yesterday called the department to Clayton street, in the Kewalo section, where the feed barn of Hustace, Peck & Co. was on fire. The alarm was not turned in until the building was all ablaze, the telephone at the stables failing to work, so that a man had to run to the fire box on King street. When the department arrived it was too late to save the barn, but the adjoining buildings were all saved. The horses in the stables were liberated and none were lost. The feed barn was a total loss, but was insured, the policy having expired only last Friday and having been renewed. In the barn were about 600 bales of hay, some loose hay, a large quantity of grain, barley and oats, also some plows, windmills and other hardware belonging to the Pacific Hardware Co. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed to have originated from a cigar or cigarette dropped in the hay. However, it was stated that no one had been in the barn since morning. Spontaneous combustion is another theory.

### TOO MUCH BANZAI.

A little Japanese child who was struck by a rocket stick at the celebration of the naval victory last Friday died last night from the effects of the wound. The inquest will be held this noon.

## AUXILIARIES STILL AT IT

Volunteer Fleet Holding Up Merchantmen—Sunken Ships to Be Raised.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

HONGKONG, June 6.—It is reported that the Russian volunteer fleet is overhauling merchantmen to the northeast of this port. TSINGTAU, June 6.—Five Russian cruisers have been sighted off Swatow, northeast of Hongkong.

### JAPANESE ON THE TRAIL.

SHANGHAI, June 5.—Admiral Uri, with the flagship Tokiwa and cruisers Naniwa and Takachiho and destroyers Murasame and Sazanami, arrived today at Gutalaff, the government signal station, south of Woosung.

### TO RAISE SUNKEN SHIPS.

TOKIO, June 6.—The sunken Russian cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Vladimir Monomakh and Dmitri Donskoi will be raised.

### MAY KEEP FOURTH FLEET.

LIBAU, June 6.—The German seamen in the service of the Russian Fourth Pacific Squadron have been ordered home.

### RUSSIAN LEFT ADVANCES.

GUNSHU PASS, June 6.—The Russian left has advanced slightly.

### JAPANESE ARE BUSY.

TOKIO, June 5.—The Japanese in Manchuria have repulsed another Russian attack, killing 100 of the enemy.

### RUSSIANS CANNOT REPAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Secretary of War Taft has cabled Governor Wright of the Philippines that the Russian ships cannot be allowed to repair at Manila. If Captain Enquist repairs he must intern.

### PROBABLY PLANNING PEACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Japanese Minister Takahira held three conferences with President Roosevelt yesterday.

MANILA, June 4.—The Russian losses on board the Aurora, Jemtchug and Oleg, which arrived in port yesterday, are 25 officers and 45 of the crews killed and 130 of the crews wounded. Capt. Enquist asks an allowance of fourteen days to repair, coal and provision.

### AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Pending official reports from Manila, the disposition of the Russian cruisers there is undecided.

### WILL STAY CAPTURED.

TOKIO, June 4.—The officers of the captured battleship Orel have declined to give their paroles.

### ANOTHER LAME DUCK.

SHANGHAI, June 4.—The steamer Kuling has arrived towing a disabled Russian destroyer with three crews on board.

### PEACE PROGRAM PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Japanese Minister Takahira had a conference with President Roosevelt last night. It is believed the powers are prepared to assist the President in making peace.

TOKIO, June 5.—Admiral Togo visited Admiral Rojestvensky in hospital at Sasebo. The Japanese commander expressed sympathy for his late antagonist's wounds and hopes for quick recovery therefrom. He also praised the Russian commander for his courageous fight. Rojestvensky was affected at the visit and thanked Togo, offering congratulations to Japan for the courage and patriotism of her sailors.

It is unlikely that Nebogtoff will sign a parole.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Linevitch's main force at Kungchulen has occupied Fengeswa.

### OMINOUS ORDER GIVEN.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 5.—Noncombatants have been ordered to leave.

### QUESTION OF REPAIRS.

MANILA, June 5.—Captain Enquist has requested permission to repair the three Russian ships here. A board of inspection has reported that the Oleg will require sixty, the Aurora thirty and the Jemtchug seven days for repairing. Prince Poteater is among the wounded.

### DISPOSAL OF NAVAL PRISONERS.

NAGASAKI, June 5.—It is rumored that the Russian naval prisoners will be sent home.

### WOOSUNG'S STRANDED RUSSIANS.

SHANGHAI, June 5.—The Russians at Woosung are to be interned, the crews of vessels being paroled.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The Emperor has issued a ukase making General Trepoff assistant minister of the interior, chief of police and commander of the gendarmierie. General Trepoff is given almost dictatorial power. He may close assemblies and congresses, and suspend societies and leagues, for pernicious activity, as well as suppress any revolutionary agitation. This appointment with its power indicates that peace will not be sought but that the war shall continue. The Emperor is not weakening.

### CONCERT HALL DISASTER.

Many people were injured in a panic at a concert hall. There was a conflict between the police and the audience.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Emperor and Empress attended a memorial service for those who fell in the sea battle.

## MANY HURRICANE VICTIMS.

DURBAN, June 6.—The corpses of 440 of the victims of the great hurricane that swept the coast of Natal Friday have been recovered.

# THE JAPANESE CELEBRATE VICTORY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"Matsuhito Tenno! Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!"

With that wild cry, repeated again and again in the night, the thousands of Japanese in Honolulu greeted the unveiling of a picture of their beloved Mikado. It was the battle-shout of a brave race, cried before their goal of war—and there went up with the shout a hissing stream of rockets to dim the stars.

Assuredly the triumph of Togo, the latter day Nelson, was most fittingly celebrated by the Japanese residents in Honolulu. Crowds of workmen had been busy all day preparing Aala Park for the celebration. In that side of the park over against Beretania street, a sort of tower had been built, having a succession of platforms, the first and widest lowest down. Upon this platform were the band and seats were placed here also for the Japanese dignitaries. Next above this was a gigantic effigy of Admiral Togo in the full dress uniform of an admiral, even to the white gloves, and still above this a platform smaller and carefully closed all around about with a lattice screen. The tower was draped to its summit with the Japanese and American colors, and from the extreme top floated flags, the Japanese and American, while over all was a gigantic ensign of the Mikado's empire, topped by a tiny American flag to mark the courtesy due to the friendly nation upon whose shores the celebration was held. The whole structure stood within an enclosure containing seats for distinguished visitors, and from the four angles of the tower ran long ropes from which dangled hundreds of paper lanterns of every imaginable color.

The park began to fill up early. There were, in the crowd, representatives of all the diverse races that go to make up the population of Honolulu, and the children of these were squirming and frolicking about on the grass. But the dominant note, as the dominant race in the crowd, was Japanese. The sons of Dai Nippon were honoring their greatest hero, the man who had saved their nation, and the people of other races looked and generously contributed to the enthusiasm.

The celebration began early. It was not that it was necessary to begin, to hold the crowd, but the enthusiasm was bubbling and it must have outlet. And so from the mortar fixed for the purpose a little apart from the central tower the discharge of rockets and roman candles began even before the first speaker was introduced. Already the park was alive with nodding lanterns, dodging here and there like monster fireflies, and the people as they came toward the center and crowded about the enclosure containing the tower, were beginning to shout "Banzai!"

Then the band struck up, and instantly, it seemed, the magnates came upon the platform and Fred K. Makino, who acted as a sort of master of ceremonies, introduced Dr. Haida as the chairman of the evening and the first speaker. Mr. Makino said:

"Gentlemen and all those present: We have come here tonight to celebrate the glorious victory of our country, and as the time is limited I will not take up the time specially reserved for the speakers tonight; but before introducing the next speaker, Dr. K. Haida, I wish to call for three cheers (banzai)."

Dr. Haida stepped forward and said: "Gentlemen and all the subjects of His Imperial Majesty of the Great Japan; I am pleased to stand here before you tonight and say that our naval hero Admiral Togo has successfully shown to the world what we Japanese can do in handling the modern war machines. When we look back to the history of the great generals and the admirals, we find that Lord Nelson has been considered the greatest of all admirals; but when Togo was commissioned by His Majesty to the command of our navy, he went out to sea and immediately attacked the enemy to its finish. In the fight in the Korean strait, he astonished the whole world by completely annihilating the famous Baltic fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky. I am almost certain to say that Admiral Togo's name will ever remain in the history of the world as the greatest of all the admirals."

At the conclusion of Dr. Haida's speech the picture of the Mikado was unveiled, and the crowd went wild. Standing, they threw their hats into the air and yelled and yelled, while the lattice curtain in front of the picture was slowly raised, and while the band played the Japanese national air. And, as they stood, the leaders presently began to sing the anthem the crowd on the ground joining in.

OTHER ADDRESSES. The second speaker was Vice Consul Matsura, who spoke very briefly of the glorious naval victory achieved by the navy of Japan, and who was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. T. Haramoto, chairman of the Japanese Hotel Union, was next introduced and read from a Japanese paper, giving an account of the naval fight. He touched upon the destruction of the Russian fleet and commended the wisdom of Admiral Togo. There were three banzais.

Mr. Onodera of the Hawaii Shippo was next introduced and spoke as follows: Gentlemen: I am exceedingly glad to be here tonight and express myself before the public, to the effect that since the outbreak of the war between Russia and our country (Japan) the world was somewhat perplexed over the outcome; but a few days ago his-

tory suddenly changed and revealed Japan as the most wonderful fighter that history had witnessed. Certainly it was due to the wisdom of His Imperial Majesty supported by the careful execution of Admiral Togo. Three more banzais followed.

At the conclusion of this talk Dr. Haida announced that there would be a procession of floats and lanterns formed to go and give banzais to the friends of Japan. Afterwards, the marchers would return to the park, and the celebration would be continued.

The procession formed, under the leadership of Mr. Makino and Mr. Dol, and marched like a thing of living fire to the office of the Shin Nippon, where an enthusiastic banzai was given. Then it went winding on out Beretania street to the Japanese consulate, where the salute was again given. And the enthusiasm grew and the procession grew in size all the way. The procession next marched to the office of the Yamato Shimbun to the office of the Hawaii Shippo, and so into King street, giving banzai and lighting its own way, too, like a mighty serpent of fire, spitting flame. Maybe it was from the lantern parade that the Japanese got their notion of the fiery dragon—maybe the idea of the lantern parade came from the dragon. There is much resemblance, anyway—and the lantern parade contains about as much fight to the square inch as the dragon.

Down King street the celebrants returned to Aala Park, and there, in enclosures prepared for the purpose, there were exhibitions of Japanese wrestling and fencing. Then the geisha dances started on the platform from which the orators had spoken when, suddenly, the crowd in the back part of the park surged forward resistlessly and the women and children in the front rank were carried almost bodily up on the platform where the dancers were. A number of little children were hurt, none badly, but the dancing was stopped.

Then some Japanese wrestlers took the central platform, and their exhibition pleased the crowd until a drunken American tar butted in and got a heavy fall—after which he paraded up and down on the platform and challenged the crowd. A big policeman presently took him away, but the crowd had begun to break up before that, and so the celebration was adjourned for the night.

"We are well satisfied with the way that the thing went off," said General Manager Makino. "But we have concluded to attempt nothing more tonight. The celebration will be continued at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

## HER WEAKNESS GONE

### HOT FLASHES AND SINKING SPELLS CONQUERED AT LAST.

#### Mrs. Murphy Tells Her Fellow-Sufferers How She Got Rid of Serious Trouble by Simple Home Treatment.

"I had been bothered for several years," said Mrs. Murphy, "by stomach disorder and finally I became very weak and nervous. Flashes of heat would pass over me, and I would feel as if I was sinking down. At such times I could not do any household work, but would have to lie down, and afterwards I would have very trying nervous spells."

"Didn't you have a doctor?" she was asked.

"Yes, I consulted several doctors but my health did not improve. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She assured me that they had proved of the greatest benefit in the case of her daughter. In fact, she praised them so enthusiastically that my husband got me a box."

"And what was the result?"

"Before I had taken half of the first box my condition was greatly improved. The quickness with which they reached and relieved all my troubles was really surprising. After I had used only three boxes I had no more heat-flashes or weak spells. Thanks to them, I have become a well woman."

Mrs. Mary D. Murphy lives at No. 1963 Force street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the remedy which she found so satisfactory, furnish directly to the blood the elements that give vigor to every tissue of the body. They can be depended on to revive failing strength, and to banish nervousness. Their tonic properties are absolutely unsurpassed.

As soon as there is drag, or dizziness, or pallor, or poor circulation, or dordered digestion, or restlessness, or pains, or irregularities of any kind these famous pills should be used. They have cured the most obstinate cases of anaemia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous prostration and even partial paralysis.

If you desire information specially suited to your own case write directly to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Williams' "Plain Talks to Women," which will be mailed free to any address on request. Any druggist can supply the pills.

### SUGAR ON HAWAII.

Admiral Beckley of the steamer Kinu reports the following sugar on Hawaii awaiting shipment: Oiaa, 12,800 bags; Waiakea, 14,000 bags; Hawaii Mill, 8200 bags; Wainaku, 15,000 bags; Onomea, 26,500 bags; Pepeekeo, 15,000 bags; Honoumou, 17,450 bags; Hakalau, 16,000 bags; Laupahoehoe, 400 bags; Oo-kala, 10,000 bags; Kukaianu, 2000 bags; Hamakua, 2550 bags; Paauhau, 11,400 bags; Honokaa, 9500 bags; Kukuihaele, 3500 bags; Honouapo, 2500 bags; Puna-ulu, 1500 bags.

# COUNTY ACT SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT

The County Act is fully sustained by the Supreme Court as to all the points raised against it in the submission of agreed facts entitled Wm. R. Castle, taxpayer, etc., vs. A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory.

When Justice Hartwell rendered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court at 4 p. m. yesterday, the courtroom was thronged. Besides all of the counsel who had actively appeared in the case, there was a large attendance of attorneys and politicians of the Republican, Democratic and Home Rule parties. Mr. Alexander, a San Francisco attorney, arrived the same day, was present in company with former Judge Geay.

The Court gave away its conclusion in the middle of the opinion, written by Justice Hartwell, when it set the question of jurisdiction aside in this paragraph:

"It is contended by the defendant that an injunction to restrain illegal expenditure of money, if issued at all, must be directed not against the Secretary, but the Treasurer or Auditor. This contention appears to us to be well grounded and might necessitate amendment of the submission if cause were shown for holding the County Act to be invalid."

After disposing in detail, adversely, of all the pleas contrary to the validity of the County Act, together with subsidiary enactments, the opinion concludes thus:

"All of the matters presented have been ably argued and have received our careful attention, but we do not find that either the County Act, being Act 39, as amended by Act 54, or that Act 93 of the session laws of 1905, upon any of the grounds presented, is unauthorized or prohibited by the Organic Act, or that for any of those grounds or reasons Act 39, as amended, or Act 93, is invalid.

"In conformity with this opinion the injunction sought by the plaintiff ought to be denied, and it is decreed accordingly.

"H. E. Highton for plaintiff; Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser and H. E. Cooper for defendant."

The whole matter is thus summed up in the syllabus:

"Equity has jurisdiction at the suit of a taxpayer to enjoin an executive officer from expending public moneys in pursuance of an unconstitutional statute, although not to determine political rights not affecting rights of property.

"Neither Act 39, as amended by Act 54 of the laws of 1905, known as the County Act, nor Act 93 of said laws relating to the payment of county expenses, is invalid or unconstitutional in the sense that it is unauthorized or prohibited by the Organic Act of the Territory upon any of the grounds presented in this case."

# J. A. MAGOON PRISON FOR IS CENSURED WIFE KILLER

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

J. Alfred Magoon has been censured by the Supreme Court and ordered to pay costs of the proceedings against him for "professional impropriety and misconduct." In the text of the decision, which is signed by the clerk, the respondent is "severely censured," yet the censure is actually very mild as will be seen from the concluding words of the court. After reviewing the evidence—a very hackneyed tale to local newspaper readers—the court says:

"The moving cause of Hustace's paying the retainer was the avoidance of the expense to the company. The mistake consisted in accepting it as a retainer from Hustace instead of having it paid so that it would clearly be a retainer from the company alone. These matters occurred nearly three years ago. The respondent supposed that he was doing only what was proper and with the consent of his client, the company. But he should have known better.

"The respondent is found guilty of professional impropriety and misconduct, but, in view of all the circumstances it is deemed sufficient to severely censure him and require him to pay the costs of this proceeding, and it is so ordered."

The syllabus reads as follows: "An attorney for a judgment creditor is held guilty of unprofessional impropriety and misconduct for accepting from one of three joint judgment debtors, who had paid what he considered his share of the judgment, a retainer to bring creditors' bill against the other two debtors for the purpose of relieving the first-mentioned debtor from further liability even though such retainer was accepted with the consent of the judgment creditor and for the purpose of bringing such suits in the name and for the benefit of such creditor and to relieve the said debtor from further liability and in so far as satisfaction should be obtained from the other debtors, there being, however, an understanding implied from the acceptance of the retainer for such purposes that further proceedings to collect the remainder of the judgment from the said debtor should be delayed until after such suits should be brought against the other debtors; but under all the circumstances it is deemed sufficient to severely censure the attorney and impose on him the costs of this proceeding."

S. M. Ballou, Deputy Attorney-General, for the prosecution. Respondent in person; J. Lightfoot and W. A. Whiting with him.

## CONTRACTED NEURALGIA DURING THE WAR.

"I had a bad case of neuralgia which I contracted during the war. I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good until a friend of mine recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm which gave me immediate relief. I have had no trouble since and must say that I find Chamberlain's Pain Balm a fine liniment. I have since used it for other troubles and always with good results."—J. Viljoen, Jacobsdal, Transvaal. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Philip H. Naone, for the killing of his wife on October 8 last, will have to serve not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the penitentiary. Such is the penalty of the statute for the offense of which the jury found him guilty—manslaughter in the first degree—at 5:18 p. m. yesterday after deliberation of a little over three and a half hours.

Frank E. Thompson, of counsel for defendant, noted exceptions to the verdict. J. J. Dunne came in later and, Attorney General Andrews and J. W. Cathcart, for the Territory consenting, sentence was appointed for 9:30 Monday morning.

Attorney General Andrews concluded his address to the jury, begun on Thursday afternoon, shortly before 11 o'clock. He made an able summing up of the case for the prosecution, and an eloquent appeal to fill in, bidding the jurors in the exercise of human sympathy remember the innocent woman sent into eternity without a moment's warning.

The instructions of the court took nearly an hour in delivery, and, just before the stroke of noon, the jury were sent to luncheon at the Alexander Young Hotel prior to deliberating on their verdict. They returned to the Judiciary building and entered the jury room in the clock tower at 1:45.

At 4:40 the jury came into court and asked for a statement of the penalties under the different degrees of homicide. There being no objection, Judge De Bolt gave the information. Again the jury retired and, after more than half an hour, returned with the verdict as above.

## KOREAN BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Chim Ung Sul, a Korean, was sentenced by Judge De Bolt yesterday to be imprisoned five years at hard labor and to pay costs for burglary in the first degree. He had been indicted for three separate burglaries, committed in March and April on the houses of Lilac Mathews, Joseph Lightfoot and John Darnel Jewett. In each case getting away with money or valuables to the value of more than \$50. Being arraigned in the Lightfoot case he pleaded guilty and received the sentence above mentioned, and a nolle prosequi was then entered in each of the other cases. As the Korean interpreter in court could not speak English the proceedings were filtered out to the defendant through the Japanese interpreter.

Hadjo Gonzales was indicted for murder in the first degree, committed at Aiea, Oahu, on April 23, in the killing of Francisco Torres by stabbing him with a knife. His plea was set for June 5.

Helen G. Fonseca was indicted for keeping a disorderly house and her plea set for June 5.

## LABEL CASE JURY.

The following jury was empaneled and sworn to try S. M. Ballou's \$50,000 libel suit against Samuel Parker and the trial continued till Monday morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Lindsay: C. H. Atherton, T. R. Mossman, J. A. Auld, K. B. Porter, E. E. Hartman, A. Winterstein, A. E. Murphy, R. Weedon, Manuel Leal, E. L. Doyle, W.

J. Karranti and C. L. Sprinks. COURT NOTES.

Defendant in the case of Frank E. Thompson vs. Whitney & Marsh, Ltd. has filed an interlocutory bill of exceptions to Judge Lindsay's order overruling the demurrer.

A general denial has been filed by defendant in the suit of Francis Jose vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. by its attorneys, Bullou & Marx and A. G. M. Robertson, makes an answer of general denial to the complaint of G. J. McCarty, who sues it for \$10,000 damages for ejecting him from a train.

# FOUND NO POISONS

The Examiner says: It has been definitely decided to the satisfaction of the executors of the estate of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford that the philanthropist died of natural causes.

This report of the experts who for weeks have been engaged in analyzing the internal organs of the body brought here for that purpose, will within a few days be submitted to the attorney for the executors. It bears out the theory first advanced by President David Starr Jordan at Stanford University, who soon after his arrival at Honolulu, where he went to take charge of the body, announced that Mrs. Stanford was not murdered, but died a natural death after having had a day's outing, during which she ate food which caused indigestion and heart failure.

Under the circumstances there will be no necessity for further inducements for the apprehension of any person for the murder of the late lamented benefactress as offered by Welton Stanford of Schenectady, N. Y., and published in yesterday's Examiner.

The attempt made on Mrs. Stanford's life on January 14 by placing strychnine crystals in the Poland water has entirely been lost from sight. Unless the individual shall be considerate enough some day to step to the captain's office and declare himself as the poisoner the matter will go down into history as another unsolved police problem.

The internal organs of Mrs. Stanford's body have been in the laboratory at Stanford University, where the chemists have carefully examined them. No poison of any character has been found. The result is especially satisfactory to all those interested in the estate. There will be no further use now for private detectives or otherwise. The case from that standpoint is closed.

The report of the detective agency has been submitted. It contains a statement made by Mrs. Stanford taken shortly after she received chemist Falkenberg's deduction of his analysis of the poisoned Poland water. In it she named the person whom she suspected and gave her reasons for her suspicions. She stood by Miss Berner, her private secretary, toward whom a Chinese had attempted to direct suspicion.

Albert Beverly, who had been in Mrs. Stanford's employ for years as butler, is now in New York attending the races. Miss Richmond, the former maid, is in San Mateo and Miss Berner in Palo Alto.

## TO TAKE UP INQUIRY.

SCHENECTADY (N. Y.), May 25.—Welton Stanford, a wealthy retired hardware merchant of this city, nephew of the late Senator Stanford, who offers a reward of \$1000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible for the death of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, was a beneficiary under the will of Senator Stanford to the extent of \$100,000. Mr. Stanford is summing up at Lake George. Seen there he said:

"I offered a reward of \$1000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the death of my aunt. I have the report of the physicians who made a post mortem examination in Honolulu. They say there was poison in the capsules she took."

"I have also a report of physicians who were by when she died. They say her last moments were those of a person dying from poisoning. I believe my aunt had been poisoned and I am determined to secure conviction of her murderers, if money will do it. I cannot understand the inaction of the California authorities and shall seek personally for an explanation."

Mr. Stanford says he is going to California himself to take up the investigation.

# FIXES BONDS OF LEADING OFFICIALS

The bonds of the leading Territorial officials, under the new law passed at the regular session of the Legislature, have been fixed as follows by Governor Carter:

A. J. Campbell, Treasurer, \$50,000; J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, \$30,000; C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, \$25,000; William Henry, High Sheriff, \$20,000; L. E. Pinkham, Superintendent of the Board of Health, \$15,000; J. C. Davis, Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$15,000; J. H. Fisher, Auditor, \$15,000; H. C. Meyer, Deputy Auditor, \$10,000; Lorrin Andrews, Attorney-General, \$10,000; W. E. Wall, Surveyor, \$10,000.

The total amount of these bonds is \$290,000.

Onomea Sugar Co. has increased its monthly dividend from 20c. to 40c. a share, the first at the higher rate being payable at San Francisco today.

# KAPEA IS GUILTY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"Oh, I'm guilty and have come back to take my medicine. If they want to put me in prison, or hang me, or take me out and drown me, or—well, I suppose I'll have to take what I get. I will plead guilty."

So said Henry S. Kapea, the young Hawaiian, and former trusted clerk of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, who absconded about a year ago with valuable securities of the company, valued at about \$4,000. Kapea had just ended a trip around the world, half of which was done in secret and under assumed names, the other half being as a prisoner in charge of Deputy Sheriff Henry Vida, who went to London for him. Kapea paced up and down the corridor of the police station, thoughtful and sad-faced, but his face lighted up when he saw old-time friends, and the newspaper men were received with smiles. To them the young Hawaiian willingly told the story of his travels. On a table near him was an English cloth bag containing all the belongings he has—all that remains of the \$4,000 he stole.

Kapea does not mind words in talking of himself. "Stole" is a word he freely uses in discussing his own case. The only moral he drew was that "my sins found me out."

"Say, it makes me laugh to read in the big newspapers away from here that I stole \$20,000,000 and gave champagne suppers, etc.," said Kapea, chuckling at the remembrance. "I wish I had that much, but look at me—I haven't a penny to my name, and I didn't have when I was arrested."

"Oh, I saw the story you wrote about me when I left Honolulu and sailed away in the China," said Kapea, nodding his head to the Advertiser reporter. "I saw all that was said about me and how I left Honolulu and stowed away. Well, I didn't exactly do that. I paid my way there. At Yokohama I located some copies of the Advertiser and read all about myself. How did I leave Japan? Well—I left there all right. Yes, I left on a German S. S. line. All this talk about my giving champagne dinners in Sicily and in the Mediterranean—that makes me laugh. I was short of money I tell you."

"When I got to London I was not very rich. Then I began to feel that my sins were finding me out. I didn't see anybody from Hawaii over there. Then I went from bad to worse financially, and finally I didn't have anything left."

"One day I was playing billiards, hoping to win some money, when a man tapped me on the shoulder and told me he had a warrant for my arrest. I asked him what for and he said it was something about money. I told him he had the wrong man, but he said I could explain all that to the magistrate. Well, I went along with him to Bow street where I was charged and then went to Brixton jail."

"Then, finally, I heard that an officer was coming from Honolulu to take me back? I wondered who it might be. When I got into court I wondered whether it would be High Sheriff Henry, or Billy Rawlins, or Sam Leslie, or Charley Chillingworth, but when I saw Henry Vida in the room I knew he was the one sent after me."

"We had a pretty good trip across the Atlantic on the Cedric and in New York I was taken to a jail—not the Tombs—I don't remember what it was. Then I saw big stories about me in the New York papers, with big headlines, how I had stolen \$20,000,000. I didn't care so much about that over there, because nobody knew me. Then Henry took me on the train and we came straight across to San Francisco. We only stopped in Chicago long enough to change cars."

"Say, that story in the San Francisco paper that Henry Vida took me to a room in the Occidental Hotel, to keep me away from people, was a fake. Henry got that put in the papers, but I was taken to a place they called the Tanks. Looks just like a tank, too. I yelled to the keeper there, not to turn the water on me."

"When we got to Honolulu this morning I could see people on the dock, squinting up at the deck and at me, and then pointing at me saying 'That's Kapea there, that's the man that stole all that money,' and so on."

"But I'm back home now and am glad I'm here. I want to face the music." Kapea admitted to having stolen as much as \$500, the amount named in the extradition papers. He says he will plead guilty.

Kapea says he has lost flesh, but he is much stouter than when he fled from Honolulu. He is pleasant-spoken, but whenever he is alone his face saddens, and he becomes nervous.

Kapea said he tried to keep pace with the local news and at one city subscribed to the daily Advertiser getting a receipt for \$5 therefor, but he never saw a copy of it afterwards. Kapea said he sent the story to Honolulu signed by Henry Kalani Kentwell, saying he was tired of his lonely existence and wanted to be taken.

Deputy Attorney General Peters spent some time with Kapea yesterday morning inquiring for the names of the places Kapea visited between here and London, but the young man for some reason was reticent on this point.

Captain A. P. Niblack, lighthouse inspector, returned yesterday from Lahaina, where he had been making a triangulation for the purpose of establishing bearings of the new harbor light.

Both the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. are planning for summer outings at the two Wahiawa vacation houses. The first party to open the season will go to Wahiawa on Saturday, remaining over until Monday.

# COUNTY ACT DECISION IN ITS FULL TEXT

There being a general desire for the publication of the full text of the County Act decision, it is here printed—title, syllabus and all:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, October term, 1904. William R. Castle a taxpayer of the Territory, on his own behalf and on behalf of all and singular the taxpayers of said Territory, and an owner of bonds of said Territory, vs. A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory.

Submission on agreed facts. Argued May 27, 29, 31, 1905. Decided June 2, 1905. Frear, C. J., Hartwell and Wilder, JJ.

Equity jurisdiction—at suit of taxpayer to enjoin expenditure of public moneys under unconstitutional statute. Equity has jurisdiction at the suit of a taxpayer to enjoin an executive officer from expending public moneys in pursuance of an unconstitutional statute, although not to determine political rights not affecting rights of property.

County Act—validity as affected by grounds presented.

Neither Act 33, as amended by Act 54 of the laws of 1905, known as the County Act, nor Act 93 of said laws relating to the payment of county expenses, is invalid or unconstitutional in the sense that it is unauthorized or prohibited by the Organic Act of the Territory upon any of the grounds presented in this case.

### OPINION OF THE COURT BY HARTWELL, J.

The case is presented in order to obtain a determination of the plaintiff's right, which he claims, that he is entitled upon the agreed facts to an injunction restraining and enjoining the Secretary of the Territory from taking any further proceedings or steps in the matter of the first election for county officers required by the County Act to be held June 20, 1905, and from expending any of the Territorial revenues or money in connection therewith.

The plaintiff claims that for certain specified reasons the act is unconstitutional and void, and that as a citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii, a resident of Honolulu, a taxpayer and a holder of Territorial bonds, he has a legal right by a proper bill in equity to apply to a circuit judge of the first judicial circuit of said Territory for an injunction restraining the Secretary from the expenditure of money in the Territorial treasury for and in connection with the special election directed by said County Act. The grounds on which the plaintiff claims that the act is unconstitutional may thus be summarized, namely:

### CLAIMS AGAINST ACT.

1. That it is not an act creating counties and providing for the government thereof, as it makes no provision for payment of expenses of county governments, and in violation and disregard of the principle of local self-government ignores local taxation within each county and contains no provision for assessment of property and collection of local taxes for support of the county government, thereby making counties a Territorial charge, undertaking to support and maintain the local government of each county out of Territorial revenue, and applying the credit of the Territory to the support and maintenance of the local government of each county; rendering the counties merely beneficiaries of the Territory, and compelling the taxpayers of the entire Territory to support the local government within each county.

2. That the act violates Section 45 of the Organic Act requiring "that each law embrace but one subject which shall be expressed in its title," since it purports to create counties and is therefore new legislation not amendatory or supplementary to pre-existing legislation, and assumes to transfer many of the duties of the Superintendent of Public Works, of the Attorney General, of the High Sheriff and of other Territorial officers to the counties and their local officers; and covers distinct changes in pre-existing laws affecting whole systems of the Territorial government and chapters of the Revised Laws.

3. That except as to certain salaries the act contains no definition of or limitation upon the expenditures of counties and provides no fixed revenue for their support and maintenance or for payment of local expenditures. The only limitation of expenditures is that they fall within the 50 per cent of the total amount of poll and school taxes and taxes on property and income collected in each county, which by Act 93 is to be paid to county treasurers. Such a plan for payment of local expenditures is impracticable and incapable of enforcement. There is no limitation upon the amounts for which county warrants are to be drawn by the auditor upon the treasurer of the Territory in favor of county treasurers. Act 93 "relating to funds for the payment of expenses for the several counties" transfers to the Auditor powers that could be legally exercised by the Legislature only, or if requisite powers were delegated to them, by the Board of County Supervisors. The Auditor is invested by Act 93 with discretion to determine the amounts above 10 per cent of the estimated taxes payable to each county within six months from July to December next and afterward not less than 15 per cent, for which monthly warrants shall be drawn, there being no proportion fixed between the warrants and the actual or current expenditures of the counties. Act 93 compels the Territorial Treasurer, if there is no money in the treasury to pay the monthly warrants, to register them and thereafter until paid they bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, thereby creating an enforced loan by the Territory to the counties for which the Territory is charged inter-

est, the Territorial credit as well as its cash revenue being thereby applied to the support and maintenance of counties.

4. That in transferring to the counties the right to "open, construct, maintain and close up public streets, highways, roads, alleys, trails and bridges," the act transfers powers now exercised by the Superintendent of Public Works, aided in some instances by the Governor and High Sheriff, thus materially and radically changing the road system of the Territory.

5. That Act 93 provides that the road taxes shall be a special deposit in the Territorial treasury to the credit of each road district, to be paid by the Treasurer of the Territory to the county treasurers and "expended only for the maintaining and repairing of public roads and highways in the several road districts as authorized by the supervisors of the county from time to time." This is a transfer from the management of the superintendent of Public Works, inaugurating a system which conflicts with the Territorial system, and is legally impracticable and incapable of enforcement. The act also impairs the obligation of the bonds of the Territory in depriving them of the security of the consolidated Territorial revenues to the extent of 50 per cent of the taxes required by Act 93 to be paid over to the counties.

6. That the act in requiring bonds of supervisors to be approved by circuit judges imposes upon them functions not judicial, and not according to the course of common law or equity or to any provision of the Organic Act.

7. That the act violates those provisions of the Organic Act which require that "there shall be an Attorney General," a Superintendent of Public Works, a High Sheriff and deputies, and which require that they severally "shall have the powers and duties" mentioned or referred to in the Organic Act except as changed by this act and subject to modification by the Legislature. It is claimed that the powers and duties entrusted to and required of those officers by the terms of the Organic Act are merely modified by the County Act, but practically are obliterated and transferred to county officials.

8. That the act deals with contested elections, and with impeachment of supervisors, subjects not cognate to its title, and is an attempt to confer jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in those matters.

9. That the county of Kalawao established by the County Act is identical with the leper settlement, which the act leaves under the control of the Board of Health, and which is incapable of organization into a county while under the control and management of the Board. That the chapter relating to this matter is unconstitutional in providing that the salary of the sheriff shall be fixed and paid by the Board of Health out of the Territorial appropriation, and that the pay of policemen in that county shall be fixed and paid by the Board of Territorial funds, and also in fixing the appointment of a sheriff in the Board, which has no power to make such appointment.

10. That Section 112 of the County Act providing that "All laws or parts of laws, so far only as the same may be inconsistent with any provision of this act are hereby repealed," is insufficient and void in failing to specify the repealed acts and parts of acts, so that it is legally impossible to determine what laws are intended to be repealed.

When the case was presented for argument the plaintiff's attorney asked leave to amend the submission by inserting the additional ground that the act had not been approved by the Governor in accordance with the requirements of Section 56 of the Organic Act as amended by Act of Congress of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L. 1035), requiring that county officials "be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislature of the Territory." The defendant's counsel objecting, the court declined to allow this amendment.

### QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The defendant denying that the act is invalid for any of the reasons named in the submission claims that even if the act were invalid equity has no jurisdiction to grant an injunction against him at the suit of a taxpayer or of a bondholder whose bonds are not shown to be in danger of being defaulted.

That the remedy sought by the plaintiff is available to him in his capacity as a citizen and taxpayer appears to be within the rule in Castle et al. vs. Kapena, 5 Haw. 27 (1883). The petitioners in that case applied for a writ of mandamus to require the minister of finance to accept only United States gold coin or its equivalent for Hawaiian bonds payable in United States gold coin about to be issued by him in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, and not to accept therefor silver coin, averred to be only about 82 per cent of the value of the gold coin. The court held that issuing the bonds for silver of less par value than gold would be illegal and that "a loss and injury would accrue to the country thereby and to every taxpayer, and the question is raised whether the petitioners can resort to this court to protect themselves." Ibid. pp. 34, 35. "The principal objection," said the court, "to permitting suits to be brought by private taxpayers, is said to be the annoyance to public officers by a multiplicity of suits. The answer to this, as well as the doctrine in such cases, is set forth in a recent

case in the Supreme Court of the United States, Crampton vs. Zabriske, 101 U. S. Reports, heard in 1879. We quote the language of Mr. Justice Field at large:

"Of the right of resident taxpayers to invoke the interposition of a court of equity to prevent an illegal disposition of the moneys of the county, or the illegal creation of a debt which they, in common with other property holders of the county, may otherwise be compelled to pay, there is at this day no serious question. The right has been recognized by the State courts in numerous cases, and from the nature of the powers exercised by municipal corporations, the great dangers of their abuse, and the necessity of prompt action to prevent irreparable injuries, it would seem eminently proper for courts of equity to interfere, upon the application of the taxpayers of a county, to prevent the consummation of a wrong, when the officers of those corporations assume, in excess of their powers, to create burdens upon property holders. The courts may be safely trusted to prevent the abuse of their process in such cases." The court also cites in the Kapena case, U. P. Railroad Company vs. Hall, 91 U. S. 343, 1875, where Strong, J., says: "There is a decided preponderance of American authority in favor of the doctrine that private persons may move for a mandamus to enforce a public duty, not due to the government as such, without the intervention of the government law officer." The court declined, however, to grant the writ, but solely upon the ground that injunction rather than mandamus was a "preventive remedy."

In Larcom vs. Olin, 160 Mass. 102 (1893), a similar question was presented in a petition by inhabitants, taxpayers and voters of the town of Beverly for a writ of mandamus to command the secretary of the commonwealth not to attest or deliver to the clerk of the town or any other person a copy of the provisions of articles of city government consented to by vote of a majority of the inhabitants present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of deciding whether the town would become a city. A second petition was also presented by inhabitants praying that the votes at the meeting be declared null and void and that the secretary be perpetually enjoined from attesting or delivering to the clerk of the town or any other person a copy of the proposed articles of city government. The court, while denying the injunction on the ground that "it is not within the general powers of a court of equity to supervise the conduct of public officers in the performance of their official duties, or to prohibit such officers from acting or to compel them to act in matters which concern political and personal rights, as distinguished from rights of property, granted the petition for mandamus, saying: "It is suggested in the brief of the petitioners that courts in some jurisdictions have held that mandamus cannot be used as a preventive remedy; but this objection is not taken by the respondents, and, if it affects anything more than the form of the order to be issued by the court, it may perhaps be met by considering the petition as in substance a petition for a writ of prohibition."

State decisions cited for and against the exercise of jurisdiction such as is claimed by the plaintiff are interesting and of value to the student of law, but, as above stated, the question has been decided by this court in favor of the exercise.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has held that an early decision of this court, modifying a rule of the common law, to the extent of giving to legal representatives of a decedent a right of action for fatal injury had the approval of the Organic Act in its provision for continuance in force of laws of Hawaii. Schooner Robert Lewers, 114 Fed. 849. The Kapena case was expressly affirmed in Lucas vs. American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., ante, p. 86, in which the court used the following language:

"The right of a taxpayer to bring suit to restrain a public officer from doing an illegal act has been settled in this jurisdiction since the case of Castle et al. vs. Kapena, 5 Haw. 27 (1883)." We see no occasion to depart from this rule. The argument that a single taxpayer may not represent the wishes of the majority and that a question of public interest ought not to be adjudicated at his sole instance, with no opportunity for expression of opposing views, does not, in our opinion, affect his right to an adjudication. Any person, citizen or not, accused of an offense, may raise the question of the constitutionality of the law under which he is tried, and no one but himself and the prosecution is entitled to be heard upon it. Adjudicating the constitutionality of the act in advance of county organization avoids unnecessary expense and complication if the decision is adverse to the act, and, if in its favor, furnishes desirable assurance of legal protection to those who shall be elected to county offices, besides saving burdensome and expensive litigation in respect of matters so adjudicated. While equity has no jurisdiction to determine political rights, but is confined to questions affecting rights of property, it appears to us that the case presented by the plaintiff in his capacity as a taxpayer comes within equitable jurisdiction for protection of property rights against acts of executive officers under unconstitutional statutes.

It is contended by the defendant that an injunction to restrain illegal expenditure of money, if issued at all, must be directed not against the secretary, but the treasurer or auditor. This contention appears to us to be well grounded and might necessitate amendment of the submission if cause were shown for holding the County Act to be invalid.

### LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The validity of the act affects this community profoundly. As a measure intended to establish self-government over local affairs, a principle which is the basis of our state and national systems, it has been urged by all parties. The Organic Act grants unrestricted suffrage, by the exercise of which the needs and wishes of the citizen are intended to be expressed and carried into effect by laws enacted by

the Legislature. The grant of legislative power contained in the Organic Act includes "all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable," and expressly includes the power to "create counties and town and city municipalities and provide for the government thereof." There is no limitation upon this power except as found in the provisions of the Organic Act and in the constitution. The desire of the voters to obtain and by officers elected by themselves to exercise all the control over their local affairs which can be obtained within this limitation ought not to be interfered with by the judiciary upon doubtful or uncertain grounds. It is essential for the welfare of Hawaii that the security of life and property that the measure devised for establishing this principle, imperfect in many details and to a certain extent tentative, as it well may be, and yet be a valid measure, shall be free from such radical defects as would defeat its object. With political or financial objections to the act, if any there be, this court has nothing to do. We have only to decide whether any of its vital features are so inconsistent with the Organic Act as to require the inference that it is not authorized thereby. It is to be observed that the organization of counties with their proper officers for attending to their own affairs necessarily is inconsistent with all those laws of Hawaii relating to such portions of the duties of Territorial officers as properly are included in the duties and functions of county officers. No County Act can be regarded as unauthorized by the Organic Act by reason of such inconsistency.

The disposition of public funds is no moot or abstract question, but vitally concerns every taxpayer. We trust that the time will never come in Hawaii when taxpayers shall not care to seek by appropriate proceedings in court to avert unlawful use of public money in connection with an unconstitutional statute. But there is something far more important than such exhibitions of public spirit on the part of taxpayers, and that is a feeling of confidence that courts will interpret the laws and declare the law with judicial impartiality, unbiased by personal feeling or motive. Nothing can be more desirable, than a belief, thus far it is to be hoped felt by few persons, that our courts in interpreting statutes can reach conclusions to satisfy their own wishes, likes or dislikes. It ought to be unnecessary to say that what we may think of the wisdom or advantages of county government under existing conditions in Hawaii has nothing to do with the questions of law at issue. Our opinion concerning the practical working of this or of any other system or county legislation, whether it appears to us that larger opportunity for effectuating popular wishes in the expenditure of public money or in other matters is thus afforded or not, is immaterial and irrelevant to the examination and decision of the law involved in this case. The agreed statement sets forth the plaintiff's grounds or reasons for claiming the invalidity of the act in more detail and variety of form than appear in the above summarized statement of them and his attorney in argument illustrated and enforced the plaintiff's claims from several points of view. All of these matters were ably presented and have received our careful attention.

### CONFLICT OF OFFICERS.

We have already observed that the act would not be unconstitutional because in provisions for government of counties and control of county affairs by elected county officers it conflicts, as to a considerable extent it must do, with provisions in the Organic Act for Territorial government by appointive Territorial officers, nor even if in some matters it unnecessarily substitutes county officers for Territorial officers. Considerable discretion must be allowed for the exercise of the expressed power to create counties and provide for their government. A narrow, rigid construction of the meaning of that power is not required for the accomplishment of any express or implied purpose of the Organic Act, and therefore is inappropriate. Creating counties and providing for their government does not require, and therefore does not imply, the abrogation of the functions in respect of Territorial affairs of the Territorial officers such as the Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Works. As far as officers other than the Attorney General are concerned, we do not consider that the act unduly encroaches upon their prescribed functions. The Organic Act places with the Attorney General the duty of prosecuting violations of Territorial penal laws and claims, together with many other duties imposed upon him by the laws of Hawaii, subject to such "modification" as the Legislature may by law enact. The provision that these duties "are subject to modification by the Legislature" was not necessarily made solely with reference to the authority "to create counties," etc., but may appropriately relate as well to details making those duties more specific, or enlarging them, but not substantially revoking them nor substituting for their performance another officer in place of the Attorney General.

The Territory as well as counties is concerned in the enforcement of Territorial penal laws. It is the Territory and not the counties to which accrue fines and costs for violation of Territorial laws and the proceeds of Territorial claims. To place with county attorneys to the exclusion of the Attorney General the duty of prosecuting them would not be a "modification" of the Attorney General's duties, but practically a repeal of that portion of the Organic Act which relates to them. Violation of county ordinances and prosecution of county claims would properly be entrusted to county attorneys only, but that is the extent to which their exclusive authority can go without subverting the Territorial system provided by Congress. Even if it were true that the act in respect of the Attorney General's functions or in some other respects goes further than is contemplated by the provisions of the Organic Act for county government, there is nothing

# RIOT AMONG KOREANS AT PAIA SUPPRESSED

MAUI, June 3.—During the past week Paia plantation has had some trouble with its Koreans, though the difficulty is now happily settled and all the laborers have to work except four of the leaders who are in jail awaiting further trial.

It seems that the eighty Koreans at Paia had a grievance against their chief luna, Kim, a fellow countryman. Saturday night last, they took him by force, and locked him up in the camp where one after another, so it is reported, took turns in maltreating him. He was rescued at length by manager D. C. Lindsay who placed him for safety in a house where Hoomalu, a luna, resided.

Sunday afternoon, the Koreans gathered before Hoomalu's residence, demanding that Kim should be delivered to them or otherwise they would attack the house. Then it was that Mr. Lindsay summoned Deputy Sheriff Morton and the police, who took him in charge and secretly placed him in the plantation hospital, where he remained receiving some attention for his many bruises.

On Monday afternoon the Paia Koreans were paid off and another gang of eighty Koreans from Kailua marched to Paia on a sympathetic strike.

The same afternoon, Deputy Sheriff Morton and five policemen arrested four of the leaders of the Paia strikers and quickly placed them in two hacks, but while they were driving away the crowd threw sticks and stones at the carriages. The police then sprang from the vehicles, mounted their horses and, armed with black-snake whips (which however they did not use), hustled the rioting Koreans down the road to the Spreckelsville boundary line.

That night all the Koreans returned to Paia in twos and threes and begged to be taken back to work, stating that the plantation had always used them well and that they were repentant of their bad behaviour. So all is serene again in the Korean colonies both at Paia and Kailua.

The police were successful in placing the four leaders in jail and on Friday they were tried for assault before Magistrate Chas. Copp of Makawao, but the case was continued until next week.

### GOOD WOMAN GONE.

Saturday afternoon, May 27, Mrs. R. F. Engle died of cancer at Puunene hospital after a year or more of great suffering. Mrs. Engle was the wife of Mr. R. F. Engle, head sugar boiler of Paia plantation, and was born at Racine, Wisconsin, in 1854. She was a graduate of the Girls' High School of Boston, where she fitted for college, which she did not attend owing to ill health. In 1880 she was married at Frankfort, Minnesota, where she resided both before and after marriage for 12 or 13 years. The last 17 years of her life were spent at Paia, Maui.

Mrs. Engle was a woman of great nobility of character. Though her suffering during the past year, both physical and mental, must have been most severe, she bore it all with such fortitude that not even her most intimate friends were aware of it. She was an earnest Christian, taking a prominent part in all functions, both social and religious, connected with the Makawao Foreign church. She was a loving sister and an ideal wife and mother.

Besides a husband she leaves four children, Walter, Fanny, William and Doris, and a sister, Mrs. Fanny M. Simpson.

The funeral services were held at Makawao cemetery on Sunday morning and were largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. B. V. Bazata, assisted by Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith. The flower offerings by friends were many and most beautiful. The pall-bearers were Messrs. H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, W. S. Nicoll, E. E. Carley, W. D. Lowell and J. Rob-

therein which appears to us to invalidate the act. The result would simply be that the Attorney General would still be authorized to perform all of his functions as prescribed by the Organic Act as far as they concern Territorial matters. This is perhaps the intent of the provision in the County Act which makes the county attorneys the deputies of the Attorney General.

### COUNTY LIMITATIONS.

Further considering the objections presented to the County Act it is to be observed that a county is the agent or instrumentality of the State or Territory and has such powers only as are granted by the statute creating it. Whether counties have the scant powers given them in the New England States or the larger powers given in newer States is something which does not affect the validity of the act.

Counties may properly share in Territorial tax money assessed and collected by assessors and collectors of the Territory.

We find nothing in the act which is not expressed in its title in the sense of being properly incident, germane or cognate thereto.

The large discretion given by each of the acts in question to county supervisors, as well as to the auditor of the Territory, concerning expenditures of public money and the extent and objects of such expenditures, may or may not be wise or desirable and may or may not give better opportunity for expression of popular wishes in those matters than is afforded by the present Territorial system. Such considerations, however, do not invalidate either of the acts.

The control of roads and bridges transferred to counties is a modification of the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works and essential to the control by counties of their own affairs. There is nothing in the Organic Act

### MEETING OF TEACHERS.

On Monday a meeting of teachers was held in the Makawao government school house, pedagogues being present from the Spreckelsville, Paia, Hamakua, Kealahou and Makawao schools. The program of the day was as follows: "Louisa Alcott".....Miss M. E. Fleming Agriculture in the Schools.....J. Vincent Territorial and Federal Officials.....S. R. Dowdle The Achatinella or Hawaiian Land Shell.....D. D. Baldwin Meteorology in the Schools.....A. S. Medeiros Methods of Teaching Reading.....M. G. Anjou Reading—Amundsen's Recent Discoveries.....W. C. Crook Address.....Inspector H. M. Wells

Mr. Wells stated briefly the purpose of the Department of Public Instruction in regard to the new course of study that was desired to be carried out as far as possible in the different schools.

### NOTES.

On Monday a little Japanese child, a boy three or four years old, was drowned in the plantation ditch at Kailua.

Quite a number of race horses can be seen nowadays being speeded at Spreckels' Park, Kailua. They are being put into condition for the annual 4th of July races.

The lumber for the new 4-room Puunene school-house is on the grounds, which are situated in the vicinity of the great mill. The lumber for a new 2-room school-house at Huelo has also been delivered.

It is stated that after the completion of the Puunene school the present Kailua school will be abandoned and the pupils asked to attend school at Puunene.

Saturday next the Catholic Mission of Wailuku will give a grand luau and fair from 12 noon to 10 p. m. The entertainment is to raise funds to paint the church's exterior and make other repairs.

If the present war continues a month or two longer another lot of Japanese reserves will be summoned from this Territory to the scene of the contest.

A wireless telegram was received yesterday afternoon on Maui concerning the Supreme Court's action in relation to the County Act.

Thursday afternoon Dr. W. F. McConkey vaccinated 15 or 20 children at Paia, the little sons and daughters of well-known people in Makawao district.

Supt. Fuller of the Kailua R. R. Co. is soon to erect a fine new depot at Paia in the vicinity of the mill. There will be sheds provided for horses and carriages, and when special night trains are run a man will be employed to look after the conveyances left by patrons of the railroad.

Henry Taylor, a civil engineer of Honolulu, has been engaged to make a survey for a new railroad direct from Camp No. 1, Puunene, to Paia Mill. It is reported that all this work—the new railroad and station—will be completed within a few months.

The huge siphon in Maliko gulch near the seashore was placed in position last week.

W. O. Alken on Monday resumed his duties as deputy collector of Kailua after an enforced vacation of eight weeks.

On Wednesday Mrs. Dixon of Honolulu came to Paia to visit her son Ernest Hadley, who is sick with fever at the plantation hospital.

Inspector H. M. Wells will visit Lahaina schools next week.

Henry M. Alexander of California will reside permanently at Hailu and engage in the cultivation of pineapples.

Weather: Light showers from the sea in localities. Quite warm for the season.

which precludes placing upon circuit judges the function of approving bonds of supervisors or empowering this court to deal with contested elections.

The provisions of the County Act making the leper settlement a separate county under the control of the Board of Health conflicts with no provision of the Organic Act.

The section repealing inconsistent laws is sufficient for its purpose, leaving cases of doubt for judicial construction. Even without this section such repeal "is implied when the new law contains provisions contrary to or irreconcilable with those of the former law." See 21, R. L.

### THE ACT VALID.

All of the matters presented have been ably argued and have received our careful attention, but we do not find that either the County Act, being Act 39, as amended by Act 54, or that Act 93 of the session laws of 1905, upon any of the grounds presented, is unauthorized or prohibited by the Organic Act, or that for any of those grounds or reasons Act 39, as amended or Act 93 is invalid.

In conformity with this opinion the injunction sought by the plaintiff ought to be denied, and it is decreed accordingly.

H. E. Highton for plaintiff; Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser and H. E. Cooper for defendant.

### NO COMPETITION.

The uniform success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the relief and cure of bowel complaints both in children and adults has brought it into almost universal use, so that it is practically without a rival, and as everyone who has used it knows, is without an equal. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JUNE 6

THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Civic Federation has a rare opportunity to make itself a power for good government in Honolulu. It also has the opportunity to place itself in the category of "holier than thou," a clique which has flitted across the pages of history its countless numbers, only to disappear like morning mists.

An elemental proposition for the Federation to remember all the time is that it is not a political party.

A second cornerstone for it to place in its foundation is that a ticket of perfect candidates is not possible except in a community of perfect voters, which condition does not yet obtain in Honolulu.

The Federation cannot do better than to emulate the example of its namesake in Chicago, the most successful Federation in the Union.

That organization now names a large majority of the city's elective officers. Its approval is a long step toward election and is therefore eagerly sought by both parties and candidates. Its method is not to seek an independent, perfect candidate; but to endorse the best candidates from among those regularly nominated, regardless of party, unless all of the regularly nominated candidates are hopelessly bad or inefficient. In such case, and in such case only, does the Federation nominate an independent candidate.

A third fundamental principle that the Federation must make plain to everyone is, that it is not making itself the tail to anybody's kite, nor acting as a side-partner of any political party.

In other words, the only way for the Federation to accomplish any good, is to convince the independent voter that it is an independent and public-spirited organization, which is seeking nothing but the public good, with no private or political axes to grind.

The sound course for the Civic Federation of Honolulu to now pursue is to take the two regularly nominated tickets and consider them office by office. If the nominees are such that either or both of them may honestly be supported by non-partisans, the Federation should select one and advise its members and supporters to vote for the one so selected, thereby concentrating strength and teaching the party manager that it pays to nominate men whom the Federation will ratify.

In no case should the Federation nominate a third candidate unless both regular candidates are so hopelessly bad or inefficient that an honest voter can not conscientiously support either of them.

By following the tactics indicated the Federation will concentrate the independent vote, secure the balance of power and accomplish more to establish and perpetuate good government than it possibly can by running a complete independent ticket and thereby attempting the impossible.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

One of the expert opinions on the sugar market from New York suggests that a falling off in the domestic consumption of the article, which the statistics indicate, may be more apparent than real. It is intimated that when the season's buying attains its height a different story will be likely. The question makes a little delving into the figures of sugar consumption in the United States an interesting exercise. Statistics available begin seventy-five years ago and since that date, a period of three-quarters of a century, the domestic consumption of sugar has multiplied forty-five times—that is, providing this year will show but a very slight increase over last year. The increase alone of the past four years is nearly eight times the total consumption seventy-five years ago.

In the year 1830 the United States consumed 69,711 tons of sugar, or about what two of several of the large plantations in Hawaii today produce. Taking it by generations as human existence is counted, in 1860 the consumption had risen to 428,785 tons, and in 1890 to 1,476,377. Ten years later, 1900, the quantity was 2,219,847, and in 1904 it reached 2,767,162 tons. The million mark had not been attained in 1880, when the domestic consumption of sugar was 956,784 tons. There would seem to be a sustained increase in the ratio of consumption, the increase in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 having been 519,593 tons as compared with the increase of 547,315 tons in the four years from 1900 to 1904. This latter increase is at the rate of 136,828 tons a year, or more than a million tons for eight years if the ratio stood still, which means an increased consumption in that period of about the present annual production of Cuba.

With such exhibits of the growing demand for sugar in the United States in view, together with the reflection that other countries are also using more sugar from one period to another, any dismal forebodings of serious over-production within an early period would hardly seem to be justified.

THE COUNTY LAW.

The county law having been sustained in the face of the opposition of those who must foot the bills, the next development of graft will be a municipal measure, giving "local self-government" to Honolulu and Hilo. It was proposed last year to incorporate the idea of city with county government, as is done in San Francisco, Chicago and elsewhere, but the job-chasers hooted down the idea. They wanted one more short-cut to the treasury and long before the next Legislature convenes they will be surveying the route and macadamizing the road.

It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us now and, unless the whole office-seeking conspiracy is to succeed, the Civic Federation had better get in and name a ticket which conservative citizens can support. The Democrats had a chance to do so and threw it to the dogs. It is for such duties that the Civic Federation was organized and the disgusted taxpayers look to it now to lead the way. Otherwise the entire game of graft, dating so far back, will win.

Dr. Frederick Sohon of Washington, D. C., who was in the Arctic regions twice with Peary, proposes to make an experiment of great interest. It will consist of a radical application of the outdoor treatment for consumptives in an ideal climate and atmosphere secured through the agency of a steamer especially fitted as a sea-going sanatorium, in which three summer months will be spent in Greenland above the Arctic circle. The steamer Havana has been equipped for the purpose and will sail from Halifax on the 15th of this month, returning the last of September. Dr. Sohon has observed that at the best of the consumption resorts in the United States the patient has good days and bad nights. He says the secret of outdoor treatment for the disease is abundant sunlight and dry, cold, bracing atmosphere. In the Arctic regions in summer there is a period of three months of never-ceasing sunlight every hour in the twenty-four, and the experimenter looks forward hopefully to the effect on his patients of a continuous sunbath of fourteen weeks.

Efforts to represent small farming in Hawaii as a failure in the past and hopeless for the future are gratifyingly discounted by the fact that more people, moved by both experience and investigation, are all the time taking up the occupation. This is shown almost every week in news from the other islands, as well as frequently in the Advertiser's news of this island. One of the most notable current instances is that of Mr. Alexander, an experienced California horticulturist, who has selected a homestead farm for profit on Maui. Mr. Pond's successful initial experience upon land close to Honolulu which, taking it at its condition a few years ago, was one of the most forbidding locations to be imagined, has been told in the Advertiser.

As the County Act decision came at the fag end of a day crowded with other local happenings and a main budget, it was impracticable on the following morning to print more than the bare gist of the deliberance. In obedience to a general desire, the Advertiser today prints the full text of the decision.

FUTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

The tropics are getting ahead of the temperate zone on the sugar proposition. At least that is the view of the Agricultural Department, which has put out a rather discouraging report on the beet sugar industry. Charles F. Saylor, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, who prepared the report, is unwilling to admit that the trend of the industry was backward during the last year, in spite of its tremendous protection, but he does say that a good many discouragements have developed in the twelve months. "In the work of development which has been done during the past eight years," he says, "it would be surprising if some mistakes were not made. The agitation was based on logical principles, the general anticipations were rightly founded and in the main the results justify the efforts which have been put forth. The beet sugar factories in the United States at this time are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Quantity. Number operating 48, Completed plants not operating 6, Building and partly completed 3, Sleeping stations 4.

Twelve States are now interested in the manufacture of beet sugar. The operations are distributed as follows: California, five factories; Colorado, nine; Idaho, three; Michigan, sixteen; Minnesota, one; Nebraska, three; New York, one; Ohio, one; Oregon, one; Utah, four; Washington, one, and Wisconsin, three.

The conclusion of Mr. Saylor, who has been the department's beet-sugar expert since the first factory was built, is that "the last season can be fairly rated throughout the different parts of the United States as favorable to the production of sugar. The success attending the beet crop is offering much encouragement and considerably improving the prospects of sugar production next year. The shortage of beets grown last season was not due to a failure of the yield either in respect to quantity or quality, but to the limited acreage secured by factories in many localities."

It appears from the Government report that the industry is acquiring a more settled and definite status. Any new factory installed now is founded on conditions which have been investigated and are known to be satisfactory. Capital appears better able to grasp the possibilities of investment, to look beyond the pioneer experiences incident to every new sugar factory. The failures which occurred through mistakes in locating or constructing, Mr. Saylor declares, are proving valuable guides to those interested in future extension of the industry. Of the factories not operating, three are in California and three in Michigan. While the idle plants might appear discouraging, Mr. Saylor says the percentage of idle plants in the United States is not nearly as heavy as the yearly average for the last ten years in Germany, France and other beet-sugar countries. Reaction in local sentiment is mentioned as the cause of factories shutting down. In most instances it was purely a question of securing a sufficient supply of beets. Where sufficient beets can be secured, the Government expert says, nearly every other difficulty can be overcome.

During his investigations Mr. Saylor found that the difficulty with most of the factories which have not succeeded, was too great haste in their establishment. It has not been easy to interest farmers in beet growing and keep them interested. The beet-sugar industry prospers in several European countries, Mr. Saylor says, because the people are accustomed to hard, laborious work, and even drudgery. The farmers in those countries learned to grow sugar beets successfully, and they taught the art to their children. In those old countries the farmer and every member of his family work in the beet field. It is necessary to "thin" and "weed" beets by hand, and that is what farmers in the European countries do. In this country, it is pointed out, the farmers are devoted to the use of labor-saving machinery. The tendency has been away from, rather than toward hand labor. Here the farmer and his hired men do the work; the children attend the public schools and the colleges. If there is anything required in the beet field, the general agent of the Department of Agriculture says, it is hard work and plenty of it. Sugar beets are an expensive crop. Given sufficient attention and labor they are highly remunerative under ordinary conditions. If neglected they are just as sure to carry the farmer's bank account the other way.

This failure of the American farmer to return to the drudgery of former days is at the bottom of the failure of the beet-sugar industry to attain that glorious success which promoters were predicting five or six years ago. Modern methods of agriculture will not produce a satisfactory crop, and when the farmer comes to delivering his beets to the factory he finds that his yield is too small to make the business pay. The item of hauling is an important one. It is the testimony of growers, though it is not set out in the Government report, that beets are weighty and that where the haul is long and over unsatisfactory roads the price paid for the crop at the factory will not, in some instances, pay the cost of hauling. Mr. Saylor admits in his report that the beet growers in America are not going back to European methods of growing, for he says that "it is evident that if sugar beets are to be produced in this country it must be done by a system of labor which is in harmony with American ideas, conditions and aspirations." He mentions the practicability of using the children of the cities in the beet fields to a considerable extent without violating any of our ideals.

The whole tone of the Government report just out is in marked contrast with that of the Government publications on the subject four or five years ago. Mr. Saylor admits that "the beet-sugar industry was started with a little too much of our well-known American enthusiasm." There was too much of the kind of excitement, he says, often aroused by the discovery of a valuable find in a new mine, or the selling of corner lots in a new town. "Capitalists, business men and farmers all over the country seem to have the one idea that a sugar factory was a highly beneficial institution financially." There is probably not a town or city in the sugar belt that did not at one time or another have the beet-sugar craze. A barbeque was held, the farmers of the surrounding country were invited in, the hat was passed to pay expenses. An ox was roasted and the public feasted in some hall or grove. The band played, and the people shouted, and everybody said: "Hurrah for the sugar factory." This bit of description will recall meetings that were held in many cities and towns throughout the West four or five years ago.

In many cases all this noise and enthusiasm, the Government report says, led to the establishment of a factory. The town gave a site and exempted it and the improvements on it from taxation. They went swiftness for a time, but after a trial the farmers refused to grow the beets; and you cannot have a beet-sugar factory without beets. Mr. Saylor notes that all this hurrah spirit has subsided. In its place we have the cold facts and conditions on which rest the future of the sugar factory. Through this reaction a majority of the factories have passed successfully. With those idle the issue is indeterminate as yet.

President Roosevelt's warning to the nation against race suicide has received practical recognition from the Boston City Council. This is by the passage of a resolution which refers to the President's attitude on that subject and declares that the refusal of landlords to rent houses or flats to couples with children tends to promote race suicide. "In the opinion of the City Council of Boston," the resolution sets forth, "such discrimination is hostile to the safety of the city, the State and the nation, and worthy of the condemnation of all good citizens, as well as of such legislation as the general court may properly undertake." It may be imagined that in a coming time of advanced civilization the practice thus condemned by the Boston city fathers, with its corollaries, will be reverted to with like feelings of horror to those that the missionary annals of former Polynesian barbarities in the "Sandwich Islands" now inspire.

It is strange that the Koreans, of all alien peoples here, should invite a severe lesson of respect for law and order immediately after the experience of their more self-assertive fellow-Oriental, and on the same island of Maui.

The brains of an Hawaiian paper that tries to discourage diversified farming would boil down to less than a teaspoonful of calf's foot jelly.

Dr. J. T. Wayson departs on the Alameda for Port Townsend. While away he will represent the Hawaiian Medical Association at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Portland.

The Board of Education appointed D. L. Al. W. D. Alexander and W. R. Farrington a committee to look into the matter of an agricultural college, aided by the government, the proposed Hilo High School, and the \$3000 appropriation for the Kona Orphanage.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The engagement of Miss Ella Wright and Dr. Knudsen has been announced. The Taft party, which is coming on the Manchuria, will pay \$28,000 for passage.

D. Howard Hitchcock, with wife and two children, are in town after an absence of two years.

The marriage of Miss Berie Foster and Arthur Rice of Honolulu will be quietly solemnized today—Call.

A. T. Atkinson will deliver the address at the dedication of the new buildings of Lahainalua Seminary.

The next hearing in the local cake cases, involving about \$1,000,000, will occur in San Francisco next month.

Captain Niblack has gone to Lahaina to take a new triangulation for setting the ranges of the harbor light.

Mrs. Harry Macfarlane returned yesterday on the Sibria from San Francisco where she was extensively entertained.

Secretary Atkinson is in Washington, but so far has written nothing concerning the disposition of the proposed refunding bond issue.

Mrs. Florence Macfarlane, widow of the late E. C. Macfarlane, returned to Honolulu yesterday on the Siberia and will remain here some time.

Judge Dole has overruled the motion to quash service of summons in the admiralty libel of Delegate Kubio against Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Judge J. M. Coker, president of the Portland Commercial Club of Portland, Oregon, arrived on the Siberia yesterday to remain here for a few weeks.

Chief Clerk Buckland has called for tenders for printing and binding the decisions of the U. S. District Court, the job to be completed and delivered in February, 1906.

Mr. Owen Williams, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s service, arrived today and is to take charge of his company's business here. F. C. Enos, who has handled the work for three and a half years past, will be transferred to the company's mainland service.

Miss Jennie Giffard of Honolulu, who is the guest of Mrs. Percy Benson, will leave with Mrs. Benson very soon for an extended trip through Europe. Miss Giffard is the daughter of W. M. Giffard and well known in the smart set of the island capital.—Chronicle.

John D. Spreckels will sail today for Honolulu. He returned early in the week from a delightful automobile jaunt through Southern California, on which his companions were his daughter, Miss Grace Spreckels, and Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield Baker.—Call.

Mrs. John Siebe will shortly be returning from Honolulu, where she has been spending a few delightful weeks. It is not her first visit to the island city, and she has many friends there, several of whom have been entertaining her extensively during her present stay.—Chronicle.

Mrs. William Matson sailed Friday last for Honolulu, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lurline Matson. They expect to be absent about two months, during which time they will be with friends in the different islands.—Call.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Rosenblatt will sail on the Siberia, May 27, for the Hawaiian Islands for a visit of several weeks.—Chronicle.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

J. N. K. Keola, deputy assessor for Wailuku, is in town.

Mrs. Langton of the Paradise of the Pacific returned from a visit to the volcano yesterday.

Henry Kapea, extradited from London, will be arraigned before Judge De Bolt on Wednesday.

The Democratic-Home Rule fusion committee failed to hold its meeting announced for last night.

Sandel Parker, the young son of Robert Parker, senior police captain, died yesterday morning after a long illness.

A jury having been sworn on Friday, the Ballou-Parker \$50,000 libel suit trial will begin at 10 a. m. tomorrow before Judge Lindsay.

Walter F. Billingham reports an improved feeling toward Hawaiian securities on the Coast, from where he returned on Friday.

R. H. Trent, who returned from the Volcano House yesterday, says the Kilauea eruption continued in undiminished splendor until the time he left.

Judge De Bolt granted the motion to strike out the claims of W. R. Castle, trustee, and M. S. Grinbaum & Co., in the suit of Kaneohe Ranch Co. vs. L. Aho et al.

It is estimated by Auditor Fisher that the County of Oahu will have an income of \$27,375.24 for the first six months, from which \$125,000 for the Territory on account of outstanding warrants will have to be deducted.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Dr. Davison arrived from Maui yesterday.

George Mundon of Kapaa, Kauai, is in town.

J. S. McCandless was a passenger in the Hall from Kauai.

Forester Hosmer returned yesterday morning from a visit to Kauai.

R. H. Worrall of the Island Meat Co. returned from Maui in the Claudine.

R. N. Boyd of the Public Works Department returned from Maui yesterday.

J. A. Hughes, car builder of the O. R. & L. Co., returned from Maui in the Claudine.

H. W. M. Mist, auditor of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., returned from Kauai in the Hall.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO. LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

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

LOWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lowers, P. J. Lowrey, G. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 5, 1905.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like O. Brewer & Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., etc.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

6 Ewa, 27.25.

SESSION SALES.

(Afternoon Session.)

50 Ewa, 27.37 1-2.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

12 Oahu Sugar Co., 117.50; 50 Haw. Sugar Co., 35; \$2000 Wailuku 65, 100.75.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Monday, June 5.

Table with columns: TIME, THERMO., WIND, etc. Shows weather data for various times of day.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director in Charge.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning.

Table with columns: DAY, MEAN, THERM., WIND, etc. Shows meteorological data for the day.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun rises, Moon rises, etc. Shows tide and celestial data.

# NAONE GOES TO PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS



PHILIP NAONE, THE SENTENCED WIFE-MURDERER.

Philip H. Naone received from Judge De Bolt the maximum penalty of the law for manslaughter in the first degree, of which he was convicted on Friday last for the killing of his wife on October 8, 1904. He was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for twenty years.

When asked the usual question Naone had nothing to say, but J. J. Dunne as his counsel asked for the minimum penalty of ten years. Even that period was enough, the advocate said, to make the judge or himself, if sentenced thereto, blow out his own brains. He agreed that the jury, while finding the defendant sane enough to commit crime, indicated by their verdict that they considered he had acted in the heat of passion.

Judge De Bolt observed that he had no desire to be harsh or appear unjust, yet he thought that the jury had been extremely lenient. The evidence would have justified a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he felt that the verdict was more lenient than the defendant had expected. It appeared to have been due to the ability with which Messrs. Dunne and Thompson had conducted the defense that the jury brought in a verdict for a lesser crime than the facts seemed to warrant.

After sentence had been passed Dunne asked that Naone should be permitted to visit his parents and three little children. Judge De Bolt thought the request proper but doubted the court's power to grant it and suggested a reference to the Attorney-General. Mr. Andrews thought it a matter for the High Sheriff, and, finally, Mr. Dunne was allowed to inform that official that the court recommended allowing the privilege.

Naone's manner during the proceedings for his sentence differed markedly from that he bore throughout the trial. While then his demeanor was that of acute melancholia, his eyes never being raised from the floor, now he was wide-awake with a well-braced attitude to meet the worst the law had for him. During the trial, owing to the fact that for the first time in such a case here the jury were at full liberty between sessions of court, with free access to the newspapers, the Advertiser refrained from any comment upon Naone's bearing and demeanor. Many times it was noticed by onlookers that Naone, when critical evidence was being given or strong remarks were being uttered about himself, would make visible efforts to prevent the betrayal of any expression that might indicate a rational appreciation of his position. In this he succeeded well so far as controlling his facial muscles and eyelids went, but a certain bracing of the body to keep immovable and a hard gulping action of the throat showed an intense realization of everything. Some who had harbored an idea that he must have been insane when his terrible deed was committed changed their minds from observing how perfectly self-contained he kept himself through the awful life or death ordeal in the courtroom.

## KAPEA IN COURT.

Henry Kapea, indicted last year after he had fled the Territory for embezzling a bond of Waiata Agricultural Co. valued at \$500 from the Hawaiian Trust Co. and brought back from London under extradition proceedings, was produced in court before Judge De Bolt for arraignment yesterday morning. At his request he was allowed to reserve his plea until Wednesday morning so that he might

procure counsel. This indicates that he intends putting the Territory to its proof of his guilt. Kapea appeared in court dressed in style and had a jaunty air about him. His bail was fixed at \$2500.

## ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS.

Eight Japanese laborers of Honolulu plantation indicted for conspiracy upon arraignment were represented by Henry Hogan, who had their pleas deferred a week with the intention of attacking the indictments.

## THE FEDERAL COURT.

A jury was obtained late yesterday afternoon before Judge Dole to try Frank C. Bertelmann on another indictment for false personation of a Federal officer, he having been acquitted on one indictment therefor the present term. J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, is prosecuting and L. M. Straus and J. W. Cathcart defending. The trial will begin this morning.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., by its attorneys, Kinney, McClannahan & Cooper, has answered the libel in admiralty brought by Delegate Kalani-anaohe for damage to a suit case and its contents. Contributory negligence is set up, also the allegation that the property was not worth the \$1334.59 claimed.

## MCDUFFIE ON TRIAL.

A. McDuffie, former policeman, was put on trial for receiving a bribe as an executive officer before Judge De Bolt yesterday. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters prosecutes and F. E. Thompson defends. The prosecution having rested at five minutes to 4 p. m., the trial was continued until 10 a. m. to-day.

D. M. Ross, Wm. P. Roth, H. W. Green, B. Guerrero, C. Lambert, W. L. Austin, F. W. Macfarlane Jr., F. J. Rubello, F. M. Kiley, Jas. Steiner, Job Batchelor and W. L. Lyle are the jury.

Witnesses called by the prosecution were Ah Nam, Chun Su Lin, Arthur M. Brown, Henry C. Hapai, Ching Mon Gar and Ume Kawate. The last-named is a Japanese woman who had toddling about her feet while on the stand a tiny boy wearing, regardless of the etiquette of courts, the inevitable military cap that every Jap kid is topped with these war years.

Ah Nam and Ching Mon Gar were the two principal living links in the chain of evidence when Ah On, the Chinese policeman, was tried for the same offense and acquitted. The Japanese woman in McDuffie's case is a new link, being put up as the person through whose hands the alleged bribe of \$3 finally passed. On her cross-examination she denied that she was threatened in a certain interview, with being sent to prison and having her baby taken from her if she would not testify against McDuffie.

It is one of the so-called "Hatter" cases.

## LIBEL SUIT TRIAL.

Henry C. Carter, George Lucas, S. M. Ballou and Arthur A. Braymer were the witnesses called yesterday, in Judge Lindsay's court, for the plaintiff in the \$50,000 libel suit of Sidney M. Ballou, attorney, against Samuel Parker, capitalist. Following Braymer the plaintiff was recalled to the stand, holding it until adjournment at 4 o'clock.

A great many documents were put in evidence, connected with the famous contest for licenses from the Government to construct the Hamakua and Kohala irrigation ditches.

he was personally connected with the ditch negotiations, although his former law firm—Kinney, Ballou & McClannahan—were consulted by some of the parties. Further he testified that the land of Annie T. K. Parker was not on the line of the ditch at the time in question under consideration. There were two distinct propositions with respective water sources, one being to irrigate the Hamakua and the other the Kohala plantations. Asked if it were true that he was unfit to practice law the plaintiff answered:

"I do not consider I am. If that was true it would have been brought before the appropriate tribunal long ago."

J. Alfred Magoon, who drew the Parker guardianship pleadings, conducted the cross-examination of Ballou. R. W. Breckons and former Justice W. A. Whiting are associated with him as counsel for the defendant. A. G. M. Robertson conducts the case for the plaintiff, assisted by Robbins E. Anderson of Ballou & Marx.

## EJECTMENT DECISION.

Judge Lindsay rendered a decision in the ejectment suit of Agnes C. Galt vs. Lulla Waiianuha, finding for the plaintiff for the recovery of the land without damages, costs to be paid by the plaintiff. The decision is in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court on questions reserved, and the conditions as to damages and costs are the result of agreement in open court. When the case came back to the Circuit Court no new evidence was offered, hence only one decision was possible. The land in question is 6250 square feet at Kawanakoa, Honolulu.

## PRORATE MATTERS.

W. O. Smith, in various fiduciary capacities, yesterday had accounts approved by Judge Lindsay as follows: Annual account as trustee under the will of Achi K. Akau, with receipts \$901.76 and payments \$962.44. Annual account as trustee for Achi K. Akau, a minor, with receipts \$90 and payments \$216.05, making a balance due the guardian \$126.05. Account as guardian of Billy Bray, a minor, with receipts \$428.70 and payments \$230.25.

Account of W. O. Smith and A. F. Judd, trustees of J. H. Wood trust, with receipts \$2116.97 and payments \$1663.30, leaving a balance of \$513.67. Securities and cash in the trust amount to \$7998.67.

Judge Lindsay approved the account and granted the discharge of Wm. K. Rees, executor of the will of Keolaha Rees, balanced at \$98.

Maria da Luz Medeiros, executor of the will of Joao Gomes Medeiros, has filed an inventory of the estate, showing house and lot at Kalihiwaena, \$600, and cash in Bishop & Co.'s bank, \$2650, a total value of \$3250.

## BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels, and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## MAUI IMPROVEMENTS MAY BE CHECKED.

"And I suppose, when I get it all ready, that the Governor will tell me that it is county business, and must be left to the counties," complained Superintendent of Public Works Holloway yesterday.

"Why is it the plans and specifications for the Iao Valley road and the trail up Haleakala. Those improvements were provided for in the last loan bill, and the appropriations will expire by limitation of the law on the 30th of June. That is, the auditor will hold up warrants on contracts for the improvements not entered into before that date. And, as I say, now that we are about ready, I suppose that the Governor will tell us that those are county matters, anyhow. Well, we have the plans ready, and they can go ahead and build the roads when they want to."

"The Iao Valley road leads up the valley to the plains at its head, and, properly speaking, it is a tourist road. It is about two miles long, and should be built for \$10,000. The trail up Haleakala should not cost more than \$3,000."

"We are also getting ready to construct a new landing at McGregor's Bay, to take the place of Maalaea landing."

## A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (of disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

## THERAPION NO. 3.

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, with the shattered health restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is pure vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

Therapion should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (in its sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Particular letters on a red card) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.



Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead? Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Buy a bottle of

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

and make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant. If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the deep, rich, beautiful color it had when you were young. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Be sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## KAPEA FELL BY GAMBLING

It is said that Henry Kapea, the embezzler who was recently brought back from England on extradition papers, and who was more than willing to come, has changed his mind about pleading guilty, and will make a fight for his liberty. And, by the same token, there are apt to be developments. For it is now known to the authorities that, although Kapea got away with the money he was charged with having embezzled, he took little of it away from Honolulu with him.

Kapea, it appears, owes his downfall to a passion for gambling, and to his own inability to stand the taunts of older men who told him that he was not possessed of sand when he refused to play with them—and with the cash of his employers. The very men that he played with are known, and some of them were uniforms that should have been among the last seen in gambling joints. But those were wide-open days, and many things were done in Honolulu that it is not deemed so safe to do, now.

Anyway, Kapea fell. His defalcation was discovered on a Friday. On the following morning, although he had promised to be on hand and take his medicine, he had vanished, and the police authorities could get no track of him. They said themselves that they could not. It is true that a note was found in his room, so written as to lead to the conclusion that he had committed suicide, and the conclusion was accepted by the police. Kapea, of course, was pretty well known in town, notwithstanding which fact he went on board a steamer bound for Japan, leaving port on the Monday following the discovery of his crime, and sailed away to foreign lands with the little he had succeeded in keeping out of the clutches of the men who had wrought his ruin.

## GEMS FROM THE KAU WEEKLY

### DOWN WITH CZARISM.

Go to the polls on election day with a determination to put an end to a one man rule. Show by your votes that the purchase of votes with bad Gm will not be tolerated. Compare the Republican ticket with the conglomerated ticket of the opposition, and there will be no hesitation as to which one you will vote. Vote the straight ticket. Down with Czarism and Pohoism.

### MAKINO IS TOO WARM.

Plantation keeps trying to beat Makino, but always retreats with its pants burned. Boss has a learned lawyer in his house all the time. Just like the Russians. If he can get one little victory he will sue for peace.

### "SPEAK UP OR SHUT UP."

The Kau Weekly hereby invites any plantation owner or manager to state through its columns what the objections are if any they have to the government opening its lands tributary to plantations to actual settlement by American Citizens. It seems to us that it would be of advantage to all concerned. In the language of the sublime poet "Speak up or shut up."

### HIS TRUE COLORS.

We learn that since the convention stood for what was good in the Kau delegation the Ruler of the Inobriate Club has come out in his true colors as a Fraud and Stinker, because posing as a Republican he supports now its enemies—for the only reason that he cannot have his own nasty way.

# MISS CUNHA BECOMES THE BRIDE OF DR. H. V. MURRAY



MRS. H. V. MURRAY (nee Cunha).

Last night at the Moana Hotel cottage of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Dr. Harvey V. Murray claimed pretty Rosalie Cunha for his bride. The beautiful residence, formerly occupied by the United States Minister to Hawaii during the days of the Republic, was filled with relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom long before the coming of the bride—that thrilling moment when every head is turned downward, and the whisper heard so frequently in churches, "Here she comes," and which sends every feminine heart athrob. When Father Stephen of the Catholic Mission entered the reception hall of the cottage, Miss Cunha and Dr. Murray awaited him in the alcove. The alcove was framed with small white daisies and clusters of beautiful, fragrant and drooping Easter lilies, protruding their immaculate beauty through masses of greenery, of which the asparagus plumosa was most prominent. An electric globe above was shaded with delicately-colored paper. In the opposite corner was a huge and beautiful bank of white marguerites the blossoms peeping out from a dense mass of greenery. Bamboo stalks and palms completed the garnishments of the room.

Father Stephen took his station in the alcove, facing the little throng of spectators, the bride and groom standing directly before him. Princess Kawananakoa, the matron of honor stood at the left of the bride, and Mr. C. Cunha, brother of the bride, served the groom as best man. The bride was given away in marriage by her father, Mr. E. S. Cunha, who stood at one side with Mrs. Cunha. The solemn ritual of the Catholic church united the couple in marriage, following which the priest gave a sermon of advice to the couple, showing them the path of duty in their married life and admonishing them to tread the path of religious duty.

At the conclusion of the religious service the happy couple received the congratulations of those present, chief among whom were the ushers—Justice Arthur G. Wilder, Dr. Yost, U. S. A., Mr. J. Tarn McGrew, Mr. J. O. Carter, Jr., and Mr. A. Berg.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Hawaiian Government band, sent as a compliment by Governor Carter, and stationed in the Moana Hotel park, played the wedding march, following it with other appropriate selections. It was a beautiful wedding throughout. The cottage was ablaze with lights, the park was illuminated in honor of the occasion, with myriads of parti-colored lights peeping out from the foliage, and in every room beautiful floral decorations gave a festive look to everything. The dining room was garnished with festoons of Golden Shower blossoms, each festoon merging to a common center, the remainder of the room being relieved by palms and other green plants. The billiard room was filled with green plants, relieved with bowls of beautiful roses. The hallway was filled with the trailing parasite vine.

Her robe of cream Duchess satin shimmered beneath the drapery of embroidered chiffon, and the veil of white silk point d'esprit enveloped her like a morning mist. White carnation bios-

oms further beautified the effect. The skirt was made full with a demi-train, and with insertions of lace medallions and pleated flounces produced a pretty effect. The waist was simple in effect, the white satin showing beneath Honolulu lace which also draped the shoulders. The short sleeves permitted long gloves, reaching to the elbows, to be worn. A handsome necklace of sapphires completed the costume.

Princess Kawananakoa, as matron of honor, wore a smart gown of white chiffon over pink satin with black lace insertions, a Battenberg lace coat completing her robe.

Mrs. Cunha wore a beautiful gown of black silk.

A rare display of presents was exhibited upstairs. The room was filled with cut-glass ware, solid silver pieces, glass ware, kahilis and beautiful objects d'art.

The wedding ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock and the reception began at 9 o'clock, at which time the bridal couple received their numerous friends in the alcove of lilies and daisies. At 11 o'clock the guests repaired to the Moana Hotel dining room where a sumptuous supper was served at tables prettily decorated with flowers. Salads, cakes, ice cream and punch were served, during the discussion of which music was heard emanating from the music gallery, rendered by the Ellis Quintette club.

In a rear room of the Cunha cottage refreshments were served to the gentlemen, the place being a popular rendezvous, and where the groom was honored on many occasions.

Cablegrams were received from many sources. Among them was one dated Washington, D. C., and signed merely "Jack," containing the following terse message: "Kakaako congratulates." An interpretation of the message from the Secretary of the Territory is to the effect that the "Kakaako Club" is one which numbers in its membership Secretary "Jack" Atkinson and the bride and groom. Another was from Dr. Daniel Murray of Halifax, a near relative of the groom, while still another was from Clifford Egan from Little Rock, Ark., offering congratulations to both bride and groom. Not so long ago eastern papers told of a romance in which Miss Cunha, described as a "Hawaiian Princess," and Mr. Egan figured. Thus the congratulatory message.

The wedding reception was attended by several hundred guests, numbering among them the most exclusive members of Honolulu society, with whom the bride and groom have long been favorites.

The festivities concluded with a ball in the reception parlor of the Moana, where enjoyment reigned until a late hour this morning and in which the bride and groom joined.

## VOLCANO HOUSE REGISTER.

From May 29 to May 30.—A. C. Palfrey, Papaioa; Frederick Irwin, M. D., Hakalau; D. W. Marsh, Hilo; F. W. Terry, Honolulu; F. Sakumaki, B. Onome, Oiaa; S. Matsuda, T. Aoki, Japan; C. Henry White, Naalehu; Frank Medcalf, G. H. Gere, Hilo; H. G. Glinace, Honolulu; A. B. Loebenstein, Hilo; Mrs. James Lino, James Lino, Ooakala; James McAuliffe and wife, Kau; Mrs. M. J. Turner, Los Angeles; Richard H. Trent, O. E. Wall, Honolulu; John C. Searle, Hilo; Mrs. Frank J. Hare, Mrs. W. M. Langton, Miss Dolla Fennell, J. A. M. Johnson, Honolulu; F. M. Husted, L. J. Linderman, San Francisco; Gertrude Mason, Maude Mason, Imogene Mason, Lorraine Andrews, L. A. Andrews, Hilo; F. B. Whitin, Mrs. F. B. Whitin, Honolulu.

# JOHN M'GUIRE CUT A WIDE SWATH AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The American Federation of Labor, as represented here by its president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, is unalterably opposed to any step towards securing more Oriental laborers for Hawaii. He so expressed himself in an interview today. Mr. Gompers says he and his organization will fight any legislation to alter existing provisions of the Chinese exclusion act, for the benefit of Hawaii or of any other part of the world over which the United States has sovereignty. Furthermore, he says that his organization is prepared to ask Congress at the coming session to put the bars up against Japanese. The Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Frank M. Morrison, supplemented this statement with the information that the Federation is already conducting a campaign through its unions over the country to influence members of Congress to vote for a Japanese exclusion act.

The two federation officials made these statements in connection with a conversation about the visit here some weeks ago of John McGuire of Honolulu. It seems that McGuire stopped over here, while he was en route from Honolulu to Philadelphia, where he is now residing. "They froze McGuire out at Honolulu," said Mr. Morrison, "and he has gone to Philadelphia to earn his living. He has a sister there, and his present address is 815 East Ontario street. He came here to talk with us about labor questions in Hawaii, and went over the history of the struggle there to secure more Oriental labor. The sugar plantations are in control of everything on the Islands. Some of the labor officials out there were disposed to side with the planters. They were honest about it, we suppose, for most labor men are honest in their convictions. But McGuire could not agree with them. We do not want more Orientals in those Islands or anywhere else where white men have to work. We do not want their customs. They may be well enough in Japan."

McGuire told us that the shipment of Japanese laborers to the mainland was always accompanied by the importation of more Japanese from their own country. If 6000 Japs were taken to Oxnard county, California, for instance, 6000 more came pretty soon from Japan to take their places and to work under contract. In California they are displacing the Mexicans who are working very cheaply and are satisfied, each Mexican being content to work on wages that will enable him to keep a cow and have an adobe hut. McGuire also assured me that white men would work in the cane fields of Hawaii, if the sugar planters would pay them sufficient wages. He said the difficulty was that the planters would not pay living wages for white men, which, of course, would be less than what would be considered living wages here on the mainland, especially in California, where the Mexicans work for little money."

In reply to other questions, Secretary Morrison said that McGuire did not recommend any specific measure for enactment by Congress, but that he simply talked over the Hawaiian situation as he (McGuire) saw it. "The effect of his visit," Mr. Morrison added, "was only to re-enforce the program that the Federation has already mapped out to press Congress for the enactment of a Japanese exclusion law." This was borne out by President Gompers, who came into the room during the conversation with Mr. Morrison. "We had been in correspondence with McGuire," said Mr. Gompers, "before he came to Washington. He is one of the men who have kept us informed about labor matters in the Islands for some time. I was out of town the day he called and he talked with Mr. Morrison. There was a lot of things he could tell better than he could write. He went over the history of the labor situation out there and also went into the special and technical phases. His words only served to re-enforce our position. Much that he told us was by no means new. It is not our intention now, and was not before he called, to press any legislation specially with reference to Hawaii, but to press legislation covering the entire territory under the sovereignty of the United States."

These statements by Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison were somewhat in variance with what McGuire said after his conference with the latter, as he declared to the Associated Press that the Federation proposed to bring the matter of Japanese immigration to the Hawaiian Islands before Congress for some action.

## GOMPERS ON LABOR SITUATION.

President Gompers spoke with considerable emphasis about the general labor situation in Hawaii. He said he had received copies of the Pinkham report; in fact, had received two copies of it, and had read it carefully. Mr. Gompers added: "I have gone patiently over the volume of arguments and evidence presented by both sides of the labor controversy in the Hawaiian Islands. I have never been in Hawaii, but I believe I understand the conditions there very thoroughly. I have visited Cuba and Porto Rico, and other tropical and semi-tropical zones where labor questions are important. There may be a difference of a few degrees in temperature, but the social and economical problems are much the same. The effect upon the various communities of dumping upon them large numbers of Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese and other cheap laborers is about the same. I have been in about every State in the Union and observed the results of such immigration there, and I know very well what it must be in Hawaii. We want no more Chinese, either on the mainland or in Hawaii. We also want to put the barriers up against the Japanese. There is white labor enough if the employers will pay living wages." President Gompers said more in the same vein, indicating his unyielding opposition to any legislation for any part of the country that would furnish a larger supply of Orientals. He declared that he understood fully the powerful forces which are arrayed in support of the Japanese and Chinese. They had realized that when the last Chinese exclusion act was passed. Secretary Morrison, while discussing the Hawaiian situation, observed that there would probably be some difficulty in putting the barriers up against the Japanese, because of existing treaties.

The Commissioner General of Immigration, F. F. Sargent, has constantly disclaimed any knowledge of the representations made here by McGuire. It appears that the former Honolulu cabman did not call at the Department of Commerce, but contented himself with a long statement to Secretary Morrison. Mr. Sargent has expressed himself in much more moderate terms regarding the labor supply for Hawaii. He expects to leave here in about three weeks for his Honolulu trip, having engaged passage from San Francisco on the steamer that sails June 7.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Secretary Atkinson of Hawaii has not yet arrived in Washington, but is supposed to be in New York. Nothing has yet been heard from him here, but considerable mail is awaiting his arrival. The Department of the Interior has nothing to do with the refund-

ing of the Territorial bonds, as it was stated there today, and accordingly has had no reason to keep informed of Mr. Atkinson's movements.

Mr. Edward M. Boyd, Secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, returned here today. Before his departure he will consult further with Secretary Taft, it is expected, over the arrangements for the latter's visit to Honolulu. Mr. Boyd left this evening for Pittsburg, Pa., after having secured from Secretary Taft a permit for the Hawaiian Band to go to the coast on the transport leaving September 8. His New England trip was very satisfactory.

## AS TO COFFEE DUTY.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is in favor of putting a duty on coffee. When I asked him recently if things had come to a pass where he regarded tariff legislation by the Congress at its next session imperative, he replied:

"If you ask me whether revenue legislation is imperative I shall answer yes." Various methods of raising revenue were mentioned and after quite a conversation the Secretary added:

"There is one way we could raise all the necessary revenue and no man in the United States would feel it, or rather but a few men would feel it. Put a higher tax on every barrel of beer. We could raise as much as \$200,000,000 a year without it becoming a burden upon the people."

"But you would lose the saloon vote," was suggested.

"I am not talking about votes we would lose; I am talking about the statesmanship of the situation," the Secretary replied. "Then we could raise a large sum by putting a duty on coffee. We could insert a provision exempting the coffee of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii from this import duty. That would be encouraging the industry in those islands. Such a law would force the Brazilians to repeal their export duty on coffee, which the consumers in this country now have to pay. We should be able to buy coffee at just as low prices as now, and, furthermore, could protect and encourage the industry in the islands under our flag."

The matter of laying a duty on coffee may be further discussed before the next session of Congress is far advanced, but it is regarded as more probable that Congress will raise the desired revenue from increasing the tax on beer.

Patents have been granted to Herman A. Peiler of Koloa, Hawaii, for a dumping car, and to Henry P. Baldwin of Puunene, Hawaii, for a device for cleaning impure and viscous solutions.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## HAVE A SCHEME TO PULL DOWN POEPOE

There was a secret meeting of leading Democrats held in a down town office Saturday night to discuss the advisability of making certain changes in the fusion county ticket. Whether there were any Home Rulers at the meeting, or whether the Home Rulers have been consulted, is not stated.

The plan is said to be to pull down Poepeo, fusion candidate for sheriff, leaving the place blank. Then Poepeo is to be placated with the nomination for district attorney, which it is said Mr. Watson is entirely willing to relinquish. But whether Poepeo has been consulted with reference to the proposed change is not stated.

Those present at the meeting expressed their entire willingness to stand behind Brown on his anti-administration platform. The proposed move, indeed, is entirely and altogether in the interest of Brown, who is just now in high favor with Democrats.

## HILO WILL HAVE SPORTS

HILO, June 2.—As the date grows nearer, the interest in the Fourth of July races increases. The Hawaii Jockey Club are getting the track and grounds in readiness. The stables and grand stand have been renovated and the base ball grounds leveled and rolled. Word comes from Honolulu that some of the speediest horses there such as "Racing Murphy" and "Bruner" will enter the races here on the Fourth. "The Mallard," "The Fretter," "Egyptian Princess" and several other well known horses will start in the one and a quarter mile dash. "The Fretter" won the Burns Handicap at San Francisco two years ago, carrying off the \$10,000 prize. Two new horses are expected from the coast early in June to enter the races. Five or six Hawaiian bred horses are already here and providing arrangements can be made, a string of ponies from the Parker Ranch will be on hand.

The Jockey Club have planned an elaborate program, to begin at 9:00 o'clock in the morning, with a list of events to keep the people interested throughout the day. A match baseball game will be played between Papaioa and a picked Hilo nine for the \$75 prize offered. Two or three races will be run in the morning and the afternoon will be devoted entirely to racing events. Lunch can be obtained on the grounds.

At night there will be a grand ball, under the auspices of the Jockey Club, at the Hilo Armory.

The Hilo Tennis Club announce an open tennis tournament beginning June 25th and the offer of numerous cups to the winners warrants the belief that there will be a large number of entries. The Hilo Tennis Club Cup for ladies' singles is held by Mrs. H. V. Patton of Hakalau, and the Holmes Cup for gentlemen's singles is held by Dr. Fred Irwin, also of Hakalau, so that there will be a strenuous effort made by the Hilo players to wrest these prizes from the Hakalau contingent. A number of Kohala players have announced their intention to attend and also the Honer boys from Hamakua.

Demosthenes Lycurgus of Hilo has generously offered a handsome silver cup for the gentlemen's doubles and the Tennis Clubs second cup for mixed

doubles will arouse considerable rivalry in team work. All entries must be in writing and filed with President Elliott on or before June 24th, at which time the drawing for playing will be made. The tournament will begin on Thursday, June 29th, and continue until finished. It is expected the finals will be played off on Monday, July 3rd. The committee in charge of the tournament are Dr. H. B. Elliot, F. W. Thrum, Aug. Humburg, Adam Lindsay and S. Grace.

## HILO NOTES.

The Republicans of Hamakua have decided upon a new ticket for their district, owing to the withdrawal of A. B. Lindsay as a candidate for supervisor. They will put Antone Fernandez up for supervisor for the district and Wm. J. Rickard as deputy sheriff.

H. Vicars is a thorough believer in small farming and he has secured about an acre of land adjoining his home in Puuoa, which he will plant to bananas, pineapples and a vegetable garden.

M. Castro, Secretary of the San Antonio Society of Honolulu, arrived in Honolulu last week and appointed M. C. Galante, local agent of the order, Vice Bernard de Camara, Sr., recently deceased.

J. L. Kaulakou, formerly of Honolulu, has hung out his shingle as a practicing attorney with I. E. Ray, Hilo.

The engagement of Manuel Furtado, clerk to Chas. M. LeBlond, and Miss Frances Antone is announced.

The farewell dancing party given to A. H. Jackson by the Hilo Cottillion Club at Spreckels' Hall Wednesday night was a great success. Only a small crowd was present, but the music was par excellence, and those present enjoyed themselves to a late hour. Norman G. Campion was chosen president of the Club to succeed Mr. Jackson, resigned.

A. P. Brickwood, who came into Hilo last week to attend jury, brought news of the birth of a baby in his vicinity a month ago that was in the nature of a monstrosity. The child had hair on his chin and five teeth in the upper jaw and the same number in the lower jaw. It is said that this is the second child of this description born to the same couple, the first one dying a few days after birth. When Mr. Brickwood left home the latest arrival in the precinct was still alive. Word received from there yesterday was to the same effect. It is said that the child is deformed in other ways. His parents are Portuguese.

It is reported that Dr. Henry Ostrom, the evangelist, will return with Rev. C. E. Shields on Wednesday from Honolulu. It is probable Dr. Ostrom may be prevailed upon to hold a number of meetings during his stay in Hilo.

W. A. Kinney left on the Falls of Clyde last week for San Francisco where he will undergo an operation for cataract.

J. S. McCandless returned on Wednesday from Honolulu to superintend the drilling of a second well at the Oloa Mill.

## REDUCTION IN SUGAR BELIEVED TEMPORARY

NEW YORK, May 15.—M. G. Wansar & Co. say of sugar: "The reaction can not last much longer. The influence of solid buying by those who must have sugar to supply the consuming trade will soon make itself felt and the course of prices from then on will be governed by actual supply and demand conditions. We believe those conditions will compel higher prices. The consumption on the Continent does not show an important falling off, but the Great Britain and United States figures are disappointing. That there has been a real decrease to the extent statistics indicate is a fact that at present cannot be determined. Invisible stocks of refined—that is, those sugars in the hands of the distributors—have been larger than was supposed; therefore, stocks in first hands, which are the visible supplies upon which statistics are based, have not gone out so rapidly. We believe the reduced meetings of our refiners so far this year are partly explained by the large shipments made during January. The sugars were not needed then, but they were cheap, and it paid the distributors to carry them. Later on, when statistics may reasonably be judged with more accuracy, we will probably find that the higher cost has caused only a very slight curtailment of consumption in the United States."

## COL. MACFARLANE FINANCED DITCH

Col. George W. Macfarlane, who went to the coast several months ago to syndicate the Kohala Ditch Co., returned yesterday from the Siberia and is registered at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. He returned here to complete the details of the syndicate arrangements. The financing of the proposition was done through the Anglo-Californian Bank and other financial friends in San Francisco.

As soon as the actual cost of construction is known, which will be ascertained towards the end of the year, the bonds of the Ditch company will be issued. Engineer O'Shaughnessy has the whole work well under way, and the ditch will be constructed within the estimated time.

As to hotel matters Col. Macfarlane says he has a proposition to acquire the Royal Hawaiian Hotel again but has not perfected arrangements. The sale of the Hawaiian Annex at Waikiki beach is a matter of the Macfarlane estate being cleared up. Col. Macfarlane is foreclosing on a mortgage which he holds. The beach property will probably remain in the hands of the Macfarlanes.

## A CREDITABLE CADET.

Clarence K. Lyman, Hawaii's first representative at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and who graduates in about two weeks, has made a record that he may well be proud of and one that is a credit to Hawaii and its schools. After the January examinations he was number forty-four in a class of 115 members and will no doubt graduate within one or two numbers of that point. He stands second in conduct, having received but six demerits during the past year, and is thirteenth in infantry, artillery and cavalry drill regulations. He is the ranking first lieutenant of the battalion organization. Calvin P. Titus, of Pekin fame, is a classmate, standing five numbers lower than Lyman. Young Lyman will spend the three months furlough granted the graduating class before joining their regiments, at his home in Hilo.

## U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU.

### MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Station, Honolulu, T. H., Month, May, 1905.

Date.	Temperature			Precipitation*	Character of day
	Deg. Fahr.	Min.	Mean		
1.....	78	63	70	.20	Clear
2.....	78	68	73	.05	Pt Cl'dy
3.....	79	68	74	.04	Pt Cl'dy
4.....	78	68	73	.01	Pt Cl'dy
5.....	76	68	72	.03	Cloudy
6.....	78	66	72	.01	Pt Cl'dy
7.....	77	68	72	.05	Pt Cl'dy
8.....	80	68	74	.02	Clear
9.....	80	69	74	T	Clear
10.....	80	67	74	.06	Pt Cl'dy
11.....	79	69	74	.02	Pt Cl'dy
12.....	79	70	74	.01	Pt Cl'dy
13.....	78	68	73	.06	Clear
14.....	78	70	74	T	Clear
15.....	79	70	74	T	Clear
16.....	79	67	73	.01	Clear
17.....	78	69	74	T	Pt Cl'dy
18.....	78	69	74	.01	Pt Cl'dy
19.....	78	68	73	.01	Pt Cl'dy
20.....	79	69	74	.02	Pt Cl'dy
21.....	78	68	73	.02	Clear
22.....	79	68	74	.06	Pt Cl'dy
23.....	79	66	72	.12	Pt Cl'dy
24.....	80	68	74	...	Clear
25.....	78	66	72	...	Pt Cl'dy
26.....	78	64	71	.06	Pt Cl'dy
27.....	79	66	72	.01	Pt Cl'dy
28.....	79	67	73	.06	Pt Cl'dy

## Bomburg-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. SCHAEFER & 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. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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

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

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## THE OLD WAY.



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Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

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S. F. BOOTH.

## General Agent.

29.....	80	70	75	...	Pt Cl'dy
30.....	79	68	74	T	Pt Cl'dy
31.....	79	68	74	T	Pt Cl'dy

Mean 78.6 67.8 73.2

Note.—"T" indicates trace of precipitation. \*In inches and hundredths.

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

(Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.)

Mean, 30.06; highest, 30.16; date, 17; lowest, 29.94; date, 26.

## TEMPERATURE.

Highest, 80; date, 24; lowest, 63; date, 1.

Greatest daily range, 15; date 1.

Least daily range, 8; date, 5.

Mean for this month in 1890, 75 deg.; 1891, 74 deg.; 1892, 76 deg.; 1893, 76 deg.; 1894, 75 deg.; 1895, 76 deg.; 1896, 75 deg.; 1897, 75 deg.; 1898, 74 deg.; 1899, 75 deg.; 1900, 76 deg.; 1901, 76 deg.; 1902, 74 deg.; 1903, 74 deg.; 1904, 75 deg.; 1905, 73.

Mean of this month for 16 years, 75.

Absolute maximum for this month for 16 years, 87.

Absolute minimum for this month for 16 years, 60.

Average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 16 years, 1.7.

Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 278.

Average daily deficiency since January 1, 1.8.

## PRECIPITATION.

Total this month, 1.24.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.44; date, 22 and 23.

Total precipitation this month in 1877, 5.20; 1878, 0.23; 1879, 2.17; 1880, 0.18; 1881, 1.93; 1882, 1.26; 1883, 0.64; 1884, 0.35; 1885, 11.29; 1886, 1.54; 1887, 5.49; 1888, 1.45; 1889, 1.27; 1890, 2.03; 1891, 0.36; 1892, 4.89; 1893, 1.42; 1894, 0.27; 1905, 1.24.

Average of this month for 19 years, 2.27.

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of 19 years, 1.03.

Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 10.34.

## WIND.

Prevailing direction, N.E. (70 per cent); total movement, 6667 miles; average hourly velocity, 9.0; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 28 miles per hour, from the northeast on the 13th.

## WEATHER.

Number of clear days, 5; partly cloudy, 21; cloudy, 1; on which 0.1 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 22.

## MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA, (dates of).

Auroras, none; halos; solar, none; lunar, none.

Hail, none; sleet, none; fog, none. Thunderstorms, none.

Note.—Rainfall to 1894, incl., from McKibbin record; all other data to 1904, incl., from records of Territorial Meteorologist; 1905 data from U. S. Weather Bureau records.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director, Weather Bureau.

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AGENTS FOR The Ewa Plantation Company. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Company. The Waialeale Sugar Mill Company. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Company. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston. The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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Bark Nuuanu sailing from New York to Honolulu on or about March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record June 1, 1905. Kamaloa (k) to J K Kaula. D 2 Kawanaakoa et al by Tr to Lewers & Cooke Ltd. D J H Waipulani and wf to William R Castle Tr. M Entered for Record June 2, 1905. See Shing Wai Co to Trs of B P Bishop Est. S L Est of B P Bishop by Trs to Tai Lan. L Allen & Robinson Ltd to Hope A Hayelden et al. Rel Allen & Robinson Ltd to Western & Hawaiian Invest Co Ltd. A M Allen & Robinson Ltd to Western & Hawaiian Investment Co Ltd. A M N G Peterson to Nectario J Luis and wf. Rel Nectario J Luis and wf to Hannah K Woodward. D C F Hart and wf to Kohala Ditch Co Ltd. D May McCartney to Joseph O Carter.

Recorded May 24, 1905.

James T Leach to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd Tr. Tr D; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 blk 39, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 269, p 200. Dated May 23, 1905.

Keaupuni Kuapahi and wf to Francis Gay, M; 1-1 kul 11288, Makaiwai, Makaweli, Kaula. B 268, p 204. Dated May 18, 1905.

First Bank of Hilo Ltd to Lois C Nalimu and hsb, Rel; pc land, Church St, Hilo, Hawaii. \$1500. B 243, p 419. Dated May 18, 1905.

Lois C Nalimu and hsb (W) to Cecil Brown Tr, M; pors R Ps 1104 and 1105, Church St, Hilo, Hawaii. \$1500. B 268, p 206. Dated May 18, 1905.

Yap Sing by atty to Mutual Bldg & Loan Socy of Hawaii Ltd, M; lots 9 and 10 blk C, Kalulani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 271, p 27. Dated May 23, 1905.

F A Schaefer & Co to Thomas F McTighe, Rel; 12,600 sq ft land, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$5000. B 226, p 172. Dated May 23, 1905.

Hawaii Land Co Ltd by Tr to Thos F McTighe, L; pors kul 8510 and 870 and brick bldg, King and Maunakea Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. 5 yrs at \$175 per mo. B 263, n 486. Dated May 19, 1905.

John H Est Ltd to Sln Que Company, L; 1-2 aer land, Waipio, Ewa, Oahu. 5 yrs at \$10 per yr. B 263, p 488. Dated May 1, 1905.

J Kauhane to Lung Do Wai Co, L; R P 3046 kul 1640, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. 5 yrs at \$10 per an. B 263, p 490. Dated May 19, 1905.

Emily C Judd by atty to William Wolters, D; 104,886 sq ft land, Kapuhua, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1250. B 269, p 204. Dated May 17, 1905.

Tong Kee Co to Kwong Chock Co, B S; leasehold and brick bldg, cor King and Maunakea Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1400. B 274, p 118. Dated May 13, 1905.

E V Richardson and wf et al to John D Paris, D; int in R P 1098 kul 614, Honouliuli-iki, N Kona, Hawaii. \$50. B 269, p 205. Dated May 19, 1905.

Charles Blake to J I Silva, M; 1-2 int in por R P 1838, Koloa, Kaula. \$785.25. B 271, p 29. Dated May 1, 1905.

P W Pillani to Alisa (w), B S; 2 buildings on pc land, Puoia, Honolulu, Oahu. \$50. B 274, p 119. Dated May 20, 1905.

Kalai Mokeha (w) to Ed Mokeha et al, D; 1-2 int in R P 4462 kul 5997 and bldg, Auwalolimu, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 269, p 207. Dated May 17, 1905.

Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints by atty of Tr to James B Castle, D; por ap 36 kul 8559B, Lale, Koolauloa, Oahu. \$410. B 269, p 208. Dated May 24, 1905.

Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints by atty of Tr to Maud B Cooke, D; por ap 36 kul 8559B, Lale, Koolauloa, Oahu. \$410. B 269, p 210. Dated May 24, 1905.

In the suburbs of Baltimore there is an ancient glue factory that at times floods the surrounding scenery with an odor strange and far from sweet. A street railway line runs past the building, and one day last summer, when the place was indulging in a wild outburst of inglorious incense, an open car passed, in one of the seats of which sat an Irish laborer and a middle-aged lady.

The Irishman's features expressed unutterable things and the lady sniffed diligently at a bottle of smelling salts. The car came to a stop, the glue rotted worse than ever, and the son of Erin could stand it no longer. "Excuse me, mum," he said, humbly, as he doffed his hat, "but might I ask ye to put the stopper in that there bottle?"

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

"They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail to disappoint you. At chemists.

COMMERCIAL BY DANIEL LOGAN.

An increased business on the Stock Exchange is to be noted for the past week, with the leading stocks fairly holding their own. Sugar in New York shows an advance from 4.3675 lb. (\$87.35 ton) to 4.375 lb. (\$87.50 ton). Following are the past week's transactions, the dividend list and the record for May:

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Honokaa (\$20), 100, 100, 30, 150 at \$18; Ookala (\$20), 125, 125, 35, 100 at \$7.50; Ewa (\$20), 30, 30 at \$27.50, 30 at \$27.25, 20 at \$27.50, 40 at \$27.25, 60 at \$27.50; Pioneer (\$100), 20, 20, 10 at \$150; Kihel (\$50), 10, 10, 10 at \$11; H. C. & S. Co. (\$100), 75, 75 at \$82; Hawaiian Sugar (\$20), 25, 25, 10, 15, 5 at \$25; Honolulu Rapid Transit preferred (\$100), 5, 5 at \$100; Waialua (\$100), 50 at \$58, 10 at \$59; McBryde (\$20), 80 at \$7.50, 20 at \$7.75, 25 at \$7.50, 25 at \$7.375; Olaa (\$20), 100, 25 at \$5; Oahu (\$100), 15, 12 at \$117.50; Haw. Electric (\$100), 9 at \$112.50; Waialua 6 p. c. bonds, \$2000 at 101.75.

DIVIDENDS.

May 31—C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent; Ewa Plantation, 1 per cent; Honomu, 2 per cent; Kahuku, 1 per cent; Waimanalo, 2 per cent; Wailuku, 3 per cent; Hawaiian Electric, 1-2 per cent; Inter-Island S. N. Co. (monthly), 1 per cent; Olowalu, 1 per cent. June 1—Haiku, 1 per cent; Pioneer, 1 per cent; Paia, 1 per cent; Honokaa, 1-2 per cent; Onomea (S. F. June 5), 2 per cent; Haw. C. & S. Co. (June 5), 65c per share.

SALES IN MAY.

865 Ewa, 27.25 to 30; 66 Haw. Agr. 95; 271 Haw. Com. & Sugar, 82 to 84.75; 801 Sugar, 33.125 to 35; 130 Honokaa, 18; 20 Kahuku, 32; 154 Kihel, 11 to 11.50; 510 McBryde, 7.375 to 9; 125 Oahu Sugar, 117.50 to 130; 515 Ookala, 7.50; 180 Olaa, 5.25 to 5.50; 253 Pioneer Mill, 150 to 155; 119 Waialua, 58 to 68; 24 I. I. S. N. Co., 140; 9 Haw. Electric, 112.50; 5 Hon. R. T. & L. Co., pfd., 100; 130 Oahu R. & L. Co., 75 to 77; \$2000 Haw. Ter. 4 per cent F. C. bonds, 100.25 to 100.50; \$2000 Pioneer 6 per cent bonds, 102.50; \$21,000 Waialua 6 per cent bonds, 101.50 to 101.75.

TRADE WITH MAINLAND.

From the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States for March just received, the following statistics are collated. They are for the nine months ended March 31, 1904 and 1905, respectively:

TONNAGE MOVEMENTS.

Table with 3 columns: No. Tons, 9 Mos. 1904, 9 Mos. 1905. Rows include Steam (American), Sailing (American), and Am. and foreign, steam and sailing, total.

MERCHANDISE.

Table with 3 columns: Value, 9 Mos. 1904, 9 Mos. 1905. Rows include Domestic merchandise, Foreign merchandise, Gold and silver, and Total.

These figures show that in the nine months ended March 31, 1905, receipts of merchandise from the U. S. mainland declined \$420,522 as compared with the corresponding period ended in 1904, while shipments from Hawaii to the U. S. mainland increased by the handsome figure of \$5,570,591. For the nine months ended March 31, 1905, Hawaii imported from foreign countries merchandise to the value of \$2,239,338, against a value of \$2,816,721 in the corresponding period ended in 1904, a decrease of \$577,383. Exports from Hawaii to foreign countries amounted for the nine months, 1904, to \$23,155, and for the same period, 1905, to \$30,952.

The matter of foreign imports to Hawaii has a special interest at present, in view of the movement to check the entering of merchandise for Hawaii at mainland custom houses. A joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association, consisting of W. Lanz, R. F. Lange, A. A. Young, E. A. McInerney, M. Phillips and J. F. Humburg, has the past week made a report on the subject, "suggesting that it is the patriotic duty of every merchant to see that all goods destined for this Territory that are necessarily imported via other United States ports are ordered forwarded to the Islands in bond or by an immediate transportation entry, and the goods entered at local custom houses. By so doing," the report concludes, "they will render valuable assistance in building up the commerce of our ports and will also, we believe, serve in a very substantial manner their own interests."

The figures of trade between the mainland and Hawaii given above show receipts of foreign goods for the nine months stated of \$82,666, and shipments hence of \$39,529, making the balance against Hawaii \$43,137. Whether goods billed through to Hawaii and entered at mainland custom houses are included in these items cannot be said here. Even if Hawaii receives official credit in that manner for the value of all foreign imports by way of the mainland, the local custom houses are yet deprived of so much revenue collections where-with otherwise they would be credited. And a showing of revenue is a telling matter at Washington when it comes to asking for suitable maintenance of harbors.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Since the end of the Maui strike there has been no word of any labor trouble on any of the sugar plantations. It is now well assured that Oahu plantation will have a crop of 33,000 tons this season, a great increase over the original estimate. Puna Sugar Co. has elected officers corresponding in personnel to the Board of Directors of Olaa Sugar Co., marking another stage in the absorption of the smaller by the larger plantation. Construction of the Kohala ditch is satisfactorily progressing, so that in due time drought will have no terror for the plantations in that section. Good growing weather continues to be officially reported of all the islands.

E. G. Schuman has purchased the carriage works of the estate of the late T. B. Murray. He will remove the establishment to the rear of the Schuman Carriage Co.'s automobile garage, Merchant street. At a special meeting of Wilder's Steamship Co., the stock was almost unanimously voted in favor of selling the property and business of the company to the Inter-Island Steamship Co. for \$750,000 of the purchasing corporation's stock, which is to be increased to \$1,500,000.

An acre of land at Waikele, Ewa, Oahu, was sold at auction by James F. Morgan for \$375. At the Peck estate sale, held by Fisher, Ables Co., S. S. Peck bought the Vineyard street property for \$20,000 and 100 shares of Hustace, Peck Co., Ltd., for \$6500. Jas. F. Morgan's special agent to examine Kahuku ranch has returned and now John D. Paris is looking over the property. Everything is in shape for the transfer of the property by Col. Sam Norris to the syndicate formed to buy it, on the return of Mr. Morgan, who has arrived in San Francisco from New York. The properties involved in the Pauahi-Crehere mortgage are to be sold separately and for this reason the sale by Morgan is postponed for two weeks. Sales of the Beckley estate property, rear of Alakea street, and the Rickard estate property, opposite the Madrose, in the same hands, are also postponed two weeks. Morgan is to sell the Stratemeyer premises over again, by order of the Federal court, on Wednesday and property in the Catharina Wright mortgage on Saturday next. The sale of the Pacific Heights electric railway cable is due tomorrow, but will probably be held up to await the Supreme Court's decision on the rest of the company's property. Something final will be done on Saturday regarding the deeded sale of the Puna plantation, but if sold it will be to Olaa Sugar Co. as a formality. It is likely that the Country Club will lease the Rooke premises in Nuuanu valley at \$75 a month for twenty years. Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane, having returned from the coast, may again acquire the Royal Hawaiian hotel.

Secretary Atkinson is reported in Washington to have received assurance in New York of great success in floating the second million of the Territorial

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Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. Sold in Bottles, 1/16, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

loan. Advice from Washington indicates that not only will Chinese immigration be strongly opposed, but an attempt will be made by the labor element to secure some restriction of Japanese immigration. The Supreme Court having sustained the validity of the County Act, business will largely give way to county election politics for a good fortnight. There is talk of incorporating the Hawaiian land as a business proposition, now that its maintenance has been cut off by the Legislature. On the other hand, strong influences are operating to have the County of Oahu father the time-honored public institution. Tenders for road and bridges between Wailuku and Iao Valley will close at the Public Works office on June 19. Inquiries at the Internal Revenue office as to modes of procedure for starting distilleries under the new Territorial law are reported. The Bar Association has gone on record against any tinkering of the Organic Act.

Ocean steamer arrivals for the week have been the China from the Orient, the Aorangi from the Colonies, the Siberia and the Alameda from San Francisco, and the Manuka from Victoria, and departures the Californian for Kahului, the China for San Francisco, the Aorangi for Victoria, the Siberia for the Orient and the Manuka for the Colonies.

TRUTH WHAT IS NEEDED

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., May 15, 1905. Editor Advertiser: Your editorial in issue of April 28, "Is the Volcano a Tourist Asset" leads me to say a word. Since I have known Hawaii (25 years) I have learned that there is a class among you who take pains to magnify any evils that may exist, and to falsify. These reports coming to the mainland in the daily press necessarily exert some influence. I need only report history—especially since the abdication of Queen Lili—for verification of this statement. I suppose it must be the same parties who falsify about the volcanoes. There is one point of interest, however, so far as tourists are concerned. If such terrible eruptions occur, tourists will wish to visit the localities. But what I wished to say particularly is my belief that the campaign of education about Kilauea should be inaugurated. Correct accounts should be given of the volcanoes, for these are needed to remove fear of disaster from them. My sketch of the Geology of Oahu brought out the fact, which has since been corroborated, of the great age of your extinct volcanoes like Diamond Head. They erupted long before the historic period and are now completely dead. I am expecting to visit the islands again soon and am contemplating preparing a book about the volcanoes that may help this campaign of education. I enclose something which I wrote respecting the present eruption which seems to be verified. In this and other publications I am trying to advertise

for you. Respectfully yours, C. H. HITCHCOCK.

Following is the enclosure referred to: KILAUEA AGAIN ACTIVE.

It may be of interest to the readers of Science to know that the fire has again returned to the world-renowned volcano Kilauea, in the Hawaiian Islands after an absence of thirteen years. The citizens of Hawaii, who are intensely interested in this volcano, had well nigh despaired of witnessing another season of activity. The fresh lava appeared the last week of February, heralded by a slight earthquake. On the twenty-fifth instant it was not observed—smoke filling the pit. Two days later it is reported that a lava lake was on exhibition, two hundred and fifty feet long and one hundred feet wide. On March 19 the Volcano House reported that the lake is not so large as at first stated; but the crater is absolutely free from smoke. "Heavy rumblings and explosions indicate that another outbreak is imminent." Thus there seems to be a restoration of the old-time activity—such as will cause a large increase in the number of visitors.

Observations with a good spectroscopic are needed. Professor Libbey used one there to good purpose a few years since, but did not name all the substances indicated. We especially need more information about the hydrogen flames, as well as the hydrocarbons. The latter substance is so commonly of organic origin that the best of evidence is required to fully establish a belief in its presence in this incandescent magma fresh from the realms of Pluto. It is hoped that some one who is skilled in the use of the spectroscopic will utilize this opportunity to determine the nature of the substances now being emitted from this famous volcano.

C. H. HITCHCOCK. Hanover, N. H., March 23, 1905.

T. Ferguson, while working on the tower of the Wailuku jail and fire station, fell 25 feet by the tipping of the staging. He was severely bruised in the head and shoulders.



# PLAY MAY BE DROPPED

The "The Odious Ligue," the theatrical production which was given its initial presentation at the Japanese theater on Saturday night, and which was stopped by the police owing to some people in the audience becoming boisterous, may not again be shown before the footlights. The backers have had a change of heart, for they realize now that a direct insult was offered not only to the Japanese Consul-General, but to his wife as well. In fact, the insult to the Consul's wife was generally deprecated.

It has also been conveyed to the backers of the play that the Consul has just cause to bring a suit against them for criminal libel. The backers realize that they have gone just a little too far in the matter, and will drop the play end of the systematic movement now being directed to unseat the Consul. Not alone that, but a gentle hint was dropped by the police that at least one portion of the play, notably a scene aboard the steamship Coptic, is indecent.

### GOV. ROBIE ARRIVES.

After a long and tedious passage from Newcastle the American ship Governor Robie, Captain Grant, made port early yesterday afternoon. The Gov. Robie was 73 days in making the passage, adverse winds and calms delaying her all the way. For fourteen days, off Tahiti, where good winds are usually met, the vessel seemed hardly to move her own length. In the same region there was a day when squalls blew from almost every direction, in the shape of whirlwinds, accompanied by heavy rain. There were three storms met on the passage, all of very short duration. The only vessel sighted was the barkentine Benecla, which was seen several days ago. The cargo of the Gov. Robie consists of 1,165 tons of coal. There was no trouble at the Newcastle mines when the ship left.

### BEAR SAILS TODAY.

The United States Revenue Cutter Bear will sail for Alaska this morning at 10 o'clock. She has spent the entire winter in Hawaiian waters and her officers and men have made many friends while here. They will be much missed. It was the intention of the department to have the cutter go to San Francisco to dock and repair boilers before going North, but the local iron works proved well able to take care of the repairs and the vessel was hauled out on the marine railway to be cleaned.

### TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Crook, at San Francisco.  
Meade, at San Francisco.  
Solace left Honolulu for Guam and Manila, May 26.  
Lawton, left Honolulu for Guam and Manila, June 1.  
Sheridan, en route for Honolulu and Manila, sailed from San Francisco, May 21.  
Thomas, left Manila for Honolulu and San Francisco via Nagasaki, May 20.  
Logan, at San Francisco.  
Dix, in port, sails for Seattle, about June 14.  
Buford, at Manila, sails for Honolulu, June 15.  
Sherman, at Manila.  
Warren, en route to Manila via Guam, sailed from Honolulu, May 23.

### THE MAILS.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:  
San Francisco—Per Sheridan, June 7.  
Colonies—Per Ventura, June 13.  
Victoria—Per Manuka, June 5.  
Yokohama—Per Dorie, June 13.

### MAILS WILL DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

San Francisco—Per Alameda, June 7.  
Yokohama—Per Mongolia, June 14.  
Colonies—Per Manuka, June 3.  
Victoria—Per Mlowera, June 28.

### OVERDUE—REINSURANCE.

Reported May 27.  
British ship Glenburn, 214 days from San Francisco for Liverpool, 90 per cent.  
German ship Agnes, 198 days from Shields for Valparaiso, 80 per cent.  
British ship Alcinos, 183 days from Peruvian port for Antwerp, 80 per cent.  
British ship Largo Bay, 81 days from Penarth for East London, 10 per cent.  
German bark Thalassa, 87 days from Hamburg for Delagoa Bay, 8 per cent.  
British bark Carmoney, 95 days from London for Fremantle, 8 per cent.  
French bark Marechal de Turanne, 88 days from New Caledonia port for Rotterdam, 15 per cent.

### THE SUGAR LIST.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports the following sugar at Kaula ports: V. K. 769; Diamond W. 1,700; M. A. K. 7,300; G. and R. 900; McB. 23,316; K. P. 6,000; L. P. 9,839; G. & F. 125; M. S. Co. 1,365; H. M. 23,207.

Pala will have 9600 and Hamakua-poko 8000 tons of sugar this season, both the largest on record for those plantations.

## WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending June 3, 1905.

Honolulu, T. H., June 5, 1905.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Warm and sultry conditions have continued during the past week, attended by light trade winds. The rainfall has been abundant in all sections of Hawaii, the long-continued drought in the Kau district being at last broken by good showers, under the influence of which crops and pastures in that section already show a marked improvement. Copious rains have also fallen over windward Maui and Oahu and extreme Northern Kauai; elsewhere in these islands, however, the showers have been very light and more moisture is needed.

Cane is growing well, and most of the plantations are busily engaged in the preparation of land and planting. The grinding of mature cane is proceeding rapidly and is already completed at some of the mills. Pineapple plants are in good condition; the summer crop is already beginning to mature in Central Maui, but has been retarded somewhat by the cool and dry nights in Central Oahu. Rice is now heading and ripening in all sections. Coffee trees are doing nicely. Watermelons and avocado pears are ripening on windward Maui, the latter crop promising a very heavy yield. The mango crop in Central Maui will be short, due to ravages of insect pests at the time the trees were in blossom; the foliage of mango trees in Kona, Hawaii, is being attacked by a blight. Haying is in progress in the Makawao district of Maui. Pastures and stock in most sections are reported in good condition.

Several light earthquake shocks occurred in Hawaii during the week.

### REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

#### ISLAND OF HAWAII.

**Kaunaloa**—Weather continues warm and showery; crops, pastures and grazing stock in good condition; hoeing, stripping and harvesting cane.—J. E. Gamalielson.  
**Hilo**—Strong northeast winds during week; crops in fair condition.—L. C. Lyman.

**Papaikou**—Warm days, and rain at night; crops making good progress under favorable weather conditions; harvesting and planting cane; plowing and hoeing.—John T. Moir.

**Pepeekeo**—Weather keeps on just right; planting, hoeing, weeding, fertilizing and stripping cane.—Jas. Webster.

**Honolulu**—We are having good rains and warm weather, and all crops are growing well; weeding and hoeing young cane, plant cane and ratoons; stripping 1906 crop; sharp earthquake shock at 10:00 a. m. of May 23.—Wm. Pullar.

**Hakalau**—Weather favorable for crops; harvesting and planting cane.—Geo. Ross.

**Laupahoehoe**—Changeable weather, with showers and warm days; crops doing well.—E. W. Barnard.

**Ookala**—Warm days, with showers at night; planting and harvesting cane.—W. G. Walker.

**Pauhanu**—Light trade winds with beneficial rains; the harvesting and planting of cane is progressing rapidly; young cane continues to grow strongly.—H. Glass.

**Honokaa**—Sultry weather with heavy rain on May 29th; growing crops doing well; plowing, planting hoeing and harvesting cane.—C. H. Bragg.

**Niuli**—Warm weather, rain and light winds all favorable for growth; plowing and harrowing; planting, hoeing and stripping cane; not grinding.—Robt. Hall.

**Kohala**—Weather continues warm and showery; conditions very favorable for the planting of cane and the growth of crops.—W. O. Taylor.

**Kohala Mission**—A fine week for the growth of cane crops; earthquake shock at 9:27 a. m. of May 23.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

**Puakea Ranch**—Temperature higher, with light winds; grazing good, and stock doing well.—A. Mason.

**Puuhoe Ranch**—Light trade winds with occasional showers; pastures and stock in fair condition.—S. P. Woods.

**Kamuela**—Calm and cloudy weather with very light showers; smart earthquake shock at 10:25 a. m. of May 23.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.

**Puuwaawaa**—Beneficial rains; pastures greener, and cattle doing well.—Robt. Hind.

**Kenalekua**—Very light showers during week, with warm and partly cloudy weather.—Rev. S. H. Davis.

**Kenalekua**—The fine growing weather and sufficient rains continue; mango trees are blighted, and are losing their foliage; earthquake shock about 9:15 a. m. of May 23.—Robt. Wallace.

**Naalehu**—Weather calm and sultry, with light showers nearly every night; good rains in the mountains.—G. G. Kinney.

**Pahala**—Good rains during week; crops already show marked improvement.—H. D. Harrison.

**Kapoho**—Rain every day; good growing weather, cane crop being harvested at Olaa.—H. J. Lyman.

**Olaa**—Behind in hoeing of young plant cane; mill running only fifteen hours a day; short of labor.—E. P. McCann.

#### ISLAND OF MAUI.

**Kipahulu**—Warm weather, but dry again; fine for all field work, but moisture insufficient for plant growth.—Andrew Gross.

**Nahiku**—Good growing weather this week; just enough rain to keep ground in good condition; watermelons are ripe at this place.—C. O. Jacobs.

**Huelo**—Considerably more rain this week than last; vegetation maturing rapidly; heavy crop of alligator pears beginning to ripen; a very light crop of Ohia apples; stock of all kinds in fine condition.—W. F. Pogue.

**Hakua**—This week has been a good one for growing crops of all kinds; summer crop of pineapples beginning to show signs of approaching maturity; mangoes and some varieties of pig-ligat pears beginning to ripen; crop of mangoes very scanty; pasturage fine and grazing stock flourishing.—D. D. Baldwin.

**Makawao**—Cloudy and rainy during first three days of week turning to clear and warm during latter part; mowing and curing hay; all crops maturing rapidly; condition of pastures and stock very favorable.—E. H. Bailey.

**Kahului**—Rain during early part of

week, followed by calm and sunny weather; very light winds; week closing with increasing cloudiness.—R. W. Filler.

**Puunene**—Weather showery at beginning of week; dry on the lower lands during rest of week, but good rains at ditch heads and all pumps idle; planting and harvesting proceeding rapidly.—J. N. S. Williams.

**Wailuku**—Cloudy and muggy weather; rice heading and ripening and giving promise of large crop; garden truck growing well, and fruit ripening slowly; market supply of vegetables plentiful; ditches and streams running full.—Bro. Frank.

**Kihel**—Weather favorable for growing cane, though dry; moderate northeast winds with clear skies; harvesting, plowing and fertilizing.—James Scott.

**Olowalu**—Weather continues cloudy, with mountain showers; weeding and fertilizing cane; plowing land.—George Gibb.

**Kaanapali**—Fresh northerly winds and cloudy weather; pastures and all growing cane looking well.—Wm. Robb.

#### ISLAND OF OAHU.

**Ahulimanu**—Three months' old crop of cassava in excellent condition, and young crop coming on nicely; pastures in good condition; weather warm, with abundant showers.—E. Knust.

**Maunawili**—Weather showery and warm; rainfall during week, 4.19 inches; coffee improving; pastures in fair condition.—John Herd.

**Waimanalo**—Heavy showers at beginning of week, followed by warm and dry weather.—A. Irvine.

**Waianae**—Warm and sultry weather has prevailed all week; only one light shower at beginning of week, and rain is badly needed here.—F. Meyer.

**Waiawa**—Young pineapple plants are making very good growth; the days have been warm, but the nights too cold and dry for the summer crop.—W. R. Waters.

**Kahuku**—Weather warm and windy, with light showers, mostly at night; growing cane in excellent condition, and making good progress; harvesting cane and preparing land.—R. T. Christophersen.

#### ISLAND OF KAULA.

**Kekaha**—Weather cloudy, sultry and very dry all week; planting cane.—Kekaha Sugar Co.

**Makaweli**—Weather all week warm and very favorable for growth of crops; planting and grinding cane steadily.—Hawaiian Sugar Co.

**Eleele**—Weather warm and sultry, especially during the daytime; drier than last week.—McBryde Sugar Co.

**Koloa**—Good growing weather, but rather dry; finished growing cane on May 30th.—P. McLane.

**Lihue**—Weather warm and dry; finished grinding on the 2nd of June.—F. Weber.

**Kealia**—Weather favorable for growing cane; planting started.—W. Jarvis.

**Kilauea**—Weather warm, with showers at night very favorable for all growing cane.—L. B. Boreiko.

**Hanalei**—Pastures in good condition, and rice doing well; northeasterly winds.—E. G. K. Deverill.

A. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

### KAUAI SHIPPING NEWS.

The steamer W. G. Hall of the Inter-Island line arrived in port from Kaula at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Nawiliwili at 5:15 p. m. Saturday. She brought 8 cabin and 43 deck passengers. Of the deck passengers 35 were Japanese, 4 Chinese and 4 others. The cargo consisted of 6,000 bags sugar consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., 10 head mules for A. A. Wilson, 94 bags taro, 10 bags coconuts, 40 empty wine bbis, 34 pkg. sundries. Purser Friel reports: "Stmr. Mikahala at Koloa loading K. P. sugar, will take 2,600 bags. Ek. Edward May at Makaweli, all her freight discharged. Will begin loading sugar Monday morning. Schr. W. H. Talbot at Eleele discharging coal, has 1098 tons out. Koloa Sugar Mill finished grinding for the season Wednesday. Lihue mill finished Friday. Fine weather on Kaula. Crossing channel light trade winds with smooth seas."

### BEWARE OF A COUGH.

Now is the time to get rid of that cough, for if you let it hang on no one can tell what the end may be. Others have been cured of their coughs very quickly by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Why not you? For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Honolulu.

## Searching for It

SOME HONOLULU CITIZENS CAN TELL YOU WHERE IT'S FOUND.

If you have any itchinness of the skin Irritating Eczema, Itching Piles; You're looking for relief, Searching for a cure.

Honolulu people have found a cure for itching skin diseases. They tell about it. Read what this citizen says:

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamer Ke Au Hou sailed for Kaula last night.

The bark Andrew Welch may sail for San Francisco today.

The Likelike took a cargo of explosives to Maui and Molokai last night and no passengers.

The barkentine Benecla, which has been lying outside for several days, departed for Eleele last night.

Word has been received from the Navy Department that Samuel Wilder King has passed the examination for Annapolis. He must hasten East.

Captain Niblack has returned from Lahaina, where he tested the light-house. The tests were not finished, so it will be some weeks before the light is lit.

The Navy Department has chartered the ship Erskine M. Phelps to carry coal from Norfolk to Manila. She will probably come here for sugar when she discharges her coal.

Lord & Belser are laying a railroad track on Allen street and Ala Moana for the purpose of hauling the dirt from the Alakea street dock excavation to the tide lands near the Honolulu Iron Works. The big dipper for the dredger Governor has arrived. It is the largest west of the Mississippi.

### VESSELS IN PORT.

#### ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. R. C. Bear, Hamlet, from Kaula ports, March 30.

U. S. S. Bennington, Young, San Francisco, May 25.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, Midway Island, May 25.

U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, Manila, June 2.

#### MERCHANT VESSELS.

Alameda, Am. s.s., Dowdell, San Francisco, June 2.

Alice Cooke, Am. sc., Penhallow, Port Gamble, May 11.

Aloha, Am. schr., Dabel, San Francisco, May 28.

Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, May 31.

Enterprise, Am. S. S., Youngren, Hilo, June 1.

Georgina, Am. sp., Lorenz, Taitai, May 20.

Governor Robie, Am. sp., Grant, Newcastle, June 5.

Kaulani, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, June 3.

Marco Polo, Ger. bk., Dade, Bremen, May 21.

Marion Chilcott, Am. sp., Williams, Monterey, June 4.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### BOUNDARY NOTICE.

An application for settlement of the boundaries of the land called Kahunani, in the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A., having been filed with the

Commissioner of Boundaries for the Third and Fourth Circuits, T. H., by the Trustees under the Will of James W. Austin, the owner of said land;

Notice is hereby given to the owners of said land and also to the owners of the lands adjoining, that said application and the testimony offered, will be heard at the Office of the Commissioner of Boundaries in Hilo, Hawaii, on Thursday the 8th day of June, A. D. 1905, at 9 a. m.

FREDERICK L. LYMAN, Commissioner of Boundaries. Hilo, Hawaii, May 6, 1905. 2693—May 12, 19, 26, June 2.

TO J. W. KAWAI; MAUIKUAOLE, wife of J. W. KAWAI; THE ESTATE OF HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; ALBERT WATERHOUSE and WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, Executors of the last Will and Testament, and of the Estate of HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; IDA WHAN WATERHOUSE, surviving widow of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; ELEANOR WATERHOUSE WOOD, daughter of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; ARTHUR B. WOOD, husband of said ELEANOR WATERHOUSE WOOD; MARY STANGENWALD CORBETT, daughter of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; DAVID W. CORBETT, husband of said MARY STANGENWALD CORBETT; ALBERT WATERHOUSE, son of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; and GRETCHEN K. WATERHOUSE, wife of said ALBERT WATERHOUSE, Defendants and Respondents.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of the plaintiff's petition herein, together with a certified copy of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the petition herein.

WITNESS the Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Judge of said District Court, this 13th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

W. B. MALING, Clerk.

Commissioner of Boundaries for the Third and Fourth Circuits, T. H., by the Trustees under the Will of James W. Austin, the owner of said land; Notice is hereby given to the owners of said land and also to the owners of the lands adjoining, that said application and the testimony offered, will be heard at the Office of the Commissioner of Boundaries in Hilo, Hawaii, on Thursday the 8th day of June, A. D. 1905, at 9 a. m.

FREDERICK L. LYMAN, Commissioner of Boundaries. Hilo, Hawaii, May 6, 1905. 2693—May 12, 19, 26, June 2.

### COURT NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The United States of America, Plaintiff and Petitioner, vs. J. W. Kawai; Mauikuaole, wife of J. W. Kawai; the Estate of Henry Waterhouse, Deceased; et al., Defendants and Respondents. Action brought in said District Court, and the Petition Filed in the Office of the Clerk of Said District Court, in Honolulu.

The President of the United States of America, Greeting:

To J. W. KAWAI; MAUIKUAOLE, wife of J. W. KAWAI; THE ESTATE OF HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; ALBERT WATERHOUSE and WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, Executors of the last Will and Testament, and of the Estate of HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; IDA WHAN WATERHOUSE, surviving widow of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; ELEANOR WATERHOUSE WOOD, daughter of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; ARTHUR B. WOOD, husband of said ELEANOR WATERHOUSE WOOD; MARY STANGENWALD CORBETT, daughter of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; DAVID W. CORBETT, husband of said MARY STANGENWALD CORBETT; ALBERT WATERHOUSE, son of said HENRY WATERHOUSE, Deceased; and GRETCHEN K. WATERHOUSE, wife of said ALBERT WATERHOUSE, Defendants and Respondents.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of the plaintiff's petition herein, together with a certified copy of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the petition herein.

WITNESS the Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Judge of said District Court, this 13th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

W. B. MALING, Clerk. A true copy, Attest: (Seal) W. B. MALING, Clerk. 2675.

### TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu. In Re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 of Free and Accepted Masons.

Whereas, the Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 of Free and Accepted Masons, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Tuesday, June 27th, 1905, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. J. CAMPBELL, Treasurer Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, April 24, 1905. 2658

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Hollister Drug Co.

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