

ASKS REBUKE FOR CARTER

A. M. Brown Admits That He is Fighting the Administration.

"On the morrow I ask you to cast your ballots for me as a rebuke to Governor George R. Carter, and a glorious vindication."

In those words, in the presence of three thousand people of all politics, in Palace Square last night, Arthur M. Brown admitted more than all that has been claimed by his opponents in the assertion that his election meant a blow at the administration and the head of the Republican party in the Territory. It was the biggest meeting of the campaign, from a numerical standpoint. Of course, there were many women and children among these, but there were many more voters. But the enthusiasm was not nearly so big as the crowd.

The cheering, in fact, seemed to be confined to a rather limited circle in front of the speaker's stand, but the band was there, and the small boys shouted, and there was a rocket or a Roman candle let off now and again, and it all helped.

NOT THE FIRST SPEAKER.

Clarence Crabbe presided at the meeting, and A. M. Brown was not the first speaker. But his speech was far the most significant. He told, at first, about his nomination by the Republican convention, and then, turning his attention to Governor Carter, he said: "I was placed on that ticket by a regularly constituted convention of the Republican party. I leave it to you, gentlemen, has George R. Carter, the Governor of this Territory and the head of the Republican party in Hawaii, any right to oppose me, the nominee of a Republican convention. Is it right, is it square, is it just, for the Governor to single me out for attack in the way that he has done? You all know what a bitter fight has been made against me. I say that George R. Carter has no right to oppose any candidate on the Republican ticket. That it is not his business to do that. And I ask you, on the morrow, to cast your ballots for me as a rebuke to George R. Carter and a glorious vindication. I ask you on the morrow to cast your ballots for the straight ticket as a rebuke to the Civic Federation and a glorious vindication for the whole ticket."

W. O. SMITH SPEAKS.

The first speaker of the evening was D. Kalauokalani Jr., candidate for county clerk, who delivered a short address in Hawaiian. He was followed by W. O. Smith, who got a round of applause when he was introduced. "I believe that it is a duty we owe to the community to support the men who have been nominated by the Republican convention," said Mr. Smith. "This has been a very bitter campaign. Some things have been said that had better, perhaps, have been left unsaid. But in spite of all that has been said, I believe that we can trust the men who have been nominated by the Republican convention. We have done our duty by them in choosing them as our representatives, and I believe that they will do their duty by us in faithfully discharging the trust that we will repose in them.

"And they had better be faithful. I warn them that every move will be watched, and that no man who is unfaithful to his trust will be spared. But I do not believe that any will prove unfaithful. And I think this experiment of county government which we are about to make, and which we all hope to see successful and want to see successful, will have a better chance of success if its initiation is entrusted to the nominees on the straight Republican ticket."

DOUTHITT AND ADAMS.

E. A. Douthitt, candidate for County (Continued on page 5.)

ENTHUSIASM FOR HENRY

Call for Workers Brings Big Crowd to His Headquarters.

Forty men from the Fourth District were asked by the Civic Federation to meet last night at Sheriff Henry's headquarters on Merchant street to receive instructions regarding their duties as ballot-booth watchers today, and two hundred and fifty responded. This unexpectedly large crowd of men filled the room to the doors until it overflowed upon the sidewalk.

The meeting was enthusiastic in more ways than one, for it was originally intended only to impart the duties to the four men from each precinct, but hardly had these been given, than the crowd yelled for Sheriff Henry to make a speech. It was a rattling good talk that the Sheriff made and was punctuated throughout by applause. He said it was not his original intention to run for office, but he had been urged so much that he finally thought it his duty to do so. He believed the people would vote and fight for him. If elected, the Sheriff said he would endeavor to keep the town morally clean and protect the homes of all classes of citizens impartially. He was certain that in his conduct of the police department he would be in entire harmony with the Territorial executive.

Senator Achi dropped in and gave a straightforward talk. He was followed by Joe Fern, who had been sent for at the request of men in the audience, and he was received with cheers. Several Hawaiians gave enthusiastic talks for Sheriff Henry. One from Waikiki, who came up to the front of his own accord, said he was a man who worked every day but he took too great interest in gambling, and when Brown was sheriff he gambled all his money away. "Now, I have not gambled since Mr. Henry came into office," said he, "for he closed up the places I visited."

There was a good representation of white people in the crowd.

POEPOE TALKS TO THE FUSIONISTS

There was something of a sensation at the Democratic-Home Rule rally at Aala Park last night when J. M. Poepeo, candidate for sheriff, stated that he had been offered \$1500 for his votes by the Republicans. This statement was made in the course of his remarks in the native language. Later during his English address he stated that he had nothing to say against Brown, who was a friend of his, or against High Sheriff Henry. He wanted to go into no personalities. He did not favor Carter and would like to see the administration fall to be endorsed at the polls but not on account of the Carter-Brown fight, only because the administration was Republican and he was running on a Democratic-Home Rule ticket. Poepeo criticised the condition of affairs under Brown in his Hawaiian speech and praised Henry for his attitude toward the Iwilei question, saying that he believed that Henry was trying his best to better conditions. God did not like a wide open town, he said.

Poepeo made an especial appeal to his own race to support him and made the usual promises in regard to the liberal distribution of patronage. He said that the position that he had often taken that there were more than two parties in the United States, had been vindicated. Republicans had said that there was no use having a Home Rule party as there should be but two parties. The Civic Federation had proved that there might be more than two. The candidate stated that he stood for the uplifting of the Hawaiian people, something that would be the salvation of the country. Kalauokalani (Continued on page 5.)

THE GIST OF IT.

BY DOREMUS SCUDDER, D. D.

An everyday voter wanting light puts the three following questions:

1.—Why did not the Civic Federation begin sooner? Was its duty not at the primaries?

No, it was not. Civic Federations are not political parties. They have no place at primaries. Parties are national affairs. Civic Federations as their name implies are associations of good citizens of all parties and no party for local good government. They act always after the parties have made their nominations. In fact the Civic Federation idea has proved the most effective club for knocking out bad nominees and for preventing the naming of unworthy candidates in local elections that freedom loving peoples have yet devised. If you vote for the Civic Federation endorses and elect them, you will see all parties consumed hereafter with the ambition to put up men who can secure the endorsement of the Federation. That has been Chicago's experience and it will be Honolulu's. If today's vote should result in the defeat of the men endorsed by the Federation, it will matter little. In time Honolulu will catch on as Chicago has done and good citizens will learn how easy it is to get good local government through the Civic Federation plan. Do not be deceived by the cry "If only the Federation had acted earlier all would have been well." It was not a moment behind time.

2.—Will not my vote tend to disrupt the Republican party if I vote for those endorsed by the Federation?

Nothing so disrupts a party as to elect unworthy men. The choice of a good man always strengthens a party. That this must prove true in today's

election is clear to the blindest politician. If Brown be elected the Republican party will have received a wound that years cannot heal. If Henry be chosen, a staunch Republican will be continued in office, a clean administration will have been vindicated and the Republican party will be relieved of an incubus, the retention of which menaces it with disaster. It will be close ranked, bury the hatchet and a strong united Republicanism if Henry be chosen.

3.—I am a small property owner, just a quiet ordinary citizen. Why should I vote for the Federation men?

You own your home as a fruit of years of economy. You want the protection of the law. Do you recall how the police acted in the Jones murder? Prompt action might have saved two lives. A business man in Honolulu is authority for the statement that his place, being menaced by a burglar, he telephoned the then sheriff for an officer. The man appeared in one hour and a half. Mark the gamblers, who are they for in this election? Have you noted how the saloons are placarded with a single name for sheriff regardless of party? Business men whose premises were disturbed by gambling dens asked relief from Brown and did not get it. That you know is impossible with Henry. A man who wants protection for his home will not hesitate which of the two to choose. Work it out with all the candidates. You want supervisors and a treasurer with whom your hard earned taxes are safe. What does a party name count for in comparison with the security of your home and its freedom from fear of extravagant taxation?

ESTIMATES OF BOTH SIDES

The Indications Grow Stronger That Henry Will Be a Winner.

The tide of Henry's strength still rises. It will sweep over Oahu today, and when the polls close he will have been chosen Sheriff. One man working for Brown admitted last night that his man was beaten to a standstill. The Brown workers yesterday tried to work the old Home Rule scare by asserting that Poepeo would win. It will not work. The people are not to be so easily fooled. Brown is beaten, and William Henry will be elected.

Figures given out at the headquarters of the Civic Federation estimate that a total of about 5500 votes will be cast at the polls today. This estimate agrees with the figures given out by the Republican managers. It is upon the division of the vote that the figures of the managers differ widely. At Civic Federation headquarters it was said that Henry would get 2900 votes, and that the balance would be divided between Poepeo and Brown, with the Fusionist leading. The Republican estimate, printed last night, gave Brown 2850 of the total of 5500 votes, Poepeo 2100 and Henry 550. And that is simply absurd. The Fusionists, of course, claimed the election of their ticket.

At Civic Federation headquarters the claim was likewise made that Trent would beat Booth for Treasurer, and that Fern would beat Quinn for Supervisor. Not the slightest fear was expressed of the defeat of George W. Smith because of the fact that a fight had been made against Quinn. Smith is sure of the support of the better element of the community, and Quinn has lost the same element through the Civic Federation fight upon him. In other words, Smith will get the straight Republican vote, native and other, and Quinn will not. And that will beat Quinn.

HE PROVED CITIZENSHIP

Odd Ending of the Trial of a Deserting Sailor.

For he might have been a Chinik. Or he might have been a Jap. Or he might have been a Roosh-I-an. But—a lucky dog you'll think—When he reached the final lap He came out a real Amer-I-can.

Such was P. Chandler, a sailor who arrived here as one of the crew of the British bark Drumcraig. At Sydney he was entered on the vessel's articles as a subject of Edward VII. At Honolulu he deserted the Drumcraig and H. B. M.'s Consul R. de B. Lazard reported him to the Federal authorities. Then there was a double reason for arresting Chandler. For one thing, the United States owed it to Great Britain under treaty arrangements to return the deserting sailor to his vessel. In the next place, the deserter was on American soil in violation of the United States immigration laws. So it all seemed.

Chandler was pursued to Kaanapali, Maui, whither he had fled in the American bark Kalulani, and being apprehended at that port was brought back to Honolulu at the expense of the United States. His examination was set for yesterday afternoon and Commissioner Maling opened his court to take evidence for the committal or otherwise of the alleged culprit.

The proceedings had not gone far when Chandler coolly pulled from his pocket a duly authenticated naturalization certificate showing that he was a full-fledged, E Pluribus Unum citizen of the United States of America. Commissioner Maling was not quite so appalled as Saint-Paul's judge when the great apostle sprung his Roman citizenship on the court. Nevertheless he had no discretion but to tell Chandler to go and play Briton no more.

Lord & Belsler's dredge Governor is receiving its machinery, which arrived in the steamer Sonoma, and will be ready for service in about ten days.

The members of the Theodore Roosevelt Camp No. 1, U. S. W. V., will give a smoker tomorrow evening. Invitations can be had from any of the members.

FAVOR WAR WITH NORWAY

Swedish Conservative Papers Would Grant Dissolution Only at Price of Territory.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—The Swedish Conservative papers openly advocate war, urging the mobilization of troops and demanding the cession of the northern provinces of Norway to Sweden as the price for the dissolution of the Union.

PREPARE TO ENTERTAIN PEACE COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Hay has had a conference with the President relative to the entertainment to be provided for the commissioners to meet here to negotiate terms of peace between Japan and Russia.

WAR PARTY YET ACTIVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—The war party is attempting to dissuade the Czar from following the policy of peace.

CZAR PROMISES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—The Czar has personally promised a deputation sent to wait upon him that a national assembly will be formed.

COSSACKS ATTACK HOSPITAL.

LONDON, June 20.—On May 20 the Cossacks attacked a Japanese field hospital, brutally slaughtering non-combatants.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, June 20.—An international conference with relation to affairs in Morocco is now practically assured and an amicable adjustment is probable.

MAYFLOWER ORDERED COMMISSIONED.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The cruiser Mayflower has been ordered put into commission.

HEAT KILLS FOUR.

NEW YORK, June 20.—There have been many prostrations and four deaths from heat.

A HORSE AND HACK FELL DOWN PUNCHBOWL

A horse and hack hurtling down the steep declivity that forms the front wall of Punchbowl was the sight that startled people living on Prospect street late yesterday afternoon. The hack, which was numbered 103, was driven by a Japanese wearing badge No. 19, and contained one passenger, also a Japanese. It was standing on the road that runs around the front portion of the summit rim of the crater, when for some inexplicable reason the horse began to kick. In a few seconds it had gone over the edge, dragging the hack after it. The occupants of the vehicle, luckily, had time to scramble out before the rig went over. The horse, once on the steep incline, held back with all its strength, but the heavy hack pressed him on. Vainly he tried to stop by running into a small algaroba tree that clings to the side of the hill.

For a moment it seemed as if the hack was stopped, but the slender tree gave way and with a crash the outfit went down the cliff. End over end the horse and hack went, bouncing from rock to rock, first the horse on top and then the carriage. The spectators looked on in horror, not knowing whether there was anyone in the vehicle or not. A little over half way down the hack became wedged in a narrow gully.

Gabriel Thornton, a Hawaiian boy, was the first to reach the wreck, and he was closely followed by a squad of laborers who were working on the gas main on Prospect street. The hack was found to be almost a total wreck and the horse, almost by a miracle, was still alive and able to walk, although he was terribly cut and bruised. The Japanese hackdriver did not seem to worry so much about his horse as he did about his hack, leaving the spectators to care for the animal.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS

An undesirable state of affairs with regard to burial permits for country districts was revealed at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. Cases were reported on this island by Secretary Charlock where delay and great inconvenience were caused to people in the burial of their dead from the fact that no local authority could issue burial certificates.

President Pinkham said in his business message to the Board that it was his intention if approved "to appoint certain physicians agents of the Board of Health in certain districts that death certificates and burial permits may have more prompt attention." The desired approval was voted.

"I desire to secure your views relative to Government physicians," the president wrote. "I fear the conditions imposed and the insignificant salaries granted for some of the districts will deprive us entirely of representation therein."

Some informal discussion took place on this subject, the general sentiment being that it was ridiculous to expect physicians, for the pay offered, to assume the onerous duties imposed by the Legislature. In addition to the original function of the office, that of attending the indigent sick, a Government physician is required to register births, marriages and deaths, and to hold autopsies for the Government, in his district.

MEDICINES FOR SCHOOLS.
The desired endorsement was voted by the Board upon the following statement of the president:

"I have received the most convincing evidence that the moderate medical supply assistance we have been able to render school children through teachers capable of attending to their minor ailments has been invaluable. Heretofore these have been supplied by private funds. The governor has approved of the policy of looking after the school children in this manner and it will now receive government support to a reasonable degree, if endorsed by the Board."

CEMETERIES.
"Relative to the powers of the Board in controlling cemeteries," the president wrote, "I find several opinions of the Attorney General's Department on file which seem to indicate the Board has ample authority over the location and conduct of cemeteries."

"I have conferred with two of the officials of the Oahu Cemetery Association and am assured no definite steps will be taken looking to the enlargement of that cemetery without consultation with the Board."

"I have not had an opportunity to look further into the matter of the proposed cemetery in the Waiakala tract, but will take the matter up directly and report in detail the facts I may be able to secure."

The importance of the cemetery question was emphasized in the chief sanitary officer's report for May, where he told of coffins being exposed in grave-digging in different cemeteries. In one of these cases at Puna the coffin was buried at a depth of two feet.

VARIOUS MATTERS.
Correspondence with the Bishop Estate relative to the lease of the land on which the quarantine hospital and Kapiolani home for girls are located, containing nearly nine acres, was submitted and the Board passed its approval of acceptance of the terms.

Mention was made of the visit to the Territory and the Settlement of Surgeon General Walter Wyman of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and his selection of a site for the proposed hospital. He expects to begin active treatment at the earliest possible date, not waiting for the erection of the permanent buildings.

"An improved steamer schedule will be adopted," the president reported, "giving a direct service for the return trip from Kalaupapa to Honolulu every other week. This will enable officials to visit the Settlement without loss of time and discomfort."

Approval was voted to the issue of a license to Dr. K. Kurosawa who had passed a satisfactory examination.

REPORTS.
Dr. Pratt, chief sanitary officer, reported inspection statistics for May as follows:

Inspections 7846, orders given 658, orders finished 703, orders outstanding 33, days special duty 22 1-2, pig permits issued 7, number of pigs 168, duck permits issued 23, number of ducks 6306.

Six nuisances complained of had been abated. Twenty-two recommendations for hotel, restaurant and lodging house licenses had been approved, the number of persons who could be lawfully lodged therein being 817. Sixty graves had been inspected and three deaths investigated.

Inspector Bowman of Hilo reported these data:

Inspections 200, orders given 78, orders finished 78, houses fumigated and disinfected 2, warehouses fumigated and disinfected 5, contacts disinfected 8, special duty 3 days.

A report of the Hilo rat crusade shows:

Traps set 324, rats caught 93, poisoned food placed 2491 pieces, poisoned food taken 1278 pieces, rats found dead 78.

E. G. Keen, inspector of buildings, plumbing and house sewers, reported his work for May as follows:

"Plans filed and permits issued for same, 76; separate pieces of plumbing finished and accepted, 60; number of fixtures placed in, above, 169; sewer connections made, 29; building permits received and approved, 20."

"Thirty-four inspections were made in connection with the erection of new

buildings and the repair and alteration of old ones.

"During the month, a total of 288 inspections were made, of which 204 were of plumbing."

An elaborate report had been received from R. A. Duncan, analyst, relative to the sanitary conditions and water supply of the Moiliili district, but it was not read. The president stated that, as the abatement of the dangerous conditions shown involved expenditures by the Government, he deferred considering the subject until a future meeting.

Mr. Duncan's report indicated a large number of wells the water of which was contaminated, in several cases duck ponds and cesspools being in near juxtaposition to these sources of the domestic water supply of the people. His recommendation was that the wells be condemned and the people required to connect with the city water mains. This would necessitate the laying of some new mains and a considerable laying of connecting pipes by the people.

With President Pinkham there were present at the meeting Fred C. Smith, Dr. J. R. Judd, M. P. Robinson and A. Fernandez, members, and J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Settlement.

MADE NEW STRENGTH

QUICKER THAN DOCTOR'S TONICS, SAYS TYPHOID PATIENT.

Young Lady Left by Fever in Very Weak State Uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with Gratifying Results.

After a fever, such as typhoid or scarlet, has run its full course there remains the recovery of strength. The tonic that will most rapidly increase the red corpuscles in the blood is the one that will most quickly restore color to the pale cheeks, strength to the weak muscles, and elasticity to the sluggish nerves. So far nothing has ever been produced superior to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for this purpose.

Miss Midendorf had been ill with typhoid fever for fourteen weeks. She had a good physician who carried her safely through the critical stages. When he left, nothing remained to be done except to build up her strength, which was very feeble, and he gave her some prescriptions for that purpose. Here, however, she met with disappointment.

"I took the doctor's tonics," she says, "for two months after I had recovered from the fever, but they did not do me the good I looked for. My strength came back so slowly that I scarcely seemed to be making any progress at all. Just then I read in a book thrown in our yard some striking testimonials showing what wonderful blood-builders and strength-givers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are. I got a box of them soon after this and after I had taken only about half of them I could see a very great improvement in my condition. When I had used up two boxes, I felt that I did not need any more medicine. I have remained strong ever since."

Miss E. B. Midendorf lives at No. 1501 Park street, Quincy, Ill. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best remedy to use in all cases of weakness, from whatever cause the system may be run down. In cases of debility due to overwork they minister fresh strength and overcome nervous symptoms. They are a specific for anaemia or bloodlessness. They are particularly helpful to girls on the verge of womanhood. They meet all the requirements of the period known as the change of life. They correct spring languor. They strengthen weak digestion and rouse up sluggish organs. No other tonic combines so many virtues. All druggists sell them.

THE COMMITTEE AND NOMINEE QUINN

Editor Advertiser: As the letter of the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation to the Republican County Committee, on the candidacy of J. C. Quinn, was published in your paper, it is only fair to insert the answer, which is as follows:

"Honolulu, June 16, 1905.

"Hon. W. R. Castle,

"President Civic Federation,

"Your communication of June 15th has been received by me.

"Respectfully yours,

"FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE."

This, however, it is not the real answer that appears in the resolutions said to have been unanimously adopted by the Republican County Committee, which were published in all of the papers, as follows:

"Resolved, That this committee does hereby reaffirm its support of the whole Republican ticket as nominated at the last convention and redeclares its allegiance to each of the candidates named thereon."

Does Mr. Waterhouse and the rest of the committee wish to be understood as endorsing Mr. Quinn's Aala Park speech? The resolutions are subsequent thereto and after the letter calling attention to its character.

W. R. CASTLE,

Pres. Civic Federation.

GRAND JURY DECLINES TO DO POLITICS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

In despite of the presence of too willing witnesses who had not been subpoenaed, and of unscrupulous politicians who had tried to use the processes of the court for campaign purposes, the grand jury yesterday morning refused to take the silly Mullettner story, and the most desperate attempt of the Brown managers so far made to besmirch the character of High Sheriff Henry fell to the ground.

The grand jury was in session at an early hour yesterday. Deputy Attorney General Peters, who had already looked into the Mullettner charge and found it baseless, was likewise on hand. So were some witnesses who had not been called but who were apparently swift to do the bidding of the politicians whose failing fortunes they hoped to help. But they never got a chance to testify.

"I would like to know," said Mr. Peters, "who has called this grand jury together, and what it is proposed to do?"

The double question was echoed by a number of the grand jurors. They knew, of course, from the morning paper that they had been called together to do politics in the Brown interest. And the more they thought of it, the more indignant they became at the effort made by Brown's friends to use the machinery of the courts for such a purpose. The jurors saw how manifestly unfair the plot was.

ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

Even if there was anything in the Mullettner charges—and there is nothing—the eve of an election is not the time for an investigation, and the investigation should not be conducted in the interest of an opposing candidate. The jurors became more and more indignant, the more they thought of it. And at last they concluded to adjourn once more until next Wednesday, which was the date to which they had originally adjourned, when the Mullettner matter will be gone into very fully. The Rapid Transit conductor who was discharged from the police force will then have a chance to recite his grievances independently of their political effect.

"They cannot investigate too fully for me," said High Sheriff Henry.

Judge De Bolt, going into his court room, was informed that the grand jury was in session, in accordance with the permission given by himself over night to Tommy Lucas, whose brother is a candidate for Supervisor and an ardent Brown man, and Foreman Charles Phillips, also a Brown man.

"Bring in the grand jury," said Judge De Bolt.

"It is not necessary," said Deputy Attorney General Peters, "they have agreed to adjourn until next Wednesday."

"Nevertheless, I want to see them," said the Judge.

The jurors filed into court accordingly, the following being the members of the inquisitorial body: M. Brash, Elmer M. Cheatham, Fred. Goudie, Thos. H. Kennedy, T. R. Lucas, John K. Prendergast, Stanley Stephenson, Charles Schoellkopf, Ben. J. Wright, John M. Davis, John Guild, Ed. Imhoff, Richard Ludloff, Chas. Phillips, I. Rubinstein, W. H. Smith and L. M. Vetteson.

LECTURED BY THE COURT.

"Gentlemen of the grand jury," said Judge De Bolt, "your meeting this morning has perhaps taken place under a misapprehension. In order that matters may be set right, I will say that the court had a jury case on yesterday, which was completed at noon. I went home then. At about 3 p. m. I received a telephone message from one of the grand jurors, whose name I do not know if I can disclose—"

"It was me," said Tom Lucas; "I telephoned to you at 2:05 p. m."

"The juror told me," continued the Judge, "that an important matter had arisen which demanded the attention of the Grand Jury. He did not inform me what the matter was, and I did not ask him. Your proceedings should be secret, and this was one of the reasons why I did not ask. I had in my general instructions told you to meet as you would deem it proper. You could meet without consulting the court. I informed Lucas that it was satisfactory to the court. Lucas asked me what the procedure would be. I told him to see Mr. Phillips, the foreman of the jury. He could instruct the bailiff of the grand jury to summon the jurors."

"At 11 p. m. some one from the Advertiser rang me up and asked me if I had ordered the jury to meet. I said I had given my consent. I was asked what the purpose was. I said I did not know. If I had known I would not have told. I said I would not disclose it. As a matter of fact I could not tell since I did not know."

THE JUDGE'S SENTIMENTS.

"This morning matters have come to my attention, which made me think that you are trying to use the Grand Jury for political purposes."

The court proceeded to read from its general instructions, given when the Grand Jury was empaneled, the part warning against influence on the jury for partisan purposes.

"Such are all the sentiments of the court," continued the Judge. "Whatever matter has caused you to meet this morning investigate it as you would any other matter. Act on it calmly, judiciously and honestly, but not from a political standpoint. You are officers of the court, and no court should lend its influence subversive

to a political scheme. Set your foot down on such practice. Courts and juries have nothing to do with politics. I do not like the idea that the Grand Jury has been brought together just prior to the election. We know that political parties often spring something on the candidates, which may be true or untrue, but courts and juries should not lend themselves to things of this kind.

"This matter, what has taken place, is not to deter you from doing what you think is right when you meet again." The court then dismissed the jury.

ALREADY ADJOURNED.

"Your honor," said Deputy Attorney General Peters, "it is in line with your honor's remarks that the grand jury had already agreed to postpone consideration of this matter until next Wednesday, and had adjourned until that time."

And so the nice little plot cooked up in the Brown interest fell to the ground. The street corner shouters who had breathed all kinds of dire threats as to what the grand jury would do, who had knowledge in advance of the officers of the law Thursday night that the grand jury would meet on Friday morning, sang pretty small last night. In fact, it was hardly possible to get one of them to open his head, after the rebuke given to the Brown methods by the grand jury itself and by the courts.

The Brown men, indeed, must try a new tack—and are desperate enough to try anything. It will not much matter because the voters are prepared for them now, and no charge that they can bring will be given an ounce of weight.

HENRY'S STRENGTH GROWS.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The tide of Henry's strength rises. Led by their knowledge that the waters are closing over them, the Brown managers are willing to resort to the most desperate expedients to save their fortunes from the flood. Yesterday a tale was circulated industriously to the effect that an attempt was being made to get Poepeo to withdraw at the last moment in the Brown interest. It was the old scarecrow once more, and the town laughed once more. For what difference does it make whether Poepeo is in the race or out of it? He cuts no figure, one way or the other.

This, in fact, seems to be the last desperate attempt to work the Home Rule scarecrow to frighten the business community. The scarecrow is willing enough, of course, but the business men refuse to be frightened. They want an honest and business-like administration of public affairs, and propose to vote so as to get it. They want to sustain the administration of Governor Carter for the credit of Hawaii, and propose to vote to sustain it. And, wanting these things, and having these purposes, they have made up their minds to elect William Henry Sheriff, and to choose a Board of Supervisors that will be in every way trustworthy. So the poor old scarecrow finds itself out of a job.

STORM THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Led by Attorney Ashford, the fusionists stormed and captured the band stand in the Capitol grounds last night. How like old times that sounds! Substitute another Ashford, and call the Capitol the "Palace," and that statement might have been taken from a leaf in the past history of Hawaii. The fusionists, it seems, had asked permission to hold their meeting inside the Capitol grounds, and the permission had been refused. It was not a very big meeting, and would not have done much harm anyway but it has not been the custom to have meetings of any political party there. The grounds belong to the people, it is true but not to the political parties.

That however was not the logic of Mr. Ashford. The fusion crowd gathered in the square outside the grounds, and had neither platform nor accommodations for speakers. The band stand was invitingly within reach.

"They have refused us permission to speak there," shouted Ashford. "Yet that is public property. It belongs to us. They have shut the side gate, even, to keep us out. Pick up your torches and follow me. We will speak there."

THEY FOLLOW HIM.

They picked up their torches and followed him. And they held a meeting, peacefully and disturbed by nobody, within the Capitol grounds. It was much more comfortable on the grass there than it would have been on the hard road in the square outside, and perhaps the crowd staid better because of that. Because the speeches were not entertaining. It was not a big crowd. There were not more than ninety or a hundred voters, at the outside. It was, in fact, the kind of crowd that gives the scarecrow of Home Rule success evoked by the Brown managers in the interest of the ticket "which is called straight" symptoms of heart failure.

How can that poor scarecrow do anything at all for its owners when the best the Home Rulers can do is to get together the kind of small crowd that gathered in the Capitol grounds last night? It is discouraging to the campaign managers and candidates who are running away from the scarecrow to have the balance of the town

stand still and laugh at them. Surely, it is to smile. For the gang can never get back to that dear police station, if the people will continue thus stubbornly incredulous and determined to elect straight men and not straight tickets to office. And, anyway, a ticket can not be straight that has crooked men on it.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Republicans had the biggest meeting that they have managed to get together during this campaign at Aala Park last night. It was Saturday night and people were out to be amused. There must have been seven or eight hundred voters there, at the very least, and any number of women and children, and Chinese and Japanese who were not voters. The Chinese and Japanese always turn out largely at these Aala Park functions. It amuses them to see how excited the Americans get when they are transacting their public business in public—and the show is free.

All the candidates spoke, and all the spouters who are talking for the "straight ticket." They have not many more chances to be heard, and none of them had spoken to so large an audience in this campaign. It did not make a bit of difference that a large part of the crowd was non-voters, and another large part hostile voters. The crowd was there, the lights were there, and it was Saturday night and a general holiday time. And it does no harm to spout. It is even fun, for the spectators, when Jim Quinn does it. Jim may not succeed in landing himself in the Board of Supervisors this time, but he has made a reputation as a comedian that will never die. If Joe Cohen ever realizes that dream of an island vaudeville circuit, Jim Quinn will be the first man engaged as a monologist.

The talkers last night told the voters nothing new. They did not even tell the voters as much as the voters knew themselves. They did not dare. And the voters did not tell it, either. It will be their time to speak next Tuesday.

VIDA AND LESLIE OUT

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The insubordinate police officers were taken strongly in hand by High Sheriff Henry yesterday, and the commissions of Deputy Sheriff Henry Vida and of Mounted Police Lieutenant Samuel Leslie were revoked. It was one of the wisest things Henry has done since he went into office. Neither of these men was fit for a place on the police force. Henry Vida, in fact, was notoriously unfit. And in the present political campaign, wearing his uniform, he has made public proclamation from the soap box stand at the corner of King and Bethel streets of his defiance of the man who is his superior in office. More than that, he has publicly reviled and abused the head of the Territorial government and of the Republican party in the Territory, Governor Carter himself.

It was not for the weight anything he could say might have that Vida was thrown out of the police department. Vida might shout bad English abuse of Governor Carter and High Sheriff Henry until he was black in the face. Indeed, he probably will continue to do that. But, as was remarked by a number of leading citizens, "Who will believe Henry Vida?"

It is an unfortunate repute for a politician, but there you are. But Henry Vida, in the uniform and wearing the star of a member of the police force, abusing his chief in loud and strenuous tones, was not a spectacle calculated to promote discipline in the police force. And, very properly, the High Sheriff revoked his commission. Vida has brought his fate upon himself. The decent people of this community can be relied upon to see that he continues to sink in that dark obscurity where such crawling things belong.

Leslie, too, has been notoriously insubordinate. He engaged in a brawl in the police station itself the other day, over politics, and he has been doing politics in his uniform ever since. He will have a chance now to do politics in plain clothes. And the law-abiding people of the community will see to it that he has a chance to walk in the obscurity of private life hereafter. The public service is bettered by the removal of such men as Vida and Leslie from it.

SUGAR ON HAWAII.

Admiral Beckley of the steamer Claudine reports the following sugar on hand at various Hawaiian plantations ready for shipment: Oloa, 7800 bags; Waiakoa, 20,000 bags; Hawaii Mill, 2700 bags; Wainaku, 19,250 bags; Onomea, 44,000 bags; Pepeekeo, 15,500 bags; Honoumuli, 23,100 bags; Hakalau, 25,000 bags; Ookala, 6300 bags; Kukui, 700 bags; Hamakua, 5200 bags; Paauhau, 6700 bags; Honokaa, 5600 bags; Kukulihale, 5140 bags; Punaluu, 1925 bags; Honoaupo, 2611 bags.

SUGAR ON KAULA.

K. S. M., 1,000; V. K., 700; Diamond W., 2,600; M. A. K., 19,490; G. & R., 1,430; McB., 12,562; G. F., 142; L. P., 1,190; H. M., 22,130; M. S. Co., 5,169.

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.

MAY ESCAPE EVEN TRIAL

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There is a possibility that the alleged murderer may escape trial for the crime on a technicality. This turns on a phrase that has been commonly used in indictments which, after giving a name to the accused, describes him further as one "whose true name is to the grand jury unknown."

Lately, on this account, an indictment was quashed. Yesterday Judge De Bolt sustained a demurrer to the indictment of Takada, charged with murder in the first degree, on the same ground. A. Perry and H. G. Middleitch, counsel assigned for the defense, forthwith moved for the defendant's discharge.

After some argument Judge De Bolt reserved his ruling until 9 o'clock this morning, but Deputy Attorney General Peters desired to be heard further and, as he was going out of town, the motion was continued for argument until 9 o'clock Monday.

PARKER ON LAWYERS.

Lawyers are expensive. Sam Parker is the latest authority on this point. He was being cross-examined by Attorney Robertson while on the stand yesterday afternoon in the \$50,000 libel suit Attorney Ballou has against him. Mr. Parker was asked if getting legislation for a ditch franchise was not expensive.

"Yes," was the reply, "and so are lawyers." Everybody laughed.

The case will probably go to the jury early next week.

SHOCKING CRUELTY CHARGED.

Yin Kyan Ah Leong has brought a libel for divorce against Albert Ah Leong, alleging brutal violence. The libellee is charged with striking his wife in the face, flogging her with a horsewhip, kicking her in and about the ankles and legs with his shoes on, assaulting her with an open knife and threatening to shoot and kill her. When he struck her in the face she was nursing their infant child Marion, a girl aged nine months. The couple were married August 10, 1902. It is stated that libellee is a merchant worth in property and money five thousand dollars, and libellant being without means of support for herself and child prays that libellee be required to pay temporary alimony, costs and attorney's fee. Thompson & Clemons are her attorneys.

OTHER DIVORCE CASES.

Judge Lindsay yesterday signed a decree of divorce in favor of Lillian Birdie Brown against Edward M. Brown, which allows the libellant to resume her maiden name, viz., Lillian Birdie Hall. Libellee could not be found either by personal or published summons.

Liviana Lupine has sued James Hayset for divorce on the ground of desertion since the year 1897. They were married in Honolulu on February 4, 1895. J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot are attorneys for libellant.

COURT NOTES.

High Sheriff Henry has returned as executed a writ of possession in favor of Oahu Railway & Land Co. against Lionel R. A. Hart and Heleakala Hart for a piece of land at Waimanalo, district of Ewa, Oahu. Delivery was made to H. M. von Holt, a director and the ranch superintendent of the plaintiff.

Mrs. Laukia Mahi petitions to be appointed administratrix of the estate of her deceased sister, Mele Wilcox Mahuka, which consists of \$92.50 in money.

J. Lightfoot, one of the garnishees in the suit of Bruner vs. Kamalo Sugar Co., answers the summons with a declaration that he has no effects of the defendant in his hands and is not indebted to the defendant.

EX-SHERIFF ANDREWS PAYS HIS FINE

By the payment last week of his fine of \$50 and costs of court amounting to \$12.50, L. A. Andrews purged himself of contempt of court in February last, when he was fined by Judge Parsons for willfully refusing to turn over certain moneys to Clerk Gurney when so ordered by the Court. The difficulty grew out of the sum of \$160.00 being fines and costs in two criminal cases, held by Andrews as Sheriff, and which he was about to remit to the Treasury Department at Honolulu, when ordered to turn the same over to the Clerk subject to the disposition of the Court. Ignoring the Court's order, Andrews held the money beyond the time he was directed to pay it over to the Clerk. He was cited by Judge Parsons for contempt and found guilty on March 30 last. Various motions and pleadings were interposed to postpone execution of the Judge's order, resort being had to the Attorney General's Department at Honolulu.

At the instance of Andrews, Deputy Attorney General Prosser secured a writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court, restraining Judge Parsons from proceeding further with the case until it could be reviewed upon its merits by that Court. Later, upon the advice of the Attorney General, the prohibition proceedings were voluntarily discontinued, the restraining order vacated and Sheriff Searle directed to collect the fine as above.—Hilo Tribune.

Mr. F. P. Sargent, U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration, will speak to the Mothers and Teachers' Club this evening at 8:15 in the makai pavilion of the Alexander Young Hotel. All men and women interested in immigration matters are cordially invited to be present.

TRIANGULAR MAUI FIGHT

MAUI, June 17.—The political caldron is still boiling and bubbling. On Wednesday, the Republican campaigners, Messrs. Saffery, L. M. Baldwin, Chas. Wilcox and Kaese, accompanied by W. J. Coelho as manager and interpreter, after a meeting at Pulehuiki, Kula, returned to Waikuku, having made a successful tour of Hana district during the previous seven days.

On the 15th, the Republican candidates addressed citizens at Waikapu and on the 16th at Kahului.

Today they are advertised to hold a meeting at Waikuku and on the 18th at Wahehu.

Judge J. W. Kalua, accompanied by D. H. Kahaulaio, W. E. K. Maikai and Rob. Nawahine, returned from his Hana tour on Thursday, just one day behind the straight Republicans. In fact they followed the Republicans from place to place throughout Hana district and claim to have the better of the contest so far. At Pulehuiki, Kula, on Thursday, they gave a fuau and of course had a crowd in attendance. Judge Kalua claims to be sure of his election as sheriff.

POLIPOLI AN ISSUE.

In Kula it is stated that a petition has been recently circulated praying the Governor to apportion the water of Polipoli spring as follows: Five-eighths Ulupalakua ranch and three-eighths to Kula citizens. This petition is said to have received many signatures. During the past week Republican politicians have been haranguing the Kulaites concerning this action in giving away the major part of their water rights. Some of the citizens weakly replied that they didn't exactly understand the purport of the petition which they signed.

The chief interest in the present election is the choice for sheriff, all three parties feeling confident of success.

MAUNAOLO SEMINARY.

Tuesday last the first commencement of Maunaloa Seminary took place at Pala continuing from 10 o'clock a. m. till noon, after which there was a meeting of the trustees. The following was the program of the occasion:

Music.....Glee Club
 Scripture Reading.....Rev. B. V. Bazata
 Prayer.....Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith
 Music.....B. Singing Class
 Essay.....Among the Stars
 Mary Miller.
 Essay—Observations on the Sea-shore
 Kamale Kalahala.
 Essay.....Sewing
 Carrie Oana.
 Music.....Glee Club
 Essay.....How to Prepare Lauhala for Weaving
 Rosie Alona.
 Essay.....Nursing at Maunaloa
 Mary Pilana.
 Essay.....My Island Home
 Elizabeth Kaes.
 Music.....Senior Class
 Addresses—Rev. B. V. Bazata, Rev. I. D. Iaea and Rev. J. Kalno.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Presentation of Diplomas—By Hon. H. P. Baldwin, president of Board of Trustees.

The graduates were the essayists of the occasion—Misses Miller, Kalahala, Oana, Alona, Pilana and Kaes—to whom Mr. Baldwin made a short address before awarding the certificates. There was a good attendance of relatives and friends despite showery weather and after the program a sale of needle-work and lauhalu articles, as well as cookies and guava jelly, all products of home industry, was held in the rooms adjoining Baldwin Hall.

OTHER SCHOOL CLOSINGS.

The Hamakua government school had its annual exhibition on Thursday instead of Friday, because the local kindergarten school held its closing exercises on Friday, as did also the Pala kindergarten. All three schools presented interesting programs of songs, recitations and readings.

On Friday the Kaupakalua school rendered a patriotic program, consisting of national songs, and recitations about the flag and love of country.

Inspector C. W. Baldwin who arrived on Maui by Wednesday's steamer, was present at these exercises.

On the same day the Waikuku school gave a long and excellent program of songs, recitations, dialogues, etc., the chief events being a rose drill by 24 girls, and an elaborate dialogue entitled "Uncle Sam's Visit to Hawaii," by pupils assuming the various characters.

The Pala school's program was also of a patriotic nature, consisting of songs, recitations, etc.

The Makawao school's order of exercises on the 16th consisted among other things of a Japanese fan drill in costume and a dialogue called "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," in which twelve pupils took part.

H. M. Wells, school inspector for Maui, departed for Honolulu by the Kinaiu of last night.

NOTES.

The grand jury has been in daily session at Waikuku court house since the 14th, and will, if possible, render a report some time today. The trial jurors have been excused until the 21st, the day after election.

On Monday, Manager C. B. Wells of Waikuku plantation was quite badly injured by being thrown from his horse. While he was riding along the road between Wahee and Waikuku, the animal suddenly shied at some object and threw him when he was off his guard. It is reported that Mr. Wells had one of his ribs fractured and his wrist and ankle sprained.

Quite a party of people arrived on Maui by the Nevada of last Monday: Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. S. E. Damon, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. B. V. Bazata, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Murdoch and two children, Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey and Miss Edith Alexander. Mrs. Damon and her daughter-in-law are the guests of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Puunene; Mrs. W. O. Smith is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bailey of Oakland will be visitors at Sunnyside, the Pala residence of Rev. and Mrs. B. V. Bazata.

At 2:30 p. m. on the 12th the new ditch recently constructed by the Hamakua Extension Ditch Co. was formally opened by the turning on a great head of water which ran rapidly into the large new reservoir at Grove Ranch. The only celebration of the completion of this elaborate undertaking was made by Engineer Foss and others on one of the hills near Haiku—the explosion of a whole case of giant powder.

The fair held last Saturday at the Catholic Church of Waikuku realized upward of \$500.

By Wednesday's steamer, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stolz and daughter returned to Maui after 8 years' absence. They will spend the summer at "Idlewild," their mountain residence adjacent to Ollinda.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie of Porto Rico, formerly of Ewa and of Spreckelsville, will pay the islands a short visit this summer.

Noa W. Alulu, the ambitious young attorney of Waikuku, will graduate from Yale Law School on the 26th. Apropos of commencements, President Roosevelt will be present at the Harvard commencement on the 28th, it being the 25th anniversary of his graduation, which took place in 1880.

Today Miss Irene Crook of Makawao departs for a trip to the mainland.

Miss Violet Makee is at Mrs. Dora von Tempky's in Makawao.

Friday afternoon a large number of ladies attended the reading club at Mrs. H. A. Baldwin's, Hamakua.

On Wednesday the ship Manga Reva cleared from Kaaanapali for Delaware Breakwater with a large cargo of sugar.

An exciting polo game was played on the Pala grounds last Saturday afternoon.

Weather: Showery in localities. Strong trades.

KAUAI SHIPPING.

The steamer W. G. Hall arrived in port from Kauai at 7:07 yesterday morning, having left Nawiliwili at 8:20 p. m. Saturday. She brought 19 cabin and 54 deck passengers; 5500 bags "A" sugar, 30 bags taro, 10 bags coconuts and 68 packages sundries. Purser Friel reports: "Sitr. Mikahala at Waimea, has a full load of M. A. K. sugar aboard and will leave for Nihaun Sunday morning (yesterday). Bkt. James Tuft at Makawell discharging coal, 500 tons out. Schr. W. H. Talbot at Eleele, loaded with M. B. sugar, 22,784 bags. Sails Sunday a. m. (yesterday). Bkt. Benecia at Eleele discharging coal, 100 tons out. Fine weather on Kauai."

Principal C. A. Macdonald of Lahalaluna Seminary is in town.

ONLY FIGHTS FOR BROWN PASS OUT OF SCHOOL

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

In view of all the prating about the desirability of voting the "straight ticket," it is interesting to note that the Brown enthusiasm for Republicanism does not seem to extend beyond lip enthusiasm. The town is not plattered with posters advising electors to vote the "straight ticket." There are no pretty red cards scattered about the saloons and restaurants with the names and the pictures of the various candidates upon them. The several candidates, it is true, have themselves had cards printed, but that is private enterprise. Maybe Brown pays for the big red cards and the posters, also.

But, if the so-called loyalty to the "straight ticket" really had any existence, all the pretty cards, and all the posters, and all the placards would not call for support for Brown for Sheriff, and only for such support.

AND QUINN, TOO.

Of course, it may be answered that the special fight is being made against Brown. But then, an especial fight is also being made against Quinn. And has anybody noticed any particular purpose in the action of the Brown men to take up Quinn's fight? Not a bit. With the Supervisors it is every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that some of the Republican candidates for Supervisor are trembling in their boots for fear of treachery. And this is a Republican campaign that is, professedly, in the interest of the "straight ticket."

As a matter of fact, although an attempt is once more being made to overwork that Home Rule scarecrow, Brown himself has advised his hearers from the stump, in town as well as in the outside districts, to vote for Poepee, the Home Ruler, who heads the fusion ticket as the candidate for sheriff, if they cannot see their way clear to vote for him. And what kind of Republicanism is that?

The whole truth of the matter is that Brown is making a fight for himself against the administration, and the men who are backing him most strongly are backing him because he is making that particular kind of fight. The interest of the Kinney Democrats in this fight is the anti-administration interest. And if by any chance Brown should be elected, the fact of his election will be used to discredit and tie the hands of the administration, if the thing can be managed.

FIGHT OF THE MIDDLE HEADS.

In a kind of muddle-headed fashion, the Kinney Democrats imagine that is doing politics. And in a kind of muddle-headed fashion a lot of Republicans are trying to help them to do it.

Two resolutions were given out yesterday as having passed the County Committee, but it could not have been a regular meeting of the County Committee, because Attorney General Lorin Andrews, who is chairman of the committee, said that there was no meeting yesterday. "However," said Mr. Andrews, "it may have been that they were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee."

Of course, if there had been a regular meeting of the committee, the chairman would have known the even though he has retired from the active management of the campaign and been succeeded by F. T. P. Waterhouse, a member of the Territorial Committee, who, under the rule that seems to have been drawn only to shut out Sam Johnson, has no right in the County Committee at all.

Anyway, the resolutions were passed by some kind of a committee, and here they are:

June 16, 1905.

Whereas, Governor Carter has made a public statement to the effect that he is opposed to the candidacy of A. M. Brown for the office of Sheriff of the County of Oahu and giving his reasons therefor; and

Whereas, in the opinion of this committee, the Governor's said reasons are vague, indefinite and unsatisfactory and are insufficient grounds for opposing a regular nominee of the party;

Resolved, That this committee does hereby reaffirm its support of the whole Republican ticket as nominated at the last convention and reiterates its allegiance to each of the candidates named thereon.

FERN AND HENRY, TOO.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the County Committee of the County of Oahu that the action of William Henry in accepting the nomination for the office of Sheriff of the County of Oahu and of Joseph Fern in accepting the nomination for the office of Supervisor of the District of Honolulu after pledging himself to abide by the result of the Republican Convention is inconsistent with their duty as Republicans, and detrimental to the interests of the party;

Resolved, further, That we condemn the said action of William Henry and Joseph Fern as un-Republican and un-American and in flagrant violation of their allegiance to the Republican party;

Resolved, also, That we urge upon the Republican voters of the County of Oahu the necessity of voting for all the regular nominees and thus demonstrate their condemnation and disapproval of the action of the above named persons, both in the present election, and in future campaigns.

It will be news to High Sheriff Henry and to Mr. Fern also, that it is un-American in them to stand for honesty and the moral element in a campaign entirely and altogether local. Indeed, it will be news to most Americans, who have thought that their Americanism guaranteed them freedom of individual action within the law. But the County Committee, under Mr. Waterhouse of the Territorial Committee, will probably find out a lot of strange things during this campaign. It will find out few that will excite more laughter than that.

PASS OUT OF SCHOOL

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Sweet girl graduates and the many representatives of the other sex had their own way last evening at the commencement exercises of the Honolulu High School for twelve young women and young men entered upon the activities of life and said farewell to their alma mater. These diploma-honored young people and the courses they pursued were as follows:

College Entrance Course—Miss Eva Beatrice Boswell, William Thomas Carden, Nina Grace Craig, Stella Duffield Halsey, Elsa Peterson.

General Course—Miss Inez Edith Underwood, William Seymour Chillingworth (provisional), Miss Maud Paty, Foster Lester Davis, Paul Oscar Schmidt, Ellwood Cogshall Wilder.

Commercial Course—Miss Nera Louise Costa (provisional).

Progress Hall was crowded with pupils of the school and parents, and friends of the institution. Upon the stage decorated with a large Hawaiian flag and branches of bamboo sat the graduating class, Principal M. M. Scott, Rev. Doremus Scudder, who made the address to the graduates, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Superintendent of Public Instruction Davis and the Commissioners of Education.

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh invoked the blessing on the graduates. The High School chorus, led by Mrs. Yandley, sang the "Song of the Mountaineers." Miss Nina Craig gave the salutatory, speaking in an easy manner and presenting a cheerful greeting to all the friends of the school. Miss Elsa Peterson read an original poem, "The Open Door," which was quite clever. Following another song by the High School chorus, Locomo's "Estudiantina," Mr. Paul Schmidt sang two baritone solos in a very acceptable manner.

The valedictory was given by Mr. Wm. Carden. He spoke of the regret the graduates felt in leaving a school whose teachers had given them so much encouragement and had taken such pains to equip them for the world's battles.

The address to the graduates was made by Rev. Doremus Scudder, a scholarly presentation of many truths and facts for the guidance of the young people. He told of the old-time school days when he went to school when all the teachers seemed to think their one duty was to cram the students with heavy luggage. He spoke of the school as the place where children learned to think for themselves and to create. He spoke of Japan, even in its earliest days, as a nation which was able to think for itself and to create, but it needed co-operation and in the end, it linked itself with the nations of the world and no nation has shown such progress in so short a time. It was the same with the pupil. Co-operation was an essential of his advancement, after becoming a thinker and creator. The speaker urged the young men to be like Theodore Roosevelt, the highest type of the individual thinker.

After another chorus, "Now to the Lord a Noble Song," Wm. Carden stepped to the front of the platform and in a few well chosen sentences presented to Prof. Scott, on behalf of the class, a beautiful cane of coconut wood, adorned with the Hawaiian coat of arms, a miniature replica of the Hawaiian crown and a gold ornament representing the Kamehameha statue.

In accepting the cane, Prof. Scott thanked the pupils in his usual humorous way. He then referred to the statement regarding what the schools are expected to do for pupils, but he thought the schools were expected to do too many things. The modern school was certainly an improvement on the old-fashioned school, but he thought it was sometimes a case of where the good fairy came to a house and blessed it with a child, and later on the parents' greatest desire seemed to be to get it off to school that it might be cared for by teachers. However, he had never had any great trouble with parents. Some parents were imbued with the idea that the school will do everything for the child, but the greatest energy in the nourishment of the child was in the home. Schools at best, can only cooperate with the home.

He said the graduates were only twelve out of about 15,000 school children in the territory. He had heard some thoughtful men here say "we are over-educating." But 98 per cent. of that 15,000 were in the first six grades, 84 per cent. being in the first four grades. They learned there a little reading, writing, geography and arithmetic. That was the "over-education" the young people in this country were receiving. Prof. Scott made some complimentary remarks to the graduates on the excellent showing they had made during their four years, and then presented each with a diploma.

After a brief reception by the graduates, the floor was cleared and to the music of the Royal Iolani Quintette Club the students passed the next two hours in dancing to their heart's content.

The class motto, "Esse Non Videri," was conspicuous on the wall.

TRIP DOWN COUNTRY

Going "down the road" a few days ago, on vacation bent, between Honolulu and Waialeale our train passed two in-bound trains of empty fuel oil cars headed no doubt for the great oil tanks at Iwilei to be refilled and again sent to the industrial centers along the railroad. These oil trains accentuate one important change of economic conditions in Hawaii. They seem to have almost entirely taken the place of the coal cars that no longer ago than a year were plentifully in evidence. The great sugar estates along the railroad—Honolulu, Oahu, Ewa, Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku—and the railroad itself, for all the road engines are now burning oil instead of coal as formerly, for which the traveling public ought to rejoice, as engine cinders no longer irritate the eyes and bedeck the clothing—now use the new and cheaper fuel. And so the story of changed ways of doing the world's work—more production at less expense—goes on. Solomon's old saw, "There is nothing new under the sun," is as untrue in this day as some other things to be found in the "Chronicles." Figures? I haven't attempted to get any, but I'll wager the difference in the cost of fuel in favor of oil, is making a merry jingle in the pockets of the railroad and plantation people. And this question of oil also brings to notice the fact that some of the newly graded streets of Honolulu are being given a surface coat of crude petroleum. Those of us who are come from the oil districts of California, where an oiled surface is saving many dollars that formerly went for repairs of roads, believe the innovation a wise one for our island metropolis. The roads are better for oil—are freer from dust and mud, and last longer.

POPULAR "BEAUTIFUL HOUSE."

Haleiwa is losing none of its popularity under Manager Bidgood's care. Last Saturday night the hotel was unquestionably full, the canvas "annex" even having to do its share towards accommodating the throng of townspeople and tourists who had gone down for the week-end holiday—which had the added attractions on this occasion of Kamehameha Day and—politics. Luckily for the writer, he was bound for the mountain charms of Opauea, and so had no need of accommodation at the sea shore. Some disappointment might be avoided if people bound for Haleiwa secured rooms in advance of going.

BY A BLAZING FIRE IN JUNE.

Opauea has charms of its own. Its first importance, of course, lies in the fact that it is part of the great water system of the Waialeale plantation; but it is unique in its climate, so unlike that of the sea coast. A moonlight buggy ride of an hour and a half from Haleiwa—only about six miles, but uphill all the way—with my friend, D. W. Shelhamer, brought us to his home at the dam, from which headquarters he looks after the excellent ditch and tunnel system of that part of the big plantation. It may sound like a fairy tale, from the tropics in mid June, but we found it very comfortable sitting near a big wood fire while waiting for an hour or so before retiring for the night. And thus it was every evening of my too-brief stay in the mountains.

SOCIAL LIFE ON PLANTATION.

The large number of people in managerial positions on the plantation under Mr. Goodale evidently appreciate the fact that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," for they relax from duty sometimes—as I discovered, Early last Sunday—Kamehameha Day—quite a procession of buggies carrying jolly men and women and children, made its appearance at Opauea and took possession of the ditch man's home. But besides light hearts they brought lunch baskets galore, and if the long table didn't groan it was not for lack of tempting home-made dainty edibles. I understand such outings of the plantation people are not uncommon. I obtained the following list of names of the picnickers, most of whom live on the plantation, although the list falls far short of including all the plantation people: Mr. and Mrs. Nowell, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Dr. Wood, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Garver, Miss Taplin, Miss Quentin, Miss Churchill, and Messrs. De Cew, Croll and Evans.

A BUG STORY.

They have a bug mystery at Opauea. At the upper camp, some time ago, the people sometimes heard what they at first thought was a distant steam whistle. Then they located the noise on the roof of the house. They concluded it might be aerodynamic, until the peculiar whistle was heard in the grass away from the house. Now the noise has been heard at the house near the reservoir, but no solution of the mystery is forthcoming. Some of our entomologists might enlighten the perplexed mountaineers. Have they really a whistle bug—or just ordinary wheels?

MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.

The sinuosity of the Oahu railroad has been impressed upon me. From Opauea to Pearl City, in a direct line, it is about 13 miles, yet to get to Pearl from Opauea, by the usual route of travel, requires a buggy ride of nearly an hour and a half, and a train ride of about the same length of time! And the twistings and turnings of the route from Honolulu to Opauea are so great that the first morning on the mountain I was almost ready to swear the sun rose in the west!

LEVERETT H. MESICK.

A BIG LOSS ON BANANAS

HILO, June 16.—When the Enterprise sailed for San Francisco last week she left behind, for lack of space, nearly 2,000 bunches of bananas. These will be almost a total loss to the shippers, as there is no local market and no steamer to transport them to the coast. Efforts were made to have the surplus shipped via Honolulu on the Alameda, but arrangements could not be made. No blame attaches to the Matson Navigation Co., as Agent Guard, after canvassing the shippers, reserved space only for 7,000 bunches, but when the train loads of fruit arrived from Oahu and Puna the warehouse was deluged. The loss falls principally on the Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., and some of the larger Japanese shippers. It has since been discovered that the latter have been shipping undersized and unsaleable fruit, many of the bunches of bananas left behind being over-ripe, and others were found in a partly decomposed condition. Some wrapped bunches of good size, when stripped of the wrappings, were found to contain two and sometimes more small bunches, which have no marketable value. Agent R. T. Guard refuses to accept this character of fruit without payment of freight, as he does not believe the returns from such bunches will cover cost of transportation. It is also stated that such shipments are likely to injure the Hilo trade in the San Francisco market, which is regarded by those interested in the banana industry as a very unfortunate situation.

The lack of space on the Enterprise to carry the 2,000 bunches of bananas loses to that vessel about \$60 in freight, based on the freight charges of 45 cents per bunch. Under the agreement of Captain Matson and the Hilo banana growers, when the regular monthly shipments amount to 10,000 bunches he has agreed to reduce the freight rate to 35 cents per bunch. It is stated that the regular monthly product from now will steadily increase to a figure far exceeding the limit named and the time is now ripe for a reduction in the freight rate.

READY FOR THE RACES.

Following is the list of the officials in whose charge the races at Honolulu Park will be on July Fourth: Judges, J. F. Clay, W. H. C. Campbell and Robert Horner. Time-keepers, J. D. Kennedy and S. H. Webb. Starter, Albert Horner. Clerk of the Course, J. D. Easton. Clerk of Paddock, F. Brughell. Clerk of the Scales, E. F. Nicholas.

The horses that came down on the Rhoderick Dhu, and which are said to belong to Geo. S. McKenzie, have not yet been sent to the track and it is not likely that more than one of them will be. He is a four year old, bred on Spreckels's ranch in California. His breeding is unknown here. The other two horses are for carriage use. Jimmy McAuliffe has the Mallard, Dixie Land, Antelope, G. A. R., a Hawaiian pony, and Ed. McGowan. Piggot has the well known Honolulu horse, Bruner, and Dr. Holland's Microbe. Dr. Jones has Egyptian Princess, So-So, The Fretter, Waterfall and the black pony Nigger. McManus has Nazon and a black filly by Charles S. It is not yet known whether Nazon will be entered for any of the races. The track is suffering from the frequent rains.

HILO NOTES.

Rumor is at work on the scheme for beginning operations on the Kohala-Hilo railway. B. F. Dillingham, who will probably promote the company under new conditions, is expected to be in Hilo within a couple of weeks.

The libel suit of Wolters vs. Makino and Saguro of the Kau Weekly, which has occupied the attention of bench, bar and plantation in Kau, was decided by Judge Waipulani on Saturday last in favor of defendants.

After a number of the Oahu Sugar Co.'s cars had been loaded with cane at Glenwood Tuesday afternoon and the train was backing, one of the cars is supposed to have jumped the track and sixteen others followed. Two of them were smashed so badly that the builder could not identify them and two others had their brakes broken.

After a seven months' drought in Kau, which dried vegetation throughout the district almost to a parchment, several hard showers two weeks ago freshened the cane and gave a supply of water which has enabled the Pahala Plantation to start grinding. Manager Ogg is hopeful that he will be able to get the crop off without any further difficulty and as the rainy season appears to have set in, he has no fears of a set back.

Judge John Albert Matthewman of the Third Circuit came over from Kailua to sit in those cases in which Judge Parsons is disqualified. All cases of this character were continued until July 10, at which time Judge Matthewman will return.

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.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JUNE 20

GOVERNOR CARTER.

There are few men in Hawaii who realize what George R. Carter's incumbency of the Governorship means to the Territory.

At a distance of five thousand miles from Washington, the Governor of Hawaii is necessarily far more independent, and must be left more to his own resources than is any mainland Territorial Governor.

Not only has a strong man exercised the authority necessarily incidental to the office, but President Roosevelt has placed such absolute confidence in him that the Federal appointments in the Territory are as absolutely in Governor Carter's control as though the appointing power were given him by law.

Not only has the Governor been conservative and safe in his recommendations to the President, to the extent that Federal appointments made during Carter's incumbency have met with the heartiest local approval, but the President has been fortified in his previously-formed good opinion of the Governor and now trusts him implicitly.

Not only does the Governor possess the implicit confidence of the President, but he has the vantage ground of his personal good will and friendship. These relations between the Governor and the President mean much to Hawaii, as any one will realize who knows the enormous power of the Presidential office and particularly that of the present incumbent.

No other Governor of Hawaii, for a long time to come, will have the close friendship and confidence of the President of the United States, and the resulting power for the good of Hawaii, that is now possessed by Governor Carter.

In spite of these undeniable facts, responsible citizens, with their all at stake in this Territory, are actually viewing with complacency and approval the present campaign, the central thought and mainspring of which is "Down with the Governor!" "Down with one-man power!" Not only that, but they are actually proclaiming that they are going to vote for the very man who is the personification of personal and political hostility to the Governor.

It is about time for some of these selfsame citizens to stop and think a minute and look a few inches beyond their noses.

In view of some of the possibilities for the Governorship in the past, and the scarcity of material for the future, is it not sound policy to let well enough alone, and to stand by an honest, energetic, economical and progressive Governor, when we have one, rather than join in the senseless hue and cry about "one-man power?"

It most certainly is! Do we want the selection of Federal appointees to Hawaii to be left to allotment at Washington to the politician who can first get the President's ear, or to the "political leaders" whom our electorate is liable to bring to the surface?

We most certainly do not! Do we want to start another campaign of desperate detraction against Carter as was done against Governor Dole, with intent to eventually bound him out of office?

We most certainly do not! And yet the present campaign is being fought, with more bitterness than even in the old pre-annexation days, with that deliberate object in view, by those who hate Governor Carter because he stands between them and spoils and graft; and "straight Republicans" and business men, with their all at stake, are helping it on by joining hands with the "down-with-Carter" crowd, while they save their consciences with the thought that they are voting the straight ticket and teaching the Governor a lesson.

Is it not about time for some of these gentlemen to reconsider their intentions and use their influence and votes in support of the administration, instead of in favor of humiliating and weakening it?

Hound Carter out of office, and what next?

JUDGE HATCH'S POSITION.

Former Justice Hatch thinks the time has not come to purify the Republican party. "It must first be firmly established."

Assuredly not by the Browns, the four-mouthed Vidas and Quins and Leslies, the Kuhies, who apologize every chance they get for being American citizens. Surely not by the Chillingworths, McDuffies and Ah Oas, and the other men in and out of jail who have had so much to do with backing the straight ticket.

If former Justice Hatch could ally the small respectable element which is supporting Brown and the large respectable element which is supporting Henry both together to manage the Republican organization, there would be no trouble about "firmly establishing" the party and no need of "purifying" it. But the trouble with the Republican establishment now is that if it gets into the hands of grafters it never can be purified. It is better to keep the party clean than to let it get dirty for the sake of purifying it afterward.

Let us suppose that a large business enterprise had started seven years ago in this city and that a number of its managers and directors had been indicted and sent to jail or summarily discharged for cause. Suppose the business had been robbed and blackmailed, had been made to earn illegitimate profits which went into the hands of a ring and had begun to lose its credit everywhere. Suppose a good man got hold of the establishment and had almost restored its lost prestige when a new corporation law opened the way for others to come in and take charge of a large part of the business and that some of the evicted old gang made a dead set for getting back. Under such circumstances would Mr. Hatch warn off the reformers and say: "We haven't established the business yet. Don't talk purification now; it isn't time. When the house gets thoroughly settled, maybe we can look into the matter then?"

The idea of letting a good party get into bad hands for the sake of establishing it, is not original with Mr. Hatch. It was born with a much wiser man—the first grafter that ever went into politics.

Divorce cases wherein the men are charged with physical maltreatment of the women appear to come in series of two or three. Worse still, the series do not arrive on the files far apart. A mere decree relieving the woman of the domination of the man, with leave to toil for her own sustenance and perhaps that of young children—as it is seldom the human brute has means on which to levy for alimony—seems far from being an adequate requital of the victim's wrong or a suitable vindication of justice on behalf of society at large. There might be a law enacted under which the judge finding a charge of brutality in a divorce libel true should commit the libellee to the grand jury for assault and battery. Such a statute should also make the record of the divorce trial conclusive until rebutted beyond a reasonable doubt in the criminal court. Some divorce cases recently reported contain allegations of abuse by husbands of their wives which would disgrace a community of savages. In some parts of the mainland the whipping post has been revived for wife-beaters. Such a punishment might well be made a part of the statute here proposed. Fine and imprisonment, either or both, might have some deterrent effect in proportion as the penalty was by the authorities made the inevitable consequence of the offense, yet neither fine nor imprisonment would reach the feelings of a human brute who is capable of beating, kicking and hogging a woman.

Saloonkeeper Devauchelle came down from Molokai the other day and is registered at Brown headquarters. He is among the distinguished adherents of the cause and expects, if Brown is elected, to get back on the force. Even the most profitable saloon is scarcely in it with a mounted policeman's job in a Brown-Vida-Ah On-Chillingworth-McDuffie and Birbe regime.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending June 17, 1905.

Honolulu, T. H., June 19, 1905.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The weather during the past week has been generally favorable for agricultural interests, being warm and showery, although with rather strong trades.

In Windward Hawaii, the rainfall was considerably in excess of that of the preceding week, a condition which, while especially favorable for recently planted cane, has interfered somewhat with field operations in the plantations, the ground being rather too wet for satisfactory hoeing and cultivating; in leeward Hawaii, a falling off in the amount of rainfall was noted, more particularly in the lower levels. The precipitation in windward Maui has been abundant, and leeward sections are still well supplied with mountain water. The week has been rather dry in Oahu, while Kauai has received moderate showers, quite well distributed.

Growing cane is doing nicely, and plowing and planting for the 1907 crop is proceeding rapidly. Grinding was completed at Papai-kou, Hawaii, during the week, and will soon be finished at Puu-nene, Maui. The summer crop of pineapples from ratoons is being harvested and first crop pines are rapidly approaching maturity. The bulk of the rice crop is now ripening, and harvesting will soon be in full swing. Coffee needs rain in windward Oahu, but is reported as in good condition elsewhere. Pasture lands in leeward Oahu are very much in need of rain, but in most other sections are doing well, although strong trade winds have had a drying effect in Northern Hawaii. High winds have caused much damage to fruit in portions of North Kona, Hawaii.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunama—Good growing weather, but the excessive rainfall of the past few days has made the ground wet and field operations difficult; planting, stripping and harvesting cane.—J. E. Gamalison.

Hilo—Rainy weather continues, with strong trade winds; crops in good condition.—L. C. Lyman.

Papaikou—We are getting more moisture than we want at present; we finished grinding on the 15th; planting, hoeing and cultivating cane.—John T. Moir.

Pepeekeo—Weather ideal; cutting and grinding cane; plowing, harrowing, planting, hoeing and weeding.—Jas. Webster.

Honoum—Good growing weather continues; have had abundant rains during week.—Wm. Pullar.

Hakalau—Good growing weather and cane crops making good progress; harvesting and planting cane; abundant rains mostly at night.—Geo. Ross.

Ookala—Weather continues warm, with showers at night; hoeing and harvesting cane.—W. G. Walker.

Panauhau—Steady trade winds with beneficial showers; a very favorable week for field operations, and cane crops looking well.—H. Glass.

Honokaa—Showery weather continues with strong trade winds.—C. H. Bragg.

Niuli—This week has been favorable for cane growth; but the ground is somewhat too wet for satisfactory working, especially hoeing and cultivating; some plowing, harrowing and cultivating done, also hoeing, but bulk of work has been stripping cane for crop of 1906.—Robt. Hall.

Kohala—Continued fine weather for cane growing operations; good rains and high temperature especially favorable for recently planted cane; all fields looking well.—W. O. Taylor.

Kohala Mission—Fine growing weather for all crops.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

Puukaa—Good rains during week which have benefited pastures in spite of the very high northeast winds.—A. Mason.

Puuuue—Wet weather with strong northeast winds; pastures in good condition.—S. P. Woods.

Kamuela—Moderate temperatures with light showers every day.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.

Puuuwaana—Cloudy weather, but no rain; strong trade winds are doing much damage to pastures and fruit.—Robt. Hind.

Kealahou—An acceptable shower on 11th, but weather has been dry during greater part of week.—Rev. S. H. Davis.

Kealahou—Good growing weather, with light showers.—Robt. Wallace.

Kau—Light showers during week, with strong trade winds.—F. H. Hayes.

Naahehu—No rain since last advices; strong trade winds prevail.—G. G. Kinney.

Pahala—High winds, with no rain during the past week; crops a little dry in consequence.—H. D. Harrison.

Kapoho—Daily showers and moderate temperatures; pastures in good condition and feed plentiful; strong northeast winds; cane looks well.—H. J. Lyman.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Kipahulu—Fine growing weather, although a heavy rain would be beneficial at this time; plowing land; stripping and weeding cane.—Andrew Gross.

Nahiku—Light showers during most of week; trees and vegetation of all kinds looking well.—C. O. Jacobs.

Huelo—Normal summer weather—steady trade winds with occasional showers; plantation irrigation ditches continue full.—W. F. Pogre.

Hakua—Warm and sunny days, with a little rain every night; ideal weather for plant growth; harvesting of summer ratoon pineapples continues; first crop summer pineapples are rapidly approaching maturity.—D. D. Baldwin.

Pala—Light showers nearly every night; plantation field work in full swing; old mill being demolished, and new mill in process of construction.—J. J. Jones.

Makawao—Cool and cloudy, with rain and strong trade winds during first three days of week, followed by clear sunny weather; harvesting crops; pastures and stock are in good con-

dition.—E. H. Bailey. Kahului—Clear weather, with light trade winds all week.—R. W. Fuller.

Puunene—Weather warm and windy; dry on the lower levels, but plenty of water in the ditches and all pumps idle; planting for 1907 crop proceeding rapidly; harvesting of 1905 crop closing.—J. N. S. Williams.

Wailuku—Dry weather, and streams low; truck gardens in fine condition, and a sufficient supply of vegetables in the local market; fruit ripening slowly; harvesting rice.—Bro. Frank.

Kihel—Weather clear and hot until the 15th instant, when a decided change in the maximum temperatures took place; strong northeasterly winds prevailed throughout the week; a good ditch supply of mountain water still coming along, which relieves pumping; harvesting and plowing.—Jas. Scott.

ISLAND OF OAHU. Maunawili—Only 37 inch of rain during week; pastures in fair condition, but coffee needs more rain.—John Herd.

Waimanalo—Warm weather, with no rain during the week.—A. Irvine.

Sisal—Warm weather with strong trade winds; dry weather continues.—Wm. Weinrich, Jr.

Waianae—High temperatures have prevailed all week; weather dry, and rain badly needed now.—F. Meyer.

Waiaua—Warmer weather is improving the appearance of pineapple plants; .89 inch of rain during week.—W. R. Waters.

Wahiawa—Moderately warm weather, with showers at night very favorable for growth of pineapple plants; some fruit shipped, but bulk of the crop not yet matured; cultivated land here in good condition, but pastures toward Waianae rather dry.—B. O. Clark.

Kahuku—Weather continues warm and windy; light showers almost every night, but conditions otherwise very dry; harvesting and milling of Lala cane continue; preparing land for new crops; rice ripening rapidly; harvesting watermelons.—R. T. Christophersen.

ISLAND OF KAUAI. Makaweli—Partly cloudy and warm weather, with high winds; .16 inch of rain during week; plowing land and grinding cane steadily.—Hawaiian Sugar Co.

Eleele—Weather continues dry and warm; conditions generally favorable for growing cane, but with more rain they would be still better.—McBryde Sugar Co.

Koloa—Days very warm during week; good growing weather, with light showers amounting in all to .69 inch.—P. McLane.

Lihue—Showers during the fore part of week have refreshed all vegetation; clear, hot weather during latter part of week.—F. Weber.

Kealia—Hot weather, with occasional showers here, and heavier rain in mountains; pastures looking green.—W. Jarvis.

Kilauea—Warm weather and occasional showers favorable for growing cane.—L. B. Boreiko.

Hanalei—Rice ripening nicely, and will soon be ready to harvest; pastures in good condition.—E. G. K. Deverill.

A. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

TRANSPORT SERVICE. Crook, at San Francisco.

Meade, at San Francisco. Solace left Honolulu for Guam and Manila, May 25.

Lawton, left Honolulu for Guam and Manila, June 1.

Sheridan, sailed from Honolulu for Guam and Manila, June 8.

Sumner, at New York. Kilpatrick, at New York.

McClellan, at New York. Thomas, at San Francisco.

Logan, at San Francisco. Dix, left Honolulu for Seattle, June 15.

Ruford, left Manila for Honolulu and San Francisco, via Nagasaki, June 15.

Sherman, at Manila. Warren, en route from Manila to Honolulu, via Nagasaki.

A. D. Boyer and Miss Jennie Neilson will be married at the home of the bride, Nuuanu and Kukul streets, on Monday evening next.

Walmee Sugar Mill Co. is to be again listed on the Honolulu stock exchange.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Judge De Bolt has under advisement Henry Hogan's motion to quash the conspiracy indictment of thirteen Japanese from Aiea.

An automobile party in three white cars left the von Hamm-Young garage yesterday for Waiialua. Congressman Hepburn of Iowa and Labor Commissioner Sargent were in the party, which was to visit Wahiawa dam and Waiialua plantation.

A great many papers of value have been found by the clerk of the Archives Commission among the lot of old documents discovered in an unlocked drawer in the Land Office. The most valuable of these were lists that will show what papers are missing from the archives at the Capitol, and may give clues to where the missing papers may be found.

The suit brought by the Territorial Government to set aside Dr. Raymond's license to the waters of Poll-Poll spring, on Maui, has been compromised, and judgment will probably be entered in accordance with the terms agreed upon. Under the compromise, the lessees of the spring admit the government's right to thirty-seven and a-half per cent. of the water of the spring, which water will go to the Kula settlers.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

A. W. Carter has returned from Hawaii.

There was a large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils at the closing of Waiialua school, and the flag-raising on the ground was a well-conducted ceremony. Mesdames Churchill and Smith and Miss Clarke are the teachers.

A general invitation is extended to all the scholars of St. Louis College (irrespective of religion) for the past 22 years to be present at a meeting to be held at the Catholic Mission Hall today at 10 a. m., to discuss a subject important to them all.

Through District Attorney R. W. Breckons official information has been received that James W. Bush of Kealia, Kauai, has been allowed original pension of \$6 a month from May 8, 1897, and \$8 a month from Dec. 1, 1902, as a war veteran. The award was made by the U. S. Senate Committee on Claims, and Mr. Bush's back pension amounts to about \$600.

The dedication services of the Korean M. E. Church at Kahuku, which were to have taken place last Monday, will be held this evening at 8:30. Mr. Wadman, assisted by several native helpers, will be in charge. Tomorrow at 5:30 p. m. the corner stone of the third Korean Methodist church to be erected on this island will be laid with appropriate services at the Korean village called Mokuleia of the Waiialua plantation.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

W. E. Rowell, civil engineer, returned from Maui yesterday.

Attorney D. H. Case arrived in town from Waiialua yesterday morning.

Capt. Bray was a passenger in the steamer Maui from Kahului yesterday.

The Bar Association will meet this day week, chiefly to admit new members.

The criminal side trial jury will appear in Judge De Bolt's court this morning.

Judge Lindsay resumes the hearing of the Ballou-Parker libel suit this morning.

Secretary Atkinson is returning home in the steamer China due on Friday.

Miss Irene Crook of Makawao, Maui, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCandless and son are booked to leave in the Manchuria for the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Holt and family leave today in the Manchuria for a long visit on the mainland.

Miss Irene Crook of Maui hopes to leave in the Manchuria to spend the summer vacation in California.

At the request of Chief Clerk Buckland, Deputy Sheriff Rawlins removed party placards from polling booths.

Mrs. Basil Duke and Miss Duke of Kentucky, who are visiting Mr. S. M. Ballou, are booked to leave on the Manchuria.

Governor Carter will give a dinner at the Hawaiian hotel in honor of Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa on Friday evening.

Mrs. R. G. Moore will leave on the Manchuria for a four months' trip including Portland, Buffalo, N. Y., and Southern California.

M. J. Borgea received, by the steamer Sonoma, the statue of John the Baptist for the church named after that saint at Kalia-waena.

Governor Carter went down to Pearl Harbor in company with W. G. Irwin yesterday, remaining all the afternoon. The excursion was given in honor of Congressman Hepburn of Iowa.

Among the school teachers who expect to leave in the Manchuria to spend their school vacations on the coast, some taking in the Portland exposition, are Misses Mollie Graves, Sadie McLean, Ella Stansbury, Bernice Cook.

Clarence A. Macdonald, principal of Lahainaluna Seminary, was naturalized by Judge Doie yesterday. He is a native of Canada. His sponsors in court were Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal school and Geo. E. Rugg.

James B. Rickard, whose home is at Honokaa, Hawaii, now a clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, was among the graduates of Columbia University at the recent commencement, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

While practicing on the Pearl Harbor course on Sunday, the junior crew of the Healani Boat Club had its boat swamped. The oarsmen were in the water for more than an hour before they were picked up by rowboats from the Healani and Myrtle boat houses.

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.

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 19, 1905.

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

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

None.

SESSION SALES.

(Afternoon Session.)

5 O. R. & L. Co., 78; 5 O. R. & L. Co., 77.50.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

5 Haw. Sugar Co., 35; 5 Honokaa, 35; 20 Kihel, 19; 10 Pioneer, 150; 25 H. C. & S. Co., 83; 40 Ewa, 29.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Monday, June 19.

Table with columns: Year, Month, Day, THERMO., WIND, etc. Shows weather data for 1900-1905.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

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

Table with columns: Day, Month, Year, MEAN, THERMO., WIND, etc. Shows daily weather data for June 1905.

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 100. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 3 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 sets, Moon rises, etc. Shows tide and celestial data for June 1905.

Last quarter of the moon June 24th. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time while the blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

REARRESTED FOR MURDER

Takada, an alleged murderer, was discharged on a technicality yesterday, but immediately rearrested under a fresh warrant.

Igawa and several other Japanese laborers from Honolulu plantation, indicted for conspiracy, were discharged for good and all, Henry Hogan as their attorney having presented a demurrer to the indictment which went to the merits of the case and which the court sustained.

Owing to the illness of a material witness, the trial of Fushimura alias Nishimura Chikichi for bribing an executive officer was continued for the term. Defendant was indicted for offering Deputy Sheriff Rawlins \$15 to let him go when he was arrested for the card game of "hana."

Judge De Bolt denied the plea in abatement of Henry Kapea, extradited from London for embezzlement, and Robertson and Dunno presented a demurrer to the indictment which was set for hearing tomorrow.

TAKADA'S CASE.

As was previously reported in the Advertiser, Judge De Bolt had sustained the demurrer to Takada's indictment on the ground presented, "that it is not alleged in said pretended indictment and cannot be ascertained therefrom who is charged with having committed the offense attempted to be charged therein." The grand jurors had presented "that Takada, whose true name is to the grand jurors unknown," at Kahuku, Oahu, on November 3, 1904, mortally wounded one Fugita Tsunahiko with a knife so that he died at Honolulu on November 15.

When the demurrer was sustained Deputy Attorney General Peters moved that Takada be held for the further action of the grand jury. H. G. Middleitch and A. Perry for the defendant moved that he be discharged forthwith. After having the motions under advisement since the middle of Friday afternoon, the court yesterday morning granted the motion for Takada's immediate discharge.

HEAVY DAMAGES ASKED.

Kaneohe Ranch Co., Ltd., has brought an action for \$10,750 damages against Nannie B. Rice of Boston, on account of the loss of 72.38 acres, by failure of establishing title, out of a leasehold granted by defendant to Joseph P. Mendonca in April, 1893, of lands at Kaneohe, Oahu. Mendonca assigned the lease to the plaintiff.

CADET KING'S EXPENSES.

All persons interested are ordered to appear before Judge Lindsay on Monday, July 17, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to J. Lightfoot, guardian of the minor children of James A. King, deceased, to sell as much of the real estate of Samuel Wilder King as may be necessary to enable the guardian to advance to the said Samuel Wilder King the sum of \$550.50, besides paying him \$215.04 in hand, for the purpose of enabling him to proceed to Annapolis in furtherance of an appointment as cadet in the United States Naval Academy.

COURT NOTES.

George Robert Carter, executor of the will of Sybil Augusta Carter, has filed his final account, receipts and payments balancing at \$42,368.93. A total of \$38,829.48 was paid to the heirs.

Judge Lindsay ordered Albert Ah Leong to pay his wife, pending her divorce suit, \$8 a week alimony and a counsel fee of \$50.

The Ballou-Parker \$50,000 libel suit has reached the stage of arranging instructions to the jury.

Motion to amend complaint has been filed by plaintiff in Bank of Hawaii vs. Samuel K. Pua et al., foreclosure of mortgage.

U. S. Judge Dole heard argument and took under advisement the libel in admiralty of Delegate Kalaniainoa against Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

O. L. Sorenson, C. H. Cooke, F. C. Atherton and F. B. Damon, four of the defendants in the suit of Hemenway vs. Honolulu Clay Co., have filed a joint and several demurrer. H. L. Kerr and Frank Huestace each filed a demurrer in the same case.

ASKS REBUKE FOR CARTER

Attorney, was the next speaker, a talker who has been rather overlooked in the campaign so far. However, Mr. Douthitt has had the misfortune to appear on the platform with Comedian Quinn, and that is a heavy handicap. Mr. Douthitt is a campaigner of the old style, lightening his talk with funny stories that raise a laugh and so keep the audience amused. He called the Civic Federation, for example, the "Physic's Fumigation," disclaiming

originality for the designation, which really was made by Candidate Quinn at Aala Park. But Mr. Douthitt will be elected. He has the endorsement of the Civic Federation. He is a clever young man and a lawyer of talent, and he has no real opposition, as Mr. Watson is not making a fight.

Mr. Adams, the candidate for Supervisor-at-large who also has the endorsement of the Federation, followed Douthitt, and made an appeal for the straight ticket and especially for the Hawaiians on it.

LUCAS AND PARKER.

Jacky Lucas followed, and made a jerky speech which was funny where it was least intended to be, perhaps, and not very funny in those parts which were clearly intended to be humorous. Jack spoke a good word for every man on the ticket with himself, spoke it honestly and sincerely, too, as though he meant it. And, after he had done that, he lapsed into Hawaiian and caught the crowd at once. He always does catch the crowd with his Hawaiian. There is a rumor that he only knows about three hundred words, and uses them over and over again to mean any old thing he wants them to mean. But of course that is a mere Civic Federation slander. Jack presently began speaking in English again and closed in that tongue. He also has the endorsement of the Civic Federation.

Colonel Sam Parker, the next speaker introduced, began his speech by reading a telegram announcing the success of the straight Republican ticket, which he said he was going to send to President Roosevelt on Tuesday night. Incidentally, he said he would repeat the dispatch to Senator Clark of Wyoming and Senator Cullom of Illinois. "The Governor," said Col. Sam, "has made a big mistake in this fight. His job is not in any danger. And I want a job, too. When we get another Governor, maybe I will get a job."

The Colonel then told how and why he had joined the Republican party, and closed with this: "But I tell you that Governor Carter has made a big mistake in this fight. He is not going to lose his job for the next three years."

BOOTH ON WATER.

It was at this point that A. M. Brown was introduced, and was received with all the enthusiasm that the meeting seemed capable of. And he made the speech, in effect, that is given above.

C. W. Booth followed him, dwelling at length upon the fact that he had been born here, and that he paid more into the public treasury every year than his poll tax. He also made a somewhat extended defense of his water deal, saying that he had not been asked by the water commission to fix a value upon it.

The candidate for Auditor, Jas. Bicknell, was the last speaker, and spoke very briefly. After he had concluded, the meeting was adjourned to Aala Park. The band took up the line of march, a couple or three score voters fell in behind it, some candidates followed in carriages, and a mule drawing a cart from which roman candles were being let off closed the procession. The main portion of the crowd streamed down along the sidewalks on either side of the street, and the ubiquitous small boy shouted along in the thick of all the excitement.

That necessity is the mother of invention is nowhere proved more conclusively than in the furniture which is designed for the modern flat. Progress has been as rapid in the line of baby coaches as in any other. A few years ago the only kind of baby coach known was the big old-fashioned willow one, that took up too much room and was far too clumsy and heavy for a woman to handle easily. Then came the little go-cart, which was hailed by mothers with delight. The latest in this line is a folding one that shuts up almost like a camp chair, and can be stored in a corner of a closet.

Miss Muriel Shepherd, who has been here for some time, departs for the coast in the Manchuria. A farewell dance was given in her honor at Odd Fellows' Hall last week.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (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, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRASE, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and "broken down." This wonderful medicine is purely 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 chasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp. It is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. See white letters on a red ground affixed in every package to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THE CAMPAIGN CLOSES, AND NOW FOR A VOTE

The campaign is ended, the issues are made, and the workers for the several precincts have been appointed and their appointment certified to the inspectors of election. It remains for the voters to cast their ballots, and decide the questions that have been presented to them.

For the first campaign in the county of Oahu as it has been formed by the County Act, the polls will open today at 8 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. The inspectors, properly instructed in the performance of their duties, will open the sealed packages of ballots sent out from the Secretary's office in the presence of the people at the polling places, unlock the election booths and proceed to the performance of their duties.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Under the law as it stands, the Fourth District comprises all that portion of the island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. The voters who live in this district will find their polling places from the following directions:

First Precinct—All that portion of the said District lying south of King street and the Waialae road, and between a line drawn from the corner of King and Punahou streets to the long bridge on Ala Moana (Beach road) and Waialae avenue on the eastern border of Kaimuki Tract and an extension thereof to the sea.

Second Precinct—All that portion of said District bounded as follows: Beginning at the junction of Sheridan street and Ala Moana, and running along Sheridan street, Pihiko street extension and Pihiko street to and along the westerly boundary of the Lunallo Home premises to the south corner of the land of Kalawahine, along the eastern boundary of Kalawahine to its junction with the western edge of Manoa Valley, thence along the western edge of Manoa Valley to the junction of Manoa road and Punahou avenue; thence along Punahou avenue to King street and along the western boundary of the First Precinct to the sea.

Third Precinct—All that portion of the said District bounded as follows: Beginning at the old flag-pole crest of Punchbowl running northwesterly to the junction of School and Emma streets, along School street to Nuuanu avenue and Valley road to Nuuanu Pali, thence southeasterly along the Koolau-poko-Kona boundary to Kona-huani thence to and along the west boundary of Manoa Valley to the northern corner of the Second Precinct, along western boundary of Second Precinct and continuing down the ridge between Awaiolunui and Kewalo to the starting point.

Fourth Precinct—All that portion of the said District bounded by the Third Precinct, Nuuanu, Vineyard, Emma, Beretania and Alapai streets and a line the extension of Alapai to its intersection with the southeastern corner of the Third Precinct.

Fifth Precinct—All that portion of the said District bounded by Milliani, King, Punchbowl, Beretania, Alapai, King and South streets and the Waterfront.

Sixth Precinct—All that portion of the said District bounded by Milliani, King, Punchbowl, Beretania, Emma, Vineyard and Nuuanu streets and the Waterfront.

Seventh Precinct—All that portion of the said District lying outside of the District of Honolulu.

Eighth Precinct—All that portion of the said District lying north of King street, and between the Second Precinct and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Precincts.

Ninth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the Second Precinct, King and South streets and the sea.

Tenth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

Eleventh Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

Twelfth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

Thirteenth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

Fourteenth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

Fifteenth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

Sixteenth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

Seventeenth Precinct—All that portion of the District of Honolulu bounded by the First, Second, Third and Seventh Precincts.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Fifth District comprises all that portion of the island of Oahu lying west and north of Nuuanu street and a line drawn in extension of that street from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. The voters will find their polling places in the Fifth District are located as follows:

First Precinct—All that portion of the Judicial and Taxation District of Koolau-poko lying west and north of a line drawn from Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

Second Precinct—The Judicial and Taxation District of Koolau-poko.

Third Precinct—The Judicial and Taxation District of Waialua.

Fourth Precinct—The Judicial and Taxation District of Waianae.

Fifth Precinct—All that portion of the Judicial and Taxation District of Ewa comprised in the lands of Hoaeae and Honolulu.

Sixth Precinct—All the remaining portion of the Judicial and Taxation District of Ewa.

Seventh Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of King street, and between the Sixth Precinct and Palama Chapel Road and the southern branch of the Oahu Railroad following same to its first near approach to the sea, and all of said District lying mauka of King street between the Sixth Precinct and the boundary between Kalia and Kahaula.

Eighth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street from the main road of Kalia Valley to Liliha street and a line drawn from the head thereof in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley.

Ninth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the Eighth Precinct and Nuuanu street and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street.

Tenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by Nuuanu street, the Ninth, Eighth and Seventh Precincts and the Waterfront.

Eleventh Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twelfth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirteenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Fourteenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Fifteenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Sixteenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Seventeenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Eighteenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Nineteenth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twentieth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-first Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-second Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-third Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-fourth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-fifth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-sixth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-seventh Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-eighth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Twenty-ninth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirtieth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-first Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-second Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-third Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-fourth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-fifth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-sixth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-seventh Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-eighth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Thirty-ninth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Fortieth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-first Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-second Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-third Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-fourth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-fifth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-sixth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-seventh Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-eighth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Forty-ninth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

Fiftieth Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of King street and between the Seventh and Eighth Precincts.

good sheriff, something that had not been shown. He said that today dawned the day of independence for Hawaiians. The Republican party was split, something that was unseemly. To elect Brown would be but to perpetuate the quarrel. The election of Poepeo, he said, would mean that the quarrel between Brown and the administration would not be aired any more. To the administration men he said that they could aid Carter in defeating Brown as well by electing Poepeo as by electing Henry. The speaker closed by instructing the voters how to mark their ballots. He accused the officials of being "foxy" in leaving off the Hawaiian names of the whole Fusion nominees so as to confuse the voters.

There were several other speakers, Kaniho closing with a harangue about an hour and a half long. All the speakers urged the voters to support the straight Fusion ticket and most of them warned the people not to accept Republican liquor lest they forget what ticket they were to vote. "Vote the Fusion ticket and then take your drink if you must" was Poepeo's text and it was reiterated by many of those who followed him.

AGAIN ON 'CHANGE

On Wednesday the stock of the Waimea plantation on Kauai will again be listed on the Honolulu Stock Exchange. The stock has not been quoted on the boards for some time, having fallen from something like 170 to 10 per share. This is said to have been due to the poor results owing to salt water having been pumped upon the cane fields.

According to one interested in the plantation a debt of about \$150,000 accumulated. Although the plantation has depreciated and stock was bought up at auction, some optimistic men took hold of the place and have developed it. It is said that about \$90,000 of the debt will be wiped off with the present crop, and that next year the entire debt will be liquidated. It is estimated there will be 1400 tons this year and 1500 the next.

A great saving in expense is to be made by the use of mountain water for irrigation, instead of pumped water, the latter being naturally the most expensive method to water any sugar estate.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIALS.

Aside from errors of refraction, W. H. Rivers finds the eyes of all races and classes of men to be practically the same. The apparent superior sight of savages is attributed entirely to practice and education, with familiarity with the surroundings.

The melting of glaciers in winter has called for explanation. Dr. R. von Lendenfeld of Prague believes that the earth's interior heat cannot account for more than three to six per cent. of the effect, but that the principal cause of the melting is the heat from the work of the ice in descending. The pressure of winter snows would probably somewhat increase the internal melting.

Whether matter undergoes any change of properties on being charged with electric current has been a subject of experiment. The results have been practically negative. Mr. Paul R. Heyl states that when carrying a heavy current the change in the tensile strength of iron cannot exceed half of one per cent., and the melting point of tin can hardly be changed two degrees.

Some new and simple radium experiments have been described by Prof. Orazio Rebuffat, an Italian physicist. On rubbing a glass tube with wool in a medium containing a radium salt, a luminous glow followed the wool, and a glow also appeared when the finger was brought near the excited glass. Using a vacuum tube brought into connection with a tube of radium salt, a brilliant glow appeared inside when the outside of the glass tube was rubbed with wool. This experiment, it is believed, makes it possible to demonstrate the production of emanations from radium mixtures of low grade or feeble activity.

The action of water as an anesthetic is illustrated in some recent cases brought to notice by Joseph Clements. In one case five hemorrhoids were injected with distilled water when they were removed in 15 minutes without pain, and the patient at once returned home. In another case two fistulas were opened and scraped, one after the injection of water, and the other without it. The last operation was exceedingly painful. The action of the water is declared to be the same as that of solutions of cocaine or other drug—a filling of the interspaces of the tissues, thus temporarily suspending intercellular respiration and paralyzing the local nerve centers.

In German varnish factories an easy way to extinguish a burning pan of oil has been found in the use of a fine-meshed wire net. As soon as this covers the burning surface the iron wires conduct off the heat so rapidly that the gases can no longer flame.

Ed. Towse leaves for San Francisco in the Manchuria on a business trip.

CELEBRATED ASTRONOMER

Prof. W. H. Pickering, the well-known astronomer and head of the Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., writes the Promotion Committee that he will visit Hawaii this summer for the purpose of investigating the volcanoes. He has been in correspondence with the committee for about a year, and now writes that he has time at his command to devote to such a trip.

Prof. Pickering has been in recent years co-operating with Prof. Percival Lowell of the Flagstaff (Ariz.) Observatory in a study of the planet Mars. He was born in Boston in 1858 and was graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology in 1879, becoming an instructor there and assistant professor at the Harvard Observatory. He led an expedition in 1878 to observe solar eclipses in Colorado; in 1880 to the West Indies; in 1889 to California; in 1893 to Chile. He established a temporary observatory in Southern California in 1888. He also erected the observatory and telescope for Prof. Lowell at Flagstaff in 1894.

The distinguished scientist is an enthusiastic mountain climber, and has ascended Half Dome in Yosemite Valley and El Misti in Peru in altitude 19,400 feet, besides 100 other peaks. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Sciences, Boston; member of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America; honorary member of the Astronomical Society of Mexico and the Boston Camera Club. He is the author of many works on astronomy and mountain climbing.

OAHU COLLEGE CELEBRATION

The fete to be held on the grounds of Oahu College next Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, promises to be a most interesting and unique affair.

Pupils and their families will assemble in an informal way. There will be music by Berger's band and speeches by President Griffiths, Mr. James B. Castle, Mr. Albert Judd, Mr. Harold Dillingham, and Mr. Ernest N. Smith. There will be a display of island fruits, and these, together with delicious Kona coffee and sandwiches will constitute the refreshments for the occasion.

The arrangements for the fete are in the hands of the following enthusiastic workers:

- General Chairman of Committee—Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder.
- Chairman of Finance Committee—Mr. Fred Damon, Mr. Frank Atherton.
- Chairman of Advertising Committee—Mr. John Waterhouse.
- Chairman of Fruit Committee—Mr. Walter F. Dillingham.
- Yard Committee—Punahou Students.
- Chairman of Programme Committee—Mr. P. C. Jones.
- Chairman Decorating Committee—Mrs. George Herbert.
- Chairman Refreshment Committee—Mrs. Andrew Fuller.

TITLED BUSINESS FOLK.

Lord Londonderry was the first peer to engage in the coal business.

Lord Sudeley has a flourishing jam business, making a specialty of whole-fruit preserves.

The great banking house of Baring has produced several peers; the present head, Lord Revelstoke, shares his life between society and business.

The marquis of Bute is one of the wealthiest men in the United Kingdom. He neither rides, fishes, nor shoots, but he owns the only vineyard in the British Isles.

Lord Ardilaun and his brother, Lord Iveagh, are the head of the great clan of Guinness, known throughout the business world. They draw salaries bigger than the income of a prime minister.

To Lord Harrington belongs the distinction of having been the first peer who actually opened a London shop. He has a fruit store at Charing Cross, and the fruits and flowers grown on his estate are there offered for sale.

The countess of Warwick is one of the best known women in England, both for her beauty and her inventive genius. She has established a school for needlework and designing, and has opened a little shop for the sale of articles made in the school.

VOLCANO HOUSE REGISTER.

KILAUEA VOLCANO HOUSE, June 16.—The following guests registered here the past week:

O. M. Cunningham, South Bend, Ind.; B. Van Etten Dolph, New York City; Miss Doane, Columbus, Ohio; Herman Kohn, Chas. A. Morningsan, San Francisco.

Major and Mrs. W. A. Purdy, G. C. Curtis, Chas. F. Sumner, D. L. Austin, Honolulu.

G. H. Gere, Mrs. G. H. Gere, C. W. Alden, Mrs. Annie Alden, Hilo.

C. Wolters, Naalehu; Miss E. V. Rockey, F. H. Burningham, A. A. Clapp Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Adams, Miss L. C. Rockey, Mountain View.

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 Drugists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HOLD HIGH LANGUAGE

(From Monday's Advertiser) An attempt is being made to obtain a rehearing of the case of Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae, who are serving sentence in Oahu prison for conspiracy, by the Supreme Court. C. W. Ashford and A. S. Humphreys, attorneys for the defendants, yesterday filed a petition for rehearing which contains twenty-seven typewritten pages. It is rather high language the lawyers name use toward the highest court of the Territory, as may be seen from some specimens given below.

The attorneys have also filed in the Circuit Court a motion "to recall mittimus and to admit defendants to bail," with notice to the Attorney-General that it will be presented before Judge De Bolt at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, or at any thereafter, as counsel may be heard.

It is set forth in the petition that the Supreme Court in its opinion affirming the refusal of a new trial "misapprehended and misapplied the law applicable to this cause" in particular which the attorneys specify.

Their first contention is that the act of the Legislature of 1903, whereby said Legislature purports to authorize several separate and contemporaneous sessions of the Circuit Court for the First Circuit, to be presided over by the judges thereof respectively sitting solo, was and is ultra vires of said Legislature, null and void.

Then they go extensively into the appellate court's sustaining of the trial court in overruling the motion of defendants for leave to withdraw their plea of not guilty and to be permitted to file a further plea in abatement to the indictment. This question revolves upon the legality of the grand jury that found the indictment against Johnson and Kumalae, the motion referred to having been made upon the discovery that one of the grand jurors, Henry Hickey, was disqualified from having been convicted of an infamous offense. After arguing at length to show that the authorities cited on this question by the Supreme Court did not apply to the case, the attorneys quote the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Republic of Hawaii vs. Coelho where the conviction was set aside because one of the trial jurors was disqualified from not having taken the oath of allegiance, and they say:

"We submit that it is impossible for the decision in this case to stand, while the decision in Rep. vs. Coelho is still law in this Territory. If the Coelho case was correctly decided, then this case has been incorrectly decided, and the decision herein should be reviewed. If, on the other hand, the court shall adhere to its decision in this case, it owes it to the profession and the public that the Coelho decision should be overruled and repudiated."

Another point is raised and extensively argued on the refusal of the trial court to grant defendants separate trials. The claim is set up that our statute makes special provision for separate trials in cases of conspiracy, while the cases cited by the appellate court against defendants relate to trials for murder concerning which there is no statutory provision for separate trials. They submit that a Federal question is here involved because, by virtue of the Organic Act, the statutory provision quoted is, in legal effect, a Federal statute.

The overruling of exceptions to the ruling of the trial court in denying defendants' challenges for cause to Henry P. Roth and Frank E. Nichols, of the trial jury, who had admitted holding opinions, form another ground for rehearing.

Then there are grounds based on the introduction of certain evidence, on a remark made by the trial judge, voluntarily corroborating a statement of the prosecution, and on the court's charge to the jury. Regarding the judge's remark the attorneys say:

"It seems impossible to include such an error, or such an act of the trial court, as being embraced within the 'discretion' of the court. Heaven knows that the 'discretion' of trial courts has been sufficiently extended by the decisions of our Supreme Court, but it is submitted that no decision can be found in which such a departure from judicial correctness has been excused, either upon the ground of 'discretion' or any other ground, until this Honorable Court filed its opinion herein. And even herein we are not favored with the statement of the grounds upon which the error of the trial court is otherwise than reversible."

On the court's finding that a certain instruction was error, but not reversible error, this is commented: "We submit that it is new doctrine in criminal jurisprudence to hold that an error committed to the apparent prejudice of the defendants, whether through inadvertence or otherwise, is not reversible error."

The final line of attack is taken on the proposition that the charge of conspiracy was not proved. On this point the following is presented: "It should be kept in mind that the alleged conspiracy was not directly proven, nor attempted so to be, out the prosecution rested entirely upon the theory that the Territory had been cheated through the medium of such false pretenses, and by a posteriori reasoning—that from the effect to the cause—that such swindle must have been the result of a conspiracy; ergo, the defendants were guilty of conspiracy."

KAPEA'S INDICTMENT GOOD. Judge De Bolt denied the motion to quash the indictment of Henry Kapea for embezzlement, which was presented by Dunne and Robertson and opposed by Deputy Attorney General Fleming.

Mr. Dunne attacked the law providing for the drawing of juries, saying it had "excited the derisive contempt of every member of the bar ever since it defaced the statute book." The court admitted that the statute might be improved, but nevertheless held it to be legal. A plea in abatement will next be tried on behalf of Kapea.

WIFE'S BRUTAL TREATMENT.

A divorce suit is filed by Anne Kalamana Ikuu nee Anne Kahana Manoa vs. William Ikuu alias William Manoa on the ground of extreme cruelty. The parties were married at Hookena, Hawaii, February 1, 1902, and immediately afterward removed to Honolulu. This is libellant's specification of her charge:

"That while they so lived said defendant ill-treated plaintiff on various occasions, and more particularly in the month of November, A. D. 1902, the said defendant without just cause did cruelly beat and abuse plaintiff by striking her with his fist, knocking her down on the floor and rendering her unconscious, and while she was so laid said defendant inhumanly kicked with his foot on plaintiff's body, and in consequence of such acts of cruelty on behalf of said defendant that plaintiff was taken to the Queen's Hospital for treatment and was there confined for seven months."

OTHER DIVORCE CASES.

Judge Lindsay granted a divorce to Ane Kalamana against Kahanamaikai on the ground of desertion, awarding her the custody of a fourteen-year-old daughter. H. Hogan appeared for libellant.

Morinaha Hatsu has libelled her husband, Morinaha, for divorce on the grounds of failure to support and of extreme cruelty.

COURT NOTES.

Demurrers have been filed in the suit of Charles R. Hemenway, trustee, vs. Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd., et al., by defendants F. J. Lowrey and A. N. Campbell. Castle & Withington are their attorneys.

Judge Lindsay has made an order granting leave to complainant to amend bill on foreclosure of mortgage in the suit of Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., vs. John K. Prendergast et al.

Won & Loui Co., plumbers, have filed notice of a mechanics' and materialmen's lien on the premises of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dwyer at Kalibi.

The will of James Olds was admitted to probate by Judge Lindsay, the executors being James Olds, Jr., E. A. Mott-Smith and L. H. Dee.

AID ACKNOWLEDGED TO SPANISH MISSION Miss Caroline D. Castle has received the following letter from a member of the faculty of Wellesley College, which is self-explanatory to all the Honolulu people who take an interest in the educational and the memorial enterprise therein mentioned. It may be mentioned that of the local fund of \$1000 promised \$700 has been procured. Geo. P. Castle is treasurer of the fund:

June 1, 1905. My Dear Miss Castle: Thank you for your very kind letter of May 16. I am forwarding your pledge to Mr. Baker. Your interest and the generous support given to the International Institute by the friends in Honolulu are a steady comfort and strength. The Alice Gordon Gulick Memorial Hall is well under way and will, we trust, be ready for use in September. We must be in position to meet all bills then.

Miss Webb will be in Boston this summer. We shall know the situation in detail. The letters from Madrid report a very successful year. The school makes so much more impression at Madrid than was possible at San Sebastian.

With most cordial regard to your dear mother, Sincerely yours, KATHARINE COMAN.

A Scotch laboring man who had married a rich widow exceptional for her plainness was accosted by his employer. "Well, Thomas," he said, "I hear you are married. What sort of a wife have you got?" "Weel, sir," was the response, "she's the Lord's handiwork, but I canna say she's His masterpiece."—Harper's Weekly.

Can't Be Separated.

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

Backache and kidney ache are twin brothers. You can't separate them.

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

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

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

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

BROWN COMPLETES HIS LETTER TO GOVERNOR

The second and what appears to be the final chapter of Arthur M. Brown's attempt to refute the criticisms of his conduct of the office of High Sheriff, made by Governor Carter, has been given out. Its full text follows:

"Brown may not have realized that a Chinese hackman does not present handsome silver gifts or liberally entertain the police and judiciary with champagne dinners without expecting some consideration in return."

I challenge the Governor to show that I have received any silver gifts, or gold ones for that matter, handsome or ugly, from any Chinese (hackman or otherwise) and I call the governor down point blank on his assertion to that effect, that is, I assume that he intended to charge that I was the recipient of the silver gifts referred to in his arraignment.

The only Chinese hackman that I know of whose dinners I attended was the Chinese hackman, Aho, who, on his birthday and certain Chinese anniversaries, has been in the habit of entertaining in a public and open way members of Territorial and Federal officers. If I mistake not Governor Carter was invited to at least one of these functions and sent his regrets because he was about to take a trip to Waialua.

These dinners have taken place, perhaps, twice a year and I never thought any more about going to them than I would to a Chinese "konohi" dinner, and now I want to reiterate my denial in regard to the silver gifts and I want the Governor to make good that assertion or take it back. On Chinese New Year, different Chinese have sent me presents consisting of lichee nuts and the usual "konohi" gifts and this is no marked profusion, nothing more than any other citizen with a reasonably wide acquaintance amongst the Chinese might expect, and if the Governor's accusation is intended to charge that Chinese secured undue or any influence upon me in my official capacity by reason of these konohi presents or otherwise I unequivocally deny such to be the case.

DENYING EVERYTHING.

Continuing the Governor charges that "I may not have known of the tremendous extent to which gambling had taken hold of this community and has been so openly conducted." Replying I can simply say that gambling during my incumbency in office, had not taken hold of the community to a tremendous extent, nor was it being openly conducted except as heretofore explained. It was no more open than now.

Continuing the Governor charges that "I may not have known that this gambling caused great suffering, and forced Hawaiian women to appeal to those who employed their husbands for a part at least of the wages earned in order to feed their children, complaining that their husbands gambled away all their earnings, the Governor saying in this connection that it is not usual for Hawaiian women to wait all day on pay days around the office so as to be there when their husbands were paid, to plead with them to save a part of their salary."

Replying to the foregoing I state that I have no recollection of any complaint having been made to me by any Hawaiian women. A number of times I remember Hawaiian women having come to me and complained because their husbands drank up their wages around the saloons and did not provide for their families, and in these cases I recommended that they go to the employers of their husbands, and secure an arrangement by which part of the pay could be given to the wife directly, and as a matter of fact for years past antedating my term as Sheriff, I have known of arrangements of that kind being made, particularly by steamship companies. In this connection I should like something more definite from the governor. Who are the employers whose offices are haunted by these Hawaiian women? That gambling causes suffering goes without saying, but that I have caused this suffering or that any such condition of general destitution arose among Hawaiian women during my term of office and from an impetus given to gambling under my incumbency, I did not and do not know and I submit that the Governor does not know.

OFFICERS TAKING A DRINK.

Continuing, the Governor charges that I may not have known that my subordinates, while on duty in uniform and drawing pay, were often wasting their time playing cards for money and drinking in saloons.

Replying, I state that one of the regulations of the Police Department while I was sheriff, and which I made it a special point to enforce, provided that no officer of the force while on duty, nor any officer in uniform while off duty should enter a saloon for the purpose of drinking, and this regulation was lived up to. Off duty I considered I had no right to prevent an officer in citizen's clothes taking a drink in a saloon if he saw fit—I considered it his business, not mine, and I do not deny that a number of my officers while off duty and in citizen's clothes frequented saloons, and it was my judgment then and now, that by so doing they gathered knowledge and information that enabled them to keep much better track and control over the criminal element in the city. An officer in a saloon who became intoxicated, or otherwise conducted himself in a manner unbecoming an officer, was subject to reprimand or discharge. I deny in connection with the foregoing that my subordinates while on duty in uniform were often wasting

their time playing cards for money. Individual cases of that kind may have occurred but when detected have been severely dealt with.

The Governor proceeds to criticize my attitude in regard to the liquor clubs already referred to. That has been already answered and I wish here simply to point out the unfair and partisan character of the accusations of the governor. Reading his charge against me in reference to these liquor clubs who would have supposed that the Governor himself had organized such a club, and that these clubs at the time were considered by the Attorney General's department as well as my own to be within the law, a belief unquestionably shared by the Governor himself when he established the club system as above set forth. I leave it to the electors to decide whether or not the accusation as made by the Governor in reference to these clubs is not grossly unfair to me and that common justice and decency required of him the admission in connection with his charge, that until recently such clubs were generally honestly believed to contravene no law by the officials of the Territory.

LOANS TO OFFICERS.

When the governor steps into a local County fight and selects one man for his target it is expected that he has weighed every word he utters, and in making his accusation he should admit in behalf of the accused every material fact in his favor, because his accusation comes with the weight of his office back of it.

Continuing with the Governor's charges he asserts that "I must have known that by my order threatening to remove any employee of my department who assigned his warrant, and by leaving my cashier to distribute the warrants, that I was creating a splendid opportunity for a monopoly in the money-lending trade. I may not have known the profit that not only the money-lending was making, but that my cashier was also making."

Replying, I wish to state that shortly after the passage of the present Audit Act abuses grew up out of the pledging of warrants by assignment by employees of the government. A case arose where an employee of my department assigned the same warrant to more than one of his creditors, this coming to light when pay day came and the different assignees presented their claims. This led to the rule preventing the assignment of warrants, and requiring the personal signature of the employee to the Pay Rolls at the end of the month. This rule arose out of the protest of the auditor's department against the abuse just mentioned, and was known and approved by the Auditing Department. Moreover, unless my memory greatly fails me, the Governor himself acting on a report from the Auditor where a Lieutenant of Police had assigned a warrant to three different parties requested of me that the rule against assigning warrants be strictly enforced. The officer in question was dismissed from the service for that cause, and I never heard a lip against the rule from any one until the Governor brought it up after my removal.

AS TO LOAN SHARKS.

The reference by the Governor to the lending of money by the clerk of my Department to the men during the month, leads me to state further that such loans were personal loans unsecured by an assignment of the warrant, and there was nothing to prevent the men from borrowing money on like personal security during the month from any one they saw fit, including fellow employees. I deny emphatically the insinuation by the Governor that the rule against the assignment of warrants was established to promote the lending of money by any one to the employees. He knows better and the Audit Department of the Governor knows better and in this connection I want to know if the rule against assignments of warrants which the Governor insinuates I established for an ulterior motive has been rescinded by my successor. And I should like further to know whether money is not being loaned to the men during the month now upon practically the same lines as during my incumbency. I contended then and do so now that it is better that money needed by the men during the month before pay day should be advanced through the office and under its control so as to keep better track of what the men are doing, and it was for that reason that I did endorse a note whereby my cashier raised money to carry on the business of making advances to the men as charged by the Governor. The cashier had control of these advances and made his profit. The men were free to borrow from him or anywhere else they pleased. There was no complaint made to me by the men against him. The only regulation in connection therewith being that not more than one-half of the man's monthly wages should be loaned him between pay days.

The system in question has been thoroughly investigated by two Grand Juries and one Legislative Police Committee and no adverse comment made. Its continuation by my successor speaks for itself.

HAWAIIANS AS POLICEMEN.

Continuing, the Governor charges that "I may have been sincere in my statement to him that the efficiency of my force could not be maintained on any smaller expenditure than that which I had finally submitted, except by replacing the Hawaiians with white men, in which case, I claimed, so he

says, much greater efficiency could be obtained with the same amount of money; that it was impossible to make a good policeman out of an Hawaiian."

I ask the electors first why, in their judgment, the governor put the foregoing statement into his arraignment of me for "weak, corrupt and lawless administration." How did it aid his case or what did it have to do with his accusations, wide and reckless as they are, even if I had said to him that a white man was a better officer than a native or that no Hawaiian could make a good policeman, or that the efficiency of my force could only be increased by changing from native to white men? What has that got to do with proving either weakness, corruption or lawlessness on my part, or any other accusation with which his arraignment bristles? I suggest to the consideration of the electors that the motives back of that talk are not much above the motive back of the average race appeal made occasionally by those representing the dregs of the different parties represented in Territorial politics. Unfortunately the governor's statement is utterly false as well. Natives make good officers, and my whole official life proves that I have acted on that conviction and I deny seriatim from first to last the truth of every word of the accusation just referred to. The only reference to Hawaiian officers as against white officers in my talk with the governor on the day of my resignation, and that is the only time we discussed that subject at all, was contained in a statement by the governor to the effect that one of the complaints against me was that I had too many Hawaiians in my employ, my reply being that in my experience Hawaiians made the best police officers for the class of work they were required to perform.

DENIES FRICTION.

I deny the next assertion of the Governor that "my department oppressed the poor."

I call on the governor to explain how my department oppressed the poor, and in that connection that he come down to something approaching a definite statement of fact. What does he mean that the fear created by the power of prosecution and persecution during my term of office may never be fully known. If it is fully known to the governor let him publish it, or if partially known to the governor let him give out the part he knows, to wit, the part he knows about "the fear created through the absolute power of prosecution or persecution." The succeeding declamatory statement that "gambling was open and rampant and that corruption was rampant." I assume was intended for an exhibition of the governor's power of generalization and diction, and I will leave it where I found it, the same having already been specifically considered denied.

The governor then charges that the greatest of friction existed between the Police Department and that of the Attorney General.

I deny the charge in toto, and I ask the electors to bear in mind that the Governor of the Territory has committed himself deliberately to the accusation that the "greatest of friction" existed between my department and that of the attorney general, and I hold him to make his proofs of that assertion, and if he has any manhood or fair play in him he will comply with this demand or back down on that assertion. I allege the truth to be that neither great nor any friction ever existed between the Attorney General's Department and mine while I was sheriff, and after my removal Mr. Andrews engaged me several times to represent his department in the prosecution of cases notably at Kailua, and I have also rendered assistance otherwise in certain criminal cases.

BLAMES THE GOVERNOR.

The truth is the governor in inaugurating the system of personal reports to him did away with the system by which I dealt with the Attorney General's Department, and arranged it so that I reported direct to him. This move as I believe was not approved of or liked by those representing the Attorney General's Department. In reporting direct to the governor there was some friction between him and myself, but this arose chiefly through his desire to control appointments and removals in my department. For instance, he wanted the removal of Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii, and I was averse to it and so on, but returning to his accusation that I had friction with the Attorney General's Department, I call upon him again to make his words good and it is a matter where the proofs if any are in his own keeping and should be available at call.

Immediately following this accusation the Governor indulges in the following specific and lucid charge: "Those who need technical or legal proof of these statements must indeed be blind." I want any proof that the governor has of these statements, and I am willing to submit to the electors who it is that is blind.

Continuing with the governor's accusations that boys steeped in vice were being sent to the Reform School, I don't deny that. The Reform School was established for the vicious, and boys steeped in vice have always been sent there, and are now being sent there. If the Governor means thereby that more boys than customary were being sent, if we can guess that that is what he means, I ask for the verification of that statement, and particularly that I was responsible for it. I am not aware of the truth of either of these suggestions. So as to the succeeding charge that girls 13 and 14 years old were found intoxicated, I have no doubt that was probably so, and is so today.

SUBMITS TO THE VOTERS.

I don't know what the governor means by his assertion that the "well known click of the gambling outfit was heard on our main streets" do you, or does any body?

Again the Governor continues "the stranger at the Young Hotel could watch the clerks and young men, night after night, in their shirt sleeves, gam-

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bling across the way. A policeman in his uniform and on his beat, would show him, if he asked, the entrance." I know nothing of this; I would like to have the evidence presented, not evidence that would convict a man in court, but evidence such as you Mr. Governor or any other man who has a reputation to lose and a character to be defamed would want in order to be able to make an intelligent and specific answer, and in this connection I wish to point out that if gambling was in fact as rampant as charged by the governor; if the click of the gambling outfit was heard on the streets; if policemen would show even strangers the entrance to the open gambling dens; why was it that Hatter, who for three months' running must have heard the click in question and seen the gambling, was not able even to preserve; much less secure, conviction for a single gambling case before the courts, though the results of his entire work was laid before the Grand Jury and indictments were found where even there was any justification at all for them, and perhaps where there was not judging from the final results in court.

The rest of the Governor's article, barring a reiteration of friction between my department and the attorney general's department, consists of a general statement of the unwisdom of my running or of the electors voting for me—all this I am willing to submit to the electors without further comment.

A. M. BROWN.

Conundrums.

Why are washerwomen the most inconsistent of persons? Because they put out tubs to catch soft water when it is raining hard. Why is a buttonhole like a cloudy day? Because it is overcast. Why is a miss not as good as a mile? Because a miss has only two feet, and a mile has 5,280. What is that which is so easily broken that the mere mention of it breaks it? Silence. What is that word of three syllables which contains the whole 26 letters? Alphabet.

HOTEL GUESTS.

List of guests registered at the Alexander Young Hotel, June 17.—William Pullar and wife, Honolulu; S. S. Greiner, Chicago; John Hind, wife and two children, Mrs. Renton, Mrs. E. D. Bond and two children, Kohala; W. H. Baugh, San Jose, Cal.; Geo. Carrington, Dr. Geo. W. Carrington, Virginia; A. W. Gray, Mrs. W. Matson, Lurline Matson, E. J. Barnes, M. B. Curtis and wife, Capt. D. J. Fleming, San Francisco; H. E. Weston, Kahuku; C. Dunsberg, Honolulu; F. C. MacDonald, Lahaina; F. Burt, Lahaina; A. W. Eames, Wahiawa.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.
Entered for Record June 15, 1905.
Halli Kamaka (w) to Admrx of Daniel Aka to William Backle...
Kamala and hsb to Kahue (w)...
Albert N Campbell to William R Castle...
Wm Bacle and wf to Marie R von Holt...
Wm Bacle and wf to John H d'Almeida...
Walluku Sugar Co to Ah Poo...
Wing Chong Yon & Co to Hop Sing Yon & Co...
Walluku Sugar Co to Hop Sing Yon & Co...
Walluku Sugar Co to Hop Sing Yon & Co...
Hawa Realty & Maturity Co Ltd to James E Thompson...
G N Wilcox to Lem Teu...
Annie L Halstead to Frank H Armstrong...
Edgar Halstead to Willard E

Brown...
Willard E Brown to W A Love...
Bank of Hawaii Ltd to Edgar Halstead...
Edgar Halstead and wf by atty to Louisa Ahrens...
Entered for Record June 15, 1905.
Kamakahi Hina (w) to T Monchi...
Lucy Kahana to David Dayton Tr...
Entered for Record June 17, 1905.
Edith Blackman to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd...
Samuel Parker and by Tr to Abigail K C Parker...
Joseph A Gilman and wf to Juliette M Atherton...
Oahu Railway & Land Co to Juliette M Atherton...
Susan K Nye and hsb to Henry A Nye...
Alexander K Nawahl by aft of mtge to W C Peacock & Co Ltd...
Aleck Johnson and wf by aft of mtge to First Bank of Hilo Ltd...
J W Hale and wf to Ah Hoi...

Recorded June 6, 1905.
James H Hakuole to Nagee Sang, L; por R P 674 kul 6247 and bldg, Kuna-wai, Honolulu, Oahu. 5 yrs at \$100 per yr. B 273, p 72. Dated June 1, 1905.
William R Castle to Notice, Notice: applic for Reg Title of kul 268, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 274, p 134. Dated May 22, 1905.
Est of M V Holmes by Exor to Kekai and wf et al, Rel; kul 7887, Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$507.75. B 229, p 60. Dated Apr 25, 1905.
Keahi (w) et al to F A Schaefer, M; 516 int in R P 7810 and por R P 2160. \$700. B 271, p 65. Dated Feb 15, 1905.
H B Kukona to Honokaa Sug Co, Extn L; gr 1561, Papaki, Hamakua, Hawaii. 10 yrs at \$4.75 per acre per an. B 263, p 500. Dated Mar 31, 1905.
Charles Lucas Tr to G P Wallehua, Rel; gr 3254, Kukuulua, Kipahulu, Maui, \$250. B 192, p 71. Dated June 5, 1905.
Francis M Spencer et al to Kukulain Plann Co Ltd, L; int in gr 631 and R P 7495, Kekuaole, Hamakua, Hawaii. 10 yrs at \$180 per an. B 273, p 74. Dated May 23, 1905.
G P Wallehua to H A Isenberg D; gr 3254, Kaehoeho, Kipahulu, Maui, \$500. B 272, p 108. Dated May 3, 1905.
Lawrence H Dee by mtge to Marie L Tr of Humburg, D; E half lot 13 ap A of R P 78, pe land, bldgs, etc, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$275 and mtg \$3500. B 272, p 109. Dated Aug 15, 1904.
Marie L Humburg by Tr to Mary Sexton, D; E half lot 13 ap A of R P 78, pe land, bldgs, etc, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600 and mtg \$3500. B 272, p 110. Dated Aug 25, 1904.
Julia Nalima (widow) to Onomea Sugar Co, D; int in R P 4681 kul 5210, Papekou, Hilo, Hawaii. \$10. B 272, p 112. Dated June 6, 1905.

Recorded June 7, 1905.
Manuel Gaspar by gdn et als to Yong Kee et al, L; gr 2920 and water rights, Kailih, Honolulu, Oahu. 15 yrs at \$50 per yr. B 273, p 77. Dated June 6, 1905.
Wing On Tai Co by atty to Tseng Kau, Sub P A; general powers. B 274, p 135. Dated June 1, 1905.
Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Instruction to Geo C Hewitt, L; School Gr 5, ap 3, Kowala, Kau, Hawaii. 10 yrs at \$19 per yr. B 273, p 78. Dated June 5, 1905.
Jas M Ogilvy to Bishop & Co, P A; general powers. B 274, p 136. Dated Mar 2, 1903.
Catholic Mission by Agrt to Maul Agrett Co, L; lot 15, Hamakuaopoko Hul, Makawao, Maui. 10 yrs at \$12 per an. B 273, p 80. Dated May 14, 1904.
Catholic Mission by Agrt to Maul Agrett Co, L; 30 ft R W for ditch, etc, across 3 1-3 shares in hut land, Ulumalu, Hamakua, Maui. 45 yrs at \$55 pd. B 273, p 82. Dated May 30, 1904.
Wailuu (widow) to David Waiuu, D; int in 10 pcs land, bldg and livestock, Waiuu, etc, Kau, Hawaii; int in 2 pe land, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. \$500. B 272, p 113. Dated Feb 21, 1903.
Wailuu (w) to D Waiuu, D; int in gr 1742, Homan, Kau, Hawaii. \$100. B 272, p 115. Dated Apr 18, 1904.
Acho to Wing Wo Tai & Co Tr of, B S; 2 horses, wagon and harness. \$100. B 274, p 138. Dated June, 1905.

Emily C Judd (widow) by atty to Territorial Hotel Co Ltd, L; pe land, Waikiki-kai, Honolulu, Oahu. 30 yrs; 15 yrs at \$1600 per yr, 15 yrs at \$1800 per yr. B 273, p 85. Dated May 31, 1905.
T V King et als to Kauai Honey Co Ltd, B S; 400 hives of bees and \$1000 cash. shares stock \$3000. B 274, p 139. Mar 28, 1905.
Recorded June 8, 1905.
Frank de Mello and wf to Louise Neely, D; por ap 1 R P 302 kul 272, Papea, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1200. B 273, p 115. Dated May 2, 1905.
Yap Sing to W Y Kwai Fong, P A; general powers. B 274, p 140. Dated Sept 18, 1905.
Hawa Trust Co Ltd to James A Wheeler, A M; mtg K Kauhane (widow) on por R P 11 kul 222, Kikihale, Honolulu, Oahu; lot 15 blk 6, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$8200. B 271, p 67. Dated June 7, 1905.
Jno T Campbell and as atty et als to Notice, Notice: applic for Reg Title of parts 1 and 2 R P 1601 and kul 240K ap 6, 7 and 8, Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, Oahu. B 274, p 142. Dated June 7, 1905.
John Fitzgerald to P C Beamer, A M; mtg note of Mrs A Nakapua dated Jan 25, 1904; mtg note of Mrs A Nakapua dated Sept 30, 1904; mtg note of Mrs A Nakapua dated Nov 25, 1903. \$987.34. B 271, p 68. Dated May 29, 1905.
Kailih Pa and wf to P C Beamer, M; lot 10 Ponoahawai, Hilo, Hawaii. \$600. B 271, p 69. Dated May 31, 1905.
Edith P Schreiter and hsb to Alfred Hocking, D; 2-27 int in R P 1769 kul 9, cor King and Nuuanu Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. \$764.70. B 272, p 117. Dated May 15, 1905.
Eugene M Campbell to Western & Hawa Invstmt Co Ltd, M; lot 542 of gr 3572, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1250. B 268, p 341. Dated June 2, 1905.

Judge Dole will hear argument this morning in Delegate Kulo's admiralty suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

COMMERCIAL BY DANIEL LOGAN.

All of the prophets are in sackcloth and ashes, and the gospel of statistics is discredited. Raw sugar at New York has declined .0725c in the week, following a drop of .0625 the previous week. On the 10th inst. it stood 4.3125c pound, \$86.25 ton, and on the 17th, yesterday, 4.24c pound, \$84.80 ton. Some sugar stocks have dropped far, but, in the brief list of transactions, others have held their own and Ewa has distinctly gone up in price. Sales in the order of their occurrence in each case were as follows:
McBryde (\$20), 50, 50, 50, 50 at \$7.50; Kibbi (\$50), 25 at \$10.50, 28 at \$10; Pioneer (\$100), 20 at \$150; Hawaiian Sugar (\$20), 80, 40 at \$35; Ohaa (\$20), 50 at \$5.25, 150, 5 at \$5; Waiulua (\$100), 30 at \$41.50, 5, 5 at \$62.50; Ookala (\$20), 20 at \$8; Onomea (\$20), 10 at \$37; Honoum (\$100), 10 at \$152.50; Ewa (\$20), 25 at \$28.25, 30 at \$29; H. C. & S. Co. (\$100), 65, 40 at \$83; Oahu (\$100), 10 at \$115; Kahuku (\$20), 10 at \$31.50; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 13 at \$77.50; Honokaa (\$20), 50 at \$18.50.

Dividends of the 15th were O. R. & L. Co. one-half per cent, Oahu Sugar Co. one per cent, Pepeekeo Sugar Co. one per cent. Honokaa's monthly dividend has been increased from one-half to three-quarters per cent.
There is little activity in real estate. Considerable of house building and repairs is noticeable about town and the suburbs. Fisher, Ables Co., auctioneers, sold James Carly's place in the Palolo tract for \$1875, J. A. Magoon bidding it in for the mortgagee. August Ahrens has bought Edgar Halstead's residence at Wilder avenue and Piko street for \$11,000.

Captain Humphrey, U. S. A. depot quartermaster, on Monday opened bids for buildings on the army post reservation at Kahauiki. Bids were also to have been opened on the mainland for the same contracts. There was only one bid here for each class of work. It is said that, on account of its being a Hawaiian holiday, local contractors other than the bidders were caught napping. William Mutch bid \$392,651 for construction, W. J. England Plumbing Co. \$31,806.71 for plumbing, and Hawaiian Electric Co. \$7535.80 for wiring, making a grand total of \$431,993.51. Along with this prospect of a local disbursement of about half a million dollars of Federal money in the name of grim war, we have the promise of an early outlay of one hundred thousand dollars on buildings for the benefit of suffering humanity. This for the proposed hospital on Molokai, the site for which has just been selected by Surgeon General Wyman of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association have appointed a joint committee to collect a subsidy for the maintenance of the Hawaiian National Guard, whose allowance has been stopped by the Legislature. It is estimated by the commander of the militia that \$2800 is needed in addition to the \$7500 annual subsidy from the Federal Government. A hitch has occurred in the arrangements for having the Territorial band appear at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon. The band has to look elsewhere than to the treasury for support after June 30, as the Legislature has also refused it an appropriation. Governor Carter has been appointed honorary chairman of the joint reception committee of the three business organizations of Honolulu to welcome and entertain Secretary Taft and party on their way to the Philippines next month. E. M. Boyd, Secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, has returned from a very successful mission to interest the great transportation concerns on the mainland in the advertising of Hawaii's attractions to the traveling public.

It is rumored that the Oceanic Steamship Co. may before long replace the Alameda on the route between San Francisco and Honolulu with a new and larger steamer, owing to the pressure of demand for freight space. August Dreier has brought a \$13,500 foreclosure of mortgage suit against J. D. Holt and others. J. M. Vivas is reported to have secured stock subscriptions of \$10,000 from Portuguese on Maui for a distillery company projected with a total capital of \$25,000. A representative of coast capitalists is in Honolulu looking into the distillery prospects under the favorable legislation of the late session. A second rubber company to operate on the Island of Maui has filed incorporation papers under the name of The Koolau Rubber Co., Ltd., substantial residents of Maui taking the stock. The latest report of the U. S. Weather Bureau shows an abundant rainfall in most sections of Hawaii and Windward Maui, but rather light elsewhere.

Arrivals of ocean steam traffic for the week have been the Mongolia from San Francisco, the Ventura from the Colonies, the Doric from the Orient and the Sonoma from San Francisco. Departures have been the Nevada for Kahului, the Mongolia for the Orient, the Ventura and the Doric for San Francisco, the Dix (transport) for Seattle and the Sonoma for the Colonies.

THE SANDALWOOD TREE IN HAWAII

(From Forestry and Irrigation for April.)
By C. S. Judd.
If any tree has ever been grossly maltreated it is the sandalwood tree in Hawaii. Of no especial value at first to the natives of the islands it grew naturally and abundantly in splendid mountain groves, but to-day only a few survivors are found in isolated parts of the country. The same avarice and human lack of foresight which swept away the American buffalo by the thousands has also been active in almost completely extirpating this tree in the Hawaiian Islands.
Of the three species of the sandalwood and about four varieties which grow in the islands, those most commercially important were the Santalum freycinetianum and Santalum Pylarum. These were straight, handsome trees attaining an average height of twenty-five feet and a thickness of one foot at the base. Another variety is reported to attain the height of eighty feet with a trunk three feet in diameter, while still other varieties were mere bushes growing along the rocky shore or in the inaccessible highlands. The wood of each species was compact, fine-grained, and of a yellowish color. On account of its remarkable fragrance it was called by the natives laua ala (odoriferous wood), while the name of the tree itself is iliali (fire bark). In China it was purchased by the picul of 133 1-2 pounds, the price varying from eight to ten dollars for the picul. To-day genuine sandalwood is worth in China from \$60 to \$100 a ton. In that country there was a great demand for the wood where it was and is still used for ornamental carvings, framework for fans, for perfumes and as incense in Buddhist temples. It is especially valuable for cabinet work for insects are repelled by the spicy odor of the wood.

The traffic in sandalwood marked the first commercial period in the history of the Hawaiian Islands. In some way the presence of the tree was suddenly discovered by early voyagers who knew its value and it seems to have been American ships that instituted the trade, for in 1792 two men were left from a Boston brig on the island of Kauai to contract for several cargoes of sandalwood for the China trade. The chiefs sent their serfs into the forests to fell the trees, clean the wood and bring it down by shiploads to the sea. At first all commerce was carried on by barter and in return for large cargoes of this wood the chiefs received, in less value, trinkets, guns, ammunition, liquor, boats, silks and other Chinese goods. Great quantities of the costly goods, however were never used, but being stowed away in unsuitable and insecure store-houses, were allowed to decay. In their greed for gain the chiefs, who had complete control over the common people, oppressed them sorely, compelling them to remain for months at a time in the mountains felling trees and bringing them down on their backs to the royal store-houses situated on the shore.
About the year 1810 Kamehameha I, king of Hawaii, is said to have received annually \$400,000 for sandalwood and during the closing years of his reign and until 1825, the trade in this valuable wood was at its height. In 1829 the wood was becoming scarce and in 1835, the annual export had fallen off to \$30,000. In the years from 1836 to 1841, it amounted to only \$65,000, and soon after the trade in sandalwood seems to have come to a complete stop.
The cause of this rapid decrease and final termination was due to the unrelenting chiefs who were guilty of the almost complete extinction of this valuable asset to the island forests. So harshly did they drive on the serfs in the gathering of the crop that these oppressed people destroyed also the young trees, in order that they and their sons might be relieved from toil so heavy in the years to come. Shortly after 1840, the chiefs suddenly realized their blunder and the taboo which they then put on the trees has saved for us a few species in the deep woods.

In India to-day a similar species, the Santalum Album, is successfully cultivated, under government control, and the supply of the wood is kept up by large plantations. The trees attain their maturity in twenty to thirty years, the trunk then being one foot in diameter. It is to be hoped that on the new forest reserves of Hawaii attempts will be made to restore the groves of this valuable tree and we may yet live to hear that the trade in sandalwood grown in the Hawaiian Islands, has been revived.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.
This remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for Bowel Complaints. It always cures, and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Cures griping, all kinds of diarrhoea, and at the first unusual looseness of the bowels should be taken. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA REMEDY, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Syringe for a child sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Each Bottle, 10c. Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers. Sole Depot, H. T. W. & Co., 115 Broadway, N. Y. U. S. A. Address Depot: LEVY'S LTD., 100, Queen Street, London, W. U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.
Sold in Bottles, 1/12, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF HAWAII CONTAINS:

1. The first Constitution of Kamehameha III, 1840, including the previously issued Bill of Rights.
2. The first laws of Hawaii, enacted under Kamehameha III, (1833-1842), published together in 1842.
3. The law creating and principles guiding the Land Commission.
4. The second Constitution of Kamehameha III, 1852.
5. The Constitution of Kamehameha V, 1864.
6. The Constitution of Kalakaua, 1887.
7. The Proclamation and orders incident to the establishment of the Provisional Government, 1893.
8. The Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, 1894.
9. The treaty annexing Hawaii to the United States, 1897.
10. The Resolution of the Hawaiian Senate ratifying the annexation treaty, 1897.
11. The Joint Resolution of Congress annexing Hawaii, 1898.
12. The documents and procedure incident to the transfer of the sovereignty and possession of Hawaii to the United States, 1898; and the executive orders of President McKinley, relating to the government of Hawaii, issued during the transition period between the date of annexation and the passage of the Organic Act, 1898-1900.
13. The Act of Congress organizing Hawaii into a Territory, 1900.

The act passed by Congress creating a government for Hawaii repeals and amends scores of civil and criminal statutes previously enacted by Hawaiian legislatures.
No man knows what is in the Organic Act except through the medium of an index. The previously printed copies of this law in use in Hawaii contain only 657 indexed subjects.
The index of the Organic Act in the "Fundamental Law of Hawaii" contains 1399 indexed subjects and cross references.

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Enclosed herewith find five dollars to pay for one copy of the Fundamental Law of Hawaii, which please send to
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Cut this out and mail it to the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Honolulu, T. H., with \$5 and the Fundamental Laws of Hawaii will be immediately mailed to you, postage prepaid.

CHRISTIAN MINISTER COMING.
Rev. W. E. Crabtree of San Diego, who is to fill the pulpit of the local Christian church during the summer, did not arrive in the Mongolia as was first expected, but sailed from San Francisco yesterday in the Alameda, arriving here next Friday. Mr. Crabtree will be accompanied by Mrs. Crabtree and his two daughters. In anticipation of his coming the church has been given a new coat of paint and has been otherwise overhauled. The Christian church here has been without a regular pastor for over a year and the last supply with the church for any length of time was Dr. Craig last summer. Dr. Edwards of Nevada, Mo., who has accepted a call to the local church, will be here in September. Mr. Crabtree will fill the pulpit until early in August, when he will depart for San Francisco to attend the National convention of the Christian church. Several delegates from the local church will accompany him.
Sergeant Sharp was as regimental as it is possible for a man to be. "Shun!" he cried to his squad. "Quick march! Left wheel Halt! Take Murphy's name for talking in the ranks."
"But he wasn't talking," protested a corporal who was standing near.
"Wasn't he?" roared Sergeant Sharp. "Don't matter then. Cross it out, and then put him in the guard-room for deceiving me."—Tit Bits.



HONOLULU, T. H., June 17, 1905.

Lahaina light-station, located on the eastward end of Government Wharf, Lahaina Harbor, easterly side of Auau Channel and westerly shore of the northwesterly part of the Island of Maui. On June 20, 1905, this light will be discontinued and on that date a new light will be displayed from a tower 29 feet east of the old location. The new structure is a square, pyramidal, trestle tower with the upper 19 feet walled in to form a room, painted white with lead colored trimmings. The lantern is displayed in the open air on a box shaped structure with a rail forming a gallery around it. The new light will be 60 feet above high water and 55 feet above base of structure. The light shows through 176° between the bearings S. 45° E. (mag.) and N. 36° W. (mag.). It is a fixed white lens lantern light, visible 12 miles with 2nd sector, visible 7 miles, which red sectors mark the reef line which extends about 300 yards out from the shore line, the white sector marks the anchorage in Lahaina Roads and the break in the reef through which the boats land at the Territorial Government Wharf. Between the bearings S. 45° E. and E. (mag.) and N. 29° E. the light shows white. Between N. 20° (mag.) and N. 16° W. (mag.) the light shows red.

On June 16, 1905, the Lahaina Anchorage Buoy, painted red, was replaced by a black and white perpendicular striped, second-class nun buoy, Territorial type, in 8 3-4 fathoms of water, in a position 30 feet N. of the old position. This buoy is on a line of bearing NE. and SW. and marks the mid-channel entrance to Lahaina Roads, where anchorage may be had inside of the buoy within the limits of the white sector of the light in not less than 30 feet of water within 300 yards of the light.

The new Territorial Government Wharf, white, with red roof, has the crown of the roof in the line of bearing NE. and SW. in line between the buoy and the light and correctly marks the middle line of the deepest water of the break in the reef. Anchorage may be had inside of the buoy within the limits of the white sector of the light in not less than 30 feet of water within 300 yards of the new light-station.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, A. P. NIBLACK, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. Navy, Assistant to the Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District.

Officials of Wilder's Steamship Company state that the steamer Claudine will go to the coast about July 1st for rebuilding and will remain in San Francisco about two months. The intention is to make the Claudine practically a duplicate of the Kinau which closely resembled the Claudine before she went to the coast not long ago and was rebuilt. The deckhouse of the Claudine which is now in two separate sections will be built so as to cover the whole length from the pilot house to the stern. This will give much additional cabin room and also provide another deck, flush with the bridge. These alterations are necessary on account of the increase of traffic on the Maui run. When the Claudine is on the coast she will have new boilers put in and her machinery will be overhauled so that she will be practically a new boat when she returns. This trip of the Claudine to San Francisco recalls that other historic trip she made with the Annexation Commission.

A-H MOVEMENTS.

The big freighter Alaskan of the American-Hawaiian line sailed from San Francisco for this port on Tuesday last and is expected to arrive tomorrow morning. She should bring two days' mail. She brought out from New York about 2000 tons of cargo for San Diego and about 10,000 for San Francisco besides a big consignment for this port and for Kahului. She will load sugar here and at Kahului for Delaware Breakwater. The next one of the A-H. boats to arrive here will be the local boat Nebraskan which left Puget Sound for San Francisco Saturday. She will leave the coast metro-ports for Honolulu on June 22. The Nevada sailed from Kahului for San Francisco Saturday noon. The next through liner from New York will be the Texan which is coming up the South Coast at present.

MANCHURIA OFF PORT.

The Pacific Mail liner Manchuria was reported off port from the Orient early this morning. She was sighted fifteen miles west at 12:05 a. m. She will be in early in the morning. She has over a thousand tons of freight for this

port so that the stevedores will have to work to get her out again tonight. Hackfeld & Co. stated last night that they would make the attempt as the liner is already late. There are accommodations for about 70 cabin passengers from this port to San Francisco and over twice as many are booked. As freight the Manchuria will take 100 cases of pineapples and an automobile.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The bark Charmer arrived yesterday morning 56 days from Newcastle with coal. She docked at the Channel wharf but will shift to Sorenson's to discharge.

According to cable advices received by H. Hackfeld & Co. the P. M. S. S. China left San Francisco on time Saturday and is due here Friday morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, June 16.

Stmr. Nihaui, W. Thompson, from Kaula ports, 5:40 a. m.

Saturday, June 17.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, 8:45 a. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports, 8:50 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Moloai ports, 4:30 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, 5:15 p. m.

Schr. Ada, from Wallau, 1:45 a. m.

Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports, 2 a. m.

Sunday, June 18.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Maui ports, 5:30 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kaula ports, 5:30 a. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kaula ports, 7:07 a. m.

Am. bk. Manga Reva, Townsend, from Kaaanapali, 11 a. m.

Am. bk. R. P. Richey, McPhail, from San Francisco, 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday, June 20.

P. M. S. S. Manchuria, Saunders, from the Orient, 1 a. m. (today).

Monday, June 19.

Am. bk. Charmer, Slater, from Newcastle, 10:30 a. m.

Schr. Rob Roy, from Oahu ports, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for the Colonies, 8 p. m.

Friday, June 16.

Stmr. Nihaui, W. Thompson, for Ahukini and Koloa, at 3 p. m.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco, 9:30 a. m.

U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, for Seattle, 4:15 p. m.

Ger. bk. Marco Polo, Dode, for Puget Sound, 9:30 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Moloai and Maui ports, 6 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Nihaui, June 16, from Anahola—William Conrad, John Anderson, John Eha and 1 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, June 17, from Hilo and way ports—Herman Kohn, C. A. Moraghan, Miss B. Doane, W. Pullar and wife, Mrs. W. Matson and nurse, Miss L. Matson, Judge O. M. Cunningham, Dr. B. V. Dolph, W. M. Campbell, Miss B. Combs, Mrs. August Ahrens and daughter, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. John T. Moir, C. P. Morse, Dr. John Holland, S. S. Greiner, Mrs. F. J. Hare, E. A. von Arnswaldt, C. Walter, C. P. Sumner, J. Mansfield, W. D. Schmidt, C. McLennan, John Hind, wife and 2 children, Mrs. B. D. Bond and 3 children, Mrs. J. Renton, A. W. Carter, G. S. Waterhouse, Carl Widemann and wife, C. F. Eckart, Dr. V. A. Norgard, Zeno K. Meyers, Mat Heffern, Mrs. E. B. Pickard, W. E. Shaw, E. Lauger, D. B. Macaonachie, H. L. Van Winkle, Miss V. G. Makee, Antone Ward, Mrs. J. Morse, Miss E. W. Wirt, Miss W. Sharp, Miss Alice Laing, Mrs. F. Kiley, S. J. Lyle, J. McFadden, H. M. Wells, J. Diggar, W. Wilson, Mrs. B. Camara, John Kealoha, Andrew Bright.

Per stmr. Likelike, June 17, from Lanai, Moloai and Maui ports—Mrs. Minnie Unauna, N. Winnie, G. C. Beckley, Jr., Mrs. Henry W. C. Meyer, F. Wright, H. E. Newton, W. L. Hellbron, F. Lishman and 8 deck.

From Maui per steamer Maui, June 18: W. J. Marshall, Young Kau, Awana, G. A. Kuna, J. Hackett, C. Murosky, Miss A. L. Stephenson, A. Du Rego, J. H. Wilson, W. W. Taylor and wife, S. Toplitz, D. H. Case, W. E. Bowell, Capt. Bray, C. A. McDonald, F. Burt, Miss Minnie Alley, Miss L. Ayau, Miss L. Iokea, Miss Irene Crook.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 18, from Kaula ports: Miss A. Thomas, Miss E. Kalpu, Miss K. Christian, J. Kaku and wife, A. Otremba, H. Glade, H. Senke, Wm. Turnbull, H. M. Alexander, Mrs. J. Arndt, J. M. Cox and wife, J. Cox, N. Greig, Mrs. J. L. Hyarth, Ah Chuck, Ah Sin, A. de S. Canover, and 64 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Mikahala, June 15, for Kaula ports—A. S. Wilcox and wife, Miss Ethel Wilcox, Agnes Kalawala, H. Wolters, M. Lorenz, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, H. Lempe, W. T. Greig, J. Croll, K. Kurosawa, G. Huddy, Miss Hastie, L. P. Alohiaka, wife and 3 children, A. Gartley, Rev. T. Miyomori and wife, K. Kamada, H. T. Hayselden, F. A. Wickett, A. Robinson, Mrs. Stoddard, A. Otremba, Mary Bryant, M. Rawlins.

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.

BORN.

ERDMAN—To the wife of Rev. John P. Erdman of Kobe, on June 18, 1905, a son.

REV. E. W. THWING TELLS OF JAPAN IN WAR TIME

(From Monday's Advertiser)

A large audience greeted Rev. E. W. Thwing last evening at the First Methodist church, where he spoke on Japan in war time and of the Russian warships that he saw in the Orient. Mr. Thwing took as his text the passage beginning, "Those that go down to the sea in ships," and began his address with a review of events on the Pacific pointing out that this ocean was to be the theater of the world's greatest events during the coming century. The present war meant that Japan was to be among the leaders in the history-making of the next hundred years. The land of the chrysanthemum is ready to receive the truths of Christianity. It is for us to say whether the Orient is to have a Christian leader or not.

Mr. Thwing spoke of his arrival at Yokohama and the care with which the liner had to be piloted in through the mines in the harbor. The speaker arrived in Tokio in time to witness the celebration of the victory at Mukden. The newsboys had bells attached to their clothes so one could tell when an "extra" was out by the tinkling of the bells. This war seems to have made the Japanese thoughtful and they are welcoming the gospel story. In the great Toyama hospital, where there are 6000 convalescent Japanese soldiers, an assembly of about 600 greeted Mr. Thwing and other ministers at a gospel service and 60 expressed a desire to lead Christian lives.

The speaker dwelt much on the sacrifices the people were gladly making to aid the carrying on of the war. The

fathers and mothers give their sons and do not expect them to return, so that when they do it is a greater joy than it would be otherwise. Some of the people are giving up one meal a day, a Patriotic Doctors' Association is treating patients free so that the government physicians may devote all their time to the wounded. Servants are giving of their small wages.

Mr. Thwing then told of his observations in China and emphasized the fact that Japanese influence was dominant in that empire. The Japanese school system is being introduced and the relations of the countries are becoming more and more intimate. America, the speaker declared, was making a tremendous mistake in the way she was enforcing the Chinese exclusion law. American goods are being boycotted and millions of dollars of trade are being lost every year. The students of one Chinese school struck recently rather than under an American teacher. The Chinese Educational Association at its recent session cabled a protest to President Roosevelt.

In closing the speaker told of the sighting of the Russian fleet under Admiral Enquist, and gave a brief and stirring description of the great battle of the Korean Straits. He said that the Japanese were taking their victories with moderation and with little boasting. The final appeal was to Christian people to see to it that Japan was given the gospel at this critical period of her history, that through her the Orient may be won to Christ.

FATHER JAMES ASKS: WHAT DID STEVENSON REPENT OF?

Editor Advertiser: An article of the New York Catholic News of Jan. 4, 1899, throws light on the question whether R. L. Stevenson in later years repented, and for what reason he repented, of having written his pamphlet against Dr. Hyde slandering the moral character of Father Damien. Here is the said article:

Sir Berry Smith, a former British consul at Samoa, has published a book of reminiscences of R. L. Stevenson, in which he revives the old slander of a Protestant missionary named Hyde against Father Damien, the martyr of Moloai, a slander that called from Mr. Stevenson one of the strongest pieces of writing in the English language. The Rev. W. E. Clarke, a Protestant missionary in Samoa, in the following letter published in the British Weekly of November 26, proves that Sir Berry Smith has done an injustice to Stevenson as well as to Father Damien. Here is the said letter:

"Will you kindly permit me space to point out another strange inaccuracy in Sir Berry Smith's reminiscences of the late Robt. Louis Stevenson? Referring to the pamphlet written in defense of Father Damien, Sir Berry Smith says: 'Stevenson heard that some Protestant clergyman of Honolulu had made the accusation. . . . In after years, Stevenson learned that he had wronged this clergyman, and Mr. Clarke, a friend of Stevenson's, himself a missionary in Samoa, told me that Stevenson regretted having written that pamphlet in defense of Father Damien more than anything else he had ever written. . . . Had Stevenson lived, I believe he would have publicly recalled the pamphlet.'

"The statement that Stevenson regretted having written the pamphlet because of the injustice it inflicted upon the clergyman concerned, is simply a grotesque reversal of the facts. Stevenson's regret was caused by the knowledge that in publishing the pamphlet he had given a world-wide publicity to the scandal which had excited his righteous indignation, and which otherwise would not have traveled outside a very narrow circle. For this reason—for the sake of the dead man in whose defense he had written—Stevenson regretted afterward that he had written the pamphlet. As to publicly recalling it, as Sir Berry Smith suggests, that is needless to say, is nonsense."

This Sir Berry Smith evidently sought to convey the impression that the infamous charge made by Mr. Hyde against Father Damien was true. But the testimony of Rev. Mr. Clarke shows that there was no foundation whatever for such a statement. Further evidence that Sir Berry Smith says what is not true is given by Stevenson's widow, who writes as follows to Charles Warren Stoddard, her friend and the friend of her husband:

"A man named Smith, former British consul at Samoa, has published a most malicious attack on Louis's memory. Every statement made by Sir Berry Smith is false, and has been so proved by responsible persons. The clipping I enclose to you I wish to have copied in all the best Catholic journals. Will you do this for me? Please, spread

abroad the denial of the Protestant missionary, the Rev. W. E. Clarke, but particularly among the Catholics. I know you will do what I ask for Louis's sake, if not for mine."

These two letters are sufficient to show that Sir Berry Smith's book has no right to exist. It is a monstrous calumny on a priest whose heroism the whole world applauded, and it is sure to be quoted with approval in the future by some mean bigot who would deny honor and justice to any Catholic.

And now, Mr. Editor, the friends of Father Damien, as well as the friends of Dr. Hyde, and above all, the friends of truth, are offered all the evidence they need to settle definitely the charges against the moral character of Rev. Father Damien.

JAMES C. BEISSEL.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Editor Advertiser: I am disgusting to see revived at this late day, an old story that might profitably have been laid to rest forever with the bones of the two revered gentlemen with whom it was concerned. And why "James C. Beissel" or anyone else should wish to resurrect and start it on another dust raising thro' the press the world over, may well be asked. As I understood the incident thus revived, it was merely a case of mistaken identity very easily accounted for. Father Damien's predecessor in this district did create a scandal by alleged immorality which, presumably, was the cause of his removal shortly afterward. How long Father Damien remained here, the records of the Catholic Mission in Honolulu will doubtless be able to state with greater accuracy than I. My impression is, that it was but a few months before he undertook his mission to the leper settlement.

From having presumably no personal acquaintance with the two priests, these changes that took place so near together may easily, and evidently did become the source of mistaken identity in the mind of Dr. Hyde, who himself wrote to me for information which might explain the unwittingly erroneous statements which he certainly regretted. It is my impression that he afterward published something in the nature of an explanation, altho' I have no recollection of ever having seen the foregoing in print. There is no reason whatever for attributing that unfortunate misstatement that arose from mistaken identity, to malicious sectarian animosity, and it is to be sincerely hoped that whosoever reads these lines will register this explanation in his mental consciousness along with the severe criticisms which the original story has called forth, and let it suffice to suppress any restive impulse to discuss the question further.

If Mr. Beissel and his friends are willing to believe that a Protestant may be admitted to the same heaven as a Roman Catholic hereafter, they may rest assured that the two personalities herein discussed, have long since made their peace with one another.

E. C. BOND.

Kohala, June 16, 1905.

DUE TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports, a. m.

SAILED TODAY.

P. M. S. S. Manchuria, Saunders, for San Francisco, may sail.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waianaloa and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Booked.

Per P. M. S. S. Manchuria, June 20, for San Francisco—Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Miss Jessie Kennedy, William Shepard, Miss Muriel Shepard, Miss Louise A. Lefferts, H. M. von Holt, Mrs. von Holt, Miss W. von Holt, Mr. H. von Holt, Miss H. von Holt, Mr. A. von Holt, Miss C. von Holt and maid, Miss S. B. Hamilton, Miss H. L. Hildebrand, Mrs. C. J. Fisher, Miss C. Fisher, Miss B. G. Fisher, Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Mrs. D. H. Case and 2 children, Mrs. G. A. Fisher, Miss E. B. Fisher, Miss



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

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Ada H. Lycett, Mrs. R. G. Moore, Clarence Dyer, J. S. McCandless, Master McCandless, Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mrs. C. L. Seybolt and 2 daughters, Miss Lela Craig, M. M. Johnson, Mabel Stillman, Mabel E. Madeira, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Duke, Miss Duke, E. P. Wilcox and wife, Mrs. Cote Phillips, Miss Bernice Cook, Miss Ella Stansbury, Miss Ruth C. Shaw, E. B. Stock, Miss May Baldwin, Mrs. H. D. Johnson and 2 children W. Johnson, A. C. Lovelkin, wife, 2 children and nurse, Miss M. Fendall, David Rice and wife, H. M. Alexander and wife, Miss A. Alexander, J. M. Chase, Miss Ellen H. Blecknell, Miss N. E. Forsyth, J. S. Donagho, Mrs. A. D. Titcomb, Mrs. A. J. Ward, Mrs. David Douglass, Master Douglas, Victor S. Clark, Miss S. A. Smith, Miss G. C. Carlson, Mrs. Isaac M. Cox, Master J. B. Cox, Mrs. M. E. Davidson, Jos. Schwartz, Miss Lucy Lucas, Mrs. Ida Gray Scott, N. Greig, Mrs. Dr. Day, A. G. Towne, Miss Anne W. Deas, A. D. Kayes and wife, E. C. Hammer and wife, Mrs. A. F. Beard, H. M. Cake and wife, Mrs. W. V. Taylor, Mrs. O. P. Emerson, W. Pullar and wife, Miss Maud J. Johnson, Miss Margaret Mossman, Edw. Coons and wife, Mollie Grave, Sadie McLain, Miss Irene Crook, Dr. A. S. Knudsen, T. J. Noonan, Miss La Voy, Edward Towse, Dr. L. S. Thompson, Mrs. von Arnswaldt, S. S. George, S. S. Greiner.

The following sugar is reported ready for shipment on Kaula: K. S. M., 500; V. K., 700; Diamond M., 2600; Mak., 18,300; G. & R., 1355; McB., 20,000; K. P., 2730; L. P., 10,190; H. M., 22,548; G. F., 134; Kealia, 4460. Total, 92,517.

VESSLS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

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

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, Midway Island, May 28.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Annie Johnson, Am. bk., Nilson, San Francisco, June 12.

Arthur Sewall, Am. sp., Gaffrey, Shanghai, June 13.

Charmer, Am. bk., Slater, Newcastle, June 19.

Drumraig, Br. bk., Barneson, Newcastle, June 10.

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

Manchuria, Am. S. S., Saunders, Yokohama, June 29 (off port).

Manga Reva, Am. bk., Townsend, Kaaanapali, June 18. (Off port).

Restorer, Br. cable s.s., Combs, Midway I., April 24.

R. P. Richey, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, June 18.

S. G. Wilder, Am. bkt., Jackson, San Francisco, June 13.

OVERDUE—REINSURANCE.

Reported June 11.

German bark Thalassa, 102 days from Hamburg for Delagoa bay, 8 per cent.

French bark Marechal de Turenne, 103 days from New Caledonian port for Rotterdam, 15 per cent.

THE MATS.

Mats are due from the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Alameda, June 23.

Colonies—Per Mowera, June 23.

Victoria—Per Aorangi, July 1.

Yokohama—Per Manchuria, today.

Mats will depart as follows:

San Francisco—Per Manchuria, today.

Yokohama—Per China, June 24.

Colonies—Per Aorangi, July 1.

Victoria—Per Mowera, June 23.

BY AUTHORITY.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, YOUNG BUILDING, Honolulu, T. H., June 20, 1905.—SEALED PROPOSALS for dredging in Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii, will be received here until 12 noon, July 20, 1905, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. R. Slattery, 1st Lieut., Engr's.

3074—June 20, 27, July 4, 18.

COURT NOTICES

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

The United States of America, Plaintiff & Petitioner, vs. Elizabeth Schaefer, et alia, Defendants & 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 ELIZABETH SCHAEFER, wife of FREDRICH SCHAEFER; FREDRICH SCHAEFER, husband of said ELIZABETH SCHAEFER; FRANCIS SPENCER; PUNIAL; HILAUEA; KIMO PII (sometimes called JAMES PII); KAMALIE; HAIHEHENA; MELE; HAIYAMA (sometimes called HAILAMA and sometimes called HILAMA); ALAPAA; MIRIAM PURPLE; HENRY RED; JANE GREEN; HORACE BLACK and GEORGE WHITE, unknown heirs at law of KAHIKAELE, Deceased; PETER BLUE, KATHERINE YELLOW, HENRY BROWN, LYDIA SCARLET and JOHN VIOLET, unknown heirs at law of KAMALIE, Deceased; and JAMES NIHAU, THOMAS KAUI, WILLIAM OAHU, JOHN LAHAINA, and HORACE HAWAII, unknown heirs at law of KA-EINA, Deceased. 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 16th 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.

WALTER B. MALING, Clerk.

A true copy, attest:

(Seal) W. B. MALING, Clerk.

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. 2638

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