

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, February 17.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .01.  
Temperature, Max. 76; Min. 67. Weather, variable.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.61c. Per Ton, \$72.20.  
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 3/4d. Per Ton, \$82.40.

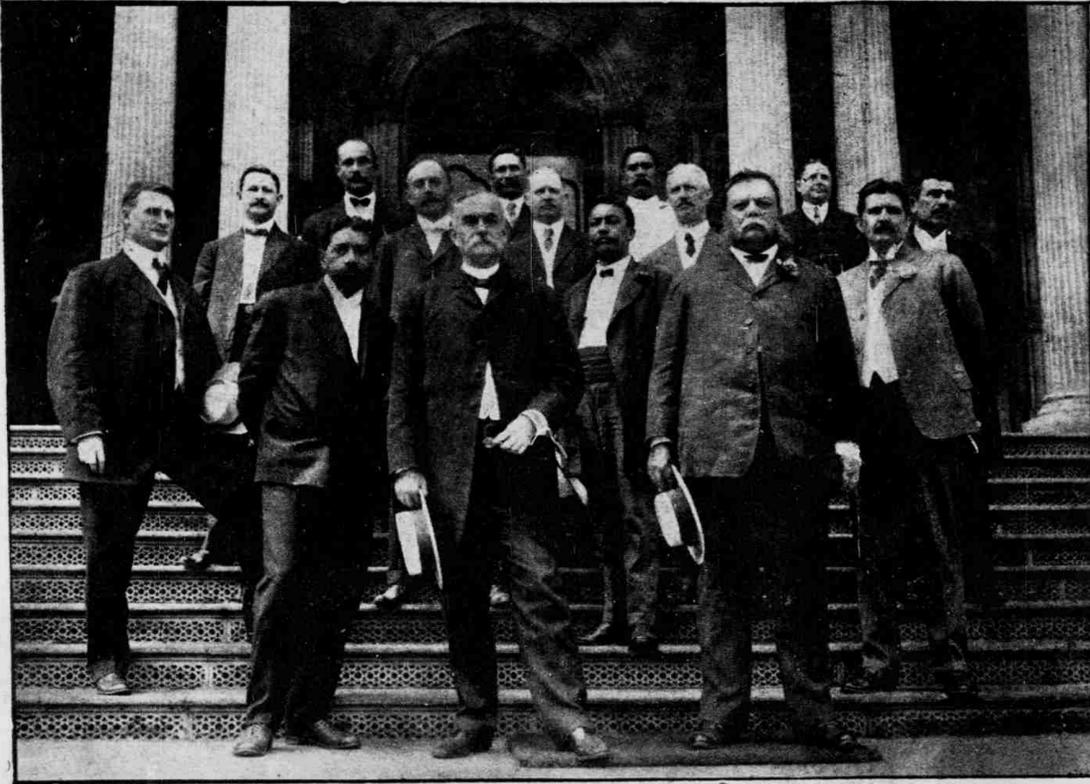
ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## LEGISLATURE ORGANIZES FOR WORK AND ELECTS ITS OFFICERS



MEMBERS OF THE 1909 SENATE.

Front Row, left to right—S. E. Kalama, Vice President; W. O. Smith, President; J. T. Brown.  
Second Row, left to right—G. H. Fairchild, E. A. Knudsen, W. J. Coelho, Charles Chillingworth.  
Third Row, left to right—W. T. Robinson, C. J. McCarthy, H. T. Moore, F. R. Harvey.  
Fourth Row, left to right—Palmer Woods, R. H. Makekani, D. K. Baker, E. W. Quinn.

—Advertiser Photo.

### The Governor's Message Comes and Public Business Begins.

The Fifth Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii is in session, having convened with full attendances in both Senate and House yesterday at ten o'clock, organized for business without delay and started in with a rush. Senator W. O. Smith was elected President of the Senate, and Representative H. L. Holstein as Speaker of the House, both elections being uncontested. During the opening period both branches of the Legislature were attended by crowds of visitors, while the Hawaiian band on the Capitol lawn played gaily.

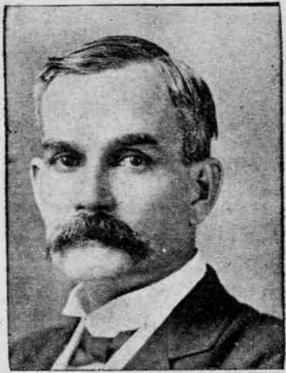
In both Senate and House, the opening addresses by the presiding officers sounded warnings against extravagance and expressed confidence in the legislators. After the afternoon sessions, the two branches met in friendly caucus to become acquainted, and at this caucus the hope was expressed by various speakers that the two branches of the Legislature would work in harmony with each other and with the Governor. Senator McCarthy advised the members to get acquainted with the Governor personally and forget that there might be differences between the Executive and the Legislature to come. "Many of you do not know the Governor," he said. "Get acquainted with him. If we want to take it out of him later on we can give him whatever he may have coming."

The upper house of the Legislature got down to business yesterday with the speed that characterized the Representatives and it was just two minutes before 10 o'clock when Senator David K. Baker of Hawaii, the temporary presiding officer, brought the gavel down on the speaker's desk and for the fifth time in the Territory's history the legislative wheels of the machinery of government were fairly turning.

After the routine of temporary organization and the administering of the oath of office by Chief Justice Hartwell, Senator Eric Knudsen of Kauai placed the name of Senator W. O. Smith in nomination for presiding officer and Senator H. T. Moore offered the name of Palmer Woods of Kohala. Upon a vote being taken it showed that Senator Smith had received ten and Woods four, one blank being cast.

"Be economical," was the warning that President Smith made to the Senators after he had been escorted to the chair.

"There is a great responsibility upon us this session," he declared, "and it is not a time for personal wishes or desires to interfere with what is best for the government. There are three absolutely essential things that we must



HON. W. O. SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

secure as servants of the people of the Territory of Hawaii. The first is honesty; the second is efficiency, and the third is economy."

President Smith also urged upon the Senators the necessity of attending promptly to the committee work and not allow their duties to accumulate, to be done at a rush toward the conclusion of the session.

Following the election of the presiding officer Senator S. E. Kalama of Maui was nominated as vice president by Chillingworth and upon the motion of Senator McCarthy nominations were closed and Secretary Savidge instructed to cast the vote.

The election of Savidge as clerk was a foregone conclusion weeks ago and Senator Coelho, in nominating Savidge, took occasion to compliment his work done at previous sessions.

The message of the Governor was not read in its entirety in the Senate. Senator Kalama moved that the document be placed on file without reading, but President Smith observed that such action would be a violation of an established and recognized custom. The clerk proceeded with the reading for about ten minutes when Senator Coelho moved for the adoption of a resolution allowing the clerk to skip to the last paragraph and it was carried by a unanimous vote.

Discussion of amendments to the rules occupied the greater part of the afternoon session of the upper house. The rules of the 1907 session were adopted temporarily, but the report that was later submitted by the committee with suggested amendments did not meet with the unanimous approval of the Senators.

One of the suggested changes was in the method of appointing an assistant clerk. Under the 1907 rules the office was filled by vote of the Senate but Chairman Knudsen believed that the clerk was entitled to the privilege of appointing his own assistant because of his responsibility and the necessity of securing a competent man. The proviso was included that the clerk's appointment should be made subject to the approval of the presiding officer but this

was stricken out on motion of Senator Harvey. As matters now stand Savidge is vested with the authority to appoint his assistant, but there are several rifts in the lute. The Democrats would be delighted to see George Low slip into the place, but unless he has the good luck of Janitor Keohokaloie, who got the job yesterday because the Republicans forgot the name of the man they had agreed on in caucus, there is not much chance for him.

The act for nomination by direct vote made its appearance at the afternoon session of the Senate, Senator Chillingworth standing sponsor for it. Senator Baker had several acts ready, the first providing for the dividing of Hawaii into two counties; an amendment to the Revised Laws regulating licenses for merchandise sale, and an act providing for the retention by the counties of fees collected through the district courts.

The Senate decided by resolution before adjournment yesterday afternoon that 10 o'clock in the morning will be the regular daily hour for convening unless other provision is made in that connection.

Twenty-eight bills were presented in the House and passed on first reading; ten resolutions were received and passed into committee; six concurrent resolutions were read by the clerk and one joint resolution was presented, in addition to which came enough communications to swell the pile of documents on the Clerk's desk to well over fifty. There were few debates. Kaniho

objected volubly to a resolution presented by Castro, which stated that there would be no extra pay for an extra session; Rice, Shingle, Sheldon, Douthitt and others indulged in an argument regarding the hour for meeting, the Oahu speakers favoring ten o'clock in the morning and the out-of-town speakers the earlier hour of nine. The early birds got the worm. Kaniho also objected very strongly to a privileged resolution presented by Rice, which named most of the House officials and prevented the Home Rule member and the Democrats from even getting their candidates nominated. Before the session, each of the desks on the opposition side had been supplied with lists of candidates for jobs, the Rev. J. Keiki, candidate as Chaplain, having gone to the trouble of having cards printed for himself, in which he was styled Chaplain of the House of Representatives. J. K. Pololu was to be nominated as janitor, also Kalilikane.

Of the twenty-eight bills introduced, the majority were of importance. Some of them were administration measures, asking for appropriations for unpaid bills, for claims against the Territory and for emergencies. The Tenement Bill was presented by Douthitt; Affon so presented a bill to redistribute the Senatorial districts, the bill cutting Hawaii in two and giving each new district two Senators. The Hilo representative also introduced an important and timely measure to prevent elected

(Continued on Page Two.)



SPEAKER HOLSTEIN.

## GOVERNMENT LIBEL INDICTMENTS NAME NOTED SUFFERERS

### Battleship Fleet Due at Norfolk Sunday Evening—Mormon Delegation for Hawaii—Continued Earthquakes.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The "Panama" indictments of Pulitzer of the New York World and Smith of the Indianapolis News declare that Roosevelt, Taft, Root, C. P. Taft, J. P. Morgan, Robinson and Cromwell have been vilified by the charges.

## BATTLESHIP FLEET IS EXPECTED SUNDAY EVE

NORFOLK, Virginia, February 18.—The Calgoa has arrived here. A wireless from the flagship Connecticut states that she is 962 miles off Cape Henry. The scout ship Salem and the battleship Maine have joined the battleship fleet and the armada will probably arrive here on Sunday evening. NORFOLK, Virginia, February 17.—The U. S. Naval tender Yankton has arrived at this port.

## MORMON DELEGATION HEADED FOR HAWAII

SALT LAKE CITY, February 18.—President Smith and a dozen other dignitaries of the Mormon Church have started for Hawaii to visit the mission there.

## ON THE EARTHQUAKE BELT

SMYRNA, February 18.—Earthquake shocks have lasted two days and eight people have been killed. There are many refugees in the mountains. SAN JUAN, February 17.—A heavy earthquake was experienced here this morning. TEHERAN, February 17.—An earthquake occurred on January 23 in Western Persia, destroying sixty villages and killing five thousand people.

## SENATE FOR BIG SHIPS

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Senate, before passing the Naval bill, restored the provision fixing the size of battleships at 26,000 tons.

## GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR DIES

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18.—The Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, has died in asthmatic spasms.

## GREAT WAR CHIEF DEAD.

LAWTON, Oklahoma, February 17.—Geronimo, the famous Apache Indian chief, who was the head of his tribe and at frequent intervals a trouble to the government, is dead.

## TARIFF REVISION.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—An extra session of Congress to consider tariff legislation will open on March 15.

## SENATORS AND HOUSE MEMBERS MINGLE

For the purpose of getting personally acquainted with each other, the members of the Senate came over in a body to fraternize with the members of the House yesterday afternoon after the session, the Speaker instructing the Sergeant-at-arms to clear the gallery in order that the mutual jollifying might go ahead without embarrassment. President Smith occupied a seat at the right hand of the Speaker on the dais while Senators and Representatives alternated in speeches expressive of good will and a desire to get together.

President Smith made the first address, stating that last session there had not been the cooperation desirable and little personal acquaintance between Senators and Representatives. By cultivating amity and working together in a true desire to carry out the will of the public, the Legislature could accomplish much. He referred to the failures of men to agree and expressed the hope that when there were disagreements between the two branches, the differences would be accepted and expressed in a way to maintain the dignity of the Legislature. To disagree like gentlemen was what he hoped to see the Legislature do. He

## NINETY-SIX PASSENGERS COMING ON MONGOLIA

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—To Promotion Committee, Honolulu: Mongolia will have ninety-six passengers and 134 through passengers. She should arrive at Honolulu on the morning of the 22nd and leave on the morning of the 23rd. A. G. D. KERRELL, G. P. A. Pac. Mail S. S. Co.

Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee thinks that the local list would have been still larger if so many through passengers had not booked. But he and everybody else is cheerful over ninety-six.

extended, on behalf of the Governor, an invitation from him to all the members to attend an afternoon reception at his home on February 22, between four and six o'clock in the afternoon. Speaker Holstein invited the Senators to attend the Washington Day session of the House, at which patriotic speeches would be made and Washington's farewell address read. Others spoke, including Kaniho, Sheldon, McCarthy, Makekani and Brown, a good feeling being created, Speaker Holstein thanking the Senators for their good wishes.

# LEGISLATURE ORGANIZES

(Continued From Page One.)

or appointed officials for the enforcement of criminal law from taking civil cases during their terms of office. Cohen presented his tax bills; Castro has an important amendment to the divorce laws to work for; an anti-suicide measure, giving tax exemption privileges to the fathers of families of six, was also presented by the Punch-bowl member; a measure which might be called appropriately "A Bill for the Encouragement of Crime" provides for the assignment of counsel in all cases of persons arrested for a felony in which the defendant cannot himself retain counsel, and another bill presented turns over to the counties all the money collected from school tax, poll tax, income and property tax, and district court fines.

The resolutions presented call for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of private wharves and landings, with a view of having them acquired by the Territory; for a commission to investigate the small farm question so far as truck-farming and fruit cultivation go, with a view of giving government assistance to work up an export business. Another resolution denounces government by commission in favor of "free and popular government of and by the people." Another resolution endorses the Kula Land Bill, in Congress, which is intended to turn the matter of land legislation over to the Legislature from Congress.

"A businesslike session," announced Speaker Holstein, in his address to the House, following his election to the Chair, giving the keynote of the proceedings of the day, which the hope is to sustain throughout the session.

"Our aim the public good," said Representative Sheldon, of Kauai.

"If we apply personal acquaintance and cooperation in the right spirit and are truly animated with the desire to really work in the interests of the public, we will accomplish our full duty," advised W. O. Smith, President of the Senate.

"Let us work hard and faithfully so that there will not be any special session without extra pay," spoke Representative Kaniho, the lone Home Ruler. "The achievements of a Legislature are measured not in the amount of legislation enacted but in its character," concluded Governor Frear in his message.

These terse sentences, spoken on the floor of the House, backed up by the flood of bills, resolutions and notices of intention, indicate the prevailing sentiment of the members of both branches to do work during the next sixty days, or as many of the sixty as will be required. Never in the history of the Hawaiian Legislature has there been such an opening day of a session as yesterday, when the volume of business was greater than in any one day of any previous session. From the first tap of the Speaker's gavel, in the hands of Temporary Speaker Afonso, at ten o'clock, until the final adjournment, after a love feast with the Senators at half past three, practically not a moment was wasted.

## THE SENATE.

The Senate did not waste any time with its organization. The fifteen members of the upper house were all in the Senate Chamber a quarter of an hour before ten o'clock, the hour set for convening. Senator Baker of Hawaii took the chair as temporary president, and the rap of the gavel preceded the hum of conversation and brought the lawmakers to attention.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. E. A. Kahio, and upon the Senators resuming their seats Coelho moved that a recess be taken until the committee could report, and it was carried unanimously. The Senate was again called to order in a few minutes and the report of the credentials committee read by Senator Coelho, finding that Senators Makekau, Coelho, Knudsen, Kalama and Woods were the holders and that the credentials of the new members were satisfactory.

### Senators Take Oath.

On the motion of McCarthy, the committee on credentials was then instructed to wait upon the Chief Justice and inform him that the members of the Senate were ready to take the oath of office. In a few minutes Senator Coelho announced that Chief Justice Hartwell was ready to enter the Senate Chamber and administer the oath. The Chief Justice came in escorted by Coelho, and, standing before the Speaker's chair, administered the oath prescribed by the Organic Act, declaring upon its conclusion, that the Senate had fulfilled the requirements of the law and could proceed with its duties.

The next motion came from Senator Coelho, providing for the adoption of the 1907 rules as a temporary measure. The motion was adopted on the second of Senator Brown. Senator Baker then declared from the chair that the next

business before the Senate would be the election of officers, and he appointed Senators McCarthy and Knudsen tellers.

### Smith Nominated.

The nomination of W. O. Smith as President of the Senate was made by Senator Knudsen of Kauai and seconded by Kalama. Senator Moore placed the name of Palmer Woods in nomination, seconded by Harvey. McCarthy then moved that the nominations be closed and it was carried, the tellers proceeding to take the votes. The result showed ten votes for Senator Smith and four for Senator Woods, one blank vote being cast. On the motion of Woods the vote was made unanimous and Senator Smith was escorted to the chair by the tellers, Senators McCarthy and Knudsen. President Smith then spoke as follows:

### Address of Smith.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the honor that has been conferred upon me by election to the office of President of the Senate, and I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. We are the servants of the people, and it is our duty to see that the executive and judicial departments of the government are maintained to the best interests of the people and that sufficient means are provided for efficient administration. As servants of the people we have a great responsibility upon us, and one that can not be slighted. There are three essential requirements to our duties. The first is honesty; the second is efficiency, and the third is economy. It is important that we do the work before us in a manner that will assure its conclusion in the course of the regular session, but at the same time we want to avoid the danger of hasty work. Promptness at the beginning will assure this, and we must avoid crowding the work at the very last. We must have patience with each other, the Senate must have patience with the chair, and the chair must have patience with the individual members of the Senate.

"In regard to the committee work I urge that the members give it prompt attention. The chairmen should see to it that the members keep up the work and the presiding officer will do his part toward maintaining the work at a high standard." President Smith then stated that nominations for the office of vice president of the Senate would be in order and Senator Chillingworth placed the name of Senator Kalama before the Senate. Upon the nomination being seconded McCarthy moved that the nominations be closed and the clerk instructed to cast the ballot. This was done and Senator Kalama thanked his fellow lawmakers for the honor.

### Savidge Elected.

The election of a clerk was then declared to be in order and Senator Coelho was recognized by the chair. "I wish to place William Savidge in nomination for the office of clerk of the Senate," he said. "Mr. Savidge has filled the place in a very able manner at previous sessions of this body and his election again would only be a fitting recognition of his signal and valuable services." Kalama moved that the nominations be closed and the President instructed to cast the ballot. This was done and Senator Kalama thanked his fellow lawmakers for the honor.

### A Missing Janitor.

There is a certain Republican candidate for janitor who has good reason for hard feeling against the Senate majority. The name of the man selected for the responsibilities of keeping the Senate chamber "tidy" had been decided upon in solemn caucus, but when the moment came for nomination Senator Chillingworth could not recall the name of the majority candidate. Senator McCarthy proposed the name of Keohokale while Chillingworth was searching for the Republican janitor out in the hallway. He could not find the missing candidate, however, and when he returned discovered that the nominations had been closed and that a Democrat had actually slid into office. Senator McCarthy's candidate could not be sworn in for he was not present, his sponsor observing that "He did not think he had a ghost of a chance."

Upon the appointed officers—with the exception of the missing janitor—taking the oath of office the chair declared the Senate regularly organized.

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### Knudsen in Defense.

Knudsen was insistent that the amendment as proposed was necessary. He explained that as the clerk had all of the responsibility of the position and must have an assistant competent to perform the duties, it was only fair that he should have the choice of his helper.

With Harvey's amendment striking out the stipulation in regard to the approval of the President the rule was adopted and so Savidge, nominally, at least, has the selection of the man who will serve under him during the session.

## STANDING COMMITTEES—HOUSE—1909.

- RULES.—Sheldon, chairman; Moanani, Kama, Kinney, Ka-waaka.
- FINANCE.—Rice, chairman; Cohen, Shingle, Nakaleka, Makekau.
- AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, PROMOTION AND IMMIGRATION.—Shingle, chairman; Huddy, Castro, Furtado, Kawakoa.
- EDUCATION.—Long, chairman; Carley, Correa, Afonso, Like.
- HEALTH AND POLICE.—Coney, chairman; Kaleiopi, Nakaleka, Kamanoulu, Kawewehi.
- JUDICIARY.—Douthitt, chairman; Sheldon, Long, Coney, Waiwaiole.
- MILITARY.—Afonso, chairman; Kaniho, Like, Hibio, Ke-alawaa.
- MISCELLANEOUS.—Carley, chairman; Kaniho, Kamahu, Kawewehi, Nawahine.
- ACCOUNTS AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.—Castro, chairman; Rice, Furtado, Kama, Kamahu.
- PUBLIC LANDS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Kaleiopi, chairman; Moanani, Douthitt, Cohen, Huddy, Nawahine, Hibio.
- PRINTING.—Correa, chairman; Kamanoulu, Makekau, Waiwaiole, Kinney.

and ready to proceed. Senator Coelho moved that the House of Representatives be notified that the Senate was organized, but the motion of Knudsen to wait upon the Governor was given precedence, the committee being composed of Senators Knudsen, Brown and Harvey. It was at twenty minutes to 11 o'clock that the committee went upstairs to the Governor's office. Upon the committee's return Senator Knudsen stated that the Governor complimented the Senate on its speedy organization and that the message would be delivered shortly. A recess was taken at the call of the chair and was resumed when President Smith was in-

formed that the message was about to be delivered.

The duty of presenting the message to the Senate devolved upon C. H. McBride, Governor Frear's private secretary. The message was handed to President Smith and then turned over to Clerk Savidge for reading. Senator Kalama moved that the message be placed on file to be read at some future time but the chair held that it was customary to have the document read and that appeared to be the general sentiment of the Senate. About ten pages had been read when Senator Coelho suggested that the reading be skipped to the last paragraph and this was done.

A communication from the House of Representatives was read by Clerk Savidge stating that organization had been completed and they were ready to proceed with the business of the session. The report of Chief Justice Hartwell was ordered to be placed on file.

President Smith then stated that he would appoint a committee on rules composed of Senators Knudsen, Kalama and Baker and that the report would be received after lunch.

### Governor's Message.

The message from the Governor asking the Senate indorsement for his appointments was read by Clerk Savidge and placed on file for further consideration. The administration's appropriation bill was also received and ordered to be referred to the committee on ways and means.

At noon a recess was taken until 2 o'clock when Senator Kalama submitted the report of the rules committee with suggested amendments. Senator Woods moved that the amendments to the rules be considered separately and the motion was carried. The first amendment considered was that dealing with the appointment of the assistant clerk, the amendment providing that Savidge have the appointive power with the approval of the President of the Senate. Senator Harvey moved that "with the approval of the President of the Senate" be stricken out, but Makekau wanted "with the approval of the Senate" substituted. Senator Kalama explained that it was a matter of courtesy to the presiding officer. Coelho moved that the old rules be adopted, that the assistant clerk be appointed upon the vote of the Senate.

Knudsen was insistent that the amendment as proposed was necessary. He explained that as the clerk had all of the responsibility of the position and must have an assistant competent to perform the duties, it was only fair that he should have the choice of his helper.

With Harvey's amendment striking out the stipulation in regard to the approval of the President the rule was adopted and so Savidge, nominally, at least, has the selection of the man who will serve under him during the session.

The most important amendment was the increase in the membership of the committee on ways and means from three to five. Senator Knudsen explained that because of the importance of the committee they thought it necessary that each island be represented by one member with one at large. Senator McCarthy moved that the amendment be changed to read two members from Oahu and one each from each of the other islands. The amended rule was adopted to read in the fashion advocated by McCarthy.

A communication was read from Adjutant General Jones of the National Guard inviting the Senators to visit the militia encampment and see the citizen soldiers in action. The letter was placed on file.

### Want Newspapers.

Senator Coelho introduced a resolution, providing for newspapers during the session. Coelho stated that it was necessary for the legislators to know the opinions of their constituency and that the best way to feel the public pulse would be through a plentiful supply of newspapers.

Under a suspension of the rules Senator Coelho introduced an act to provide for the expenses of the Senate for the 1909 session, the amount being \$20,000. The measure to provide the upper house with the necessary funds will be taken up for second reading today.

Senator Chillingworth started the act for nomination by direct vote on its voyage and the direct primary was passed to first reading.

Senator D. K. Baker's first bill is labeled "An Act to Amend Section 1418G of the Revised Laws as enacted by Act 96 of the Session Laws of 1907, regulating licenses for the sale of merchandise. He also introduced an act to provide two counties for the island of Hawaii and an act to designate all fines and costs collected by District Courts as County realizations. Another amendment to the existing laws is wanted by Baker in an act relating to licenses, repealing Section 1335 of the R. L. of 1907 and all of Act 90 of the Session Laws of 1907.

The standing committees of the Senate as appointed by President of the Senate Smith yesterday are as follows: Judiciary.—Knudsen, Chillingworth and Makekau.

Military and Public Expenditures.—Chillingworth, Kalama and Makekau.



MADAME BELLIVEAU, CONSPICUOUS IN THE LOBBY.

Public Lands.—Kalama, Knudsen and Woods.

Public Health.—Coelho, Fairchild and Harvey.

Education.—Robinson, Coelho and McCarthy.

Enrollment, Revision and Printing.—Brown, Quinn and McCarthy.

Accounts.—Quinn, Robinson and Woods.

Rules.—Kalama, Knudsen and Baker.

## THE HOUSE.

Thirty minutes after the opening of the first day's session by Afonso, the permanent Speaker was in his place, the House was working under its adopted rules, the members had all been sworn in and accredited by the Committee on Credentials and everyone was squared around to proceed with the business of the public.

Promptly at ten o'clock the House was called to order, with the gallery jammed with spectators, including the members of the senior classes of the Normal school, many visiting tourists and a great many prominent politicians.

Temporary Speaker Afonso, on motion of Rice, named the mover, Nakaleka and Furtado a committee on credentials, who presented a report in five minutes accrediting all the members elected. The report was received without debate, although it was thought before the opening of the session that there might be a minority report objecting to the qualifications of Coney, of Kauai, and Douthitt, of Oahu.

On motion of Kaleiopi, the same committee waited upon the Chief Justice to notify him that the elected members were ready to be sworn in. It was a matter of a very few minutes to locate the Chief Justice and escort him in, while everyone stood as the oath was administered. The regular organization of the House was then taken up.

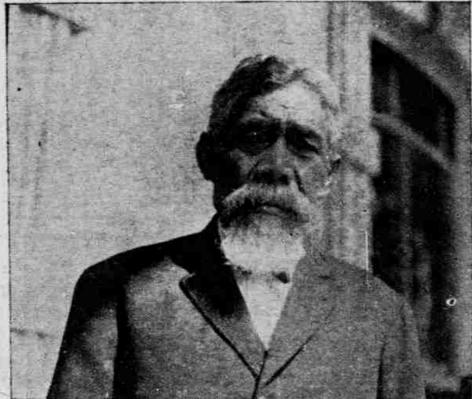
### Holstein Nominated.

H. L. Holstein, member from Kohala, was nominated for the Speakership by A. S. Kaleiopi, who paid a tribute to the executive ability of the member from Kohala and referred to him as one under whom the House might expect to make another good record for businesslike deliberation. R. W. Shingle, on behalf of the Oahu delegation, seconded the nomination, stating that Oahu felt certain of fair treatment from Mr. Holstein and believed that the nomination was due him as a fitting reward for the former good work done, while the minority need have no fear in placing their interests in Mr. Holstein's hands.

The election was unanimous and Castro and Correa were named a committee to escort Mr. Holstein to the chair.

### Speaker's Address.

Kaniho rose as soon as the Speaker had mounted the rostrum, but got no further than "Mr. Speaker," when he was pulled down. What he wanted to say is lost. The Speaker addressed the House as follows:



REV. W. N. LONO, THE CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me especially as I may be able to consider your action as an enforcement of my services as Speaker of the last House.

"We are organizing today the Fifth Legislature of Hawaii, marking another milestone in the history of the Territory under the Organic Act.

"The last Legislature left to us an example of procedure which as an ideal should be preserved. It had a watchword which prevailed throughout the session, taken up by the people during the elections and remembered by them in the reelection of many of the members of the last House.

"The watchword was 'a businesslike session.'

"Each Legislature has its own problems and its own embarrassments. These problems do not occur in exactly the same way nor are they treated in the same style. The problems we may have to meet this session may be different from those considered at the last Legislature.

"So far as the duty of organizing this House shall devolve upon me, I shall endeavor to carry out that duty in a way to meet your approval, to justify the confidence you have reposed in me and to promote the purpose for which we are assembled.

"I have a right to expect your help and will depend upon that support in order to merit your good will.

"As your Speaker I shall endeavor to preside over your deliberations with fairness to all. I shall ask your indulgence in my own shortcomings as presiding officer, and shall request of you prompt attendance which alone can make our session of sixty days advantageous to Hawaii nei.

"When I see many of you who served in the last Legislature reelected, I feel confident that the duties of the hour are in safe hands, and as we go forward in our work, let us strive onward to meet the approval of the people, to whom we are responsible, and whose will we as their trusted agents should follow."

This address was applauded, and at the conclusion of the handclapping, Coney, of Kauai, nominated C. A. Rice as vice speaker. This election was also unanimous.

Sheldon then moved the adoption of the 1907 rules, which was objected to by Kaniho, but passed nevertheless.

Adam Woodward was nominated for clerk by Castro, the motion carrying, after which Rice rose to introduce a privileged resolution under a suspension of the rules. This resolution nominated all the other officials of the House and shut out further nominations. Kaniho volubly protested, but the resolution carried, the officials named being: J. W. Lloyd, stenographer; Harry Kahale, sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Beers, interpreter; James Apau, messenger; Rev. W. N. Lono, chaplain, and S. W. Kahiona, janitor. Each, including the janitor, solemnly swore to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

The House was then ready to notify the Governor that it was ready for any business that might come, in the meanwhile taking a recess.

After recess, a communication was received from the Senate, giving the names of the qualified officials of the chamber, in the midst of the reading of which came the message from the Governor, brought down in state by Claudius H. McBride, faultlessly arrayed in frock coat and high hat. He didn't wear the hat in the House, but held it gracefully in one hand, to balance the message in the other. The full text of the Governor's message appears elsewhere in this issue. The message was laid on the table to be taken up in the various committees.

### First Bill by Rice.

Rice was about to give notice of a bill when a message from the Chief Justice was announced and received. Kaleiopi then presented a resolution expressing the appreciation of the

House at the good work in Washington of the Delegate, the resolution being accepted.

Rice then announced his measure, which was one appropriating money to pay the expenses of the House for the session. This whooped through first reading and was put on the special order of the day for today.

Afonso then presented the following measures:

A bill to encourage the coffee industry, which exempts land and property in actual use for coffee production up to twenty acres for a period of five years.

An amendment to the County Act, to raise the pay of the Hawaii County Clerk to \$2000 a year, and the pay of the Deputy Sheriff of Hamakua to \$1200 a year.

An act to protect the purchasers of real estate from fraudulent conveyances, which makes it a penal offense to sell land without notifying the purchaser of any incumbrances that may be on the property.

An act to alter the senatorial boundaries of the Territory, placing the districts of Puna, North and South Hilo, and Hamakua in the first district, with two Senators; Kau, North and South Kona, and North and South Kohala in the second, with two Senators; Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe in the third, with three Senators; Oahu in the fourth, with six Senators, and Kauai and Nihoa in the fifth, with two Senators.

An act to encourage the cultivation of fruit and vegetables and to provide for the transportation of the same to the mainland, which authorizes the Board of Agriculture and Forestry to enter into a contract with a transportation company and subsidize it to the amount of \$50,000 a year to carry Island produce; to establish an agency on the Coast; to give instructions in packing and generally foster the industry.

An act to amend the income tax law, exempting incomes of less than \$2000 a year and putting a two per cent tax on those over \$2000.

### Cohen's Tax Bills.

Cohen introduced three bills, each dealing with taxes. His first bill is to repeal all income tax measures, his second to tax all real and personal property on an assessment of the full cash value at the rate of one and one-half per cent, his third to exempt real property to the amount of \$600.

### No Extra Session Pay.

Castro presented a resolution pledging the members not to accept any pay for any possible extra session, stating that the Federal government had provided \$30,000 for legislative expenses, providing there was no extra session pay. A part of the resolution states: "Whereas, the acceptance of said \$30,000 under conditions imposed by Congress is a matter that lies within the province of the members of the Legislature of the Territory; and, whereas it is the determined policy of the members of said Legislature to adhere to and carry out every principle whereby the Territory may become financially benefited," therefore no extra pay would be expected.

Kaniho protested. If there was an extra session he wanted the money. It was all right for the Oahu members not to take it, but the country members might be stranded here without kaulau funds if they had to work overtime for nothing. He moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, but his motion was lost and the resolution carried first reading.

The names of the members of the standing committees of the House were then announced.

### First Debate of Session.

R. W. Shingle asked a question concerning the hours of meeting in the morning, Rice informing him that he had a resolution covering that identical point. The resolution was to the effect that nine o'clock a. m. was the right time.

House at the good work in Washington of the Delegate, the resolution being accepted.

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(Continued on Page Three.)



REPRESENTATIVE C. F. AFONSO, A LEADING NEW MEMBER.



CLAUDIUS H. MCBRIDE, WITH THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND HAT OF OFFICE.



**THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser**  
A MORNING PAPER.

WALTER G. SMITH - - - - - EDITOR

THURSDAY : : : : : FEBRUARY 18

Each Legislature of Hawaii has been better than the preceding one; and if the body now assembled lives up to the rule the President of the Senate has laid down, that of Honesty, Efficiency and Economy, there will be no chance to improve upon it, and the Legislature of 1909 will set the standard for those to follow.

**THE MESSAGE.**

The message of Governor Frear should be accepted by the Legislature as an aid to navigation. It is a chart worth studying by every member of the House and Senate, for it provides a clear course to a safe haven.

In beginning, the Governor suggests an appropriation of \$25,000 for a Hawaiian exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair. As a usual thing Hawaii has lost money by contributing to such fairs, but in this case there is an available market and a tourist field to be gleaned, both of which can be reached in no surer way.

The Governor's advice in regard to public finances is based upon expert study, and the closer the Legislature follows it the surer it will be of coming out right and keeping expenses within income.

The Governor explains the new leprosy policy, by which treatment is tried before segregation, and recommends some desirable changes in the law. As consumption is making greater inroads than leprosy, he wisely advises advanced legislation to check it, the nature of which he specifies.

For the better support of the schools the Governor suggests increasing the school tax and devoting it wholly to school purposes—a conclusion than which no better has been suggested.

The immigration paragraph of the message covers the work already done and proposes an additional income tax, for people having incomes of over \$4000, to secure the means of getting labor which is eligible to citizenship. The need of more labor and more white population is clear; and what could be fairer than to lay the greater burden of expense upon those who will reap the most profit.

The message points out the need of making it easier to move small crops to market, a thing which, as we may remark, might be achieved most readily by a rate bill.

In regard to homestead lands, the Governor suggests that the entire proceeds of their sale be used to open up roads into the homestead districts, so as to accelerate the growth of the country. The general land policy is described in terms as follows:

The disposal of land to settlement associations has been discontinued; the right of purchase lease and cash freehold agreement has been displaced in large measure by a new form of special agreement, the object of which is to prevent the purchase of public lands for speculation or investment and to facilitate its homesteading, mainly by increasing the requirements of residence and cultivation and making easier the conditions which the bona fide homesteader usually finds most difficult to comply with. Sales of large tracts of country land, and exchanges of such lands for city property, have in the main been discontinued. Congress, while extending the period for which agricultural land may be leased, has provided that such land when leased may be taken over at any time for purposes of homesteading or other public purposes. This provision, although widely misunderstood, is a wise one for both the capitalist and the intending homesteader. There is being prepared a complete history and statement of the present condition of every homestead that has been sold under the present laws—for the light that it may shed upon the operation of the laws. It is planned to prepare soon in convenient form maps and descriptions of all lands opened but not taken for homestead purposes—for the information of homeseekers; likewise a record of each tract of public land, in which may be entered for the future use of the department all information from time to time acquired in regard to it. A complete table of all patents and awards is about ready for the press.

Of the judiciary, the Governor, whose long service on the bench has given him expert views of that department of the public service, argues for reorganization and reduction of cost. He would save \$6000 per annum by merging the land registration court with the first court of the first circuit; he would abolish the position of clerk of the Judiciary department and of several minor clerks and other officials, bailiffs, etc.; a reduction of stenographer's fees and a transfer of the payment of district court interpreters to counties. All this is a practicable measure of economy.

**PARTY POLITICS TO BLAME.**

The Star is diverting. In answer to the statement that party politics is the root of municipal corruption, it urges that the "corruptest" administration San Francisco ever saw was given it by the labor party. If this does not sustain the Advertiser's plea, what could? We have never made the point that a "party" must necessarily be one of the two oldest political organizations; it may be a very new party or even one that, for its sins, is soon obliterated. The Labor party of San Francisco was no more an "independent" organization than the Republican party when the latter was recruited from the ranks of dissatisfied Whigs and Democrats. It was regular to the backbone and adopted the same kind of machinery employed by the old parties from which it sprang. Between it and the fortuitous concourse of good citizens which now and then redeems municipal politics from machine iniquity, there is no resemblance as to objects, character or method. The party strives to elect party workers for party purposes; the good citizens strive to elect good men, with no reference to politics and all reference to honesty and capacity. One kind "has no use for the best-man propaganda;" the other supports that propaganda. Has the Star seen signs of the San Francisco Labor party training with the latter class?

In following up its amazing postulates the Star says:  
It is a sad recollection that in the only campaign which our local purists, the Civic Federation, thought it worth while to enter, the Federation had W. C. Achi for its campaign manager and—(whisper it gently in the neighborhood of the Advertiser)—didn't Col. Sambo Knox appear as an assistant purist?

Of course nothing of the sort ever happened. It is simply the repetition of a campaign lie. If Mr. Achi or Col. Knox found some men they personally didn't like among those opposed on public grounds by the Civic Federation and voted against them, it did not follow that they were leading the Civic Federation's fight. But such stories are always told during campaigns by liars for the consumption of fools. It is a surprise that the Star should have believed them whatever the effect might have been on its feeble-minded afternoon contemporary.

**A SOUND MEASURE.**

Representative Alfonso made a ten-strike for reform yesterday in his bill to require certain officials to attend to the business for which they were elected. His measure requires that the Attorney-General and his deputies, the County Attorney and his deputies, the High Sheriff and his deputies, the Sheriff and his deputies and the District Magistrates shall not practice in civil cases during their terms of office, except those in which they may be required to appear officially.

This bill is not directed against present incumbents personally, for some of them have given no individual causes of offence; but it establishes a principle which is of vital importance to the administration of the law as well as to the interests of the taxpayers. When a County Attorney's office accepts civil cases for criminals and gets on a fee-receiving basis with them privately, that office can hardly be expected to strongly prosecute them criminally, whatever their offences may be, and especially if there are any more fees coming from them. Then there is the sound general principle that an official whose whole time is paid for by the public should confine himself to the public's business.

The Alfonso bill, when made to include City and County Attorneys as well as County Attorneys, should pass.

If the old Mohican is sold here at a fair price, the man who will buy her and fit her up as a floating hotel, to be anchored in some convenient place, would make money. Such hotels are common elsewhere and are always well patronized by workmen and seafarers.

**MONEY SQUANDERED ON TRANSLATION.**

Yesterday Representative Rice presented a resolution to the effect that Senate bills for the House must be translated and printed before being considered, the practice last session of sending down only English measures, having delayed the House and cost the amount required for the translation work.

But why any translation work? Does not the Organic Act require that the proceedings of the Legislature shall be carried on in English? When it says in Section 44 that "All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language," does it premise that any part of them shall be conducted in the Hawaiian language?

That civilizing and Americanizing law was first ignored by a Legislature which winked at the translation and interpretation graft by which so many members and heeled profited. It was afterward ignored because of the fear that its enforcement would be bad politics. But as this is a period of economy, and one which confronts a vital change in the electorate, it is time to cut out the expense of translation altogether and OBEY THE LAW.

If a member of the Legislature can not understand the official language of the country, he had better keep out of the business of law-making until he does.

Amos Ensign is dead. Did you ever hear of him? Probably not! Yet he has been, for many years, the editor of the New York Tribune, a position which gave Horace Greeley vast reputation and influence and power. But in these latter days of metropolitan journalism the editor of a great newspaper is unknown, while the reputation he makes goes to the credit of the owner or publisher. Since Mr. Dana died the editor of the Sun has hardly been known outside of his office or the Press Club. To the public his name is utterly unfamiliar, as is that of the real editor of the New York Herald.

**HERE'S TO YOU CAPTAIN DENNY.**

Oh, Captain Denny and your mate  
With all your gallant crew;  
The truth I tell  
When I wish you well,  
For you brought my dinghy through.

The Alden Besse is a bark  
And a staunch old bark is she,  
For she was built  
With a save-ballast lilt  
To carry the heathen Chinese.

But now she sails on Southern seas  
To pack Los Angeles freight,  
And she may take more  
From shore to shore,  
But I guess we'll have to wait.

But, whatever you pack in your old  
black box

Across the raging main,  
You washed out my boat  
While you were afloat,  
And kept her free from stain.

So, here's to you, my captain bold,  
And your jolly, salt-worn mate;  
Come, open your face  
And splice the main brace—  
May that be your saddest fate.  
JACK DENSHAM.

Writing from England to a paper in Hamburg, a woman says: "It will take me days to recover from my Aylesbury experience. I had never before seen the inside of a prison, was unprepared for the scenes, and, possibly for that reason, this place, where women criminals are confined, made such a terrible impression on me. Of course, the poor creatures would not be there if they did not deserve it, but the cells—blank, bare and unnecessarily cheerless; the court, inclosed by high walls, pierced by little grated windows, the only place where the women may exercise; the painful silence, which may not be broken except at the risk of punishment and denial of what is called 'privileges'—all this is horrible. But there is work there also—redeeming work—and I fancy that the silent, wool clad figures, with their shapeless shoes, go to the workshops more cheerfully—I smile at the word—than to their cells when the day's task is done."

**Lady-Fingers**  
**Macaroons**  
**Fine Pastry**  
**Alexander Young Cafe**

HERE AT LAST!  
**February**  
**NEW IDEA PATTERNS**  
**Fashion Sheets and Reviews**

We regret the long delay of these goods, the more so because we cannot explain it.  
But with their arrival, our stock of patterns is complete, so that we should be able to fill all orders. All patterns, 10c each.

**Ehlers**

**"KANTLEEK"**  
**Rubber Goods**  
Absolutely the finest brand of Rubber Goods made.  
We have just opened a big new shipment of them.  
**EVERYTHING IN THE RUBBER LINE.**  
**Hollister Drug Co., Limited**  
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QUALITY is always our first consideration in buying Jewelry. Consequently our stock is composed of only the HIGHEST GRADE GOODS.  
When you purchase a piece of Jewelry from us you know the QUALITY IS THE BEST.  
The price is little more than what you have to pay for cheap goods.  
**H. F. WICHMAN & CO., LTD.**  
Leading Jewelers

It's a Revelation  
to the easy-going person who can see pretty well when he puts on a pair of our perfectly-fitted glasses. This optical business of ours is perfectly equipped. We have all the modern scientific instruments, and we know how to use them.  
Our factory on the premises is perfect in every detail.  
**H. F. WICHMAN & CO., LTD.**  
OPTICIANS

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.  
PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.  
**READ THE ADVERTISER**  
WORLD'S NEWS DAILY

**64 Per Cent**  
The actual saving in current over the ordinary lamp is 64 per cent by the use of the new  
**TUNGSTEN LAMPS**  
Install a Tungsten lamp and begin this saving today.  
**The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.**  
KING STREET, NEAR ALAKEA. PHONE 390.

**WOMANLY STRENGTH and BEAUTY**  
The woman who is really beautiful is the woman who is well. The languid, nervous style of beauty once so popular with fiction writers is no longer in favor, either in books or in daily life. The beauty of today eats heartily and sleeps well and trusts to nature to paint its roses in her cheeks.  
No medicine is better adapted to women's needs than  
**Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract**  
It appeals at once to the palate and the eye, pleasing them by its taste and its tempting appearance. Its action is very simple and natural, since it builds up the bodily health by stimulating the appetite and digestion and renews and enriches the blood by introducing more iron. It can always be depended upon, for besides being the best of tonics it speedily breaks up hacking coughs and other bronchial troubles. Get Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract at your chemist's, and be sure you get the genuine, STEARNS'.

**FAIRMONT HOTEL**  
SAN FRANCISCO  
The most superbly situated hotel in the World  
OVERLOOKING THE ENTIRE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE GOLDEN GATE, AND THE RAPIDLY REBUILDING CITY. CONVENIENT TO SHOPPING, THEATERS, BUSINESS, AND RAILROAD CENTERS.  
**THE EPITOME OF HOTEL EXCELLENCE**  
Combining all the conveniences and luxuries a good hotel should have, with many unique, original and exclusive features. Entirely refurbished and refitted at a cost of over three million dollars. Social center of the city—headquarters of the Army and Navy—Scene of most of the social festivities.  
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 1000 GUESTS.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.  
Single rooms with bath, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 upwards.  
Suites, with bath, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 upwards.  
MANAGEMENT  
**PALACE HOTEL COMPANY**

Pamphlets Will Soon Be Ready  
Owing to the great demand for "Hawaiian Securities," a pamphlet of full and valuable information concerning every firm and corporation listed on the Stock Exchange, it has been found necessary to print a much larger edition.  
The book will be ready in a short time for free distribution to all who will leave us their names and addresses.  
**Hawaiian Trust Co. Ltd.**  
923 Fort Street

**For Rent or Sale**  
A brick warehouse, cement floor, 65x75 feet, suitable for one or two occupants. Convenient location. Immediate possession.  
**Bishop Trust, Co. Ltd.**  
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**FOR SALE.**  
Two Latrines; seat in good order; suitable for school or plantation use. One two part slate Urinal Stall. French Ranges, brick set, 4 to 10 feet long. Solar Water Heaters, 30 to 100 gallons capacity. Sheet Metal Work and Plumbing.  
**EMMELUTH & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone 211 145 King St.

**SAVING THE FIRST \$100**  
Saving the first \$100 has placed many persons on the road to success.  
If you save \$5 a week for 6 months you will have \$125 in the bank.  
Better begin right now—today.  
We will furnish you with a handy little home savings bank upon deposit of \$1.00.  
**Bank of Hawaii, LIMITED**  
Capital and Surplus \$1,000,000  
Judd Bldg., cor. Fort and Merchant Sts.

**The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.**  
Capital (Paid up).....Yen 24,000,000  
Reserve Fund.....Yen 15,940,000  
**HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.**  
The bank buys and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, and transacts a general banking business. The Bank receives Local Deposits and Head Office Deposits for fixed periods.  
Local Deposits \$25 and upwards for one year at rate of 4% per annum.  
Head Office Deposits Yen 25 and upwards for one-half year, one year, two years or three years at rate of 5 1/2% per annum.  
Particulars to be obtained on application.  
Honolulu Office—67 S. King Street. P. O. Box 168.  
M. TOKIEDA, Manager.

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Lot with two cottages, corner Miller and Beretania streets. Fine lot in Palolo Tract. House and Lot, Kewalo. Lots in Puunui Tract. Houses and Lots in Palama. Lots in Nuuanu Valley and Kaimuki. House and Lot, King street, near Thomas Square, Bargain.

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HELEN K. NEEDHAM, Prop.

SAM. LACKLAND, Mgr. Entirely new. Eighty-five rooms, well-furnished and modern. Suite and single.

Caters to Hawaiian Island custom. Poi served daily. Porters at all steamers from Hawaii.

Rates Reasonable

Tennis Courts

It doesn't cost a fortune to build one, if it is rightly managed. Get my estimate on it. I will take entire charge of the building for a reasonable price.

P. M. POND

CONTRACTOR PHONE 890

Give up the other kind and Buy . . .

PAU KA HANA

ENGRAVINGS

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Honolulu, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1909.

Table with columns: YEAR, MEAN BAROM., THERMO., WIND, etc. Data for years 1900-1908.

WM. B. STOCKMAN, Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Day, Time, etc. Data for Feb. 18, 1909.

New moon February 20 at 0:21 a. m. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 50 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle 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.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Table with columns: DAY, THERM., WIND, etc. Data for Feb. 18, 1909.

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

WATERFRONT NEWS

FAST VESSELS IN RACE TO FRISCO

Bktnes. Coronado and Irmgard Sail Away for the Coast.

What will undoubtedly be one of the prettiest races ever run between this port and San Francisco was begun yesterday morning when the two smart barkentines, Irmgard and Coronado went out on their way to the Coast. While the masters of the vessels did not come to any verbal agreement to have a genuine race, the tacit understanding between them is that the loser will buy the other a dinner, with wine, when the second vessel arrives in the Golden Gate harbor.

Interest on the waterfront was keen yesterday morning when the Irmgard got away. She wasn't ready to leave her berth at the Matson dock when the Coronado was towed out, and, just to show that he disdained the use of a tow boat, Captain Christiansen got everything ready at ten o'clock in the morning and sailed out of the harbor without assistance. It was a pretty sight and attracted a great deal of attention along the front. There was a north-east wind blowing, which made it possible for Captain Christiansen to maneuver his vessel in the difficult channels of Honolulu harbor, and he backed out from the wharf, turned around, sent sailors aloft to take down the sails, waited about fifteen minutes for wind, and then "walked" right out of the harbor with colors flying and canvas gleaming in the morning sun.

The Coronado left at seven o'clock in the morning, which gave her about three hours' lead over the Irmgard. Notwithstanding this seeming advantage, the latter boat is the favorite among the shipping men generally. She has a record of her own of about nine days down from San Francisco, while the best the Coronado has done is in the neighborhood of ten days. Both are fast sailers, and it will not come as a surprise if they break some records on the upward voyage. The bark Annie Johnson has made the voyage from San Francisco here in about seven hours over eight days. Captain Langfeldt of the Coronado has an added incentive to make a fast passage to the mainland, inasmuch as this is his first round trip as master of the vessel. He was mate of her for some time, now having succeeded Captain Potter, who is retired. Captain Christiansen prides himself on being one of the best sailors running to the Islands, and he will do everything in his power to demonstrate his ability as a skipper in the race.

Advertiser Story Locates Man.

Yesterday morning a list of names of sailors about whom information was wanted was published in the shipping columns of the Advertiser, and the morning was not far gone when a man employed on a ship now in port reported to United States Shipping Commissioner Almy that he knew where one of the men whose name was mentioned is located. This man, Thos. Venables, has been missing for some time and inquiry was made for him at the Seamen's Institute with the request that he be found, if possible. Superintendent Everton caused a notice to be put on the billboard in the Shipping Commissioner's office, and this was copied verbatim and published in the Advertiser. Venables is, according to the information given yesterday morning, now either in San Francisco or in one of the North Coast cities, and his friend here, who gave the information regarding him yesterday, will communicate with him at once. Venables is a member of the Firemen's Union. He will be advised to write to Superintendent Everton of the Seamen's Institute.

Spreckels May Sell Out.

There is considerable comment around the waterfront these days on the significance of the Intrepid's sale by Spreckels to the Matson company, and there are whispers to the effect that the big shipowner of San Francisco intends going out of the steamship business entirely. Spreckels has not nearly so many boats as he owned at one time, and taking into consideration the fact that three of his Oceanic liners are at present laid up in San Francisco and consequently are a dead expense, the rumors have a ring of reason and probability in them. It is said that the upkeep of the local office of the company is very great for one small steamship, this notwithstanding the fact that the Alameda has her freight accommodations always crowded and her passenger list is usually full. But there are other things to be taken into consideration. The Coronado which sailed away yesterday morning for the Coast, is a Spreckels boat. She will be disposed of with the rest of Spreckels' interests, if the rumor proves to have foundation.

Wireless Paper on Lurline.

Chas. Warren, one of the best wireless operators on the Coast, is in charge of the delicate instruments on the Matson steamer Lurline, which arrived Monday night, and in order that the passengers might be given the "news of the day," published the Lurline Despatch, Extra, on the trip down. Messages that Warren picked out of the air through his apparatus as well as news of the voyage down and extracts from the ship's official log form the most important features of the Lurline Despatch.

Under date of February 9, the Despatch says that "the battleship Delaware was today successfully launched. This American Dreadnought is the largest warship the U. S. Navy has constructed and is the equal in armament of any battleship afloat." Again Warren's wirelessgram service tells that Longboat, the Indian runner, beat Shrub, the English champion, at the Madison Square Garden. According to a wireless message on the night of February ninth, the wireless station at

San Francisco was put out of commission by a severe electric storm which had struck the place on the previous Sunday.

The following are some abstracts from the Lurline's log, printed in the wireless newspaper: Friday, Feb. 5: The Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia passed abeam. Reported her position to San Francisco by wireless. Communication held throughout the day and night with the steamships Sheridan and City of Pueblo and the land stations at San Francisco. Saturday, February 6: During bad weather the bark Mohican, towing astern, broke adrift. Wireless communications with Sheridan.

Inter-Island Going Some.

Mention was made on the front yesterday of the strange fact that N. E. Gedge, an official in the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, is foreman of the Federal grand jury and that M. J. Bissell, also an employe of the Inter-Island company, is foreman of the Territorial grand jury, when it developed that the local steamship company also furnished some prominent politicians in the recent campaign. In the first place, Mayor Joseph J. Fern, Democrat, won out against John C. Lane, Republican, both being employes of the same firm. Lane works in the office of the company, while the present Mayor was superintendent of stevedores for the Inter-Island. Then there is Senator Frank Harvey, who won out, Sheriff "Bill" Jarrett, and Deputy Sheriff Charlie Rose, to say nothing of numerous employes of the company who took an active part in the campaign. From the way matters appear on the surface, it might seem that the Inter-Island company had a controlling interest, so to speak, in the political situation.

Lurline and Hyades Leave.

With 4800 tons of sugar and 3500 cases of pineapples, the Matson Navigation company's freighter Hyades sailed away for the mainland last night at 5:40 o'clock. The Lurline has finished discharging her cargo for Honolulu, and she also departed last night for Kahului. While there the Lurline will also take on sugar, coming back here shortly to complete her cargo. The Hilonian is due to arrive this morning from the mainland with passengers and mail for Hawaii. Wireless messages were received from the ship yesterday stating that she would be in this morning sure.

Claudine Brings Militia.

The Inter-Island steamer Claudine arrived here yesterday morning, just one day ahead of her scheduled time, bringing with her the companies of the National Guard from the other islands. She brought a large passenger list and the usual amount of freight.

HEARD ON THE FRONT

"Yes, I have had some thrilling experiences with sharks," said Captain Cluney, as he settled back in the same old seat and addressed the same old crowd. The venerable master sat for a moment with that wait-till-I-think-it-over expression on his face, then brightened up as the magnificence of the tale he was about to tell to an appreciative audience unfolded itself in his mind.

"We were moving along slow-like on the old whaler," he began, "with-out hardly a ripple on the water. It was down near the equator, about latitude 4. It was a case of drift along, take life easy, without grumbling; for it never does any good to kick when things aren't coming right. But I was talking about sharks, wasn't I? Well, this shark story centers about me and a native Hawaiian—that is, if it hadn't been for me there wouldn't have been much of a story worth while telling. The native had the set-to with the shark.

"We had some live chickens on the boat, and one day, when I was standing aft by the wheel, I heard a splash, a flutter of wings, a scramble in the water, and then a second splash as the kanaka—a long, lean fellow, he was, I remember—dived into the water. One of them chickens had got loose and flew overboard and the native had gone after it. I realized his danger immediately, and yelled at him:

"Hay, you come back here, you blank fool. This sea is chock full o' man-eaters."

"By that time, however, he had reached the chicken and was swimming back to the ship, holding the niggers' delight up in the air with one hand and stroking along with the other. Just then I saw a monster body make a whirlwind swoop through the clear water, and I thought it was all off with the native. The shark missed him, though, and, as they always do, doubled over on his back, with his jaws wide open and up, and commenced to work himself slowly over toward the native, who was frantically paddling toward the ship. I saw there wasn't a bit of a show for the man, unless the most urgent measures were taken. I had already yelled to the men to throw the kanaka a rope, and, at the last moment—just as the shark was about to give the final little nip that would put his victim between those jaws—I grabbed my whaling harpoon, tore off the steel point, and, holding it like a small boy does a jack-knife when he sticks it in the floor, I hurled the sharp point straight at the jaws of the shark. Well, sir, that harpoon point went straight and true. My eye for distance had not failed me. It caught the shark on the underside of the jaw, pierced the throat, so to speak, and pinned the upper and lower jaws together. That finished Mr. Shark. He couldn't get his jaws open, and so, after giving me an awful look upward, he sunk out of sight. We pulled the native on board ship, safe."

Captain Cluney paused. Everyone else kept still. Surely there was more to the story. "Speaking of sharks," he finally said, "did any of you ever know that around these Islands they won't touch a woman?" We chorused our disbelief. "Huh," said Cluney, "they are all man-eaters here."

Sports

HALEIWA HO.

Two eggs for me at breakfast time And nothing else to eat. For I take care that my lungs have air And don't forget my feet.

I'm going to run in a mighty race And, of course, I'll come in first. But I have to train and suffer pain, Yea, also suffer thirst.

Each morn the old alarm clock rings And out of bed I jump. With running togs, as a bird dog jogs Out on the road I thump.

From the back lanai I speed away At a Marathonic pace— For I'm the man who's going to win The Haleiwa race.

JACK DENSHAM.

GLASGOW SPORT WRITER A MUTT

The following absurdity is a typical result of the average press agent's brainstorm. The sporting editor of the Glasgow Evening Times may be a canny Scot but he is surely typical of his home town, or the town he works in, for he fields a hammer of goodly proportions. He doubtless thought it very funny to pass over a knock on Honolulu.

This same sporting man doubtless thinks of Honolulu as peopled by half-naked savages and he would be the most surprised man in the world if he were told that Honolulu has as fast and good a soccer league as any aggregation of amateurs in Glasgow. He is one of the kind, evidently, who does not even know that Rugby is being played on the Pacific coast. He would say you lied if you told him about Honolulu's Scotch Thistle club and he certainly panders to the press agent; a vice that is not confined to Glasgow nor any one city in the world.

Here is the effusion that was intended to tickle the ribbilities of the "Glasgow laddies." Freddie Welsh, by the way, has never been to Honolulu.

"Nice place, Honolulu—were you ever there?" It is a remark made by Freddie Welsh, the little lightweight champion of Great Britain. The Pontypridd youngster must be a very good raconteur, judging by a racy story which he told the "Cardiff Echo" man the other day. He had arranged a boxing match in Honolulu, twenty rounds, and there was a heavy wager that one of the dusky natives would last the full course against him. He knocked him out twice, and each time the lights went out. "Facing the native boxer for the third round," says Welsh, "as he started to grin I could see that I was up against a stranger—a third fresh man. The whole scheme dawned upon me. They were going to keep on springing a new man on me as fast as I finished them. It made me so boiling mad that I went after fighter No. 3 as though I was going to kill him. Before the round was over I had him flat on his back, and then before the referee could start counting I had put my foot on the fellow on the floor. Holding my gloved hand up for silence, I made a little speech, as follows: 'Gentlemen, I have no objection to whipping three men in one night, but I'll be hanged if I am going to fight the entire male population of Honolulu for the one price of admission. You may turn out the lights again if you want to, but I am going to keep my foot on this kid until he has been properly counted out.' They had twenty of those brown rascals, one for each round, ready for him.

MOTORCYCLE MEET PROPOSED

It is very probable that there will be a motorcycle meet at Kapiolani park on Washington's birthday after the Floral Parade. Several local enthusiasts are agitating the event and the Rapid Transit company has gone so far as to offer to fix up the track, if it is arranged.

The chief attraction will be a five-mile challenge race between two Indians and a Reading standard. The last named has a six horsepower engine while the other two are of two and a half horse power only. In a race held on Thanksgiving day Berger on one of the Indians beat the Reading Standard. This time he will ride the latter machine and expects to prove that the riding had much to do with the victory. Herriek and Sang, two well known local riders, will be in this race as well as in other events. There will be a five mile free-for-all and the usual speeding events including attempts to lower local records for various distances from two up to ten miles.

PETERSON IS STILL WILLING

Peterson is very anxious to have another try at the Hawaiian Islands' middleweight champion and also to make good before the public of Honolulu. Day before yesterday he received a letter from the Coast stating that his little girl was ill with typhoid fever and his wife begged him to return. To show that he was willing to come back and meet Sullivan, Peterson deposited a forfeit of fifty dollars with Mr. Cohen. He states that the forfeit is a minor matter but that he is very anxious to meet Sullivan again and show that he can defeat the local champion.

The San Francisco boy was anxious to have the bout brought off before he left for the Coast but, as the Reilly-Smith go was already arranged, Joe Cohen could not see his way for this. Peterson will, therefore, leave for the Coast on the next steamer and return as nearly as possible within a month, to claim his forfeit and show what he can do with Sullivan under the latter's advantage in the rules. The peripatetic press agent has done

THE World Over

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258 BERETANIA STREET : : : PHONE 1491

"Wants" Make them known through the classified column.

Peterson a mean trick. Some pork and beaner has blown into San Francisco from China and has published, through the promoters' hot air artists, accounts of several bouts in which he took part. Always, of course, he was the winner. One of these is a twenty round go with George Peterson in Honolulu in which this pugilist states that he was the winner in six rounds. The whole story is a fake.

BOWLING SCORES.

The Marine bowling team stacked up against the Honolulu team last night, and the latter won out by the score of 2130 to 2034. Pringle of the Honolulu team came through with the highest average of the evening, scoring 484 points in the three games.

# ONE MORE PULL

on the purse strings and wealth is assured. Buying a Gas Stove is a step toward that kind of economy which leads to wealth. Let us tell you of the advantages you will find in its use.

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.  
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Nothing excels the Hawaiian Annual as a reference hand book of statistical and general information, or Folk Tales for legendary lore of the Islands. These, with all works obtainable relating to Hawaii, new and old, has made THURM'S BOOKSTORE the recognized headquarters for Hawaiians.

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JUST RECEIVED!  
New Hat Shapes  
Call and see them.

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Nuananu Ave.

## Fraternal Meetings

- POLYNEsia ENCANTMENT NO. 1, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every first and third Friday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Street. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
R. W. FOSTER, C. P.  
L. L. LA PIERRE, Sec'y.
- EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening, at 7:30, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Street. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
C. A. BINDER, N. G.  
L. L. LA PIERRE, Sec'y.
- HARMONY LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every Monday evening, at 7:30, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Fort Street. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
F. D. WICKE, N. G.  
E. R. HENDRY, Sec'y.
- PACIFIC REBEKAH LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 7:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting Rebekahs are cordially invited to attend.  
CHARLOTTE WICKE, N. G.  
ALICE NICHOLSON, Sec'y.
- OLIVE BRANCH REBEKAH LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every first and third Thursday, at 7:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting Rebekahs are cordially invited to attend.  
ANNIE L. MACAULAY, N. G.  
SALLIE L. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
- OCEANIC LODGE NO. 371, F. & A. M.**  
Meets on the last Monday of each month, at Masonic Temple, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
R. H. BEMROSE, W. M.  
W. H. GOETZ, Sec'y.
- LEAHI CHAPTER NO. 2, O. E. S.**  
Meets every third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m., in the Masonic Temple. Visiting sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.  
ANNA S. WRIGHT, W. M.  
ADEDAIDE M. WEBSTER, Secretary.
- LEI ALOHA CHAPTER NO. 3, O. E. S.**  
Meets at the Masonic Temple every second Saturday of each month, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.  
MINNIE FRAZEE, W. M.  
A. E. WELBOURN, Sec'y.
- LADIES' AUXILIARY, A. O. H. DIVISION NO. 1.**  
Meets every first and third Tuesday, at 8 p. m., in O. B. U. Hall, Fort Street. Visiting sisters are cordially invited to attend.  
MRS. K. COWLEY, Pres.  
JOSEPHINE DILLON, Sec.
- HONOLULU TEMPLE NO. 1, PYTHIAN SISTERS.**  
Meets every first and third Monday, at 7:30 p. m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Fort and Beretania streets. All sisters cordially invited to attend.  
AIMEE BICKNELL, M. E. C.  
SALLIE L. WILLIAMS, K. R. S.
- OAHU LODGE NO. 1, K. of P.**  
Meets every first and third Friday at 7:30 o'clock, Pythian Hall, corner Beretania and Fort streets. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
P. R. NGUYEN, C. C.  
R. GOSLING, K. of R. & S.
- WILLIAM MCKINLEY LODGE NO. 8, K. of P.**  
Meets every second and fourth Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Pythian Hall, corner Beretania and Fort streets. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
F. M. MCGREW, C. C.  
E. A. JACOBSON, K. R. S.
- COURT CAMOES NO. 810, A. O. F.**  
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7:30 p. m., in San Antonio Hall, Vineyard street. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
GASPAR SILVA, C. R.  
M. C. PACHECO, F. S.
- CAMOES CIRCLE NO. 246, C. O. F.**  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 7:30 p. m., in San Antonio Hall, Vineyard street. Visiting companions are cordially invited to attend.  
MRS. H. L. PEREIRA, C. C.  
MR. L. A. PERRY, F. S.
- COURT LUNALLO NO. 6600, A. O. F.**  
Meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month, at 7:30 p. m., in Pythian Hall, corner Fort and Beretania streets. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
W. KELLE, C. R.  
JAS. K. KAULIA, P. C., F. S.
- HONOLULU AERIE 140, F. O. E.**  
Meets on second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, at 7:30 o'clock, in Pythian Hall, corner Beretania and Fort streets. Visiting Eagles are invited to attend.  
W. M. C. MCGOY, W. P.  
H. T. MOORE, Sec'y.
- HONOLULU HARBOR NO. 54, A. A. of M. & F.**  
Meets on the first Sunday evening of each month, at 7:30 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall. All sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
By order Worthy President,  
J. B. SEARLE,  
FRANK C. POOR, Sec'y.
- THEODORE ROOSEVELT CAMP NO. 1, U.S.W.V.**  
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in Waverley Hall, corner Bethel and Hotel streets, at 7:30 p. m.  
By order of the Camp Commander,  
J. K. BROWN, Adj't.
- MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.**  
Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at the new K. of P. Hall, corner Fort and Beretania streets.  
E. HUGHES, Pres.  
H. G. WOOTTEN, Sec'y.
- HAWAIIAN TRIBE NO. 1, O. E. M.**  
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month, in K. of P. Hall, corner Fort and Beretania streets. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
A. B. ARLEIGH, Sachem.  
A. E. MURPHY, C. of R.
- HONOLULU LODGE 516, B. P. O. E.**  
Honolulu Lodge No. 516, B. P. O. E., will meet in their hall, King street near Fort, every Friday evening. By order of the E. R.  
W. H. MCINERNEY, E. R.  
H. C. EASTON, Sec'y.
- HONOLULU SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.**  
Meets on the first and third Fridays, at 8 o'clock, in rooms in the Oregon Block, entrance on Union Street.  
J. R. MACLEAN, Chief.  
JAMES H. FIDDES, Sec'y.
- HAWAII CHAPTER NO. 1, ORDER OF KAMEHAMEHA.**  
Meets every first and third Thursday evening of each month, at 7:30 o'clock in Fraternity Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street.  
N. FERNANDEZ, Kahu.

## COURT RULING SUPPORTS FERN

### Repeal Resolution of County Board Has Legal Interpretation.

Probably the most important feature in yesterday's proceedings in the County mandamus case before Judge Robinson, was a ruling which goes far to sustain the position of Mayor Fern. The ruling was specifically as to the omnibus repeal resolution adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in its expiring moments. By the terms of this resolution every office, employment, board, commission or position ever created by the Supervisors of the County of Oahu during the three and a half years of county government was abolished, and every order, vote or resolution by which any office, employment, position, commission or board was created or attempted to be created was repealed. The purpose of this resolution, as it is admitted on all sides, was to nullify the two provisions of the Municipal Act, one of which continued in effect all ordinances, orders, and resolutions of the county board after the change to city government, and the other provision the one that authorized the Mayor to appoint during December to the certain positions created under the county.

The Mayor's attorneys have claimed all along that the county board had no power by any such resolution to deprive him of any power or duty that the Municipal Act had conferred on him. Judge Robinson sustained this position by his ruling. He held that the powers of appointment or otherwise which the Municipal Act gave the Mayor, could not be defeated by any such action as the county board in its dying moments attempted by this resolution.

## CAVALRY GIRLS WILL BE IN THE PARADE

Stunning girls in cavalry blouses and dashing beauties in cowboy costume, all mounted on spirited horses, will be one of the features of the Floral Parade next Monday that will attract a full share of attention. So states W. A. Greenwell, chairman of the committee on horseback riders. He also expects a lot of cowboys and other riders, but he has had trouble in getting in touch with persons who might take part in this section of the parade, and does not know as yet just what he will have. He wishes to hear from anyone who cares to enter this section, without delay, and he also announces that he will hold a little meeting of the riders on Saturday afternoon on the parade ground in front of the armory on Hotel street.

Owing to cattle drives on the various ranches, it is uncertain what cattlemen will be able to take part, and the same thing makes it uncertain about the supply of horses for other riders, and especially the pa-u section. Mr. Greenwell had charge of the horsemen section of last year's parade, which was marred, in the opinion of the committee, by the entrance at the last minute of a lot of undecorated cowboys and other riders, and he wishes it understood that no one will be permitted to ride in line this year who does not come appropriately made up for the occasion.

### Display of Prizes.

The prizes which will be given to the best features in the various sections, as decided by a corps of mahini judges, will be on display this morning in the windows of the storeroom at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets, formerly occupied by Arleigh's stationery store. The various trophies are unusually attractive, and have occupied much thought and time on the part of Tom Sharp, chairman of the prizes committee, who also executed most of the work, as well as designing it.

The prizes provided are as follows: Automobiles (three classes according to wheel-base)—One pennant to winner in each class. Special silver cup to best car in all classes.  
Carriages—Single-horse, one pennant; double-horse, one pennant; tandem, four-in-hand, etc., one pennant.  
Floats—Auto floats and horse floats, one pennant in each class. Special cash prize of \$50 to best float of both classes.  
Pa-u Riders—Best dressed rider, prize, silk sash; most accomplished rider, prize, silk sash.  
Hawaiian Princesses—Silver enamel badge for each of the representatives of the eight different Islands.  
Hawaiian Fish Bicycles—Three cash prizes, \$20, \$10, and \$5.

Director Petrie expected to announce the names of the fifteen mahini judges who will award the prizes after the parade, but he was unable to get in touch with two visitors he wishes to have serve, and as a consequence will not complete his list before tomorrow.

### A Goat Section.

Petitions of two small boys—George Eckhart and Peter Ferraje—that they be allowed to enter their pet billy goats and cats in the parade, was granted by Director Petrie on Saturday. Manuel Peter will ask the finance committee to provide a cash prize for the goat section.

### RAPID TRANSIT OFFICERS.

At the meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company Monday, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: L. T. Peck, president; L. A. Thurston, vice president; William Williamson, secretary; C. H. Atherton, treasurer; W. R. Castle, George N. Wilcox, and G. P. Castle, directors.

## STEAMER HALL STRIKES CORAL

### In Heavy Sea, Boat Drags Her Anchor and Bumps on Reef.

When the Inter Island steamer W. G. Hall came into port yesterday morning, she brought with her some interesting stories, chief among which was the fact that the boat had gone on the reef while lying at Waimea. This fact has been carefully hushed up by the officials of the company but the story leaked out last night when inquiries were made regarding a number of people who were expected, but failed to arrive on the Hall. It seems, according to the tale that was told on the streets, that the Hall was so damaged that the officers of the boat refused to carry passengers to Honolulu except on their own responsibility. Consequently some of those expected here did not arrive, though there were a number who took the risk and made the trip.

Captain Haglund of the Inter-Island company stated last night over the telephone that the Hall was not leaking when she came into port, and he also said that she was not seriously damaged, having merely dragged her anchor. He added, however, that the boat would be hauled on the marine railway to repair the shoe on her keel, which had been damaged through its contact with the reef. Captain Haglund also said that Captain Thompson, who has recently been given a vacation by the company, was not in command of the vessel when she had her pilikia. According to Haglund the sea was very rough off the coast of Waimea the other day, and at about five o'clock in the evening, the vessel dragged inshore a little and touched bottom.

The story to the effect that officers on the boat refused to accept the responsibility of bringing passengers safely to Honolulu in the Hall is also denied by Captain Haglund.

Another interesting little incident happened while the Hall was not far from Honolulu yesterday morning. The steamer Kinau, going out, in command of Captain Clark, met the Hall coming in. Captain Gregory was in charge of the W. G. Hall. When the vessels drew near to each other signals were exchanged, and to the surprise of the passengers on both boats, the two steamers drew up alongside of each other, and the captains exchanged ships. In the meantime they left the mates of their vessels in charge on the bridges.

This change in the open sea probably means that Captain Clark will now assume the permanent mastership of the W. G. Hall, as rumor has it that when Captain Thompson goes back into the employ of the company he will be given another boat.

Repair work on the W. G. Hall will be rushed through as quickly as possible, as the vessel is needed to bring sugar from the other islands.



## Auction Sale

I will sell at Public Auction at my salesrooms, 847 Kaahumanu St.,

## Real Estate At Kaimuki

Saturday, Feb. 20, '09  
12 O'CLOCK NOON  
The following lots in the Kaimuki Tract:  
BLOCK 17—LOTS 15-16  
BLOCK 33—LOTS 2-3  
BLOCK 9—LOTS 1-2  
BLOCK 10—LOTS 3-4  
TERMS—1-3 cash; 1-3 in three months; 1-3 November 1, 1909.  
This sale is an opportunity for intending home-buyers to get a lot in this fast building up section at a very low price.  
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## Compare These

THEY WON'T LAST THE WEEK  
50x100 ON KAAIKUE AVENUE, MAKIKI—\$550  
51x128 ON WILDER AVENUE, MAKIKI—\$950  
BOTH FOR \$1400  
Between Kewalo and Keeaumoku Streets

## City Snaps

At ———  
\$9000 - \$40,000 - \$30,000  
UPPER FORT STREET, NEAR BERETANIA STREET  
LARGE BLOCK—To Close an Estate

## 3-4 Acre in College Hills

Fair Elevation—Best Neighborhood  
MAKE ME OFFER

HOUSE AND LOT just off King St., Palama, nearly opposite the Palama Fire Station. House in good repair and rented to official from station. Always rented; pays 10 per cent net. Price \$1650.00.

BEST BARGAINS in Nuananu Valley  
CORNER LOT, College Hills, for \$1450.00.

## Auction Sale

TANTALUS. Four lots, each about 1/2 acre; choice location; a snap. Two at \$400, two at \$500. \$100 cash, bal. 1 year.



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AND  
Ingersoll Watches  
JOS. SCHWARTZ, AGENT

The most complete and attractive curio is.....  
  
STEINER'S Island Curio Store  
Elite Building, Hotel street. Visitors always welcome.

SMOKE  
LAWRENCE BARRETT  
10c. Mild Havana Cigar

## Forcegrowth

MAKES PLANTS GROW  
HAWAIIAN FERTILIZER CO., LTD.  
E. O. HALL & SON, LTD., Selling Agents

## John Neill

135 MERCHANT STREET  
Dealer in new and second-hand machinery. Automobiles and fine machinery repaired.  
Ship and general blacksmithing.  
Agent for Foss Gasoline Engines and Hamilton Machine Tools.

## Rycroft's Sodas

PUREST FLAVOR  
HIGHEST QUALITY  
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure  
Phone 270

## COME TO ME

with your old shoes and I will make them as good as new.  
Joaquin F. Freitas  
(Successor to von Berg)  
UNION STREET, ABOVE HOTEL

## Honolulu Scrap Iron Co.

C. H. BROWN - - - MANAGER  
HALEKAUWILA STREET  
Highest price paid for Old Brass, Scrap Iron and all metals.  
Dealer in Second-hand Machinery.  
Tel. 642. P. O. Box 547.

## For Kimonos

SEE  
K. Fukuroda  
ALL COLORS AND PRICES

## PRECIOUS STONES

set in jewelry and brooches. Gold and silver jewelry made to order at reasonable prices. Your trade solicited.  
SUN WO  
CHAN CHEW - - - MANAGER  
1808 Maunakea St., P. O. Box 943

## Barnhart

will deliver a superior grade of ICE at  
25c Per Hundred Pounds

The J. CARLO  
LOAN OFFICE  
Fort Street near Hotel

# FOR SALE

A splendid, well-equipped home in Punahou section of city—new.

PRICE \$10,500

Trent Trust Co., Ltd.

## FINE MEALS

Served—

Table d' Hote

A GOOD LUNCH EVERY DAY FOR 25c.

## PALACE CAFE

Cor. Richards and Merchant Sts.

## "Washington's Birthday"

—AND—

## Pygmalion and Galatea

### OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday Evening Feb. 23

8 o'clock.

Under the auspices of the Dramatic Circle, KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

Tickets, \$1 and 75c.; 25c. for students. Box plan now open at Bergstrom's.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Yamatova shirts are made in town at 1246 Fort street.

A furnished cottage at the beach is for rent. See classified ads.

Royal Annex for oysters, crabs, frogs' legs and lobsters. See sign.

A turquoise ring has been lost. Reward for its return to Advertiser's office.

Yee Chan & Co.'s stock of dry goods is complete in every particular and the prices are low.

The stock books of Oukala Sugar Plantation Co. will be closed from February 19 to 23rd.

The list of officers and directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., is published today.

Yee Chan and Co., corner of King and Bethel streets, have a large stock of dry goods to select from.

Wing Chong Co., Fort street next to the Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., have some fine pieces of koa furniture in stock.

Four days at sea, it is now possible for a friend to hear from Honolulu, or send a message himself, by wireless telegraph.

The Union Electric Works has a large stock of electrical goods in stock. Order your globes from them, Beretania avenue, opposite Sachs.

Our new Spring lines of dress goods just received include all the latest novelties, many of them very handsome goods. Step in and look them over, Jordan's.

The pictures and portraits taken by R. W. Perkins are always satisfactory. He has the most modern equipment in Hawaii. Studio on Hotel street, near Fort.

Go to Levy's for groceries. If you can't go, phone. We give the same attention to a phone order as though you called in person. King street near Bethel. Phone 76.

The perfect Havana cigar is found in the Lawrence Barrett. It becomes and remains a favorite with all who ever smoke it. Ask your dealer for the Lawrence Barrett.

Our "home comfort" slippers are soft, flexible, and easy; a protection against mosquitoes and a great relief for tired feet. Prices, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. McInerney shoe store.

You can get a good, clean, well-cooked lunch at the Palace Cafe for 25c. any day in the year. Everything is delicious, and there's plenty of it. Richards and Merchant streets.

The new anti-spyder shutter gives exposures to 1-2000 second. Applicable to smallest practicable cameras. Results are clear and perfect. See some of them in our windows. Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Honolulu Times will be out tomorrow.

There is supposed to be \$700,000 locked up in Honolulu's automobiles.

Hawaiian Tribe No. 1, I. O. R. M., will meet in K. of P. hall this evening at 7:30.

Room and board in the Punahou district can be had on application at 1641 Anapuni street.

Holo Ala E club will meet at Punahou corner, February 22, at 1:30 p. m. for a tramp up Manoa valley.

The annual meeting of the Pacific Tennis club will be held in the clubhouse at 1:30 p. m. Saturday next.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Sailors' Home will be held this morning at the offices of F. A. Schaefer.

Hawaii Chapter No. 1, Order of Kamehameha, will meet in Fraternity hall of the Odd Fellows building at 7:30 this evening.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Sailors' Home Society will be held at the office of F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd., this Thursday, February 18, at 10 a. m.

The Matson liner Hilonian should be off port this morning, with mail and passengers from the mainland, according to wireless messages received here yesterday.

No further steps in the civil action against C. W. Booth will be taken until Mr. Gurrey, secretary of the Underwriter's Association, has heard from the two fire insurance companies concerned.

A cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend the dime social in the roof garden of the Odd Fellows' building, to be given by Olive Branch Rebekah Lodge tonight. Admission free.

A picture of the gathering of the soldiers and school children at Palace Square on Lincoln Day, made by Bonine, is in a window of Wall, Nichols Co.'s store on King street. It is a work of art.

The high wage agitators are attacking Secretary Tsuchiya as "incompetent" because he officially reported, after his visit to the other islands that he found the Japanese labor camps "peaceful."

The wise ones have long since secured their seats for this evening's performance of musical tableaux from "Alice in Wonderland" at the Opera House. There is still a chance for the others to go and do likewise.

At a meeting held yesterday of the board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution, it was decided to have an entertainment on Saturday evening, April 17, to celebrate the 134th anniversary of the famous ride of Paul Revere.

Wm. Hunter, who died at the Queen's Hospital yesterday, was sixty-three years of age. He was a Scotchman by birth and was formerly of the U. S. Marine Hospital service here. He will be buried today by the Marine Hospital authorities.

Judges for the Floral Parade have been selected as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rear of Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bryan of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. H. St. Goar of San Francisco; Mrs. C. E. Fergusson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morse of Seattle.

On March 31, the Kahuku Plantation company will redeem \$125,000 worth of outstanding bonds and on April 1, the Hawaiian Sugar company will take up \$250,000 worth of its securities. This action by the companies will completely wipe out their bonded indebtedness.

Ineffectual efforts were made to get the members of the House to have their group pictures taken yesterday and their refusal accounts for the non-appearance of their faces in the Advertiser's gallery this morning. Most of the native members did not understand that the picture was to be free and felt that a bill might be rendered which would prove a burden on the treasury.

### FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

The committee on legislation of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday reported back to the bimonthly meeting that they have taken up for consideration the law in regard to fraudulent debtors, and recommended that Act 84, Session Laws of 1905, be amended so that creditors will have some protection against debtors who wish to avoid their obligations. At present, by means of delaying final settlements in cases, debtors secure time in which to secrete or dispose of their property.

## Thursday, Friday and Saturday

LAST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

## Ladies' Two Piece Suits

AT HALF PRICE

Suits now on display in our Beretania street windows.

Last opportunity to buy 50c. LISLE ROSE at three pair for \$1.

Colors—Black, white and tan.

Last opportunity to buy broken sizes

## Kid Gloves

\$1.25 Kid Gloves for.....85c. a pair

\$2.25 quality, elbow length, for.....

.....\$1 pair

Last opportunity to buy

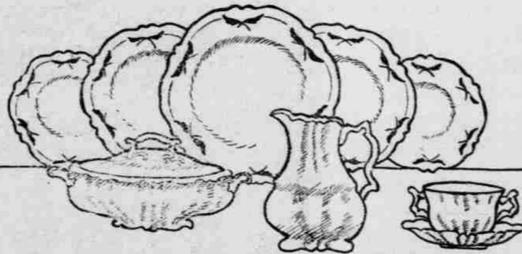
## All Wool

## French Flannels

\$1.00 quality for.....60c. a yard

Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

COR. FORT AND BERETANIA STS. Opposite Fire Station



## THE ELASTIC DECORATED DINNER SERVICE.

No: It is not made of rubber, made of clay. But it admits of extension, and is, therefore, figuratively speaking, elastic. You can buy a few articles today and add a few more to the collection tomorrow—or a month from now. First thing you know you have a service for a large gathering, same decoration. Is not that elasticity? We control for this vicinity the choicest elastic patterns made.

All prices. Take a look at them.  
W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD.  
House Furnishing Leaders. 53-57 King St.



Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

## SUITS FOR MEN

Young Men and Boys

Dark Blue and Black Genuine

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

well made, stylish cut, and perfect fit.

## SILVA'S TOGGERY

ELKS' BLDG. - KING ST. PHONE 651



## HOME COMFORT

Soft, Flexible and Easy

PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES; RELIEF FOR TIRED FEET. Different Qualities and prices; \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

## McInerney Shoe Store

### PERSONAL.

D. McKenzie and wife arrived here on the Claudine yesterday morning.

Miss A. von Tempky came to Honolulu on the Inter-Island steamer Claudine yesterday morning.

Manager Bidgood of the Haleiwa Hotel was in town yesterday to attend the Marathon race meeting.

Among the arriving passengers on the Claudine from Maui and Hawaii yesterday were C. Crowell and Dr. R. C. Dinegar.

Captain A. W. Fetter was an arriving passenger on the Claudine yesterday. He came over with his company of National Guardsmen.

T. A. Ryder came down from Kaula on the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday.

B. L. Wilcox was an arriving passenger on the W. G. Hall from Kaula yesterday morning.

C. W. Spitz arrived in this city yesterday on the W. G. Hall from Kaula. Captain Lane, formerly of the Intrepid, may accept a high position with the Hawaiian Dredging Company.

Speaker Holstein was yesterday presented with a bunch of magnificent roses for his desk when he called the House to order. It has been the custom in the past for the Speaker to affect roses in his buttonhole, and Holstein did not break the precedent.

Dr. Dougherty, the man who paid a \$200 fine to travel down here on the Pacific Mail liner Asia because she flies the British flag, was present at the opening of the House of Representatives yesterday. After the session, he congratulated Speaker Holstein on the businesslike manner in which the House was opened. Mr. Dougherty's father was at one time a member of the State Legislature in Texas.

## Place to Rent At Kaimuki

Corner 7th and Mauna Loa avenues. One and one-half acres, planted in fruit trees. Comfortable 4-room house; servants' quarters. Suitable for chicken ranch or market gardening. Rent, \$25 per month. Apply

## "Waterhouse Trust"



Hawaiian Hotel For MEALS

TRY ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL or CAFE



Where to Get—Wright & Ditson Tennis Balls Wright & Ditson Tennis Rackets Wright & Ditson Tennis Court Nets Red Dot Golf Balls Silk Pneumatic Golf Balls. And the place to get your Tennis Rackets restrung.

WALL NICHOLS CO., LTD. Your money savers,

FOR THE BEST QUALITY OF Typewriting Paper GO TO THE OFFICE SUPPLY CO., LTD. 931 FORT STREET

## Everything in Paper

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN PAPER & SUPPLY CO. FORT AND QUEEN STREETS

## Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## BOY'S WASH SUITS



SIZES 2 1-2 to 11 years.

PRICES \$1.25 UP

## GALATEA

This cloth has now become a great favorite on account of its fast color and durability. We are now showing a full range in stripes and solid colors, 29 inches wide, 20c yard.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

## COYEE HOP & CO. SHIPPERS & FAMILY BUTCHERS

TEL 251 N. KING ST.

## Refreshing As a Night's Sleep

One of the best things about Stearns' Headache Wafers is that they not only cure the headache quickly, but leave your head "as clear as a bell." The heavy, druggy feeling that follows the use of most headache remedies is wholly unknown to users of

## Stearns' Headache Wafers

Many people say "they are as refreshing as a night's sleep" for they simply drive away the pain, leaving the head normally at ease.

You can depend upon Stearns' Headache Wafers just as millions of others have done for years; and they relieve not only headaches but many other kinds of pain; yet they are and always have been free from opiates, morphine, chloral and other habit-forming drugs.

After one trial you will know that these tiny, tasteless snow-white wafers should always be kept at hand. Be sure to get STEARNS'—the genuine.

## Merchant Tailoring Up To Date

WE TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that we have secured the services of MR. N. SWAHN to take charge of our TAILORING DEPARTMENT. MR. SWAHN is well known in this city, having been for a number of years cutter for S. Roth, and was formerly with Hart Bros. of San Francisco, and M. Rock, Fifth Avenue, New York.

We have also added to our Tailoring Staff two Expert Tailors, and are now in a position to turn out orders equal to the best merchant tailors on the mainland. We are showing some Very Elegant SUITINGS—New Goods just to hand.

## L. B. KERR & CO., LIMITED.

ALAKEA STREET.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line

Steamers running in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. call at Honolulu on or about the following dates: FOR FIJI AND AUSTRALIA... FOR VANCOUVER...

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. GENERAL AGENTS.

Oceanic Steamship Co. Time Table

On and after June 24, 1908, the SALOON RATES will be: Single Fare, \$65; Round Trip, \$110. Family rooms extra. FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR SAN FRANCISCO...

In connection with the sailings of the above steamers, the agents are prepared to issue, to intending passengers, Coupon Through Tickets by any railroad, from San Francisco to all points in the United States and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., AND TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates mentioned below: FOR THE ORIENT FOR SAN FRANCISCO...

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD., Agents

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM NEW YORK TO HONOLULU, WEEKLY SAILINGS VIA TEHUANTEPEC. Freight received at all times at the Company's wharf, 41st Street, South Brooklyn.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU. FROM PUGET SOUND TO HONOLULU. ARIZONAN to sail FEB. 20. COLUMBIAN to sail FEB. 18. TEXAN to sail MARCH 4.

MATSON NAVIGATION CO.

Schedule S. S. HILONIAN, in the direct service between San Francisco and Honolulu: Arrive Honolulu. Leave Honolulu. FEBRUARY 17 MARCH 17 APRIL 14 MAY 12 JUNE 9

The S. S. LURLINE of this line, carrying both freight and passengers, sails from this port direct for San Francisco, on or about February 27. Passenger Rates to San Francisco—First Cabin, \$60. Round Trip, First Class, \$110.

Union-Pacific Transfer Co., Ltd. BAGGAGE, SHIPPING, STORAGE, WOOD, PACKING, COAL. Phone 58. 126 KING ST. FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING.

HUSTACE-PECK COMPANY, LTD., General Contractors. Dealers in Crushed Rock, White and Black Sand, Fire Wood, Stove and Steam Coal, Blacksmith Coal, Hay, Grain, Garden Soil and Manure.

PASSENGERS FOR KOREA. HAVE YOUR TRUNKS SEALED. DON'T HAVE THEM HELD FOR EXAMINATION AT S. F. WE ATTEND PERSONALLY TO SEALING BAGGAGE AND SEE THAT IT GOES WITH YOU.

City Transfer Co., Jas. H. Love. Phone 152.

Remember This Thing and always keep it in mind: When you are in need or in trouble about moving ring GOMES EXPRESS CO. Phone 298.

Honolulu Construction and Draying Co., Ltd. GENERAL CONTRACTORS. Phone Office 281. P. O. BOX 154. Fort St., Opp. W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

RING UP 316 NIEPER'S EXPRESS. If you are moving or going away.

Commercial Advertiser. Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, T. H., as second-class matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, \$12.00. Advertising Rates on Application.

Sunday Advertiser. 25c per month.

BORN. NIEMANN—Feb. 17th, 1909, to the wife of E. R. Niemann, a daughter.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.) Wednesday, February 17, 1909. Sydney—Sailed, February 15, S. S. Makura, for Honolulu. Salina Cruz—Sailed, February 16, S. S. Texan, for San Francisco. San Francisco—Sailed, February 17, bk. St. Katherine, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, February 17. Str. W. G. Hall, Clark, from Kauai, 4:55 a. m. Str. Claudine, Bennett, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 5 a. m. Str. Iwalandi, Mitchell, from Hawaii, 1 p. m. Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau, 7:10 p. m.

DEPARTED. Bktn. Coronado, Langfeldt, for San Francisco, 7:15 a. m. Bktn. Irmgard, Christiansen, for San Francisco, 11:30 a. m. M. N. S. S. Lurline, Weeden, for Kahului, 5:40 p. m. M. N. S. S. Hyades, Alwen, for San Francisco, 5:40 p. m.

DUE TODAY. M. N. S. S. Hilonian, Johnson, from San Francisco.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii and Maui ports, February 17.—Hilo: D. Mackenzie and wife, Captain A. W. Fetter, Lieut. H. M. Morehouse, Robert Boyd, Miss A. von Tempisky, Master R. von Tempisky, F. Wright, Mrs. Kelihoi, Miss H. Lyons, J. E. Sinclair and wife, Mrs. A. C. Pfedner, C. Crowell, Dr. R. C. Dinagar, Captain W. E. Bal, wife and child; Lieut. Kamaka, Lieut. Kane, S. Decker, H. L. White, Mrs. A. Enos, J. S. Souza, Sin Kee, P. N. Kahokou-luna, Lappana Keawepoole, Lamb Sing, Lamb Choy, Lahauna: Capt. S. Kelihoi, Lieut. W. Searles, Lieut. W. Kalua-kini, H. S. Williamson, Miss L. Kahalo, Mrs. M. Paahan. Others: 47 members Co. D, 45 Co. I, 53 Co. L, 12 Hospital Corps and 33 civilians deck. Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, February 17.—M. Sing, Flora Kauai, James Apan, Mrs. Malama, Mr. Chapman, T. A. Ryder, Mrs. Seott, three children and nurse; B. L. Wilcox, O. Onsted, H. L. Downey, Ching Ling, S. E. Lucas, C. W. Spitz, Deck 5.

VESSELS IN PORT. (Army and Navy.) Iroquois, U. S. station tug, Moses. (Merchant Vessels.) Alden Besse, Am. bk., Denny, San Pedro, Feb. 14. Laurence Ward, Am. schr., Piltz, Midway, Jan. 16. Elvaston, Br. s.s., Patt, Newcastle, Feb. 7. Kinsgata Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s., Mochi, Yokohama, Feb. 14. Mohican, Am. bge., Page, San Francisco, Feb. 15. R. P. Bithet, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, Jan. 20. Robert Lewers, Am. schr., Meyers, Grays Harbor, Feb. 9.

TRANSPORT SERVICE. Buford, at San Francisco. Crook, at San Francisco. Dix, at Seattle. Sherman at San Francisco. Sheridan, sailed from Honolulu for Manila, Feb. 15. Thomas, sailed from Honolulu for Manila, Feb. 15.

THE MAILS. Mails are due from the following points as follows: San Francisco—Per Hilonian, today. Vancouver—Per Moana, March 5. Orient—Per Korea, Feb. 18. Colonies—Per Makura, Mar. 2. Mails will depart for the following points as follows: San Francisco—Per Korea, Feb. 19. Colonies—Per Moana, March 5. Orient—Per Mongolia, Feb. 22. Vancouver—Per Makura, Mar. 2.

MOHICAN STAYS HERE. The Mohican, which brought down the big Army guns from the Coast will be kept here for six or eight months, and, if some disposition is not made of her in the meantime she will then probably be towed back to the mainland. Mr. Drew of Castle & Cooke stated the other day that the old converted barge would be anchored in the harbor as soon as the guns were taken out of her hold. This means that she will join the fleet of hulks on the Ewa side of the harbor. Mr. Drew also said that the historic old Mohican might be sold, unless some particular use is found for her. The talk of putting her in the sugar trade between the other islands and this port turns out to have had little foundation. It originated on the Coast, the San Francisco papers commenting on the alleged fact that the Mohican would be kept here for the interisland sugar trade.

Work will start today in placing and taking out the big shear-legs, which will be used for lifting out the 57-ton guns from the hold of the barge.

WIRELESS NEWS PROPOSED. On account of the great number of vessels running into Honolulu which now have or are planning to install wireless systems, it is probable that the United Wireless company will make arrangements for a regular news service with the boats by wireless. The Alameda is the latest boat on which it has been officially announced that a wireless system will be placed, and general rumor says that it will be a matter of a very short time before the Pacific Mail boats are all equipped to annihilate distance by means of the wonderful wireless telegraph systems. It is said that President Roosevelt aimed at his old friend E. H. Harriman and the latter's steamship company when he sent a special message to Congress advocating the passage of a bill making it compulsory for steam vessels of a certain size to have the wireless systems on board. Rather than wait until it is made compulsory, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will probably install the wireless telegraph in the Oriental fleet as well as those boats which run to Panama, within a short time.

WATERHOUSE TRUST COMPANY. For Sale. College Hills, A \$5500 property for \$4500.

BARGAIN. Beach lot at Kalawai: 100-foot frontage, area 1 acre. Price \$3500.

BARGAIN. Puupaea Tract, Building lot, corner East Manoa Road and Hillside Avenue; 17,000 square feet. Price \$1000.

BARGAIN. Kaimuki; 120,000 square feet; eight lots, cleared and fenced. Price \$2600.

WATERHOUSE TRUST. Corner Fort and Merchant Streets. Four Days at Sea. A friend can receive a message from you, or send one. By Wireless. Rates are Low.

WATERHOUSE TRUST COMPANY. Classified Advertisements. WANTED. REFINED young Japanese gentleman desires rooming or boarding in private American family. Reply to Manager, Yokohama Specie Bank, P. O. Box 168. 8277.

Professional Cards. CHINA PAINTING. MRS. J. LISHMAN M.A.E.—Classes in china painting. Orders solicited. Studio, Harrison block, Telephone 1346. 7965.

Classified Advertisements. BOOKKEEPING. YOUNG man engaged during the day is open to keep physicians' books in evening. E. M., this office. 8275.

Classified Advertisements. JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. TELEPHONE 652, for cooks and yard-boys. F. Shikata, 1431 Nuuanu street. 320.

Classified Advertisements. FOR RENT, FURNISHED. COTTAGE, two bedrooms; close car-line, \$25, with lights. Ad. "A. Z.", P. O. Box 1. 8276.

Classified Advertisements. ROOMS TO RENT. TWO or three furnished if desired; Beretania near power house, phone 626. 8277.

Classified Advertisements. FOR RENT. FURNISHED cottage at the beach; apply telephone 274 or 1400. 8277.

Classified Advertisements. ROOMS AND BOARD. PUNAHOU district. Apply Mrs. Wm. Paty, 1641 Anapuni street. 8277.

Classified Advertisements. LOST. RING, turquoise, surrounded with diamonds, bet. Honolulu and Haleiwa Hotel by railway. Reward if returned to Advertiser office. 8277.

Classified Advertisements. LOST. GERMAN Dachshund, female, about 8 months old. Simple leather collar. Reward if returned to 1094 King St., Telephone 1176. 8275.

Halstead & Co., Ltd. STOCK AND BOND BROKERS. LOANS NEGOTIATED. Members Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE. Honolulu, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1909. TABLE WITH COLUMNS: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITAL, PAID UP, VAL, BID, ASK. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, Ewa, Hawaiian Agricultural, etc.

TRENT TRUST CO., Ltd. TO LET. Morris Lane 2 B.R. \$10.00. Cottage Walk 2 " 15.00. Lunaliilo and Lazarus Lane 2 " 16.00. Pacific H'ts Rd. 2 " 23.00. Elm St. 3 " 25.00. Fort St. 3 " 25.00. Kaimuki 6 " 40.00. Kinaiu St. 4 " 40.00.

TRENT TRUST CO., Ltd. William Williamson STOCK AND BOND BROKER. 83 Merchant St. FOR SALE—Two lots at College Hills. Two choice lots at Kaimuki. A bungalow at Wahiawa. A bungalow at Kaalawai. Modern house and lot, Young Street. Modern house and lot, Kinaiu Street. House and lot, Kapiolani Street. If you want to rent your home come and see me.

FOR SALE. A fine large lot having 100 feet frontage on Young street (area almost 1-3 acre) with small cottage renting for \$10 per mo. Price \$1500. House and lot (100x100), Ewa side of Kam. Boys' school, \$1500; terms easy. Good lots on Ewa side of Kalihi Road (fine soil and Gov't water supply) at from \$25 to \$350 each. Terms, \$50 down and \$10 per mo., without interest. Also lots at Palama within walking distance from town at low prices on monthly instalments.

FOR RENT by 1st of March. An almost new, 6-room, mosquito-proof cottage, with gas throughout, on Hotel street. Rental \$24 per month. A 6-room mosquito-proof cottage with gas stove, etc., near center of town. Rental, \$20 per month. J. H. SCHNACK, 137 Merchant Street.

Albert F. Afong 832 FORT STREET. STOCK AND BOND BROKER. Member Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange.

FOR SALE AT KAIMUKI. (Lot 75x150) Just completed, on 14th Ave., three minutes' walk from Rapid Transit cars, a MODERN BUNGALOW, consisting of large living room, two bedrooms, and bath, with enamel and nickel-finished plumbing; kitchen, pantry, back and front lanai, hot and cold water, electric lights, servants' quarters with plumbing, etc. Magnificent marine view. Price reasonable; terms given. Apply to W. M. MINTON, 122 S. King St., telephone 383; 1032 13th Ave., Kaimuki, telephone 1578. Leave car at terminus of car run, thence one block to Palolo Ave., thence one block to 14th Ave.

HAWAIIAN DEVELOPMENT CO. LIMITED. STANGENWALD BUILDING. F. B. McSTOCKER, Manager. P. O. Box No. 268. Cable: Develop.

MONEY TO LOAN. ON REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS. See me at office of Palolo Land and Improvement Co., Ltd., Room 202 McCandless building, corner King and Bethel streets. W. L. HOWARD.

Consult Us for Advertising Ideas. THE CHAS. R. FRAZIER CO. 122 KING ST. Phone 371.

The Burroughs Adder will do everything any other machine will do, and more. SENT ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

The Waterhouse Co. JUDD BUILDING.

STEINWAY & SONS AND OTHER PIANOS. THAYER PIANO CO. 156 Hotel Street. Phone 218. TUNING GUARANTEED.



ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1909.

# THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

Territory of Hawaii,  
Executive Chamber,  
Honolulu, February 17, 1909.

To the Legislature:

The last two years have been marked by unusual prosperity and progress. Crops and prices of the main industry have been good. Minor industries have multiplied and grown. Congress has legislated liberally for Hawaii. Prospects are favorable.

## VISITS OF CONGRESSMEN.

The provision made for the purpose by the last legislature resulted in highly satisfactory visits from many Members of Congress. The Territory has been favored also with visits by two members of the President's Cabinet and the Director of the Reclamation Service. No more effectual way can be devised for obtaining due consideration in Washington than by having Members of Congress and prominent executive officers come and see for themselves. An appropriation is recommended of larger amount than that of two years ago, to cover entertainment and expenses of executive officers and other distinguished persons as well as congressmen.

## ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

This will open at Seattle on the first of next June. The National Government is providing the building and \$25,000 for Hawaii's exhibit, in contemplation that further provision will be made by the Territory or its people. Other contributions are expected from private sources, but additional funds are required and should be provided by the Territory. Hawaii has provided for exhibits at various general expositions in which she had comparatively little interest. The exposition in question is largely for her and she has a very special interest in it. The Northwest naturally should be one of her best markets, and this is a rare opportunity for her to advance her place materially in it. Moreover, she should meet part way the generosity of the National Government.

## ELECTIONS.

**PRIMARIES.** Some years ago a great wave of reform in the election of public officers swept over English-speaking peoples, with the result that the Australian ballot system has been adopted nearly everywhere, the object being to secure as far as possible a true expression of the choice of the people. Experience has shown, however, that the reform did not extend far enough; the choice of the people was confined to nominees, who were often, if not generally, selected in large measure by persons practically self-appointed or guided mainly by selfish interests; it became evident that in order to accomplish the desired object the nominees as well as the officers must be chosen freely by the people themselves, and now a similar great wave of reform in the selection of nominees is sweeping over English-speaking peoples, with the result that the so-called direct primary is being adopted in one State after another in quick succession, the object being to secure within the party the same safeguards and freedom of expression which the Australian ballot system was intended to secure within the entire body of voters. Its purpose is not to do away with party spirit or party organization, but to give greater effect to the loyal party spirit of the many and less to the selfish motives of the few. It is, rather, an incentive to party activity of the right kind, for it tends to remove objections, which many would otherwise have, to participate in politics. It cannot be expected under any conditions to furnish a complete remedy, for it cannot alter human nature, and the extent of its benefits under particular conditions can be ascertained only by trial. Its need is not so great here as in many other places and it is expensive, but it is a step in the right direction and a trial may well be made.

**PERMANENT REGISTER.** Under existing laws, a complete new register of voters must be made before each general election. This involves unnecessary expense to the Government and inconvenience to voters. I recommend that provision be made for a permanent register, in which only necessary changes need be made before each general election, and for the correction of which only those voters who have changed their voting precincts need apply. The saving in expense would offset in some measure the additional expense involved in the execution of the direct primary law, if one should be enacted.

If the foregoing recommendations are carried out, a number of incidental changes will be required in order to harmonize the laws upon this subject.

**TENURE AND PAY, BOARDS OF REGISTRATION AND INSPECTORS.** The members of the boards of registration and inspectors number upwards of 250; they are usually selected during a short period and the desired care cannot always be exercised; moreover, the appointments are made with a view to giving representation to different political parties, and changes are often made here in party affiliations; inspectors usually serve only a day or so once in two years. I recommend that the tenure of inspectors be changed so that new boards may be appointed at least once in two years, and that the terms of office of the boards of registration be changed at least so that the terms of different members may expire in successive years, thus making more frequent changes in appointees possible and at the same time maintaining the boards of registration as continuing bodies.

The pay of the inspectors may well be reduced; the service is short and is one which might well be performed in part as a public duty. Financial conditions are such that retrenchment should be made wherever practicable.

**DISTRICTS.** The territorial and county districts should be made to correspond. At present there are overlaps. At the same time it may be well to consider whether the boundaries of certain districts ought not to be altered in consequence of changed conditions. For instance, Waianae-uka and Wahiawa, on Oahu, are becoming well settled and are naturally in closer relation with the district of Ewa than with the other populated portions of the districts of Waianae and Waialua, especially now that they are connected with Ewa by rail. The people should not be put to the inconvenience of going to Waianae or to Waialua in order to vote.

## FINANCES.

**A QUESTION OF REAL DIFFICULTY.** It is commonly supposed that a legislature in making appropriations is guided as a rule by personal and local considerations and that the outcome is usually the resultant of conflicting attempts to secure as much as possible for what comes nearest home. To concede that this is true in some degree is no reflection on a legisla-



GOVERNOR FREAR AT HIS DESK.

ture. Even a casual observer, however, must admit that our legislatures have, at least for some time past, compared favorably with others in the standards of general good that have been maintained. The fact is that needs are always great and means always inadequate in this expanding country. The problem is one of real difficulty.

To cut down or strike out an appropriation for the salary of this or that apparently valuable officer or for what appears to be a pressing need of this or that object or locality requires patriotic courage and firmness, and to comprehend the various needs in their true relative importance requires ability of high order and painstaking investigation. Each need, viewed by itself, seems pressing, but if all that is even reasonably required for each is appropriated and expended, the result necessarily is deficiency; and if a legislature appropriates more than the assured income it necessarily does so in contemplation that the executive must exercise discrimination in the expenditure, to its own embarrassment and the dissatisfaction of others.

It is of little service to point out broadly that the cost of government here exceeds that of many other places in proportion to population. The fact is that government in Hawaii is unusually expensive because of many special conditions. That is no reason, however, why it should not be conducted as economically as possible.

**THE AIM.** The aim should be to ascertain the unvarnished facts as to revenues and needs and then unflinchingly follow where they lead. I feel confident that your honorable body will proceed in a business-like way to meet the situation.

The aim should be, further, not merely to keep expenditures within revenues or within revenues plus cash on hand, but to accumulate and maintain a sufficient working surplus for carrying the government from one tax time to the next without being required to resort to registered warrants.

There is a widespread impression that the severe cuts in appropriations at the special session in 1904 resulted in expunging the then deficit of nearly \$700,000 and the accumulation of a surplus of more than \$300,000, and that the cuts were required only temporarily until that result could be attained and that then it would be safe to resume the former figures. Such was not the fact. Those cuts, amounting to something over \$300,000 a year, resulted in little more than bringing expenditures within revenues. The deficiency was made up by a change in the time of collecting taxes, which brought an additional half-year's or a total of one and a half years' taxes into one year.

The last legislature succeeded in bringing the appropriations within the estimated available funds for the current period, in-

cluding cash on hand and estimated revenues, but without making full allowances for additional appropriations that might be and usually are required at the succeeding session for the same period; apparently only the non-expenditure of appropriations to the amount of about \$200,000 will prevent a deficiency at the end of the period, if such additional appropriations are made. The need as well as the difficulty of making ends meet, by material reductions in expenditures or increase in revenues, is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the care exercised by the last legislature, the appropriations made and required to be made for the current period will probably exceed the actual revenues for the same period by more than half a million dollars.

The aim should be, still further, to avoid all not strictly necessary expense so that as much as possible may be available for what might be called advance work as distinguished from the mere keeping of the machinery of government in operation. To appropriate in excess of actual needs for operating expenses is not only to waste the people's money but to deprive them of needed internal improvements and means for developing the Territory.

**REVENUES.** The desired end can be attained by a reduction in expenditures or increase in revenues or both. It requires hardly less courage or firmness to propose or insist on an increase in revenue than it does to propose or insist on a decrease in expenditures. Taxes and other revenues are already high per capita, although it is true also that the people of this Territory are better able to pay high taxes than the people in many other places.

What may be classed as taxes proper of one kind and another amounted during the last fiscal year to \$10.85 per capita on the assumption of a population of 170,000. What may be classed as in the nature of taxes amounted to an additional \$1.61 per capita. Other revenues amounted to \$3.24 per capita, making a total of \$15.70. The customs and internal revenue receipts of the Federal Government in this Territory amounted to \$9.45, making a grand total of \$25.15 per capita, or an aggregate of more than four and a quarter million dollars.

We sometimes attempt to deceive ourselves with the thought that the property tax itself is only one per cent., when in reality it is higher than in most other places, for the reason that property is assessed at its full value. That, moreover, is only one of many sources of revenue, and produces only half of the total.

It may be suggested that the material growth of the Territory has been such that the revenues must have increased largely since the loss of customs receipts nearly nine years ago. This has not wholly been the case. Valuations became so inflated soon after annexation that many of them have since fallen and the aggregate that is taxable has increased but little. The general property taxes during the last fiscal year were only \$64,000 more than they were in the fiscal year 1904. The income taxes were less by \$20,000 than they were in 1902, the first year of the tax. The increase in taxes of all kinds since 1902 has been only about \$187,000, which is but little less than the increase in revenue from all sources, and less than enough to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements for the public debt, most of which has been incurred during that period, and perhaps less than enough to meet the increase in cost due to the establishment of county government alone. Moreover, although minor industries have multiplied and grown, they for the most part have been, and will for some years continue to be, exempt from taxation, as is also the case with new railroads. In time there may be a decided increase in the aggregate revenues at present rates, but we have now to consider the present.

There are many ways in which revenues may be increased without undue severity and in which expenditures may be reduced—by cutting out or reducing appropriations, by reorganizations, by combinations of different services and by the enactment of laws which will sooner or later obviate the necessity in whole or in part of expenditures for certain objects. A number of these will be suggested under other heads in this message. Others will appear in the estimates.

**DIVISION OF REVENUES BETWEEN TERRITORY AND COUNTIES.** There is a natural tendency to seek for the counties larger and larger shares of the revenues, and it will require fortitude to withstand this tendency except in so far as the facts warrant. Thus far, notwithstanding a steady decrease in revenues during the period of county government, the counties have received a larger amount each successive year, the increase being at the rate of more than \$40,000 a year, namely, \$1,007,310.41 in the fiscal year 1906, \$1,047,841.39 in 1907, and \$1,091,328.83 in 1908, and the natural increase for the current year will probably be at least as much. These amounts, it is submitted, are larger in proportion to needs than they should be. They certainly should not be increased without a transfer of needs from the Territory to the counties. These amounts are exclusive of other minor sources of revenue and of the equipment for road construction and repair and other purposes which have been turned over to the coun-



DELEGATE KUHIO, WHOM THE LEGISLATURE HAS ENDORSED.

ties by the Territory, and the service of prisoners which goes in the main to the counties, although the Territory bears most of the expense of prison maintenance; moreover, the counties have the advantage of being able to expend their funds as they deem best while the territorial executive is bound by specific appropriations for different objects. A saving in expense could be effected if some of these appropriations should be combined into lump sums, giving the heads of departments wider discretion so that they might use the money to best advantage, the aggregate being limited as effectually as at present. This is now the practice to some extent.

After the payments to the counties there is left for the Territory a little more than a million and a half dollars yearly, of which more than \$200,000 goes for interest on the public debt, sinking fund and legislative expense. Of the remainder more than \$800,000 is expended for public schools and public health, leaving only little more than half a million dollars for all other requirements of the Territory. Out of this half million there must come, among other things, the salaries and expenditures for the Secretary's office, with its bureau of archives; the Attorney General's Department, with the prison and jails; the Treasury Department, with the bureaus of taxes, conveyances, corporations and licenses; the Public Works Department, covering all wharves and landings, water works, sewer works, public buildings, roads and bridges to some extent, and other matters; Public Lands Department; the Survey Department; the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry; and the entire Judiciary Department. The territorial expenses are largely also of a kind that will naturally increase. As an instance, the steady and rapid increase of pupils in the public schools requires constantly increasing appropriations from the mere fact that additional teachers must be employed and additional buildings maintained. The issuance of additional bonds for public improvements will increase the interest payment, and the issuance of bonds for such improvements and for refunding purposes will necessitate a very large increase to comply with the requirements of the sinking fund law. The refunding of \$2,000,000 of redeemable bonds during the coming period for the purpose of saving \$20,000 or so a year in interest, would require under present laws an additional sum of more than \$100,000 a year for sinking fund.

From the standpoint of the Territory, economy may be effected by a transfer of some of its functions to the counties, but from the standpoint of the Territory at large, it can be effected only by reducing expenditures or making them to better advantage whether under the territorial or the county governments.

#### ESTIMATES TO END OF CURRENT PERIOD.

Cash balance, Dec. 31, 1908.....	\$ 304,131.82	
Outstanding warrants .....	\$152,152.89	
Roads, special and land improvement funds, Dec. 31, 1908.....	17,806.44	169,959.33
Net available cash balance, Dec. 31, 1908 .....		\$ 134,172.49
Estimated available receipts, 6 months ending June 30, 1909 (same as last year) .....		1,306,116.48
Available for remainder of current period .....		\$1,440,288.97
Balance, previous appropriations, Dec. 31, 1908 .....	\$958,130.69	
Less estimated unexpended, June 30, 1909.....	207,805.47	\$750,325.22
Additional required, unpaid bills, last period.....	2,570.04	
Additional required, current period .....	132,468.64	135,038.68
Payable to counties.....	624,748.60	1,510,112.50
Deficit .....		\$ 69,823.53

which may be offset by increase of revenue and extraordinary receipts.

#### ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR ENSUING PERIOD.

<i>Executive Department:</i>		
Realizations, Secretary's office.....		\$ 7,800.00
<i>Attorney General's Department:</i>		
Fines and costs .....	\$ 6,585.00	
Support of County Prisoners.....	5,505.00	
Support of U. S. Prisoners.....	14,046.00	
Realizations .....	290.00	26,426.00
<i>Treasury Department:</i>		
Liquor Licenses .....	185,000.00	
All other licenses .....	235,000.00	
Revenue Stamps .....	55,000.00	
Corporations .....	10,000.00	
Co-partnerships .....	400.00	
Miscellaneous Realizations .....	2,400.00	
Inheritance Taxes .....	30,000.00	
Insurance Taxes, licenses and fees.....	38,000.00	
Bureau of Conveyances.....	27,000.00	
Bureau of Taxes .....	4,000,000.00	4,582,800.00
<i>Public Lands Department:</i>		
Land Sales .....	\$ 90,000.00	
Land Revenue .....	340,400.00	
Realizations .....	5,950.00	436,350.00
<i>Agriculture and Forestry Department:</i>		
		700.00
<i>Public Works Department:</i>		
Water Works, all islands.....	\$ 288,000.00	
Wharfage and pilotage.....	137,000.00	
Powder Storage .....	1,200.00	
Kerosene Storage .....	2,600.00	
Sewerage, Honolulu and Hilo.....	65,000.00	
Land sales .....	5,500.00	
Rents .....	54,000.00	
Weights and measures and markets.....	500.00	
Judgment in re dredger claim and interest at 6%—5 years.....	32,500.00	
Reimbursement of lighthouse expenditures .....	23,393.69	
Realizations .....	10,000.00	619,693.69
<i>Public Instruction Department:</i>		
Book Sales .....	\$ 10,000.00	
Rents .....	384.00	
Realizations .....	500.00	10,884.00
<i>Survey Department:</i>		
		1,000.00
<i>Health Department:</i>		
Kalaupapa Store .....	\$ 60,000.00	
Realizations .....	7,265.00	67,265.00
<i>Judiciary Department:</i>		
Fines, penalties and costs.....	\$ 92,220.00	
Realizations .....	2,295.00	94,515.00
Total .....		\$5,847,433.69
From which are to be deducted the following:		

Road Taxes to Counties.....	\$ 260,000.00	
One-half other taxes to Counties.....	1,870,000.00	
One-half licenses to Counties.....	210,000.00	2,340,000.00

Leaving available for territorial purposes .....	\$3,507,433.69
Which, after deducting the following:	
1907-08 bonds issue Sinking Fund.....	\$ 30,473.14
Land Sales, Public Lands Department to Sinking Fund, road purposes and land improvements.....	90,000.00
Land Sales, Public Works Department to Sinking Fund.....	5,500.00
Expenses Legislature, 1911.....	30,000.00
Act 107, S. L. 1907—carried over.....	19,912.10
	175,885.24

Leaves available for territorial appropriations .....	\$3,331,548.45
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This amount will be reduced by \$51,825.13 for each million of 5-15, 3½ per cent. public improvement or refunding bonds that may be issued, as well as by further appropriations that will probably be made by the Legislature of 1911.

#### ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR ENSUING PERIOD.

This, for both current and loan funds, will be submitted in a separate statement.

I recommend that instead of having salaries and expenses, respectively, appropriated for in separate bills, there be but one bill covering both classes of expenditures. This is the practice elsewhere and it has the advantage of presenting in one place all the expenditures authorized for any branch of the public service.

I recommend also that instead of incorporating in each appropriation bill the usual sections prescribing limitations upon expenditures of appropriations, a separate bill of a permanent nature be enacted upon this subject, the provisions of which should be carefully prepared inasmuch as those which have long been enacted with each appropriation bill do not meet all requirements.

#### BONDS AND LOAN FUND.

The bonded indebtedness has been reduced by the payment of all outstanding 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$53,000, and increased by \$294,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds issued for public improvements, making the present bonded indebtedness \$3,959,000, with a balance of \$4,757.98 in the sinking fund on December 31, 1908.

At the beginning of the period, June 30, 1907, the cash balance in the loan fund was \$248,772.03 against which there were outstanding warrants to the amount of \$444.23, to which cash balance there was added during the year by the sale of new bonds \$288,561, making a total of \$537,333.03, of which \$362,967.83 was expended up to December 31, 1908, leaving at that date a cash balance of \$174,365.20, against which there were outstanding warrants to the amount of \$4,548.92. The balance will practically all be required before the end of the period for appropriations already made.

On May 1, 1908, \$315,000 of 4 per cent. bonds and on October 1, 1908, \$1,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds became redeemable, and on January 2, 1910, an additional \$1,000,000 of 4¼ per cent. bonds will become redeemable. Probably it will be best to pay the \$315,000 of bonds out of the sinking fund as it accumulates, but the \$2,000,000 of 4½ and 4¼ per cent. bonds should be refunded at a lower rate of interest. If this should be done in whole or in part before the end of the period, the large sums required to be set aside as sinking fund under the act of the last legislature should be borne in mind in making appropriations.

A bill is pending in Congress to permit greater latitude as to the times of redemption and payment of bonds, so that these may be made such, within reasonable limits, as to make it possible to sell them to best advantage. In contemplation of this, the refunding act should be amended or, perhaps better, should be repealed and a new act passed.

#### SPECIAL FUNDS.

I recommend that an act be passed converting the special funds for fire claims, postal money orders and gold and silver certificates of deposit, respectively, into current funds and appropriating the amounts for the payment of claims when presented. This may be done by an act similar to that of 1903 in regard to the Chinese fund.

#### DEPOSITS OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN BANK.

I recommend legislation for the authorization of this under proper limitations, in order to avoid the withdrawal of large amounts of money from circulation at times and incidentally to increase the revenue by the amounts of interest which may be received on such deposits.

#### CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

The financial crisis of a little more than a year ago, which fortunately did not seriously affect this Territory, suggests the need of legislation to permit the issuance of clearing house certificates. Perhaps it will be sufficient, in order to accomplish this purpose, to repeal Section 3018 of the Revised Laws.

#### OFFICIAL BONDS.

In view of the meager provisions of the statutes defining the duties of public officers and employees and the decision of the Supreme Court in *Territory v. Richardson*, I recommend that the provisions of the statute providing for bonds of public officers and employees be amended so as to meet all cases.

#### TAXATION.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the last legislature a tax commission was appointed which, after much labor with commendable public spirit and within the time required by the resolution, submitted its report, with drafts of bills to carry out its recommendations. These have been printed and will be submitted to you for your careful consideration. Several suggestions are made under other headings in this message upon phases of this subject which naturally were not considered by the commission.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

**GENERAL.** The work of the Board of Health covers a wide range of subjects, including the enforcement of the pure food law, milk, fish, meat and cattle inspection, plumbing and school inspection, the suppression of nuisances, the prosecution of the rat and mosquito campaigns, the administration of dispensaries, the insane asylum, the supervision of hospitals and other matters, besides the great subject of leprosy. It is a work upon which in an unusual degree the safety and welfare of the people depend and which comes into peculiarly close touch with them. Its nature is such that it requires special tact and wisdom in its execution, as well as wide discretion in those who control it. Next to the department of public instruction, the department of public health is the most expensive in the territorial Government. Of such vital importance, however, is its work that the large sums appropriated and expended for it cannot well be begrudged, but on the contrary there is pressing need of additional appropriations for the better protection of the public health.

**FINANCIAL.** From time to time for some years past the board has been obliged to call upon the Honolulu and Hilo so-called wharf committees for financial assistance. Such a condition should not exist. It is not right in principle to expect private bodies to contribute thus for public needs, nor is it wise to place the guardians of the public health in the precarious condition of depending upon voluntary contributions. There is special need of further appropriations for the more effectual handling of leprosy and tuberculosis, which will be referred to hereinafter more fully.

**COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS.** The subject of public health is one in which the National, as well as the territorial Government is deeply interested and in the administration of which the Federal and territorial officials, although having distinct jurisdictions—one over quarantine, the other over internal health matters—come into close relations and in respect of which there is need of cordial cooperation. In several ways this cooperation may well assume definite shape for economical as well as other purposes. To illustrate, arrangements have been made by which the same offices, equipment and officers are utilized for the enforcement of the pure food laws of the respective governments; by which an officer of the Federal Government has been loaned for conducting the rat campaign; and by which the officers of the two governments are cooperating in the matter of leprosy. There is no danger that the Federal Government will care to take from the Territory jurisdiction over internal health matters so long as the Territory exercises it effectively.

**LEPROSY.** During the last two years many additions and improvements have been made at the settlement, among which special mention may be made of the general hospital, the ward for persons suffering from infectious and contagious diseases other than leprosy, and the nursery for babies. A hospital has been erected at the Kalihi Receiving Station. After a vain search of several years for a site for the boys' home, it was thought best to delay no longer, and the boys were brought to the Honolulu Quarantine Station, which has been utilized as a home for about a year, during which time a site has been obtained and a suitable building erected, to which the boys have recently been moved. A small additional appropriation will be required to complete the furnishing of the home. The girls' home, nearby, should have the present old patch-work buildings replaced by suitable new buildings.

Hawaii may well take pride in the generosity and humanity with which she has treated those so unfortunate as to be afflicted with this disease, but the facts make it clear that with even greater humanity there may be much greater effectiveness of treatment. A pronounced change of policy is demanded by the conditions. Hitherto emphasis has been laid almost wholly upon segregation at the settlement, with very imperfect results; it was segregation that did not segregate. Although the policy of segregation has been pursued for forty-three years, it is believed by some of the most competent authorities that there are as many lepers in Hawaii today as there were when segregation began, and it seems beyond question that the percentage of lepers among the Hawaiians is very much larger now than it was then. About seven-eighths of the lepers are Hawaiians and there are probably as many lepers in the aggregate now as there were then when the population of Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians was nearly 60 per cent. greater. It is apparent that if the disease is to be substantially eradicated, a matter of peculiar importance to the Hawaiians and of growing importance to others, some change must be made in the method of dealing with this subject. Segregation has doubtless been of great benefit, particularly in preventing a more rapid spread of the disease, but it has failed in large measure, owing partly to the lack of fear of the disease on the part of the Hawaiians and the dread of removal to the settlement, with the result that there has been great variation in the effectiveness with which segregation has been enforced, and the patients as a rule have not been segregated until well advanced in the disease. The number segregated in different years within a short period of time has varied from 27 to 558, and the patients when segregated have been afflicted, on the average, perhaps four years. The present law for enforcing segregation should be repealed and a new law enacted, simplifying and rendering less harsh the methods of obtaining control of lepers, and securing them ample protection against an incorrect decision or diagnosis, greater privileges and more effective treatment after obtaining control of them, and every opportunity for possible cure. The prime need is to obtain cases at as early a stage as possible, when there is most hope for cure and when perhaps there is greatest danger of transmission of the disease to others. This should be accomplished by such changes in the law and its administration as will as far as possible convince those who are afflicted, or who have friends who are afflicted, that the earlier the case is reported the better for both themselves and others. It will be necessary also, as in cases of other infectious or contagious diseases, to provide for the examination of contacts or persons who have been particularly exposed to the disease. What has been accomplished in Norway in recent years, it ought to be possible to accomplish here by similar methods. Humanity and safety are, of course, the controlling considerations, but economy alone is sufficient. Not to mention indirect losses through the community's deprivation of the services of the afflicted and dead, the annual expense of, say, \$150,000, is a burden which the public should not submit to permanently when by a little extra expense at the outset it can probably be practically expunged in a comparatively short time. In order to carry out this policy, hospitals will be required, perhaps on each of the larger islands, and funds will have to be appropriated for their erection and maintenance.

The leprosarium for which Congress made an appropriation several years ago for the scientific investigation of leprosy at the settlement, has been begun during the present period and is approaching completion. Arrangements have been made by which a considerable portion of the appropriation for its maintenance may be used by its officers at Honolulu and elsewhere in the Territory in cooperation with the territorial health department, which will need to provide the necessary quarters for the work.

**TUBERCULOSIS.** Consumption, or the "Great White Plague," until comparatively recently was supposed to be incurable and until very recently has received little special attention, so accustomed had people become to it. Now, while still the most devastating of diseases, it is known to be one of the most preventable and one of the most curable of diseases, and throughout the civilized world a rapidly growing movement is on foot to stamp it out. In Hawaii the number of deaths from this disease has increased from about 150 to 350 a year during the last decade, most of the cases being of the pulmonary character. It is particularly dangerous to a people like the Hawaiians, who, by reason of having acquired it only lately with the coming of civilization, have not acquired much immunity from it. Although it occasions more deaths than any other disease, people have become so accustomed to it that they do not give it the attention it deserves. The facts, however, are of a startling nature and call for definite and effective action without further delay. I recommend that a law be enacted, in line with the most advanced methods, providing for the notification and registration of cases, the dissemination of the requisite information for proper treatment and for proper safeguards against the spread of the disease, the giving of free advice and making of free examinations, the sale at cost of necessary apparatus, and the erection and maintenance of sanatoria for purposes of cure and of hospitals for the care of those beyond hope of cure.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**ENROLMENT, INSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS, COST.** The number of pupils continues to increase rapidly, there being now 19,474 in the public schools alone. This necessitates an increase in the teaching force, which is already small in proportion to the number of pupils, and consequently an increase in cost without increasing present salaries, already too small. During the eight years of territorial government the increase of pupils in the public schools has been about 70 per cent. Of the increase during the last year 68.33 per cent. was Japanese. In 1904 the cost per pupil per annum, exclusive of expenditures from the loan fund for new buildings, was \$28.27. The largest reduction in current expenditures at

the special session of the legislature in that year, in order to bring expenditures within revenues, was in teachers' salaries, with the result that the cost per pupil per annum was reduced to only \$20.41 in 1907, in which year salaries were restored nearly to their former amounts, bringing the cost up to \$25.16 in 1908, or an aggregate of \$467,232.85, an increase of more than \$130,000 over the amount for 1905. This is money that goes for definite important purposes other than mere machinery of government and of such a character that it is obvious that the money is not wasted.

It is difficult to see how the increasing needs can be met without diminishing the number of pupils in the public schools or providing for an increase in the revenues with this special end in view. Such a reduction may be effected in various ways, but perhaps in no satisfactory way that will give full relief. Perhaps the most logical method of augmenting the income for this purpose would be to increase the school tax and devote it to school purposes, that tax being now a school tax only in name, as it goes into the general revenue. A comparatively small tax would yield a large revenue.

In addition to the cost of maintenance above referred to, there have been expended during the last six years more than half a million dollars out of loan fund in the construction of school buildings. During the last two years many new buildings have been erected, including the splendid high school building in Honolulu. Many more are needed. A beginning has been made in carrying out the policy of concentration, with a view to having one graded and more efficient school in place of two or more ungraded and less efficient schools, where that can be done. Recommendations for additional school buildings to be provided for out of loan fund will be submitted for your consideration. Increased attention has been given to manual and agricultural training, domestic science, and the establishment of school-cities and school-counties. These are not fads, but are most important and practical parts in the training of the children mentally and the development in them of right tastes and interests.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION.** This is a matter to which the Superintendent of Public Instruction has given much careful study and in which great progress has been made in recent years elsewhere. It is a subject to which I cannot too urgently request your careful attention. It calls for both a law on the subject and an appropriation for its execution. The object is to discover cases of ill health and defectiveness in pupils, with a view to their being remedied, as far as may be, not by government physicians, but by physicians selected by the pupils or their parents or guardians, and also with a view to having the instruction of such children specially adapted to their needs and capacities. These objects may be attained through appropriate legislation without interference with private rights or undue personal annoyance or inconvenience.

#### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The establishment of this college was authorized by the last legislature. After much effort a ruling was obtained entitling Hawaii to share in the Federal appropriations for colleges of this character, and \$30,000 has been received for the last and \$35,000 for the present fiscal year. The amount will be increased \$5,000 each year until it reaches \$50,000 a year. The college has been established in temporary quarters and a large tract of land secured for permanent quarters. Additional adjoining land will be required, for which provision should be made by the legislature. A large and efficient faculty has been obtained and the college is in operation. Appropriations should be made out of loan fund for such permanent buildings upon the permanent sites as are of immediate necessity.

The law establishing the college may well be amended in some particulars, as, for instance, by providing more definitely for a treasurer who has the handling of the large contributions made by the Federal Government. At the same time, the legislative assent to such contributions should be given, as required by the Federal statutes, which have been held by inference to have been complied with in this respect, but chances ought not to be taken on the possibility of a reversal of such ruling.

#### PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

A suitable building having been erected, much good work has been done towards the collection, arrangement and indexing of the archives and the translation of those that are in the Hawaiian language. Although it is highly desirable to prosecute this work vigorously, the lack of funds suggests that it might well be carried on somewhat slowly, now that the most pressing need—that of putting the archives in a safe place and making them accessible to the public—has been met.

**CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS.** In order to avoid loss and damage or destruction by removal and excessive handling of the archives, I recommend that provision be made for the use of certified copies as evidence and for other purposes, and for the charging of appropriate fees for furnishing such copies.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The last legislature provided for the establishment of a public library and appropriated a small sum for maintenance for the current fiscal period, in the hope apparently that the funds for the construction of the building might be obtained by gift and apparently also with the idea that arrangements might be made by which the library of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association and the proposed public library might be combined in some way. Negotiations are under way, which it is hoped will result in such a combination. There is good reason to believe that the necessary funds for the building can be obtained from a well-known philanthropist in case the necessary legislation and such combination with the other library is effected. A new law should be enacted as a substitute for that enacted by the last legislature, which will be satisfactory not only to the expected donor, but to the trustees of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association. I recommend a permanent appropriation or guarantee of so much annually as may be necessary to the extent of 10 per cent. of such amount as may be donated for the building, but not to exceed \$15,000 per annum. If the other library combines with this, the proceeds of its funds will probably furnish \$5,000 or \$6,000 per annum of the required amount, leaving only the balance to be furnished by the Territory, say, \$4,000 or \$5,000 per annum, if \$100,000 is donated for the building. This is a very small amount for a project of such immense public benefit, the educational value of which in its many possible phases would probably exceed that of the expenditure of several times as much on the public schools. The 20,000 volumes or so of the other library would make a good beginning, and the library of the Hawaiian Historical Society might also well be housed in the public library.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

**GENERAL.** The department of public works has charge of all internal improvements except those now transferred to the counties. These cover, besides other matters, harbors and landings, water-works, sewer works, new roads and bridges, and public buildings, including court-houses, jails, schoolhouses and hospitals, throughout the Territory.

The expenditures during the last two fiscal years were \$1,273,464.92, of which \$817,706.28 was out of loan fund and \$455,758.64 out of current revenues, and the receipts were \$599,783.99.

**PROPOSED NEW WORK.** New work should be done as far as possible with reference to comprehensive plans designed to meet the requirements for a long time to come. Much study, especially of water, sewer and wharf systems, has

been made during the period, and tentative or preliminary plans for such works, as well as for needed public buildings, have been prepared for the use of the department with this end in view and as a means of assistance to your honorable body to enable you the better to decide what works should be undertaken and how much should be appropriated for them. The estimates for needed works aggregate more than a million and a half dollars. A statement will be submitted of such portions of these as are most pressing.

In this connection, we should remind ourselves that upwards of three million dollars have been expended in public improvements out of loan funds since the establishment of territorial government, thereby bringing the bonded indebtedness up to nearly four millions. While this is only about three per cent. of the assessed values of real and personal property, care should be taken not to increase it except so far as absolutely necessary, especially for improvements that will not produce revenue. Every increase means an additional annual charge on the revenues for interest and sinking fund.

#### HONOLULU WATER WORKS.

I call your special attention to the Honolulu water works. Early in the period it became apparent that the cost and time of completion of the Nuuanu Dam and Reservoir would exceed the necessities of the case if the work were continued under the original contract, and accordingly that contract was cancelled and a new contract made, involving less cost and time for completion, under which the work has proceeded in a satisfactory manner, though with delays due to unusual drought. This project will cost nearly \$300,000. The water works, as a whole, represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000. In order to obtain the full benefit of this large expenditure,—by reducing cost of operation, preventing waste, utilizing the power which may be developed by the water from the new reservoir, and in order to furnish an absolutely pure supply—I recommend to your careful consideration the questions of supplementing and systematizing the various parts, installation of electric plants for power purposes, use of the power for pumping from artesian wells, at least for the lower levels, and thereby avoiding the construction and maintenance of filters, and the requirement of meters by consumers.

#### WATER WORKS FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

The recent prolonged drought and the resulting hardships to the homesteaders and others in the district of Kula, Maui, presents forcibly the question as to whether the Government should not in some cases provide water works for domestic use and even for irrigation, in country districts. There is no reason in principle why this should not be done for people living in the country as well as for people living in the city. It is mainly a question of cost and revenue, coupled with the necessity of governmental action in order to meet the needs. In a district which is or is likely to be comparatively thickly settled by people of moderate means who are otherwise unable to obtain an adequate supply of water, where the cost of obtaining water is not excessive and the installation of water works is likely to yield a fair return upon the investment, there is every reason why the work should be undertaken by the Government. Similar works may be required on a small scale at Kapaa and at Kalaeo on the Island of Kauai and perhaps at other places.

#### ACQUIREMENT OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Hitherto, notwithstanding the many requirements of land for streets, roads, buildings and other public purposes, it has been customary not to appropriate money for obtaining such lands either by private purchase or by condemnation suits; it has been tacitly understood that the Government would obtain the necessary land by exchange of other lands. This not only has resulted in widespread dissatisfaction in a number of instances, but has often been embarrassing to the Government. As a rule, private parties in dealing with the Government prefer exchanges to sales, and it is believed that the Government might often do better if it could sell the land proposed to be exchanged and purchase the desired land with the proceeds. I suggest that unless a general appropriation is made to meet such cases, authority be granted to use for this purpose the proceeds of sales of lands which otherwise might be exchanged. This would make possible a procedure at the same time more business-like and less open to serious inherent objections.

#### LAND UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is desirable that all public lands should be under one department, namely, the land department, except in so far as needed for use by other departments. Sales and leases may be made now by at least three departments and patents may be issued by two. There is also uncertainty in some cases as to whether a particular piece of land is under the public lands or the public works department and also as to whether the legislature has authority to place the care of forest lands under the board of agriculture and forestry and as to the status of lands acquired by exchange. A bill is pending in Congress to remedy these matters. Meanwhile several other objectionable features in the laws relating to lands clearly under the department of public works may be remedied by legislative action.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Towards the close of the last fiscal period, the board of immigration obtained 4,684 Portuguese and Spaniards from their native countries by means of voluntary contributions. A few who were unable to comply with the immigration laws were returned. The entire cost exceeded \$300,000. The new immigration act forbids assistance of immigration by voluntary contributions. The board has accordingly established an agency, lately terminated, in California which resulted in bringing in some hundreds of people, most of whom had previously gone there from here. The board has also established an agency in New York City, the probable results of which it is too early yet to state.

It is of the greatest consequence that in some way adequate provision should be made for further immigration on a considerable scale. The Territory is underpopulated; more people are needed for the settlement of the public lands and the development of the natural resources, in order to secure in fuller measure the many benefits possible only in denser and more complex communities; there is great need of additional laborers for the maintenance and growth of industrial prosperity,—laborers who will be American citizens and home-owners. This is quite as necessary for the laborer as for the capitalist. The development of the Territory means greater benefits and lighter burdens for all. Scarcely any subject calling for your consideration is of more vital importance than this. The necessary funds are too large to come out of present revenues. The most feasible way of meeting the situation may be through an additional income tax, with a larger exemption in order that the increased burden may fall more upon those best able to bear it. The subject of immigration is inseparably connected with that of the conservation, development and better utilization of the natural resources. The proceeds of the additional tax may well be apportioned between these two objects. These objects may include some or all of the following and others closely related which may be grouped under the head of:

#### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Public thought has been awakened during the last year as never before to the scope and importance of this subject. There is no need of enlarging upon it here. It has many phases. Hawaii is scant in mineral resources and inland waterways. Her resources are mainly of the soil and the forest, the latter chiefly for the conservation of water for irrigation, power and domestic use. Transportation facilities with other lands and harbor facilities naturally fall more peculiarly within the sphere of the Federal Government. There is within the Territory lack of railroad facilities, but perhaps the people are not prepared to encourage railroad building by subsidies or guaranty of interest on bonds. The construction of needed roads will be considered under the head of public lands.

The principal remaining work in the conservation, development and better utilization of the natural resources within the available means would naturally in large measure take the following forms, to which portions of the fund above mentioned might be devoted.

#### SETTLEMENT OF LANDS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

This should involve much more than has hitherto been deemed to be within the scope of the public land office. It should consist not merely in the surveying and the exchanging, selling and leasing of public lands and other incidental matters. It should include the study of large questions of immigration, industries, transportation, marketing, water supply and power, the best utilization of private as well as public lands, and the working out of schemes for execution by the Government or private owners singly or in cooperation.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC AND HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

A bill is pending in Congress for the extension of the reclamation service to Hawaii. A topographic and hydrographic survey is a preliminary to reclamation work and should be undertaken at the earliest possible date in order to advance the time when reclamation work may be begun. That work would mean the conversion of perhaps 100,000 acres of arid land into homesteads and is probably the only feasible method by which homesteading can be accomplished upon a large scale. Such surveys are urgently needed for other purposes also. An appropriation of at least \$5,000 a year should be made for this purpose in any event and authority should be given for its expenditure under the direction of the appropriate Federal officers, who will gladly cooperate not only in service but as far as possible with funds.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Scarcely any work for the benefit of the small farmer or the diversification of industries is of greater importance than that within the functions of the board of agriculture and forestry and the experiment station. Under existing conditions, the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge is essential to success. There is need of additional money not only for the extension and protection of forests, but for the promotion and protection of live-stock and agricultural industries both large and small.

#### MARKETING FACILITIES.

There is a widespread belief that the Government should assist the small producer in overcoming one of his greatest difficulties, that of marketing his produce, a matter in which he is peculiarly at the mercy of others and in which there is need of cooperation, which without government assistance it is exceedingly difficult to effect. The work could be conducted without materially interfering with private business and in the end would doubtless prove of benefit to private business engaged in similar lines of work. The service could be kept in touch with transportation companies with a view to securing reasonable freight rates and making such rates and various accommodations an object to the companies by reason of increased production and shipments and care in packing. Marketing could be studied, buyers and sellers could be brought together, and information as to obtainable or desired products and facilities for transporting them could be furnished.

**STATISTICIAN.** There should be systematic and continuous collection, classification and distribution of information bearing upon the foregoing and other subjects. There is an immense amount of information available already, but for the most part in scattered form, relating to all lines of governmental and private activity. This should be collected, added to, classified and made available for all needs.

#### SPECIFIC PROJECTS.

A portion of the fund may be expended for specific irrigation, road and other projects as well as for the foregoing and other general purposes.

#### PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEY.

These departments are closely related in their work and their offices should adjoin or be combined for convenience and economy. This may be more feasible when the judiciary building is remodeled.

The increased appropriations have enabled these departments to do a large amount of work during the current period. Their receipts for the last two calendar years, almost entirely through the land department, amounted to \$407,961.76, while their expenditures, the larger portion through the survey department, amounted to \$86,112.01.

There are few questions of more general or intense interest than that of the public lands. It is one of extreme difficulty. The total area is small, little of that is arable, there are great variations in temperature, rainfall and soils, pests are abundant, the knowledge of tropical agriculture is meager, the contour of the country broken, road building expensive, development of the land costly, transportation facilities are inadequate, the world's markets distant and the wants of different races diverse. There are great inducements to speculate, little to homestead.

During the present period much study has been given to the subject; a commission was appointed which has investigated and reported; a bill is pending in Congress to carry out its recommendations, and to remedy other difficulties not considered by it. Meanwhile the difficulties are being met as best may be under the present laws.

The disposal of land to settlement associations has been discontinued; the right of purchase lease and cash freehold agreement has been displaced in large measure by a new form of special agreement, the object of which is to prevent the purchase of public lands for speculation or investment and to facilitate its homesteading, mainly by increasing the requirements of residence and cultivation and making easier the conditions which the bona fide homesteader usually finds most difficult to comply with. Sales of large tracts of country land, and exchanges of such lands for city property, have in the main been discontinued. Congress, while extending the period for which agricultural land may be leased, has provided that such land when leased may be taken over at any time for purposes of homesteading or other public purposes. This provision, although widely misunderstood, is a wise one for both the capitalist and the intending homesteader. There is being prepared a complete history and statement of the present condition of every homestead that has been sold under the present laws—for the light that it may shed upon the operation of the laws. It is planned to prepare soon in convenient form maps and descriptions of all lands opened but not taken for homestead purposes—for the information of homeseekers; likewise a record of each tract of public land, in which may be entered for the future use of the department all information from time to time acquired in regard to it. A complete table of all patents and awards is about ready for the press.

#### HOMESTEAD ROADS.

Although there are about a thousand lots laid off for homesteads, there is practically no demand for them, mainly for want of roads. Demand for homesteads is concentrated chiefly upon lands adjoining or near to roads. The cost of roads in this Territory is usually very large. The law at present permits the use of fifty per cent. of the appraised value of lands opened for settlement to be set apart from the proceeds of the sales of such lands for the construction of roads through and from them to the public roads; but it is often inadvisable to sell lands before the roads are built—it is disadvantageous to the Territory and invites intending settlers to take up lands under conditions which they cannot meet. It would seem that the use of the entire proceeds from the sales of lands sold for settlement purposes should be authorized for this purpose and that authority for constructing the roads for any particular tract should not be confined to the proceeds of sales of that tract.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Much exceedingly valuable service has been performed by this

board through its divisions of forestry, animal industry and entomology. The service can be greatly extended with profit provided funds are available, but unless some such arrangement, as is above suggested is made, it is not easy to see how this can be accomplished.

A serious question has been raised as to whether the president and executive officer of the board should not be salaried like the heads of other departments. There could be little doubt of the advisability of this if there were sufficient funds and if the department should be permitted to expand its work as it ought to. Under the circumstances, however, this would hardly be justified. The work at present is such that it may be performed by the head of one of the other departments, as, for instance, the public works, if it requires mainly an executive officer, or by the head of some other scientific institution, if it requires mainly a scientific director, notwithstanding that each of its three divisions is expected to be under a director of high scientific attainments. The leaning should be towards consolidation rather than multiplication of governmental agencies for purposes of economy and efficiency and unnecessary duplication of work. Besides the extensive experiment station of the sugar planters, there are the territorial board of agriculture and forestry, the Federal experiment station and the college of agriculture and mechanic arts engaged to some extent in work of similar character. The Federal station is practically a territorial institution, though managed and supported mainly by the Federal Government. Eventually it not unlikely will be under territorial management. Sooner or later it may prove best to combine with it the board of agriculture and forestry. It may be advisable even now to have these institutions directed by the same person, if that can be arranged.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

**GENERAL.** The larger part of the work of this department has been office work, mainly advisory of the other departments, and yet a large amount of court work also has been done. The department has handled 466 criminal cases, having done most of the work before the grand juries in all the circuits and much of the work before trial juries in circuits other than the first. It has appeared also in 474 civil cases. Its work has included in part 13 cases in the United States Supreme Court, 2 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 7 in the United States District Court, 86 in the territorial Supreme Court, 90 in the circuit courts, 45 in the land court, 85 in tax appeal courts and numerous others in district courts. In these cases large amounts have been recovered or secured to the Government, titles of lands have been settled and many other questions of importance decided.

It is planned during the coming period that this department, while continuing its advisory and other office work as its main feature, shall engage less in the conduct of criminal cases, leaving that more to county attorneys, and shall devote increased attention to civil cases, largely for enforcement of territorial claims, the settlement of boundaries and titles, and other lines of work for the purpose of settling and securing what justly belongs or is owing to the Government. For the purposes of economy and by curtailing work in criminal cases, it is believed that one of the attorneys in the department may be dispensed with notwithstanding the plans for much additional work in other directions.

**APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.** I recommend that provision be made, substantially as was done recently by Act of Congress for Federal cases, permitting appeals to be taken on points of law by the prosecution under certain circumstances in criminal cases.

**PRISONS.** Constant advance has been made in Hawaii for nearly a century past in the treatment of prisoners and for half a century at least the treatment has been such as to evoke commendation from distinguished penologists. Strict attention has been given to sanitation, the prisoners have been well housed and as a rule kept at employment, principally out of doors; humanity, directed, however, by common sense rather than sentimentality, has been the guiding principle.

In this age it is hardly necessary to say that the motive of punishment should not be revenge. It should be protection. Criminals should be regarded as abnormal or diseased. The aim in the treatment of moral as well as physical disease should be protection by prevention and cure through scientific methods, not the mere meting out of arbitrary amounts of suffering for various specific acts. I invite your careful consideration to the following:

**JUVENILE COURTS.** This subject falls more naturally under the head of prison than of judicial reform. In 1870 district magistrates were authorized to commit to industrial schools children under 15 years of age, but this applied only to cases in which the prescribed imprisonment did not exceed two years, and the commitment could not exceed the prescribed term. In 1903 the jurisdiction was extended to circuit courts and judges, thereby permitting commitments in all cases tried before them irrespective of the prescribed term of punishment, but the terms of commitment were limited to those prescribed as punishment for the respective offenses. In 1905 these courts and magistrates were made practically juvenile courts with the usual powers of placing children under probation officers instead of committing them to prison or to the industrial school, the age limit was raised to 16 years, the trials were to be separate from the trials of older offenders and the children were to be kept apart from older offenders at other times, but the jurisdiction was confined to cases for which the prescribed term was not more than two years and to so-called delinquents, and adequate provision was not made for the separation of the children from older offenders. In 1907 the age limit was increased to 18 years and the term for which the children might be committed to the industrial school was extended to any period during minority irrespective of the term prescribed by statute for the particular offense. These industrial schools are among the best training schools in the Territory and serve to some extent as models toward which the public schools should be brought so as to afford normal children the advantages possessed by the abnormal.

It is time for a further advance. I recommend that the jurisdiction over children be confined to circuit judges as far as feasible, that it be extended to so-called dependents as well as delinquents, that the proceedings be made of a non-criminal character, that the evidence in such cases be not permitted to be used against the children in other proceedings, that proper safeguards be placed about such dependents and delinquents so as to make the proceedings as harmless and beneficial as possible to them, as, for instance, by effectual separation from older offenders, by requiring as far as practicable investigation before summons, summons to parent or child before arrest, that parents be held to greater responsibility, and that authority be given to commit dependents as distinguished from delinquents to suitable institutions or persons according to their needs.

**INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.** In line with the most advanced methods elsewhere, the principles applied to juveniles should be extended to adults as far as applicable. Subject to certain qualifications, it is neither humane nor business-like to keep a person in prison after he is reformed and is willing and able to be a law-abiding citizen. It is almost equally inhumane to the prisoner and disregarding of the welfare of the community to liberate him when he is not fit or safe to be at large. Sentimentality on the one hand and the spirit of vengeance on the other should yield to science and common sense. When a prisoner has proved his worthiness to resume membership in the community, he should not be kept behind bars, to his own detriment and the public expense; when he has not proved it, it is not kindness to him to let him out, nor is it right to the community to give him another opportunity to prey upon it and to bring upon it the expense of another arrest and trial. I recommend that indeterminate sentences be provided for within prescribed limits and that appropriate provisions be enacted for determining fairly when a prisoner should be released, so that the

length of his term may be determined automatically as far as practicable by his own conduct and condition.

**SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE.** I recommend that the provision for suspension of sentence for a period of 13 months with a right to discharge at the end of that time, if not previously sentenced, be amended so as to permit the suspension to be made upon conditions, particularly with a view to making more effectual the period of suspension a probationary period.

#### THE COURTS.

All the territorial courts are practically up to date in their work. Civil cases have increased and criminal cases decreased in number, and the percentage of convictions in criminal cases has increased. There has been a large increase in divorce cases, due in part to temporary causes, but suggestive of the need of further legislation to prevent too early hearings after service of process and to guard against collusion. Bills are pending in Congress for an additional Federal judge to relieve the congestion of work in the Federal court and also for disqualifying judges in the territorial courts who have been of counsel, and ratifying naturalizations made by circuit courts before the recent Act of Congress giving them such jurisdiction in clear terms.

**JUDICIARY BUILDING.** This was constructed 37 years ago and has not been thoroughly overhauled since. Although it is a beautiful building exteriorly, prominently located, and one of the most frequented of public buildings as well as second in importance, its interior condition is scarcely less than disgraceful. It contains many of the most important public records, but it is far from fire-proof. Its interior arrangement was not made with the best economy of space. Its interior should be remade for better economy of space, protection from fire, and presentable appearance, and a new roof is needed for protection from rain. Twice have appropriations been made for this purpose, but each time out of current revenues, the expenditure of which has been impossible for lack of funds. It will be equally impossible for the same reason again, if the appropriation is made from current revenue. It might with equal propriety be made out of loan fund, for it will be, not for the mere renovation or repair of the building, but practically for the reconstruction of the interior on different lines and with material of a different kind.

**REORGANIZATION AND REDUCTION OF COST.** This department offers one of the best opportunities for readjustment with a view to greater simplicity and economy. The land registration court may well be merged in the circuit court of the first circuit, whose judges now have ample time for the work, thereby making one less court and saving the salaries of its officers, amounting to \$6,000 for the biennial period, but without altering its methods of procedure.

The clerks' offices of the supreme and first circuit courts should be separated for purposes of economy as well as of business-like methods. This would involve the abolition of the office of clerk of the judiciary department and the repeal of the provisions making the clerks of the several courts of record his deputies, as well as the abolition of the offices of stenographer and assistant clerk of the judiciary department, and the janitor work should be transferred to the Public Works Department to be conducted in conjunction with similar work in the remainder of the building.

In the supreme court probably one clerk can be dispensed with as well as the night librarian, whose duties can be performed by others. The gains from these changes would be offset in part by the requirement of an additional stenographer for the supreme court and an additional officer with the duties of bailiff, librarian, messenger and assistant clerk. Some of the salaries may be reduced slightly. The net result would be a saving of, say, \$12,000 for the period.

In the circuit courts, all bailiffs may be dropped. Much of the time they are not needed, especially in the circuits other than the first. Other officers may be given authority to act as bailiffs and when necessary police officers may be assigned by the sheriffs, the county and municipal acts expressly imposing upon the sheriffs the duty of attendance at the circuit courts.

In the first circuit, the salaries of the stenographers may well be reduced to \$150, in addition to their fees for transcribing. The Chinese and Portuguese interpreters and perhaps one Hawaiian interpreter may be dispensed with and such interpreters when needed may be specially employed.

These changes and other minor changes, offset in part by certain consequent increases, would involve a saving of, say, \$20,000 for the period.

In the district courts the item of \$2,500 for interpreters may be omitted or greatly reduced. The principal expense under this is in the district court of Honolulu and the municipal act imposes upon the supervisors the duty to provide for the compensation of interpreters in that court.

Considerable reductions may be made also in various appropriations for expenses of the several courts.

**TAX JURORS' FEES AS COSTS.** In most places jurors' fees are taxed as costs, and there is no reason why they should not be, subject to proper exceptions. In civil cases between private parties the public has no direct interest, and in criminal cases one found guilty cannot well complain of being required to pay the costs incurred by his own misconduct. An exception may be made in favor of poor persons. The courts may also be given discretion in civil cases at law, as now in equity, to tax costs of needless proceedings to the party responsible irrespective of the final result of the case. It may be provided also that trial by jury shall be deemed waived unless demanded. When there is so great need of funds for general public purposes of pressing importance, it is only right that those receiving special benefit or causing special expense should recompense the public in part at least. The public would still bear the bulk of the expense of litigation by the maintenance of the judiciary,—in salaries, buildings and other ways.

**MASTERS' FEES.** These and other fees should be required to be turned into the public treasury. The system of payment in whole or in part by fees, except under special circumstances, is both unbusiness-like and demoralizing to the service.

**TERMS AND CIRCUITS.** I recommend that all terms in the second circuit be held at the county seat in Wailuku, thus doing away with the term at Lahaina. The obvious reasons,—economy to the public and individuals and convenience—are accentuated now by the fact that a splendid new court house has been erected at Wailuku.

I suggest for your consideration the question whether the County of Kalawao should not be brought within the first circuit for judicial purposes, inasmuch as it is naturally more closely identified with that circuit by reason of greater facilities of communication.

#### NATIONAL GUARD.

**ARMORY.** The present housing for the national guard and its equipment is deplorable. The members deserve great commendation for their self-sacrifice and enthusiastic service in face of the conditions. If there is to be a national guard at all, it should have proper accommodations, not only for the safeguarding of its equipment, but for the comfort and convenience of its members. I recommend an appropriation from the loan fund for an armory in case the National Government restores to the Territory for the site a sufficient and suitable portion of the barracks lot.

**INCREASE.** The last legislature appropriated \$5,000 a year for the national guard. The National Government allotted nearly three times as much, besides nearly twice as much additional in equipment. The people of the Territory are patriotic enough to desire to do their part. An appropriation is recommended, if the necessary funds can be provided, for the purpose of enlarging the guard to a full regiment.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL.** This should be a paid official, if sufficient funds can be provided. The work has grown too great to ask for its performance without remuneration and, if the above recommendations are carried out, it will be considerably increased.

#### CONCLUSION.

Natural limitations forbid a review in this message of the work accomplished during the period. For this I invite your careful attention to the reports of the various departments. Likewise many subjects calling for legislative action have been omitted.

The needs above set forth cannot be met without an increase of revenue. I suggest that as far as practicable such legislation as may result in an increase or diminution of revenue be enacted as early in the session as possible, so that appropriations may be made with such changes in view. Estimates will be submitted upon the present basis, bringing contemplated expenditures within contemplated revenues. If these are added to in the aggregate, additional revenue should be provided for.

In conclusion, I need hardly remind you that the achievements of a legislature are measured not in the amount of legislation enacted but in its character.

WALTER F. FREAR,  
Governor of Hawaii.

## A Friend Indeed

A perfect watch, one that is reliable, one that is durable and precise. A Quality watch that typifies exactness and superior workmanship. Every man needs a friend like this. We have watches that suit.

### REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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## Ladies' Underskirts

BARGAIN SALE NOW ON.

75c Skirts now.....	50c each
\$1.00 Skirts now.....	75c each
\$1.25 Skirts now.....	\$1.00 each
\$1.60 Skirts now.....	\$1.25 each
\$2.00 Skirts now.....	\$1.50 each
\$2.25 Skirts now.....	\$1.75 each
\$2.50 Skirts now.....	\$2.00 each

L. AHOY

Nuanu, Below Hotel

## New Stocks of Iron Beds

Felt Mattresses, Bedroom Furniture,  
Dining Room Sets,  
Crex, Wilton, Brussels and  
Axminster Rugs.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.  
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SILK GOODS, KIMONOS, CREPE  
RUGS, MATTING, CROCKERY,  
PROVISIONS AND MERCHANDISE.

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\$3.50 Genuine Panama HATS \$3.50

Any style and size made to order.

STRAW HAT FACTORY.  
30 King Street.

K. ISOSHIMA

# Table Ware

that has been manufactured since 1835 must be reliable.

THE PATTERNS ARE ATTRACTIVE

THEY SHOW GOOD TASTE

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THE PRICES ARE RIGHT

**J. A. R. Vieira & Co.**

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KOA FURNITURE TO ORDER.

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Fitted with 4-Cycle Engines, \$125 On

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SERVED PROPERLY—A long glass and a good one.

**Orpheum Saloom**  
CHAS. LAMBERT, Proprietor

**DAVID A. DOWSETT**

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
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## New Lines

of elegant shoes for men and women came to us on the Missouriian. The styles are the newest and the quality up to our standard.

**L. AYAU SHOE CO.**  
NUUANU, ABOVE KING

**S. & W. Canned Fruits**

— And —  
**Vegetables**  
JUST IN  
**HENRY MAY & CO., LTD.**

**High and Low**  
ALL JAPANESE  
**THE HAWAII SHINPO**

An authority among Japanese Newspapers, published in the Territory of Hawaii.  
The only Illustrated 10-page Japanese Daily in existence.  
12-page Sunday Issue is the Best Advertising Medium.  
Job Work in Japanese and Chinese a specialty.

## HOTEL STEWART

**SAN FRANCISCO**  
GEARY STREET ABOVE UNION SQUARE  
JUST OPPOSITE HOTEL ST. FRANCIS  
EUROPEAN PLAN \$1.50 A DAY UP  
AMERICAN PLAN \$3.00 A DAY UP  
A new down town hotel. Steel and brick structure. Furnished at a cost of \$150,000. Every comfort and convenience. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

**Hotel Stewart**  
New recognized as HAWAIIAN ISLAND HEADQUARTERS.  
Cable Address: "TRAWETS"  
A B C Guide

## Home-Made Bread

Fresh Daily.  
Pies, Cakes, Doughnuts,  
Baked Beans Saturday  
**PERFECTION HOME BAKERY,**  
BERETANIA NEXT TO EMMA.

## GILMORE ON NEW COLLEGE

Tells of the Value It Will Be in the Development of These Islands.

In a general statement of the present condition and the future needs of the College of Hawaii, given before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, President John W. Gilmore gave an outline of the ground plan proposed for the group of buildings which the college authorities hope to build on the college reservation in Manoa valley, and he also gave an estimate of the cost of the proposed structures.

A large building in the form of an E is proposed for the main building, the design of which he believed should be classical and yet in harmony with the surroundings. This building is the key to the grouping of the other proposed buildings arranged about a rectangular court, with the electrical building at one end. Such a building, constructed of permanent materials, would last for seventy-five or a hundred years, and be a valuable asset. It would cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. For maintenance, equipment, etc., for ten years he proposed about \$300,000, which, however, would be less in the same period of time than the Federal government would give, which would amount to about \$400,000.

Mr. Gilmore said he recognized the present Territorial financial shortage, yet he believed that the Territory may recognize the need of an appropriation which would result in much good. The Federal government was giving the Territory \$35,000 a year just now; next year it would be \$40,000, and so on until \$50,000 were reached. That would be the future yearly allowance. This was for salaries for instruction in certain stated studies. Similar colleges were yielding great influence in the States and the development of the local college would be of much value to the entire Territory.

At present the college stood in need of a temporary building to house its engineering equipment and work in general. He would like to see the college stand for the propagation of scientific research. This was practical, for the data compiled under such research would be recognized as valuable in a practical sense. President Gilmore wanted to see the college take its place as a teaching institution to foster activity in pursuits that belong to the tropics. The mainland colleges of like character base their instruction upon temperate zone conditions.

The speaker cited the case of the sugar planters' experiment station as having paid for itself over and over again in the instruction it had given to those engaged in the planting of sugar cane. He said it was a great teaching institution. Every man engaged in sugar raising has benefited by it, and so the College of Hawaii would pay for itself.

Then there was the development of the pineapple industry, which could well be studied in the college, for there are scientific matters to be considered for its development, as, for instance, the increase of the sugar contents of the pineapple, the lessening of the acidity and the amelioration of dry matter. These were problems now before the pineapple growers. The increase of sugar contents was necessary to reduce the amount of sugar introduced from outside sources.

There were bacteriological problems connected with the canning of the pineapples which should come under scientific research.

As to the equipment for the engineering building, there was one piece of machinery which would be of public service. It was a testing apparatus, where a railroad company, desiring to test absolutely the strength and carrying qualities of ties, could learn it with this machine and determine just how many ties to use to a rail. The Honolulu Iron Works, the Rapid Transit Company, the Railroad Company, and other service corporations, could obtain valuable knowledge from this equipment. In fact, the College of Hawaii offered a field of study which was invaluable to the development of the Islands.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Around the Police Station**  
\*\*\*\*\*

John Gray, who was examined in police court the other day and freed from a charge of insanity, promising to go to Japan, went to the steamship office to buy a ticket. He booked as Tom Thumb and said he was born in 1817. They would not take him on board the Asia, so he fell again into the hands of the police and was up for vagrancy yesterday in Judge Andrade's court. While there he remarked that there was no insanity law, he having repealed all such statutes in 1897. He will be again investigated for bugs.

Vags Sent to Reef.  
Several vags were sent to the reef yesterday. Chu Sung Wha got three months, Tong Duck Soo, nine months and Ah Kai, three months. The men have given the police considerable trouble in the past. Several young Portuguese, before the judge for gambling, received Reform School sentences, with probation given in each case. The police raided a crap game which has been running on Punchbowl for sometime, and by a liberal use of the warrant, have been bringing offenders in for the past three days.

**THOROUGHLY TESTED.**  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been examined by eminent analytical chemists who certified that it contained no narcotics. It is not only a safe and harmless medicine, but the best in use for coughs, colds and croup. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## RING UP

PHONE 76

# LEVY'S

FOR

## GROCERIES

## THE ANTITUBERCULOSIS MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT

There will be a public meeting at the parish house of Central Union church Friday, February 19, at eight o'clock, to consider tuberculosis. Following is the program:

Introduction of subject by the chairman ..... Dr. Wood  
Address ..... Mrs. Frear  
Paper ..... Dr. J. R. Judd  
Paper ..... Dr. McDonald  
Paper ..... Dr. Sinclair  
Paper ..... Dr. Currie  
Paper ..... Visiting Nurse Mrs. Moses  
A discussion will follow, in which Governor Frear, Mr. Mark Robinson, president of the Board of Health; Dr. Sender, Mr. George W. Smith, Bishop Libbert, Mr. Walter G. Smith, Bishop Restarick, Dr. Wadhams, Dr. Langhorne will take part.

## DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Paw Paw, Mich.—"I suffered terribly from female ills, including inflammation and congestion, for several years. My doctor said there was no hope for me but an operation. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I can now say I am a well woman."  
EMMA DRAPER.

**Another Operation Avoided.**  
Chicago, Ill.—"I want women to know what that wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has done for me. Two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation, and I never thought of seeing a well day again. I had a small tumor and female troubles so that I suffered day and night. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it made me a well woman."—Mrs. ALVENA SPEERLING, 11 Langdon St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to many suffering women.

**OUR SERVICE**  
is unequalled. The boys are right.  
**Territorial Messenger Service**  
Phone 361

"YAMATOYA,"  
ALL KINDS OF  
SHIRTS, PAJAMAS and KIMONOS  
MADE TO ORDER.  
1246 Fort St., just above Orpheum.

**Edison Amberole Records**  
PLAY AN AVERAGE  
OF FOUR MINUTES  
**HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., LTD.**

**KOA DESKS and FOUR POSTERS**  
**WING CHONG CO.,**  
King and Bethel

## NEW Spring Dress Goods

The Very Latest Novelties.

**KOBE SILK**, a very soft, graceful fabric in Black, White, Cream and all the newest shades, 27 inches wide, 40c yd.

**LA BILER SOIE**—In Satin stripe, colored designs; 27 inches wide, 60c. per yd.

**STRIPED FRENCH MULL** in Red, Blue, and Black. 30 inches wide, 30c. per yd.

**SWISS APPLIQUE**—In all the new shades; 30 inches wide, 30c. per yd.

A fine line of new LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

## JORDAN'S

## Near Silk Kimonos

\$7.50 and \$8.50

## Crockery

New Invoice  
Low Prices

## JAPANESE BAZAR

Fort Street, Next the Convent.

## THE MULTI SPEED SHUTTER

(EXPOSURES TO 1-2000 SECOND.)

Built on new principles, and mounted between lenses. Applicable to the smallest practicable cameras. An all-round shutter for all-round work; the most efficient speed shutter in use today.

The fault with the old iris diaphragm shutters is that the illumination is poor, and the result blurred; the old focal plane makes sectional exposure necessary, resulting in distortion. When the speed of the focal plane is doubled, the band of light that travels over the plate is only 1/2 as wide, and any point is only one-half the time exposed, resulting in illumination only 1/4 as strong as before. The MULTI SPEED SHUTTER causes the same amount of light to hit the plate every time. There is very little loss of density.

COME AND SEE SAMPLES OF ITS WORK IN OUR WINDOWS

## Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

"Everything Photographic." Fort near Hotel.

## Complete Housekeeping Outfit ONLY \$27.25

COMPLETE DINNER SET (110 pieces) and KITCHEN and TABLE UTENSILS (83 articles); total, 193 pieces—all for \$27.25. See the window. Get in early. Fine and useful articles at less than cost. Only a few sets at this cost.

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169 KING STREET HOUSEHOLD EMPORIUM TELEPHONE 240

## Oahu Railway TIME TABLE

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waiialua, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., \*3:20 p. m.  
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—7:30 a. m., \*9:15 a. m., \*11:15 a. m., \*2:15 p. m., \*3:20 p. m., \*5:15 p. m., \*9:30 p. m., \*11 p. m.  
For Wahiawa—9:15 a. m., and \*5:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waiialua and Waiianae—\*8:36 a. m., 5:30 p. m.  
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:46 a. m., \*8:36 a. m., \*10:38 a. m., \*1:40 p. m., \*4:31 p. m., 5:31 p. m., \*7:30 p. m.  
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa—\*3:36 a. m. and \*5:31 p. m.

The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train (only first-class tickets honored), leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae.

\*Daily, \*EX. Sunday. \*Sunday Only.  
G. P. DENISON, F. C. SMITH,  
Superintendent. G. P. & T. A.

## Koolau Railway TIME SCHEDULE

DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS  
Leave Kahana for Punaluu, Hauula, Laie, Kahuku and Way Stations at ..... 12:00 P.M.  
Arrive Kahuku at ..... 1:00 P.M.

Returning:  
Leave Kahuku for Laie, Hauula, Punaluu, Kahana and Way Stations at ..... 1:45 P.M.  
Arrive Kahana at ..... 2:45 P.M.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS  
Leave Kahana for Punaluu, Hauula, Laie, Kahuku and Way Stations at ..... 11:00 A.M., 1:30 P.M., 2:15 P.M., 3:00 P.M.

Connections are made at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu, and the 2:20 p. m. train, which arrives in the city at 5:30 p. m.

JANUARY 1, 1909.  
J. J. Dowling, Superintendent.  
R. S. Pollister, Gen. Passenger & Freight Agt.

## Wm G. Irwin & Co., Ltd

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Co., of Liverpool, England.  
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.  
The Upper Rhine Insurance Co., Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

**C. BREWER & CO., LTD.**  
SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
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## Fire Insurance

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General Agents for Hawaii:  
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## BEE BRAND Valentine Day Comes Next

A fine assortment of VALENTINES and TOKENS in Postals, Hearts, Telegrams, Cablegrams, Marconigrams, Telephones, Billet-Doux, Cards and Novelties, in dainty, inexpensive lines, at

## THRUM'S BOOK STORE

FORT STREET  
JAPANESE GOODS.  
The Best Only.  
IWAKAMI,  
Hotel and Bethel.

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY.**  
Machinery, Black Pipe, Galvanized Pipe, Boiler Tubes, Iron and Steel, Engineers' Supplies.  
OFFICE—Nuanu Street.  
WORKS—Kakaako.

Has it occurred to you that the Soda Water made by the CONSOLIDATED SODA WORKS IS THE BEST?



### Stop Dosing

Away with your drug bottles, your patent nostrums and doctors' concoctions.

Consider how nature cures and gives her assistance. Nature wants vitality, energy, something to build up health, not poisons which wreck the nerves and take the life out of your blood.

Electricity is nature's medicine. It's the power that runs the human machine. If an organ is weak, sluggish or diseased, give it electricity. That's all it needs.

Apply Electro-Vigor when you go to bed. Turn on the glowing current of electricity, and all night long, while you sleep, it saturates your nerves and vital with new life and vim.

You will wake up in the morning, after a sound, refreshing sleep, with a feeling of increased strength and energy.

Electro-Vigor will drive out your pains and aches, build up your nerve force and give to every organ of your body the power to do its work as nature intended. When every part of your body machinery has all the electric energy it needs there can be no pain or disease.

Electro-Vigor is curing people every day. You should know about it. My 100-page illustrated book explains it all. This book is free if you'll mail me this coupon.

### S. G. Hall, M. D.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Please send me, prepaid, your free 100-page, illustrated book.

Name .....

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Most Refreshing of Beverages

HAWAIIAN SODA WORKS.

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MANUSCRIPT COVERS

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Your machine will be ready for you when we say it will be. We don't experiment on autos, we repair them.

Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.  
Alexander Young Building.

## SHARP SIGNS

"MAKE GOOD"

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## Real Frames

MADE TO LAST—All Shapes  
Pacific Picture Framing Co.  
NUUANU, BELOW HOTEL

## 1909 STYLES

AND  
SPRING PATTERNS  
NOW TO BE SEEN AT  
W. W. AHANA CO.,  
FASHIONABLE TAILORS

62 KING STREET. PHONE 521

## Mme. Lambert

(FROM PARIS)

Will make Daquet and Panquin models  
Directoire, Princesse, from \$6 up.  
Parlors: Harrison Block.

## Army and Navy News

"Hep—Hep—Hep"—  
With this cautionary command from line officers the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, in command of Colonel Ziegler, started from the drill shed at 8 o'clock last evening and marched out to Moanalua, where the regular troops of the 20th Infantry, U. S. A., under command of Major S. W. Dunning, had established camp on the brow of the hill just beyond the Moanalua polo field.

More than 500 men in khaki were in line, comprising nine companies and a hospital corps detachment. The entire strength of the Territorial regiment, including D company from Hilo, L company from Lahaina and I company from Wailuku, which arrived yesterday morning on the Claudine, is now at the encampment. Companies A, B, C, E, F and G are from Honolulu. Throughout the average number of men to each company is fifty.

### "Camp S. M. Damon."

The three companies of the 20th Infantry average about sixty-five men to a company, so that nearly 700 enlisted men are out in the field. The camp is named in honor of Hon. S. M. Damon, the owner of the beautiful country estate of Moanalua, on a portion of whose property the force is encamped.

The entire force is under the direct command of Major Dunning, to whom Col. Ziegler of the First Regiment, N. G. H., reported on arrival last night. Major Dunning will direct the drills and field maneuvers and inspect both commands. An order was issued yesterday at Camp S. M. Damon by Major Dunning giving the list of daily calls to be observed as follows:

### The Daily Routine.

First Call	5:45 a. m.
Reveille March	5:55 "
Assembly Reveille	6:00 "
Mess Call (breakfast)	6:15 "
Police	7:00 "
Drill Call (not less than two hours)	7:50 "
Assembly	8:00 "
First Sergeants' Call	11:30 "
Mess Call (dinner)	12:00 m.
Instruction (not less than two hours)	1:30 p. m.
Sick Call	4:00 "
Guard Mounting First Call	4:40 "
Assembly	4:45 "
Mess Call (supper)	5:30 "
Retreat, First Call	5:50 "
Assembly	6:00 "
Tattoo	9:00 "
Call to Quarters	9:45 "
Taps	10:00 "

Formation for retreat will be under arms under direction of an officer.

At reveille the enlisted men of the National Guard regiment will begin to locate themselves. Arriving at camp at night gave them little knowledge of the layout. However, they will have to get busy and respond to numerous calls upon their time at once. This forenoon there will be battalion drill and in the afternoon there will be general maneuvers comprising advance, rear and flank movements.

Tomorrow morning there will be more battalion drill and in the afternoon outpost and reconnaissance maneuvers by battalions. On Saturday morning battalion drill will be like a bogey and in the afternoon there will be formation for attack and defense by companies.

### Inspection by Lawmakers.

On Sunday morning there will be an inspection of the First Regiment by Major Dunning, which is to be attended by the members of the Legislature, at which time the camp will be put in holiday trim for the reception of a large number of visitors. Sunday afternoon, however, will not be given over for rest, as there will be more formation for attack and defense by battalions. Monday is the last day in camp and in the forenoon there will be regimental drill participated in by both regulars and militia.

The following officers of the 20th Infantry, comprise the staff of Major Dunning:

First Lieut. J. S. McCleery, Battalion Adjutant, 20th Infantry, Adjutant; Second Lieut. P. G. Wrightson, 20th Infantry, Q. M. and Commissary; Major S. H. Wadhams, Medical Corps, Surgeon; Second Lieut. J. A. Rogers, 20th Infantry, Signal Officer.

Adjutant General J. W. Jones of the National Guard, who is directing the general movements of the guard for the encampment, will be at Camp Damon throughout the encampment. Col. Short, Quartermaster General, will also be in constant attendance. All the staff officers will be more or less busy, and the companies will have full complements of officers. As this is the second joint participation of the regulars and militia, and the first since 1903, much interest is being manifested by officers of both organizations.

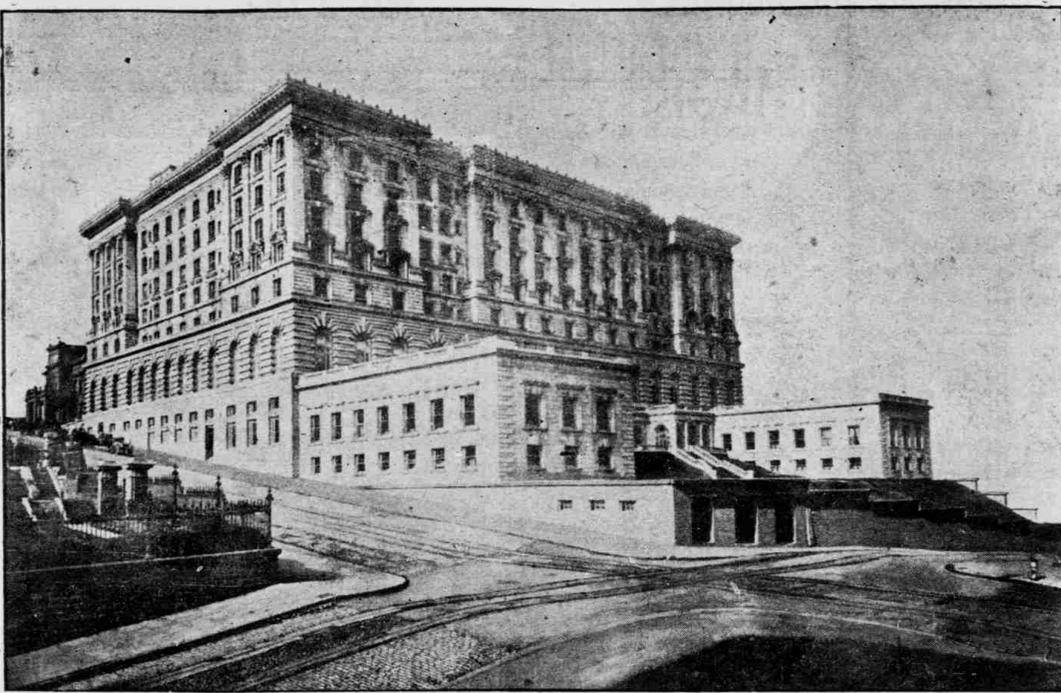
### Maut and Hawaii Troops.

The Claudine was jammed with militiamen on arrival yesterday morning. D company came from Hilo in command of Captain Fetter, with Lieutenants J. D. Easton and H. H. Morehead. Easton is a crack shot. Captain W. E. Bal is in command of I company of Wailuku. His lieutenants are John Kamaka and William K. Kane. This company brought a detachment of hospital corps men under Captain Dinegar, the Maut physician. I company, from Lahaina, came under the command of Captain S. Kellinui with First Lieutenant A. W. Searle and Second Lieutenant W. M. K. Kaluakini.

On arrival in Honolulu the companies marched to the drillshed and were dismissed until the evening.

### The End of the Cruise.

There is a rumor in service circles in Honolulu that with the end of the cruise of the Atlantic fleet at Hampton Roads there will be some surprises in store for a number of officers. There is a feeling that there will be changes in the personnel of the captains of the battleships, and there will be some who go up and others who come down. While



HOTEL FAIRMONT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Two years ago, when the fire was raging at its worst, the sight of the classic outlines of the Fairmont Hotel, standing out white against the black clouds of smoke, lent hope to the anxious thousands. When the flames swirled fiercely about it, to many it seemed that the last hope was gone. At that time the Fairmont Hotel was just about to open. Three years of time, and more than three millions of dollars had been spent in the construction of the building and the furnishings and furnishings of its interior. How well the building was constructed is evidenced by the fact that it came out of the stress and trial of both fire and its accompaniments without a single injury other than the complete destruction of everything inflammable to be found inside of its walls.

After the reaction of the first month had passed, work was immediately commenced to rebuild and refurbish the entire building, at a cost of over two million dollars, the work of reconstruction went on. Over a million dollars was spent in interior furnishings and furniture, and the magnificent appointments of the house as it stands today speak well for the care and taste used in the selection. The formal opening of the hotel to the public took place on the 18th of April, 1907, just one year after the catastrophe, at which time the Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet in celebration of the event. On the 21st of April, 1907, the doors were thrown open to the public with a splendid reception, to which nearly all San Francisco came.

The hotel was not fully complete at that time. Some of the rooms of the upper floors were not ready, but when the Palace Hotel Company, which formerly operated the old Palace Hotel on Market street, took hold, determined to push things through, the work went on with amazing rapidity. Today, more than any other building in San Francisco, the Fairmont stands a monument to the energy and determination of her citizens.

In it San Franciscans have a hotel of which they can justly be proud, and in the matter of location, it stands

absolutely unsurpassed in the world. In the matter of appointments, service, and exclusive features which make hotel life pleasant, it is without peer. The Fairmont Hotel today has capacity for taking care of one thousand guests. Its entertainment features are so numerous and so varied that, as has happened many times, as many as six different gatherings, including banquets, balls and public meetings, can be held under its roof at the same time, and under such favorable conditions that one assembly scarcely realizes there is any other in the house.

The view from the Fairmont is such as to make the most blasé and experienced globe-trotter stand in wonder and amazement. From its windows (for every room in this magnificent hostelry is an outside room) can be seen the superb panorama of the Golden Gate, the Bay of San Francisco, crowded with ships from all parts of the world, the mountains and hills of Contra Costa County on the other side of the bay, with Mt. Diablo 30 miles to the southeast, and Mt. St. Helena over a hundred miles to the northeast breaking the sky-line. In the immediate foreground of the hotel lies the busy city, in which new steel sky-scrapers are rising in place of the old style business houses which were destroyed.

Chinatown, almost entirely rebuilt in a new and better way, is but a few minutes' walk from the door of the hotel. By means of the various street car lines which pass its doors all parts of the city, the ferries and railroad stations, the banks and exchanges, retail business and theater centers, as well as the residence portions of the city can be easily reached.

The Fairmont Hotel differs from almost any similar institution in the number of unique features which it offers for the entertainment of its guests. Because of these, it is easily the social center of San Francisco; you might say, of the State. Just as the old Palace Hotel, which is now being rebuilt on a new and greater scale at the old site on Market street, was one of the most famous hosteleries of the world, and entertained guests of all nations, so the Fairmont, under the same management which so adequately took care of the affairs of the Palace, is most cosmopolitan, and in its halls will be found the experienced travelers from every country of the world.

The ball room of the Fairmont Hotel is one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the largest, in existence. It has one of the few spring floors to be found in the country, making dancing peculiarly delightful. It is decorated in white and gold with hangings of blue satin tapestry. Its walls are covered with mirrors, between which are decorations by the most famous mural artists of the world. And the ball-room is not merely an ornament. San Franciscans are a very sociable people, and the records of the ball-room show that it is occupied an average of three times a week during the social season. Behind it is the famous red banquet room, which has, perhaps, held more distinguished company than any other room of its kind west of Chicago. On the floor below is the magnificent Norman Cafe banquet room, a hall of superb proportions and simple grandeur. It is the best illustration of a hall of the Norman period. Even the tessellated floor is made of special design, a characteristic of the Norman times. From the lofty ceiling hang chandeliers of quaint design, made of hand-wrought iron in Paris especially for this room. The long French windows, which cover the entire north side of the Norman Cafe, open on the terrace, a broad, flagged promenade, which overlooks the Bay of San Francisco and the city.

Upon special occasions of large entertainment, the terrace is canvassed in, making another hall, almost as large as the Norman Cafe itself. On warm days the terrace presents an animated scene, reminding one largely of Paris or the embankment in London. Here parties of convivial spirits gather around the tables where lunch is served in the open air, overlooking the most beautiful panorama of mountain and sea.

Another thing for which the Fairmont Hotel is noted is the number and variety of its different dining places. In them one may find a place to dine as suits his convenience. The Laurel Court, which is immediately behind the lobby, offers a convenient grill for ladies and gentlemen. Further on is the main dining saloon, with accommodations for three hundred people. This

room is done in white and gold with silken tapestries. From its windows, as one dines, he may look out over the bay and the shipping. Then there is the beautiful grey breakfast room, which is particularly well adapted for private dinners, luncheons and banquets. In other parts of the same floor are found the special tea and card rooms set aside for the use of guests who wish to entertain in a less formal way. Then there are private dining rooms, where organizations may meet around a friendly board. On floor A is found the crypt, one of the most unique cafes in existence. It is in the corner of Mason and Sacramento and is extremely popular with the business men of San Francisco. It offers a comfortable grill and bar for men, where special attention is paid to the cooking of steaks and chops and old country dishes. The service here is swift and efficient, and it is immensely popular as a luncheon place for business men.

The Fairmont, as it stands today, is the epitome of hotel excellence. The vast experience which the Palace Hotel Company had in the celebrated Palace Hotel has been utilized in this house. To Colonel John C. Kirkpatrick, General Manager of the Palace Hotel Company, was given the task of instilling into a brand new house the spirit of hospitality which made the old Palace Hotel celebrated in two hemispheres. How well he has succeeded in doing this is evident the moment one enters the doors of the Fairmont. For the Palace Hotel spirit of hospitality enfolds one like a garment, making his visit one of delight, his leave-taking one of regret, and his memory of the time so spent one of great pleasure.

The Fairmont Hotel offers to the traveler all the conveniences and luxuries known to the best modern hotel, together with many exclusive features, some of which we have spoken of above. Every room in the entire hotel has a bath attached. For \$2.50 one may thus enjoy a pleasant room, beautifully furnished in mahogany, with a dainty white-tiled bath; or, for as low as ten dollars, a suite of rooms. Visitors to San Francisco may rest assured that at the Fairmont Hotel they will find only the best of accommodations and service.

## DOWNWARD COURSE

Fast Being Realized by Honolulu People.

A little backache at first. Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak.

Urinary disorders quickly follow: Diabetes and finally Bright's disease.

This is the downward course of kidney ills.

Don't take this course. Follow this advice.

Rev. J. Nua of Kawaihae, Hawaii, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for twenty years and I believe it was the result of heavy lifting. Pains in the small of my back were one of the chief symptoms of my complaint, and I was unable to get relief, though I consulted several physicians and used numerous remedies. Finally I heard of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and procured them. I am so well pleased with the results of a short use that I always intend to keep a supply of this remedy on hand."

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., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

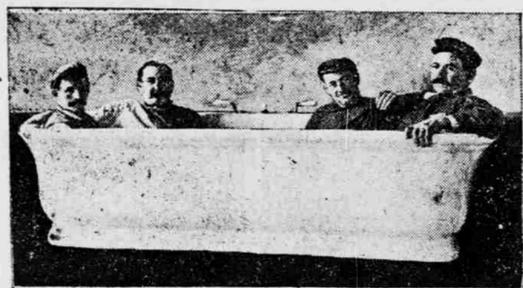
the world has been looking on, applauding the great cruise and the example it has set to other nations, the careers of some of the officers have been subjected to various influences which may assist them up the ladder of promotion or stagnate their chances for better rank.

### Repairs For Transports.

MARE ISLAND, February 2.—Word has just been received from the War Department that Mare Island will have a chance to bid on the repair work to several Army transports plying to the Philippines from San Francisco, the amount of which will total more than \$1,000,000. If these contracts are secured it will mean the employment of hundreds of men, in addition to the large force anticipated for the building of the new collier, the expenditure for which has just been authorized by Congress at a cost of \$1,800,000.

### Wants Another Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Senator Flint appeared before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee today and secured its promise to recommend the reinsertion in the naval bill of a paragraph stricken out by the House, directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a navy yard south of San Francisco, at which place it would be most advisable to locate it, and the probable cost of such a yard.



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MAYFLOWER

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"MAYFLOWER" is in the center of a glittering circle of famous gold mines, the hub of the yellow-yielding cluster. Without question, it has a royal future of production ahead of it and you can participate, if you will, in its coming tremendous profits, by subscribing for its shares today at ONE QUARTER PER. On March first the Stock takes its first march forward—to 35 Cents. We expect it to wander to ONE DOLLAR before the year is out, and on its merits as an investment security. Get in line for handsome profits. Get wise to this supreme OPPORTUNITY. Load up to the guards with the stock, which is dead safe and sure and as solid as "Oahu." BUY MAYFLOWER STOCK! BUY IT NOW! Many of the greatest fortunes of the world have come out of the ground and kings and paupers have been enriched by the golden harvest from MOTHER EARTH.

Get into the mining game, and start right, in the right way, at the right time by getting into a real genuine gold mine which has back of it all the basic prerequisites for success.

The MAYFLOWER is situated in the heart of the richest district of California, and is surrounded with properties that are producing millions annually; it owns one of the finest reduction mills in the West; its property covers 160 acres held under U. S. PATENT; it has all the timber it will ever need for its own use, and controls its own water power for operating its entire plant; it is in a section where labor troubles are unknown and weather conditions permit continuous mining all year round; it has eight gold quartz veins traversing its property and an auriferous gravel channel of great richness which facts are vouched for by your UNCLE SAM; and in conclusion it is in the hands of practical and capable mining men who know their business from A to Z. Acquire an interest. Buy today. Buy at once. The more you take, the more you make and the bigger the dividend that's coming to you. If you buy enough, the rest of your life will be a laugh for you.

BUY "MAYFLOWER" STOCK! BUY IT NOW!

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## THE COASTWISE BILL TALKS THEY TELL AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Senator Perkins has been appealed to by the shipping interests of San Francisco to urge certain amendments to the bill fathered by Senator Piles, permitting the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws, so that vessels not flying the American flag carry passengers between Honolulu and the mainland.

They ask that the bill be amended so as to provide that all American steamships plying between Hawaii and the mainland shall receive as compensation from either the Territory or National government a sum per voyage equal to the difference between Japanese wages and the cost of feeding the crew, thus giving the American vessels a chance to maintain themselves.

Both the Oceanic Steamship Company and William Matson agree on this point and they also agree in saying that "if something like this is not done, Hawaii is likely to find herself worse off than at present by the withdrawal of the American passenger vessels now plying between San Francisco and Hawaii." It is also contended

that Honolulu is by no means in unanimous accord on this question. Should the plan succeed, the Japanese lines would be the chief gainers.

William Matson wires that on the assurance that the bill would rest in committee he began building steamships to cost \$9,000,000, and had already paid the first \$1,000,000 on account. He insists that the government is dealing unfairly with American shipmasters if it allows the bill to pass. The Honolulu Merchants' Association, he says, comprising the largest business interests in the Islands, has not changed its position, and still strongly favors the continuing of the coastwise laws.

Senator Perkins has written to Senator Frye urging that in view of the difference of opinion in Honolulu no further action be taken on this bill pending further advices from the Islands. Inasmuch as the House has expressed itself in favor of this bill and the Senate seems to have no opposition to it, except such as voiced in the minority report, the measure seems scheduled to go through. It may be noted that a rumor is received here that James J. Hill's steamship Minnesota is going to change from American to British registry.

## STANDS TO LOSE ON HAWAIIAN DRYDOCKS

Chronicle.—"Anybody who does not understand the nature of the coral formation which lines the bottoms of the Hawaiian harbors will stand to lose in making a bid on a contract to build drydocks in Pearl Harbor," remarked Louis Whitehouse, a wealthy contractor of Honolulu, at the Hotel Stewart yesterday.

"One of the greatest hindrances to construction in those harbors is the liability of artesian wells," he continued. "In setting off a blast a man may open up several flows of water which will make him no end of trouble. The government has allowed \$2,500,000 for the dredging of the harbor and the construction of drydocks, but I will not be surprised to find that the man who secures the contract will find before it is over that he has a white elephant on his hands."

Several years ago Whitehouse was well known on this Coast as "Pinkie" Whitehouse, the big, clever tackle of the Reliance football team. He is a graduate of Stanford University, where he made a name for himself on the gridiron.

Some hospital physicians are urging that horseflesh be more freely used as being not only cheaper than beef, but more tender and digestible. If dried and reduced to a powder it becomes almost tasteless.

## A POPULAR REMEDY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in South Africa for a number of years, and the fact that it still retains its popularity as a cure of coughs, colds and croup is certain proof that it gives satisfaction. Morum Bros., general merchants at Tarkastad, Cape Colony, make the following statement: "Chamberlain's preparations have a steady demand all the year round and continue to be popular. We always keep a stock of these medicines on hand." For sale at all dealers. Ben son, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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O—LANAI SHADES—O

We have just received a new shipment of the VUDOR PORCH SHADES, which are so well known in island homes. They are so constructed that they will keep all sun out of lanais, but do not keep out the light or air. These are the kind which last. **J. HOPP & CO.**  
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## Cause and Effect

When the thorax is fixed and inelastic, respiration can not be carried on properly, and oxygenization of the blood will be imperfect. WHEN MUSCLES feel painful, hard and unyielding by reason of retention of metabolic waste products, chemical poisoning will result. OSTEOPATHY removes the cause and effects a certain cure.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral controls the spasmodic efforts of coughing, relieves the congestion in the throat, quiets the inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and prevents the lungs from becoming involved.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Put up in large and small bottles.

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STOCK ORDERS

C. H. BELLINA leaves for San Francisco on the 26th. Orders for stock of any kind will receive his careful attention.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Through the courtesy of the author, Richard Harding Davis, and Daniel Frohman, who owns the playing rights, the Panahou Dramatic Club is able to present "Miss Civilization." This is a modern drama in Davis' clearest style.

The three-act play "The Romanians," by Edmond Rostand, which follows, is as good in its way as the same author's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Miss Cowan, who has charge of both plays, last year staged "The Romanians" at Boston University. She is bringing out fully the most that is in every one of the many amusing situations.

Reserved seats are now on sale at Bergstrom's. As these plays are about the only source of revenue for the athletics of the school, there is a double purpose in buying tickets.

The Art Theater.

Tickets admitting adults to the Art Theater cost ten cents each, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Those who prefer to pay an additional sum may have seats in boxes.

League's Dramatic Evening. There is no doubt that the dramatic evening to be given by the Dramatic Circle of the Kiloana Art League next Tuesday will be an unqualified success.

Over one hundred tickets were sold to students of the Kamehameha Schools, and arrangements are being made to assign portions of the house to students of the Normal and High Schools.

Band Concert at Moana. There will be a public band concert this evening at 7:30 at the Moana Hotel, Waikiki.

PART I.

March—True Blue.....Teike Overture—Fest and Peasant.....Suppe Chorus—Tannhauser.....Wagner Selection—Faust (by request).....Gounod

PART II.

Vocal—Hawaiian Songs. Ar. by Berger Selection—Gypsy Baron.....Strauss Waltz—City Life.....Translatour Finales—Paraguay.....Valverde The Star Spangled Banner.

Full House and Good Pictures. The pleasure of watching a first-class moving picture show while seated out of doors, in fresh, pure air, is appreciated by a very large number of Honoluluans, which accounts for the fact that the Park Theater, with its nearly eight hundred seats, was filled to capacity last night.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

- Entered of Record Feb. 17, 1909. Y Okino et al to H G Junkin... C M L M Baldwin to S Ahu... L Lau Mon to Yong Yue... B S Florence K Paoa and hsb, et al, to Wong Lum... D John Kekaula and wf to Eva M Belsler... M V Kalo to Henry Higgins... D Polly Kaula to Wm F Pogue... L James Kaahani et al to Wm F Pogue... L Kaaikaula and wf to W P Hoopai... D Est of W C L Lumailo, by trs, to John W Kaula and wf... Rel David L Withington and wf to William R Castle to William R Castle... D William L Castle to William R Castle... D Fanny Strauch and hsb, by tr, to Est of S G Wilder, Ltd., Condit Kaneakua and hsb to William Kahlbaum... D Daniela Naebu to Onomea Sugar Dowsett Co, Ltd to Henry C Brown... M Etta K Lakana et al to Winniefred K Saffery... D Keaka E Robert and hsb to Winniefred K Saffery... D Mary Waiwaiole and hsb to Winniefred K Saffery... D David Kalani and wf to Honomu Sugar Co... M M Koga et al to Olaa Sugar Co, Ltd... C M

Martin-Nielson et al to Olaa Sugar Co, Ltd... M Dowsett Co, Ltd to Susan P Cookson... L

Recorded February 9, 1909. Young Kam to Chun Dai Tong, P A; general powers. B 321, p 114. Dated Aug 15, 1907.

Kaula, et al by mgtee to William R Castle, Tr, Fore Entry; Lots 7 to 12 (incl), blk 16, Kaulani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 306, p 138. Dated Feb 8, 1909.

J B Kanaulu and wf, by mgtee, to William R Castle, Fore Entry; lot 33, Kekio tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 306, p 139. Dated Feb 8, 1909.

Chung Kim and wf, et al, to Mutl Bldg & Loan Socy of Hawaii, Ltd, M; lots 1 and 2, blk 14, bldgs, etc, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu; \$600. B 306, p 140. Dated Feb 9, 1909.

German Sava & Loan Socy, et al, by Tr, to Carolina Ferreira, D; lots 7, 10 and 11, blk A, Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1200. B 315, p 288. Dated Jan 27, 1909.

Oahu College, by trs, to J B Atherton Est, Ltd, D; lots 10 and 11, blk 15, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1500. B 315, p 289. Dated Nov 24, 1909.

Samuel Parker and wf to Halawa Plantn, Ltd, D; int in gr 637, N Koluia, Hawaii; \$2000. B 315, p 285. Dated May 8, 1908.

NOTICE.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company held on Feb. 15, 1909, the following were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:

- L. T. Peck W. R. Castle G. P. Castle L. A. Thurston Wm. Williamson C. H. Atherton G. N. Wilcox

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following were elected to serve as officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

- L. T. Peck President L. A. Thurston Vice President C. H. Atherton Treasurer William Williamson Secretary W. M. WILLIAMSON, Secretary, H. R. T. & L. Co.

OOKALA SUGAR PLANTATION CO.

Stock Ledger Closing. The stock ledger of the Oookala Sugar Plantation Co., will be closed to transfers on Friday, Feb. 19, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. H. ROBERTSON, Treasurer. Dated, Honolulu, Feb. 17, 1909. 8277

HONOLULU CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Honolulu Cricket Club will be held at the offices of Castle & Withington on Tuesday, February 23, 1909, at 8 o'clock p. m.

JAMES H. FIDDES, Secretary. Honolulu, Feb. 16, 1909. 8277

ANNUAL MEETING.

Pacific Tennis Club. The annual meeting of the Pacific Tennis Club will be held at the club house on Saturday, February 20th, at 1:30 p. m.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Secretary. 8277

ANNUAL MEETING.

Sailors' Home. The adjourned annual meeting of the Sailors' Home Society will be held at 10 a. m., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1909, at the office of F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.

CHAS. H. ATHERTON, Secretary. 8277

ANNUAL MEETING

Of Shareholders, Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the company, on King street, in this city, on Friday, February 26, 1909, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. L. HOPPER, Secretary, Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., February 16, 1909. 8276

ANNUAL MEETING.

Paaunahu Sugar Plantation Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Paaunahu Sugar Plantation Company will be held on Saturday, March 6, 1909, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the company, 268 Market street (room 210), San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will close Wednesday, February 24, 1909.

H. W. THOMAS, Secretary. Honolulu, February 17, 1909. 8276

ANNUAL MEETING.

Makaha Coffee Co., Ltd. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Makaha Coffee Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of J. M. Dowsett, Merchant street, on Tuesday, February 23, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. M. DOWSETT, Secretary, Makaha Coffee Co., Ltd. Honolulu, February 16, 1909. 8275

ANNUAL MEETING.

Waianae Co. The annual meeting of the stockholders of Waianae Company will be held at the office of J. M. Dowsett, Merchant street, on Tuesday, February 23, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. M. DOWSETT, Secretary, Waianae Co., Ltd. Honolulu, February 16, 1909. 8275

ANNUAL MEETING.

Pacific Sugar Mill. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Pacific Sugar Mill will be held at the office of F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, on Thursday, February 25th, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. W. WALDRON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 15, 1909. 8275

ANNUAL MEETING.

Honokaa Sugar Company. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Honokaa Sugar Company will be held at the office of F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu on Thursday, February 25th, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. W. WALDRON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 15, 1909. 8275

ANNUAL MEETING.

Ookala Sugar Plantation Co. The annual meeting of shareholders of Oookala Sugar Plantation Co. will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, on Saturday, February 20, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary. 8266

ANNUAL MEETING.

Hawaiian Agricultural Company. The annual meeting of shareholders of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, on Thursday, February 25, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., February 6, 1909. 8267

ANNUAL MEETING.

Onomea Sugar Company. The annual meeting of shareholders of the Onomea Sugar Company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, on Wednesday, February 24, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., February 6, 1909. 8267

ANNUAL MEETING.

Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, on Friday, February 26th, 1909, at ten o'clock a. m.

T. H. PETRIE, Secretary, Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. Honolulu, February 10, 1909. 8271

ANNUAL MEETING.

Apokaa Sugar Company, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Apokaa Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, on Thursday, February 26th, 1909, at 11:30 a. m.

T. H. PETRIE, Secretary, Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd. Honolulu, February 10, 1909. 8271

ANNUAL MEETING

Kohala Sugar Company. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Kohala Sugar Company will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, on Saturday, February 27th, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

T. H. PETRIE, Secretary, Kohala Sugar Company. Honolulu, February 10, 1909. 8271

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Waimea Sugar Mill Company will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, on Saturday, February 27th, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

T. H. PETRIE, Secretary, The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. Honolulu, February 10, 1909. 8271

ANNUAL MEETING.

Ewa Plantation Company. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Ewa Plantation Company will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, on Thursday, February 25th, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

T. H. PETRIE, Secretary, Ewa Plantation Company. Honolulu, February 10, 1909. 8271

ANNUAL MEETING.

Honomu Sugar Company. The annual meeting of shareholders of the Honomu Sugar Company will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, on Wednesday, February 24, 1909, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., February 6, 1909. 8267

ANNUAL MEETING.

Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Co. will be held at its office and principal place of business in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Tuesday, February 23, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., February 6, 1909. 8267

ANNUAL MEETING.

Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Co. will be held at its office and principal place of business in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Tuesday, February 23, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., February 6, 1909. 8267

WAIALUA AGRICULTURAL CO., LTD.

The stock-transfer books of this corporation will be closed to transfers from Thursday, February 18, 1909, to Saturday, February 27, 1909.

CHAS. H. ATHERTON, Treasurer. Honolulu, Hawaii, February 17, 1909. 8276

EWA PLANTATION COMPANY.

The stocktransfer books of this corporation will be closed to transfers from Thursday, February 18, 1909, to Monday, March 1, 1909.

CHAS. H. ATHERTON, Treasurer. Honolulu, Hawaii, February 17, 1909. 8276

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Nahiku Sugar Co. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nahiku Sugar Co. will be held at its office and principal place of business in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February, 1909, at 4:30 p. m.

E. E. PAXTON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 11, 1909. 8272

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Hawaiian Sugar Co. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Co. will be held at its office and principal place of business in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1909, at 2 p. m.

E. E. PAXTON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 11, 1909. 8272

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Kahuku Plantation Co. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kahuku Plantation Co. will be held at its office and principal place of business in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1909, at 10 a. m.

E. E. PAXTON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 11, 1909. 8272

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Kahului Railroad Co. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kahului Railroad Co. will be held at its office, in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1909, at 2 p. m.

E. E. PAXTON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 11, 1909. 8272

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Kahului Railroad Co. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kahului Railroad Co. will be held at its office, in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1909, at 2 p. m.

E. E. PAXTON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 11, 1909. 8272

NOTICE OF MEETING.

East Maui Irrigation Co. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Maui Irrigation Co. will be held at its office and principal place of business in the Stangenwald building, Honolulu, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1909, at 4 p. m.

E. E. PAXTON, Secretary. Honolulu, February 11, 1909. 8272

MEETING NOTICE.

Waiohinu Agricultural & Grazing Co. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Waiohinu Agricultural & Grazing Co. will be held at the office of its agents, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on Wednesday, February 24, at 2 p. m.

R. IVERS, Secretary. Honolulu, February 9, 1909. 8270

MEETING NOTICE.

Kalopa Agricultural Co., Ltd. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kalopa Agricultural Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of its agents, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on Wednesday, February 24, at 3:30 p. m.

R. IVERS, Secretary. Honolulu, February 9, 1909. 8270

MEETING NOTICE.

Olowalu Company. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Olowalu Co. will be held at the office of its agents, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on Wednesday, February 24, at 9 a. m.

R. IVERS, Secretary. Honolulu, February 9, 1909. 8270

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Anthony Gilman, was by the order of the Circuit Court of the Territory of Hawaii, duly given and made on the 20th day of March, 1905, in the matter of the estate of Kamakee (w) deceased, duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and that on the 27th day of March, 1905, letters testamentary upon said last will and testament were duly issued to him out of and under the seal of said Court.

All creditors of said deceased or of said estate are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned, as such executor, at No. 1148 Wilder Avenue, Honolulu, which place the undersigned hereby selects as his office for the transaction of any business connected with the said estate, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated, Honolulu, February 11th, 1909. ANTHONY N. GILMAN, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Kamakee (w), deceased.

8271—Feb. 11, 18, 25, March 4

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Waiahiwa Consolidated Pineapple Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Hawaiian Development Company, No. 311 Stangenwald building, Merchant street, Honolulu, T. H., on Friday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1909, at 10 a. m.

T. H. PETRIE, Secretary, Waiahiwa Consolidated Pineapple Company, Ltd. 8276

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Goo Tai Hing's Estate. The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Goo Tai Hing alias Akai Huna, late of Honolulu, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at her residence at School street near Liliha street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Honolulu, T. H., February 8th, 1909.

HENRIETTA AMOEHIONA KELLI-INULAMA, Administratrix of the Estate of Goo Tai Hing alias Akai Huna, deceased intestate.

8271—Feb. 11, 18, 25, March 4

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Dame Hall, Deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Samuel M. Damon of the City and County of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Ancillary Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of Mary Dame Hall, late of Atlantic City, County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed the sum of \$24,555.40 and charges himself with \$26,508.00, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Ancillary Administrator with the Will annexed.

It is Ordered that Monday, the 22d day of March, 1909, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, this 10th day of February, 19