Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XLI. No. 11 HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1906—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE 2770

CARTER WILL GIVE CONTROL TO ATKINSON

Has Consented to Step Aside for the Present and Let the Secretary Take Formal Charge.

Governor Carter has consented to step aside and let Secretary Atkinson take control of affairs as actual Acting Governor.

"I thought everybody understood that Secretary Atkinson was coming back to take charge," said Dr. Judd, the Governor's attending physician, last night. "What would be the good of sending for him, otherwise? He might as well have staid on the mainland. Yes; the Governor is perfectly willing to have Mr. Atkinson take charge. He has to be. When you have been sick, you have had to obey the doctor's orders, have you not? Well, the Governor can not help himself very well. He has to obey orders, too."

"But there are certain formalities to be complied with, doctor, you know," it was suggested. "The thing was done once before in the history of the Territory."

"It was done during Dole's time, you mean? Well, I suppose the forms have to be complied with. That was the purpose in sending for Secretary Atkinson—that he might take charge."

Being asked as to the Governor's condition, Dr. Judd said: "He is getting along very comfortably. His temperature is normal, and his condition satisfactory. He sat up for awhile today. He is still very weak, however, and I propose to keep him in hand until he recovers his strength. I have not broached the matter of a long rest and a sea trip to him after he regains some measure of his strength. I want to give him a chance to get well first. But that would be the ideal thing for him to do."

The usual form, or the form that was observed when Governor Dole laid down his office because of illness, is for the doctor to write a letter to the Governor certifying that his health will not permit him to take up the cares of state. The Governor then writes to that effect to the Secretary—of course if he is able—and the Secretary takes charge and informs the Secretary of the Interior of the correspondence under which he has acted. And this will be the form observed in the present case. Dr. Judd does not propose to permit his patient to take up the cares of office right away.

He must, therefore, in order that the Territory shall not be without a Governor, write a letter to Governor Carter certifying that the patient is not able to take control. The Governor must then write to Jack, and the rest follows. The Secretary will reach Honolulu on the steamer Alameda next Friday, and it is probable that the correspondence will be exchanged and the formalities putting the Secretary in charge as de facto governor be complied with on that day, although it is possible that the formalities may go over until next Monday. The reasons for immediate action, however, are apparent.

The Governor's absence will be indefinite, of course, and after the Secretary is "on the lid," and after the Governor has recovered a little more of his strength the matter of the long sea voyage and the rest and change of scene will be taken up. Probably, if a long absence from the United States is contemplated, the Governor will have to secure permission from Washington, in addition to the doctor's certificate.

However, as Dr. Judd has said, that is a matter for future consideration along with the proposed trip abroad. There can be no question that the Governor will be urged to make such a trip. Whether it will extend until such time as Secretary Atkinson comes of actual gubernatorial age, is probably a matter for future consideration, likewise. Present signs do not point to the immediate resignation of the Governor, nor very strongly to his taking control again.

BATTLED WITH FIRE

Senator Dickey Fights a Blaze Upon Tantalus.

A fire on Tantalus yesterday caused much excitement in town. The blaze was on Senator Dickey's property known as "Kuahiwi" on a slope back of Sugar Loaf. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the fire was extinguished and no damage to the forest resulted.

About 10 a. m. Senator Dickey began burning some rubbish. A back fire was started, and as the fire seemed about out, he and his helpers went to the lower end of the premises. At this time a tremendous wind arose and fanned the embers into a new blaze, sweeping it across the burnt portion into new territory. A battle with the flames ensued and assistance was called for. Mr. Waterhouse sent up some Japanese and neighbors responded with all the help handy.

They worked hard against the flames until 5 o'clock. R. S. Hosmer, superintendent of the Forestry division of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry arrived on the scene about this time, but the Senator was glad to show him that all danger was over and no damage had been done to the valuable forest section.

NO GAMBLING IN TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The House Committee on Judiciary has decided to report favorably on the Littlefield bill to prohibit gambling in territories of the United States. The bill is so worded that its provisions, in the opinion of the committee, will apply only to the organized territories, namely, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

[Hawaii was probably left out by the news association. As the above bill was drawn here, it probably contains a full list of the organized territories. —Ed. Advertiser.]

SKATING ON MAUNA KEA

Lake Waiau Is Frozen Solid and Ice Very Slippery.

Eben Low, the manager of the Humuula sheep ranch on Hawaii, is in town and has much of interest to tell of a recent trip up the snow-covered slopes of Mauna Kea.

Lake Waiau, the alleged fathomless lake, 15,000 feet above sea level, was found frozen, solid, the party crossing it on horseback. An attempt was made to ascertain the thickness of the ice but after getting down a couple of feet the investigation was dropped.

Low says that he believes that his party was the first to ever cross the lake when frozen over. The ice was smooth and slippery enough to have afforded excellent skating.

As far as is known there are no fish in the lake. It should, however, prove an ideal place for trout.

The area of Lake Waiau is about two and a half acres and its location is one of absolute isolation and desolation. No trees grow near and there is neither grass, herb or shrub on the lake's margin. No game, furred or feathered, is found near, and even in summer, filmy ice covers the water.

The lake has never been sounded and its depth is unknown. Native tradition holds it to be bottomless.

Eben Low regrets that he didn't make a hole through the ice in the middle of the lake and take soundings.

CORBIN COMING HOME.

MANILA, January 20.—Major General Leonard Wood will succeed Major General Corbin in command of the military division of the Philippines on February 1st. Major General Corbin will sail on February 2nd for Hongkong; thence for San Francisco, on February 9, on the Pacific Mail steamer Korea.

FIRST CASH FOR BONDS

Ninety-Eight Thousand Paid Into Treasury Yesterday.

The first instalment for the new bonds reached Honolulu yesterday, and was paid into the Territorial Treasurer on behalf of the purchasers of the bonds, Kountze Bros., of New York, by the firm of Bishop & Co.

The money came by cable, and the sum was in payment for the first one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds, the first instalment to be taken up by the purchasers on the approval of the sale by the Territorial officials.

The amount paid into the Treasury was a little more than $98,000, being in payment for one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds, with accrued interest added and less the cost of the transmission of the money from New York to this city.

Evidently Treasurer Campbell has been busy on this trip, and the first substantial result is apparent in this first payment of cash on account of the sale of the last bond issue.

At once upon the receipt of the money, the Assistant Treasurer notified Auditor Fisher, and that official immediately approved the contract for $28,000 with the Honolulu Iron Works for the structural iron needed for the Nuuanu reservoir. This contract was held up by Auditor Fisher because there was no bond money available in the Treasury with which to meet the obligation that it was proposed to incur under it. As soon as the money was on hand, the contract was approved.

TEN FAMILIES SEEK HOMES

One of the passengers for Hilo on the next Kinau will be F. W. Bold, of Washington state, who has come here as the representative of a settlement association formed on the mainland. Mr. Bold goes to select homes for ten families of Washington folks who propose to locate on the big island. The land that he has specially in view is the land of Kaao-paalea, consisting of three hundred and twenty-five acres of first-class cane land adjoining Honokaa plantation. If these lands are taken, arrangements will be made to have the cane of the settlers ground and they will begin to get income from their lands the first year.

CAMPBELL STILL IN WASHINGTON

"I received a cablegram from Treasurer Campbell today," said Assistant Treasurer Hapai yesterday. "He did not say when he was coming back. He is still in Washington."

It was reported the other day that Treasurer Campbell was in attendance upon President Roosevelt's meeting of Insurance Commissioners at Chicago, and it was then supposed that he would come on home, probably reaching here on the Mongolia. Perhaps he went back to Washington to tell Teddy what he thought of the Insurance Convention.

His opposers among his countrymen are saying that the Japanese consul, Miki Saito, has been under investigation at home relative to charges preferred against his connection with Japanese immigration here and, further, that while he will be sent back as consul his early resignation of the post will follow.

KILAUEA ON DISPLAY FOR BISHOP HAMILTON

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

HILO, February 5.—Bishop Hamilton met with no disappointment in his visit to the Volcano. While in Hilo tidal waves, each of which emptied the Waiakea stream so that boys ran across the river bed, submerged the railroad and carried boulders on the track, delaying the train more than one hour. The impression generally obtained that the Volcano would be affected by the phenomenon which occasioned the tidal wave. During Friday afternoon, while the Bishop, Rev. Mr. Wadman and their party were standing on the brink overlooking the fire, a terrific trembling followed by a thunderous noise in the cliff gave the impression that either a cleavage of the precipice had fallen or there had been an explosion in the cone. Dense smoke immediately followed the commotion, concealing the crater during the night. Investigation will be made when the party shall return to the crater.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS

George Reese of U. S. S. Iroquois Suicided at Iwilei.

In a building just back of the Iwilei Saloon, and almost in the identical spot where a Japanese was murdered about five years ago, Boatswain's Mate George Reese of the U. S. S. Iroquois blew out his brains last night.

About 9:30 p. m. a wagon call from Iwilei was sent in to the police station and the patrol wagon was sent out in response. A few minutes later a message was received at the station that a man had committed suicide and Deputy Sheriff Vida immediately proceeded to the scene.

Round a white-washed wooden house in the rear of the Iwilei Saloon a curious crowd had gathered. Japanese, natives, Chinamen, Porto Ricans and a few haoles discussed the tragedy and took morbid peeps into the room where the dead man lay.

The suicide was done in a tiny room of the house and Reese lay on the floor in a pool of blood, with the top of his head blown off. His brains were scattered all over the room, one bunch reposing in the center of a crochet-covered bureau, and looking at first glance like a bouquet of flowers.

Resting on the body was a single-barreled shotgun and a string attached to the trigger told eloquently how the crazed man had achieved his ghastly end.

There was a woman in the case. Reese lived in the house with his Porto Rican wife, Iladia Locados. They had been married a year, but their union had been a nightmare of infelicity.

Reese, it is said, forced his wife to lead a life of shame and when she had no money to give him, abused and beat her unmercifully.

So bad had his recent treatment of her been that yesterday morning she applied for a divorce.

Iladia Locados told an Advertiser man that her husband had brought a gun to the house some weeks ago. She made him take it away. On Sunday he brought it again and said he was going to shoot birds.

Last night about 8 o'clock Reese asked her for some money and she gave him fifty cents. He went out and got a drink and then returned to the house. She and a girl friend were in the room. All at once her husband pulled the gun from under the bed and the women were scared and rushed out of the house.

They had hardly got outside when Reese shot himself.

Deceased was a man of perhaps 25 years of age and had a fair record aboard the Iroquois. His infatuation for Iladia and his love for whisky undoubtedly wrecked his life.

He loved the girl, but he loved booze more, and to gratify his desire for liquor forgot that he was a white man and fell as low as a man can fall.

The news that his wife was seeking legal separation from him may have preyed on his mind and prompted his rash deed. Perhaps Iladia regarded favorably the suit of another lover and this drove Reese to dire despondency.

It's all over now. The sin and the shame and the folly have forever been laid aside. There'll be a grave and a firing party and "taps" will signalize the finis of Reese's life story. And there'll be a dusky Porto Rican maiden weeping long and loudly for her sailor boy who loved and abused her so.

SENATOR BOLTS PARTY CAUCUS

PATTERSON OF COLORADO.

Says Democrats Have Broken Oath.

Patterson Is in a Rage Over San Domingo Treaty.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Patterson of Colorado has caused a sensation in the Senate by the introduction of a resolution declaring that it was a violation of their oaths as Senators, and of the Constitution of the United States, for the caucus to attempt to coerce Democrats to vote against the ratification of the treaty with San Domingo. Patterson says that he intends to join the Republican party.

A cablegram from Washington on the afternoon of February 3 announced that the Democrats had agreed to oppose the ratification of the treaty with San Domingo, and although it was not so positively stated, this agreement was probably the result of caucus action.

Cable dispatches of a date one day later said that the votes of four Democratic Senators would be needed to pass the treaty, and as the Democrats had agreed to oppose its ratification this looked as though the President would lose in his fight with the Senate on this proposition.

With Patterson breaking away from the caucus and evidently intending to defy it, this is not so certain. Thomas Macdonald Patterson was elected to the Senate from Colorado by the joint votes of Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists in 1901, having previously served in Congress and held other high positions, and upon taking office announced that he would enter the Democratic caucus.

In all his political career he has never acted with the Republicans, although he once helped to carry Colorado for Weaver against Grover Cleveland. He was an early, and has always been an ardent, free silver advocate.

TREATS CHINESE WITH MORE CONSIDERATION

VICTOR H. METCALF.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf has approved the report of the commission appointed to revise the regulations for the admission of Chinese into the United States. The Bertillon system for the examination of applicants for admission will be abandoned, and more moderation and consideration will be shown in handling Chinese who arrive in the country. It is believed that this amelioration of the enforcement of the act will check the boycott in China.

Ever since the boycott of American merchandise in China began to spread to such alarming proportions as to seriously injure the commerce of America in that country, the administration at Washington has been seeking for means to conciliate the people of China by some amelioration of the Chinese restriction act. It has been recognized that it was pretty nearly hopeless to modify the act itself, because of the position taken by the labor unions on the mainland, and so the regulations for the enforcement of the act came in for consideration.

RUSSIA AND CHINA NEGOTIATE.

PEKING, February 6.—Representatives of Russia and China are discussing a treaty similar to that concluded between Japan and China. Mining, railway and commercial concessions are involved in the proposed new convention.

CONGRESSMAN HEPBURN IS REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Representative Hepburn is seriously ill.

Representative William P. Hepburn of the Eighth Iowa District is very well known in Honolulu, as is his estimable wife. Representative and Mrs. Hepburn visited the island last summer, remaining for a long time here, Honolulu being the home of their daughter, Mrs. R. H. Chamberlain, wife of the local Collector of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Hepburn is one of the Republican leaders in Congress whose reputation is more than national. He is now serving his tenth term in the House, is chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Relations Committee and stands very high with the party in the nation. He was born in 1879, and is, therefore, in his seventy-third year.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, February 5.—The British bark Dunbreaton, from Hamburg via Leith for Honolulu, is reported to have foundered off Mas. Island. Fishermen assert the vessel is probably a wreck and may be saved.

HON. W. P. HEPBURN.

POLITICS IN THE HOUSE

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18.—Within a very short time, probably during February, the House Republicans must organize for the Congressional campaign. In the old days the Congressional Campaign committees did not count for much. During the last ten years, the Republican Congressional Committee, Joseph W. Babcock, a native Vermonter representing the third Wisconsin district, being chairman, has been a most important factor in carrying close districts. More than once the splendid organization of this committee, with the sinews of war at its command, has undoubtedly held the House for the Republicans. This was the case especially in the campaign of 1898.

Associated with Mr. Babcock has been a rare coterie of politicians. Representative Jesse Overstreet, of Indianapolis, who has just gotten in a huff because the President will not appoint his man as surveyor of the port of Indianapolis, has for years been the Secretary of the Committee. Representative J. A. T. Hull, of Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, whose sister, Mrs. Minor Morris was the central figure in the ejectment episode at the White House offices, was the leading member of the Executive Committee, spent much time at headquarters in the St. James Building, New York City, and was one of Mr. Babcock's most trusted lieutenants. Representative James S. Sherman, of Utica, New York, has been and still is vice chairman. Perhaps he will be elected chairman, if he will have the office. He can handle to advantage the great mass of information which the committee has about Congressional districts the country over. Mr. Hull has been mentioned for the chairmanship. He has many qualifications, which Mr. Sherman also has. Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, soon to become the President's son-in-law, has served on the executive Committee of the Congressional committee. It has been suggested that he take up the difficult task of running the Congressional campaign. The work is always harder in an off year. Then the Congressional committee is nearly "the whole thing." Presidential years the National Committee overshadows it.

Mr. Babcock has no idea of becoming chairman again. Months ago, he began to talk to his friends about the pitcher that goes to the fountain once too often. He has won six Congressional campaigns in succession and shared the honors that fall to a successful Congressional chairman in the House. With 50 or 60 new members coming in every year, full of gratitude for what has been done to them, the Congressional Chairman is a pretty big man in the House. That is demonstrated by the influence Mr. Babcock has recently had with members in organizing a revolt against Speaker Cannon on the statehood and Philippine bills. Mr. Babcock has been unusually successful in raising campaign contributions. The insurance companies gave to him in New York, as was brought out in the late Armstrong investigation. For divers reasons Speaker Cannon has become antagonistic to Mr. Babcock. His own district has become decidedly antagonistic to him also, it being a hot-bed of La Folletteism. He will therefore have a fight for his political life this year to win a reelection. It is not beyond the improbabilities that Mr. Babcock will soon go into private life, as may Representative Overstreet, who has announced that he will retire from the Congressional Committee. Mr. Overstreet is also threatening to retire from Congress altogether.

While the selection of the Congressional committee—one member of Congress from every state that has a Republican delegation—devolves entirely upon the House, there will be a disposition to leave some of the organization to President Roosevelt, especially the selection of a chairman. Men realize that he will be a factor in the Congressional campaign and that appeals for votes will generally be made in his name. Mr. Babcock has served his recent terms as chairman at the personal request of the late President McKinley and subsequently of President Roosevelt. As Mr. Sherman comes from New York, where there will be a lively Congressional fight, it is not unlikely that the President will favor his selection, or that of some other New Yorker, possibly Representative Parsons, now chairman of the New York County Committee. Speaker Cannon is likely to show a big interest in the reorganization. He has the most at stake, possibly, in the election of a Republican House, for it would mean, probably, his re-election as Speaker for a third term.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

A JAMAICAN LADY SPEAKS HIGHLY OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Mrs. Michael Hart, wife of the superintendent of Cart Service at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, says that she has for some years used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, croup and whooping cough and has found it very beneficial. She has implicit confidence in it and would not be without a bottle of it in her home. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Further denials of the complaint in the "beef trust case" have been filed in the Federal court, being from H. F. Beckley, Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Julian Monsarrat, A. A. Meyer, H. R. Meyer, Otto S. Meyer, Saml. Parker, Eben P. Low, Humuula Sheep Station Co., John II Estate and J. A. Magoon.

NEW WORK IN SCHOOLS

Between twenty and thirty teachers in the Honolulu public schools have agreed to take up the matter of manual training in the public schools, in addition to their other work. The movement has grown out of the following letter addressed to the teachers by Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt, prior to his recent trip to Maui:

To the Teachers in Honolulu: The managers of the Boys' Brigade have offered to the Department, free of charge, the use of the Manual Trade School located on King street, just beyond the railway station. The only expense attached will be the keeping in repair of the tools and material used. This expense the Department is willing to assume if the teachers are enough interested in the work to make it an object.

The funds at the disposal of the Department will not allow the engagement of a trained manual teacher to superintend the work. It does not seem wise to take up the work there outside of regular school hours.

At a meeting of most of the principals, it was thought best to send a letter to the various teachers in Honolulu, explaining to them a little of the plan, and to ask them to make direct reply to the Department as to their desire and willingness to undertake this work.

The Department is well aware of the amount of work required of the teachers and it does not intend to obligate or even urge the proposed work; but if there are teachers who are sufficiently interested and who can afford to give the time and energy to it, it is certainly an exceptional opportunity for starting the work.

As we can not hire a trained teacher, it will be necessary for the teachers in different schools to oversee the work undertaken by the children. In order that they may do this intelligently, Mr. Pope of the Normal School has agreed to conduct a class for teachers on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, from three to four, at the Normal School. In this class, he will give teachers such instruction as will fit them to take up the work with students in an elementary way.

As soon as teachers have enough experience, classes of from ten to twelve may be formed in different schools, and periods arranged whereby classes may go to the Manual Trade School for work.

Will you kindly reply to the Department at once, stating just what would be your own views and wishes in regard to this matter? Kindly bear in mind that this is optional and not required; but please let us have reply as soon as convenient.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. BABBITT,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

To this letter replies were received various in character, but for the most part favorable, and the matter was taken up at a meeting of the proposed class at the Normal School Thursday afternoon. There were some nineteen teachers present at the first meeting, but this number is expected to be increased at subsequent meetings of the class. It will meet, by the way, every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, at 4:30, at the Normal School and after the teachers have received their course of instruction and begin to get a line on the work, they in turn will pass the knowledge on to the pupils, and the very important educational feature of teaching the children to work with their hands will become a regular part of the public schools course in Hawaii. There has, to be sure, been some work done along these lines already, but nothing at all commensurate with the importance of the matter. The technical training and manual training schools on the mainland have attained to such proportions of late years that scholars are actually fitted for life's battles in them, and go right from the schools to factories and workships, earning better pay than many older workmen because their training has been so thorough.

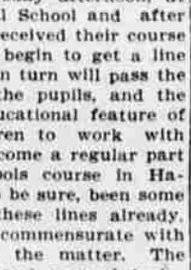
Manager Geo. F. Renton of Ewa plantation was in town yesterday.

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs and colds of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets the cough, makes breathing easy, and heals the lungs. There is no other remedy so surely to be relied on.



There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS

ALBERT S. WILCOX HAS GIVEN $25,000 TO OAHU COLLEGE

A. S. WILCOX.

Mr. P. C. Jones, treasurer of Oahu College, has received a gift of $25,000 from Mr. Albert S. Wilcox of Kauai which is to be applied to the building fund of the college. The gift is in cash and is given without conditions.

Mr. Wilcox has a lifelong aloha for the school which he has shown in many ways. At present he has more than the usual interest for he has two children living at the college.

It is needless to say that the trustees are more than delighted to receive this munificent gift which comes almost unsolicited. With the imperative need not only for more and better accommodations in the boarding department but also for an increase in class rooms and halls for recitation purposes staring them in the face and with funds in hand, already generously given by Mrs. S. N. Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke and others, which would partially meet the expense of the new buildings, there was a serious problem before them which this latest gift of Mr. Wilcox's will do a great deal towards solving.

The many friends of Punahou are congratulating the institution upon this latest windfall and are speaking in highest commendation of Mr. Wilcox's unostentatious generosity.

BALL SAYS ANOTHER RAID WILL BE MADE ON LABOR

Seattle, Washington, January 23, 1906.

Editor Advertiser: I herewith send you several clippings that no doubt will be interesting.

There is a great demand here for common laborers to work on several lines of railroads that are now building in this State, or will soon commence building, and the supply hereabouts is so inadequate that strenuous efforts will be made to fill the deficiency by drawing on the Japanese laborers of the Hawaiian Islands.

It is quite likely that as many as several thousand Japanese will be obtained from your islands within the next several months, if the schemes now on foot can be successfully worked.

You will notice that large labor contracting firms are now engineering the movement. The extent to which the game may be worked will depend on circumstances. If the first trip of the Olympia is allowed to pan-out successfully, financially and otherwise, of course, you may expect the promoters to proceed without limit.

Owing to the small number of Japanese who have arrived in the islands during the past year, I fully appreciate the fact that now is an inopportune time to further draw on your labor supply, and I trust that your planters may be successful in averting any serious depletion until such time as they may be able to import a reliable class of laborers.

With best wishes for the interests of the islands, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
J. P. BALL.

The enclosed clippings—

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: Steamer Olympia, owned by the Northwestern Steamship Company, has been chartered by the stevedoring firm of Griffith & Sprague for three months. The vessel is to be sent to Honolulu principally for the purpose of bringing into this country Japanese laborers. The vessel will make at least three trips and possibly more. The fact that Hawaii is American territory will enable contractors to bring in alien laborers without infringing the immigration law against contract laborers. The Japanese are to be used on the various railroad construction work both in Alaska and through Washington.

The Olympia is now laid up in Eagle Harbor, but she will be brought to this city shortly and put in commission. The vessel was recently chartered to a Portland firm to run between Portland and San Francisco. She was too large for the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river, and after making one trip had to be returned to her owners.

When the present charter expires she will be returned to her old run to Nome.

Seattle Times, Chicago, Jan. 22.—Railroads in the West and Northwest need fully 30,000 laborers whom they are unable to obtain. Owing, therefore, to a great scarcity of labor, much of the railroad construction and betterments which had been planned for this year by Western roads have been abandoned.

Efforts have been made in all of the large cities of the country to induce laborers to go west for railroad work, but little success has been attained. Pay is from $1.75 to $2.50 for day laborers, and the wages have been offered everywhere without attracting men. One railroad president who has been trying vainly to secure 3000 men for railroad construction in the Northwest stated today that he had never known labor to be so scarce in the last twenty-five years.

The scarcity is especially felt in the far Northwest, where a great deal of construction work is progressing and where a great deal had been planned. The St. Paul, with other roads, is having difficulty in this respect, and it is possible that some of the St. Paul extensions will be abandoned and efforts centralized on the new Pacific Coast extension. Among the extensions planned by the St. Paul are the following: Presho to Rapid City, S. D., 175 miles; Madison to Sioux Falls, forty miles, ten miles of which, from Madison to Saranac, has been completed; forty-three miles of second track on the La Crosse division, between Watertown and Portage, Wis.; thirty miles of second track on the river division, between La Crosse and Dakota station, and between Lake City and Wabasha.

HOW GARFIELD OBTAINED SECRETS OF THE PACKERS

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—All efforts by the attorney in the packers case to reach an agreement upon the facts at issue having failed, the case was resumed today and the taking of evidence was commenced.

The first witness was Louis C. Krawthoff of New York, formerly general counsel for Armour & Co. He was placed on the stand to narrate his interview with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield at the Chicago Club April 13, 1905, when the packers allege Mr. Garfield said certain things, the import of which was that, if he received the information for which he asked, the packers should never be prosecuted criminally.

Judge Humphrey ruled that if it were true that the packers had divulged evidence against themselves under pressure from the government it would be competent to show the nature of the legal advice under which the defendants were acting.

Attorney Miller then asked the witness:

"Did you advise your clients as to the powers of the commissioner to compel testimony?"

"I did, fully."

"Did you advise them to comply with his requirements in case he should call for testimony?"

"That was the principal subject on which I advised them."

The witness then described his meeting with Commissioner Garfield as follows:

"Charles G. Dawes telephoned to me and said that Mr. Garfield was in the city and asked if I desired to meet him. I said that I would and in company with Dr. Samuel McRoberts I called at Mr. Dawes' bank and we went to the Chicago Club. I was introduced by Mr. Dawes to Mr. Garfield. After some remarks about other matters, Mr. Garfield opened the matter and it was discussed for nearly two hours. Mr. Garfield stated in a formal way, apparently careful of his language, substantially this: That the Martin resolution imposed upon him a duty of investigating the packing industry; that in order to do this he must have access to the books of the packers. His purpose in coming to Chicago was to gain this access. He said that he had held conferences with the President and others in respect to the investigation and that it was of very great importance. He said that he was particularly anxious that the investigation should be fair, exhaustive and thorough, so that the usefulness of his department would be shown. I know the powers of his office and produced a pamphlet, a report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and remarked that, of course, I knew of his power to get information.

"My first remark was that I had

(Continued on Page 7.)

WATER IN ABUNDANCE

That copious springs of fresh water occur in the ocean is proved by the evidence of travelers in the Pacific and the West Indies, as well as in our own Southern States. That such springs are probably of more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed is argued from geological and other evidence by Prof. C. D. Hitchcock of Dartmouth College, who writes on the subject in The Popular Science Monthly (New York, December). He says:

"The facts are not numerous, but are stated upon the best authority. Prof. Joseph Le Conte, in his 'Geology,' says that fresh water springs arise in the ocean in the Hawaiian Islands. In reply to my inquiry as to details, he wrote that he had not preserved the memoranda relating to these phenomena, and that they had escaped his memory. No one can doubt the correctness of the statement in view of the existence of the proved underground water. Powerful streams discharge millions of gallons of water through the artificial openings very near the sea shore. If not intercepted, they must continue a considerable distance out to sea, and hence must well up to the surface amid saline billows.

"Inquiry about these springs during the past summer in the Territory of Hawaii has resulted in the discovery of several upon Oahu; there is one off Diamond Head, a second off Waialae. At the east end of Maui, in Hana, there was a fortress named Kaimuke, occupied by soldiers in the ancient times. As it was almost an island, communication with the mainland was not feasible in the time of a siege, and for the lack of water it could not have been held except for the presence of submarine springs. The natives would dive down to collect water in their calabashes, which supplied all the wants of the garrison. Other springs were known in the harbor of Hana, and at low tide at Lahaina. Upon Hawaii I found there were fresh water springs off Kawaihae and Punaluu. Further inquiry would doubtless discover many other examples."

MRS. VICTORIA TELL BORNE TO HER REST

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The funeral of Mrs. Victoria Tell, who passed away on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas, Kalihi, took place yesterday afternoon from Arion Hall, Presiding Elder Gilbert F. Waller officiating.

The hall was filled with relatives and friends of the deceased.

After a hymn had been sung, Mr. Waller spoke of the life of the deceased lady and said that she had set a bright example of seeking out what was right and best and striving to live up to the ideals thus formed. He spoke of the inevitability of the final parting and urged that when the darkness came no one of the gathering be found unprepared.

Another hymn was sung, a prayer said, and then the mournful procession to the burying ground was commenced. The interment took place at Makiki cemetery.

The coffin was encircled with garlands of ilima and maile and covered with a profusion of flowers.

The pall-bearers were as follows: Henry Smith, Charles Hopkins, J. D. Holt, Mr. Ingham, Samuel Dwight and Capt. Cluney.

MRS. TELL'S FATHER IN OLDEN TIMES

In connection with the death of Mrs. Victoria Tell and the history of her antecedents, Prof. Alexander, in his "History of the Hawaiian People" has the following interesting item concerning her father, Captain Alexander Adams:

"Kotzebue (of the Russian discoveryship Rurick who visited the islands in 1816) had found in the harbor, besides the ship Albatross and other vessels, the brig Forester which had been purchased by the king from Captain Piggott in exchange for sandal-wood, and her name changed to Kaahumanu. In March, 1817, Kamehameha sent her, under Captain Alexander Adams, with a cargo of sandal-wood to Canton, touching at Kauai to haul down the Russian colors and hoist his own, and returning October 17, 1817. The result was that the king lost about three thousand dollars by the speculation, partly because the Chinese authorities would not recognize the Hawaiian flag."

TIDAL WAVE AT KAHULUI

MAUI, Febuary 2, 1906.—Wednesday evening, January 31, a tidal wave or waves swept over the sandy beach at Kahului. There were three huge combers coming in rapid succession, the second being larger than the first, and the third the largest of the three.

There was no damage done though the rushing sea swept along even with the top of the landing and washed over the government road situated in the bend of the shore between Kahului and Wailuku.

All this happened about 6 o'clock p. m.,

RAILROAD FATALITY.

Last Friday afternoon, January 26, a fatal railroad accident occurred at Kahului. A freight train composed of six cars and an engine belonging to the Kahului R. R. Co. had started from Kahului to Paia. When on the outskirts of the town, not far from the large lumber pile, the train in some way became unfastened and divided into two sections, one being made up of the engine and three cars and the other, composed of the remaining three cars. Upon the latter was a new brakeman named Manuel Kawailohi, who it is supposed, in running over the lumber, with which the forward car of the three was loaded, slipped and fell in front on the track, the wheels of the three cars passing over him. It is thought that he was attempting in some way to notify the engineer of what had happened to the train. Both legs of the unfortunate man were nearly severed from the body, one at the knee and the other near the trunk. He was taken immediately to Puunene hospital, but died from loss of blood before Dr. Dinegar could perform any operation.

Manuel Kawailohi was a Hawaiian, 21 years of age, who had been in the employ of the railroad company for some time, but had been acting as brakeman only three days. His parents are residents of Huelo.

On Friday night, the coroner's jury called by Sheriff Saffery, brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

STRANGE BIRD.

On Tuesday during the cold north storm, an employe of Haleakala Ranch found a strange bird which seemed sick and disabled by buffetings from the storm. It was taken into the house, warmed, fed and cared for until yesterday morning, when it spread its broad wings and flew away.

It was not recognized as any of the Hawaiian birds but from the description—small body about the size of a plover, wide spread of wings (about 3 feet), dark feathers on back and wings with white on breast, and webbed feet—it is thought to be a Laysan Island petrel that was blown away from its home in the south by the great Kona and, becoming weary of the battle against wind and cold, took refuge on Maui.

NOTES.

Sugar cane fields all over the island are looking rather forlorn after the Kona gale. The injury done affect only their appearance.

The new Paia mill began grinding on January 22.

The steamer Nebraskan arrived in Kahului on Tuesday and will depart for San Francisco tomorrow.

Superintendent of Public Instruction W. H. Babbitt returned to Honolulu on Wednesday after a most complete tour of Maui schools. He last visited Hana, making a most successful trip through that district. He made the journey from Kipahulu to Kaupo in a canoe.

On Monday, a party consisting of Mrs. W. F. Frear, the wife of the Chief Justice, Mrs. Huntington, Misses Susan and Ruth Huntington, made the ascent of Haleakala, spending the night at the top. They enjoyed a fine view of the crater in spite of some rain on Tuesday. The Misses Huntington were classmates of Mrs. Frear at Wellesley College. Mrs. and Miss Susan Huntington are from Porto Rico. Miss Ruth Huntington is a teacher at Kamehameha school. Mrs. Frear accompanied by Miss Ruth Huntington returned to Honolulu on Wednesday.

On Thursday, H. A. Baldwin, Wm. Cooke and J. L. Fleming departed on a trip to Nahiku.

February 6th, at the residence of H. P. Baldwin, Spreckelsville, the Hygeia Soda & Ice Co. will hold a meeting to consider the advisability of increasing its capital stock.

Friday afternoon, January 26, the Ladies' Reading Club met at the residence of Mrs. D. B. Murdoch, Pala.

L. M. Vetlesen of Honolulu has been in Wailuku during the week.

Weather—Coldest week of the season. Cold north storm on Tuesday—48 deg. at 6:30 a. m. on Thursday at 2000 feet elevation.

GEORGE KENNAN MAY COME HERE SOON

Mr. Kotinsky, of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, has received word from the Orient that Dr. Nicholas Russel and Mr. and Mrs. George Kennan will arrive in Honolulu sometime this month. Dr. Russel has been actively engaged among the Russian war prisoners in Japan in spreading the revolutionary propaganda. George Kennan, as is well known, has done more in the past ten years to expose Russia's terrible Siberian prison system than any other writer. He may give a lecture while in Honolulu on what he saw during the recent war in the Orient.

Ernest Parker of the Parker Ranch is in town visiting with Col. and Mrs. Samuel Parker.

TO INVITE JAP FLEET

HILO, February 1.—A mass meeting attended by most of the Japanese of Hilo was held at Mooheau Park last Tuesday night. The object of the meeting was to take steps toward securing a visit at Hilo of the Japanese training ships that are expected at the islands in the near future. A committee of seventy was appointed, which met Wednesday night at Salvation Army barracks. Two petitions were drawn up in proper form, the government being very exacting in this regard; one for the Consul at Honolulu and one for the Minister of the Navy at Tokio, M. Saito; and these were forwarded by last Kinau mail. S. Sato, who is interested in the movement, said that since the news was received a few days ago that the warships would be in the islands, inquiries had poured in as to their coming to Hilo and that should they come all the Japanese in the island would want to see them. The vessels coming are the cruisers Matushima, Itsukushima and Hashidate, and are under Vice-Admiral H. Shimamura, who saw service in the recent war as general of staff under Admiral Togo.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The sixty-fourth meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Trade of Hilo was held in the Board rooms last Friday, J. A. Scott in the chair and A. Lindsay acting as secretary.

The secretary read the resignation of J. W. Mason as president, on account of his intended absence from the Territory for some time. The Board refused to act upon the document and it was tabled.

A communication was read from Delegate Kalanianaole asking the Board to communicate with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, relative to soil surveys here and the assignment of a tobacco expert to the Territory. It was decided to make the meetings of the committee open to representatives of the press and to have the regular meetings more of a public character than in the past.

The following committees were appointed by the chair to serve during the coming year: Local Improvements, A. Lindsay and C. Castendyck. Federal Improvements, E. N. Holmes. Advertising, C. E. Wright. Legislative, J. T. Moir. Transportation, D. E. Metzger. Agriculture, L. Turner. Varied Industries, L. A. Andrews.

KOA TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The Bishop estate, which owns the Volcano of Kilauea and a large area of country thereabout, has set aside a five thousand acre strip of timber land adjoining the district of Olaa for a permanent forest reserve, acting in cooperation with the Territorial government in the latter's policy of setting aside such reserves. Of the remainder, a large tract is under lease to O. T. Shipman and is used by him as a cattle ranch. Five thousand acres of remaining timber has been bonded to A. Richley of this city. A company is in the process of organization to mill this timber. Last week Geo. T. Thielen of Honolulu was in Hilo and up to the volcano on the business of investigating the proposition. L. A. Andrews has been employed to cruise the timber, make estimates and advise as to methods of handling the timber, etc., and, with Mr. Richley, has been busy at the work. The timber is koa, whose value is well known. These heavy forests are among our island's valuable assets. The timber will probably be sawed up by mills in the forest and the lumber shipped out by the Hilo railroad.

BURNS CONCERT.

Burns night was celebrated in Hilo by a very fine concert, attended by an audience crowding Spreckels' hall. R. Forbes furnished music on the bagpipes as the opening number and again for Miss Annie Chalmers for dancing the Highland fling. Other numbers were: "The Highlandman's Toast," song by A. Forsythe; "The Standard on the Braes o' Mar," song by Otis English; "A Pair of Lunatics," sketch by Mrs. Curtis and Mr. Champion; piano solo, Chopin's Nocturne Op., by Miss Jeanie Chalmers; "My Nannie's Awa," song by Mrs. Louise Hapai, with "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" as an encore; "Afton Water," song by Miss Kuulei Hapai, with "Comin' Through the Rye" as an encore; address, by Rev. Curtis E. Shields; instrumental trio—Beethoven's "Larghetto from second symphony"—by Mrs. R. T. Moses (violin), Carl S. Smith ('cello) and Mrs. J. T. Lewis (piano); vocal duet—"Bonnie Doon"—by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Louise Hapai; song—"Gae Bring Me a Pint o' Wine"—by G. P. Lillicos, with "My Love She's but a Lassie Yet" as an encore; vocal quartet—"Annie Laurie"—by J. Wheelock Marsh (tenor), W. H. Beers (tenor), G. A. Cool (baritone) and Otis English (basso); recitation—"At the Concert"—by Mrs. Curtis. A dance followed the concert.

ITEMS.

The Tribune says the letter of Captain William Matson to Collector E. R. Stackable of Honolulu, "regarding the steamer for the Honolulu business, does not refer to the proposal which Mr. McCandless put before the Honolulu Merchants' Association, but is an entirely different proposition. Mr. Matson already has a steamer purchased for the San Francisco-Hilo-Honolulu run, now being overhauled at San Francisco, fitted with oil burners, etc., preparatory to putting it into commission."

Tom Cook is to be appointed the representative of the Public Works Department in Hilo when Mr. Gere leaves.

Allan Herbert, a Honolulu kamaaina, is in town.

Some miscreants visited the courts of the Hilo Tennis Club some time during Tuesday night and destroyed property of considerable value besides carrying for some distance outside the grounds the lockers of the members. After doing the damage at the courts they went to the residence of J. W. Mason and threw one of the outhouses over into the school lot.

Bishop Hamilton and Rev. J. W. Wadman of the M. E. church, after a day's stay in Hilo, went to the volcano.

E. E. Richards was around with the usual subscription list for the support of the Hilo Libray and Free Reading Room on Tuesday and raised about $800, with more promised.

Charles Hoswell, for the past five years engineer at Pepeekeo, has tendered his resignation and been succeeded by Frank Dunn, lately on Maui. Mr. Hoswell was first an engineer at Pepeekeo during the time Afong had the plantation, in fact this is the third time he has resigned and left the place and twice he returned. Mr. Dunn, who succeeds him, was with the Honolulu Iron Works when C. C. Kennedy was in the same employ. Mr. Hoswell is undecided as to his next location, but it will be either the Philippines or Cuba.

Judge Dole and Clerk Hatch of the Federal Court arrived on the Kinau for the purpose of going through the formality of opening and closing the court. Judge Dole has gone over to Eben Low's for a fortnight.

The portion of the road near Dolloway's Half-way House, on the Kau side of the volcano, has been accepted by the government after many annoying delays.

Reconstruction of St. Joseph's Catholic church on Bridge street is progressing. Owing to the moving back of the building a few feet and the rearranging of the positions of the two towers, or rather the spires replacing them, account will have to be taken of the changes in navigation charts and instructions, because heretofore bearings have been taken by navigators upon the tower of the Haili church as seen looking between the Catholic church towers.

According to M. Sato, a prominent local Japanese, the Japanese government has modified its law which permitted only 100 of its citizens to leave by any one steamer for America, and increased the number to 500. His government looks with disfavor upon emigration to the mainland, and, he thinks, increasing the number permitted to come is coupled with a requirement to stay in Hawaii for a stated term of years.

Word has been received by friends in this city of a dinner party given in Washington, D. C., on January 11, to former residents of Hilo. Those present are understood to have been: Mrs. Furneaux, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Wm. A. Rodenberg, Mrs. Dr. Hayes and Prof. Henshaw.

Pleasant street from Waianuenue to the rock crusher is being opened and improved by Supervisor N. K. Lyman. Mr. Lyman is given credit for having made a good showing for work done on the county roads.

Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and Master Bruce Kennedy are expected to arrive in Hilo by the next Enterprise from their trip to the Eastern States.

HAWAII'S DELEGATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

A delegation of prominent business and professional men of Hawaii arrived here on Friday, en route to Washington to urge Congress to enact a law, in obedience to a suggestion contained in the President's message, for the financial relief of the Territory.

President Roosevelt, in his message, pointed out that the taxes of Hawaii were entirely too high, and suggested, as a measure of relief, that 75 per cent of the moneys collected by the Federal Government in the shape of customs and internal revenue duties be set aside for educational and public buildings, harbor improvements and defense. This suggestion in the President's message met with a spontaneous response in Hawaii. The commercial bodies took the matter up without delay, and the delegation which arrived here yesterday is directed and empowered to urge upon Congress legislation along the lines suggested.

The six delegates now here, who were named by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, are: G. W. Smith, president of the Merchants' Association; J. R. Galt, manager of the Hawaiian Trust Company and a brother-in-law of Governor Carter; M. P. Robinson, a capitalist of Honolulu; E. A. McInery, a merchant of Honolulu; D. H. Case, a lawyer of Maui, and A. B. Loebenstein, a surveyor of Hilo. The visitors are guests at the St. Francis.

The visiting delegates say that if Congress carries out the suggestions of the President the territory will be materially relieved of much financial difficulty. The average annual income from the collection of customs and internal revenue taxes in the Territory approximates $1,000,000. Based on these figures, the President's proposition would mean the setting aside of about $750,000 of Federal money for territorial improvements.—S. F. Chronicle.

SPRAINS.

A sprain may be cured very quickly by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm to the injured parts every hour, and rubbing vigorously at each application. If the rubbing causes too much pain, apply the Pain Balm without rubbing. It should be applied as soon as possible after the injury is received and before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mr. Hoag of San Francisco and Mr. Bell of Minneapolis, who arrived on the Siberia, brought their autos with them.

FARMERS WILL OPEN EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTS

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute yesterday, the question of the formation of a Produce Exchange to facilitate the marketing of the products of the soil grown in these islands, and so give an impetus of the most practical kind to diversified agriculture, was taken up and received very favorable consideration. The subject will be at once considered by the Board of Directors of the Institute, and it is expected that material results will soon come from this consideration. Also a most interesting letter was read from the delegate in Congress.

The first session of the annual meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Kamehameha school, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Jared Smith, president; Wm. Weinrich, Jr., vice president; F. G. Krauss, secretary-treasurer; and W. W. Hall, Alexander Craw and Prof. P. L. Horne, directors.

Following the election of officers there was a demonstration of manufacture and spraying with kerosene emulsion to kill scale and bugs on plants conducted by D. L. Van Dine, and a like demonstration of the manufacture and use of the Bordeaux mixture for killing fungus growths, conducted by J. E. Higgins. Following this, the members of the Institute inspected the stock farm and dairy and gardens of the Kamehameha schools, finding much to interest them there.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the institute, which was public, was held in one of the school rooms in the Museum building, at Kamehameha, and was attended by many persons who are interested in agriculture. All the prominent agriculturists of Oahu, excepting the sugar men, were there, besides many whose interest is merely that of the lookeron. The meeting opened with some excellent music by the Kamehameha boys' Glee and Mandolin Clubs, after which Principal Horne welcomed the Institute and those present to the schools, speaking of the increased interest that had been shown in scientific farming in the last decade, and of the work that the Farmers' Institute had already done for Hawaii. He spoke, also, of the work being done at Kamehameha in the way of farming, spoke of it proudly because from that work substantial results had come. He said that an apiary would be added to the school's possessions this year, and a hennery, and that it had a splendidly stocked dairy and the model piggery on the islands.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S RESPONSE.

Speaking in response to the address of welcome, and delivering his annual address, President Jared Smith said:

The year 1905 has been a very successful one for the Farmers' Institute of Hawaii. I have been pleased to note a constantly increasing interest in the side of agriculture for which this organization stands—diversification as opposed to, or in contrast with, a one-sided industry. There is undoubtedly now greater confidence in the ability of our people to produce from the land a variety of products. We are beginning to see the possibilities of great things coming out of minor industries.

In other words, I note on every hand a willingness to help when the question of trying to do impossible things comes to the front. This change in sentiment, a sort of conversion from the position of opposition to one of tolerance, if not of active assistance, is a most striking feature of the year's progress. Four years ago, when the Farmers' Institute made its first beginning, to dub a man a "small farmer" was no compliment. I note today general sympathy with the movement, and a change of front on the part of many people and interests who, when I came here to establish an experiment station five years ago, were, at least, passively hostile to this innovation.

For this change of attitude the Farmers' Institute and other similar organizations, such as the Hilo Agricultural Society, the Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Poultrymen's Association, are largely responsible.

Increase in the membership of this institute and increase in the number of organizations formed along collateral lines, indicate a constant widening of the field. Within another five years I hope to see flourishing societies on every island of the group devoted to the interests of bee-keeping, coffee, tobacco, pineapples, bananas, vanilla, sisal, cotton, grapes, as well as marketing associations to bring more intimately together those whose interests should be in common.

It is the aim of the Farmers' Institute to supply a common ground on which both scientist and farmer can stand, each to learn from the other.

Most of we scientific men lack practical experience, and many farmers lack scientific knowledge. Each have their theories. Keep the two apart and the theories are liable to run to seed, which when planted produce strange products. I often think that the scientist gets more from the farmer than he ever gives. Most farmers will agree with me on this point. This institute is intended to be a common battleground, where every man can speak his mind. We are all working for the same end—the betterment of the conditions of life, and whatever tends toward increase of the prosperity and general affairs of Hawaii. I sincerely hope that good things accomplished in 1905 will be far overshadowed by the achievements of 1906.

LETTER FROM KUHIO.

Music from the Mandolin Club followed the President's address, and then Secretary Krauss read the following letter from the delegate in Congress which, it was explained, should have come up at the afternoon business session:

January 4, 1906.

The Farmers' Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sirs: Desiring to further all proper efforts for the diversification of the industries of our Territory, I have had a consultation with Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture in regard to securing soil surveys of at least a part of each island in the group.

The Secretary has promised to give favorable consideration to the subject, and added that if he decided that he could extend this work to Hawaii he would also follow it up by sending a tobacco expert to assist in establishing that industry.

I accordingly have the honor to request that your organization draft and forward to the Secretary of Agriculture a formal request or petition, asking that soil surveys be made in the Territory of Hawaii, and that a tobacco expert be assigned to make a special study of our local conditions and assist in getting the tobacco industry established on a sound basis.

Hoping that you may send such resolutions to Secretary Wilson by an early steamer, I am, very truly yours,

J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate to Congress.

USE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Prof. U. Thompson was then introduced, and read the following paper on "The Use of Agricultural Colleges":

The Agricultural Colleges belong to the people. Then the people should use them as freely as they use their horses or their farms. If you ask how these colleges can be used, I can at least tell how some people are using them. And no doubt, other ways will be developed, as the people realize their value.

The first way is for young men and women to go to these colleges and take the course in agriculture. While East, I heard of two cases that will serve as illustrations. A farmer in Central New York was in debt for his farm. He had toiled long hours each day for years; but the mortgage was immovable. When the son had grown to young manhood, he decided to take the course in agriculture at Cornell. The father supplied him with same money, which increased the mortgage, and the son worked extra time at college for additional funds to pay his expenses. He spent his vacations at home working reforms in the way of fruit growing and better dairy stock and methods. When he had completed his course, he returned to the farm and took the helm. In three years he cleared the farm of the mortgage.

The second case was of another farmer who was even more unfortunate than the farmer mentioned, for, work as he would, the mortgage grew, year by year. When he died the farm was sold to satisfy the mortgage. There was a small amount left over. The daughter took this money and went to Cornell. She worked extra time for money to help pay her expenses and finally graduated from the Agricultural Department. Then she rented the farm her father had lost and began fruit growing. Today, she owns the farm.

These are only isolated cases. But throughout the country you see results of like training in orchards and stock and production. You hear much about scientific farming, but can not help realizing that with most of the older farmers, these terms mean very little. You also realize that the younger farmers appreciate what is being done at the Experiment Stations; and many of the boys will know what the Agricultural Colleges are doing,—what scientific farming really means.

Second—Farmers can use the Agricultural Colleges by sending problems directly to the professor interested. The California farmers are using the Agricultural Department of their university, for all it is worth. Hundreds of soil specimens are sent in to be analyzed,—so many specimens that the old methods of analyzing soils had to be abandoned, and a short method is now in use, by which a chemist can determine from 8 to 12 specimens a day, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. Pests of all kinds swarm about the entomologist; seeds that won't grow and seeds that are not pure find their way to the seed specialist; and when crops fail to be produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy the farmer, he invites the agriculturalist to come and see what the matter is. And the agriculturist goes. Not simply because he is a servant of the state, but because he is interested in whatever interests the farmer. The experts are kept alive and progressive. Dr. Hilgard says that when he has a problem he can't solve, he goes to the farmer. The farmer has the facts which Dr. Hilgard with his trained mind can put together and make science of. The farmer of today may not get relief in all his problems; but he gets enough relief to keep hope alive in the children, and the grandchildren will reap the benefit from the questions the farmers of today are asking the scientists.

Third—The people can use the Agricultural Colleges, through the Experiment Stations, through the new Industrial High Schools that are being developed, through the nature study that is growing in importance, and through the model farms that are coming. The Agricultural Colleges will train a vast army of young men and women for work in the Experiment Stations, in the Industrial High Schools in nature study and for the model farms.

The work of the Experiment Stations is so well known that I need not say anything about them.

The Industrial High Schools are of so recent development that I venture some explanation. These schools are located in the country, and in the villages and country towns. They are in response to a demand from the farmers. There will be class-room work and laboratory work, shop work and farm work. The courses will lead to the professions, to business, the sciences, the trades and to the farms. In short, these schools are intended to do for each industry what the Manual Training High Schools are doing for the trades.

There is a growing appreciation of elementary work in the sciences, nature study, some call it, and a demand for trained teachers to do this work as it should be done. The Chicago Normal School has just arranged for training teachers for this work, on a new basis which probably puts it in the lead of other institutions. Now comes the question as to whether the Agricultural Colleges will long permit a normal school graduate to rank higher than the college graduates.

I found the United States Agricultural Experiment Station men very sensitive about model farms. But I am willing to risk my reputation as a prophet on the statement that the model farm will be the next step in agricultural development. And here are my reasons: A large percentage of farmers can not translate the college bulletins and the experiment station bulletins into farm language and farm practice. This must be done for them. And the place where it is done will be the model farm. And if agriculture continues to develop as we hope to see it develop, the model farm will continue to be an advantage even to the college-bred men, just as a hospital is an advantage to physicians who wish to keep abreast of their profession. The business of the agricultural college should be to develop the science of agriculture and so it will always be in advance of the agricultural stations. And the stations will always be in advance of the model farm. And the model farm will be in advance of the great majority of the farmers, translating the work of the colleges and stations into farm practice.

The day for individual effort is almost gone. No greater misfortune, not even the misfortunes of war, has come to the human race than that of individual effort, and this is especially true in agriculture. Through the ages each farmer has been obliged to fight his own battles with pests and soil and climate conditions. What waste of wealth this system has wrought. What waste of energy it has caused. What slavery it has entailed on successive generations. What desertions from the land it is responsible for. What congested misery in cities it has produced. No, the day for individual effort is fast passing away. Collective effort is the new order.

In concentration of capital and labor and management, and in commercial botany, entomology, chemistry and cultivation of the soil the planters of these islands have set an example for the world. What the planters' experiment station is to the individual planter, the model farm will be to the small farmer. All classes of men are interested, whether they know it or not. Greater production and better products mean as much to the business man and the professional man as to the farmer. It is simply a matter of all men knowing this on the one hand, and that the agricultural colleges are the source from which must come the science of agriculture on the other hand; and then all men will demand more agricultural colleges, better equipment for them, and fuller service from them.

This all men are learning with an intensity of purpose that no thoughtful man can misunderstand or fail to appreciate.

SISAL AND ITS PRODUCTS.

There was a song from the Glee Club, and then Mr. Wm. Weinrich, Jr., delivered a most interesting lecture on sisal and other commercial fibres, showing samples of the products from various parts of the world. Mr. Weinrich began his talk with a short sketch of the history of sisal. It was first used, he said, as nearly as could be learned, in 1100 for hauling great stones. It was taken—the plant and not the fibre, from Yucatan, where it first came into use, to Florida in 1836, and from Florida was brought to the Hawaiian Islands in 1893. A peculiar difference, as shown by the speaker's samples of the plant, was that the sisal from Yucatan was spiney along the edges, and of smaller leaf than the Hawaiian. This gave the island product the double advantage that it was easier to handle, so that laborers could work in it with less trouble, and it had also a longer fibre, which increased its commercial value. On the other hand, the life of the Hawaiian plant was only from eight to ten years, while the Yucatan lives from sixteen to twenty.

Mr. Weinrich said that he was now engaged, with the great Burbank, in an effort to produce a longer-lived sisal with the advantages of the Hawaiian product as to lack of spines and the longer leaf. He said it was remarkable, in this connection, that all the young plants had the spines on the edges, but that in Hawaii these fell off as they grew older.

Continuing his address, Mr. Weinrich corrected a popular error by saying that it was not true that stony and arid lands were best adapted for the growth of sisal. On the contrary, while sisal would grow and thrive on stony and arid lands, it grew and thrived better on rich lands that were better watered. The object was to produce a long, clean, white fibre, with some strength. That was what the cordage men wanted. The sisal grown on the richer lands, with more rainfall, gave the longer, cleaner, whiter fibre. And Mr. Weinrich showed samples to prove what he said.

The long leaf varieties were better, because they not only produced a longer fibre, but took no more labor in handling than the short leaf kinds. As to the planting, experiments at the plantation at Sisal have convinced him that it was better to set the plants about nine feet apart each way.

YUCATAN JEALOUS.

Mr. Weinrich explained the process of getting the sisal fibre from the leaf by machinery, and showed samples of rope and paper and mattress stuffing made from sisal, the paper and mattress stuffing being from the waste that the decorticating machine did not save. He said that the best fibre was made from sisal by hand, and that in Yucatan hammocks made from this class of fibre sold for their weight in silver. The people of Yucatan, however, were very jealous of their industry, and it was almost impossible to get plants from them. They would scald them before shipment, so that they would not grow. Heat was the greatest enemy the sisal had. Here in Hawaii there were no pests that harmed it, although they had a beetle in Yucatan that killed the plants. The speaker explained the remarkable fecundity of the sisal, one plant producing between 2000 and 3000 young ones from its bloom stock, besides any number of suckers each year.

In conclusion, Mr. Weinrich exhibited a number of fibres from the agave Americana, the malina and the sansiverae, which latter would produce a fabric as fine as the celebrated pina cloth of Manila, and showed samples also of Manila hemp fibre, and fibres of divers sorts from all parts of the world, demonstrating that there was room in Hawaii for the development along the lines of his talk of a most important industry.

PRIZES FOR BIG PARADE

As Washington's Birthday looms up the interest in the Floral Parade increases and the committee in charge now looks to a most successful outcome. The auto owners are planning the decorations for their machines, carriage owners are studying designs and Pa-u riders are trying horses. The Promotion Committee, in whose office the details are being worked out, is thoroughly alive to the matter, and at a luncheon given at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday by A. Gartley, vice-chairman of the Promotion Committee, and in general charge of the special committee's work, the general plans for the parade were outlined.

Mr. Gartley's guests were A. A. Young, Walter F. Dillingham, A. M. Brown, Frank Andrade and A. F. Judd. Gerrit Wilder, a member of the committee, is absent from the city.

The committee decided to award only blue ribbons for first prizes and red ribbons for second prizes in all classes.

Mr. McCandless has charge of the classification of automobiles as follows:

Motor cars, runabouts and intermediate machines. Each class will have two prizes.

Entries made with A. A. Young or Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee.

Cariages have been classified, with prizes to be awarded, as follows:

Best six-in-hand; best four-in-hand; best tandem; best pony, or juvenile, turnout; best trap; best decorated surrey, driven by span or in single.

Entries for carriages can be made to A. F. Judd or Secretary Wood.

Pa-u riders will be looked upon as a special feature of the parade. Such riders have not been seen in Honolulu for many years. It has been decided to offer prizes as follows:

Best lady Pa-u rider, $25; second best, $15; third best, $10; fourth best, $5.

Best juvenile girl Pa-u rider, $5; best juvenile boy rider, $5; second prizes in each class, $2.50.

Best appearing cowboy, $20.

Blue ribbon for best appearing lady rider and blue ribbon for best appearing lady rider in other than Pa-u costume.

Blue ribbon for best appearing couple.

Best original character subject on horseback, $5.

Mrs. George R. Carter, wife of the Governor, will present the prizes to the winners. Queen Liliuokalani has been given a special invitation to be present as the guest of honor and she has accepted. The judges in the various divisions have been grouped as follows:

Automobiles—Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop, Mrs. Cecil Brown, Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. R. de B. Layard.

Carriages—Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. W. M. Giffard.

Pa-u riders—Mrs. Helen Noonan, Mrs. H. W. Lyon, Mrs. C. H. Holloway, Mrs. Eben Low, Mrs. Helen Holt.

The plans call for the assembling of autos and other vehicles around Thomas Square. The horseback riders will assemble within the square. The judges will occupy positions facing King street. The autos and carriages will be inspected standing and afterwards in motion, and the Pa-u and other mounted riders will be reviewed only while in motion.

Supervisor Lucas assures the committee that he has in mind the coming parade and will have Waikiki road in proper shape for use on that day.

The parade will be re-formed again in Kapiolani Park and will be reviewed from the old race-track grandstand. Mr. Gartley, Marston Campbell and Roscoe Perkins will study the landscape at the park meantime, with a view to selecting the best background for the panoramic photographs which are to be taken of all divisions.

Sheriff A. M. Brown will be grand marshal of the Floral Parade, and Frank Andrade is in charge of the Pa-u riders; A. A. Young of the autos and A. F. Judd of the carriages.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY - - - - - - - FEBRUARY 6

PROSPECTS OF SUGAR.

It is estimated by the sugar experts on the mainland that the sugar crops of the world will yield a surplus stock on October 1, 1906, of about 1,750,000 to 2,250,000 tons. "To make a market for this surplus sugar," one financial journal says, "many of the leading members of the sugar trade appear to be desirous of having low prices exist during the coming spring months, so that planting for the 1906-07 European beet sugar crop will be discouraged, thus bringing about a reduced acreage and consequently a smaller crop."

European beets are practically to the sugar market what the "governor" is to a steam engine, but, unfortunately for Hawaiian cane planters, that factor is usually in operation at an inopportune time so far as they are concerned. On the present occasion it is depressing the sugar market while their expected large crop of this season is being rushed forward.

It is not the first time this has occurred. Yet, notwithstanding several depressions weathered, sugar has commanded an average price of more than four cents a pound for the past six years. Therefore, there is no occasion of alarm to the Hawaiian sugar industry as a whole in the anticipated overstocking of the world's market this year. There is a steady increase in consumption of the article, its ratio having until now been greater than that of increased production. Comparatively high prices a year ago caused a check to consumption, but by the same token the low prices now will stimulate consumption. Possibly it may do so to a degree that will make a big hole in the pile of excess which the experts are estimating for the latter part of the campaign. Then it will be too late for European beet growers to meet rising prices with increased plantings for the 1907 campaign. All of these considerations give promise of prosperity to Hawaiian planters next year.

Statistics show that "four-cent sugar" is a phrase describing such a normal condition of the market as "dollar wheat" does with relation to that staple. It is about the average wholesale price of raw sugar for, say, half a century past. Gradations above and below that figure tend toward the abnormal, but the upper series are needed to save the commodity against the lower series, relative to an average assurance of profit. This has been the case with regard to Hawaii's sugar-raising. When, therefore, the industry has gained such maturity as its condition here is today—along with system and method in the front rank of sugar-producing countries—the suggestion lately made in the columns of the Advertiser, that the finances of sugar planting corporations whose shares are extensively held by the investing public should be established on a basis of the average value of the staple for a period of, say, five or ten years, would appear to be worthy of consideration. To have dividends of plantations depend, from month to month, upon the fluctuations of current prices seems very far from a good kind of high finance. With the statistics of the past showing a living average profit in sugar for any stated period longer than three successive years, the industry ought to be financed in such manner as to make it quite as steady an investment as real estate.

A GROWTH OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

There was a time when the country feared the entail of vast estates through the formation of Rothschild family trusts, but the rich men themselves are unexpectedly reducing the danger either by giving away great sums while they live, as Carnegie does, or by bequeathing the bulk of their estates to public causes as Marshall Field and Charles T. Yerkes did. It is remarkable how much private money is going into education and charity. Mr. Carnegie has given away a dozen huge fortunes for the founding of libraries. Cecil Rhodes gave much in his will to the humanities; the Stanford money is nearly all in the university at Palo Alto and a dozen other great colleges are being enriched from year to year by money left by men and women who had heirs of kin that might have preserved and increased the fortunes they were not to get. After years of rampant individualism it has become the fashion for rich men to consider their duty to society. John D. Rockefeller is increasing his benefactions and no one now believes that his son will get enough from the paternal estate to make him a billionaire in his lifetime. Even Russell Sage, he of the close fist, lets it be known that his will is going to be a surprise to those who have never suspected him of benevolent public spirit.

The trouble expected of China is a general anti-foreign outbreak. This would require the same treatment as the Boxer uprising had, namely, an invasion by allied troops to restore order. This is where the interest of the United States comes in. Since Japan whipped Russia, China has given fuller expression to her latent contempt for white powers and has gained a spirit of nationality which she never had before. In diplomacy, for almost the first time since the treaty ports were forced open, Peking has begun to assert herself with vigor. China now possesses a trained army which is infected with the anti-foreign idea. At any moment, so observers think, there may be an uprising of troops and people alike, to drive the foreigners into the sea.

The Advertiser does not share the feeling of an evening paper that all wills should be treated as public documents and be filed for the use of the press. In cases where public or corporate institutions are left something or where the provisions of the will are eccentric, publicity ought, generally speaking, to follow. But the bequests of a man to his own family, especially where they involve transfers of property which is mixed with the holdings of others, ought, we believe, to be held inviolate from the gossip of the streets. Curiosity to see a private will is of a rather vulgar type, quite akin to curiosity about the other affairs of a neighbor's family.

The practical address of Mr. Krauss, published in this issue, shows that small farming in Hawaii has already produced some respectable experimental data. Newcomers and prospective settlers will find in it much of value for their guidance. Mr. Krauss makes a telling appeal to the business sense of the country in general on a showing of the immense outgo of money for products that, to a great extent, might be raised at home. This is not a new argument for diversified industries to readers of the Advertiser, but it can not be too often or variedly repeated.

Governor Carter's exhaustive presentation of the matter of movable property ceded to the United States by Hawaii at annexation, contained in his letter to Secretary Hitchcock printed in this issue, ought to be thoroughly convincing of the necessity for remedial legislation by Congress on the subject. To the United States the interests involved are as trivial as a flyspeck on an attic window is to a housekeeper. To Hawaii the matter is an annoying technicality interfering with its public business.

The late Col. William F. Allen was an ideal citizen. Upright in his dealings, generous in his instincts, wise in his councils, the enemy of no man and the helper of many, Colonel Allen set an example of sane goodness which will not be lost upon the community in which he lived so long. No city can have too many such men and none has enough.

This is a reflection on the truant officers, if there are any. A boy who had to wait until he began going into Chinese restaurants before he learned to swear, must never have gone to school. For a thorough grounding in profanity there is nothing to equal the curriculum of a public school recess.

The Scottish folk of Hilo are to be congratulated upon the appropriate celebration of the Burns anniversary which they carried out. It was both artistic and rational, doing real honor to the memory of Scotia's immortal bard.

What is being done in the suddenly awakened koa wood industry, in old forests on Hawaii, gives some token of the importance of systematic forestry to this Territory.

THE BYSTANDER

New Blood Needed.
The Malted Milk Major.
Volcano's New Light.
Small Farming Will Win.
Safe Place to Testify.
Only Small Deductions.

Prof. Elkin wants Hawaiians to become superior lawyers, doctors and journalists. He is not the first friend of the Polynesians to advise them that way, for the idea was cherished by the early missionaries as well. The result is before us. Some of the finest sailors in the world have been turned into briefless barristers and spendthrift financiers and some fair mechanics and artisans and alert, courageous cowboys, into mindless ministers or shady politicians. The missionary idea was theoretically perfect but it didn't work and the chances of its working now that the race is moribund seem small indeed.

The very best thing that could happen to Hawaiians would be to cross with the Chinese and thus get into their blood the quality of work. Also the quality of thrift. The first thing for any race to do is to learn to work and save—after that slowly arises the intellectual class. Left to themselves the Hawaiians will neither labor with industry nor accumulate with system; but crossed with the Chinese they would make, in many respects, the finest brown race in the civilization of the earth.

Nature used to take care of the racial crosses by process of war and invasion. When a given race began to decay a stronger one descended upon it, killed the men and boys and wedded the women, often establishing a better race than either, as the Visigoths did when they invaded Spain, long before the Moors came and spoiled it all. But nature is not always permitted to take her own courses now. She is held in check by iron conventions. When she mingles alien races it is by gentler methods. If she could, she would make every Hawaiian bachelor yearn for a Chinese bride and every Chinese bachelor yearn for a Hawaiian bride; and, as I say, the future Hawaiian, the product of the resulting union of congenial strains, would hold his own against all comers.

It is an Asiatic matrimonial bureau, not a Territorial University, which would fit the Hawaiians to enter the higher life and make things hum.

* * * *

The "Major" is around selling malted milk and putting on the usual frills about representing Horlick personally, a man who is said to have gone out of the management of the milk plant long ago. Over at Tommy Hobron's he posed as a great yachtsman, a member of the Corinthian Club and all that. The Bulletin last night certified to the story that he got his title from the volunteer army; but the Camp McKinley officers find that he was mustered out as a second lieutenant in an Ohio infantry regiment. A warm article is the "Major," who quite discounts Joe Mulhatton and E. Lie Perkins. An effort will be made to get him to stay here and write for the Bulletin.

* * * *

The way Volcano Marshall changed his opinion of the Chinese between the first of his articles about them and his latest one on the Boycott was really gymnastic. Volcano was intensely pro-Chinese when he went to Shanghai and he nearly got into jail for the way he took up the cause of some imprisoned Chinese editors. But all that is beside the mark now. He was out in a rickshaw during the holidays and was suddenly overridden by a Chinese mob. "I was torn from my rickshaw," writes Marshall, "tramped on, disfigured, the vehicle being demolished. It flashed to my mind that the valediction of life had come. But this mob of thieves, cutthroats and murderers passed over my prostrate body to burn the police station, attack the city hall and gut the Hotel Annex. Oh, how every one of those infamous creatures, conceived in iniquity, born in sin, fostered in crime, deserved killing! Bitter, say you? Not at all. I can not say anything more flattering in merciful kindness." It didn't take long to curdle the milk of human kindness in Volcano's breast. If-it-did-I-am-a-goat-discoursing-on-the-Whatness-of-the-Is-and-the-Whereness-of-the-At—as Marshall himself would say.

* * * *

F. G. Krauss believes in small farming in Hawaii because he has tried it scientifically. So does everybody else who has tried it scientifically. Those who don't believe in small farming either tried it crudely or they took the word of big landowners who were fearful that, if lots of small farmers came here, they would compete for labor and leases.

* * * *

People who want to testify about local gambling need have no fear of going before the grand jury. There will be no Vida there to smash them in the jaw and no Brown to Bob-Levi them afterward. And now that interpreters have been changed there is no one to tip the station off as to what they have to say. So the chance is wide open for anybody to tell what he knows about gambling and at the same time to keep his health from breaking down suddenly under a club.

* * * *

Mr. Atwater, who managed the Murphy collections, sends me word that Mr. Murphy got all that was coming to him less the money for expenses, such as lights, etc. Perhaps my venerable friend thought the expenses were too great or perhaps he was misinformed about the size of the collection. At any rate Mr. Murphy felt exceedingly sore. The word of Mr. Atwater, however, goes with me and I cheerfully accede to the wish that I should set him right. The four or five Murphy meetings here netted the aged reformer about $400 and the deductions from the gross amount were small.

THE LIBERAL FOREIGN POLICY.

The remarkable dispatch printed a few days ago about a request said to have been made by Japan for the reorganization of the British army, is regarded by local students of foreign politics as a stratagem to develop the Liberal policy towards the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The news of the Conservative defeat must have caused anxiety at Tokyo, for the alliance was a purely Conservative stroke and one of a sort with which Liberal traditions are at variance. What more natural than that Tokyo should send out a feeler such as would be conveyed in the intimation that Japan, having fulfilled the terms of her military compact with Great Britain, would be pleased to have the latter power begin the army reorganization which the further articles of the compact require. Upon the answer to such a request would depend the tenure of the alliance. By its terms Japan would know whether the new Liberal ministry intended to meet the Conservative obligation or not.

It is a most interesting question, all over the world, what form the Liberal foreign policy will take. At home the Liberals, when in power, have always acted with a firm and steady hand; abroad they have been conciliatory and even temporizing. It was a Gladstone ministry which signed an inglorious peace with the Boers after Majuba Hill. Most of the members of the new administration of Great Britain were pro-Boers, and it may be that from them the conquered Dutchmen will recover some of their lost political ground.

On coming into power the new cabinet found that a quasi-alliance had been made with France which might, in certain events, plunge England into war with Germany. The Liberal party abhors war as an interference with trade; but, on the other hand, the Liberals have always had a soft side for France and industrial Germany herself is an interference which British trade naturally resents. Again, if Germany is about to ally herself with Russia, Liberal sympathy with her can hardly be counted on. It may be that the French entente will survive, but the French chancellery may easily share the apprehensions of which Japan seems to have already given diplomatic evidence.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

E. P. Low has returned from Hawaii.

There was no change yesterday in the condition of Col. W. F. Allen.

Secretary Atkinson sailed from San Francisco in the Alameda yesterday for home.

G. H. Gere, appointed Oahu county engineer, arrived from Hilo in the Kinau yesterday.

C. D. Lufkin, manager of Wailuku and Lahaina national banks, arrived in town yesterday.

The cable ship Restorer sailed from San Francisco, where she was overhauled, for Honolulu last Thursday.

The strike of Japanese on Waialua plantation has been ended, mainly by efforts of some of their own people.

People who arrived in the Kinau report that Mokuaweoweo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa, is in eruption.

Extensions of time for defendants to answer in the beef trust case have been granted to a large number of them.

The only deaths in Honolulu from contagious diseases during the half-month ending January 31, were six from tuberculosis.

The report of the death of W. Kaauwai, formerly one of King Kalakaua's stewards, was premature. He was alive yesterday, but very low.

U. S. Marshal Hendry has received from the Department of Justice its approval of the lease of Federal court premises in the Judiciary building.

A letter has been sent to Land Commissioner Pratt by the Thompson Settlement Association of Kau, Hawaii, alleging that he is blocking their scheme.

There is little or no money left in the appropriation for schoolhouse repairs on Oahu. The $10,000 voted by the Legislature was mostly expended in the first six months of the period.

Mr. Matsubara, vice-consul of Japan, has received no definite information as to when Consul Saito may return. He feels certain, however, that Mr. Saito will resume charge of the Japanese affairs in Hawaii.

Noticing the re-election of Hilaire Belloc, author and statesman, as a member of the British Parliament, the San Francisco Examiner mentions that he is the husband of a California girl. This was Elodie D. Hogan of Napa, a sister of Henry Hogan, attorney, now of Honolulu.

Additional news of the Hilo tidal wave was brought by the Kinau. A portion of the railroad wharf was washed out. Japanese sampans in the Wailuku river were all either smashed or beached. Residents along the Waiakea river ran for their lives. The water rose twelve feet.

A. F. Bloomer of York, Neb., is an enthusiastic visitor to Honolulu.

W. T. Rawlins, attorney, is down with a mild attack of appendicitis.

The Board of Supervisors hold their regular meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Several Japanese gamblers were fined $2 and costs by Judge Whitney yesterday.

D. L. Van Dine will send a consignment of top minnows to Hilo by today's steamer for the anti-mosquito campaign in that town.

The meeting of the Hawaii Promotion Committee scheduled for this afternoon is postponed until tomorrow at 3:30 p. m., on account of the funeral of Col. Allen.

Fred J. Cross has placed a map of his inter-island telegraph system in the window of the office, Campbell block, which makes a striking advertisement and ornament.

E. S. Cunha, who is suffering from a carbuncle, was reported yesterday as somewhat relieved by a minor operation performed on Sunday by Drs. Wood and Murray.

The general committee for the Floral Parade has decided that the use of artificial flowers will be permitted equally with real blossoms in the decoration of carriages and automobiles.

CARTER ASKED TO REPORT ON COMMINS

The White House, Washington.
January 20, 1906.

My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 30, with enclosure, and to state that by direction of the President it has been referred to Governor Carter for report. Very truly yours,

WM. LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President.

MR. J. A. CUMMINS,
Honolulu, H. I.

The above letter was received in answer to a communication from Mr. Cummins, in which he set forth the whole evidence in the case where he was tried by courtmartial in 1895 and, notwithstanding the opinion of his seven judges, wherein they stated he was the least guilty of all who were brought before them, he was fined $5000, which he was compelled to pay to obtain his liberty. He requested the President to look into the matter and suggest to the Governor that an appropriation be made to reimburse him of the amount of which he was mulcted.

KING OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

Mr. E. G. Case, a mail carrier of Canton Center, Connecticut, U. S. A., who has been in the United States Service for about sixteen years, says: "We have tried many cough medicines for croup, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is king of all and one to be relied upon every time. We also find it the best remedy for coughs and colds, giving certain results and leaving no bad after effect. We are never without it in the house. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The regular meeting for February of the Women's Board of Missions of the Pacific Islands will convene this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It is proposed that the board immediately adjourn for one week as an expression of sympathy with Mrs. William F. Allen, who has long been intimately associated with the work of this organization.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 5, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid Up	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	$100		410
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	23½	24½
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	114½	117
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co	2,312,755	100	80	*82½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	32	33
Honomu	750,000	100	125	
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	10	11¼
Haiku	500,000	100		195
Kahuku	500,000	20	20	
Kihei Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	5	9	9¼
Kipahulu	160,000	100	....	....
Kolos	800,000	100	....	150
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	....	5¼
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	84	85½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	....	30
Ookala	800,000	20	....	....
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	3	4
Olowalu	150,000	100	80	85
Paauhau Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	20	....
Pacific	800,000	100	....	210
Paia	750,000	100	....	185
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	160
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	125	127½
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	60	62½
Wailuku	700,000	100	....	....
Wailuku Sugar Co. Scrip	105,000	100	....	....
Waimanalo	252,000	100	167½	....
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	....	65
MISCELLANEOUS				
Inter-island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100	119	....
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	120	....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pfd	1,250,000	100	101	103½
H. R. T. & L. Co., C.			67½	70
Mutual Tel. Co	150,000	10	8½	....
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	89½	....
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	....	....
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	....	23¼
BONDS.	Amt. Out standing			
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	315,000	....	100	....
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Refunding 1905)	600,000	....	....	....
Haw. Ter. 4½ p. c.	1,000,000	....	....	....
Haw Ter. 4½ p. c	1,000,000	....	....	....
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.	209,000	....	100	....
Cal. Beet & Sug. Ref. Co. 6 p. c.	1,500,000	....	102½	....
Haiku 6 p. c.	30,000	....	103½	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	1,677,000	....	105	....
Haw. Sugar 6 p. c.	500,000	....	102½	....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c	1,000,000	....	....	....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	700,000	....	108	....
Kahuku 6 p. c.	200,000	....	100	....
O. R. & L. Co. 6 p. c.	2,000,000	....	104	105
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	750,000	....	103	1 0
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	1,250,000	....	....	....
Paia 6 p. c.	450,000	....	104	....
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	1,250,000	....	1 05½	....
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	1,000,000	....	100	....
McBryde Sugar Co	2,000,000	....	....	100

* 23.1275 paid. † 25 per cent. paid.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

25 Ewa, 24.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

None.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu,
Monday, February 5, 1906.

Year	Mean Barom.	THERMO. Max.	Min.	Mean.	24 Hour Rainfall	Average Humidity	Average Cloudiness	WIND Direction	Ave age Velocity
1900	30.00	73	64	68	.53	80	10	NE	..
1901	29 57	76	68	72	.09	84	10	SE	.....
1902	30.18	74	68	71	.28	65	8	NE	....
1903	30.10	75	67	71	.40	78	6	NE	....
1904	30 00	76	60	68	.01	75	5	SW	....
1905	29.86	77	65	71	.00	76	4	NE	5
1906	29.[illegible]	74	63	68	T	74	7	NE	9
Avge	29.94	75	65	70	.19	76	7	NE	....

ALEX. M'C. ASHLEY,
Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

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

Day	Jan.-Feb.	MEAN BAROM.	THERMO. Max	Min	Rainfall to 8 p. m.	Humidity	Average Cloudiness	WIND Direction	WIND Av. Vel.
S	28	30.04	79	68	.04	74	4	NE	4
M	29	29.98	75	64	.04	78	4	VAR	5
T	30	30.02	71	63	.01	58	2	NW	14
W	31	30.02	69	60	T	51	3	NE	11
T	1	30.00	73	59	.00	64	3	N	6
F	2	30.00	74	60	.00	66	5	NE	6
S	3	29.98	75	64	.00	73	6	VAR	5

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.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY,
Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	February	High Tide Large	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
		a m.	Ft.	p m	p.m.	a m.			Sets.
M	5	1 32	1 8	1 08	6 43	9-02	6.36	5.53	3 37
T	6	2 07	1 9	1 59	7 28	9 30	6.35	5 53	4.27
W	7	2 42	1 9	2 43	8 13	9.56	6 35	5 54	5 19
T	8	3 18	2.0	3 23	8 57	10.18	6 34	5.55	Rise
F	9	3 54	2.0	4 08	9 42	10 46	6 34	5.55	6.40
S	10	4.30	1 9	4 54	a.m. 11 16	p.m. 10.29	6 33	5.56	7 39
S	11	5 07	1 7	5 54	11 49	11 21	6 33	5 56	8.34

Eclipse of the moon February 8.

Total eclipse begins 8:27 p. m.

Total eclipse ends 10:05 p. m.

Full moon February 8 at 9:14 p. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

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

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time 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.

TERRITORY POWERLESS

The trouble growing out of the recent sale of the tug Eleu, which sale was annulled at Washington on the ground that the tug was Federal property, and consequently could not be sold by Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, has led to some rather interesting correspondence between the National and Territorial authorities, and the final introduction in Congress of a bill giving the Territory the right to dispose of property here belonging technically to the United States, under certain restrictions. The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all personal and movable property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii, under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898, may be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be provided by the laws of Hawaii.

"Provided, That all sales, leases, or other disposals of such property heretofore made by said Territory, under the authority of such laws, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and all moneys or revenues derived from sales or disposals heretofore made, or made under authority of this act, shall remain the property of said Territory."

This bill was introduced as a result very largely of the writing by Governor Carter of the letter following to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock:

Executive Chamber,
Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 12, 1905.

Dear Sir. The Chief Executive of this Territory is responsible for its property, and as such I find myself in a peculiar position—in fact, it is rather remarkable.

By the terms of the joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, approved July 7, 1898, it was provided that the Republic of Hawaii ceded to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other property of every kind and description, belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands were not, however, to apply. Congress was to legislate especially in regard to them, and all revenue and proceeds therefrom was to be solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of these islands. And, further, that until Congress should provide for the government of these islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government were continued in such persons as the President should appoint. Thus a method of transition was reached.

By virtue of the treaty of annexation and this joint resolution the title to all public property, both real and personal, became vested in the United States of America. The personal property so transferred comprised a vast amount of material of every kind—office furniture, books, tools, and machinery used in internal improvements, live stock and vehicles—in short, the usual variety of personal property necessary for the conduct of governmental affairs such as had existed for years in these islands. Among other property so transferred was the steam tug known as the Eleu.

None of this property was ever received or taken any account of by any Federal official. It practically remained in the hands of the various departments through the transition period, passing in this way into the custody of the Territory.

When the Organic Act was enacted some two years later it contained a provision relative to the property so transferred. That provision is as follows:

"Sec. 91. That the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of Annexation, approved July 7, 1898, shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall be maintained managed, and cared for by it, at its own expense, until otherwise provided for by Congress, or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the governor of Hawaii. And all moneys in the Hawaiian treasury, and all the revenues and other property acquired by the Republic of Hawaii since said cession shall be and remain the property of the Territory of Hawaii."

This section appears to leave with the Territory only the possession, use, and control of this vast amount of personal property, subject to future disposition by Congress. Yet at the same time property acquired since July 7, 1898, appears to be vested in the Territory, and its various officials, as provided for by law, can dispose of the same. But no power appears to have been given to the Territory to dispose of any of the property that was ceded.

The Republic of Hawaii operated the tug Eleu, as in the early days government assistance was necessary in order to maintain a tug here, and thus in a way it became a function of the former government in these islands. She continued to be so operated during the transition period, and for some time after the approval of the "organic act." Beyond engaging in the towing business, however, the Territory had little or no use for her. During Governor Dole's administration, Spreckels Brothers, of San Francisco, sent down an ocean-going tug called the Fearless, and began to operate her in these waters. Their representatives immediately complained against the Territory's operating the tug Eleu. Some correspondence was had with Washington in relation to the matter. The Fearless was a large and powerful boat and soon usurped the entire trade, and when my duties as governor began the Eleu was practically reduced to the work of taking garbage out to sea. The cost of operating her amounted to between $500 and $800 a month, and a local steamship company offered to tow the garbage scows and do all the work that it was necessary for the Eleu to do for $150 a month. The Territory's tug was therefore immediately put out of commission, anchored in the harbor, and a watchman kept on her at $30 a month. She became a "white elephant"—a constant source of expense, and brought in no revenue whatever.

In consultation with other government officials I made an attempt to sell the tug. No private individual would buy her unless she could comply with the regulations and pass the Federal inspectors. As they visit the islands but once a year, a delay of nine months followed in regard to the matter. On the arrival of the Federal inspectors the Territorial officials were informed that if the tug was Federal or Territorial property they could not inspect her. During this delay some slight investigation was made as to whether the boat would be of use to any of the Federal departments, and if such had been the case the Territorial officials would have gladly turned her over to any one of them. No such use could be found for the boat, and rather than see property of such value literally waste away it seemed to be a sound and common sense way of looking at things to sell the boat and put the money into the Territorial treasury as a government realization. This course was finally concluded on, and the boat was disposed of at auction for the sum of $2000, conditioned upon her passing a satisfactory inspection. The purchaser made application for an inspection, she was taken up on the marine railway, and it was seen that the repairs would be considerable. The Territorial officials felt justified in expending any amount, at least up to $2000, as otherwise she would be a total loss.

Upon these repairs being completed, the certificate of inspection was granted. The purchaser thereupon made application, under the navigation laws of the United States, for registration of the tug through the collector of customs. The Bureau of Navigation responded by asking the collector of customs by what authority the Territorial officials had sold the boat. How that Bureau could expect the collector of customs to answer such a question is still an enigma. The collector of customs referred this letter to the superintendent of public works, who replied to the effect that under the republic his department had full power to sell personal property. These powers had been continued during the transition period, and under Hawaiian statute they still exist.

On my return from a trip east I learned to my surprise that the tug was still in our possession, and that the Territory was still paying $30 a month for a watchman. I then took up the matter with Secretary Metcalf, and in my perhaps vigorous way suggested that if the boat belonged to the Federal government I would gladly pay for a cablegram if he would inform me to which department I could turn her over, and where the Territory could look to be reimbursed for the expenditure on her repairs and the cost of maintaining the watchman.

Secretary Metcalf did not cable the information, but furnished me with an opinion of the Attorney General's

Continued on Page 8.)

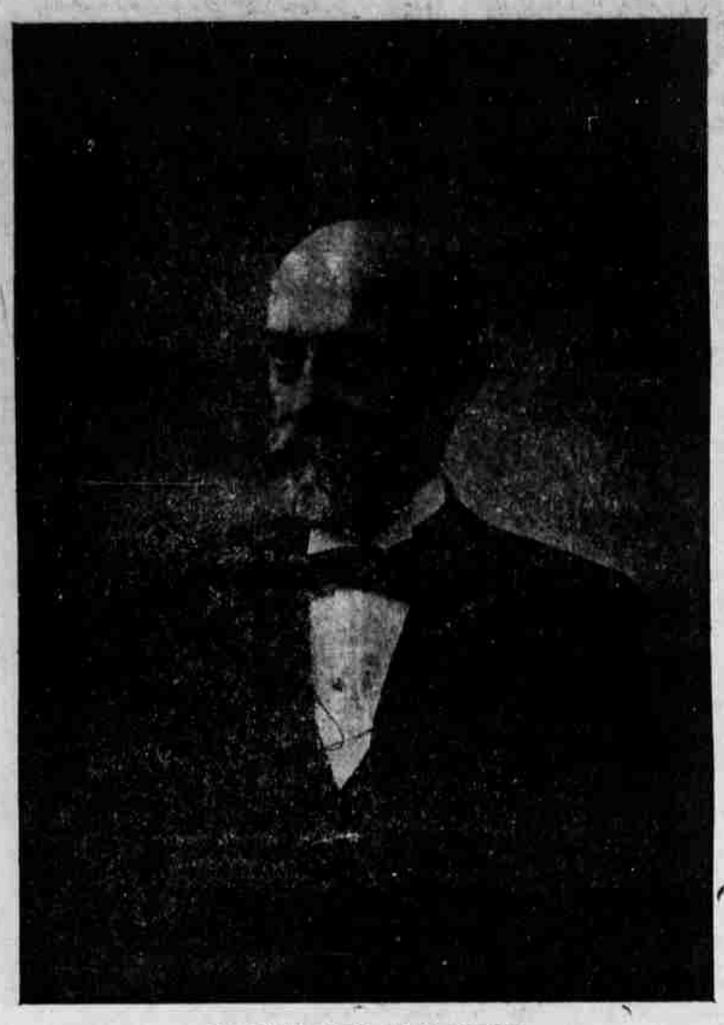
CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

DEATH CARRIES OFF AN EMINENT CITIZEN



THE LATE COL. W. F. ALLEN.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Col. William Fessenden Allen died last evening at 6:15 o'clock at his residence, corner of Beretania and Victoria streets, as a result of a stroke of paralysis which attacked him last Tuesday and from which he never regained full consciousness. Death came to him peacefully and was not entirely unexpected by his family and friends, as he had been invalided for the past eighteen months, and the last stroke so completely paralyzed one side and the muscles of his throat that he was able to take but little nourishment.

The remains are to be cremated and the funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence. The pall-bearers have not yet been selected.

The death of Col. Allen removes another of the kamaainas who were important factors in the upbuilding of Hawaii during the middle era and the end of the monarchical days, including the change to a Republican form of government. For many years he was an officer of the government and served some time as a staff officer to one of the kings. Upon his retirement from an official career, Col. Allen entered private business again and was interested in many business affairs, but since his illness he resigned from directorates and severed his connection with business matters as far as practicable.

William Fessenden Allen was born at Bangor, Maine, December 19, 1831. He attended Williams College and came to Honolulu for his health about 1850. He went to San Francisco also, where he was employed in 1850 and 1851 with G. B. Post & Co. He was there on Admission Day. He returned to Honolulu in 1852. Mr. Allen was bookkeeper for C. L. Richards & Co., ship chandlers, in the whaling days. For thirty years he served the monarchical government as Collector-General of Customs, retiring during the reign of King Kalakaua in the latter part of Walter Murray Gibson's premiership. He was also a member of the Privy Council.

Mr. Allen gained his title of Colonel from having been chief of staff under Kamehameha V.

In 1865, Mr. Allen married Cordelia Church Bishop, cousin of Hon. C. R. Bishop, formerly of Honolulu, and now a resident of San Francisco, and of Senator E. Faxon Bishop of Honolulu. The deceased leaves surviving him besides his wife, a sister, Miss Allen, who has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Allen for some time, and a brother, who is a resident of New York. The latter was at one time Hawaiian Consul-General at the metropolis.

Col. Allen's father was the late Hon. E. H. Allen, who was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands on June 4, 1857, which post he resigned February 1, 1877, to accept the position of Hawaiian Minister to the United States. He dropped dead in the White House January 1, 1883, during the administration of President Arthur.

Col. Allen was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was Master of Hawaiian Lodge from 1864 to 1866.

Mr. Allen, while possibly not a wealthy man, had a comfortable fortune.

SHOYO FACTORY IS NEW JAPANESE ENTERPRISE

Shoyo, or "Soy," as the product is more generally known here, is now being manufactured on a large scale in Honolulu. The factory, backed and conducted by Japanese, was formally opened on Saturday evening with a celebration a la Japanese in which not only Japanese, but many foreigners, participated.

The new concern has a catch-phrase of its own—"Patronize Home Industry"—and as it manufactures shoyo from beans grown in the Islands and wheat brought from the mainland, the promoters of the enterprise believe they are entitled to hearty local support.

The soy factory is located in Pua Lane, Palama, back of St. Elizabeth's House. The factory buildings are low structures and enclose three sides of a square. The court is roomy and the premises are arranged to make it sanitary. All the buildings are raised from the ground. The plant is not entirely modern, and some of the methods employed are crude, but everything is present in apparatus and containers to make a soy which the promoters claim will be equal in all respects to that imported from Japan.

The consumption of soy in Hawaii is large, $150,000 was paid out last year for soy. Added to this is the duty of 35 per cent. which went to Uncle Sam. Then there is considerable loss of soy in transit. The product is shipped from Japan to Honolulu in wooden tubs. The wood absorbs much of the stuff, and, with leakages, it is believed that fully ten per cent. of the quantity goes to waste.

The Hawaiian-made soy is put in tin cases, same size as oil tins, and these are shipped two in a wooden box. The tins are fancifully painted and bear the name of the firm, "Yamajo Soy Co."

Mr. Yamakami, a chemist in his own country, is the head of the concern, his partners being Messrs. Tashiro and Nozawa. Mr. Yamakami is superintendent of the business. For the past two years he has been conducting experiments in Honolulu with vinegar and misu, but, owing to the quality of the water, both experiments failed. Mr. Yamakami explains that the water used in his experiments came through iron pipes and this was not the best kind for these products. He finally decided to make soy, and now has several hundred gallons in the fermentation stage. There are two "crops" a year in the soy business. It takes six months for the materials to ferment properly. After going through the final processes of pressing and extracting the liquid, a new "crop" is placed in the great 500-gallon vats. Should the business demand it, a duplicate set of vats will be installed so that four "crops" a year may be taken off.

The first process is to roast the wheat, then it is ground and spread out in shallow boxes to dry, at which time it looks like a fertilizer. Meantime Hawaiian-grown beans are boiled and are afterwards mixed with the wheat. At the same time an extract of salt is in the process of making. This extract is placed in vats filled with boiling water. Finally the bean-wheat sediment is placed in the 500-gallon vats and mixed with the salt solution, and there it remains for six months. Each vat is over five feet in height. There are forty of these vats.

In celebration of the opening a canvas canopy was raised over the court and decorated with the Japanese national colors. It was a pretty place at night with rows of Japanese lanterns swinging in the breeze. On a platform a stage was improvised where geisha girls gave a performance. A long table under the canopy was laden with a delicious cold collation, added to which there was a long list of drinkables. Mr. Yamakami occupied the head of the table, and the guests, about 40 in all, filled up the other spaces. Addresses were made by Mr. Yamakami, Mr. Kishi of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Dr. Uchida, Editor Shiozawa of the Hawaii Shinpo, and members of the English and Japanese press. Each guest was given a sample bottle of soy as a souvenir of the occasion.

BIG SUGAR MILL FIRE

Onomea Sugar Company sustained a heavy disaster by fire on Saturday night. When the first news reached Honolulu, as it did by the steamer Noeau yesterday morning, E. Faxon Bishop of C. Brewer & Co., agents for Onomea plantation, sent a wireless telegram asking for information. J. T. Moir, manager, returned this answer:

"The boiling house burned down Saturday night at 8 o'clock. The vacuum pan and evaporator are left standing. We believe the boiler to be unharmed. The mill and engine room were saved. The fire started in the trash house. Fifteen thousand bags of sugar in the sugar room are a total loss."

Insurance agencies in town hold risks on Onomea Sugar Co.'s property as follows:

Building and Machinery—Brewer & Co., $21,875; Hawaiian Trust Co., $13,000; Castle & Cooke, $17,750; B. F. Dillingham, $13,000; Waterhouse Trust Co., $8750.

Sugar—Hawaiian Trust Co., $40,000; Macfarlane, $20,000; Grinbaum, $10,000.

There is no underwriting that covers the loss from interference with the grinding of a plantation's crop, such as deterioration of ripe cane awaiting the mill, expense of transporting cane to another company's mill, etc. So the Onomea Sugar Co. can not but lose heavily by the fire.

Manager C. Hedemann of the Honolulu Iron Works, Geo. H. Robertson of Brewer's and A. R. Gurrey, secretary Board of Underwriters, will leave in the Kinau today to investigate the fire. No word has been received of its origin. The loss is placed at $150,000.

Onomea has been among the gilt-edged plantation stocks. With a capital of $1,000,000 divided into shares of $20 par value each, the last sale on last week's list was at $28.75, while $30 was asked for the stock.

BOXERS GO TO MAUI

The steamer Claudine which sailed for Maui ports yesterday afternoon took as passengers to Wailuku Sam Decker, Harry Wilson and Jack Daly. The two latter are "scrappers." Wilson is an Island boy and Daly is a recent arrival from San Francisco.

Decker will act as impressario of a big fistic carnival to occur in Wailuku a week from today.

The program will be:

Jack McFadden vs. Kupa, 15 rounds.

Harry Wilson vs. Ernest Heine, 6 rounds.

Jack Daly vs. W. Johnson, 6 rounds.

From Maui Decker will take his stable of boxers to Hilo, where Sullivan and Huihui may join the aggregation.

There are evidently hot times ahead for the village of Wailuku and the hamlet of Hilo.

HOUSEHOLD CARES

Tax the Women of Honolulu the Same as Elsewhere.

Hard to attend to household duties
With a constantly aching back.
A woman should not have a bad back,
And she wouldn't if the kidneys were well.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make well kidneys.
Here is a Honolulu woman who endorses this claim:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes $2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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

ALAWA'S PETITION

Editor Advertiser: One would have thought that President Pinkham of the Board of Health had been contradicted flatly enough and often enough in his public statements concerning health affairs in Kona to make him more careful in speaking. But, no! Here again in the Bulletin of Jan. 18, there is: President Pinkham reported at the Board of Health meeting on the 17th as follows: "I present herewith a petition of David Alawa and others, requesting a change of Government Physician in the District of Kona. As Mr. Alawa mentions the name of the physician they desire substituted the petition is open to suspicion," and so on.

Then he continues to say that "Dr. Goodhue wrote refuting all the charges, that the petition had been signed by 240 persons including the names of many women and children, that the petition had been circulated by Mrs. Atcherley and many signatures on it had not been placed there by the bearers of these names."

The above statement is utterly false. The tabling of the petition on the grounds of such inaccurate statement is an insult to the 240 people who have signed it, seven-eighths of whom are voters. Every signature is genuine and I can prove it to be so. That "the names of women and children" occur is as false as it is ridiculous. I should like to know what evidence there is for such a wild accusation. If necessary we will produce another petition with every name witnessed by a notary public. Of course such a thing has never been necessary before and the people of the Konas propose to know the reason why the Board of Health should treat them with contempt, an act for which there is no precedent.

Let Dr. Goodhue produce a counter petition if he can in his own favor. As for the charges against him I can produce actual bills and the details of treatment in support of them.

The person responsible for the circulation of the petition is myself. For my own part, as one of the clean persons arrested by Dr. Goodhue and as the one who sent in the petition against him, I have received no personal explanation from the Board of Health, but merely a curt note informing me that the petition is tabled.

DAVID ALAWA.

Holualoa, Jan. 25, 1906.

Holualoa, N. Kona, Feb. 1, 1906.
The President and Members of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: On the 25th of January I addressed a letter to the Board in general and received the enclosed contemptuous reply from the President. I have nothing to do with any private communication addressed to Dr. John Atcherley.

As a matter of fact we are at present obliged to pay for a club in order to get a proper medical treatment which cost us less than employing your appointee, Dr. Goodhue.

Still we are not blind to the fact that we, and not you, "President of the Board of Health," actually pay Dr. Goodhue's salary, through the taxes.

I am well aware that I am not the only one whom an overweening sense of irresponsibility to the wishes of the people has led you to treat discourteously.

I am in good company. I understand you absolutely refuse our request and consider our petition a worthless fraud and feel yourself strong enough to defy the people.

Very good. We'll see whether this one man rule will stand in America or not. Your letters will be laid in the proper place when the proper time comes.

I am, very truly yours,
DAVID ALAWA.

Holualoa, North Kona, Jan. 5, 1906.
The President and Members of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note relative to the tabling of the petition for the removal of Dr. E. S. Goodhue, the present government physician. As you say nothing further, I must conclude that the opinion of 210 voters is so small a matter as hardly to be worth any mention, even the most contemptuous.

I assure you such treatment will hardly conduce to render you popular in a political sense.

Since I read your alleged reasons for tabling the petition only through the daily newspapers, you will find my reply consisting of an absolute contradiction in the same periodicals.

Yours truly,
DAVID ALAWA.

Territorial Board of Health, Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 29, 1906.
Mr. David Alawa, Holualoa, North Kona, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Your favor of January 25th at hand.

If Dr. John Atcherley chooses to show you a personal letter written to him on January 16th you will clearly understand the position of the Board of Health as relates to the doctor.

As to your political threats, permit me to say the Board of Health and its President do their duty according to the best information and [its] judgment is superior to that of those miscellaneously signing a petition.

Yours very truly,
L. E. PINKHAM,
President, Board of Health.

RHEUMATIC PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED.

The excruciating pains characteristic of rheumatism and sciatica are quickly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The great pain relieving power of the liniment has been the surprise and delight of thousands of sufferers. The quick relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL'S CHANCE IN THE SENATE

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The chief interest in Hawaiian events here during the past few days has been over the appointment of a circuit judge to succeed Judge Robinson. It was intended to have the appointment made yesterday, but Attorney General Moody was unable to complete his examination of the papers and accordingly the appointment is delayed. There is little to tell about the situation, which has not already been indicated by cable to the Advertiser. Judge Robinson's refutation of the charges, that were the basis for Gov. Carter's withdrawing his endorsement, are being carefully considered. The fact that he has the practically unanimous endorsement of the Honolulu bar is also having great weight with both the Attorney General and the President. They do not want to do him any injustice by acting hastily on Gov. Carter's recommendation. It is almost certain, however, that the nomination will be made in the course of a few days, and should become known long before this letter reaches Honolulu.

Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, arrived here Saturday, accompanied by his son Lawrence. They are at the Shoreham Hotel. Because of the son's illness Mr. Smith has been kept pretty closely at the hotel, but the lad is now improving. Mr. Smith and Judge Hatch have called upon Delegate Kalaniannole and discussed with him the plans for a hearing before the House Committee on Territories on the refunding bill. But there have been no developments of note yet, the preparations being of a general character. Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan had Mr. Smith, Secretary Atkinson and the Hawaiian delegate at dinner last evening, when there was also a further exchange of ideas about the program for handling the refunding bill. Mr. Atkinson expects to remain here for two or three days yet, before sailing for Portugal.

THE PHILIPPINES BILL.

With a statehood fight, of large proportions, a Santo Domingo fight, a railroad rate fight and many other clashes on hand to dispose of in Congress, the situation in the Senate Philippines Committee is commanding no little attention. The forces there, with reference to the Philippine tariff bill, are led respectively by Senator Lodge, the chairman, who wants the House bill favorably reported to the Senate, and by Senator Hale, of Maine, who is the Republican sitting next to the chairman and who is against enacting the Philippine tariff bill into law. As it stands now Senator Hale has more Republicans of the committee with him than has Senator Lodge. They will also probably figure as leaders of the respective sides of the controversy on the floor of the Senate, when the bill gets there.

Possibly the fate of the Philippine bill will depend much upon the aggressiveness with which Senator Hale opposes it. Few doubt that if he is willing to oppose the administration to the extent of his power, on this measure, it would never reach a vote. Mr. Hale does not believe in the legislation. He thinks it unwise from practically every point of view. In this he is entirely consistent, for all along he has declared his convictions that our interference in affairs of the Philippine Islands was ill advised. He is especially opposed to any modification of tariff and realizes, as does nearly everybody in Congress, that this bill, should it become a law, would be used as an opening wedge to force a revision of the Dingley schedules.

With the Maine Senator in the committee struggle are Senators Burrows, of Michigan; Nixon, of Nevada, and Brandegee, of Connecticut, and possibly, Dick, of Ohio. The only Republicans of the committee that Senator Lodge is sure of are Senators Beveridge of Indiana and Long of Kansas. So it remains for the Democrats of the committee to decide whether the administration bill shall have a majority or a minority report.

"I shall get my bill before the Senate," said Chairman Lodge today. "The vote, however, will be very close. If I have not enough votes now I believe I shall have enough before we get ready to vote on the report."

Of course, the unpleasant feature of the situation for the President and Secretary Taft, who have their hearts set on the passage of the bill, is that the opposition is so strong. A strong opposition means that it will take longer to reach a vote and that the vote may not be reached at all. As already stated if Mr. Hale, who is now the Republican leader of the Senate, is willing to oppose the bill with might and main, it is doubtful if it can pass. He told the President some time ago, when they were conferring on other matters, just how he stood on the Philippine bill. It is not unlikely that Mr. Hale will have something to say about the legislation, when it gets before the Senate. At the same time, with a statement of his position on record, he may yield, as the Senator rarely fights a measure relentlessly when the President favors. Mr. Hale has not, however, indicated yet how far he will go.

It is likely that many of the standpat Republican Senators will go with Mr. Hale in opposing the Philippine bill. Several New Englanders will be arrayed against it, for, with the exception of Massachusetts, the New England Senators do not want tariff schedules touched. However, if the bill comes to a vote there are probably Republican Senators enough for it to join with Democrats who favor it to ensure the passage. In any event the administration will hardly have any occasion to feel proud over the enactment of the legislation. In the House there were Republicans enough (57) against the bill to have defeated it, had the Democrats voted solidly against it. But the Democrats voted almost solidly for the bill. In the Senate there will probably be a somewhat analogous situation, for it is very doubtful if there will be Republican Senators enough to pass the bill. This is a very unusual situation, when both the Senate and House have almost a two-thirds majority of Republicans.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

AN OLD-TIME VISIT TO THE HOUSEHOLD OF MRS. LYMAN

The death of Mrs. Rufus Lyman calls to mind a beautiful tribute paid to her by Henry N. Castle in a letter from him while touring on Hawaii in 1885.

He writes: "We continued our journey at about three in the afternoon and reached Paauhau about dusk. This, as you may possibly know, is the home of Rufus Lyman. I shall not soon forget the evening and the night that we spent in this charming home, and I would that mine were the pen adequately to celebrate the various excellencies of our hostess, Mrs. Lyman.

"It would be a small return indeed to make for the kindness and the genial hospitality with which she received us. She shines pre-eminently as a hostess and adorns the office. The kindness, the courtesy, the grace, the aroma of geniality and good feeling which she diffuses and which surround her like an atmosphere, are something quite above my powers of description.

"The mother of nine living children, six of whom were that evening clustering around her knee, she seemed the ornament of the household and an honor to motherhood. Time has dealt with her gently, material cares have left few traces on her brow, and she was still young in face as well as in heart. Her children were full of life without being noisy, orderly without the appearance of constraint, polite and considerate, yet natural and free. There was obedience without suppression and harmony without friction. The wheels of domestic government revolved silently without a jar. They regulated themselves.

"Here is the true marriage of races—the blending of civilizations, North and South, Anglo-Saxon and Hawaiian, warm and cold skies.

"The rigid lines and angles of Puritanism have here all been miraculously softened into curves. Virtue loses its air of stern repression, born of struggle and anguish and defeat, and wears another countenance, the ease, the grace, the careless elegance and beauty of a natural attribute. Here we have a true union of some of the best elements of Hawaiian and Anglo-Saxon character, and the result is a new compound, well worthy of study.

"Our evening at Paauhau was on a Sunday and family prayers was quite an elaborate and interesting ceremony. All read around, the youngest even lisping the verse from the Old Testament after the mother, and then the children recited the Ten Commandments—boldly and stridently uttered by the older boys; softly, bashfully, demurely syllabled by the younger children. Then came several Moody and Sankey hymns, zealously chanted by young and old, and then bed for the children, while we who were grown up luxuriously idled away the long tropic evening by the brightly-lighted table. I, reclining on the lounge, chatted at my ease with Mrs. Brickwood, now in English and now in Hawaiian, while she regaled me with the approaching glories of Waimanu, and especially with tales of the wondrous poi on which I should banquet when once within the remote depths of that happy valley.

"And so we spent the pleasant evening, bidding goodnight at last to our genial host and hostess, then away to a cool bed and pleasant dreams, and awaking in the keen morning air to a glorious view of Mauna Kea, lifting blue slopes and snow-crowned summit over the green plain, and far above the distant uplands."

SOUND ADVICE.

Never neglect a bad cold. You can not tell how it may result. A simple home remedy will often bring relief and should not be ignored, but there is nothing so reliable as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is well known for its quick cures of coughs and colds. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COMMERCIAL

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

With the exception of one slight rise in beets a succession of drops occurred daily in the sugar market between Monday and Saturday. The fall in cane sugar has been from $70 to $69.60, and in beet from $74.80 to $74 a ton. Until the present excess of nearly 700,000 tons in the world's supply, as compared with the same time last year, be reduced much improvement in prices is not to be expected.

For the week ending January 27 the U. S. local weather bureau reported: "The stormy conditions which reached a climax on the 19th instant have been followed by generally fair weather in all portions of the Group. During the past week, the days have been rather warm and sunny, but very cool nights have continued. 1906 cane has ripened well, conditions have been quite favorable for field operations, and harvesting has proceeded rapidly. Young cane, however, has made very little growth. Winter pineapples have ripened freely, and young plants are generally reported as in good condition. Coffee in the upper levels of windward Hawaii is ripening slowly."

The falling sugar market has not materially affected sugar stocks. There are inquiries in San Francisco for Ewa and Pioneer, but at slightly below current market prices here. Hawaiian Sugar (Makaweli) is strong at $32.50, large sales at that figure having been made the past week.

SALES AND DIVIDENDS.

Transactions listed by the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the week have been as follows: Kihei ($50) 20, 10, 100, 10 at $9, 6 at $9.25; Ewa ($20), 26, 22 at $24.25, 16 at $24.37½; Oahu Sugar Co. ($100), 7 at $88, 100 at $85; O. R. & L. Co. ($100), 10, 50, 6, 20 at $89.50; McBryde ($20), 125, 5 at $5.75, 65, 25, 25 at $5.50; Pioneer ($100), 5, 20 at $127.50; Telephone ($10), 50 at $9; Onomea ($20), 250 at $28.75; Hawaiian Sugar ($20), 450, 85, 15 at $32.50; L. I. S. N. Co. ($100), 20 at $120.

January Sales—1375 Ewa, 23.50 to 27; 32 Haw. Agr. Co., 110 to 115; 366 Haw. Com. & Sug. Co., 82 to 85.50; 285 Haw. Sug. Co., 32 to 32.50; 450 Honokaa, 11.50 to 12.75; 5 Haiku, 170; 70 Kahuku, 27; 2124 Kihei, 8 to 9.50; 477 McBryde, 5.50 to 6; 187 Oahu, 88 to 95; 267 Ookala, 5.25; 92 Olaa, 4; 228 Pioneer, 127.50 to 132.50; 86 Wainlua, 67.50 to 70.75; 8 L. I. S. N. Co., 125; 27 H. R. T. & L. Co., pfd., 101.50 to 102; 36 H. R. T. & L. Co., com., 67.50; 50 Mutual Tel. Co., 9; 380 O. R. & L. Co., 89.50; 220 Hon. Brew. & Malt. Co., 23; $4000 Cal. Beet Sug. & Ref. Co. 6s, 103; $2000 Haw. Sug. Co. 6s, 102.75; $1000 Hilo R. R. Co., com., 6s, 65; $1500 O. R. & L. Co. 6s, 105; $9000 Pioneer Mill Co. 6s, 105.75 to 106; $10,000 Waialua Agr. Co. 6s, 100 to 100.25; $2000 McBryde Sug. Co., 100.

Dividends—C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent.; Ewa, ½ per cent.; Honomu, 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 1½ per cent.; Wailuku, 1½ per cent.; Haw. Electric, 1 per cent.; Olowalu, 1 per cent.; Hon. B. & M. Co., 1 per cent.; Haiku, 2 per cent.; Paia, 1½ per cent.; Pioneer, 1 per cent.; Honokaa, ½ per cent.; Haw'n Com. & Sugar Co., 65c. share; Onomea (S. F.), 1½ per cent.; Paauhau (S. F.), 1 per cent.

PHILIPPINE PLANTERS FACING RUIN.

The following article from the Manila Times indicates that the Philippine sugar industry is in a bad way:

"The sugar planters of Pampanga and doubtless of other provinces where that staple is grown are believed to be facing ruin.

"At present, owing to the low scaling of sugar in the markets of the world it seems that it costs so much to harvest it in these islands that there is no prospect of profit.

"The market price on sugar on the ground in Pampanga is P2 60 a hundred, which makes it impossible for the farmer to realize anything on his product.

"As a result the sugar planters are facing a most serious crisis, as even if they should be willing to take chances on a rise in the price, and harvest their crop, they are utterly unable to borrow money to carry on this work. Owing to the misfortunes of the past two or three years they are now without any capital, and though their crop is said to be the largest in almost a decade, the outlook is that most of it will rot upon the ground. The banks refuse to loan them any money and even the Monte de Piedad, which could usually be depended upon in the past, has shut its doors to them.

"Such money as can be obtained is offered at only exorbitant rates, in one case as high as 60 per cent. interest being demanded.

"Of course such interest is prohibitive, and so the sugar planters of Pampanga are in despair. Their sugar is now all ready to harvest, in fact is past ready, and each day is decreasing its quality and value. Ruin, they say, absolute and past mending, is their fate.

"As the largest sugar growing province in the island of Luzon, just what this means to its 224,000 inhabitants, can well be imagined. Incidentally, on the principle that what affects one province affects all, the effect on the general prosperity can also be imagined. And doubtless it is the same in many others of the provinces, so that the islands are likely to receive another calamitous blow.

"Just what salvation, if any, is available, the planters declare they can not see. In their extremity, they naturally turn to the government, but it is considered very doubtful that they will obtain relief there. And so, as said, Pampanga is cheerlessly facing a year which is likely to surpass in misery any that has gone heretofore."

HONOLULU RAPID TRANSIT.

At the annual meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., the manager's report gave the following data of the past year's operations:

"The total income for the year was $330,392.12, and the total operating expense account was $201,649.02, leaving a balance to the credit of this account of $128,743.10, from which was deducted the fixed charges of $57,302.70, leaving a net balance of $71,440.40.

"The car mileage for the year was 1,502,209 miles, being a daily average of 4116 miles, and the passengers carried were 6,616,528, the daily average being 18,127. There were 6,219,311 full-fare passengers, 275,625 half-fare (school children) passengers and 121,592 free passengers; of these last it is estimated that 75 per cent. or 91,194 is made up of police, letter carriers, firemen and sanitary inspectors, this being equal to a contribution to the public service of $4559.70."

The old board of directors was re-elected as follows: L. Tenney Peck, president; L. A. Thurston, 1st vice-president; J. B. Castle, 2d vice-president; G. P. Thielen, secretary; C. H. Atherton, treasurer; F. W. Klebahn, auditor; W. R. Castle, director; C. G. Ballentyne, manager and ex officio director.

KAHULUI HARBOR WORKS.

On behalf of the Kahului Railroad Co. a contract has been signed by Alexander & Baldwin with the Hawaiian Dredging Co. whereby the latter agrees to build a breakwater from a point on the beach on the Paia side of the oil tanks at Kahului to the American Girl Rock, a distance of two thousand one hundred feet. It is understood that the contract price is one hundred thousand dollars and will be paid for in full by the Kahului Railroad Co. The plans call for a breakwater two hundred and fifty feet wide on the bottom, one hundred feet wide on the top, and eight feet above high water. This will make as safe and quiet a harbor as there is in the Hawaiian Islands and in all kinds of weather passengers may step from the wharf at Kahului onto the steamer and freight may be landed direct. Kahului harbor is to be dredged to a depth of thirty-two feet, which will give ample depth for the present for the large sugar freighters that regularly take large shipments from this busy port. The contract for the dredging has already been let, articles of agreement signed and the Hawaiian Dredging Company will begin operation soon.

GENERAL REVIEW.

It was reported on the street yesterday that Judge Hartwell had acquired a controlling interest in the American Sugar Co. by the purchase of 910 shares from the J. Mott-Smith estate and of 840 shares from E. H. Wodehouse. The price reported is $30 a share, making the aggregate amount paid $52,500. Promoted for a sugar planting corporation the American Sugar Co., on proving the lack of water on the Molokai lands owned by it, changed its purpose to stock-raising. Its capitalization was $1,500,000.

Will E. Fisher sold at auction yesterday, under execution in the suit of Lyle A. Dickey vs. Robert Sharp et al., a block of 50 shares Olaa Sugar Co. for $75 and another of 17 shares for $32.50, or $1.50 and $1.91 a share respectively. As it had been announced that the purchaser was not assured delivery of the stock certificates, the fraternity was shy of bidding and it is doubtful if the sales are valid.

Treasurer Campbell has sent home particulars of his sale of the $750,000 of Territorial public improvement bonds. The bonds are to be taken at different times, thus: One hundred thousand dollars on acceptance of the bid of 98⅛ for the issue; $100,000 on March 16; $100,000 on April 16; $75,000 on May

(Continued on Page 7.)

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Station, Honolulu, T. H.; Month, January, 1906.

Date.	Temperature Deg. Fahr'heit Max.	Min.	Mean	Precipitation*	Ch'rcter of day
1	79	69	74	.02	Clear
2	78	66	72	.08	Pt. Cldy
3	77	69	73	.05	Pt. Cldy
4	78	70	74	.01	Clear
5	77	70	74	...	Clear
6	77	69	73	...	Pt. Cldy
7	77	70	74	T	Pt. Cldy
8	76	68	72	T	Pt. Cldy
9	73	68	70	.09	Cloudy
10	76	67	72	...	Pt. Cldy
11	77	69	73	...	Pt. Cldy
12	77	68	72	...	Cloudy
13	77	65	71	...	Pt. Cldy
14	76	66	71	.33	Cloudy
15	74	64	69	.18	Cloudy
16	71	60	66	...	Pt. Cldy
17	73	59	66	T	Clear
18	75	62	68	.16	Pt. Cldy
19	71	60	66	.29	Pt. Cldy
20	74	65	70	T	Pt. Cldy
21	73	63	68	.08	Pt. Cldy
22	73	61	67	...	Pt. Cldy
23	74	62	68	...	Pt. Cldy
24	75	64	70	...	Pt. Cldy
25	76	66	71	T	Pt. Cldy
26	77	67	72	...	Pt. Cldy
27	77	65	71	.87	Cloudy
28	79	65	73	.04	Pt. Cldy
29	75	64	70	...	Pt. Cldy
30	71	60	66	.01	Clear
31	69	60	64	T	Clear
Mean.	75.2	65.2	70.2		

Note.—"T" indicates trace of precipitation.

* Inches and hundredths.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

(Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.)

Mean, 29.97; highest, 30.16, date 9th; lowest, 29.59, date, 18th.

TEMPERATURE.

Highest, 79, date, 28th, lowest, 59; date, 17th.

Greatest daily range, 14, date, 28th.

Least daily range, 5, date, 9th.

Mean for this month in 1890, 72; 1891, 72; 1892, 69; 1893, 71; 1894, 71; 1895, 70; 1896, 72; 1897, 72; 1898, 72; 1899, 71; 1900, 71; 1901, 71; 1902, 71; 1903, 70; 1904, 72; 1905, 67; 1906, 70.

Mean of this month for 17 years, 71.

Absolute maximum for this month for 17 years, 84.

Absolute minimum for this month for 17 years, 54.

Average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 17 years, 0.6.

Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 19.

Average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.6.

PRECIPITATION.

Total this month, 2.21.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.87; date, 27th.

Total precipitation this month in 1878, 0.17; 1879, 10.05; 1880, 2.89; 1881, 2.39; 1882, 4.66; 1883, 3.65; 1884, 1.08; 1885, 0.38; 1886, 0.93; 1887, 7.61; 1888, 1.49; 1889, 0.86; 1890, 2.87; 1891, 1.65; 1892, 8.07; 1893, 2.68; 1894, 3.77; 1905, 0.80; 1906, 2.21.

Average of this month for 19 years, 3.06.

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of 19 years, 0.85.

Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 0.85.

WIND.

Prevailing direction N.E. (27 per cent.), total movement, 7248 miles; average hourly velocity, 9.7; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 43 miles per hour, from southwest on the 18th.

WEATHER.

Number of days—clear, 6; partly cloudy, 20; cloudy, 5; on which .01 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 13.

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

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

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

Thunderstorms, none.

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

MRS. MARY MUSGROVE.

The above picture is an excellent likeness of Mrs. Mary Musgrove, formerly stewardess of the Nippon Maru, who was among the victims of the wreck of the steamer Valencia. Writing to a friend in Honolulu just before she sailed, she said she was making the trip to earn enough money to procure a new outfit of clothing before resuming her duties again on the Nippon. The Nippon Maru passed through Honolulu Friday on the way to San Francisco.

H. Schreiber $22,750; W. H. Jennings, $14,572; C. C. McCafferty, $9,352, are the leading winning owners on the 'Frisco tracks.

Sumburo-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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

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

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

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F. W. Macfarlane..2nd Vice-President
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MASTERS AND ENGINEERS.

Captains Bolles and Bulger who came up from Honolulu for the purpose of examining candidates for certificates as masters, mates and engineers put in a strenuous day on Thursday inspecting the steamers and tug in port during the day and holding an examination of the applicants for certificates in the evening. The Kaiulani passed the examination and was given a license for another year. The Counselman also got a certificate. Among the seagoing folk who stood the examination for higher class certificates were Captain Dower, Captain Wichart, the mate and quartermaster of the Kaiulani, Eugene Lee and several of the engineers. It is said that none of the masters were set back and that the engineers passed creditably. The reports in the cases of the latter will not be made public for a few days. Accompanied by William Johnson and Captain Clark of the Inter-Island S. N. Co., the visiting inspectors went up to the Volcano on Saturday and returned Sunday afternoon in time to take the Claudine for Honolulu.—Hawaii Herald.

Joe Souza, a Portuguese boy, is alleged to have stolen a bicycle from the rear of the Hoffschlaeger store on Bethel street about noon yesterday. Another boy saw him ride away and notified the police. Officer Ross overtook the boy and escorted him to the station.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record February 1, 1906, From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Antoni Sylva to S Kimura L
Gear, Lansing & Co by trs to Lee Seong ..... D
Pioneer Mill Co Ltd to Hallaka Keiliwaiwaiole ..... R
A N Hayselden to Keiliwaiwaiole..C L
Keiliwaiwaiole to A N Hayselden.. L
Keiliwaiwaiole to Iwa L
Mrs S M Lack to Frank Pacheco... L
A N Campbell tr by atty to Peter I Kanana et al ..... R
Manuel Ventura and wf to First Bank of Hilo Ltd ..... M
Henry H Restarick and wf to Protestant Episcopal Church ..... D
John Haiemanu and wf to George N Wilcox ..... D
Mary Dowsett by atty to Waianae Co ..... A M

Entered for Record February 2, 1906, From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Mary Reyes et al by atty in fact to Julia Edwards ..... F A
G J Kamakalua to J H D'Almeida M
Mary E Leslie and hsb to Lung Do Wai Co L
Charles W Booth and wf to Frank de Mello ..... D
Frank de Mello and wf to Richard H Trent tr ..... M
Joaquim Dutro to Frank Robello.. D
Mataiki to Kapahu Archer et al... R
Makawao Prot Native Church to Bd of Hawn Evan Assn tr..... D

Entered for Record February 3, 1906, From 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

Susan J Steele to Elizabeth F Monsarrat and hsb ..... R
Luiza da G Marcallino to D Lokana Keku ..... R
D Lokana Keku and wf to Bishop of Zeugma ..... D
Joao Vieira and wf to Cabrinha & Co ..... M
Cabrinha & Co to First Bank of Hilo Ltd .....A M

Recorded January 23, 1906.

C Lai Young and wf to Sophie K Wiley et al tr of, D; int in R P 1405 kul 2589, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu. $1. B 278, p 77. Dated Sept 4, 1903.

J H Schnack and wf to Antone S Carvalho, D; lot 4 of kul 85, Nuuanu tract add, Honolulu, Oahu. $490. B 278, p 78. Dated Jan 22, 1906.

George N Wilcox to Bathsheba M Allen (widow), D; gr 3377 and por kul 121, Richard St, Honolulu, Oahu. $9000. B 278, p 80. Dated Jan 20, 1906.

L L McCandless to John K Polikua et al, Rel; lands, Manana, Ewa, Oahu. $450. B 275, p 459. Dated Jan 16, 1906.

J Alfred Magoon to Wong In, Par Rel; por R P 2613 kul 9003, Kikihale, Honolulu, Oahu. $1. B 275, p 460. Dated Jan 13, 1906.

Marion A Cheek and wf by atty to Allen W T Bottomley, D; lots 1 and 2 blk 17, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. $2000. B 278, p 81. Dated Jan 22, 1906.

Aloha Coffee Co Ltd to P Peck, D; 2 pcs land, Puna, Hawaii. $500. B 278, p 76. Dated Dec 26, 1905.

P Peck and wf to H Hackfeld & Co Ltd, M; 2 pcs land, bldgs, etc, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii; pc land and int in 3 pcs land, bldgs, etc, Halepuna, Hilo, Hawaii. $3406.29. B 275, p 456. Dated Dec 27, 1905.

Theo H Davies & Co Ltd to John Maguire, Rel; kul 7715 ap 4, Kahua 1, Kohala, Hawaii. $3000. B 138, p 89. Dated Jan 13, 1906.

Recorded January 24, 1906.

Sarah U von Pfister to Godfrey Brown, P A; special powers. B 274, p 453. Dated July 28, 1887.

Wong In and hsb to L L McCandless et al, D; makai half R P 2613 kul 9003, Kikihale, Honolulu, Oahu. $800. B 278, p 84. Dated Jan 13, 1906.

Abraham Fernandez and wf to W P Fuller & Co, M; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46, R P 1616 ap 3, of Fernandez tract, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. $2000. B 275, p 460. Dated Jan 24, 1906.

John Manini and wf to Waianae Co, M; ap 2 R P 2151 kul 884, Puumaia, Waianae, Oahu. $150. B 275, p 463. Dated Jan 23, 1906.

David K Kailieha and wf et al to Waianae Co, M; ap 2 R P 472 aps 1 and 2 R P 463 and R P 397, Wailele, etc, Waianae, Oahu. $400. B 275, p 464. Dated Jan 23, 1906.

Helen L Isenberg (widow) to George Rodiek, P A; special powers. B 274, p 454. Dated Aug 5, 1903.

W Matlock Campbell to E M Watson tr, D; int in lot 8 and 1-2 of lot 7 blk A, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. $1000. B 278, p 85. Dated Jan 20, 1906.

Maria Smith to Charles Costa, Rel Dow; pc land, Emma St, Honolulu, Oahu. $1. B 278, p 86. Dated Jan 24, 1906.

Recorded January 25, 1906.

Hawn Land & Imprvmt Co Ltd to Oahu Railway & Land Co, D; int in streets or avenues, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. $1. B 278, p 87. Dated Jan 24, 1906.

J K Wilder and wf by afft of mtgee to Sarah U von Pfister, Forc Affdt; lots 107 and 84 of R P 299, Beretania and Young Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. B 275, p 467. Dated Jan 24, 1906.

J K Wilder by atty of mtgee et al to William E Young et al, D; lots 107 and 84 of gr 299, Beretania and Young Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. $2900. B 278, p 89. Dated Jan 24, 1906.

William E Young and wf et al to Cecil Brown tr, M; lots 107 and 84 of R P 299, Beretania and Young Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. $2000. B 275, p 470. Dated Jan 24, 1906.

P Muhlendorf to Waianae Company, A M; mtg J Helenihi on int in R P 394 kul 10923C, Waianae, Oahu. $200. B 275, p 481. Dated Sept 12, 1904.

Halaki (w) to Hoaliku Puhi (k), D; R P 2417 kul 1649, Palolo, Honolulu, Oahu. $1, etc. B 278, p 91. Dated Jan 25, 1906.

George J Augur and wf to Joseph O Carter, D; 172 sq ft land, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu. $1. B 278, p 92. Dated Jan 15, 1906.

J O Carter and wf to Ruth D Augur, D; 172 sq ft land, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu. $1. B 278, p 93. Dated Jan 25, 1906.

Frank E Thompson tr to Frederick J Cross, B S; int in wireless apparatus, etc, Barber's Pt Station, Ewa and Honolulu, Oahu. $5100. B 274, p 455. Dated Jan 22, 1906.

John A Maguire and wf to Bank of Hawaii Ltd, M; various pcs land, leaseholds, bldgs, livestock, etc, Holualoa 1 and 2, etc, N Kona, Hawaii; 21 shares in hui of Holualoa, N Kona, Hawaii. $43,000. B 275, p 472. Dated Jan 15, 1906.

Recorded January 26, 1906.

Kahaiau and hsb to David H Kahananui, D; 1-2 int in pc land, Kohanaiki, N Kona, Hawaii. $25. B 278, p 94. Dated Dec 27, 1905.

S K Kamalopili to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd, L; water right in ap 1 kul 6061 and kul 6052, Kahoma valley, Lahaina, Maui. 5 yrs at $5 per yr. B 275, p 451. Dated Jan 22, 1906.

Luka Kahale (widow) et al to Harold Giles, L; pc land, cor Maalaea and Kalua Rds, Wailuku, Maui. 10 yrs at $50 per yr. B 275, p 454. Dated Dec 21, 1905.

Lee Kum On to Kauai Electric Co Ltd, L; R W to erect poles, stretch wires, etc, for electrical purposes over pc land, Waipa Hanalei, Kauai. 50c per year to Sept 24, 1910. B 275, p 462. Dated Dec 20, 1905.

- - LITTLE TALKS - -

J. W. PRATT—Everything is booming down in Southern California.

JARED G. SMITH—I think there is a fair chance to get a tariff on coffee.

JAS. B. THOMPSON—I think that things will steadily improve in Honolulu. I'm not kicking; what's the use?

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BREECKONS—The secret of the service may have been the amount of water put in the malted milk, you know.

THE "MAJOR"—Yes, I am also a yachtsman. Member of the Corinthian and Chicago Yacht Clubs. Come in and have some malted milk.

A. GARTLEY—If a light could be thrown on the bougainvillea blossoms in the Hawaiian Hotel grounds at night it would be a beautiful sight.

CHIEF CLERK BUCKLAND—It is not true that I have been holding down the lid—but I'll be pretty glad to get safely under it when Jack gets back.

ALBERT JUDD—There are lots of good men to be sent to the Azores to get settlers, and it is not necessary that I should be mentioned for the place, either.

SUPERVISOR MOORE—Of course it is good politics to keep the natives at work on the roads. And they never did have such a harvest. Supervisor Lucas is dead right.

F. B. M'STOCKER—I should be glad to see the Honolulu Improvement Committee take up the proposition of extending Allen street along the harbor front to Queen street.

DR. JUDD—I am getting ready for the tussle I expect to have to keep the Governor in bed. It will be harder work than making him well, too, but some other people can be strenuous.

A. GARTLEY—By the looks of things the Hawaii Promotion Committee's work is having big results. A town full of tourists is what we have been working for, and we've got them here.

FOREMAN HUTCHINS, OF THE GRAND JURY—I intend to do my duty to society, nothing more than that. A man owes that much to his family and to the community he lives in.

KAPELLMEISTER BERGER—Yes, the boys played for the Chinamen at Konohi to make a little money for themselves. No, I was not there. I don't go round with the hat already yet.

JOHN EFFINGER—One thing the Manoa Heights Improvement Club will work for is a shelter for Rapid Transit passengers at the Kamehameha avenue corner. We also want more lights.

SUPERINTENDENT BABBITT (warm from the waltz at the University Club Assembly)—This is a mighty sight harder than getting the teachers of Honolulu to take up manual training.

COUNTY TREASURER TRENT—I haven't seen the other two, but you can say for me that the Island Democracy was greatly grieved to hear that Colonel Iaukea was beaten in his contest.

C. T. WILDER—Co-operation on the part of the hotel men would be the means of evolving much in the way of entertainment for the tourists. However, they're doing a whole lot of it now.

MISS WHITLOCK OF LOS ANGELES—Major Pratt was greatly interested when in Los Angeles in our Hawaiian transparency and he gave me valuable advice about the government lands in Hawaii.

DR. E. N. WOOLSEY—You have the finest climate, and the finest country and the finest people in the world, sir. You have warm weather, and good water and good society. A man could gain no more by dying.

JOHN HUGHES—I hope most sincerely that there is nothing in this talk about the resignation of Governor Carter. I have the greatest aloha for the Governor, even if I did favor the reappointment of Judge Robinson.

C. F. CHILLINGWORTH—I hope they won't over-improve the town. Tourists want to see a little natural scenery. Kalakaua avenue, to my mind, isn't nearly as pleasant drive today as winding, old Waikiki Road used to be.

M. C. PACHECO—While the Territory is rejoicing and congratulating itself on the Molokan settlement, would it not be well for those interested in plantation labor to look into the contemplated exodus of Portuguese families to California this spring?

MARSTON CAMPBELL—Now is just the time for Hawaii to co-operate with the commercial organizations and delegations on the Coast. By working together Hawaii will come out way ahead. Whatever is done at Washington for the Coast will have some effect on the Islands.

LAND COMMISSIONER PRATT—We give all kinds of information to people who want to come here and settle—all kinds of people. Sometimes we wish they would all ask the same questions, but they never do. It is the personal equation, I suppose, and an essential thing, but it makes us work.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 6.)

16; and the balance of $375,000 on July 16. As the last previous sale of Hawaiian bonds, at 4¼ per cent., was approximately on a 4.20 basis, the new loan at 3½ per cent. for 98 is a more favorable one for the Territory, being on a 3.66 basis.

Receipts of Oahu county for the first six months of the system, ending Dec. 31, 1905, were $340,862.47, and disbursements $223,069.32, leaving a balance of $117,793.15 in the treasury.

The Court of Land Registration received 38 petitions for title in 1905, making, with 34 previously filed, a total of 72. There were 30 petitions granted out of this total, the titles covering 735,531 square feet of house lots and 323 acres of country property. Of the 28 cases pending, the house lots involved make 183,958 square feet and the country property 10,687 acres. The assessed value of property in the thirty decrees, given for purposes of the assurance fund, is $182,560; the assessed value of property registered from Oct. 13, 1903, to January 1, 1906, $288,450; the assessed value of property pending registration, $247,887; total value of property registered and pending registration, $736,337. Judge Weaver, on the showing presented, is able to say that the practice of seeking Torrens titles in Hawaii is on the increase.

Jared G. Smith, director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, is going to Washington on behalf of the Hawaiian coffee growers to work for a protective duty on coffee.

Advices by mail are that the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company will reopen its plant at Crockett on the Contra Costa shore on March 1. For the past two years the company has been paid $200,000 per annum by the Spreckels Company to keep its doors closed. The company has secured contracts for a term of years by which it controls over 82 per cent. of the island output of sugar and is thus assured of an almost inexhaustible supply of cane for years. George M. Rolph of San Francisco has been appointed manager and has assumed control. The refining operations will be under the supervision of Max Lorenz.

Through Trent & Co.'s real estate agency the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has acquired the property on King street heretofore known as the "Melrose Hotel," which will in future be conducted as the "Susanna Wesley Home." The price was $8000.

Albert S. Wilcox of Kauai has donated $25,000, without conditions attached, to the building fund of Oahu College.

Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday sold at auction the lease of "Olinda," the halfway house premises upon the trail to the summit of Haleakala, to H. A. Baldwin for the upset price of $2800.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Sonoma from the Colonies, the Sierra from San Francisco, the transport Sheridan from San Francisco, the Nippon Maru from the Orient and the Siberia from San Francisco. Departures have been the Sonoma for San Francisco, the Sierra for the Colonies, the Nippon Maru for San Francisco, the Siberia for the Orient and the Sheridan for Guam and Manila.

HOW GARFIELD OBTAINED SECRETS OF THE PACKERS.

(Continued from page 2.)

had occasion to look into the law. He then said that he wished to make a success and not resort to detective methods and wished to report to the President so that he could report to Congress.

"He again said that he spoke for the President and that, of course we would go to the protection necessary under the law creating his department. I told him that my clients were in a very delicate position and that the newspapers were full of matter pertaining to them. I told him that if the law was valid there was no doubt he could compel the information. I told him that if the results of this submission to his requirements were to be further newspaper notoriety and agitation, I would, of course, contest the law. He said that the letter of the law protected my clients. I called his attention to the questions of the validity of the law. He answered that his department must necessarily be separate from the other departments, and particularly the Department of Justice, and that if it were known that his department was affiliated with the Department of Justice, of course people would not give him any information. He said that if I conceded that the law was valid the matter was divided into three classes—that to which the government was entitled, that which was doubtful and that to which the government was not entitled. He then detailed how it would be done; his special agents to go to one house and begin the investigation.

"I said, in view of his determination to acquire this information I felt—I hesitate to continue—"

The witness turned to District Attorney Morrison and asked:

"Mr. Morrison, do you wish to object?"

"Say what you told him," said Judge Humphrey.

"I then asked him," said Mr. Krawthoff, "whether we were to be protected in case of dishonest special agents. He assured me of this and said that we were protected by the law, the source of his information being secret. I asked him about some of this information getting to the newspapers and even to the Department of Justice. He told me to have no apprehension on that subject. I then asked what use the President of the United States wished to make of the information. He answered with emphasis that, of course, the President of a great nation would not allow anything to happen to which anyone could take exception. He further said that where figures and data came from unquestionable sources the oath was not necessary, but if anything came up in regard to the oath he would let us know. On his assurance that all information would be kept inviolate in the Bureau of Corporations, I answered some question regarding the prices of cattle and similar matters. We talked something further, but I think that was the substance of it."

"What did you say your clients would do as to the production of the evidence?" asked Attorney Miller.

"I said that as I understood his position as to keeping our disclosures confidential, I would advise my clients to do as he asked. He said that he intended to make a report so accurate in detail that there would be no question regarding it and for that reason he wanted to look into the books and still reserve the right of an oath."

Mr. Krawthoff declared that acting on the representations of Commissioner Garfield, he had advised Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co. and Armour & Co. to submit their books to the investigation.

THE HAZING TRIALS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 29—The courtmartial of Midshipman George R. Melvin, on charges of hazing, was continued today. The board of investigation which has produced the data upon which all the charges of hazing have been founded, is expected to adjourn today, and this indicates that the end of the trial of midshipmen for hazing is not far distant, although it is known that there will be others. The board will not be dissolved, however, but will be ready to renew its investigations if the condition of affairs at any time makes it necessary.

The court overruled the plea in bar of Melvin. Melvin's counsel then submitted an additional plea, raising the contention that the act of 1905 was imperative because the superintendent of the Naval Academy had failed to make rules and regulations in regard to hazing, which the plea alleged he was required to do under the act.

Judge Advocate Harrison stated that the act required no definition, but simply authorized the superintendent to make rules to suppress hazing. The court overruled the plea.

Melvin entered a plea of not guilty.

BRAVE DANISH MINISTER.

COPENHAGEN, January 29.—An attempt to shoot M. Alberti, the Minister of Justice, today was frustrated by the bravery of the Minister, who grappled with his assailant and wrested the revolver from him before it could be discharged. The Minister's assailant, who was promptly arrested, was a former insurance agent named Boye, who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for burglary in spite of his protests that he was innocent. Boye called at the Ministry today and drew a revolver immediately he had been admitted to the presence of Minister Alberti. Friends of the prisoner say he had become mentally unbalanced by his alleged wrongful imprisonment.

SEAT FOR EX-PREMIER.

LONDON, January 29.—At a meeting of the Conservative Association of the City of London today the resignation of A. G. Gibbons, Member of Parliament for the City of London, was accepted, and the candidature of Arthur J. Balfour for that constituency was approved.

The Liberal Association of the City of London also met today and postponed until Friday its decision whether to oppose the former Premier. Several Liberals expressed willingness to contest the seat.

TO STUDY SEASICKNESS.

PARIS, January 28.—It will be a case of "cure thyself" next April on the occasion of the medical congress in Lisbon. The Ligue Contre le Mal de Mer will charter a steamship which will start from Hamburg and call at Antwerp, Dover and Cherbourg on the way to Portugal. It is expected that about 600 physicians will accept the invitation to sail in the steamship to test the hundred odd methods of overcoming seasickness submitted to the notice of the league.

SUPPLIES CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, January 29—Justice Gould, in Criminal Court today, overruled the pleas in abatement of State Senator George F. Green of New York, and W. D. Barrows, to the indictments charging them with conspiring in connection with George W. Beavers to defraud the Government in the furnishing of peoples supplies. Beavers' demurrer to his statement was also overruled.

BURTON'S CASE ADVANCED.

WASHINGTON, January 29—The Supreme Court of the United States today granted the motion to advance the case of Senator Burton of Kansas, and set the hearing for April 2 next.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

Millions of Women

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

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most tortur ., disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy is

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Spasms, etc.,

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the INVENTOR

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Prices in England—

Sold in Bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London

J. L. McCANDLESS ON PEARL HARBOR.

The Denver Post of Jan. 23, says:

"Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, one of the finest harbors in the Pacific ocean, should be dredged and fortified by the United States government if it intends to retain its prestige in the Pacific," said John L. McCandless of Pittsburg, a guest of the Oxford hotel, who is on his way to his home after an extended tour of the Eastern countries.

"The harbor is midway between the western coast of America and the Philippine possessions of this country and could easily be put in such shape that it would accommodate a fleet twice as large as the entire naval strength of the United States. Hawaii should be a powerful factor in the system of national defense and as Pearl Harbor is adapted by nature for the needs of a great naval base it would become one of the strategic outposts in the Pacific.

"The future of America, in both the naval and commercial sense, will be centered largely in the Pacific ocean. When the Panama canal is finished a great impetus will be given to Pacific shipping and the American government will have to meet many questions that will arise in that part of the globe.

"I do not think there is much danger of Philippine sugar being imported into this country, tariff or no tariff, in quantities to destroy the sugar beet industry. There is a good field in the far East for all the sugar that can be manufactured there. In Hawaii all the sugar manufactured at home is used in the Islands and in addition to this a considerable quantity is imported from America."

Mr. McCandless is engaged in the banking business in Pittsburg and took the trip to Uncle Sam's far Eastern possessions on the advice of his physicians. His health is now greatly improved. He intends to settle up his affairs in Pennsylvania and return to Honolulu, which he declared "the most ideal spot in the world to live in."

MRS RUFUS LYMAN DIES ON HAWAII

The sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Rufus A. Lyman at Hilo, Hawaii, was received by wireless yesterday. She died on the 1st inst., but the message is silent as to the cause of her death.

Mrs. Lyman was one of the best known ladies on the island of Hawaii, her husband having filled many important offices on that island from that of Lieutenant Governor, under Kamehameha V. down to tax collector. She was the daughter of the present Mrs. Brickwood by a former husband and leaves a very large number of relatives and a large family of sons and daughters.

She had been associated with the Hawaiian kings and high chiefs and was well versed in Hawaiian lore. In old times she entertained very much and leaves a large circle of warm friends.

She was a most affectionate mother and enjoyed the closest confidence of all her children and was their adviser in all matters.

In church work and local charities she was a faithful worker and did much for the upbuilding of the Hawaiians.

Many of the present and older kamaainas will mourn Mrs. Lyman's death and will miss her kindly presence in Hilo.

Charles Lyman, now at Punahou is a son of the deceased. There is a son Albert B., at West Point and another, Clarence, is a lieutenant in the regular army.

OCEANIC NOT TO SELL.

It was reported yesterday, as a result of a speech made in Congress by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire on the ship subsidy bill, that negotiations were under way between the Oceanic Steamship Company, of which John D. Spreckels is president, and a Japanese syndicate, with a view to transferring the control of the steamship line to the Japanese and a possible diversion of the Oceanic steamers to other than San Francisco and Australasian ports.

John D. Spreckels denied the rumor yesterday afternoon in unequivocal fashion, stating that not only no option was held on the line by Japanese capitalists, but that no negotiations had been entered into or considered.—Chronicle.

SALE OF OLINDA.

The Baldwin mountain home on Haleakala, which, under the name of "Olinda," has furnished entertainment and enjoyment to so many, is to be sold at auction by the government today.

"Olinda" is on government land, and has for many years been under lease to H. P. Baldwin. The lease has now expired, and upon the request of Mr. Baldwin the fee of the house and lot upon which it is located is to be sold by the government at public auction at an upset price of $1200.

REPORTED LOST AT SEA.

David Spaulding, one of the best known Hawaiians of this part of the district, and two other natives went out fishing on Monday and no trace has been had of them since. Yesterday Kekino and a number of friends of the men went searching for them and when they reached Keaukaha they saw an upturned boat some distance from the shore. It is believed by Kekino that it is the boat used by Spaulding.—Hilo Herald.

Capt. Catterinich, commander of the Pacific Mail S. S. San Blas, when the vessel was wrecked off the coast of San Salvador, committed suicide in San Francisco because his pride would not permit him to take an inferior position on the transport Meade.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

The following data, covering a period of 30 years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau and McKibbin records at Honolulu, T. H. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed during the month in question, for the above period of years, but must not be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month.

Month, February, for 30 years.

TEMPERATURE (1890-1905).

Mean or normal temperature, 71 deg.

The warmest month was that of 1897, with an average of 74 deg.

The coldest month was that of 1902, with an average of 67 deg.

The highest temperature was 82 deg. on 17th of 1896, 16th of 1897, and 22nd and 23rd of 1900.

The lowest temperature was 52 deg. on 26th of 1902.

PRECIPITATION (RAIN—1877-1894; AND 1905).

Average for the month, 4.75 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 12.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 14.00 inches in 1893.

The least monthly precipitation was 0.28 inches in 1905.

The greatest amount of precipitaion recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 8.65 inches on February 27, 1888.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.*

Average—9 a. m., 73 deg.; 9.00 p. m., 79 deg. (1890-1904). 8.00 a. m., 69 deg.; 8.00 p. m., 69 deg. (1905).

CLOUDS AND WEATHER (1890-1905).

Average number of clear days, 9; partly cloudy days, 13; cloudy days, 6.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the northeast.

The average hourly velocity of the wind during February, 1905, was 6.6 miles.

The highest velocity of the wind during February, 1905, was 26 miles from the southwest on 17th.

Station: Honolulu, T. H.

Date of issue: January 30, 1906.

*9 o'clock averages from records of Territorial Meteorologist: 8 o'clock averages from U. S. Weather Bureau records.

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

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, February 3.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 10:30 a. m.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 7 a. m., with 4960 bags sugar.

Sunday, February 4.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Nawiliwili, 3:35 a. m., with 5900 bags sugar for Hackfeld & Co., 13 bags coffee, 16 packages merchandise.

Stmr. Iwalani, from Makaweli, 9:30 a. m., with 4850 bags G. & R. sugar, 4 trunks, 2 cases merchandise, 1 package merchandise.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 12:01 a. m.

T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, Going, from San Francisco, 6:10 p. m.

Monday, February 5.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kohala and Hamakua ports, with 35 head of cattle and 4128 bags sugar.

DEPARTED.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, for Guam and Manila, 9 a. m.

Schr. Camano, Saxe, for Port Gamble, 11 a. m.

Bk. Kaiulani, Colly, for San Francisco, 1 p. m.

Bkt. Archer, Lancaster, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.

Schr. Ka Moi, for Paauilo, 2 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Honokaa and Kukuihaele, 4 p. m.

T. K. S. S. America Maru, Going, for Yokohama and Orient ports, 3 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Anahola, Kilauea and other Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, 7 a. m.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Eleele and Makaweli, 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Kinau, February 3, from Hawaii and Maui ports.—Mrs. C. Ross, Allan Herbert, Miss Helen Kaina, C. Horswell, Mrs. C. Horswell, L. C. Lindeman, G. H. Gere, T. M. Rowland, Mrs. T. M. Rowland, Miss Lei Rowland, Miss Emma Rowland, K. Sakai, Rev. Miyagawa, H. C. Brown, F. L. Hatch, W. D. Schmidt, Mrs. E. Madden, A. Harrison, V. L. Tenney, A. Mason, C. M. Lovsted, Miss Clara Cummings, Ernest Parker, Capt. John Ross, H. Duncan, Joe Maertens, Frank Halstead, E. P. Low, Mrs. E. E. Conant, Miss Lena Conant, Elma Conant, Miss Nellie Conant, Fred. Conant, Mrs. W. Thompson, Master Wm. Thompson, Miss Mary Horton, C. D. Lufkin, D. B. Murdock, W. J. Keelen, W. J. Burke, Father James Apo, Miss Mary Apo, J. H. Hakuole, J. H. Fisher, F. J. Hare.

Per stmr. Iwalani, February 4, from Makaweli.—H. T. Hayselden, Francis Gay.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, February 4, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.—C. B. Gay, A. M. Davies, E. Langer, D. L. Austin, Miss M. Fountain, H. S. Wood, Miss K. Oko, Mrs. K. Oko, Goo Fok Sam, Yee Kui, Ah Trung and 23 deck.

Per T. K. S. S. America Maru, February 4, from San Francisco.—Layover at Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Raynor, F. A. Hollabaugh, Mrs. Stanley Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Graves, Mrs. S. Mansfield and maid. Through—For Yokohama: S. P. Yee, T. Mochida, H. Iyoda. Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McCord. Hongkong: Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mrs. R. C. McGregor and son, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Beveridge, Miss Phylis Beveridge, Miss Marion Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Chin Fun, Miss Celeste Easton, Richard McGregor, Wilfrid Turnbull.

Per stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii ports, February 5.—C. K. Simpson and 1 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per bark Kaiulani, February 5, for San Francisco.—Capt. W. J. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett and child, Mrs. M. H. Turrill, G. A. Otis, J. P. Hoye.

Per bkt. Archer, February 5, for San Francisco.—Mrs. M. H. Kincaid.

Per T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, February 5, for Yokohama.—Mr. Neff, Ralph Lynn.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending February 3, 1906.

Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau,
Honolulu, T. H. February 5, 1906.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Although good showers occurred in some localities early in the week, the week as a whole was quite dry for this season of the year, and was marked by fairly warm, sunny days, very cool nights, and occasional high winds.

While the growth of young cane has been checked by the continued cool weather, conditions have been quite favorable for the ripening of 1906 cane and for field work in the plantations. The harvesting and grinding of mature cane have therefore proceeded rapidly in all sections. Winter crop pineapples, under the influence of the sunny days, have ripened rapidly during the week, and young pineapple plants have grown well. Coffee trees are generally reported as in good condition; the harvesting of this season's crop was completed at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, during the week. The setting out of rice for the first crop of 1906 has begun in most sections, and is almost completed in the Hanalei district of Kauai. Lowland pastures in this section have been somewhat damaged by salt winds from the ocean, but pastures generally throughout the Group are in good condition. Grazing stock in the upper levels is still suffering to some extent from the continued cool weather.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaumana—Weather continues dry, with high winds, mostly southerly; quite cold here when wind comes from direction of snow-covered Mauna Kea; good ripening weather, but poor for growth; stripping and harvesting cane; mean temperature, 66 deg.; rainfall, .07 inch.—J. E. Gamalielson.

Ponahawai—Dry, cold and windy; cane growing slowly, but ripening well; harvesting cane; rainfall, .01 inch.—J. E. Gamalielson.

Hilo—Dry weather, with warm days, cold nights, and high winds from northeast; at 6 p. m. of 31st ult., a strong tidal wave swept the bay, but did little damage; mean temperature, 70 deg.; rainfall, .23 inch.—L. C. Lyman.

Papaikou—Weather cold and stormy, with high winds; crops at a standstill; plowing land; cutting and grinding cane; rainfall, .18 inch.—J. T. Moir.

Pepeekeo—Dry and cold, with high winds; cutting and grinding cane; clearing and plowing land; mean temperature, 70 deg.; rainfall, .58 inch.—James Webster.

Hakalau—Dry weather, with high winds; cane ripening rapidly; plowing land; planting, hoeing, fertilizing and cutting cane; rainfall, 1.03 inches; rainfall at Honohina, .75 inch.—J. M. Ross.

Papaaloa—High winds, with cool days and nights; cultivation of crops progressing; rather too cold for young cane; rainfall, .10 inch.—C. McLennan.

Laupahoehoe—Cold, northerly winds; coffee harvesting finished; mangoes and alligator pears in bloom; rainfall, .70 inch.—E. W. Barnard.

Ookala—Dry weather, with strong northwest winds on 30th and 31st ult.; harvesting cane; mean temperature, 68 deg.; rainfall, .12 inch.—W. G. Walker.

Paauilo—Weather unimproved; winds continue southerly and westerly; heavy north swell running along coast; good harvesting weather, and all plantations grinding cane; mean temperature, 64 deg.; rainfall, .75 inch.—C. R. Blacow.

Paauhau—Variable winds, with temperatures much lower again; harvesting of cane continues; rainfall, .15 inch.—H. Glass.

Honokaa—A dry week, with very warm days and cool nights; mean temperature, 67 deg.; rainfall, .08 inch.—C. H. Bragg.

Niulii—Fore part of week warm and calm, with abundant sunshine; latter part stormy, with low temperatures; mean temperature, 71 deg.; rainfall, .21 inch.—Robt. Hall.

Kohala Mill—Fine, warm weather at beginning of week, but very low temperatures during last few days; cane crops looking well; mean temperature, 70 deg.; rainfall, .19 inch.—W. O. Taylor.

Kohala Mission—Mean temperature, 69 deg.; rainfall, .19 incn.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

Puakea Ranch—Fair and cold during week, with very low night temperatures; variable winds; rainfall, .10 inch.—A. Mason.

Puuhue—Strong southerly gale, accompanied by heavy rains, began on evening of 29th ult., and ceased on morning of 31st ult.; lower land pastures in good order since rain; stock improving, although still affected by cold weather.—S. P. Woods.

Kamuela—Month closed with heavy southerly showers, followed by a cold spell with northerly winds; mean temperature, 63 deg.; rainfall, .55 inch.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.

Pauwaawaa—Very cold during week, with rain on but one day; pastures green; rainfall, .45 inch.—Robt. Hind.

Honokahau — Weather somewhat stormy, with strong northwest winds but no rain; slight earthquake shock on night of 30th ult.; quite a blossom on the coffee; nights still very cold; stock doing well.—F. R. Greenwell.

Kealakekua — Warm days, with abundant sunshine, but nights cool; strong northwest gale on 30th ult.; rainfall, .60 inch.—Rev. S. H. Davis.

Kealakekua—Weather variable and cold; heavy seas; sharp earthquake shock on 26th ult., at 9.30 p. m.; rainfall, .13 inch.—Robt. Wallace.

Kau—Fairly warm days, but nights cold; light winds; mean temperature, 65 deg.; rainfall, .20 inch.—F. H. Hayselden.

Naalehu—Dry weather, with warm days but very cold nights.—G. G. Kinney.

Kapoho—Northerly gales on 30th and 31st ult., but otherwise pleasant weather during week; alligator pear trees in blossom; mean temperature, 70 deg.; rainfall, .41 inch.—H. J. Lyman.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Kipahulu—Weather very warm and dry, with light northeasterly [illegible] weeding young cane, which is growing rapidly; harvesting and grinding cane; mean temperature, 72 deg.; rainfall, .05 inch.—H. Neubaur.

Hana—Weather clear and dry, with light southerly winds during greater part of week.—N. Omsted.

Nahiku—Clear weather, with variable winds; rubber trees have shown a better growth during last few days; rainfall, .78 inch.—C. O. Jacobs.

Huelo—Dry weather, with warm days and cold nights; mountain streams low; pastures very dry, but range stock in fair condition; mean temperature, 67 deg.; rainfall, .89 inch.—W. F. Pogue.

Peahi—Weather dry and cold.—Geo. Groves.

Haiku—Nights cool, but days warm and sunny, with light winds and very little rain; conditions very favorable for growth of pineapples and ripening of fruit; sisal growing well; pastures and grazing stock in good condition; mean temperature, 71 deg.; rainfall, .48 inch.—D. D. Baldwin.

Paia—Occasional light showers, with warm days and cool nights; clearing and plowing land; irrigating, weeding, fertilizing, harvesting and grinding cane; rainfall, .22 inch.—J. J. Jones.

Makawao—Fore part of week clear and warm, with southerly wind; latter port cold, with strong northerly winds and rain; early crops doing well; pastures and stock in fair condition; conditions in Kula section much improved—good pastures and plenty of water, owing to the late southerly rains.—E. H. Bailey.

Puunene—Weather dry, with warm days and very cool nights; three pumps started this week; harvesting of cane proceeding rapidly; rainfall, .02 inch.—J. N. S. Williams.

Wailuku—Weather clear, but rather cool; streams quite low; cane making slow growth; setting out rice in some sections; mean temperature, 64 deg.; rainfall, .02 inch.—Bro. Frank.

Kihei—Weather a continuation of that of last week; harvesting 1906 cane began on 29th ult.; steam plowing for 1908 crop; mean temperature, 71 deg.; rainfall, .21 inch.—Jas. Scott.

Kaanapali—Light showers at intervals, with warm days and cool nights; all growing cane looking well; mean temperature, 64 deg.; rainfall, .15 inch.—Wm. Robb.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Ahuimanu — Weather comparatively dry, with cool nights, especially during latter part of week; mean temperature, 68 deg.; rainfall, .45 inch.—H. R. Macfarlane.

Maunawili—Weather has been unusually fine during last week; pruning and cultivating coffee; mean temperature, 70 deg.; rainfall, .20 inch.—John Herd.

Waimanalo — Weather fair, with warm days and cool nights; rainfall, .12 inch.—A. Irvine.

Honolulu — Mean temperature, 68 deg.; rainfall, .05 inch.—Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Manoa—Clear days and cool nights, with light winds and very little rain; pastures and vegetation looking well.—F. N. Parker.

Waianae—Day temperatures about normal, but early mornings still cold; some rain fell during early part of week; mean temperature, 70 deg.; rainfall, 1.31 inches.—F. Meyer.

Waiawa—Winter pineapples ripening fast; large quantities of fruit showing up for summer crop; mean temperature, 67 deg.; rainfall, .90 inch.—W. R. Waters.

Kahuku—Warm, sunny days and cold nights, with very little wind; all pumps shut down; harvesting and milling of cane going on rapidly; mean temperature, 69 deg.; rainfall, .50 inch.—R. T. Christophersen.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Eleele—Warm days and cold nights; harvesting and grinding cane; no rainfall.—McBryde Sugar Co.

Koloa—Dry weather continues, with cold nights; harvesting and grinding cane; mean temperature, 68 deg.; rainfall, .60 inch.—P. McLane.

Lihue—Moderate weather, with variable winds; had a welcome shower of rain on 27th ult., amounting to 1.20 inches; mean temperature, 68 deg.—F. Weber.

Kealia—Cool nights, with westerly winds; showery during fore part of week; mean temperature, 68 deg.; rainfall, 1.08 inches.—W. Jarvis.

Kilauea—Weather continues dry and cold, with northwesterly winds; mean temperature, 69 deg.; rainfall, 1.25 inches.—L. B. Boreiko.

Hanalei—Rice almost all planted for crop of 1906; lowland pastures have been much damaged by strong northwesterly winds and salt air; upland pastures doing well; rainfall, 1.15 inches.—E. G. K. Deverill.

A. McC. ASHLEY,
Section Director.

TERRITORY POWERLESS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

department, which states, as I have outlined, that it appears no provision has been made for the disposition of the personal property ceded by the Federal government on July 7, 1898.

If the Attorney General's opinion is sound law, it leaves the Territory in a most awkward position, not only in regard to this tug, but there are numerous instances of other embarrassments, and what is probably more serious, considerable of this property has been sold and the money passed into the Territorial treasury. As a forcible illustration of this embarrassment, on July 7, 1898, the Republic of Hawaii was the owner of considerable live stock used in the public service. These, by virtue of the organic act, as is so clearly shown by the Attorney General's opinion, passed into the possession of the United States, so far as title was concerned. Many of these animals have become absolutely unfit for the only use the Territory can put them to. Under the law, as construed, it is impossible to sell them. The animal can not be used, neither can it be destroyed. It must, therefore, in such a case remain in the care of the Territory at a constant expense and without benefit to the Territory or to the United States.

Again, much material used in internal improvements became the property of the United States. But when road or other machinery becomes out of date, by reason of later inventions and improvements, the Territory can not even sell these worn-out or obsolete implements as old iron, but is compelled to retain them and will have to provide storage at a considerable expense. Similar instances of this nature might be multiplied indefinitely.

This legislation (the joint resolution of annexation) was passed more than seven years ago. With perhaps few exceptions the personal property at that time owned by the Republic, and so ceded, has outlived its usefulness, and is of comparatively little value for use either by the Territory or the United States.

Thus it would appear almost imperatively necessary to secure the passage of an act by which the Territory would be given the power to dispose by sale of personal property and by which all sales made in the past would be ratified. This would certainly work no financial injury to the United States, and a failure to make such provision would simply mean that such property now in the possession of the Territory would go to ruin without either the Federal government or the Territory receiving any benefit from it.

I trust this somewhat lengthy letter will enable you to understand the situation, and that if opportunity offers you will not hesitate to explain to members of Congress the peculiar predicament and the necessity of legislation of some kind.

Very sincerely, yours,
G. R. CARTER,
Governor.

HON. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SMALL TRDAL WAVE OBSERVED AT HILO

People along the waterfront at five-thirty last night had a shock which lasted but a few minutes but was strong during that time. Without a moment's notice the sea receded and that part of the ocean bed a few hundred yards from shore was as dry as the Red Sea when Moses crossed dry shod. Then in a moment the water come shoreward and covered the floor of the old wharf at the foot of Waianuenue street. The waters rushed up the Wailuku until instead of the water coming over the bank, it flowed upstream. This is the first wave of any size since 1881. No damage was done at this time, the tracks of the Hilo Railroad Co. were covered between Waiakea and the depot uptown, but the train came in as usual.—Hilo Herald.

Jean Sabate, the eccentric writer who had an adventurous career in Honolulu, was lately married in New York, the bride being the sweetheart of his youth who came out from France at his request. Sabate is said to be doing well as city hall reporter on the Daily News.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

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

THERAPION NO. 3

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

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is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NOTICE.

All stockholders of the HONOLULU INVESTMENT CO., LTD., entitled to shares of stock in the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY, must apply for their certificates of stock in the latter company to G. A. Schuman, at his office in Honolulu, on or before May 1, 1906, or they will forfeit their right to said shares of stock in said Fidelity Insurance Company, Ltd., in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., LTD.
G. H. BERREY,
Secretary.

January 26, 1906. 2768

FORECLOSURES

MADE BY RAMIE W. AYLETT.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage, dated December 28, A. D. 1898, made by Ramie W. Aylett, mortgagor, to the Trustees of Oahu College, mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 187, on pages 196-198, inclusive, the said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest when due of the note secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that the property described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, February 10, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property described in said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid is, all those pieces or parcels of land situated at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described and designated, as follows, to wit:

1st: Lots F and G on Beretania street, as described in Royal Patent Grant 3487 to said Mortgagor, containing an area of 13690 square feet together with the buildings thereon.

2nd: Lots 2 and 3 on the east side of Fort street, near Vineyard street, and more particularly described in Deed of P. L. Weaver, Assignee, and W. C. Achi to said Mortgagor, dated December 19, 1898, and recorded in Liber .... page .... containing an area of 10,140 square feet, together with all rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Terms: United States gold coin.

Deeds at expense of purchaser to be prepared by the attorneys of said mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to Atkinson, Judd & Mott-Smith, attorneys for said mortgagee.

THE TRUSTEES OF OAHU COLLEGE,
Said Mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Jan. 17, 1906.

2765—Jan. 19, 23, 26, 30, Feb. 2, 6, 9.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF CLINTON HOWARD WILLIS OF HANALEI, KAUAI, DECEASED.

All creditors of the estate of Clinton Howard Willis, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even though the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned, at Lihue, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, within six months from this date.

If such claims are not presented within said six months, or within six months from the day they fall due, they shall be forever barred.

Dated, Lihue, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, February 2, 1906.

JNO. A. PALMER,
Administrator of the estate of Clinton Howard Willis, deceased.

2770—Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6.

MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

LOCATED IN THE BEAUTIFUL OAKLAND HILLS. It is the only chartered college for women in California. There are eight buildings and 150 acres of ground. The location is most excellent, healthful and beautiful. A refined Christian home for young women.

The College confers degrees and grants diplomas. Seminary course accredited to the universities and leading Eastern colleges. Excellent opportunities offered for the study of Music, Art and Elocution. Fortieth year. Spring term began January 10th, 1906. Pupils received at any time. Write for catalogue and illustrated booklet. Address, Mrs. C. T. Mills, President, Mills College P. O., California.

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