

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2782

## A REAL ESTATE STIR IN LOWER MANOA VALLEY

The Cooper Property to Be Syndicated and Home Building to Be Encouraged There by Liberal Loans.

The valuable tract of land owned by Henry E. Cooper in the Manoa valley, adjoining College Hills, is to be syndicated and opened up to home-builders at once.

Yesterday a meeting of those interested was held at the office of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., and while details were not quite perfected, the project is far enough advanced to be called a sure thing.

There are fifty building lots in the tract, nearly all of them commanding a fine view, some both of sea and mountains. The only structures on the land now are the stone mansion of Mr. Cooper and a cottage near by which Contractor Campbell is putting up. Two lots have just been sold on the golf field portion near the Manoa road which will at once be built upon.

The new syndicate for settling the property is composed of H. E. Cooper, the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., and Lewers & Cooke, Mr. Cooper furnishing the land, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. financing the proposition and Lewers & Cooke supplying the lumber.

The plan of the syndicate, in short, is to finance those who would own their own homes in preference to paying rent and to enable these to build in a desirable locality a house according to their own plans and ideas. A down payment, according to the amount involved in the building, will be required and the remaining balance will be collected in monthly instalments, thus enabling persons of small means to become house-owners.

This plan has worked with success to all concerned in many parts of America and should be equally successful in Honolulu. Already several applications for building sites and loans have been received and are being considered.

In an interview last night Mr. Cooper said that the same restrictions imposed by College Hills to exclude shacks, saloons and an undesirable class of residents, would be applied on the new tract.

There are now on College Hills, Manoa Heights and adjacent properties over fifty families, living in good houses. The locality is popular with all who live there, cool, healthful and not especially rainy. Most of the rain falls in the upper part of the valley and the people further down get just enough to keep their lawns green and their trees growing.

## OAHU POWER PLANT DATA

Enterprise Is Spoken of Among the Engineers.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Honolulu Engineering Association was held last night at Haalelea Lawn, with the following result:

Chairman, Edward C. Brown; vice chairman, C. G. Ballentyne; treasurer, T. A. Petrie; secretary, E. G. Keen; directors, Charles Musgrave, W. E. Wall, Wm. Weirlich.

T. Clive, Davies and L. E. Pinkham were admitted to membership.

The association, upon motion of Mr. Ballentyne, changed the meeting night from the third Monday to the second Thursday of each month.

Edward Cannon of Portland, Oregon, addressed the association on the subject of Electrical Power and Development for the Hawaiian Islands. The subject related to the future possibilities of electrical power bearing upon the commercial and industrial side of life. From his twenty years' experience in the electrical and hydraulic fields, Mr. Cannon has found that there is no subject that so readily appeals to the enterprise of a wide-awake community as electrical power development. He thought that there was a fine field for the Engineering Association by loaning to the local commercial enterprises its strong arm in establishing in the near future a number of electrical power plants, one on each of the islands, adequate for furnishing the required power for operating the sugar mills, pumping stations, etc.

Mr. Cannon paid tribute to the excellence of the power plants operating the street railway and street lighting services, but he believed that with a fixed central power plant, there would be a large reduction in the cost for power to each of these enterprises.

"In understand," he concluded, "that there is in contemplation the establishment of an enterprise of this character on the island of Oahu within the near future, data and engineering information being gathered at the present hearing upon the subject."

About forty members of the association were present.

## GIFT TO A MANAGER

Kahuku Japanese Give Andrew Adams a Watch.

The presentation of a handsome gold watch was made last evening at Kahuku Plantation to Manager Andrew Adams by the Japanese employees of the big sugar estate, as a token of their esteem preparatory to his departure for the mainland on a vacation.

The presentation was made at the home of the manager, and it was a very pleasant occasion, for a large crowd of the field laborers and others gathered about the house. The spokesman presented the token on the lanai. Mr. Adams was a very much gratified man on receiving the watch, and he warmly thanked the employees for their kindness and said he would always remember the event.

The watch was engraved with the Hawaiian crest and the monogram of Mr. Adams on the outside covers, and on the inside was the following inscription:

"Presented to Andrew Adams, Esq., Manager of Kahuku Plantation, By His Japanese Employees, March 19, 1906."

Accompanying the gift was the following letter:

To Andrew Adams, Manager Kahuku Plantation.

We, the undersigned Japanese employees of this plantation, desire to take this opportunity upon the eve of your departure for a brief visit in the home-land, of presenting to you this slight token of our sincere regards for you as our employer, and as an expression of our cordial good wishes for a pleasant voyage and an enjoyable vacation. We shall greatly miss you but we are pleased to learn that it is only for a few months, and when you return it will be a great pleasure to welcome you back again.

Aloha nui oe!  
(Signed by all the Japanese employees of Kahuku Plantation.)

## LAKE WILL BE PUT UNDER FIRE

Supervisors to Investigate Action of the Detective.

Detective Lake of the County Attorney's Department is to be investigated. This was decided by the Board of Supervisors at last night's meeting.

Lucas brought the thing about by stating that J. Lewis and G. McCarriston had been grossly insulted and assaulted by Lake, on Saturday evening, at the same time hinting that the detective was drunk.

After reading what was said to be an inspired article on the incident in an afternoon paper, the board decided to investigate by committee.

Lewis and McCarriston were both present at the meeting, as well as witnesses for both sides, but nothing was done in the matter pending the decision of the board to look into the matter.

The whole thing is regarded by many as an attempt on the part of the Police Department to discredit the County Attorney's Department. It has been known for a long time that the active crusade against criminals by the County Attorney's Department has been unfavorably regarded by the Police Department.

So successful has the County Attorney's Department been in bringing wrong-doers to book, that people with a grievance who wish to enlist the aid of the law have of late been telling their troubles to County Attorney Douthitt, instead of Sheriff Brown.

Such was the case in the affair which led to Lake's pilikia. A Japanese was victimized by a bogus check passer and went to County Attorney Douthitt. Douthitt detailed Lake, seeking redress, and it was in this connection that Lewis and McCarriston were arrested by Lake, the appearance of one of the young men being identical with the description furnished by Wada, the Japanese.

Here was a splendid chance for the Police Department to even off a lot of old scores against the County Attorney's Department and to show that the Police Department was not the only department employing "incapable and incompetent" men.

The rest of the meeting was stale, flat and mostly unprofitable.

Present were: Chairman Adams, Supervisors Moore, Lucas, Paie, Archer, Clerks Buffandeau and Kalaokalani, Stenographer Aea, Judge Weaver, J. Lewis, George McCarriston, County Attorney Douthitt, Detective Lake, James Nott, L. M. Whitehouse, Harry Murray, Capt. Sam Johnson, Consul Spitzer, County Engineer Gere.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Robinson park system, \$500.  
Koolauoko road district, \$575.75.  
Koolauloa Road District No. 1, \$488.25.

County Engineer, \$6.60.  
Electric Light Department (payroll), \$204.05.

Police and fire alarm system (payroll), \$23.50.  
Electric Light Department (material and supplies), \$1810.67.

Aala Park bandstand, \$1184.  
Garbage Department (payroll), \$663.65.

Road Department, \$3181.24.  
Road Department (special), \$1242.59.  
Koolauoko road district, \$48.87.  
Road Department, \$125.

POUNDMASTER POUNDS WIFE.

Lucas called the attention of the board to the fact of the wife-beating propensities of the Makiki poundmaster and stated that a new man, Carratti, had been placed in the office, the original incumbent being in jail. There should be sober, reliable, humane men in charge of the public pounds, said Lucas, such men as would reflect credit on the board.

Someone said that Carratti already had a job in the Makiki cemetery and suggested that some of the voters might take umbrage if the two plums fell to one man.

A spirited discussion on "Who pays the poundmasters?" ensued, the answer to the conundrum being "The County."

WALKER'S LITTLE ERROR.

Lucas reported that John Walker was the lowest bidder for the construction of the Kahauki bridge. The bid however was not in proper form. He moved that the contract be awarded to the lowest legal bidder, which was the Burrell Construction Co.

According to an opinion furnished by

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## RUMORED WITTE WILL SOON LEAVE SERVICE OF THE CZAR



SERGIUS DE WITTE.

It is Said That Ill-health Will Compel Premier to Lay Down the Burden of His Office.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—It is rumored that Premier Witte will soon resign on account of ill-health. He has recommended one of the members of the Privy Council for the succession.

INTERFERING WITH ELECTIONS.

It is claimed that the government is interfering in the freedom of the elections.

There can be small question that Witte has found his burden a most onerous one. Added to the difficulty of bringing about a complete revolution in the Russian system of government without fighting, which was the task the statesman set for himself, there have been the constant plots of the reactionaries, even in the Cabinet itself, to combat. It will be remembered that the cable stated, a few days ago, that two of these, Secretary of the Interior Durnova and General Trepoff, had even gone the length of plotting a counter-revolution, to prove that the Russians were unfit for self-government, and so to discredit Witte, by whose advice the Czar has conceded as much as he has.

It is little wonder that Witte wants to quit. The load that he has to carry is almost beyond human capacity. But it is not probable that he will permit himself to be forced out of office before the Russian elections, now proceeding, shall have been concluded and the complexion of the new parliament shall be known. It would be one measure of triumph for the minister to have his policy sustained by the country.

## CRYING ALOUD FOR COUNTY LEADER

Where Is the Man Who Can Head Oahu Committee?

The members of the Little Lane Sunday school class are worrying themselves a whole lot now about what the Civic Federation is going to do in politics. It is like the small yellow pup that snaps at the heels of the mastiff. The mastiff really isn't doing a thing. In fact, it is doubtful whether it has awakened from its nap after the last time it bit a hole in the troublesome pup. But the little one is worried, just the same—and worrying—and so is ascribing all kinds of designs to the mastiff, and yapping away about it at a great rate.

One day the Civic Federation is going to run Clarence Crabbe for Sheriff, and the next day it is going to run Charlie Achi, and the next day it is casting the lure if its eyes at Dickon Trent. There isn't a doubt that the pup would like to sidetrack Trent in the interest of one of the scholars, but Trent is not going to be switched off so easily as all that comes to. And the Lane Sunday schooler who wants the job of County Treasurer is due to know that he has been in a fight before he gets away with it. Trent had more than the Civic Federation behind him in the last campaign and more than the combined forces of the Democracy and the Home Rulers, too. He had the business community—and he has it yet, it is even betting. Anyway, he is not going to be put on a spur in anybody's interest. Fancy the good Mr. Trent going up against the big che-fa games, will you! Nobody but a Lane Sunday school scholar would ever have advanced so absurd a notion as that.

WORRIED ABOUT SHERIFF.

The little Lane chaps, indeed, seem worried most about that Shrievally nomination, and what the Civic Federation is going to do about it especially. There would really seem to be something in the story that Brother Charlie Clarke had been displaced as class leader by the Sheriff of Oahu. And, speaking of Brother Charlie Clarke, he has been mentioned for the

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## THE LEADER OF RUSSIAN MUTINEERS IS EXECUTED

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—Lieutenant Schmidt, the officer of the Black Sea fleet who joined the mutineers in November last, has been shot, as have three mutinous sailors of the fleet.

When the mutiny broke out in the Russian Black Sea fleet in the latter part of November last, the officers were offered the option of joining the rebels or being shot. Lieutenant Schmidt was a Socialist, and he joined the mutineers. After the commander of the Kniaz Potemkin was killed, Schmidt took command of the vessel and was in her when she made the celebrated demonstration before Odessa. The Kniaz Potemkin sailed away ingloriously to be turned over to the government of Roumania, which gave her back to Russia, and most of the mutineers were released. Schmidt and several of his fellows, however, were held for trial.

## COAL MINE OPERATORS AND MINERS TO MEET

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—The joint conference of the coal mining operators and miners of four states meets tomorrow.

This is the ultimate effort to avert a strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The last offer to the men was made in February, when the coal operators of the bituminous fields presented a proposition to the miners restoring the scale of 1903-1904. This would give an increase of 5.55 per cent. The operators also requested a modification of the demands for an advance of 12½ per cent, and asked that the new contract be for two or three years. If the United Mine Workers had accepted the compromise proposition over 150,000 coal diggers in the four competitive states, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and about 100,000 union men in the southwestern states, would have received an advance in wages.

## GARDENER AMATEUR CHAMPION.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Edward Gardener was the winner of the amateur billiard championship of America.

## CONSULAR BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

(Associated Press Cablegrams—Afternoon Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The House today passed the Senate bill for reorganizing the Consular Service. This bill is drawn with the purpose of improving the standards of the American Consular Corps.

This is the bill which raises the pay of consuls, provides for the appointment of supervising officers for the consular corps to inspect consulates at the order of the President, requires a higher degree of efficiency in consuls and provides that promotions shall be made on the merit system.

# HILO CASE AFTERMATH

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

A motion for judgment non obstante verdicto, or contrary to the verdict, for the defendants in the eminent domain case of Charles A. Brown vs. John D. Spreckels and others was filed yesterday before Judge De Bolt. The motion was denied and exceptions taken to the ruling. Its grounds were as follows:

"1. That the plaintiff has shown no title to the premises in controversy in this action and in particular that the plaintiff obtained no title by the release from Martha B. Pitman, it appearing from the undisputed evidence that he was not at the time of the delivery of said deed in possession of said premises or any part thereof, nor had he any right, title or interest therein.

"2. That it appears from the undisputed evidence that the premises in controversy were so used, occupied and enjoyed in connection with the premises conveyed from Benjamin Pitman to Thomas Spencer by deed dated January 1, 1861, that they passed as an appurtenance of the lands by said deed conveyed.

"3. That the undisputed evidence shows the exercise of a proprietary right by Thomas Spencer for a long period of time under circumstances which can be explained satisfactorily upon the hypothesis of a grant from Benjamin Pitman to Thomas Spencer of the premises in controversy and that it was the duty of the jury to presume such grant or other conveyance.

"4. That the undisputed evidence shows that the Hawaiian government is entitled to a large portion of the premises in controversy as accretions to its riparian property extending from the corner of Front and Waiannuenu streets to the Government wharf and that the evidence for the plaintiff failed to designate such portion, and the jury failed to find for the defendants as required by plaintiff's instruction xvii, given by the court to the jury."

The form of judgment filed in the case gives to plaintiff two pieces of land, comprising the premises in dispute, their areas being respectively 29,639 square feet and 2300 square feet, with reservation in each case of the area now occupied as part of Front street, Hilo.

The plaintiff's bill of costs amounting to \$1847.85 was put off till next Friday for argument. It is made up of the following total items, the particulars of each being given: Costs of court, two cases, circuit and supreme courts, \$185.15; attorney's fees (covering transcripts, etc.), \$485.50; witness fees (1st, 2d and 3d trials in Hilo; 4th trial in Kailua, 5th and 6th trials in Honolulu), \$1177.20.

# COFFEE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

Editor Advertiser: If coffee is ever to rank as an industry of magnitude, and one producing annually, millions of wealth for this Territory, it is undeniably essential that a protective tariff be placed on this product.

A period of high prices, if they are to be at last realized again, after a period of long depression, is a deserving and merited reward, for those who have been battling against uneven odds. It has been a hard fight to keep head above water.

But what if coffee prices should rise again to such high levels, as ruled from January, 1887, to January, 1897, covering a period of ten years?

As for example, in June, 1887, Rio No. 7 was selling for 12-14 cents in August, 1890, for 19-14, in February, 1893, for 18-3-8, and in January, 1894, for 18-3-8. During this period of high prices, following fluctuations also occurred, namely, 12c, 14c, 15c, 12-7-8c, 15-1-4c, 17-5-8c, etc., the lowest being 10-1-4c, in March, 1888.

From January, 1897, prices began to fall rapidly, so that by April, 97, No. 7 Rio was selling for 7-1-4c, and in 1898 and 1902 the market dropped as low as 5-1-2c.

A high level of prices, should they be equal to the period of 87 to 97 is surely going to bring about a tremendous stimulus to the industry in Brazil, and other South and Central American countries, and new plantings on a gigantic scale will be the order of the day.

But what are going to be the results, as past economic and industrial history teaches us? As night follows day, we shall witness after a period of years when these immense new plantings come into full bearing, over-production again, and prices will gradually fall to such a level as to make producers feel sick and disheartened, driving many through bankruptcy to the wall.

Would it be advisable in the face of foregoing figures, and the repetition of economic statistics to plunge enthusiastically into coffee culture again? No. If protection can be secured this product by a tariff of from 3 to 5 cents a pound, so that Hawaiian coffee, or better stated, all American grown coffees will never fall below cost of production in the mainland of the United States, even so, that plantations not so well favored as to yield can live, then we should advise capital and enterprise to take hold from all sides in the development of this industry.

In all probability Hawaii has an area of 500,000 acres that could eventually be devoted to coffee, and if say 200,000 acres of this area were producing, and in full bearing, yielding maximum crops of 800 pounds to the acre, or say 240,000,000 pounds in the total, we should then have created another great industry, that in time to come would yield gross returns, as

much as does our present main industry.

In order to illustrate the immensity of the Brazilian industry, it is only necessary to state, that she has about 2,000,000 acres devoted to its culture, and if necessary and demand require, Brazil has millions of acres more, whereby its culture can be extended. Our concern is however not for Brazil or other foreign coffee zones.

Why should not Hawaii, in conjunction with Porto Rico, take up a vigorous and sincere campaign to secure for our future another great and wealth producing product?

The Advertiser is correct in its contentions, when stating "Hawaii's action in this matter has been most desultory," if not seemingly indifferent. Our commercial bodies and financial powers that be, should realize that great things lie before us through gaining a protective duty on coffee, and it would not be amiss if earnest and sincere efforts be inaugurated of having this consummation realized.

Without it, there is no great future for the industry, with it, immense possibilities and a new wealth producing power in our hands.

It would undoubtedly as previously quoted, "Rank next to importance in the commercial and industrial history of the Hawaiian Islands, to the reciprocity treaty, existing from 1875 to annexation, under which the sugar industry was established."

A. L. LOUISSON.

# BABBITT WILL VISIT KAUI

"I am going to Kauai next Tuesday," said Superintendent Babbitt of the Department of Education yesterday.

"I am going to inspect the schools on the islands and will probably be away about ten days. I want to familiarize myself with the work of the department, and I think the best way to do that is to visit the schools. You see, the men who were here before me had a certain familiarity with conditions everywhere which I have not got. And I need that to handle the schools intelligently. The Board of Education should meet next Thursday, but will hardly have a meeting before my return. The teachers' committee, however, will probably meet on Tuesday."

# HAWORTH PROSPERING.

L. W. Haworth, formerly editor of the Tribune, writing under date of Feb. 11 from Manhattan, Nev., to friends in Hilo, states that on Jan. 10 he began publication of the Mail at that place. Manhattan, he says, is a typical boom mining town full of good opportunities to make money of which he has not been slow to take advantage. Christmas there were 21 tents in the town; now it has built up nine blocks long on both sides of the street, the hillside dotted with tents, and lots have risen from \$500 to \$3500 in price. The boom is founded, he says, on valuable mining property and next summer a big rush is expected. He says Manhattan is the greatest place in America to "Get there Eli" in for making money. There are also very profitable sure thing propositions in raising alfalfa and potatoes around the camps of Tonopah, Bullfrog and Manhattan. He started the publication of the Mail on Jan. 10, has subscribers from all parts of the country and more job work than he can handle. He has also organized the A. L. Smith Co. to engage in the business of handling mining properties and stocks.—Hilo Tribune.

# FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all 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. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. \* \* \* You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

# BOARD OF FORESTRY WILL AID IN PLANTING OUT TREES

A very important movement has been inaugurated by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry in the proposed plan to assist in foresting the waste places of the Territory in the interest of the lumber trade of the country. In the circular making this proposition, President Thurston of the board says:

"Among the imports into Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, wood products ranked seventh in value, the total for timber, lumber, door and window fittings and for furniture being \$528,110. In a price list recently issued by one of the leading lumber dealers of Honolulu ordinary rough lumber, northwest and redwood, is quoted at from \$30 to \$35 per M, while redwood fence posts are listed at 24 cents each. No stronger commentary is needed on the desirability of a local supply.

# MAKES AN OFFER.

"To assist in meeting the demand, the Division of Forestry stands ready, so far as its limited appropriation will permit, to render practical and personal assistance to individuals or corporations desiring to establish forest plantations, wood lots or windbreaks, or to do other forest work.

"This assistance is given in two ways:

"First, by keeping constantly on hand fresh seed of the more important native and introduced trees and also a limited number of nursery grown seedlings of the kinds most in demand; the seed and plants being sold at prices just covering the cost of collection or growing.

"Second, by advice and suggestion as to the kinds of trees best adapted for the purpose, locality and situation of the person desiring to plant, and the methods to be pursued to secure the best results in the planting.

"On each of the larger islands of the Hawaiian group there are considerable areas of forest, which play an important part in protecting the water sheds of the streams needed for fluming or irrigation, but unfortunately the native Hawaiian trees are for the most part not of economic importance. Where they are of value it is because of their worth as cabinet and other high class woods, rather than because they furnish construction material. To meet the ever growing demand for wood suitable for the various purposes of domestic supply, fence posts, railroad ties, bridge timbers and general construction, not to mention fuel, which in certain districts is an important consideration, the Territory stands in great need of forest plantations of timber producing trees.

"Tree planting on a large scale in this country is necessarily a somewhat expensive operation and when undertaken should be done advisedly and in accordance with a systematic plan. The purpose of the Division of Forestry in offering to cooperate with the individual planter is to stimulate interest in tree planting, and by the introduction of good methods to secure the best results in the work done. To explain the offer of cooperation is the object of this circular.

# PAST EXPERIENCE.

"The recommendations of the Division of Forestry are based on what has been actually accomplished in the Territory, and on technical information brought together by members of the staff. During the past thirty years much tree planting has been done in Hawaii—many species of trees having been tried under a variety of conditions and in many localities. Some have succeeded well. Others, through their failure, have proved equally instructive. The planting has included roadside and ornamental planting, as well as wind breaks and forest plantations made primarily for commercial returns. As a result of all this work, much valuable information has been accumulated.

"The Division of Forestry stands ready to give advice as to the kinds of trees best adapted for particular needs and as to the methods which should be followed to insure success, in all classes of forest-tree planting. It will also undertake for a time to give advice on roadside and street tree planting, although this is not strictly within the province of forest work.

# SERVICES WITHOUT COST.

"The Division of Forestry has already in hand sufficient information so that in many instances advice can at once be given to fully cover the needs of the applicant, particularly where only a limited area is to be planted. In other cases, and especially where planting is to be done on a large scale, an agent of the Division will visit the locality and inspect the conditions on the ground. Having become familiar through a personal examination with the situation, soil, exposure and other factors, he is prepared to make definite and comprehensive recommendations. These may sometimes be given verbally, but will usually be embodied in a planting plan. The planting plan includes a statement of the species best adapted for the desired purpose in the given locality, directions in regard to the starting and care of the seedling trees in the nursery, the preparation of the soil, transplanting and setting out, the proper spacing of the trees and the subsequent care necessary to be given them. When advisable a diagram or sketch plan illustrative of the arrangement or spacing of the trees accompanies the report.

"The services of the agent of the Division of Forestry are without cost to the applicant, but his expenses for traveling from Honolulu to the locality visited and return, and his subsistence must be borne by the applicant. When several persons on a single island are visited on one trip, the cost of the trip will be divided among them.

"As one of the objects of the Division of Forestry in co-operating with

the individual planter is to secure the general introduction of better methods, the Division reserves the right to publish and distribute the plan and its results for the information of the public.

The circular contains a form of agreement which must be signed by the applicant for assistance in foresting land under the provision of the offer and says that applications for aid will be considered in the order in which they are received, but precedence may be given to those likely to furnish the most useful examples. Applications for the assistance offered in the circular must be made in writing to the Superintendent of Forestry, postoffice box 331, Honolulu.

# SEEDS FOR SALE.

In this same connection, Superintendent Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, has issued the following list of forest and ornamental tree seeds for sale at the government nursery, the first division comprising seeds collected in the neighborhood of Honolulu:

Common and Scientific Name.	Approximate No. Seeds Per Ounce.	Price Per Ounce, in Cents.
Koa (Acacia koa).....	500	15
*Ironwood (Casuarina equisetifolia).....	22,000	10
*Blue Ironwood (Casuarina glauca).....	20,000	15
Red Gum (S. W. Australia) (Eucalyptus calophylla).....	350	50
*Yate (Eucalyptus cornuta).....	80,000	50
*Bloodwood (Eucalyptus corymbosa).....	70,000	50
*Stringybark (Eucalyptus euclidoides).....	85,000	50
*Swamp Gum (Eucalyptus gunnii).....	80,000	50
*Ironbark (Eucalyptus leucocylon).....	80,000	50
*Yellow Box (Eucalyptus mellodora).....	80,000	50
*Leather-Jacket (Eucalyptus punctata).....	90,000	50
*Red Mahogany (Eucalyptus resinifera).....	90,000	50
*Swamp Mahogany (Eucalyptus robusta).....	90,000	50
*Red Gum (Eucalyptus rostrata).....	90,000	50
Silk Oak (Grevillea robusta).....	1,500	20
[The kinds starred (*) are sold in 5 and 10 cent packages.]		

# ORNAMENTAL AND STREET TREES.

Red Sandalwood (Adenanthera pavonina).....	85	25
Siris Tree (Albizia lebbek).....	120	25
Monkeypod (Albizia saman).....	150	15
St. Thomas Tree (Bauhinia tomentosa).....	120	25
Berria (Berria ammonilla).....	1,000	20
Silk Cotton (Bombax ceiba).....	400	25
Red Dyewood (Caesalpinia sappan).....	30	25
Yellow Poinciana (Caesalpinia spp.).....	330	25
Pink Shower (Cassia grandis).....	38	25
Golden Shower (Cassia fistula).....	150	25
Pink and White Shower (Cassia nodosa).....	120	25
Duranta (White) (Duranta plumieri alba).....	400	25
Duranta (Blue) (Duranta plumieri).....	400	25
*Henna (Lawsonia alba).....	24,000	20
Pride of India (Melia azedarach).....	30	10
African Locust (Parkia africana).....	30	10
Royal Poinciana (Poinciana regia).....	50	10
Pepper Tree (Schinus molle).....	780	20
Milo (Theophrasta populnea).....	100	25

# IMPORTED SEED—FROM AUSTRALIA.

*Australian Ironwood (Casuarina stricta).....	20,000	40
*Turpentine Tree (Syncarpia laurifolia).....	90,000	40
*Apple Tree of New South Wales (Angophora subvelutina).....	1,000	50
*Black Box (Eucalyptus bicolor).....	90,000	45
*Karri (Eucalyptus diversicolor).....	20,000	60
*White Gum (Eucalyptus haemastoma).....	80,000	45
*Gray Box (Eucalyptus hemiphylloia).....	90,000	45
*Ironbark (Eucalyptus leucocylon).....	90,000	50
*Woolly-Butt (Eucalyptus longifolia).....	90,000	40
*Jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata).....	6,600	50
*Messmate (Eucalyptus obliqua).....	30,000	40
*Yellow Blackbutt (Eucalyptus obtusifolia).....	30,000	40
*Giant Gum (Eucalyptus regnans).....	40,000	50
*Weeping Gum (Eucalyptus saligna).....	90,000	40
*Forest Red Gum (Eucalyptus tereticornis).....	50,000	40

# FROM CALIFORNIA.

*Blue Gum (Eucalyptus globulus).....	7,800	30
Black Wattle (Acacia decurrens).....	2,200	25
Australian Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon).....	2,000	25
Cootamundra Wattle (Acacia baileyana).....	1,000	30
Leather-leaf Ash (Fraxinus velutina).....	1,400	40
Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa).....	3,700	10
Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens).....	5,000	25
Bigtree (Sequoia washingtoniana).....	4,000	40
Canary Island Pine (Pinus canariensis).....	225	25
Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris).....	4,800	15
Seaside Pine (Pinus maritima).....		

lima).....	550	15
White Pine (Pinus strobus).....	2,000	20
FROM GERMANY.		
Ceara Rubber (Manihot glaziovii).....	50	20
PALM SEED.		

	Price per 100
Red Palm (Areca rubra).....	30 \$1.50
Wine Palm (Caryota urens).....	10 1.50
Oil Palm (Elaeis guineensis).....	5 2.00
Fan Palm (Lantania borbonica).....	12 1.00
Royal Palm (Oreodoxa regia).....	60 1.00
Loulu Lelo (Pritchardia gaudichaudii).....	8 2.50
House Palm (Thrinax argentea).....	120 1.00

# TREE SEEDLINGS.

Beside seed there is also kept on hand a limited number of tree seedlings. The following kinds may be bought for 5 cents each:

Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa).  
Brazilian Rosewood (Jacaranda mimosifolia).  
Longan (Nephelium longana).  
The trees listed below are sold at 2-1-2 cents each:

\*Ironwood (Casuarina equisetifolia).  
Blue Ironwood (Casuarina glauca).  
Lemon-scented Gum (Eucalyptus citriodora).  
Swamp mahogany (Eucalyptus robusta).

Silk Oak (Grevillea robusta).  
Siris Tree (Albizia lebbek).  
Golden Shower (Cassia fistula).  
Pink Shower (Cassia grandis).  
Royal Poinciana (Poinciana regia).  
Pride of India (Melia azedarach).  
Pepper Tree (Schinus molle).

\*Packets containing seed will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Remittances must be made in coin or by U. S. Money Order, payable to the order of David Haugs.

Persons desiring tree-seed in large quantities are requested to place their orders well in advance.  
All communications in regard to seed should be addressed to David Haugs, Box 331, Honolulu, T. H.

To stimulate interest in tree planting and to encourage the introduction and wider application of improved ways of planting, caring for and finally cutting the trees in forest plantations, the Division of Forestry stands ready to render assistance to individuals or corporations desiring to undertake such work. Full particulars of the plan of cooperation may be found in Circular No. 1 of the Division of Forestry, entitled "An Offer of Practical Assistance to Tree Planters."

RALPH S. HOSMER,  
Superintendent of Forestry.

# MANY FELONS SENT FROM HILO.

Twenty-one prisoners who have been permitted heretofore to remain in the Hilo jail that their labor might be utilized on the big island, but who as felons really belonged in Oahu prison and so were ordered to be sent here by the High Sheriff, came up on the Kinau yesterday in charge of Deputy McGurn. The twenty-one are Natalio Rodriguez, convicted of burglary in the second degree and serving a six-year sentence; Yamada Tokematsu, convicted of embezzlement and serving a term of two years; Nicholas Hemilis, burglary in the first degree, seven years; Araki Masasaki, burglary in the first degree, two years; Kealoha, rape, sentenced for life and to pay a fine of \$20; I. Yon Siek, robbery in the second degree, two years; Jose Maria Oliveira, manslaughter in the first degree, five years; Juan Dias, assault with a deadly weapon, one year; Watanabe Masako, conspiracy, twenty-five years; Kage Chutaro, assault with a deadly weapon, two years; Ku, manslaughter in the third degree, five years; Lim Hin, attempted murder, ten years; Manuel Carita, burglary, three years; Joe Lauterio, embezzlement in the second degree, one year; Kingidoo, disorderly person, one year; Guilherme Rosalio, vagrancy, four months; Manuel Lucas, larceny in the second degree, one year; Cha Ka Wee, larceny in the second degree, six months; Francisco Savatella, larceny in the second degree, nine months; Carmello Bauehans, larceny in the second degree, six months; Pablo Alecia, assault with a deadly weapon, four months.

# JUTE MILL IN PRISON.

By order of the court, Messrs. J. W. Girvin and G. J. Waller, Jury Commissioners, were directed to furnish one additional name to the list of grand jurors in lieu of R. F. Lange, who proved to be vice-consul for Belgium and who declined to serve. Also to furnish thirty-eight additional names in lieu of a similar number of the trial jury list who had been excused for cause or ineligibility, not having the requisite knowledge of English. The following is a copy of the list furnished by the Jury Commissioners, viz:

Grand Juror—Zeno K. Myers.  
Trial Jurors—John C. Abreu, John Brown, C. W. Booth, Henry C. Carter, George W. Clark, Clinton W. Crandell, Paul J. F. Ehlers, Wm. R. Foster, Manuel Freitas, John H. Fuller, M. A. Gonsalves, Charles S. Hall, Julian D. Harries, Paul Jarrett, Wm. J. Jellings, John A. Johnson, Thomas Jones, Thomas H. Kennedy, Clifford Kimball, Nelson B. Lansing, George Lishman, J. Oswald Luttet, Charles G. Murasky, James Scott, Percy M. Pond, George E. Rugg, George W. Scott, John William Smithies, Wm. H. Soper, F. J. Testa, Bertram von Damm, Frank J. Wallace, Bernard Waggoner, William F. Wilson, Richard Weedon, Henry Wise.

# HAKALAU SETTLEMENT.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper, well-known in Hilo as Hilo's friend when he occupied important government positions under the Dole regime, was in town last week, representing the Hakalau Plantation Company in the matter of making cane contracts with the proposed settlement association of Portuguese at the plantation, and incidentally listening to Mr. Andrews' argument on the question: Pineapples vs. Sugar Cane. Cooper met many old friends and enjoyed his visit, and expressed himself delighted with the improved and clean appearance of Hilo's streets.—Hawaii Herald.

# CARTER PLANS TO RETURN IN MAY

Governor Carter plans to come home on the first big steamer to leave San Francisco in May. That would be the Korea, due here on May 22nd.

"It was the tentative plan of the Governor when he went away," said one of the closest friends of the Chief Executive yesterday, "to return to Honolulu on the first big boat leaving the coast in May. Whether this plan will be carried-out, I cannot tell at the present time. I have not heard from the Governor directly."

When the last letter was received here from Governor Carter, he was in Redlands, having failed at the time to secure the accommodations that he wanted at the Raymond Hotel, in Pasadena, and he was not at that time gaining in strength quite as fast as it had been hoped that he would.

Since then, it is known that he did go to Pasadena—and nobody in Honolulu now knows just where he is. It was the purpose, when the Governor and Mrs. Carter went away, to proceed at once to Southern California, and to move about there from place to place as fancy dictated, or as the condition of the Governor's health seemed to require. The Governor gave an interview to the San Francisco papers in which he said that he had no purpose to resign, but would come back and take control here when he gained strength enough.

It is not believed at the Capitol that he will come home as soon as May, however. The Governor was a much sicker man than even his physician was inclined to admit when he went away from here, and the advices contained in the only letter received from him here, as has been said, was not so reassuring as has been hoped.

It was no part of the Governor's purpose, either, when he went away, to pay a visit to Washington before coming home. In fact, the Governor had no plans, when he went away, other than a plan to make up his mind what he would do when he got to Southern California, and that other tentative plan to return by the first big steamer leaving San Francisco in May.

# AMENDMENTS TO JURY LIST.

"I do not know any good reason why the three hundred or more prisoners in the Territorial penitentiary should not be put to work making jute bags," said High Sheriff Henry yesterday. "This Territory imports annually \$600,000 worth of jute bags for sugar and rice. I am of the opinion that at least a part of this money can be saved, and the prisoners put at a labor which will not be in competition with citizen labor. And I have written to the Warden of the San Quentin prison, in California, asking him for data as to the cost of a plant for making sacks, where the jute is obtained, and about the process of its manufacture.

"I will have this data for presentation to the Legislature, and I would like in the meantime to get all the information that I can relative to the subject."  
High Sheriff Henry's idea is certainly worthy of very serious consideration. The utilization of prison labor is one of the gravest problems that confronts modern governments. It is conceded that prison labor should not be brought into competition with labor outside the prison walls. In several of the States schemes to avoid this competition have been tried, and the sentiment against it is a growing one. On the other hand, the treadmill and things of that kind represent so much energy wasted, and political economists abhor that.

The jute mill in the California prison of San Quentin has, perhaps, been one of the happiest solutions of the problem so far tried. There is a market in the California grain fields for hundreds of thousands of burlap sacks annually. Jute is not grown nor manufactured in California, and the only labor the prison jute mill comes into competition with is the cheap labor in India. The prison-made sacks, of course, can not supply the California demand, but they do serve as a check to keep down the price and the manufacture is thus a double benefit to the State.

In Hawaii there is a condition very similar to that which exists in California. Thousands of sacks are imported into the islands annually, and if the prison labor is used in the manufacture of sacks to help meet this demand it will not come into competition, as it does to a certain extent now, with the free labor. In Hawaii there is a large labor element, as everybody knows, that must get work on the roads if it is to work at all. The matter was threshed out in the last Legislature, and is threshed out at every session—but the prisoners continue to work in the quarries and on the roads because no other work can be found for them to do. They are sentenced to hard labor. If High Sheriff Henry's plan of a jute mill for the prison is feasible, there will be so much more work for unskilled citizens, if they want to do it.

The jute itself might even be grown here in certain localities, as it requires a hot, moist soil, with plenty of rainfall. It is produced, commercially, for the most part in Bengal.

# EX-SHERIFF ANDREWS.

Mr. L. A. Andrews is going to be the manager of the Parker ranch, at Waimea. This is his business and as a stock and ranch man he has no superior in the islands. He will eschew politics and we therefore bespeak for him and the Parker ranch people future success and prosperity. Andrews will be missed by the Hilo Chess Club, but a correspondence game may be arranged with him over the 'phone occasionally.—Hawaii Herald.

# MAUI FOLKS HAVE GRIP

MAUI, March 16.—The March term of the Second Judicial Circuit Court, Hon. A. N. Kepoikal presiding judge, began on Wednesday morning, the 14th, in the Walluku court house. The grand jury with D. L. Meyer of Walluku as foreman has been in session since then and it is expected will render a report either today at noon or on Saturday morning. The trial jurors are summoned for the 19th.

Friday, the 9th, was spent by the Makawao Literary Society at the Pala home of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay. The attendance was unusually large and every number of the following program, for the most part of a musical nature, received an encore: Selection on Pianote.....C. D. Lufkin Monologue..... Miss Cunningham Cornet Solo.....C. D. Lufkin Vocal Solo—"The Last Chord"..... Rev. Wm. Ault Reading.....Mrs. H. W. Baldwin Vocal Solo—"Dearie".....S. R. Dowdle Whistling Chorus.....D. C. Lindsay Kahului Quartet—H. W. Baldwin, Rev. Wm. Ault, F. P. Rosecrans and D. W. Murdoch. Vocal Solo—"Gipsy Sweetheart".....H. W. Baldwin Dumb Quartet—Mrs. M. E. Hair and Nicol and Miss Steele.

The whistling chorus was most effectively rendered behind a screen by Miss Gladys Sabej, Messrs. D. C. Lindsay, James Reed, F. P. Rosecrans, D. B. Murdoch and G. S. Alken. In the dumb quartet Miss Sabej played the appropriate music on the piano, while four gentlemen mimicked performers on violin, trombone, bass viol and flute.

## NOTABLE MAN PASSES.

The news of the death of Augustine Enos which took place at Walluku on the 7th, caused by heart disease, was received by Maui kamaainas with much regret. "Augustine" was a man who possessed breadth of character, a most genial disposition and much natural shrewdness which, combined with economical habits, aided him in accumulating a fortune despite the fact that the earlier advantages of an education were denied him. As the first citizen and most prominent member of the Maui Portuguese colony, he was trusted by all his countrymen and as a man of sterling honesty was respected by all nationalities. His popularity on Maui was such that had he wished it he could have taken a leading part in island politics, but he preferred the quiet life of a storekeeper which he led in Walluku since 1869, though most of his property was acquired as one of the two owners of the famous Kahikini ranch, the other being his old friend, John Ferreira, who died in 1903.

On Wednesday flags in Walluku and Kahului were at half-mast as a token of mourning.

## NOTES.

On Tuesday, District Magistrate Chas. Copp committed a Korean to the Honolulu insane asylum. The Korean, a resident of the Kalaupuni plantation camp, is but 22 years of age and is possessed of a suicidal mania.

The steamer Olympia touched in at Kahului on Saturday morning for the purpose, so it is supposed, of taking on aboard Japanese passengers for the mainland. The steamship remained far out in the bay, not coming inside the harbor proper. The captain came ashore, remained awhile and then departed, heading his vessel toward Hilo. From something he said it was conjectured that he would return for the Japanese. From rumors prevalent in Kahului, Walluku and Punene, the number of "little brown men" intending to depart varied from 100 to 300—the former number being probably more correct though it is difficult to make any estimate. Nothing more has been heard concerning the Olympia's whereabouts.

The Maui Lodge of Masons held a meeting at Walluku Saturday evening. Their new lodge room at Kahului is to be a fine two-story building with a stone foundation and wooden superstructure costing about \$14,000.

C. D. Lufkin of Walluku made a trip to Honolulu by Saturday's steamer Claudine.

Mr. Roberts of Ewa is visiting D. B. Murdoch of Pala.

Grip or influenza is prevalent on Maui. Among those reported to be sufferers in a more or less degree are Jas. Scott, H. A. Baldwin, J. N. S. Williams, W. O. Alken and S. R. Dowdle.

Dr. F. E. Sawyer is already established as physician for Punene.

Malulani Hospital, Walluku, is crowded with patients and Dr. Dinegar is kept most busy.

Sister Bonaventura, who has had charge of Malulani Hospital at Walluku since its establishment about 25 years ago, departed for Honolulu by Wednesday's steamer. She is to take a position at the receiving station on Oahu. Hosts of Maui friends, new and old, feel the most kindly sentiments for her future.

Wednesday afternoon the trustees of Maunaloa Seminary held a meeting at the school, Dr. Beckwith presiding in the absence of H. P. Baldwin. The resignations of Miss Sheffield, the music teacher, and Miss Kiakona, the lauhala teacher, were received with regret. These resignations are to take effect at the end of the June term. The seminary will close for the summer on June 15.

St. Patrick's day will be celebrated by the young folks of Makawao and Punene by the formation of a social club. The organization of this, the 6th association of the kind in Makawao within 20 years, will take place at Pala, Saturday evening.

The Kinross from Valparaiso, which was 14 days overdue at Kahului last Saturday is reported to have been seen recently in a dismantled condition

# MOLOKANS RECONCILED

Because a strange people, speaking a very strange language, in a strange land where a strange tongue was spoken, found no common channel in which to be pitted when they lacked information, misunderstandings arose and disaffection came as a natural sequence. Because of all these things, the Molokans who recently took up cane lands at Kapaa, Kauai, became slightly disaffected, but when matters were discussed by capable principals, through capable interpreters, the misunderstandings faded away, and the Russians are again happy and are working hard.

James B. Castle, through whose philanthropy and public-spiritedness the Molokans were brought to the Hawaiian Islands to build up a new white population of agricultural settlers, returned from Kauai yesterday in the steamer W. G. Hall, accompanied by J. Kotinsky of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, who acted as interpreter, and he reports that the situation at Kapaa is even now much improved through the new understanding.

"There was more or less of a tangle and some disaffection among the Molokans," said Mr. Castle yesterday, "and almost the entire amount of it being nothing but a lot of misunderstandings, and while it took some time to straighten them out, everything appeared to be in a very promising situation when I left, and almost the entire company were at work."

"The luna, to whom is delegated the duty of giving them such instruction and assistance as they may require in their work so that they may get hold of it more quickly and readily, told me yesterday afternoon just as I was leaving that THEIR WORK WAS THE BEST THAT DAY OF ANY DAY SINCE THEY BEGAN."

"They are impatient for the rest of their relatives and immediate friends to join them from Russia rather than those at present in Los Angeles."

"It was a case of a new people of a language unknown, in a new country to them, with incomplete channels of communication, and naturally all sorts of misunderstandings might arise which might have become important if they had been allowed to drag on much longer. I had expected to go over to Kauai myself at an earlier date, but had awaited the coming of the second company in the Manchuria and which I expected to accompany to Kauai."

"On next Friday, I understand, Mr. Babbit expects to go to Kapaa with the school inspector, when, presumably, school matters will be talked over and a site for a schoolhouse will be selected. "In my own work of attempting to straighten out all misunderstandings and expedite progress, the services of Mr. Kotinsky as interpreter were very kindly contributed by the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and his services were simply indispensable."

"The Molokans have moved the camps that were there and have located them in another place and have temporarily fixed them up. Of course they will keep on gradually improving matters around their homes until in the course of two or three years they will undoubtedly be a credit to the place."

"As to more additions to the Molokan colony, I have had word of various small detachments in various places being organized, and I expect to have in hand quite a list by a week from now of those whom they expect from Russia direct."

## WOUNDS, BRUISES AND BURNS.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## AFTER RUDDERLESS SCHOONER.

The tug Fearless, with three days' provisions aboard, left Honolulu yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, destined, it is reported, for Molokai to pick up a schooner reported to be one of the island fleet and possibly the Mot Wahine. The vessel is reported to be without a rudder.

Should any steamers arrive, or other vessels, needing the services of the tug, one of the Inter-Island steamers will do this work during the absence of the Fearless.

somewhere up the Coast. Last Friday the tug Leslie Baldwin was sent in search of the missing vessel, but returned to Kahului Sunday afternoon without having sighted her.

The bark Fooning Suey, which was towed to Kahului last week by the tug Fearless, brought the new mill for the Walluku Sugar Co. and will take a sugar cargo on board.

The steamer Nebraskan arrived in Kahului on Monday from Honolulu and having completed her cargo of sugar will depart for San Francisco today. On Thursday the steamer Arizonan arrived off Kahului harbor from Kanapali. She will take on more Maui sugar.

The grass on the Pala Polo grounds is being cut in preparation for the opening of the polo season. A meeting of the club will be held next week. There was a golf game at the Haleakala links yesterday afternoon. Weather—Quite a strong Kona wind blowing. A small snowcap on Haleakala on Wednesday morning. On Tuesday Kula and the adjoining country had good rains.

# CASE'S ARGUMENT BEFORE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Following is the full text of the address delivered before the House Committee on Territories by Dan Case, County Attorney for Maui:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: As has already been stated by those who have preceded me: The Internal Revenue and Custom receipts collected in Hawaii since July first, nineteen hundred, has amounted in round numbers to \$6,059,000.00. The amount collected for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, was \$1,043,340. It is three-fourths of this sum, or three-thirds of whatever sum may be derived from these sources from year to year that Hawaii is asking Congress to set aside and devote to Territorial and Federal improvements throughout Hawaii.

Before Hawaii became an integral part of the United States, all of this revenue was a part of Hawaii's receipts, from and out of which a very considerable portion of her yearly disbursements were made. Since July first, nineteen hundred, this fund, large as it is to Hawaii, and necessary as we believe it is to her success as a Territory, has gone into the Federal Treasury.

When we stop to consider that Hawaii comprises an area of but approximately 6400 square miles, the larger portion of which is land that can not be put to any good use, and further bear in mind that her total population is less than 155,000 it is not difficult to understand why it is that Hawaii is appealing to Congress for the expenditure of this revenue in Hawaii.

## HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS.

There are but ten Custom Districts within the United States wherein there are collected custom duties amounting to over a million dollars, and Hawaii is one of these ten. Classed among these districts, may be mentioned New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco, and four other cities quite as important if not as large. Again, each of these Custom Districts lies within a state whose population is numbered by the millions, where Hawaii counts hers by the thousands, and whose resources are estimated in dollars, where Hawaii estimates hers in cents.

In consideration of the purposes for which this fund, if set aside by Congress, should be devoted, I would call your attention more particularly to matters pertaining to education.

Hawaii has a cosmopolitan population, in round numbers divided by nationalities, as follows:

Hawaiian	30,000
Part Hawaiian	8,000
Caucasian	28,000
Chinese	29,000
Japanese	61,000
Korean	6,000
Scattering	4,000
Total	204,000

showing an increase over the previous year of over 1,100 pupils.

## LOCAL CITIZENSHIP.

Another interesting fact for us to bear in mind in a consideration of this subject is that of the native born population. We have something over 4000 native born Chinese, and nearly 5000 native born Japanese.

Over 5500 of these Asiatics have been born in Hawaii since annexation, so that, at the present time, there are in the neighborhood of 5500 or 6000 Asiatic children who, in due time, are capable of becoming American voters, and who will take their places not only in the commercial but in the political life of Hawaii.

There is and can be no difference of opinion as to the policy of this country which declares that Hawaii must be developed along traditional American lines.

In the accomplishment of this first and imperative duty Hawaii has encountered, and for many years to come will continue to encounter, difficulties never at any time experienced by her sister territories. In other territories the material for future citizenship has been and is almost, if not quite wholly, Occidental, while in Hawaii, on the other hand a very large percentage of our children are of Oriental parentage. Their conceptions of right and wrong, their ideas of government, their habits, customs and usages are at variance with our own. To instill into the minds of these Orientals a broad knowledge of the principles that underlie our government is the task before us. A love for our flag, and loyalty to our institutions, can only be expected from those who have enjoyed to the fullest extent the privileges of our free educational system. Justice demands that these benefits be conferred on all alike. Not only does justice call for such a course, but policy alone dictates its adoption.

Under existing conditions, is Hawaii able to accomplish this great work alone? That she has made, and is making, every effort to do her part there can be no question. Aside from general appropriations made at each session of the Territorial Legislature and devoted to educational work, out of the loan authorized by the Legislature of 1903 there was expended upon educational buildings alone throughout the several islands the total sum of \$315,128 and still other large sums for like purposes are being, and are to be,

expended out of the loan fund authorized by the Legislature of 1905.

While we are blessed with a number of what we consider beautiful and substantial school structures, still, to all familiar with conditions throughout the islands generally, it is a well-known fact that our school buildings and school equipment is at the present time grossly inadequate to the growing needs of the Territory. Our Superintendent of Education in a report recently made places the estimated cost of these much-needed improvements at \$788,500.

In petitioning Congress to set aside seventy-five per cent. of our Internal Revenue and Customs receipts, with a view to using a portion thereof from year to year in furtherance of our school needs, we do not feel that we are asking anything more than even-handed justice calls for.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As has been said, new quarters for the Custom House, the Postoffice, the U. S. District Court, and the Internal Revenue Department are very much needed.

The present quarters now occupied by these various departments are either buildings turned over to the Federal Government by the Territory at the time of annexation, and now given over entirely to Federal purposes, or are limited space in buildings still Territorial property, space that is very much needed by the Territory for Territorial purposes.

We believe that no better use could be made of a substantial portion of this revenue than by devoting a portion thereof to the erection of commodious Federal buildings, wherein our Federal officials stationed throughout the Territory might be housed, the erection of which would be a source of pride, not only to the citizens of Hawaii, but to every Patriotic American citizen.

## HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The United States proposes to maintain commercial supremacy in the Pacific. In the point of tonnage and revenues collected, Hawaii, as has been heretofore stated, stands tenth on the list.

The harbor of Honolulu should be such that vessels of any draught and length crossing the Pacific could dock and find ample facilities for handling both freight and passengers. At present time this can not be done, even by certain of the vessels calling at our ports. None of the Territorial wharves today are suitable to accommodate the larger vessels entering the port of Honolulu. New and longer slips should be constructed, larger wharves, and more spacious sheds provided.

## LOAN FUND MATTERS.

Out of the loan fund authorized by the Legislature of 1903, there was appropriated, and has been expended on harbors and wharves approximately \$271,000, and the expenditure of still further amounts for like purposes was provided for by the Legislature of 1905. The Territory has for many years realized a considerable revenue from wharfage charges, this, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, amounting to approximately \$30,000. However, even this source of revenue has steadily declined from year to year, owing in a large measure to the fact that the Territory has not had sufficient funds wherewith to place its properties in such condition as would enable vessels to economically handle their freight.

Our commerce is constantly growing, and provision should be made to meet the new demands that are being and will continue to be made upon us.

We believe we are keeping strictly within the range of modesty when we petition that seventy-five per cent. of our Internal Revenue be set aside and a portion thereof be devoted to the improvement and extension of our harbors and wharves, which are almost wholly in the nature of Federal improvements.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL DEFENSES.

Personally I do not feel as though any of this special fund, if created, should be devoted to military and naval defenses throughout the islands. Prior to annexation, Hawaii was an independent nation. She had no navy, and no army worthy of the name. Her very weakness was her strength among the powers of the world. She required no defenses of any kind.

After annexation a proper defense of the islands became of vital importance to the United States. At no point is there more urgent need of heavy expenditures in the way of military and naval defenses than in little Hawaii. However, should this revenue be set aside it must rest with Congress to determine whether or not any of it shall be devoted to this purpose.

It should be borne in mind that the expenses of maintaining our island government have steadily increased in every department since annexation.

In the courts of the Territory the criminal and civil business has practically doubled. Where, prior to annexation, there were three or four terms of court each year in what is called the First Circuit (This being the Island of Oahu on which Honolulu is situated), each of these terms lasting not to exceed five or six weeks, there are now continuous terms in this circuit, lasting the year through. Not only this, where two judges were before to handle the business, three are now required, with the necessary increase of force in the Attorney General's Department, the Police and Judiciary Departments. In the other circuits of the islands, there was formerly but two terms a year in each circuit, each term lasting from two to four weeks; we now require three terms in each circuit, the terms lasting from four to six weeks, and in some instances even longer. It is true that our circuit judges are paid out of Federal funds but all other expenses connected with our courts are

# HILO GRAND JURY WORK

After having refused to be served by the County Attorney of Hawaii, Mr. Williams, and having waited until it could have the services of Deputy Milverton of the Attorney General's Department, the Hilo grand jury has handed in its report, besides returning an indictment against Rowland that is calculated to attract some attention. This report was handed in on March 9. The Circuit Court at Hilo, Judge Parsons, is still busy with the murder case of Territory vs. Morita Keizo, the prosecution being conducted by Deputy Attorney General Milverton, who has the able assistance of Chester A. Doyle of the Attorney General's office. Mr. Milverton, by the way, is said to have been doing some wonderful work in Hilo.

## INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury found indictments against Shim Mung Ok, Kang Yong Bok, Woo Mung Sook, Han Sang Won, Chang Chee Yuel and Kim Yong Yee for murder in the first degree; Honjo Tsaurutaru, Seki Mitsuda and Fugasaki Matsuro for murder in the first degree; Makino Kisaburo, Toga Arakichi, Matsumoto Esuke, Kido Kichiji and Yamataka for assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; Juan Enades for contempt of court, and six indictments for various other offenses.

## CORRUPT JURORS.

In accordance with the instructions of the court, the grand jury investigated a matter of alleged bribery of jurors during the trial of the case of Jacinta Fernandez vs. Evangelina De Silva and H. S. Overend at the May term. They reported they were satisfied that some of the jurors were unduly influenced, but, owing to the great length of time which has elapsed since the trial of that case and for other reasons, the grand jurors were unable to secure sufficient legal evidence to warrant them in returning any indictment.

## GAMBLING IN HILO.

Also under instructions of the court they investigated alleged gambling in Hilo, finding that the evil of "regularly equipped gambling houses" was confined to Chinese and Japanese. Under the guidance of Deputy Sheriff Fetter they visited two such run by Chinese and one by Japanese, which were barricaded and guarded, and contained gambling furniture. In none of the cases were they able to obtain evidence to warrant a charge against "any particular person." On this subject they conclude:

"In this connection we desire to state to your Honor that arrests are continuously being made by Deputy Sheriff Fetter of Japanese and Chinese gamblers, and we think the Sheriff's Department is at the present time doing all in its power to suppress criminal offenses of that character."

## DIRTY, OF COURSE.

"Whilst visiting the Chinese and Japanese gambling dens we were very much struck with the filthy and unsanitary condition of the premises and we think steps ought to be taken without delay to improve such insanitary conditions."

## FRIVOLOUS CHARGES.

An investigation was made of a case borne by the Territory. Again, prior to annexation a very large percentage of our criminal offenses were classed as misdemeanors, and persons charged with the commission thereof were tried, and either acquitted or convicted without the intervention of a jury other than on appeal, and at much less expense, and, as many still believe, with as exact justice as under the present system. Since annexation, the great majority of these cases require a hearing before a grand jury, the finding of a true bill and thereafter a trial before a petit jury.

## DUTY OF TERRITORY.

Hawaii fully realizes that it is her duty, and it is her pleasure as well, to contribute a just proportion of her annual revenues toward the common defense and general welfare of the Federal Government. On the other hand, she feels that, under the present order of things, she is bearing a share of such expense out of all proportion to her area, her population and her wealth.

Hawaii stands in a decidedly different status from contiguous territory. Situated twenty-one hundred miles from the nearest coast-line of California, her geographical, political and commercial conditions call for a course of treatment quite different from what would ordinarily be applied to territory not isolated by thousands of miles of water.

Our bonded debt at the present time is \$3,137,000, and we are now paying a per capita tax of about twenty-two dollars. The withdrawal of these Internal revenue and custom receipts has resulted in our paying a per capita tax to the Federal Government of nearly eight dollars.

Some of our friends have labored under the impression that Hawaii was seeking a "rebate" or a "refund" of these revenues. This is a mistake. We do not ask that Congress enact any legislation turning these Internal revenues over to the Territory of Hawaii for Hawaii to spend for such purposes, at such times, in such amounts and in such manner as she may choose. Neither do we ask that Congress so legislate that this revenue, as a trust fund, will be placed in the hands of some other department of the Government, and thus, for a period of twenty years placed beyond the control of Congress.

What we do ask, and all that we ask, is that Congress set aside seventy-five per cent. of these revenues, derived from Hawaii's own ports, for a period of twenty years, as a special fund, and from and out of which from year to year, appropriations can be made by Congress, for such purposes, Territorial and Federal, as Congress may, from time to time, in its wisdom, determine.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# INDICTED BY HILO GRAND JURY

Last night High Sheriff Henry arrested T. M. Rowland upon three charges of embezzlement on warrants sent to him from Hilo, where Rowland was indicted by the grand jury. The indictments of Rowland were placed on the secret file, pending his arrest in Honolulu.

It is charged in the three indictments returned against the man that he appropriated to his own use and benefit money collected by him from certain Japanese for license to do business in Hilo. Rowland was a captain of the Hilo police under the old regime, and presumably the money that he is alleged to have embezzled was taken when he was in that office. He will be sent to Hilo for trial on the next Kinau.

Rowland is of a Honolulu family, and is one of the most prominent young Hawaiians in the Territory. He was a leading Republican politician during the county campaign in Hawaii, and when the Home Rule sheriff was elected was one of the policemen who continued to claim his place after the sheriff had appointed his own policemen, the old crowd with Rowland holding on by commission from the Board of Supervisors. Rowland remained in Hilo for some time after that matter was settled in favor of the sheriff, and when charges were made against Jailor Maby recently, of cruelty to prisoners, Rowland was Rev. Mr. Desha's candidate for the job of jailor. He came to Honolulu on this business some time ago, having the backing of the Hilo Young Men's Republican Club, and presented his claim to Maby's job to the High Sheriff and to the Governor.

There was nothing doing, as the officials had concluded to give Maby a chance to be heard in court, and so Rowland went to work as a lineman for the Telephone Company here. He has been in this employment for about two months, but always with a weather eye out for political doings.

At midnight, Rowland was released on bail.

Charge offered by a member of the Board of Supervisors against road department employes, but found no offense of a criminal nature to report. They suggested that discharge of the person or persons charged was all the case called for.

Practically a similar report was made with regard to charges the same Supervisor made against the Sheriff's department.

They, however, censured the former clerk of the Sheriff—the one appointed by the board contrary to the Sheriff's wishes—for retaining \$250 bail money after the supreme court decided that his appointment was illegal and void. He turned over \$250 while the grand jury were in session, but retained \$10 because he could not account for it. They find a shortage in this amount on the bail book and say the ex-convict should hand the money over to his successor, adding:

"We can not understand why this shortage was not discovered when the books of the Sheriff's clerk were audited by the Auditor of the Territory."

## BAD CONDITION.

Relative to the setting at large last year of a boy committed to the Territorial Industrial School by Magistrate Hapai, because of a dispute between Territorial and county authorities over his transportation, the grand jurors say:

"We condemn the condition of affairs which permits of the release of any persons, either when committed to the reform school by due process of law or to any other Territorial institution, and we suggest to both the Territorial officials and to the officers of the County of Hawaii that there be secured a speedy determination by the Supreme Court upon the question of the liability for such transportation."

# IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Do Not Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles—A Honolulu Citizen Shows You How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness. When urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disease. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles because they are certain to lead to more serious ills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all troubles city, is attached to the Hawaiian incensed by weak or diseased kidneys.

John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this terpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY MARCH 20

FARMS GOING BEGGING.

New York is a good farming state. The soil produces well and the farmer is close to the greatest markets in the land. For every ear of corn he raises, every potato he digs and every egg he collects, there is a cash customer waiting in the metropolis and in the cities and villages all about him.

There is the same trouble in New England and it accounts in the main for the abandoned farm. The young farm people go to town or go West; the old ones die off and nobody, despite the prodigious immigration, comes to take their places.

A philanthropist might welcome this evolution as a means of finding country homes for the poor and famishing of the cities, making an exchange of those whom the city has dealt hardly with for those who seek its opportunities.

One wonders what has become of the European peasantry which used to migrate to America seeking farms? Where is the type of people that first settled New England and Virginia and then began the westward march?

While practically reading the lesson to a supervisor that the county governing authorities should exhaust their own remedies before resorting to the grand jury for disciplining county officers, the Hilo grand jurors nevertheless have exposed some weak points in methods available for securing discipline, also a faulty adjustment of relations between Territorial and county authorities.

For the able scientific staff of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, the Government of Hawaii is to be congratulated. Dr. Norgaard, the Territorial veterinarian, comes promptly forward at mention of a fatal visitation of fowls with the tender of an antidote for the malady, which seems to be identical with that upon which he furnished a report to the United States Department of Agriculture four years ago.

It is satisfactory, if we are to have a militia at all, to see it come down to a small and compact force. Hawaii cannot be lavished with ornaments and the militia, since annexation, has been in the class with lace fichus and opera hats.

Kaui may be a close corporation and all that, but it seems to have a lot of material for grand juries that can hustle and hew to the line.

THE BYSTANDER



- My Friend McCormick. Marsden Not Guilty. Couldn't Be Crushed. Gear's New Deal. The First Roorback.

Here is the true story of a small farmer of this island: My friend McCormick of Wahiawa went to California many years ago from an Eastern city, a rich man. He settled in Pasadena when it was a village and built a house to his taste at a cost of \$42,000.

wounded, among them my friend McCormick, peered dolefully out of the wreck. McCormick, a manful fellow, did his level best, but the fine house had to go and, worst calamity of all, the beloved wife and mother died.

There are a million and a half of pineapples growing at Wahiawa now and of these I am not sure just how many McCormick owns—but there are thousands upon thousands of them and he is planting more all the time.

There are a million and a half of pineapples growing at Wahiawa now and of these I am not sure just how many McCormick owns—but there are thousands upon thousands of them and he is planting more all the time.

And making good he is, God bless him. How one wishes that there were ten thousand McCormicks on the broad acres which stretch in smiling vacancy along the way between Wahiawa and the cane-bearing land behind Pearl City.

Joseph Marsden, who arrived from San Francisco last week, has been erroneously called the original mongoose man. While it is true that he was actively identified with the bringing of one lot of mongoose to Hawaii, it was not he who introduced the first specimens in these islands.

In 1882, rats were ravaging the cane-fields round Hilo and several of the planters sent Josiah Tucker to Jamaica to obtain mongoose with which to combat the pest.

The following year the plague of white bellied rats on Hawaii was so great that the planters of Kukia, Kukuihaele, Honokaa and other districts met to see what could be done to remedy the trouble.

Rats were present in the cane in countless thousands and whole fields of cane were irremediably damaged. No less than seven barrels of rats were taken from one acre of burned cane.

Such good reports were circulated of the slaughter of the rats around Hilo, by the recently imported mongoose, that the other planters decided to import more, and with this end in view, sent Marsden to Jamaica in 1883.

Marsden made the trip and, securing his mongoose, took them across the isthmus of Panama and succeeded in landing 215 in Honokaa among the different plantations interested in Marsden's expedition.

A year later there were signs of the rats being thinned out and two years from the turning loose of Marsden's mongoose, there were no rats left, to speak of.

So well did the mongoose do their work that trenches in the cane-fields were literally filled with dead rats, each with a hole in its neck.

Since then the planters haven't been troubled by rats. There are plenty of rats in the islands today, it is true, but they are the tree-nesting kind which dwell secure from the mongoose until they venture to the ground.

When properly tended, the mongoose makes an interesting pet. It speedily learns to know its master and when fed regularly will gauge its feeding time to a nicety and manifest distinct disapproval when its meals are delayed.

The mongoose is as fond of milk as a cat and will devour hard-tack soaked in milk or dry, with relish—when there's nothing with blood in it to be had.

I don't quite see, if Hawaii can give its own steamer enough long-term freight contracts to keep it running, how the Pacific Mail and the Oceanic could crowd the vessel off the course. All they could do would be to cut passenger rates and on that proposition the local steamer, which only needs to make expenses and lay up a small repair fund, would easily hold its own.

Judge Gear has gone out of politics for good. At least I infer so from his appearance as the agent of coast people who intend, if they can, to take away ten thousand of our Japanese laborers.

The story that Clarence Crabbe has been chosen by the Civic Federation to run for sheriff in the next county election is, of course, a falsehood. Its source would indicate that, I believe Charley Achi favors Crabbe and that Crabbe does also, but Achi is a free lance. He does not set the pace for the Federation.

Men of moderate means who want homes will appreciate the chance which the Cooper syndicate is about to offer them. The California instalment plan method of building homes ought to have been transplanted here long ago in simpler forms than those afforded by building and loan associations.

The Bulletin keeps on discovering new men whom the Civic Federation will support for sheriff. Trent is the latest. As the Civic Federation has expressed no preferences in the matter, these frequent discoveries on its behalf may be laid to clairvoyance.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser) Blocks of Cane Sugar Co.'s stock sold at par yesterday.

Judge Radway, a barrister from the Colonies, is a recent arrival.

The song festival of school children has been postponed until May 4 and 5. Stanley Livingston will drill the chorus of 200 voices. A soloist is expected from the Coast.

W. H. Hoogs brings from the Orient the information that Andrews and Brooks, formerly of Honolulu, are the leading lawyers of the Far East, and getting rich fast in Shanghai.

A. Henrich, president of the Seattle Brewing & Malt Co., wrote letters to Senator Levi Ankeny at Washington in favor of admitting Chinese labor to the Territory of Hawaii.

Miss Genevieve Rix of San Francisco departed on the Claudine last evening for Kahulu. She will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin at Spreckelsville for several weeks.

Chief Clerk Buckland, of the Secretary's office, has gone to Kaula to be a witness in the case of D. Kane-ali. The Supervisor accused of having secured signatures to his election petition fraudulently.

A little Kona storm just before dawn yesterday, general over this island, gave 73-100 inch of rain to the thirsty people. The wind piped up to a 25-mile rate. Through the day the weather was unsettled.

Leslie's Weekly gives credit to "Volcano" Marshall for stopping the boycott in Shanghai by his pungent article "On with the Boycott."

U. S. Marshal Hendry has sent a wireless message to Deputy Marshal Winter at Hilo, ordering the release of the schooner Kaulikeaouli attached under a libel of the L. I. S. N. Co. for salvage. This action followed the filing of a \$5000 bond.

(From Sunday's Advertiser) J. A. Cummins celebrated his seventy-second birthday yesterday.

J. B. Castle is expected to return from Kaula today. He has been looking into the reports of trouble among the Molokans there.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Dunlap Moore, who has been in charge of the marine hospital station at Yokohama, has been ordered to report to Dr. Cofer at the local station.

Clarence Crabbe is the latest candidate mentioned for Sheriff of Oahu. Frank Andrade has likewise been spoken of as a candidate for the Republican nomination against Brown.

The condition of Chan Sun Dak, the Korean shot by mistake for another of his countrymen by Yee Man Ying, was reported changed much for the worse yesterday. The man, who is in the Queen's hospital, may die.

Judge W. J. Robinson received a cablegram yesterday from Attorney General Moody in Washington, reading: "Commission signed. Qualify."

Judge Robinson took office at once. On Monday the Judge will probably begin the trial of Frank Johnson, charged with the murder of the little Wharton boy.

Henry C. Brown, late secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is pleasantly situated at Wahiawa on seven acres of choice land which he is setting out to pineapples.

The San Jose Mercury and the Herald of the same city are offering trips to Hawaii as prizes for lady teachers.

Mrs. J. W. McDonald will leave for the Siberia for her old home in Nova Scotia, to be absent two or three months.

Work in rebuilding the Onomeu sugar mill lately burned down is making good progress under direction of Manager Moir and Engineer Cant.

William Dunbar, who lately went to work for Waikuku Sugar Co., sustained a stroke of paralysis last Wednesday and was taken to Malulu hospital.

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday had on his desk a very handsome silver inkstand in the form of a bulldog pistol, mounted on a hardwood base. It is a pretty ornament.

C. M. Cooke has provided funds for building a pavilion at Leahi hospital, for the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis, suggested as desirable some time ago by Dr. A. N. Sinclair.

The weekly Tantalus sightseeing coach will go up the mountain tomorrow morning, starting from the Hawaiian and Young hotels and Promotion Committee rooms at half-past nine in the morning.

Among the passengers for the Orient passing here on the last Manchuria were L. H. Smith and family, en route home to Chefoo. Mr. Smith, who is a brother of George W. Smith, is manager of the Russian Bank at Chefoo, where he has lived for a great number of years past.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

A. SCHAEFER & Co., Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. LEWERS & COOKE—Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke, Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Port St. HONOLULU IRON WORKS Co.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 19, 1906.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Price, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like C. BIRNBAUM & CO. SUGAR, Ewa, Hawaiian Sugar Co., etc.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

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

Table with columns: Day, Month, Year, Mean, Max, Min, Rainfall, Humidity, Wind, etc. Shows weather data for March 1906.

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 prevailing during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind in average velocity in miles per hour. ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon Rise, Moon Set. Shows tide and celestial data for March 1906.

New moon, March 24th at 1:21 p. m.

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

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

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time while the blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 9 hours 6 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

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.

THERAPION NO. 1

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 AGAIN, and new existence imparted. In place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this power-falling recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION

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

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

ACTS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. Take it when you have a cold and it will allay the cough, relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and aid nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# INSANITY AS DEFENSE

Insanity of some kind is going to be the defense of Frank Johnson to the charge of murder in the first degree for killing the little boy, Simeon Wharton, at Wailua, some months ago. This came out in the examination of jurors yesterday, when the trial started before Judge Robinson. Attorney General E. C. Peters, with Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser, represent the Territory, while T. M. Harrison appears for the defense.

Johnson in court looked as if fall fare agreed with him, his face being well rounded out. He seemed to pay close attention to the proceedings, especially when his attorney was saying anything. Frequently he darted furtive glances, that were either anxious or scared, at people on different sides of the courtroom.

Only six or seven jurors had been examined for cause when, at 3:40 p. m., the panel was exhausted. The following eleven men were left in the box when the last excuse for cause occurred.

James Lemon, James Haughton, S. Lesser, Archibald S. Robertson, Harry Lyman, William Ross, E. P. Chapin, Walter C. Gilman, W. R. Waters, J. Orndstein and E. O. White. Of these the first three had passed for cause. Nine more have to pass examination, and then peremptory challenges will be in order. All drawn in place of a juror challenged will have to undergo examination for cause—that is, to ascertain whether they hold any opinion, bias, prejudice, scruple or so forth, unfitting them to try the case.

Judging by the slow progress made the first day, the empanelling of a jury will take many days. Upon the exhaustion of the panel yesterday Judge Robinson ordered a special venire for 25 additional jurors, under which Clerk Simonton drew the following names whose owners are to appear at 10 o'clock this morning: Thomas Kinlesla, John Waterhouse, William Buckle, James Cullen, T. W. Chase, John K. Isaac, W. A. Walker, Chas. F. Merrifield, A. W. Seabury, Edward E. Hingley, T. H. Petrie, Thos. McMillan, John Hackett, Wentworth M. Buchanan, Isatiah Pahee, John F. Soper, Frank J. Dutra, William McGowan, Jr., Gerald Hughes, George H. Childs, George C. Fuller, John Coffee, Frank C. Atherton, A. B. Arleigh and George Landon.

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County Attorney Douthitt, Walker's bid was not in proper form and could not be legally entertained by the county.

**BURRELL GETS KAHAIKI CONTRACT.**

Lucas' motion was passed unanimously and the contract goes to the Burrell Construction Co. The bid was \$7766.

It was finally decided that the county attorney be asked to draw up the contract.

**HAUULA BIDS REJECTED.**

It was moved by Lucas and the resolution adopted that all bids for the construction of a concrete bridge at Hauula be rejected. The lowest bid was \$2929. Engineer Gere said that the job could be done for \$2500 and 20 per cent. allowed for profit. Lucas did not appear to be nearly so keen on building this bridge as he was in the matter of the Kahaiiki span.

**TRESPASSING CATTLE.**

A petition was read from property owners and residents of Puunui, asking the attention of the board to the indiscriminate and dangerous roaming of cattle over the lands of Puunui. The petition said that no protection is afforded by the poundmaster or the Police Department.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT THANKED.**

The agents of the S. S. Texan, H. Hackfeld & Co. communicated to the board their full appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the local Fire Department, during the fire on board the steamer, a few weeks ago.

**THE BAND LOANED.**

The Leahi Chapter No. 2, Order Eastern Star, asked for the presence of the band on Saturday afternoon, May 6, at a fair to be given for benevolent purposes at Haaileiga Lawn. The request was granted.

**ROBINSON THANKED.**

Park Expert Robinson's report was read by title.

Lucas moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Expert Robinson for his "complete and comprehensive" report. Moore seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

**HAUULA GRIEVANCES.**

A petition from thirty-eight of the residents of Hauula homestead lots, was read, stating that they had suffered in the sale of beach lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for the reason that they constitute their landing place for goods. The petition asked that the county take over the said lots for the use of the public. It was also requested that the county erect a tool house at Hauula for the purpose of storing tools and implements used in the roads.

The matter of the lots was referred to Land Commissioner Pratt.

**FIRE BOXES NEEDED.**

James Nutt, of the McCully Improvement Club, asked for two fire alarm boxes in that district. There were police boxes there but no patrolmen. Referred to Supervisor Moore to report on at the next meeting of the board.

**WEAVER'S SMALL WANT.**

Judge Weaver of the Manoa Club, asked for the continuation of Oahu avenue to the main Manoa road. The board will investigate.

**DET. LAKE IN TROUBLE.**

Lucas called the attention of the board to the alleged misconduct of

# LAKE UNDER FIRE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

County Attorney Douthitt, Walker's bid was not in proper form and could not be legally entertained by the county.

**BURRELL GETS KAHAIKI CONTRACT.**

Lucas' motion was passed unanimously and the contract goes to the Burrell Construction Co. The bid was \$7766.

It was finally decided that the county attorney be asked to draw up the contract.

**HAUULA BIDS REJECTED.**

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# LUAU FOR THE FRED CARTERS

The largest luau ever given in Wailua was given last Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carter, who are leaving this week for Red Bluff, California.

The luau was given in the courthouse and was attended by all the Wailua friends of the Carters and a number from other districts.

The courthouse was beautifully decorated with greens and flowers and great credit is due Mrs. W. M. S. Lindsey and Miss Neal for the success of the luau and also the very pleasant dance which followed.

Before the feast, Mr. and Mrs. Carter stood in one corner of the room, which was draped with flags, and received their many friends who came to bid them goodbye and extend good wishes for their future.

Over 100 people sat down at the four tables. Besides the residents of Wailua were Miss Horner and Dr. Taylor of Kukui, Mr. Robt. Horner of Umikoa; Mrs. Bryant, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Gjerdrum and Dr. Fitzgerald of Honokaa.

The dance in the evening was a very enjoyable affair. Mr. Vredenburg played the piano and cornet, being relieved by a Hawaiian quartet.

# THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

"All Gaul is divided into three parts," said Caesar, which he divided among certain tribes; but at least two of these parts have been inherited by the Tribune, for it advertises itself as "the brightest, newest and most up-to-date weekly published in Hawaii."

There are other superlatives we deem more appropriate, which we will save, being content now in asserting that the Herald will meet the Tribune at any mark in the road on printing and prices, news and nonsense, brilliancy and bang-up-to-dateness, and beat them to a frazzle.—Hawaii Herald.

Detective Lake in the matter of the arrest of two young men, J. Lewis and G. McCriston. He moved that the affair be thoroughly investigated by a committee. The motion was adopted and Messrs. Lucas and Moore appointed a committee of investigation by the chair.

Lucas led off by saying that the young men referred to were worthy young men—most worthy young men in fact. One of them, by the way, is a nephew of Panini Jack. He spoke of an article appearing in an evening paper of yesterday, which if true, indicated that Lake had overreached himself in the discharge of his duty. He had heard it said, only heard, mind, that Lake was under the influence of liquor when the occurrence took place. Anyhow he wanted the matter investigated, and he wanted it badly.

**TALK GIVES OUT.**

No one present having anything further to suggest in the way of business and the supervisory supply of talk having unaccountably and unprecedently given out. The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m. until Tuesday next.

# WAS A CRYING ALIQUO.

Yet just the cause for such political pessimism is not altogether apparent when one analyzes the situation. To be sure the unexpected overturning in the last election, by which Ohio, for example, went Democratic and gave an example of independent voting, has encouraged such a belief. Then the insurance disclosures have not only shown the demoralized condition of the Republicans in New York state, but has affected the party nationally and given the Democrats something to make a forceful plea to the people. Every election, state and municipal, since 1904, has, on the whole, had unfavorable elements for the Republicans, Pittsburgh, only a few days ago, elected a Democratic mayor, who will probably blossom forth next summer as the Democratic nominee for governor, and the Democrats think the Republicans are in such a disorganized condition in Pennsylvania, especially after the political revolution of last fall, when a Democratic state treasurer was elected, that there is some chance for victory in that Republican stronghold.

But where the Democrats can get the votes to control the National House is quite another question. In the first place their gains must all come from northern states. Every district in the South, except two in the mountains of Tennessee, and one in the mountains of Virginia, is now held by Democrats. Two or three seats might be gained in Maryland, two or three in West Virginia, two or three in Kentucky, and six or eight in Missouri. But those are border states rather than Southern states.

Some Democratic hope is based on prospects in New York state. A stalwart Republican member from a New York district, said here this week that he should not be surprised to see a lot of Republican Congressmen go down in the Empire State this year. The party there is undoubtedly badly demoralized. In New England there is little hope of any material gains. At the outside the Democrats could elect but two or three more Democratic members from Massachusetts than they now have. They had a majority of the members from the Bay State in some of the handshakes of the early 90s. New Hampshire was then sending two Democrats to the House and Connecticut was sending about three. Neither of those states is likely to go back on the Republicans next autumn.

**CAMPAIGN WITHOUT FUNDS.**

Of course the Democrats should win back some of the seats they have lost in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but they will have to elect an unusual number of new men in all those three states to stand any show of having a majority of the three hundred and eighty-six members of the Sixtieth Congress. They might win back two or three seats in California, but hardly any of the other far western states offer them an inviting battle ground.

The elections of recent years have shown that most of the Northern Democrats come from the cities. The rural communities have remained steadfastly in the Republican column and even the rural communities that have long been Democratic have been going over to the Republicans. It is hardly to be supposed that the Democrats will sweep away any of the country districts in the next Congressional elections, but they must look for most of whatever gains they make in such cities as New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Of course, the Republicans will be shorter in campaign funds this year than ever before since the flush days of Mark Hanna in 1896. That will be something of a factor, but, in spite of that and many other disadvantages they will have, as compared with previous campaigns, the chances are still with them and the Democrats will have an uphill fight to carry the next House of Representatives.

**ERNEST G. WALKER.**

# TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Are you troubled with sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism? Give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial and you will be delighted with the result. One application gives some relief from pain. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# HILO JAIL UNHEALTHY

"The immediate cause for the removal of the prisoners from Hilo to the Oahu Prison," said Attorney General Peters yesterday, "was the report made by Dr. Mays to the effect that the Hilo Jail was overcrowded, and in a most insanitary condition. But their removal was certain to have come, sooner or later, anyhow."

"You see, when county government was first adopted, there was a desire expressed by the officials of the outer islands to leave the prisoners in the outside jails where they were, in order that their labor might be available on the roads and elsewhere. High Sheriff Henry, however, consulted me about the matter, in view of the Mays report and in view also of the court decisions to the effect that misdemeanants could not be kept in the same prisons as felons, and I told him that not only was it a wrong to the prisoners to leave them where they were, but that he was rendering himself liable to suits for damages."

"It was a system that was likely to work harm in various ways. If the prisoners should have had writs of habeas corpus sued out in their behalf, a condition of affairs would have been created that the County Attorneys would have found it difficult to cope with, and there would have been no end to the confusion created. Taking it altogether, I advised that the prisoners be removed from Hilo, and if they were removed from there it followed that they had to be removed from all the islands. They must all be treated alike."

And so the habeas corpus mill set up by the lawyers in behalf of misdemeanants has defeated its own purpose, so far as the outer islands are concerned, and deprived the several outside counties of the work of the prisoners. The habeas corpus mill has been defeated by the High Sheriff here by the cutting through of a back door into the new prison on the Reef, so that misdemeanant men need not be taken through the main prison to reach their quarters. In effect, therefore, Oahu Prison has been made into two prisons in one. It will be better for the prisoners to be kept in the main prison, and more expensive to the Territory to get them there.

However, if High Sheriff Henry succeeds in establishing his jute mill in the prison it will all come out even, and the Territory will be the gainer in the end because it will have the labor of all the convicts to draw profit from, and the prison may in the end be made self-sustaining.

# SOME STORMY SCENES IN THE WHITE HOUSE

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—It now looks as though the present Congress would become a great reform Congress. There has been so much agitation over the measures which President Roosevelt wants enacted into law and which Congress has been resisting, that minor attention has been paid to the economies which the House especially has been inaugurating. These economies are not only in reducing appropriations, but in enacting restrictive legislation, which will check officials and prevent their spending the government's money lavishly.

The Senate, thus far, has taken little part in that direction but it gladly will when the appropriation bills get over its way. The House has the first say with those supply bills. For weeks and weeks hearings have been conducted in the House appropriations committee and in three or four other committees of the House that are preparing appropriation or supply bills. These hearings are generally semi-executive hearings and but little regarding them gets out till the hearings are published in full. But the tendency in all of them has been to question government officials so as to unearth wherein there has been unwarranted extravagance and it is unfortunately true that there are many such cases coming to light.

**A CRYING ALIQUO.**

Last year Congress began the work by enacting a provision on one of the appropriation bills, making it a serious offense to commit the government to expenditures which had not been authorized by Congress. But, carefully as the law was supposed to have been drawn, the keen officials who have developed great cleverness in finding ways to get around Congress, did violate it with impunity and came up this year, unabashed, asking for a large deficiency appropriation as ever. Now Congress has enacted another and a severer law against entering upon expenditures which it has not authorized and the President is expected to sign it.

Hardly a department of the government has been exempt from most lavish expenditures of public money. Could the facts have been brought out in the summer months, when Washington is quiet and there is little newspaper material here, the disclosures in the appropriations committee would have attracted almost as much attention as the disclosures in the postoffice department a few years ago. There has, to be sure, not been such criminal violations of law, but there has been quite as much extravagance and it has been quite as widespread.

**DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT.**

Undoubtedly the Democratic politicians will gather items about these things and work them over during the Congressional campaign. Then they may excite the voters somewhat. Ordinarily it is supposed that the auditors of the Treasury will stop expenditures that are not specifically authorized, but the evil has rested largely with Congress in making appropriations for lump sums. Soon after the Spanish war heads and chiefs of departments discovered that lump sum appropriations were very convenient, far more easy to handle to their liking than specific appropriations for given purposes. They asked Congress for these lump appropriations and Congress granted them with generosity.

The scientists in the agricultural department were given goodly sums, for instance, with which to conduct general investigations and they went out investigating all over the world. The chiefs of the navy department were given large sums, under general terms for naval expenditures, and when an appropriation for a given purpose was too small, they transferred money from some more general fund.

So the thing has gone on. The enormous expenditures for the army and navy are in some part due to that practice. Scandals grew in the departments that were too careless. The minority party in both branches of Congress was weak and, under successive crushing defeats, showed little spirit in crying out against the abuses. Neither Congress nor the country paid much attention when they did protest.

This Congress will do much towards putting appropriations on a more honest basis, but the task is one of unusual magnitude. It will take two or three Congresses to put expenditures back on an careful basis as they were prior to the Spanish war.

**WAR ON ROOSEVELT.**

Nothing in the present very eventful session of Congress has demonstrated more emphatically President Roosevelt's determination to have a strong and vigorous railroad rate law, than the events of the past week. Under the determined pressure from influential opposition quarters, he has more than once, during January and February, been pushed near to the wall and behind the maneuverings is a good deal of history not printed in the newspapers. Over his head the opposition Republicans have been constantly brandishing the threat that he was going to split the Republican party into two factions. They knew there was no threat likely to have greater influence with the President. It has been used more than once heretofore to check some of his important plans.

Two years ago, about this time, when the possible candidacy of the late Senator Hanna was assuming considerable proportions, a few influential Republican senators, who by no means liked Senator Hanna, began quietly to get in line for President Roosevelt. They made their attitude known at White House conferences. The President, anxious for a renomination, felt grateful to them. Later on in the 1904 campaign, just after the Democrats had nominated Parker and his nomination was promising to command the support of powerful business interests, centering chiefly in New York, these same Senators went to the front. They held conferences in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with millionaires and large business firms. The result was not only the convincing of those in-

# BITTEN BY CENTIPEDE

The great first cause of the late dissatisfaction among the Molokans on Kauai is said to have been a centipede—a centipede that sought and found altogether too intimate acquaintance with the person of one of the secretaries, a bothersomely sociable centipede. It was this way:

The Molokans, of course, had never worked in the cane fields in the tropics. And, when they went to work in the cane fields on the first day, one of the men failed to take the precaution to tie a string tightly about the bottoms of the legs of his trousers, as is the habit of cane field laborers.

The centipede was just waiting for him, and was hungrier for Molokan than any plantation agent on these islands. Now, what a Molokan may be coated with, under the garments of him, this deponent sayeth not, but that one did not feel the centipede until the hot-footed insect had advanced a pretty long way. Then the insect took hold, and the Molokan went up in the air with a series of wild yells that would have done credit to a negro camp meeting in the dog days. Naturally, his fellows gathered about him, and for a little time they thought, as he did, that a hot devil had hold of him. One did, too—with a coil of fire on every one of its hundred clinging hands. Presently, seeing that the sufferer could get no relief, for the centipede was biting deeper and the laborer threatened with convulsions, the others caught hold of him, cut his clothes off and found the seat of the trouble. The centipede was removed with some show of force, and labor for the day ended.

The Molokans are working all right now, however, and are tying up the legs of their trousers as a preliminary. Also, they propose to keep on working, and Mr. J. B. Castle said yesterday that a lot more of them, friends and relatives of those now on Kauai, would be sent for to Russia and brought directly to the islands by way of Siberia. That will be better than bringing them through the United States, because they will not be so apt to go astray as they would on the big mainland, particularly in the cities. There will be over fifty-seven families in the new lot. It is said.

# CRYING ALIQUO

(Continued from Page 1.)

nomination for Sheriff, himself, within the past few days, but not by the Civic Federation. Not so as you could notice it.

Another candidate who might make it warm for the Sheriff of Oahu is Frank Andrade, but it is believed that the pa-u diplomat prefers a legislative career, his talents being rather for finesse than of the knock down and drag out order. He is as handsome a man as the Sheriff, it is true. There be those who think that he is even handsomer. But, manly beauty is not the only qualification for the Shrievalty—and legislators may be handsome men. Take W. W. Harris, for instance. There are few handsomer men in public life—and few more talented workers in the halls of legislation.

L. L. McCandless, the Sage of Kaneohe, is another man somewhat famed for his pulchritude. Indeed, there are mighty few handsomer men than Link between Cathedral Rock and Rabbit Island, and he has a voice as shrilly sweet as the voice of the siren—and it has done mighty things in legislation. That is why he wants to go to Washington and raise that shrill small voice in the whispering gallery under the old dome of the Capitol.

**TEN THOUSAND PLUNKS.**

The tale has come floating up from Hilo that he will put ten thousand good red plunks into his campaign for the nomination—which would seem to suggest that maybe he has found that bar'l B. Beverly Kidd is currently believed to have buried somewhere on the other side of the Fall during the Hearst campaign. But, say, watch the Lane Sunday school class fall over its own feet along the road to Kaneohe if this Hilo rumor should prove to be within one of ten of being true.

The Hilo statesmen, so the tale goes, have stood out against the blandishments displayed before them—and are for Kuhlho to a man. All of them, that is, who are not for Palmer Wood. Palmer is a journalist, now, you know, and walks with a gold-headed cane and writes with a gold pen—and, there is some reason to believe, eats poi with golden spoon. And if the Hilo Herald swings into line for him, then Kuhlho will lose one section of his supporters, for a surety. Also, Palmer has the advantage that he never promised anybody that he would not run. However, Palmer is a Democrat, and that knocks any chance he might have of doing anything other than hurting the chance of Kuhlho. It is not believed that Palmer really wants to hurt the distinguished gentleman whose promises sit so lightly upon him.

Coming back to the office of Sheriff, there is small doubt that Clarence Crabb is a candidate. It isn't because Achi has said he was, either. Achi might say a great many things, some of them true—and does. But Clarence Crabb, like Brother Jim Quinn, is always a candidate. And the rule has been heretofore, most times, that his candidacy ends in the same way.

**CRY FOR LORRIN ANDREWS.**

As to the Civic Federation, that body has no candidates. That is one of the kicks the little Lane fellows and the rest of them make. But it continues to sit on the fence with a hat full of bricks, and may the Lord spare the head of the other fellows' candidate that will not bear inspection. It is told that the Civic Federation is going to do some pretty straight throwing, this time. This isn't to be a campaign of vindication, nor of vil-

# BEFF TRUST BATTLE ON

Yesterday, in the United States District Court before Judge S. B. Dole, the first guns at close range were fired in the beef trust battle. As the opening fight is on demurrers, of which there are twenty-eight, the defendants had the privilege of taking the initial shots.

S. M. Ballou began the talking on behalf of the clients of Ballou & Marx, viz.: W. F. Dillingham, Oahu Railway & Land Co., H. M. von Holt and E. A. Knudsen. He went into the history of the Chicago meat trust and the railway merger cases to show, by comparison with proceedings therein, that the local U. S. attorneys had in these Hawaiian meat trust proceedings left undone those things which they ought to have done and altogether were away off the target. It was necessary, he contended, that the government should allege not only the agreement in restraint of trade and in behalf of exorbitant prices, but the means and acts whereby such agreement was to be carried out.

Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dunne appeared for the United States. For other defendants than those represented by Ballou & Marx there were present in court these attorneys: H. E. Highton, W. L. Stanley, Geo. A. Davis, A. G. M. Robertson, D. L. Withington, E. B. McClanahan, C. R. Hemingway, E. B. Perry, A. F. Judd, E. A. Mott-Smith and S. H. Derby. J. S. Low, defendant, appeared in person.

Other defendants that entered demurrers than those having their hearings yesterday are Metropolitan Meat Co., S. M. Damon, G. J. Waller, W. G. Irwin & Co., E. M. Swanzey, Mark P. Robinson, E. C. Greenwell, J. A. Magoon, R. Horner, A. Horner, R. R. Hind, Annie T. K. Parker, American Sugar Co., A. W. Carter, Jane Wight, J. P. Brown, D. P. E. Isenberg, McBryde Sugar Co., E. E. Conant, H. R. Hitchcock, C. Bolte, M. Gomes and J. S. Low. Several defendants are in a separate class from having filed answers instead of demurrers.

**REHEARING DENIED.**

Judge Dole yesterday rendered a decision denying the libellant's motion for a rehearing of the case of John Mahony vs. the ship Brenda, in which he recently gave a judgment for libellant for \$32. Libellant had sued for a considerably larger amount.

**FEDERAL JURORS.**

Grand jurors summoned for the April term of the Federal court are as follows: F. W. McChesney, Edward K. Likialani, David Hoopli, Edward A. Williams, Chas. A. Hopkins, Richard Ivers, John Waterhouse, Thomas S. Douglas, W. S. Bartlett, William N. Bush, G. M. Rupp, Chas. M. Hardec, J. P. Cooke, Harry W. Griswold, Honolulu; C. W. Bridges, Wailuku; G. W. McDougall, Hoonani; W. K. Andrews, E. D. Baldwin, R. J. Lyman, Hilo; W. P. Giberson, Launapohoe; Henry L. Kawewehi, Keahou; John Dow, Kihou; Arthur Buchholtz, Koloa.

The trial jurors are as follows: Louis Ferry, Peter High, R. H. Worrall, Albert Huggins, A. P. Ewart, E. B. Wallace, H. M. von Holt, J. W. McGuire, John Guild, R. E. Mist, John Lucas, F. J. Lowrey, C. D. Collins, E. W. Campbell, F. Ferreira, F. D. Wicke, H. G. Dillingham, J. Duncan, R. H. Moore, R. McCriston, W. P. Dillingham, H. C. Austin, C. S. Weight, J. Farnsworth, G. Cooke, J. S. Walker, E. M. Cheatham, George A. Howard, Jr., Honolulu; F. Weber, Kani; G. P. Tulloch, Kohala; G. O. Cooper, Hana; H. Akona, Maunela, A. W. Horner, Wailuku; E. von Arnswaldt, Hilo; Felix Brugbell, Hilo; J. L. Horth, Lihue; J. W. Lloyd, Ewa; G. H. Fairchild, Kealia; George Munshy, Hilo; E. Omsted, Wailua; t. B. Makee, Hanalei; J. K. Gaddall, Lihue; Henry Spalding, Koloa; W. H. Greenwell, Kealia; S. H. Hundley, Kapaa.

# BLISHOP RESTARICK HAS DIVULGED A SCHEME FOR COMPLETING ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL BY THE ADDITION OF TWO BAYS.

The search for stone abroad has been abandoned, it having been discovered that an island stone comparing favorably with the English material in the old part—and indeed some of it being mingled therewith—can be obtained. There is a fund of \$8000 in bank drawing 4 1-2 per cent. interest, besides which there are unpaid subscriptions of \$2000. Only about \$2500 more will be needed.

It is to be a campaign of condemnation, and the fellows who have got it coming are going to get it. Which is why Sam Johnson and Jack Lucas are keeping out of that Lane combination. They are both long-headed men, with nothing to explain away.

"Me for the Sunday school class—not!" said Sam Johnson. "I've got three natives down in the Magoon block that can give those fellows cards and spades—and those three are not the whole thing, either."

By the way, there is an interesting fight on now for the chairmanship of the County Committee of Oahu. Freddy Waterhouse, otherwise "the Mark Hanna of Hawaiian politics," would like the job again, it is said, having come through long enough to wake up since the Lane Sunday school class was organized because he had failed to keep the committee together, and Jim Quinn is likewise an aspirant, and there are several others.

But it is not thought that the man has presented himself yet who will lead the hosts out of the wilderness. "Oh, the boys cry, 'for one hour of Lorrin Andrews!'" One blast, just one blast upon his typewriter was worth a thousand of the leaders that duck out of the dark places and invite the following of the faithful now. Lorrin, alas, is making money from the Mongol man and brother in Shanghai, and his unworthy successors are making ducks and drakes of the party here.

# KAUAI POLICE ROASTED BY THE GRAND JURY

LIHUE, March 17.—In its report the Kauai grand jury pilloried the police of Kauai of the last previous regime as follows:

**POLICE AND GAMBLING.**  
“The indictments found by the grand jury are themselves the strongest criticisms on the unsatisfactory conditions existing on Kauai, which were so thoroughly investigated by the last grand jury. We can not too highly commend the successful labors of that body, which were largely instrumental in breaking up the Chinese gambling combination on this island which seemed to have a great part of the police in its employ.”

“In nearly all the districts of the island the police had not for years previous to the session of the last grand jury made successful raids upon the gambling houses of the Chinese gambling hui, but on the other hand had raided and arrested petty offenders against the gambling laws, playing small social games for amusement, apparently to induce all such to patronize the gambling houses under police protection.”

“In order that all such corruption may be exterminated, good citizens should lend their aid to eradicate this evil which still exists in a smaller measure.”

“These conditions are so widespread and the gambling hui is so thoroughly organized that heads of departments can not successfully cope with them without the honest co-operation of their subordinates and the community at large.”

**LIQUOR LAWLESSNESS.**  
“Our investigations of liquor law violations lead us to believe that there is considerable lawlessness of this kind in the county which would not exist if greater vigilance were exercised by the police and no favoritism shown or promised in the enforcement of the laws.”

“Many petty offenses are committed against these laws because the offenders are led to believe by the authorities that such violations will be permitted or overlooked.”

“We think that the police should by warnings and vigilance prevent the commission of offenses of this kind, whenever possible.”

“It should be thoroughly understood that the liquor laws are to be impartially and rigidly enforced.”

**POLICE AS ROBBERS.**  
“In the case of Deputy Sheriff Meheula, the grand jury failed to find a bill for embezzlement because Sheriff Rice explained that the practice had long existed on the force of appropriating to their own uses property taken from defendants at the time of their arrest. We condemn this practice and the appropriation of the complaining witness' fishing net by Meheula in the most unqualified terms, and commend the sheriff's stand in putting an end to this practice.”

“To this practice of plundering under the guise of law we attribute many of the past conflicts and disturbances between the police and the Oriental plantation labor.”

**POLICE INERT.**  
“We are unfavorably impressed by the reluctance of the police officers to give evidence of the wrong-doing in their respective districts and suggest an increase in salary which would result in more efficiency.”  
“We would wish to call attention of the police to the idlers, Japanese and young Hawaiians, with no apparent means of livelihood, which we believe the vagrancy law should reach. This condition is particularly noticeable in Waimea.”

In conclusion the grand jury thanks the county attorney, sheriff and court for assistance and consideration, and subscribes its report as follows: Harry C. Smalley, Erling E. Mahlum, William Danford, Fritz Weber, H. S. Padgett, A. Faye, J. L. Hjorth, James Dyson, H. C. Sheldon, J. M. Spalding, Ant. Theilen, Joaquin de Souza, F. Carter, J. F. McKechnie.

**INDICTMENTS.**  
The grand jury found true bills against the following named for the offenses mentioned: David Kanealii, forgery; Yu Dall Yuen, murder; Oliver Charman, rape; David Kalawala, perjury; David Kalawala, gambling; Aloia, permitting gambling; Aloia, Ah Chee, Lung Sam, Mui Pung, Ching Yang, conducting gambling games; K. Odo & Y. Odo, violating liquor license; S. Tanaka, violating liquor license; William Kani and Ane Wahabale, adultery; Simeon Dias, present at gambling; Simeon Dias, present at gambling; Joseph I. present at gambling; Tai Lan, Ah San, Matsumoto Yukichi, Simeon Dias and Joseph I., conducting gambling games; Tai Lan, permitting gambling; Lee Chew, burglary; Pedron Pagan, assault with weapon; Ah Mok & Ah Lung, conducting gambling games; Ogata Kinzo, unlawful sale of liquor; Ah Mung, conducting pakepio game; Sam Sing, permitting gambling; Yu Dall Yuen, murder 2d degree; Yamashita, assault with weapon; Kumuhou Hupuku, assault and battery; Kekako Hupuku, assault and battery; Maluhia, practicing medicine without license; Hasegawa, larceny 1st degree.

The number of indictments is twenty-eight.

In the following six cases the grand jury failed to find a true bill: Waimea Wine Co., Ltd., selling liquor to minors; Waimea Wine Co., Ltd., allowing minors to loiter in saloon premises; Waimea Wine Co., Ltd., permitting gambling in saloon premises; Lee Sam, burglary; Lee Sam, larceny; S. W. Meheula, embezzlement.

In the following eight cases the grand jury found no bills: Mrs. Hamada, unlawful sale of liquor; Matsumura, unlawful sale of liquor; Ah Chock, violation of liquor license; Maruoka, embezzlement; Maruoka, lar-

eny; Hapuku, perjury; Mrs. Hamada, unlawful sale of liquor.

**TRIAL OF KANEALII.**  
The trial of D. Kanealii, under indictment for forgery, was begun before Judge J. Hardy in the Fifth Circuit Court on Friday the 16th inst.

Out of the entire venire of 26 names, only eleven jurors were obtained who were qualified to try the case, and a talesman was summoned from the bystanders. The jury is finally sworn in the case consists of C. W. Smith, O. C. Wharton, G. Andrewsen, L. McKeague, L. Conradt, H. Wramp, C. Daniels, C. S. Christian, David White, A. Perry, J. W. Apao, H. T. Sheldon.

The prosecution is being conducted by John D. Willard, Deputy Attorney General; W. A. Kinney and W. T. Rawlins representing the defense. C. R. Buckland, Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and Chas. K. Notley have been subpoenaed as witnesses in the case.

**LIFE SENTENCE PASSED.**  
In the case against Yu Dall Yen, the defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. This man, a Korean, in a fit of jealousy, killed his wife, Wang Ga, with a knife, at Kealia on the 9th of October, 1905.

Ogata Kinzo and Y. Odo each pleaded guilty to selling liquor unlawfully and were fined \$100.

In the case against Kumao Hapuku, assault and battery at the Waialua bridge, the jury failed to agree and a mistrial was entered.

**BEARDSLEE STRIKES A GOOD POSITION.**  
F. W. Beardslee, the architect, is closing up his affairs in Honolulu and will shortly leave for San Francisco, where he will become connected with the Realty Syndicate Company of that city, as its supervising architect. In fact, Mr. Beardslee has a very flattering offer to become one of the staff of the company, which is one of the largest of its kind in the State of California.

Mr. Beardslee will have his headquarters in Oakland, as well as an office in the Shreve Building, San Francisco. The company is about ready to develop a large area of its great acreage, especially in the Piedmont Hills. The buildings to be erected on any of the company's properties are to pass Mr. Beardslee for his approval before a stick of lumber can be raised.

Mr. Beardslee has been a resident of Honolulu for many years and has conducted an architect's office here during all this time. He is one of the leading members of the Honolulu Engineering Association. As an entertainer Mr. Beardslee is always in demand, especially for his Irish ballads, usually sung to his own guitar accompaniment.

**VENTURA'S CARGO DAMAGED.**  
In some mysterious way a portion of the cargo of the Ventura was damaged by water on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. The agents are at a loss to know just how water could have entered the cargo hold where this particular lot of stuff was stored. The officers of the ship could not account for its presence.

Another thing that makes it mysterious is the fact that not more than half of it is salt water, the other half apparently being fresh. Nevertheless, quite a lot of goods were damaged, and the agents are preparing to get an estimate of the loss.

**KAUAI SHIPPING.**  
Purser Barrere of the steamer Iwaula, which arrived yesterday from Kauai, reports the schooner Allen A. having discharged lumber at Makawala. She was to have left for Makawala on Saturday.

Purser McNamara of the steamer W. G. Hall reports that owing to bad weather the steamer Nihau was unable to work at Wainiha.

Doctors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, business men everywhere, all rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, whenever they have a cough or a cold. They keep it on hand, at their home, at their place of business. They carry it with them when they travel. They say there is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing, and there is nothing so good for a cough as



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# COL. MACFARLANE DOUBTS WISDOM OF STEAMER PLAN



COL. GEO. W. MACFARLANE.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)  
Col. G. W. Macfarlane, who arrived in Honolulu on Wednesday, having accompanied the Schiff party this far from San Francisco, was seen yesterday in connection with the reported plans of Jacob Schiff to establish a direct steamship line between this point and San Francisco.

"I discussed the whole steamship trade of the Pacific pretty thoroughly with Mr. Schiff during the passage," said the Colonel, "but I do not feel at liberty to give out the details of our conversation, it being more or less of a confidential nature. That he is much interested in the trade of the Pacific there is no doubt, yet I do not feel that he desires to enter into competition with the existing lines, not even with the lines running to Victoria, B. C."

"What I suggested and urged upon him was the necessity of having vessels on the Orient and Honolulu run, of the Manchuria type, nothing less in size or in freight or passenger accommodation. In talking with him I had only in mind the through boats, so that we would have vessels that would more particularly attract tourists in this direction and be of such size that the passenger accommodations would not be always taxed to the utmost limit."

"He seemed to recognize the fact that the stay-over passengers would help any direct passenger service between here and the Coast, but he felt as I did that the Oceanic Steamship Co. were entitled to the benefits of this lay-over passenger business, as they were first in the field here and had certain vested rights. I will frankly state that I do not believe that any local steamship company running between here and San Francisco could compete with the Oceanic or the Pacific Mail companies, these being large corporations and able to crush out competition and meet the increasing needs of the passenger traffic by building larger boats than any local company will be likely to build and as large as the tourist trade would justify."

"I fully believe that John D. Spreckels recognizes the necessity of a much larger boat in the direct Honolulu service than the Alameda, and if there were plenty of large steamers under the American flag available, sufficient in modern in type, he would soon place one on the run double the size of the Alameda. I know for a fact that they have been trying to find larger boats in the East for the service out here and were it not for the fact that the American coasting laws apply to Hawaii he would invest in one of the latest and best English or German boats for this trade. I am afraid we are a little ungrateful towards the Oceanic company, which has always tried to serve us with as good a steamer as the trade would warrant. But they have lately been handicapped, since the increase in the passenger traffic and the application of the coastwise laws since annexation, by the fact that there are not available steamers under the American flag to impress into the Honolulu service. Of course I would like to see a local company running a large modern steamer from this port to San Francisco were our trade sufficient to enable two steamship lines to operate profitably."

"Mr. Schiff was anxious that I should talk with Mr. P. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail company, on my return and discuss with him the points we had been discussing on the voyage and to point out to him the advisability of co-operation with the Oceanic company to give Hawaii more passenger accommodation. The necessity of a larger class of ships in the future with a view of securing for the American lines the commerce of the Pacific was another matter discussed between us."

"That Mr. Schiff is interested in seeing a first-class passenger service between here and the Coast, as he expressed himself to Prince David, there can be no doubt."

**THE WAIKIKI HOTEL SCHEME.**  
"It is reported here that you have been organizing a company to build another modern hotel at Waikiki," said the reporter. "Do you wish to confirm the report?"

"I am not disposed to talk much on the project just yet," said Col. Macfarlane. "It is well known that I have been holding the Waikiki property in

the future interests of the Hawaiian Hotel Co., but the work I have been doing in San Francisco in connection with the proposed organization has been on somewhat independent lines."

"There have been three distinct propositions talked over in connection with this property. One of these is the building of a modern fireproof hotel, another is the erection of a modern high-class apartment house, such as they are now building in New York and San Francisco in the vicinity of the city hotels, and the third proposition, as the grounds are big enough for the purpose, is to build both a hotel and an apartment house, the latter to accommodate families who desire to live near the seaside and the hotel for the transient and tourist class. If the last plan is adopted the apartment house will be built in the middle of the grounds and the hotel on the beach front."

"I am, personally, very partial to the apartment house and am at the present time living with my family at the Lexter, one of the finest in San Francisco. The advantage of these places is that you may have your meals direct from the chef in the building by a dumb waiter connected with your own suite of apartments, or you may do your own housekeeping, as the suites are furnished with very attractive kitchens and pantries and all cooking is done on gas stoves."

"One of these three plans will doubtless be adopted for the Waikiki property. When I first bought it I intended it for my future private residence, but as my business interests now require most of my time in California, I have agreed with my friends to carry out the hotel project if certain details about the lease can be agreed upon."

**KOHALA DITCH BUSINESS.**  
"Have you any other business in connection with your trip here, Colonel?"

"Yes, I am here in the interests of the Anglo-California Bank and the Mercantile Trust Co. of California to complete the details of the Trust Deed of the Kohala Ditch Co., and prepare for the issue of their six per cent. gold bonds."

"Will the Honolulu public be given an opportunity to subscribe for any of these bonds?"

"Yes, of the \$500,000 of the bonds two-fifths have been reserved for Hawaiian subscriptions, but they have all been syndicated and underwritten."

**BEET SUGAR MATTERS.**  
In reference to the sugar beet interests of California in which Col. Macfarlane and London friends are interested, he said:

"One of the best sugar companies in which we are interested is the first in California to adopt steam cultivation exclusively and the tonnage has increased enormously, our sugar output from this particular estate as a result of steam cultivation, having grown from 3000 tons a year to 10,000 tons. On a capitalization of \$500,000 the company is now paying at the rate of 15 per cent. a year dividends and there has been enough profit to ensure this rate being kept up for three years to come. The net profit per ton of sugar from the last crop was \$25, which is considerably above the average of Hawaiian plantations. Of course, I am speaking only of the beet sugar interests of California. I know of only one Hawaiian sugar company that has exceeded this net profit, the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., of Maui, which I believe the year before last netted \$27 a ton."

**THE "SCHOOL CITY" MAY BE TRIED IN HONOLULU.**

An effort will be made by Superintendent Babbitt to establish the "School City" in the public schools of Honolulu.

"I have written or will write to the principals of the several schools here in Honolulu," said the superintendent yesterday, "and get their views upon the matter, and endeavor to interest them in the plan. This school city has taken a wonderful hold on the mainland, and the originator of it, Mr. Gill, has been ordered to the Philippines by President Roosevelt to install the system there. I have written, likewise, to see whether arrangements can not be made to have him stop off here and

give us some instruction in the matter—and perhaps help us to install it if the plan receives favorable consideration at the hands of the leaders of educational thought here.

"What is the school city? In a large way, it is a plan to teach school children to administer their own affairs after the pattern of a city government. It will teach them, practically, what the electoral and governmental systems of the country are and how they are applied—which is knowledge that a great many voters do not possess. It will work in the interest of discipline, I believe, and thereby prove of great help to the teachers. It will be a nursery of patriotism of the most practical kind."

**CIVIC TEACHING.**  
"My attention was called to the matter, first, by means of an article in one of the magazines. I at once wrote for literature and further information upon the subject, and this has been sent to me. I shall send it in turn to the teachers, and ask them to discuss the whole subject and submit their views to me."

The school city movement is headed by Wilson L. Gill, of Philadelphia, who is the President of the School City League. The school city is an organization of the pupils of a school into a self-governing body. The students elect from their own number a mayor, city council, judge, city clerk and other officers, and enact and enforce their own laws. The value of this, in the matter of disciplinary policing will be apparent at a glance. The school elections are held, the first time, and the school city government is installed, under the guidance and direction of the teachers and the principal of the school. After the first time, the children do all the business themselves, presumably, but the teachers still keep supervision.

**EXCELLENT RESULTS.**  
The results that have been attained by the system on the mainland are most gratifying. A New York school that was so disorderly that the teachers were in despair was changed in a week, by the school city, into an orderly and successful school. A Philadelphia night school which had been voted hopeless because of the lawlessness of the pupils, was redeemed as quickly by the school city method. On the very night of organizing the school city, twenty boys came to the desk of the principal and re-registered in their true names, confessing that they had given false names to avoid being identified by the police in case they should be arrested. One boy in another school who undertook to defy the school city authorities was quickly brought to his better senses by the strict justice administered to him by his classmates.

A careless, disagreeable girl, appointed to the police in still another school city, became a new creature, tidy, prompt and pleasant. In the school city literature received by Superintendent Babbitt, dozens of similar instances are given by teachers who have successfully used the model. Disorderly schools have become models of good discipline, unruly scholars have become worthy and respected "citizens" of the school cities, poor scholarship has been overcome by a new enthusiasm, and teachers have been enabled to devote themselves with more effectiveness to their proper work.

**SPREADING EVERYWHERE.**  
The system has spread, moreover, to Scotland, Cuba, Mexico and South Africa. The school city, in effect, is a system of moral and civic training. To the pupil, it is real life, actual participation in government, responsible dealing with ethical problems. With the mixed schools of Hawaii, with the diverse races taught here presenting each its problem to the teacher, and with no traditions guiding them in the way of self-government, it can be seen very readily what an advantage the system carries to the scholar, as well as to the teacher. It helps the teacher to govern—and it will make good citizens of the scholars by teaching them to govern themselves.

The plan, of course, if it is adopted here, will not be confined to the Honolulu schools. Every school in the Territory will be given a chance to become a school city, if it likes—and the voters of the coming generation will receive proper training for their civic duties.

**AT VOLCANO HOUSE.**  
Guests registered at the Volcano House on March 15 were as follows: Mrs. W. A. Perry and maid, New York City; G. F. D. Paine, Miss Margaret Paine, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Thomson, J. L. Thomson, Hartford, Conn.; A. P. Vars, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Howard, Miss A. Howard, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. C. Harrington, San Francisco, Cal.; B. C. Lattin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ryan, Miss N. Ryan, L. E. Ryan, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wadell, Aurora, Neb.; Miss Higford, London; Miss Juanita K. Beckley, Honolulu; Rev. G. Sohikago, Rev. R. Hayashi, Kiyoto, Japan; B. C. Kennedy, Hilo; H. G. Ramsay, Honolulu; R. T. Forrest, Punahou, Kau; J. J. Lewis, Hilo; T. B. Johnson, New York; A. C. Nielson, Honolulu, Ham; Y. Suveoko, Hilo; Geo. F. Kendall, Miss Marion Kendall, Cambridge, Mass.; J. S. Bell, J. T. Bell, Minneapolis; W. H. Sigafos, Philadelphia; Livonia R. Kay, Watoka, Ill.; Mrs. R. T. Forrest, Punahou, Kau; Miss M. G. Farquhar, Honolulu; Admiral Geo. C. Beckley, steamer Kinau.

**RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.**  
There is no disease which inflicts more torture than rheumatism and there is probably no disease for which such a varied and useless lot of remedies have been suggested. To say that it can be cured is therefore a bold statement to make but Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale in this country, has met with success in the treatment of this disease wherever it has been tried. One or two applications of this liniment will relieve the pain and hundreds of sufferers from this disease testify to permanent cures by its use. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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## NOTICE UNION LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Union Lithograph Co. has moved its plant to the fine, fire-proof building, corner of Fremont & Mission Sts. The manager, Mr. Hubbard, had already returned from the East with new machinery, when the fire occurred which destroyed the business block. The records of the office were saved, however, and the company is prepared to execute orders promptly as heretofore.

UNION LITHOGRAPH CO. Per EDWARD M. WALSH, Vice-President.

## PUBLIC MAN DIES.

J. W. Kellikoa died at his home at Kailua, North Kona, at 7 a. m. last Sunday, March 11, 1906. Kellikoa has been a figure in Hawaiian politics for many years. During the monarchy he was regularly returned to the Legislature by his constituents and also served in the session of 1901 for the Territory. Charges were filed against him by his political enemies, as deputy sheriff of North Kona, and a fierce fight was waged, resulting in his complete vindication before the Board of Supervisors at their last session. He leaves a widow and two children; one son, J. K. Kellikoa, and one daughter, the wife of J. N. Koomoa, ex-captain of police.—Hawaii Herald.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded March 2, 1906. Espinda minors by gdn to Hannah Cook, Rel; por R P 1087 kul 182, cor Queen and Millard Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1100. B 238, p 120. Dated May 20, 1903. Stephen Mahaulu to James D. Cooke, L; pe land, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. 5 yrs at \$10 per mo. B 283, p 16. Dated May 1, 1905. Mrs Sarah R Kay to Stephen Mahaulu, Con L; pe land, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. B 283, p 16. Dated May 1, 1905. John C Quintal and wf to Mary A Lopez et al. D; R P 3008 and por R P 3079, Kamohihi, Honolulu, Oahu. \$538 and mtg \$362. B 277, p 482. Dated Feb 27, 1906. Bishop & Co to Walter M Giffard, A M; see liber 192, fol 121; see liber 230, fol 61; see liber 244, fol 270. \$8160.44. B 278, p 465. Dated Mar 1, 1906. Laika Trask (widow) et al to Wm Richmond, D; A; male child Andrew

Richmond, born July 17, 1898. B 284, p 35. Dated Feb 8, 1906. Mary J Montano et al by comr to Mary E Foster, D; por gr 32 bldgs, etc, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2360. B 277, p 454. Dated Mar 1, 1906. Kahi (K) et al by afft. Affdt: in re ownership of pe land, Puhawai, Waianae, Oahu. B 284, p 37. Dated Mar 2, 1906. D N Poinalo (K) et al to Elizabeth K Gilliland, D; R Ps 3388 and 2395, Puhawai, Waianae, Oahu. \$400. B 277, p 455. Dated Mar 2, 1906. Elizabeth K Gilliland and hsb to Wm Henry, M; R Ps 3388 and 2395, Puhawai, Waianae, Oahu. \$400. B 276, p 456. Dated Mar 2, 1906. Est of S C Allen by trs to Kapea Kalakauaha, Rel; various pes land, Kammanani, Waialua, Oahu. \$1100. B 232, p 411. Dated Mar 2, 1906. Sarah E Lincarc by comr et al to I B Peterson, D; lot 1 of R P 157 bldgs, etc, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1650. B 277, p 457. Dated Mar 1, 1906. I B Peterson to Yong Yee See, M; lot 1 of R P 157 bldgs, etc, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2000. B 276, p 459. Dated Mar 1, 1906. Augustus F Knudsen to Hana Cooke, pe land and lease of same, Waimea, Kauai. \$1200. B 276, p 454. Dated Mar 1, 1906. Recorded March 3, 1906. E Kunst and wf to John Emmeluth tr, M; R P 1554 and ap 1 R P 2011, Kaha-luu, Koolau-poko, Oahu. \$500. B 276, p 462. Dated Feb 28, 1906. Amanda C Hendricks (widow) to Mary D Prime, D; lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 blk 38, Kalmukil tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 280, p 1. Dated Feb 8, 1906. W R Hendricks and wf to Mary D Prime, D; lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 blk 38, Kalmukil tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 280, p 2. Dated Feb 16, 1906. Mary D Hendricks (widow) et al by afft. Affdt: in re heirs of George A Hendricks. B 274, p 500. Dated Dec 19, 1905. Est of Franz C W Buchholz by admr to George Rodiek, D; various pes land, leaseholds, bldgs, livestock, etc, Papa 2, etc, S Kona, Hawaii. \$1. B 277, p 459. Dated Jan 26, 1906. Recorded March 5, 1906. Akau, Will. B 284, p 28. Dated Feb 1, 1906. L G Kellogg and wf to Tropic Fruit Co Ltd, D; por lots 1B and 4 map 25, Wahiawa Colony tract, Waialua, Oahu. \$25,000. B 277, p 466. Dated Jan 18, 1906. Tropic Fruit Co Ltd to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd tr, M; por lots 1B and 4 map 25 bldgs, etc, Wahiawa Colony tract, Waialua, Oahu. \$20,000. B 276, p 467. Dated Feb 23, 1906. Bishop & Co to Joseph K Clark, Rel; lots 15, 16 and 17 blk 5 bldgs, etc, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600. B 271, p 384. Dated Mar 3, 1906. Joseph K Clark to Luiza da G Marcellino, M; lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 blk 5, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 276, p 483. Dated Mar 3, 1906. Charles H Ramsay et al by atty of mtgee to W W Chamberlain tr, D; lots 1, 2 and 5 blk H, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$225. B 277, p 469. Dated Feb 28, 1906. Mary J Montano et al by comr to W W Chamberlain tr, D; por gr 32, Manoa Rd, Honolulu, Oahu. \$3100. B 277, p 472. Dated Mar 3, 1906. Wm L Peterson to Keialaina Fish, D; Int in Est of Ekekeia Kaawa, dec, etc. \$150. B 277, p 474. Dated Mar 2, 1906. E Colt Hobron and wf to Constantina K Gilliland, D; lots 13, 14, 27 and 28 blk F, Kalaualohe tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 277, p 474. Dated Feb 13, 1906. Mrs Mary Dowsett by atty to Andrew Gordon, A M; mtg W C Shields and wf on 5466 sq ft land, bldgs, etc, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1600. B 279, p 4. Dated Feb 28, 1906. Andrew Gordon to Eva Gordon, A M; mtg W C Shields and wf on 5466 sq ft land, bldgs, etc, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1600. B 279, p 4. Dated Mar 5, 1906. Emma L Kalpu to James N Warrington, D; lot F of gr 3590, Dominis St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1500. B 280, p 2. Dated Feb 9, 1906. Marlon W Hendry to Emma L Kalpu, Rel; lot F, Dominis St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B 275, p 500. Dated Mar 5, 1906. Ku See to Cheok Hong, C M; 1-2 Int in leasehold, bldgs, etc, Front St, Hilo, Hawaii. \$750. B 279, p 1. Dated Feb 27, 1906. Ku See to H Hackfeld & Co Ltd, C M; building, mdse, etc, Front St, Hilo, Hawaii. \$1000. B 279, p 2. Dated Feb 28, 1906. Joseph K Like to Noa W Aluli, D; por R P 1091 kul 1912, Volcano St, Hilo, Hawaii. \$190. B 278, p 252. Dated Dec 30, 1905. John Fitzgerald to Noa W Aluli, A M; mtg J K Like on por R P 1912 kul 1091, Kukuau, Hilo, Hawaii. \$291.50. B 275, p 499. Dated Feb 5, 1906. Okamura by Co Sher to Jose G Sarao, Sher Sale; 1-2 Int in cane growing on lots 2 and 3, Punahoa 2, S Hilo, Hawaii. \$100. B 284, p 39. Dated Feb 26, 1906. M Iga et al to C F Bradshaw, C M; furniture, fixtures, etc, in Matano Hotel, Furnace lane and Front St, Hilo, Hawaii. \$216. B 276, p 466. Dated Apr 2, 1904. Anthony Lidgate to Carl Heeb, L; por kul 8375, Paaulo, Hamakua, Hawaii. 5 yrs at \$50 per yr. B 283, p 22. Dated Dec 28, 1905. Wm Heeb and wf to Carl Heeb, D; lot 2 of gr 2937 and 2 pes land, Heneheneula, etc, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$3000. B 277, p 465. Dated Jan 8, 1906. T Tanouye et al to Olaa Sug Co Ltd, C M; cane on por lot 6 subdiv 1, Olaa Homesteads, Puna, Hawaii. \$1 and advs. B 276, p 471. Dated Jan 1, 1906. J Iwasaki et al to Olaa Sug Co Ltd, C M; cane on por lot 26 part A, Olaa Homesteads, Puna, Hawaii. \$1 and advs. B 276, p 477. Dated Jan 1, 1906. Koek See See to Koek Mim, P A; special powers. B 284, p 40. Dated Sept 29, 1905. Tak Lung Co, Co P D; general mdse, etc, Keauau, Puna Hawaii. 10 yrs cap stock \$1000. B 284, p 42. Dated Sept 29, 1905. Honusawa Kaopua (widow) to Ke-melia Holt, D; por gr 1835 and pe land,

COMMERCIAL BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Things are on the jump here, as might be expected with sugar going up. The market in San Francisco is strong with an upward tendency. Such is the summary of the week's closing situation by Jas. F. Morgan, president of Honolulu Stock & Bond Exchange, who also furnishes the following cable quotations from San Francisco yesterday: Honokaa, 12 1/2 bid, 12 3/4 asked; Onomea, 28 1/2 bid, 29 asked; Hawaiian Commercial, 82 1/2 bid, 85 asked. Centrifugals, 96-degree test, in New York have advanced from 3.4375c a pound (\$68.75 a ton) to 3.575c a pound (\$71.50 a ton), or \$2.75 on the ton. European beets have increased in parity from \$75.00 to \$76 a ton. There has been an increasing ratio in the advance of cane sugar for some weeks, bringing it nearer to the parity of beet. While beets have been fluctuating in the rise, centrifugals have never once gone down since they began rising. This is a gratifying fact, at least on the face of things.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS. Sales listed by the local exchange for the week have been as follows: Kihai (\$50), 10 at \$8.12 1/2, 25 at \$8.25; How. Com. & Sugar (\$100), 50 at \$80.75 at \$80.50, 25 at \$81.50, 5 at \$82.50, 50, 75, 325 at \$82.60; Onomea (\$20), 10 at \$26; L. I. S. N. Co. (\$100), 5, 5 at \$120; Waialua (\$100), 25, 65 at \$61, 50 at \$61.50, 5 at \$62.50; Oahu (\$100), 30 at \$97.50, 50, 74 at \$100; McBryde (\$20), 25 at \$5.50, 50, 150, 100, 13, 50 at \$5, 25 at \$5.25; Brewery (\$20), 50, 30 at \$25, 150 at \$25.25; Oohaka (\$20), 100 at \$5.00.

The following dividends were announced on the 15th: Oahu Sugar Co., 1/2 per cent.; Hawaiian Sugar Co., 1 1/2 per cent.; O. R. & L. Co., 1/2 per cent.

SUGAR PLANTING NEWS. F. B. McStocker will go to Kahuku on Wednesday to manage the plantation during the vacation abroad of Andrew Adams. Returning from a visit there yesterday Mr. McStocker said: "Kahuku is looking all right. They are now taking off the Laie cane and will be through in about a week, when they will start on their own cane. There was a nice rain down there which brightened things up and everything is looking in good shape." This rain has benefited all the plantations on Oahu.

Ohaa Sugar Co. held its annual meeting, at which the officers were re-elected. The treasurer's report has receipts and expenditures balancing at \$1,946,686.15. Receipts for sugar, after deducting \$8872.28 for sugar on hand, were \$890,947.12. The store profit was \$5820.97. Expenses for the crop 1904-5 amounted to \$955,755.25; for that of 1905-6, \$384,931.37; for that of 1906-7, \$273,607.79; for that of 1907-8, \$2872.05. With a deduction of 10 per cent. for depreciation, the company's property is valued at \$4,644,962.99. Bills payable secured by \$541,000 bonds amount to \$465,000, and agents' account to \$933,728.32, of which \$533,728.32 represents advances. Capital stock is \$4,935,520 and bonds aggregate \$1,250,000, of which \$709,000 are sold. There is a reserve of \$34,294.50. John Watt, manager, reported that the crop of 1904-5 was harvested from 5632.28 acres, which yielded 14,508,133.5 tons of sugar. A very small percentage of this crop was harvested from plant cane. The crop of 1905-6 will be harvested from 2155.06 acres plant cane and 2087.32 acres of

LITTLE TALKS

JOHN LANE—I don't care what a mere newspaper says about me. WM. R. CASTLE—No, the Civic Federation has not discussed candidates as yet. JOHN SMITH—I hear that the Democrats will run Charley McCarthy for Sheriff. AUDITOR FISHER—When all the world is on skates, it is more fun to sit on the benches. MRS. DUGGAN—I have been over to San Diego to sell some property. That town is booming. A. W. BAMES—If pineapples ever play out Wahiawa can raise cane and do it to good advantage. FRANK J. KRUGER—Politics is getting pretty lively. Alex. Robertson has got a good show yet. BOB WHITE—I'm going on the marine railway from this skating rink to have a new stern post set. JAS. F. MORGAN—When Prophet Jim Quinn makes a political prediction it is always safe to bet on the opposite side. REV. SERENO BISHOP, D. D.—The Hawaiian Board expects to send a native pastor soon to the mainland to be educated. CHIEF CLERK BUCKLAND—Oh, yes; I'll get a vacation on Kauai—two days in court, and a case of sen-sickness before and after. HIGH SHERIFF HENRY—B. H. Wright made his promised statement long ago and it has been in the Governor's hands ever since. J. A. M'CANLLESS—Col. Macfarlane is too close to the Pacific Mail to be a disinterested adviser about the competing steamship proposition. HANS ISENBERG—I think they will do better with the Molokans when they get a supply directly from Russia, and do not filter them through Los Angeles. E. S. CUNHA—Yes, I have a couple of Yardley's cartoons on the wall. Wish I had some more. Yardley won't be forgotten in these parts so long as the Union Art Gallery lasts. HERMAN KRUGER—You would not believe how many tourists drop into the Beaver for luncheon of an afternoon. You will see a fine change in the looks of the place in a few days. WM. H. KLINE—Honolulu has made striking progress since I was last here. It is becoming a beautiful city. I also want to say that California isn't in it with Hawaii as a resort for winter tourists. LAND COMMISSIONER PRATT—It is the aim of the government's land policy to do equal and exact justice. And no man shall impose upon it any more than any man will be favored above another. REV. J. W. WADMAN—We must not let saloons increase. That proposed one in the Portland block is particularly objectionable. If it gets a foothold we shall soon see one at Union and Boretania streets. H. M. AYRES—I use rabbits as lawn-mowers. You see my rabbit box has no bottom. I simply move it from one spot on the lawn to another and the rabbits eat the grass. It saves me \$3 a week for a yard-boy and keeps the rabbits fat. SUPERINTENDENT BABBITT—If a man is to run the schools, he should know all there is to know about every one of them. However, there is one on Hawaii I may not see. It takes two days to get to it from anywhere on the Big Island. KAUAI—Kauai is a closed island, an estate for a few families. No stranger can buy a building lot at Lihue. They don't want any settlers. The island is as close a trust as Standard Oil. Somebody ought to take it in hand and shake it up. JOHN A. M'CANLLESS—This talk of the big lines crushing competition is all rot. Business men here can support two steamships and make them pay well. Those with whom I have talked are enthusiastic and ready to support an independent steamship line. JOE MARSDEN—It's a great scheme which allows through passengers from San Francisco to the Orient to lay over here until the next steamer. It's good for them and it's good for Honolulu. The fact that travelers may stop over in Honolulu should be advertised on the mainland. There were any number of people on the steamship Manchuria who did not know they could lay over here until their attention was particularly called to it, and then twenty-three additional passengers took advantage of the opportunity to stay here for a while. Lauka, Hamakua, Hawaii; lot in Est of J W B Kaopua, dec. B, etc. B 277, p 476. Dated Mar 3, 1906. J H Nishwitz and wf to Hugh Howell, D; lot 19 of Patent 4481, Nahiku, Koolau, Maui. \$1250. B 278, p 254. Dated Jan 15, 1906. Bishop of Zeouma to Hugh Howell, L; por lot 16 of gr 2427, Nahiku, Koolau, Maui. 35 yrs at crop rental. B 283, p 17. Dated Feb 10, 1906. Piliari (w) et al to T Awana, L; por gr 1448, Omoopio 3, Kula, Maui. 10 yrs at \$60 per annum. B 283, p 20. Dated Oct 14, 1905. Piliari to T Awana, M; 33 acr land, Omoopio, Kula, Maui. \$268.25. B 276, p 465. Dated Feb 28, 1906. Nohi Aukai et al to T Brandt, D; Int in pe land, Koolauki, Waimea, Kauai. \$180. B 279, p 253. Dated Feb 28, 1906.

SORE HANDS Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crabs, scabs, 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 all ONE PURPOSE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crabs and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe sore and chafed parts, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. AUS. DEPOT: 47, TORNS ST., S. AUST. S. A. AFRICAN DEPOT: LESSON LTD., CAPE TOWN.

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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

rattoons. Total, 4242.38 acres. There is about 185.98 acres of cane to harvest at Puna, of which 165.98 acres is plant cane. The total yield, including Puna, Mr. Watt estimates at 11,500 tons of sugar. During the past year \$52,003.82 was spent on permanent improvements, and Mr. Watt expects very little expenditure on capital account this year.

REAL ESTATE SALES. Jas. F. Morgan yesterday sold at auction a lot in Kinnu street, 100 feet front by 150 feet deep, under foreclosure of the Kolomoku mortgage, Paul Muhlendorf, trustee, being the purchaser for \$1550. He also conducted a sheriff's sale, in the suit of Porter Furniture Co. vs. Deborah Pahanu, of interests in sundry lots at Kawaiahao subject to a \$5000 mortgage, which were bought by W. R. Castle for \$75.

Among conveyances just registered are the following: Deed from Gear, Lansing & Co.'s trustees to J. Alfred Magoon, 19 lots Kaimuki tract, \$4666.67; deed from Mary Gorman and husband to John F. Hansmann, four lots Kaimuki tract, \$2290 and mortgage \$3000; deed from J. M. Dowsett and wife to Alice G. Holt, property in Young street, \$2000; deed from Emma L. Kalpu to James N. Warrington, Dominis street lot, \$1500; deed from J. H. Nishwitz and wife to Hugh Howell, land at Nahiku, Maui, \$3250; deed from Wm. Heeb and wife to Carl Heeb, lands in Hamakua, \$3000; mortgage from Tropic Fruit Co. to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., lots and buildings on Wahiawa Colony tract, \$20,000.

GENERAL ITEMS. A circular has been issued by President Thurston of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, presenting a plan for assisting in foresting the waste places of the Territory in the interest of the lumber trade. More than half a million dollars' worth of wood products was imported into Hawaii in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Land Commissioner Pratt has presented terms and conditions to settlement associations for settling the Hakalau lands on Hawaii. Allotments will be from 20 to 25 acres each, and the takers must agree to live on the land and cultivate it for five years before asking for patents. Being cane lands the settlers therefore are expected to raise sugar cane to sell to the local mill on stipulated terms. Acting Governor Atkinson has directed that the native Hawaiians buying leaseholds of the Makaopu lands, Hilo, shall be given an opportunity to buy them.

A cablegram from Washington on the 15th said the House Committee on Territories had practically agreed to report favorably Delegate Kuhio's bill to grant Hawaii money for public improvements, but might recommend a shorter term than 20 years for such disposal of 75 per cent. of the Federal revenues collected in the Territory.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce appointed J. F. Morgan, E. I. Spalding and A. Garvie as a committee to raise \$5500, the estimated deficiency of the Hawaii Promotion Committee's requirements for the year, from the business community. Secretary Wood of the H. P. C. expressed to the directors his belief that from three to five times as many tourists would come here next winter as have this winter, and instead of \$100,000 leave from \$300,000 to \$500,000 a month in the country.

A letter from Geo. W. Caswell & Co., San Francisco, to the Chamber of Commerce, asked that body to secure the co-operation of the large coffee growers of the Territory in pushing Hawaiian coffee on the mainland. The matter was taken up by the directors and referred to the committee on commerce, manufactures and agriculture.

Mr. Bradford of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, on a recent visit to Maui to promote the growing of wine grapes, looked into the rubber industry on that island and expressed the opinion that rubber would in time lead sugar in importance here.

Charles Mulford Robinson, the park expert, has submitted an elaborate report to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu. He gives emphatic advice against spilling the tropical individuality of Honolulu. His recommendations about parks, streets and sidewalks have been received generally with great favor.

Green steam arrivals for the week have been the Oepte from the Orient, the Logan from San Francisco, the Sierra from the Colonies, the Manchuria and the Ventura from San Francisco. Departures have been the Nebraska for San Francisco via Kahului, the Sierra for San Francisco, the Arizona for Delaware Breakwater via Kanae, the Oepte for San Francisco, the Logan for Manila, the Manchuria for the Orient and the Ventura for the Colonies.



COURT AGAIN IS DIVIDED

In two separate opinions Justices Wilder and Hartwell, the former writing the leading one, render an opinion of the Supreme Court of which this is the syllabus:

"A seaman's wages can not be attached or made subject to garnishee process. U. S. R. S., Section 4536."

Chief Justice Frear writes a dissenting opinion.

The case decided is that of James L. Holt, Tax Assessor, against Captain A. Tullett, with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., as garnishee.

"Plaintiff secured judgment against defendant in the District Court of Honolulu for the sum of \$120.38," Justice Wilder explains. "Execution on this judgment was returned wholly unsatisfied. Then under Section 2118 of the Revised Laws the garnishee was cited in and ordered to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$66; found to be due defendant as wages from the garnishee. From this decision of the District Court the garnishee appealed to this court on the point of law that it was and is void because defendant was a seaman within the meaning of Section 4536 of the U. S. Revised Statutes and his wages were not subject to garnishment or arrestment from any court."

The opinion says there is no such distinction as plaintiff set up, when he admitted that a seaman's wages could not be attached or subjected to garnishment before judgment but contended that after judgment the statute did not prevent attachment or garnishment. Justice Wilder concludes that the contention of plaintiff, that certain Federal cases relied on by him hold "that wages due a seaman may be seized under an execution issued on a valid judgment in a state court," is wrong and accordingly the decision of the District Magistrate is reversed and the order of attachment is dismissed.

Justice Hartwell discusses the law and concludes thus: "The Federal statute, enacting that seaman's wages shall not be subject to attachment, does not except attachments after judgment, and the court has no authority to make the exception. I therefore concur."

Chief Justice Frear says that arrestment is merely a Scotch term for attachment. "Attachment in a broad sense would include almost any seizure of person or property under judicial process, including a seizure on execution, but in its ordinary and proper sense it refers to mesne rather than final process."

The Chief Justice quotes from the books the stated distinction between attachment and execution. He says the words in the Federal statute should be construed in their ordinary sense. "If exemption from execution as from attachment had been intended the words ordinarily used to express such an intention would have been used. The rest of the section bears out this view."

Chief Justice Frear further defines the issue thus: "The reason of the statute is found in the improvident character of seamen and the peculiar circumstances under which they are placed and the consequent need of their protection. To permit a retention of their wages pending a suit of uncertain duration and result would often work a great hardship upon them, but to allow their wages to be applied in payment of a just debt conclusively determined by a judgment would not be a hardship in a legal sense. The object of the statute is to prevent a suspension of wages by attachment or garnishment pending an action that may turn out to be unfounded, and not to prevent their application on execution to the payment of a just debt. In a certain sense a payment of a seaman's just debt would be a payment on his account."

He quotes a number of Federal cases directly holding that the statute in question does not exempt a seaman's wages from execution and concludes: "I fully agree with the conclusions of these Federal courts. Even if my own impression were the other way, I should feel that, in the absence of any decision to the contrary, I ought to follow the construction placed by three Federal courts in this, the ninth circuit, on a Federal statute, especially when the question is at least a doubtful one and that construction is favorable to our own jurisdiction and to the rights of our own Territory and people. In 'The City of New Bedford,' even the Federal court in one circuit, in 'Ross vs. Bourne,' followed the decision by the Federal court of another circuit in a case originating in the latter notwithstanding the earlier contrary decision in 'McCarthy vs. The City of New Bedford' by a Federal court in the former circuit."

"Thus, from whatever point it is viewed, the statute in question has no application to the present case and accordingly the judgment of the District Magistrate should be affirmed."

M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, and Smith & Lewis represented the plaintiff, Attorney General E. C. Peters being with him on the brief, and Smith & Lewis represented the garnishee.

The Territory will appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision.

A case involving the right of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. to withhold its seamen's wages under the Territorial statute for taxes is pending in U. S. Judge Dole's court.

**WHOOPING COUGH.** The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in cases of whooping cough, makes it a favorite with the mothers of small children. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending March 17, 1906.

Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu, T. H., March 19, 1906.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The week was marked by partly cloudy weather and a continuation of temperatures somewhat below the normal, the nights during the latter portion of the week being especially cool. Light variable winds and fair weather early in the week were followed on the 15th and 16th by strong southerly to westerly winds attended by showery and unsettled weather in practically all sections of the Group. Light thunderstorms accompanied the rain in many localities.

In the northern portion of the Hilo district of Hawaii, the rainfall was quite heavy, but in other sections of the big island the showers were rather light. In Maui, heavy local rains occurred in the vicinity of Nahiku, but the week was quite dry in all other sections. Fairly heavy showers fell in both leeward and windward Oahu, and in eastern and northern Kauai.

Snow fell on the summit of Haleakala mountain, in Maui, on the 13th.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

(Note: The figures following the name of a station indicate the day of the month with which the week's report closes.)

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunana (15)—A light shower on the 14th marks the only break in the drought this week; the weekly mean temperature was 66 deg., and the total rainfall 42 inch.—J. E. Gamalison.

Ponahawai (15)—The weather continues dry and clear, with variable winds; the total rainfall was .99 inch.—J. E. Gamalison.

Hilo (15)—The dry weather has continued; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall .13 inch.—L. C. Lyman.

Papahou (15)—The dry weather still continues, only .45 inch of rain falling during the past week.—J. T. Moir.

Pepeekeo (15)—On the 14th 1.97 inches of rain fell here, but with this exception we have had only a few light showers; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg.—Jas. Webster.

Honoum (16)—The weather has been dry during the entire week except on the night of the 12th, when 1.10 inches of rain fell.—Wm. Pullar.

Hakalau (15)—A nice shower fell on the 14th, but otherwise the weather has been dry and windy; the total rainfall for the week was .56 inch.—J. M. Ross.

Papaiaia (15)—The weather has been showery, and a heavy rain fell on the 15th; the total rainfall for the week was 4.41 inches.—C. McLennan.

Laupahoehoe (15)—Southerly winds have prevailed during the past week, with heavy showers on the 13th, 14th and 15th, amounting in all to 1.90 inches; the sea has been calm.—E. W. Barnard.

Ookala (15)—Good rains fell on the 14th and 15th, amounting in all to 2.57 inches; the weekly mean temperature was 68 deg.—W. G. Walker.

Paanalo (15)—The week has been warm and showery, with a good rain on the 14th; the weekly mean temperature was 64 deg., and the total rainfall .86 inch.—C. R. Blacow.

Paanahou (15)—Calm, warm weather has followed the storm of last week; the total rainfall for the week was .69 inch.—H. Glass.

Honokaa (14)—The weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall .73 inch.—S. Gundelfinger.

Niuli (15)—Except for a shower of .20 inch on the 14th, the week has been dry, with light, variable winds; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg.—F. C. Paetow.

Kohala (15)—Southwesterly winds and unsettled weather have prevailed; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall .15 inch.—W. O. Taylor.

Kohala Mission (16)—Light, variable winds changed to strong southwesterly winds on the 16th; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall .31 inch.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

Puakea Ranch (15)—With the exception of a good rain, amounting to .42 inch, on the 14th, the weather has been dry all week, with warm days and cool nights.—A. Mason.

Puuhou (15)—The weather has been cloudy, with strong southerly winds; 2.4 inch of rain fell on the 14th.—S. P. Woods.

Kamuela (16)—A calm week has followed the gale; the weekly mean temperature was 64 deg.; there was no rainfall.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.

Kealahou (14)—Since the heavy shower of the 8th, the weather has been partly cloudy and dry.—Rev. S. H. Davis.

Kealahou (15)—The week has been dry, with only .63 inch of rain.—Robt. Wallace.

Pahala (14)—The weather has continued dry, with light southerly winds; the weekly mean temperature was 69 deg., and the total rainfall .07 inch.—H. D. Harrison.

Olaia (15)—Dry, sunny weather has continued; the weekly mean temperature was 68 deg., and the total rainfall .50 inch.—E. P. McCann.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Hana (13)—Very strong southerly winds, accompanied by rain, on the 7th were followed by clear weather and northerly winds until the 13th, when a good steady rain fell.—N. Omatet.

Nahiku (15)—The weather has been partly cloudy, warm and showery; the total rainfall was 3.66 inches.—C. O. Jacobs.

Huelo (15)—The weather has been dry, with warm days and cool nights, but heavy rain fell in the mountains on the 13th; total rainfall here was .39 inch, and the weekly mean temperature 67 deg.—W. F. Pogue.

Puhi (15)—The weather has been warm; a heavy rain fell during Tuesday and Tuesday night.—Geo. Groves.

Pala (15)—The week has been dry, with light southerly winds.—J. J. Jones.

Puunene (15)—The weather has been very unsettled, with hot days, cold nights and variable winds; the total rainfall for the week was .38 inch, but heavy southerly rains are now falling.—J. N. S. Williams.

Wailuku (15)—The weather has been cloudy, with warm days and cool nights; the weekly mean temperature was 64 deg., and the total rainfall .36 inch.—Bro. Frank.

Kihui (15)—The days have been warm and the nights cool; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall .75 inch.—James Scott.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Maunawili (17)—Fine weather during early part of week was followed during the last three days by beneficial showers amounting to 2.25 inches; the weekly mean temperature was 69 deg.—John Herd.

Waimanalo (16)—Cool nights were the rule all week; the last four days were showery, with a total rainfall of 4.80 inches.—A. Irvine.

Palolo (17)—A heavy and welcome rain on the 16th has been followed by lower temperatures; the winds have been variable, but mostly southerly.—F. L. Webster.

Manoa (17)—Very little rain fell until the morning of the 16th, at which time we had 1.70 inches; the nights have been cool.—F. N. Parker.

Honolulu (17)—The weather has been partly cloudy, with variable winds and cool nights; the weekly mean temperature was 69 deg., and the total rainfall 1.06 inches.—Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Ewa (17)—The weather was changeable during the week, with showers on the 13th and 16th amounting to .95 inch; the weekly mean temperature was 68 deg.—W. Lohrengel.

Sisal (17)—Fair weather early in the week was followed during the latter part by a storm from the southwest accompanied by thunder, lightning and a rainfall of .71 inch.—Wm. Weirich, Jr.

Waianae (16)—A light thunderstorm on the morning of the 16th was attended by a heavy and beneficial rain; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg.—F. Meyer.

Waiawa (17)—Strong winds during a greater part of the week were accompanied by light showers amounting to .50 inch; the weekly mean temperature was 68 deg.—W. R. Waters.

Kahuku (16)—The weather has been showery and quite cold; moderate trade winds prevailed through the 15th, followed on the 16th by a gale from the northwest; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall .76 inch.—R. T. Christopher-son.

ISLAND OF KAUI.

Eleele (16)—The dry weather still continues, no rain falling during the week except .35 inch on the morning of the 16th; the nights and early mornings have been cold.—McBryde Sugar Co.

Koloa (16)—The weather has been dry and cool; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg., and the total rainfall .43 inch.—P. McLane.

Lihue (16)—The past week has been one of moderate temperatures and variable winds, with light showers on the 15th and 16th amounting to .55 inch; the weekly mean temperature was 70 deg.—F. Weber.

Kealia (16)—The weather has been colder, with strong and variable winds; beneficial rains, amounting to 2.03 inches, fell during the last three days; the weekly mean temperature was 71 deg.—W. Jarvis.

Kilauea (16)—The latter part of the week was marked by stormy, rainy weather and low temperatures; the weekly mean temperature was 68 deg., and the total rainfall 3.63 inches.—L. B. Boreiko.

Hanalei (16)—3.25 inches of rain fell during the latter part of the week, accompanied by strong northwesterly winds.—E. G. K. Deverill.

A. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

Wong Hong, the third Chinese wanted for conspiracy to defeat the immigration laws through fraudulent birthday certificates, was arrested yesterday morning. Before Commissioner W. B. Mallory he waived examination and took committal, being released on \$1000 bail.

Yesterday a cablegram was received from George W. Smith stating that he had reached San Francisco. E. A. McInerney is with him. These two members of the Washington delegation sent to urge the refunding bill will come home on the Korea, leaving San Francisco March 23.

FIX PRICE OF WATER

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday authorized Superintendent of Public Works Holloway to appoint a commission to put a value on the Lahaina water supply, to the end that enough of it may be purchased for the use of the town of Lahaina. There is urgent need for this, as in the event that a settlement is not reached within thirty days, the town's supply is apt to be cut off. E. A. Southworth will be sent to Maui by Mr. Holloway today to measure the water, preparatory to the consideration of the value to be placed upon it by the Commission. Southworth will put in wires to measure the flow, and get all other data ready as soon as possible.

There has always been a lot of trouble about the Lahaina water. The supply is taken from the Pioneer Mill Company's pipes, the school being given four and one-half hours' flow every day. Of this, one-half goes to Lahaina—or four and one-half hours' flow every other day. The complaint is made by the Lahaina management that under this arrangement the school does not have enough water for its taro patches. "I saw some pretty dry taro patches up there, too," said Mr. Holloway yesterday, in going over the case with the Governor. "I do not know of any other way to settle the matter than to appoint a commission to put a value upon the water, and buy it outright. We have no power, under the law, to condemn it."

It was at this point that the Acting Governor authorized the Superintendent of Public Works to go ahead and appoint a commission. It is understood that this commission will consist of one member to be appointed by Holloway, one by the other party in interest, and a third to be selected by these two. The government has the money to pay for Lahaina's water supply as soon as the price has been agreed upon, but it is hardly thought likely that thirty days will suffice to get the water measured and the whole matter adjusted.

**BOGUS CHECKS CAUSE TROUBLE**

H. Lake, criminologist of the County Attorney's office, while endeavoring to apprehend some bogus check passers made a mistake on Saturday night and took in the wrong man. For some time past small Japanese merchants have been victimized by passers of bogus checks for small amounts. The matter was placed in the hands of the County Attorney, and an investigation was begun. Mr. Douthitt placed Mr. Lake in charge of the case. He visited the Japanese who had been victimized and obtained a description of the young men alleged to be passing the checks. For two nights Lake kept watch on several places where he thought he would locate the man so described. On Saturday night Lake posted himself on Bethel street below Hotel street. Two young men came along and in one of them Lake thought he recognized the one answering the description given by the Japanese. He emerged suddenly from his place of hiding and stepping up to the young man in question, told him to consider himself under arrest. The young man stepped back, so Lake says, and his hand went to his hip pocket. Lake immediately drew his revolver from his hip pocket, but there being no effort on the part of the young man to make a gun display, Mr. Lake transferred his revolver to his coat pocket. He then escorted the young men to the police station. There it was ascertained that it was a case of mistaken identity, for Lake had gotten hold of the wrong man. The young men were at once discharged from custody by Sheriff Brown.

It is quite unlikely that any more checks of this description will be passed by the forgers as the Japanese are wary of such paper, and Saturday night's incident is an indication that the law is after them.

ASSESSOR HOLT LOSES TAX APPEAL

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice Wilder, sustains the Tax Appeal Court in the matter of Eliza S. Wilder's appeal. The decision is as follows:

"The question is solely one of valuation of a residence lot, exclusive of improvements, having a frontage of 400 feet on each of the parallel streets Pensacola and Piko in Honolulu, and a depth of 60 feet from street to street. The taxpayer returned it at \$20,000, the assessor assessed it at \$30,000 and the Tax Appeal Court on the taxpayer's appeal placed the value at \$24,000, from which valuation the assessor now appeals.

"The lot slopes down from Pensacola street toward Piko street. It was assessed at \$25,000 the year before, but on appeal the Tax Appeal Court reduced the valuation to \$20,000. Five experts testified, placing the valuation at amounts ranging from \$19,200 to about \$30,000. The assessor also testified that the land was worth \$30,000. It was shown also that certain lots of smaller area and different shapes and surroundings in that general section of the city had been sold, returned or assessed at higher prices per square foot.

"The burden is on the appellant to show that the decision of the Tax Appeal Court was erroneous. There might well be considerable difference of opinion as to the value of this lot. The Tax Appeal Court, consisting of three men who had had much to do with real estate values, placed the valuation at \$24,000 after hearing the evidence. We can not say on the evidence that that valuation was erroneous, and accordingly it is affirmed.

"M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, and E. C. Peters, Attorney General, on the assessor's brief; Thompson & Clemons on the taxpayer's brief."

ALBERT RAAS DIED MONDAY MORNING

Albert Raas, capitalist, of San Francisco and Honolulu, died yesterday morning, supposedly in the former city although the cablegram that conveyed the sad news, received by Brainerd H. Smith, did not give the place.

It was a melancholy surprise, for Mr. Smith recently had word that Mr. Raas was soon going to Mexico. He was second vice president of the Hidalgo Plantation and Commercial Co., operating coffee and other plantations in that country.

The late Mr. Raas was a native of France and about 37 years of age. While in Honolulu part of the time he was acting consul for France. He came here about seven years ago and became interested in sugar stocks, taking a seat in the Stock Exchange which he held until his death. Out of respect for his memory the Exchange will not hold any meeting today. Mr. Raas was deservedly popular here, being the soul of courtesy and wearing always a sunny demeanor. Besides a wife and two children he leaves a brother in San Francisco, a member of the firm of E. J. Lyons & Raas Co.

Mr. Raas probably left a considerable estate. He took out \$25,000 life insurance here. His Stock Exchange seat is worth, according to last sale of a seat there, between \$5000 and \$6000, and it is insured for \$2500.

DAMAGE BY ROAMING CATTLE.

Residents of Puunui district in Nuuanu valley have filed with the county sheriff a strong protest against the practice of allowing cattle to roam at will over the valley. They point out that such practice is dangerous to life, particularly of children, and is damaging to property. A few days ago the young child of Mr. W. Thoenes was taken up on the horns of a cow and tossed a considerable distance, receiving severe bruises and narrowly escaping death. Gardens are invaded by the marauding cattle, making it almost impossible to raise anything bearing on the beautiful. The matter is one which the county officials should deal with in an energetic manner.

With eleven persons awaiting trial for murder on Hawaii, two on Oahu and one on Kauai—fourteen in all—High Sheriff Henry anticipates having some of the most unpleasant duty of his office to perform before long.

DIED.

STARK—At San Francisco, Sunday evening, March 11, Johanna Stark, wife of August Stark, San Francisco, and mother of Mrs. W. Henning, Lahaina, and Frank Stark, Kaunapali, aged 65 years.

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. Q. H. BERREY, Secretary.

January 26, 1906. 2768

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