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—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2801

CARTER IS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH

Will Be Home on the Manchuria, Arriving May 31.

A letter received by Dr. Judd in the Doric's mail contained the information that Governor Carter was never in better health in his life than he was when it was written. The letter was from Mrs. Carter herself, and the information is therefore absolutely accurate.

The Governor, according to other information received here at the same time, will take the steamer Manchuria, sailing from San Francisco today, for Honolulu, and will be back in his office and ready to transact business on the first of June, although his physician did not favor so early a date when he first went away. The effect of the trip to California having been so exceedingly beneficial, however, there is of course no reason for the Governor to stay away any longer.

The Governor was in Monterey, at the Hotel Del Monte, at the time of the earthquake, and his apartment was badly shaken, but neither the Governor nor Mrs. Carter felt any personal ill effects from the shock. The Governor was out the next day collecting subscriptions for earthquake sufferers, and went to San Francisco on the 29th of April and viewed the ruins there. He has written as follows concerning his trip to J. R. Galt, of the Hawaiian Trust Co.:

"On the 20th I went up to the city of San Francisco, with a friend from Tacoma. It was the second day after visitors were allowed in the city. No description can give any idea of the destruction. You would expect that there would be piles of black, charred ruins. Not a bit of it. Nothing as far as you could see from Nob Hill but squares of masses of bricks with an occasional chimney upright. Outside of a few buildings at the center there was nothing standing. You could take in the contour of the land, its hills and swales, blocked off in squares.

"The heat was so intense that it burned everything that was combustible. Glass was melted and on Third street we saw places where it had run on the street. Cobblestones all cracked off above ground. Nothing but tangled, warped iron, plaster and bricks; iron lamp posts melted and bent over like overheated candles. One funny thing was that all over Nob Hill were feathers. These we figured had been carried up into the air by the heat and had settled down on everything.

"Outside the Flood residence there were the remnants of a few things taken out into the yard, a gold chair, some bronze statuary, an Italian gold and glass cabinet, and there were bits of broken fancy china.

"We walked from the depot to Market, then climbed over piles of bricks up to the St. Francis. Next up Nob Hill, then down California to the Ferry. From the Ferry we walked up Mission or Folsom, I don't know which, to Fourth and Townsend, the depot. It was fortunate that neither railroad nor waterfront were injured, the fire stopping short of each. We saw meat with food, evidently dealt out to them. One had a cooked ham, another bread, and everywhere were cooking stoves in the street as no lights or fires were allowed in any house. There were funny signs over the shops, such as 'Hotel de Shark,' 'Delmonico's' and 'Dew Drop Inn.' Some of the business locations were already marked with temporary addresses, with statements that they were 'Crashed but not crushed,' 'Bumped but not busted.'

"Well, I am just back from a horse-back ride and have played 27 holes at golf today, so you see I am fairly well."

YACHT CAPSIZED.

Chris, Johnson and Clarence White were enjoying a spin in their sloop outside the harbor near the bell buoy yesterday evening when a sudden gust caught them and turtled the craft over. The accident was reported to Jack Young at 6 o'clock, who, assisted by Chas. Courtney, went out to the rescue in the launch Brothers. They found the overturned boat near the bell buoy, with the shipwrecked pair astride of her bottom. There was a heavy swell on and a stiff wind, which prevented any attempt to right the capsized sloop, which had to be towed into the harbor as it was. Johnson and White were rescued with some difficulty, neither being willing to risk himself in the water in case some man-eating shark should be in the neighborhood.

Last night's work swells the total of prizes picked up by the Young Brothers, since they started in business on the harbor five years ago, to staffs, on an enviable record of rescues.



EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

TO RESIST EARTHQUAKE

A New York Building Expert Gives His Views.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The results of a fortnight's study of the effects of the earthquake and the configuration on the better classes of buildings in San Francisco were given yesterday by James L. McLaughlin, an Eastern construction engineer in the service of joint concerns which employ on the average 10,000 persons in building. He spoke as the representative of Frank B. Gihreth of New York and Boston, and the Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Company of New York.

"My first observation," he said, "is that the only material which both withstood perfectly the violent shakes of the earth and the fierce ravages of the flames were concrete and reinforced concrete, where they have been used here in foundations, floors and in columns for fireproofing. The Ferry building, in which concrete flooring had been laid, was unaffected by the earthquake, so far as the main building was concerned. An example of its utility for fireproofing was afforded by the concrete-protected columns of the St. Francis Hotel. It inclosed the steel columns and by the protection thus afforded saved that structure from burning.

"As to class A steel construction, the examples where the strength of the buildings was unimpaired was in those where gusset plates were placed under the girders and the girder beams. The best example of this was the Atlas building, on Mission street, near Second street. I cannot speak of the Claus Spreckels building, as I have not examined it.

STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS WITH CONCRETE ARE BEST.

"To show the advisability of the use of gusset plates, take the steel cages standing. Where they have been employed with stiffeners under girders and girder beams they have admirably served the purpose of sway-bracing. In my opinion class A steel buildings constructed with gusset plates under girders and girder beams, and with stronger connections are capable of withstanding any shock such as that of the recent earthquake. Undoubtedly the amended building ordinance will require stronger connections between beams and girder beams and if the girder beams have gusset plates wherever they are connected with the columns, the best results will be attained. The most important factor in construction to withstand earthquake shocks is to have solid foundations. These may be on piles, but it is not my purpose to discuss the details of their employment at this time.

"For buildings of twelve stories or over there is the possibility of putting up steel cages with little extra expense than now, which would be proof against any earth vibrations. The ideal building of this kind would have reinforced concrete walls supported by a steel cage, and in turn, strengthening the steel cage so as to be able to resist horizontal and upward movements. This building would have reinforced concrete floors and partitions throughout the structure. Such a building having also wire glass with metal sashes, a new kind of fire floor, which will probably result from the study of the effects of your great conflagration, will give a building which, with good foundations preferably resting on corrugated concrete piles, would be thoroughly fireproof and earthquake proof."

TO CLIMB THE HILLS BY WINDING WAYS.

The committee on the extending, widening and grading of streets, of which Herbert E. Law is chairman, has under consideration a scheme for easy grades over hilly sections of the city which if carried into execution, will in a large measure solve the problem of street railway transportation over hills where existing grades make the operation of electric cars impossible. Particular attention is at present being paid to the grades approaching the summit of the California street hill. (Continued on Page 5.)

FOR FREE ALCOHOL

Something About House Bill Passed by Senate.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)
WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate has passed the House free alcohol bill.

MEASURES OF INTEREST TO THESE ISLANDS.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—With the railroad rate bill now practically out of the way, as the Republican factions of the Senate and the President reached an agreement two days ago on the much-fought-about court review amendment, the interest in the fate of Hawaiian measures becomes more acute. It is practically certain that Congress will adjourn in a month or six weeks and all measures that pass must be hurried to a vote. The appropriation bills, of course, will monopolize much of the remaining time.

Administration measures, such as the Philippine bill and the bill to remove the internal revenue tax from denaturalized alcohol, now come to the front. It happens that both are of Hawaiian interest. Both have passed the House. It remains for the Senate to say whether they shall become law at this session. As things look now the free alcohol bill, which would make it feasible to use much of the cane refuse in Hawaii for the manufacture of alcohol will become law. The Finance Committee began hearings on it yesterday and will continue these hearings tomorrow. There is an overwhelming sentiment for the legislation in the Senate. It will apparently easily triumph over the opposition.

The Philippine bill, judging from the present situation will fall. At the same time important changes in the situation are, not unlikely before Congress adjourns. Senator Hale, of Maine, who is the head of the opposition to the Philippine bill, said yesterday that if a vote were taken now there would not be a majority for the consideration of the bill. If taken up at all it will apparently have to be by a motion to discharge the Philippine committee from the consideration of it. Senator Lodge, the leader of the forces for the bill, said yesterday that he doubted if the bill could command a majority in the Senate. "I believe," said he, "that the Democrats are going to vote against considering it. If they do, their votes will kill it."

The President has not given up. He called Representative Curtis, of Kansas, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to the White House Friday. Mr. Curtis was one of the first movers in the proposed Philippine legislation. The President about ten days ago tried to persuade Senators to make the Philippine bill an amendment to the Free Alcohol bill, but that met with disapproval on all sides. Now the President has asked Mr. Curtis to see what can be done toward securing an amendment to the Philippine bill by which the importations of sugar from the Philippines shall be restricted to 300,000 tons a year. The proposition is not a new one. It was advanced before the Ways and Means Committee, but Chairman Payne frowned it down. The President, however, has hopes that the (Continued on Page 5.)

READY FOR THE EDITORS

Making Plans to Entertain Southern California Association.

Progress was made yesterday in the plans for entertaining the Southern California Editorial Association on its projected visit to these islands. A conference for this purpose was held by the Hawaii Promotion Committee with the committee of Honolulu editors at Promotion headquarters in the Alexander Young building.

A. Gartley presided and others in attendance were Secretary H. P. Wood, E. T. Spalding, Fred C. Smith, L. A. Johnson, Fred L. Waldron, W. R. Farrington of the Bulletin, Walter G. Smith of the Advertiser and W. M. Langton of the Paradise.

Some things were definitely assured. Special rates have been offered by the three leading hotels. A special train, for a full day's sight-seeing along the coast will be at the disposal of the visitors, free, through the courtesy of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. The local editorial committee takes the responsibility of managing an old-fashioned Hawaiian luncheon in honor of their fraternal guests.

Certain important details are not definitely settled, though tentatively planned in outline, pending information yet lacking from both ends of the line. A trip to the Volcano of Kilauea is partly contingent on how long the visitors can stay in the islands and partly on the rates of transportation that may be obtained. An itinerary of sight-seeing in and about Honolulu is placed in the hands of the editorial committee, its details being already fairly understood but depending ultimately somewhat on the time that will be available. The volcano trip, if not a rushed one, may leave but little time for showing Honolulu. This whole matter of time depends on the scheme the visitors may adopt for the round voyage between San Francisco and Honolulu. In this particular they may be helped to the best decision by suggestions from here already considered.

Secretary Wood started the business by stating the purpose of the meeting. The letters from the Southern California Editorial Association asked for definite information of plans here, so that they might know how many might come—25 or 30 or more. They would be perfectly satisfied with rooms and a place to board.

Mr. Spalding had a letter saying they expected to be away from home about a month. That would give them two weeks here, as one of the editors remarked, which Mr. Spalding thought would not leave them much time for a trip to the volcano. Mr. Wood said it would give them the rush volcano trip of four days.

W. G. Smith, discussing the ocean steamer times, suggested making an itinerary for them on the basis of a ten days' visit. He proceeded, on Mr. Gartley's remark that they certainly would want to go to the volcano, to say that it would be a good thing for them to see the volcano. "Then they would not speak, as an Australian paper had done the other day, about the people of Hawaii as living in a magazine."

There was a good deal of talk about the time the Californians might be expected. Mr. Wood, by request, produced the weather records, which did not bear out the apprehension of wet (Continued on page 5.)

GUEST OF THE BISHOP

Bishop of Tahiti Comes Here With Bishop Libert.

Right Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma, leaves San Francisco after a short visit there in the steamer Manchuria today. He will be accompanied home to his diocese by another prelate, M. Verrier, Bishop of Tahiti, who will spend some time here as the guest of Bishop Libert and the Catholic Mission.

Bishop Verrier has been in Tahiti for fifteen years. His presence here will come opportunistically for the celebration of the Pentecost season by the Catholics. They will have two bishops instead of one to conduct the principal devotions of that occasion, which is a particularly great religious festival with the Portuguese devotees.

In San Francisco Bishop Libert was a guest of Father Lynch, pastor of St. James' church in Guerrero street. This is outside of the burned district. He would have visited the French priests in Bush street but that they were all burned out.

Bishop Libert was appointed by Acting Governor Atkinson a member of the executive committee of thirty to take charge of the Hawaiian relief fund for the San Francisco sufferers. As this was a few days before his departure his appointment was made "with power of substitution."

NUUANU PARK SCHEME AND WATER CARNIVAL

After the editors retired yesterday afternoon, the Hawaii Promotion Committee transacted two important items of business.

One of the things done was to renew the project for establishing a park along the banks of Nuuanu stream, and renew it with strong emphasis.

Mr. Gartley, presiding, opened the subject with strong advocacy.

Fred C. Smith was very enthusiastic over it, saying it was a "master plan" for a city park. On his motion the matter was made a special order of business for next meeting.

Mr. Gartley was appointed a committee of one to submit a report, also to present the subject to the Honolulu Improvement Committee and the Board of Health.

One of the arguments presented was that of the great sanitary improvement the scheme would effect.

The other matter was a decision to hold the water carnival on June 11. It was decided to have it on the naval station docks.

A letter had been submitted from T. V. King, chairman in charge of the Heulani-Myrtle water carnival, stating that it was "decided to go ahead with the work of pushing for the carnival on the 11th of June." A. E. Murphy was to act as business manager for the committee and any assistance to him would be gratefully appreciated.

It was stated in the letter that Mr. Murphy had interviewed Manager F. S. Dodge of the Bishop estate about getting the use of the Bishop slips, who said he would have to make application to the trustees, but the committee would have to pay for the use of the slips.

TO LOOK INTO SAKE CASES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Special Counsel Lovett of the Treasury Department is going to Honolulu to investigate the whole subject of sake, in view of the pending appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the various sake cases.

British prospectors are going to look for gold in Toru del Fuego.

CHURCH GETS TEMPORARY PASTOR

Dr. Sylvester Will Be Supply for Central Union.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)
PALO ALTO, Cal., May 25.—Reverend Walker Sylvester, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, sails from San Francisco on the Manchuria to assume the pastorate of Central Union Church, at Honolulu.

It has been known for some time past that the Standing Committee of Central Union has had a pastor in view to serve as a temporary supply in place of Dr. Kincaid, retired. Dr. Doremus Scudder said last night that Rev. Sylvester was coming as a temporary supply only.

"Dr. Sylvester has been for eight years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Albany," said Dr. Scudder. "The climate there has proven too severe for his strength, however, and he is now on his way around the world on a tour of rest. He will remain in Honolulu and supply the pulpit of Central Union for a month or more."

UTAH FEELS THE TEMBLOR

OGDEN, Utah, May 25.—A shock of earthquake was felt at West Weber yesterday afternoon. No damage was done.

West Weber is a little town between Ogden and the Great Salt Lake, in Utah, in fact a practical suburb of Ogden.

WOULD LYNCH THE NEGRO

BLOOMFIELD, Indiana, May 25.—The Governor has ordered the militia to be in readiness to proceed here and prevent the lynching of a negro murderer. A mob is now besieging the jail.

The practice of lynching negroes seems to be spreading from the South to the states of the Middle West, and the nature of the crime for which the lynching is perpetrated is changing with the changing theater of these tragedies. It was not long ago that the Governor of Missouri called out the militia to subdue a mob at Springfield, in his state, that had already lynched three murderers in the public square of that town, and threatened extermination of the entire negro community.

TO BE USED FOR HAWAII

(Associated Press Cablegrams—Afternoon Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The Senate Committee has added an item to the House appropriation bill providing \$150,000 for the construction of a light-house tender to be used for the Territory of Hawaii.

PRESBYTERIANS UNITED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 24.—The Presbyterian Church and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, after several years of efforts in that direction, have finally effected organic union.

The Presbyterian Church numbers about 1,500,000 communicants, and the Cumberland Presbyterians about 300,000. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has been a separate organization for almost exactly one hundred years.

ROJESTVENSKY QUILTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, May 24.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Admiral Rojostvensky on account of ill health. The Admiral has not been well since the serious injury suffered during the battle with the Japanese fleet in which his ships were destroyed.

JAPANESE NOT WANTED.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 24.—The proposal to bring 1000 Japanese to San Francisco to work in clearing up the ruins is very strongly opposed.

SENATOR FORAKER RUSHED REFUNDING BILL THROUGH

Referring to the Hawaiian refunding bill in a letter to W. O. Smith, George B. McCallan writes from Washington under date of May 12, 1906.

"There will be some opposition in the Senate Committee, but I already have the promise of Senator Foraker that if action in the House is much longer delayed, he will introduce an identical bill in the Senate, and have action taken upon it by his committee."

The above course probably was taken, and would account for the bill being acted upon in the Senate first.

TEACHERS WANT PAY

A thing that is going to be called very distinctly to the attention of the political conventions in July is the matter of restoring the salaries of teachers in the public schools. The teachers are a pretty powerful body, and not the less powerful because a lot of them are women. There is all kinds of talk about organization among them in their own interest this time, and it is more than likely that something of this kind will crystallize before the time for the primaries. And, if there is a concerted movement, that will be a new complication for the politics to figure out.

And, the Lord knows, they have complications enough. Here is Colonel Laukaea coming home from Hawaii with the announcement that the big island is solid for fusion, and that he has not said a word about fusion for Kuhio, and is not himself a candidate for Delegate. Which most unusual coyness on the part of the Colonel must have its inspiration somewhere. Maybe it is a fact, after all, that he prefers not to stand for Delegate in an off year, thinking his chance will be better in Presidential times, and that he will make a virtue of his preference and step aside for his friend Kuhio.

COULD BUILD A MACHINE.
And maybe it is likewise a fact that he thinks that the Democratic nomination for Supervisor-at-Large of the Island of Oahu will be about his gait this trip. He could certainly build up a powerful machine to help him on to Congress in the coming time, if he were to be Supervisor-at-Large in a Democratic Board.

Very possibly that is what he is aiming at. Very possibly that is what in more than the Colonel are aiming at. It will be remembered that Leader John Lane made a somewhat remarkable speech at a Sunday school class meeting in Moiliili several Sabbaths ago, in which he advocated the cause of Kuhio, but above all urged his hearers to stand by their own race and their own color. That is the kind of party man Leader Lane is.

All the same, he has troubles of his own at this present writing; for that Brown Wolf of the Lantana, the wicked Mr. Achi, has sworn that he is not going to do a thing to John in John's own precinct. The worst feature of this is that Achi can beat Lane in that precinct. He has done it, times out of number.

Indeed, the only time he did not do it, when the two were fighting, was upon a celebrated occasion when Governor Carter and Lorrin Andrews lined up behind Lane. One result of that lining up was that Lane became a Senator.

ACHI CAN BEAT LANE.
Those forces would not line up that way again. In fact, the only thing that can save Lane from a beating at the hands of Achi this time is the power of the police of Oahu. And, unless Lane makes a satisfactory showing, the police are not at all sure to help him. Indeed, there have been stranger things than the police turning him down. Certainly they will not go out of their way to make his fight, unless, of course, he can deliver something on his end of it. And he really has not much. The Sunday school class it not made up of the very strongest elements in a political sense.

Another boom has been started at Moiliili, namely that of Jimmie Boyd for auditor in the room of Mr. Becknell. Jimmie has been shaken loose from the public tent for a long time now, for a man of his name, and begins to think that he can hear the voice of the future by putting his ear down pretty close to the ground. Maybe he can—but there is some reason to think that about all he hears is the echo of his own announcement of his candidacy returning to him. Echoes play strange freaks up there where the Munos and Palolo valleys strike the plain of Kaimuki in line with each other.

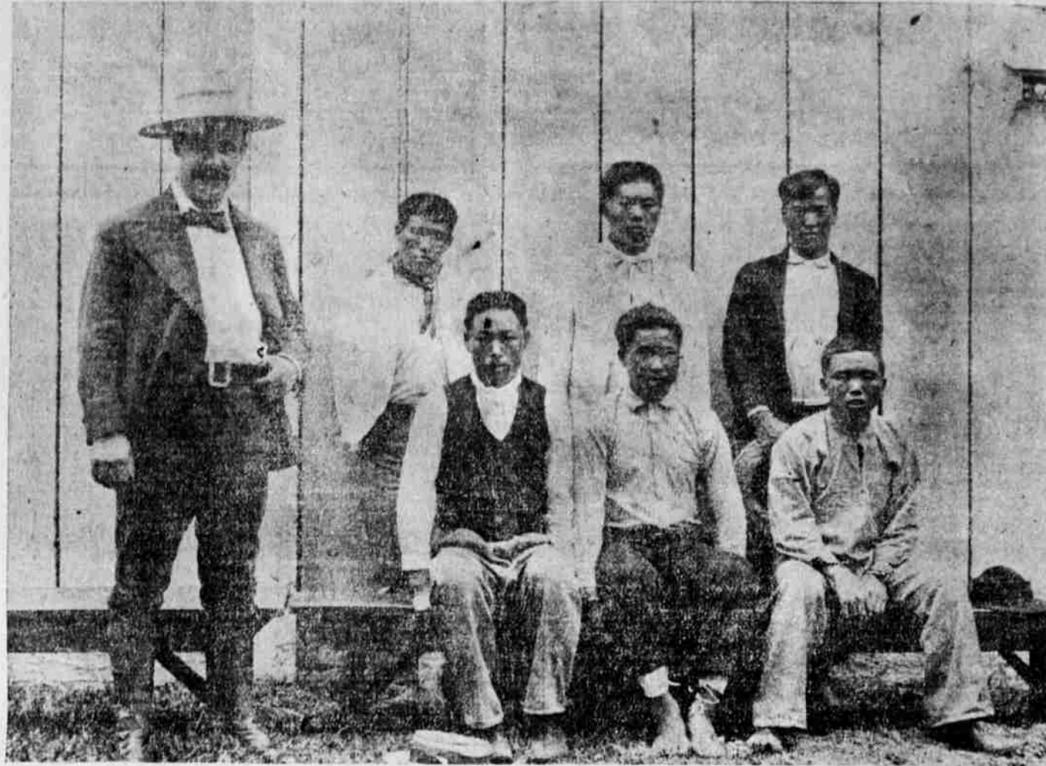
FISH IN PLENTY—AND HUSTACE.
They are having pretty good times down at the Fishmarket now, what with something doing in the way of politics every minute, and what with the Japs bringing in tons of big fish from the outer banks at five cents a pound for all comers. The voters begin to see endless issues in prospect, and consequently are all on the alert for the coming of candidates. And they don't care a rap what they say when a politician comes along, those Fishmarket gossips.

For instance, they were telling a story the other day about the way Charles Hustace supported Cecil Brown for the Senate a couple of years ago, when everybody knows that there is not a straighter party man in Oahu today than Charles Hustace, Jr., chairman of the Republican county committee.

What though he did feel obligated to support Brown two years ago, is a Republican the less a Republican for a little peccadillo? Is a man never to be allowed to come back to the party, if he has once gone astray? Can he not go with John Lane and Jim Quinn to Jack Lucas to ask for the dismissal of the Road Supervisor of Koolauloa, for all that?

Jim Quinn himself has been all there in politics in these islands, and that in record-breaking time, but nobody disputes his good Republicanism. He does not even dispute it himself. And it is the smallest kind of scandal to say that he is now seeking a Civic Federation endorsement.

SPRAINED ANKLE, STIFF NECK, LAME SHOULDER.
These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially valuable. If promptly applied it will save you time, money and suffering when troubled with any one of these ailments. Sold by all druggists and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



Kim Yong Yee, No. 5—15 yrs. Chung Chee Yee, No. 6—15 yrs. Shim Miung Ok, No. 3—Death. Han San Won, No. 2—25 yrs. Kang Yong Bok, No. 4—Death. Wo Miung Sook, No. 1—Death.

THE SIX KOREAN MURDERERS.

SNAPPED LIFE CORDS

Twice the gallows trap in Oahu Prison was sprung yesterday morning and three Korean lives judicially expiated the brutal murder of a fellow-Korean at Kulaiaia, Hawaii, a few months ago. The cords of life snapped almost instantaneously and the crime, the murderers and the humanitarian efforts to save them from the gallows passed into criminal history.

Kang Yong Bok, Wo Miung Sook and Shim Miung Ok, were executed under death warrants signed by Acting Governor Atkinson, the death penalty being carried out successfully and without a hitch by High Sheriff William Henry. At 8:22 a. m. Kang Yong Bok and Wo Miung Sook fell through the trap and in 15 1/2 and 18 1/2 minutes, respectively, the men were pronounced dead by physicians in attendance. Nearly twenty minutes elapsed before Shim Miung Ok stepped upon the scaffold trap and fifteen minutes later, he too, was officially pronounced dead. Death, so far as it was expressed by a cutting of consciousness and a breaking of the cords of life, was instantaneous.

Kang Yong Bok and Shim Miung Ok went to their deaths buoyed up by the words of the ministers in attendance. They believed they had their peace with God. As for Wo Miung Sook, his nerve completely deserted him. He was hysterical throughout the night, and moved in his cell like a caged beast. Bok and Ok passed the whole night without a murmur, the former sleeping quietly and restfully until day-break, except when aroused by the cries of Sook. Ok smoked considerably and was awake a good part of the night, but to all appearances his mind was at rest.

Sook beat his hands upon the bars of the cell-door. He struck them with his feet and cried for wine. The last word spoken by him was "wine." Officer North, the death watch, kept his eyes constantly upon the condemned and hysterical man and was on the alert to prevent him from injuring himself. So violent did Sook become in wrenching at the bars of the door that finally the lower hinges were torn out and the door was pushed partially out into hallway. Dr. Moore, the prison physician, gave Sook some stimulant to quiet his nerves, but it had only a slight effect upon the overwrought man.

In the early morning the three men were dressed in new dark blue suits, striped shirts, shoes and black neckties. This done, Bok and Ok composed themselves for the coming ordeal. Sook remained standing at his door, peering out into the corridor and straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of any one who happened to pass. His eyes had a look of terror in them and even when the Rev. J. W. Wadman, pastor of the First Methodist church, his Korean assistant and the Rev. Mr. Motokawa visited him, he was only soothed for a little while.

When finally High Sheriff Henry, attended by Deputy Jailor Bourke, the turnkeys, guards, physicians and press representatives stopped before the door of the cell in which Kang Yong Bok was confined, Sook came close to his door and peered anxiously at the group, as if hoping that at the very last a reprieve or commutation of sentence might come to stay the arm of the law. He became more nervous and constantly whispered to the death watch to bring him some wine.

The High Sheriff read the various records and the death warrant to Kang Yong Bok, the same being interpreted by Mr. Wadman's assistant. When finished Bok bowed his head and he sat down on his cot, but only for a moment for the turnkeys entered the cell and fastened his arms and wrists.

Less time was taken in reading the death warrant to Sook. At times he paid some attention to the words and muttered a word here and there, but

generally his eyes were roving the corridor. Then without more ado the guards entered his cell and pinioned his arms and wrists. Even then he asked for wine.

Supported by guards the two men were led through the corridor, up to the main hallways and then across a gangway to the scaffold. The men were placed, one facing the big kamani tree and the other, the prison. Rev. Mr. Wadman offered prayer and then gave his benediction, concluding with the Lord's Prayer. The caps were placed over the Koreans' heads, the nooses adjusted. A nod of the High Sheriff's head to some one unseen, was the signal for the trap to be sprung. There was a whirr of an electric motor, a bolt shot back with a clang and the trap fell and swung back, while the black garbed figures fell down through the opening. Then the four physicians present, Dr. Moore, Dr. Joao Pinto, Dr. Haida and Dr. West stepped up to the two men and felt their pulses and listened to the heart beats. Death was practically instantaneous in each case.

The bodies were cut down and removed and the scaffold prepared for the third man. Several times during the forenoon he had knelt in prayer with Rev. Mr. Wadman. "He is at peace with the world," said Mr. Wadman to an Advertiser reporter, and he looked benignly upon the murderer. Shim Miung Ok smiled back in return and smiled to the reporter. His face was calm and he seemed ready for the bitter end of his twenty-eight years of life. "He wants to make a statement," remarked Mr. Wadman to the reporter, and the man said: "While I have committed this great sin and crime, yet I have asked for forgiveness from my fellow men, and thought about to die, I know I am suffering the just penalty for my offence. I trust in God and thank Him that the sin has been taken out of my heart. I wish to thank the officers for all they have done for me and wish them God speed."

With his face free of care or anxiety, Ok closed his eyes while standing on the trap during the brief moment Rev. Mr. Wadman offered prayer. As he opened his eyes the black cap fell over his head, the noose was tightened and again the trap fell and the man with it, death being instantaneous.

It seemed a little thing of fate that one of the prison trustees who was to assist in cutting down the bodies and removing them to the dead wagon, should be the Japanese riot leader at Kahuku, whose case became famous. This man was sentenced to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

BIGBWAYMAN NOT TO HAVE A PAROLE

The Board of Prison Inspectors has recommended to the Acting Governor that the sentence of Matsunoye, who petitioned for parole, be reduced to five years' imprisonment from twenty-five as more fitting his crime. The man was convicted of robbery on Wai-iki-iki road.

The Board has turned down two petitions for pardon or parole, namely those of Anna Rose Keaweliki and of Funukoshi. It is probable that the Board's recommendations will be followed.

The Board of Prison Inspectors consists of G. L. Waller, E. H. Wodehouse and E. A. B. Ross.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Briggs, formerly of the Methodist Church in San Francisco, who were here for several weeks last autumn, passed through toward home in the Korea, having toured India, China and Japan. They were turned out of their hotel at Kyoto and received a letter of sympathy from the municipal council, relating both to their own misfortunes and the San Francisco disaster.

Mrs. Waterhouse and daughter, Miss Elsie Waterhouse, departed for Boston yesterday on the Korea. Miss Waterhouse is to be married there to Dr. Sicile of London.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. 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. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

NO CHANGES IN PRECINCTS

"I instructed my chief clerk to draw out the proposals for precinct changes made by the several parties, so that I could decide what I wanted to do. I have not seen the draft, even yet. That is all there is to this precinct changing business," said Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday. "There have been some changes on Hawaii, because the people there demanded changes." And, as the Acting Governor says, that is all there is to talk of changes in the precincts. The drafts that have been or are being prepared are preliminary drafts. And the Governor was therefore absolutely accurate in his statement that he had had nothing to do with any changing of the precinct lines on Oahu. They were not changed. There were proposals for changes handed in by several parties. Afterwards, the politicians gave way to a great fear that if the precinct lines were changed they would lose the lines that they keep on their voters. And they got panicky.

This condition manifested itself in various ways, noticeably most in the resolution which the County Committee of the Republican party passed—and then expunged when they found out that as a matter of fact the Governor had done nothing at all to their pet precincts. A precinct, the smallest possible political division, is at the same time one of the most evanescent—everywhere, apparently, but in Hawaii. Here the nose of every voter is counted, and it is the work of the bosses to keep him in line at all times.

If precinct lines are changed, the little boss of the precinct finds his voters given into the care and custody of somebody else, and all his calculations gone glimmering. And it was when this realization dawned upon the politicians that they proceeded to whack the Acting Governor for a sin that he had not committed at all—although both the afternoon papers had let it be understood, without distinctly saying so, that he was just reveling in the particular sin that the committee sought to reprobate.

URGE SAN FRANCISCANS TO VISIT HONOLULU

The following enclosures are being inserted in business letters addressed to mercantile concerns in San Francisco:

While deeply deploring the terrible catastrophe of April 18th, we yet feel that the future of San Francisco will be in no measure dimmed and that the commerce of the Pacific will continue to flow in ever increasing volume through the Golden Gate, and shall watch with interest the rebuilding of our beautiful sister city, San Francisco.

During the period of reconstruction your heads of households will be unusually busy, business hours will be all hours, we know your spirit and enterprise.

You are probably thinking of sending the family away for a time. Why not try Hawaii? We have splendid hotels, comfortable family boarding houses, whose charges are reasonable. The voyage to Honolulu is a pleasant experience, and it is needless to assure you that we will do our utmost to see that any one coming with a letter of introduction from you is at once made to feel at home.

You now enjoy our commerce amounting to fully one million of dollars per month. Let us have your friendship and closer acquaintance. Yours for a greater and more beautiful San Francisco.

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That was all there was to it. The whole thing grew out of a misunderstanding, and has been explained away to the apparent satisfaction of all parties. What the Congress of the United States will say when the small precinct matter is passed up to it, if it ever is passed up, will be another story—and one, maybe, that the politician will not want to listen to. If the Congress is asked to take all the small troubles of Hawaii, why—it may conclude to do it.

BOOK BINDING.

The Hawaiian Gazette Co. has the most complete book bindery in the Territory and the product of the department is superior to the general run of bookbinding in this Territory. In the matter of magazines the company has facilities peculiarly adapted to this class of work and the finished books compare favorably with those bound on the mainland but are more lasting for the reason that the mainland establishments, when binding large editions, and sometimes in the rebinding of magazines do not give the details the attention they receive here. The prices quoted in the advertisement appearing today are for superior work, something that will wear. An inducement is tendered out of town people in the matter of freight.

Three Russian anarchists are said to have escaped from the brig of the transport Sherman while she was in this port. The men stowed away on the ship when she was in Japan on her last trip to the Coast, and were ordered held in her to be taken back there when she reached San Francisco. It is said that President Roosevelt himself took an interest in having the men deported.

LAW TO SAVE THE YOUNG INVOKED

May 22, 1906.
Honorable A. M. Brown, Sheriff of the County of Oahu, Honolulu, T. H.
Sir: By reason of certain prosecutions pending in this department and complaints made to me, I would request at your hands a co-operation in the enforcement of Section 2293 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii. This section is self-explanatory, and so requires no detailed explanation from me as to the purpose which I have in view.

The evil which I seek to suppress is becoming flagrant and inasmuch as the Treasurer in his discretion has the right to revoke the license of any keeper of coffee or victualing saloon, upon conviction under the section, I shall urge instant action by that official in the event of successful prosecution.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully yours,
E. C. PETERS,
Attorney General.

That letter, sent yesterday by the Attorney General to the Sheriff of the County of Oahu, marks the first step in what has been determined by the authorities shall be a vigorous campaign against a great evil.

The section of the Revised Laws referred to, follows:

LAW AS TO CHILDREN.

"Sec. 2293. SCHOOL CHILDREN PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN PLACES, WHEN; PENALTY. All keepers of coffee, victualing liquor and billiard saloons and bowling alleys, and also sugar mills, are hereby strictly forbidden to allow any school children, boys or girls, to remain upon their premises at any time between the hours of sunset and sunrise, unless the same be accompanied by their parents or guardians. Any keeper of a coffee, victualing liquor or billiard saloon or bowling alley, upon whose premises any school child, boy or girl, may be found between the hours above named, unless the same be accompanied by its parents or guardian, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars upon conviction, and his license may be revoked by the Treasurer, in his discretion."

It has long been recognized that the violation of this particular section of the Revised Laws is one of the most fertile sources of a shameful kind of evil with which the authorities of Honolulu have to do. The violation has always been open, and, as the Attorney General remarks in his letter, is becoming flagrant. Any citizen who will take a walk through the Chinese quarter, where the small coffee shops run by Asiatics, and mostly by Chinese of a peculiarly villainous type, abound, can see for himself how the law is made a dead letter.

HAUNTS OF YOUNG GIRLS.

These coffee shops and cheap restaurants are the haunts of young Hawaiian and half-white girls, ranging in age from twelve to sixteen years. They are encouraged, of course, in this hanging around by the proprietors of such places. They laugh and giggle and, being young and with no realization of what it may all mean to themselves, they encourage the grown habits of the places to take liberties with them. The records of the grand juries, and the lives these children are afterwards forced to lead in the stum quarters of the city, tell the balance of the story. It is a story of promise spoiled, and young lives ruined before they have even begun to be lived.

Of course, the Sheriff of the County of Oahu will give the Attorney General's department all the aid that it is possible to give in the enforcement of this particular statute. Also, it is to be presumed that the Treasurer will speedily revoke the license of any keeper of a coffee shop, victualing place, saloon or bowling alley who harbors minors on his premises in defiance of the law. This is a matter in which the whole community is interested, and the forces of law and order can not bear too hardly upon the wretches who make a practice of debauching the young.

FIRST IMPULSE TO EVIL.

This is a movement in line, moreover, with the spirit of the sermon preached by Bishop Restarick on last Sunday. The Bishop, it is true, did not dwell upon the coffee shop evil in the degradation of young girls of Hawaiian and part Hawaiian blood, but it is in the coffee shops that most of these who fall receive their first impulse toward evil.

Facilis decensus Avernii. Once started on the down hill way by the keepers or habits of the cheap coffee shops and restaurants, the girls, who are usually little more than children when their ruin is achieved, go fast to destruction.

And the influence of these places is altogether as bad for young boys as for young girls, for they become practiced debauchees from the example set them by the older men, and are themselves thereafter among the most active agents for the destruction of their kindred.

It is not altogether Hawaiian girls and boys who are led astray in this way, either, as a number of recent court cases have shown. Porto Ricans, Portuguese, Asiatics, are among the children exposed to this form of evil, and the influence of these places is not a healthful one morally for the white children whose homes may be in the neighborhood of the coffee shops, or who may be called to pass them on family errands.

Mrs. J. H. Raymond has announced the engagement of her sister, Genevieve Dowsett, to Mr. Prentiss N. Gray of Oakland. This is the result of a romance a year or more ago in which Mr. Gray was saved from drowning by Miss Dowsett.

KEKAUOHA IS PLACED ON TRIAL

The announcement of the impeachment of Deputy Sheriff Kekauoha brought a crowd to the meeting of the Board of Supervisors that filled the room and a portion of the passage way. Among the interested spectators, Chief Clerk Buckland loomed up and Sheriff Brown watched the proceedings with marked attention. Prior to the meeting Chairman Smith requested the members of the Board to retire to the clerk's office for a conference which lasted for ten minutes when on taking their seats the roll was called. The motion of Mr. Moore, that the body resolve itself into a Board of Impeachment was seconded by Mr. Cox, and the minutes of the previous session of the Board were read and approved.

The defendant sat at the side of his attorney, Mr. Achi, and seemed to take a deeper interest in the proceedings than when his demurrer was overruled. County Attorney Douthitt sat opposite defendant and his counsel. Pleasant accommodations have been provided for the press and they were enabled to hear the testimony presented without strain.

At 7:45 defendant pleaded not guilty to the charges and upon motion of Mr. Moore, Mr. Hanalei was appointed by the chair to be sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Lucas moved that the chair pass upon all motions of counsel and that his decision be final. This was carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Achi remarked that he had filed a plea of objection to the chair officiating on the grounds that he had overruled the defendant's answer to the charges. This plea amounted to a charge that having overruled, the chairman had shown himself to be prejudiced.

In reply to this the chairman declared that he had followed a ruling of the Supreme Court in such matters. He had no prejudice against the defendant but he was willing to have the Board say whether he should sit as chairman of the Board of Impeachment.

Mr. Achi differed with the chair and said the Supreme Court had not decided this particular point. Having expressed an opinion he was unfit to sit in judgment, no judge of the Supreme Court could lawfully sit in a case in which he had expressed an opinion. Mr. Douthitt stated that Mr. Smith's overruling the case was inadvertently made and was immediately rectified. The fact that the defendant pleaded not guilty tonight to the charges raises the issue before you tonight and that is all you can act upon.

This opinion was expressed by Mr. Douthitt when upon reading the minutes it was found that no mention was made of overruling the answer.

Mr. Achi said he had no doubt of the fairness of the chairman and if he had made the ruling owing to an ignorance of the law he would accept that explanation and would be ready to proceed after interposing an objection to the legality of the Board sitting with one absentee. Section 60 of the County Act is the one upon which he based his objection.

The chair ordered the clerk to read section 65, which he claimed covered the objection. Mr. Achi was overruled and he asked that his exceptions to the ruling be noted.

The original charge was then read. In them was one to the effect that a Chinese who had in his possession a shotgun was deprived of said gun on the ground that it was contrary to law for him to have a gun without a license. W. W. Thayer, attorney for the Chinese, demanded the return of the gun but Kekauoha declined and asked Thayer what he was going to do about it.

At the request of County Attorney Douthitt, Thomas Kearns was sworn as official stenographer and then Mr. Achi requested that the answer to the charges be read.

Mr. Achi objected to the county attorney acting as prosecutor in the case for the reason that he was occasionally leaving his seat to whisper in the ear of the chairman. He objected now for the reason that before the trial is over he may whisper ten times. The Board of Impeachment was composed of men who are sitting as judges and they could not be judges and prosecutors at the same time.

Mr. Buckland, Chief Clerk of the Secretary's office was sworn and produced a certified list of voters in Koolau district.

Mr. Achi objected on the ground that Mr. Buckland is not the custodian of the official lists. Objection overruled. Witness passed upon the names of the signers to the petition and stated that they were registered voters. Mr. Achi objected on the grounds that the certificates were merely applications for registration. Objection overruled upon Mr. Buckland stating that these were certificates of registration and not applications.

Mr. Achi again objected, this time to the whole bunch. In one instance one of the petitioners signed his initials while the certificate of registration showed only the initials of the voter. He cited decisions from California courts in favor of his contention.

The chair reserved his decision. Again Mr. Achi objected on the ground that one signature on the original did not appear on the copy furnished defendant.

The chair sustained the objections of the attorney in so far as they applied to the name of John Paotigan. As to the others the objections were overruled.

Mr. Achi criticized Mr. Buckland for his statement that these applications were the only records when he afterwards stated that these names were copied into a book.

Mr. Moore objected to the sparring—he asked the County Attorney and received from him an affirmative reply to the question as to whether the County Attorney had not gone to Koolau to investigate. All of the objections were then overruled.

Willie Crawford was sworn as Chinese and Hawaiian interpreter.

Euniki, a wahine, who has resided in Koolau for thirty years gave evidence relative to a proposal of marriage from one Akina to her daughter and to which defendant refused to consent except he be paid the sum of \$250, Akina at that time being in his custody.

In answer to an objection from the attorney for the defendant, the chair stated that he would not listen to objections on technical grounds. Achi said such a ruling before this audience was unfair to his clients. Chair ordered witness to proceed.

Witness said she had frequently seen defendant relative to the case; first to say that the Chinese and her daughter were willing to be married, but that defendant declined to allow it because Chinese was too old. She then asked defendant if Chinese would be allowed to pay her \$100 as damages and defendant said no—he was under bonds. Had no recollection of any further sum being offered. Her attention was then called to an affidavit in which she had testified that she had asked defendant if the case could be settled and he said only upon the payment of \$250 to the government. She then admitted that the affidavit was the truth and that the \$250 was for the bond.

There were frequent objections on the part of the attorney for defendant and long and tiresome discussion followed. At times it appeared that Mr. Achi was drifting away from the subject, but reference to the stenographer's notes confirmed the statement made by him. The statement was made by the witness that she had rendered a bill for seventy-five cents for her expenses, but Achi stated that the amount was \$10, the receipt being on file in the County Clerk's office. Witness remained silent on this subject and proved rather hostile to the prosecution during the balance of the hour and a half she was on the stand.

Akina testified to the circumstances of his arrest and incarceration in home of defendant over night and the subsequent demand of Euniki for the \$250, which he could not pay. Was in the house from 2 a. m. until 4 p. m. According to the Chinese way of counting this would be a day and a night. At 10:55 an adjournment was taken to 2 p. m. Wednesday to enable Mr. Archer and the County Attorney to reach their homes.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Barring Mr. Adams, there was a full attendance of the members of the Board of Impeachment at the adjourned session yesterday afternoon. Roll call was deferred for a little while on account of the absence of Mr. Paole, but when it was started the prosecution announced that it would call Mr. Thompson, a clerk of the circuit court, out of the regular order so that he could return to his duties in the judiciary building.

The absence of the defendant at the opening of the proceedings made no difference to his attorney, who surprised the Board by overlooking a golden opportunity for objecting, for Mr. Achi has a habit of objecting to some of the really good things offered by the prosecution, and it has been suggested that this particular feature of his court actions is his long suit. George Collins, of San Francisco, made that his strangle hold in many of the cases tried by him and the objections were usually on technical grounds.

The prosecution in this case is pretty close to proving conspiracy and it was thought the defendant might be interested, but his manner of ambling into the room after the game had started did not impress the audience that way. It seems that the impeachment proceedings are the outgrowth of a case wherein one Akina was charged with crime and Leong Wah Koo was charged with selling an unstamped bottle of brandy.

DELATED BY ACHI. In the first case the Chinese was charged in 1905 but the case was not called until eleven months afterwards. In the interval there was a good deal of backing and filling. Affidavits were made by the mother and the daughter, in the sheriff's office here, and because they did not agree in a minor particular Mr. Chillingworth was called in to smooth out the wrinkles. And just here Mr. Achi delayed the court for a time arguing his grounds for objections and in an effort to tangle up the witnesses. And in this he failed grievously.

The correctness of an affidavit was sworn to by Henry Van Giesen and corroborated by the interpreter who acted in an official capacity at the time. It was afterwards verified by Sheriff Brown and Mr. Fernandez who took the acknowledgment and made certain alterations at the request of the woman, Euniki. Matters seemed startlingly clear, for a proceeding of this kind, but Mr. Achi could not be or would not be convinced until Chairman Smith took a hand and read a few lines to the attorney. Mr. Achi also objected to the decisions of the chair being final; said he did not know it was to be the rule until he read it in the Advertiser in the morning. The chair told him how it happened and he noted an exception.

The matter most strongly objected to was the interlineation of the \$250 item, the amount which the woman, Euniki, says the defendant demanded for a settlement of the case against Akina. Van Giesen had testified that it was not in the affidavit when it left his hands, and it seemed that this was inserted by the notary at the request of the woman. Kaloiepo, the interpreter was hard to move; he made his statement and stuck to it until the finish and he acted as though he meant everything he said.

An interesting witness was Attorney Wade Warren Thayer, interesting because of the frankness with which he gave his testimony and the humor he apparently found yesterday in reciting the actions of the deputy sheriff on trial when he postponed a case before it was called and would give no real reason why it was done, further than to say a hapa basis was not present to testify. And again when he told how, when he requested the return of a revolver which the accused deputy had taken from his client, the official declined and asked "what are you going to do about it?"

A BARE FAILURE. This witness told how he had heard two Japanese arraigned in the district court at Lala on a charge of violating



MISS LEI LEHUA, THE HAWAIIAN PRIMA DONNA WHO ACCOMPANIES THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND ON ITS MAINLAND TOUR.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) The Royal Hawaiian Band leaves today on the Pacific Mail steamship, Korea for its four months' tour of the United States, under the management of J. C. Cohen. Over sixty people are enrolled in the organization and a number of musicians are to be picked up at San Francisco. The band and singers are mainly Hawaiians. Madame Alpai will not accompany the band and her place is to be filled by Miss Lei Lehua, who has been an understudy for several months. This young woman has a clear, strong soprano voice and is a very pretty Hawaiian. Mr. Cohen expects that she will make quite a hit on the tour. In addition, the solo numbers on the program are also to be taken by "Jack" Ellis, Hawaii's greatest Hawaiian tenor, who is now in San Francisco. Other soloists will be Ben Jones, the basso; William S. Ellis and Solomon Hiram, baritone; The Glee Club comprising about twenty-five people, instrumental and vocal, will accompany the soloists.

The organization of the band is as follows: Executive Staff—J. C. Cohen, general manager; A. A. Lott, business representative; W. Prestidge, master of properties; W. Schwartz, assistant master of properties and librarian. Band Director—Capt. H. Berger. Reed Section: Clarinets—D. K. Naone, C. Palikapu, F. Santanna, L. Salumanno, P. K. Kakuia, S. Opeka, J. M. Gomes, A. H. Elona, P. Kaueho, A. Baker, G. K. Gilman, D. Napi, S. Santanna. Saxophones—W. S. Ellis, L. Nunes. Oboes—K. Peters, D. Kaiwi. Bassoons—J. Akana, S. Kaili. Drums—J. Naone, J. C. Freitas, J. Colburn. Brass Section: Cornets—J. Amasui Chas. Kreuter, L. Waimau, R. W. Aylett, W. Anahu, M. Moniz, W. Sea. Baritone—M. Mendozza. Bass—R. H. Baker, J. Kanoho, J. Kaau, J. McCabe. Alto—M. Garcia, R. S. Kapua, G. Wela, H. Keawe. Trombones—H. Heanu, J. Punua, J. Pa, S. Hiram.

GLEE CLUB. Directors—Sonny Cunha and W. S. Ellis. Double Bass—R. H. Baker. Violins—J. Colburn, C. Palikapu. Flutes—D. Kaiwi, D. Napi. Piano—Sonny Cunha. Voices—John S. Ellis, tenor soloist; Ben Jones, bass soloist; W. S. Ellis, baritone soloist; Solomon Hiram, baritone soloist; J. Harrison, P. H. Kakuia, W. Sea, H. Heanu, H. E. Clark, K. Peters, J. Kamakani, L. Waimau, J. Edwards, R. W. Aylett, Joe Pa, J. Akana, H. Keawe, J. K. Kaau, R. S. Kapua, J. Punua. Prima Donna—Miss Lei Lehua.

The itinerary of the band takes in all the large cities from the Pacific coast to New York. East of Denver the tour will include Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Atlantic City, (Coney Island possibly), Philadelphia and St. Louis. The itinerary as far east as Denver is as follows: May 28 to June 4, 1906, Oakland, Cal. June 5, Stockton, Yosemite Theater. June 6, Sacramento, Clunie Theater. June 7, on road. June 8, 9, Portland, Ore., Hellig Theater. June 10, 11, 12, Seattle, Wash., Grand Opera House. June 13, Victoria, B. C., Victoria Theater. June 14, Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver Opera House. June 15, Whatcom, Wash., Beck's Theater. June 16, Everett, Wash., Everett Theater. June 17, Tacoma, Wash., Tacoma Theater. June 18, Aberdeen, Wash., Opera House. June 19, Yakima, Wash., Yakima Theater. June 20, 21, Spokane, Wash., Spokane Theater. June 22, Missoula, Mont., Opera House. June 23, Helena, Mont., Helena Theater. June 24, Great Falls, Mont., Opera House. June 25, Anaconda, Mont., Margaret Theater. June 26, 27, Butte, Mont., The Broadway Theater. June 28, Pocatello, Idaho, Auditorium. June 29, Logan, Utah, Thatcher's Opera House. June 30, July 1, Ogden, Utah, Grand Opera House. July 2, 3, 4, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Theater. July 5, Salida, Colo., Opera House. July 6, Pueblo, Colo., Opera House. July 7, Colorado Springs, Opera House. July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Denver, Col., Tabor Grand Theater.

the ruins of Oxyrhynchus, have found a fragment of a supposed lost gospel in which Jesus denounces some Pharisees for mere outward purification.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has forbidden its missionaries in China to interfere with the processes of Chinese civil courts. The action was taken at the request of the Chinese Vice Consul in New York.

A captain of the Marine Corps, H. I. Barrs, ordered the band to play ragtime at the funeral of a private drowned in the discharge of his duty at Olongapo, Philippine Islands, and was almost mobbed by his command for it. The matter has been reported to the navy department.

The New York Mail charges that there is a conspiracy among Senators of both parties to discredit the President.

At the first meeting of the Trustees of Stanford after the big earthquake, arrangements were made for the immediate reconstruction of the quadrangle, the chemistry building, and Encina and Robie halls. The debris has already been cleared away.

The explosion of four magazines belonging to the Union Metallic Cartridge Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, the other day made the people of the town think that the earthquake had got them.

The British troops in Zululand are making effective use of searchlights in cowing the natives.

Frank Rockefeller says that his father or lives on a North Dakota ranch and is well cared for. Frank is a brother of John D.

Regular troops will be withdrawn from San Francisco on June 1st, and relief work will be handed over to the Red Cross.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the city of Los Angeles owns the water of the Los Angeles river.

Mrs. Frank Carolan of San Francisco was in a French railway wreck, but was not seriously hurt.

The Earl of Wemyss urges that army service in Great Britain be made compulsory.

The clause against the issuance of passes was embodied in the railway rate bill before its final passage by the Senate.

The Pennsylvania railroad ferry boat Baltimore was jammed by a big lighter and sunk in the Hudson river on May 16. The three hundred passengers aboard were thrown into a panic, but none of them was hurt.

Eki Hioka, former attache of the Japanese legation in Washington, says the United States will soon be first in the race of mankind.

Don Emanuel Contreras Y. Cooke, for more than thirty years in the Spanish Consular service, has been detained at Ellis Island as a pauper, and will be deported.

The Iron Trade Review says that demands for structural steel for San Francisco have not yet reached the mills.

A big gray rat went through the San Francisco fire and was found in a cage in a basement in Chinatown. It escaped from its rescuers, who had intended to preserve it.

A bill known as Mount Detula, in the province of Abra, Luzon, sank bodily into the earth on May 8, and a lake appeared in its place. Fears are entertained for the lives of the natives who lived on the sides of the mountain.

The city council of Topeka, Kansas, has decided not to permit a circus performance on Decoration Day.

Brigadier-General John C. Tiddall, retired, who was the first Governor of Alaska, is dead.

A submarine with a speed of twenty-two knots an hour has been offered to the government. The fleet of these vessels could destroy any fleet the nations could assemble.

Edward H. Hartman refused to pay a bill for repairs on his \$40,000 automobile, and brought suit in replevin against a garage keeper who was holding it. Hartman got the machine.

A plan has been set on foot in Cincinnati to raise a million dollars to rebuild the Methodist churches in San Francisco.

Letters received by Bishop Dahl, of the United Norwegian Lutheran church at Minneapolis, predict a rebellion in China against the Empire. It is said that the army is everywhere disaffected.

Union labor in Chicago has put a boycott on a Methodist revival being held by Bishop McCabe—or, rather, on the building in which the Bishop is holding his revival.

Dr. A. D. Cook of London, Christian Scientist, has been held for manslaughter for causing the death of Major John Nicholas White, a soldier who won distinction in the Boer war. A Massachusetts baby insurance company has got into trouble because the normal birth rate of the state exceeds all estimates. The company worked a novel scheme, paying \$9 for each child born.

The condition of the Sultan of Turkey is so serious that the gravest fears are entertained. He has fever fits. He passes nearly every day in his harem, and his advisers hardly dare speak to him.

Howard H. Cassidy, formerly a newspaper cartoonist of Pittsburg, inherited \$80,000 and is spending it all in chartering special trains to beat railway records. It is not thought the sum will carry him far.

An insane patient in the government hospital at Washington was cured by blows on the head given him by an attendant.

Alfred Purdy, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Sun, criticized the action of a local judge in a criminal trial, and was sent to jail for thirty days and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250.

Three Denver children made a volcano of lime, water and a tin can, and will probably lose their eyesight as a result of the explosion that followed the eruption.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Mr. C. B. Wainwright of Lemon City, Fla., U. S. A., has written the manufacturers that much better results are obtained from the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in cases of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus by taking it in water as hot as can be drunk. That when taken in this way the effect is double in rapidity. "It seems to get at the right spot instantly," he says. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Heaton, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FIGHT THE DRINK EVIL

SAN MATEO, May 8.—A sensation has been created in Colma and the region round about by the summary closing of the saloons there by a detachment of troops from San Francisco acting under orders, it is said, of General Funston. All the saloons from Ocean View to Holy Cross are sealed tight and a guard is constantly patrolling the district to see that they remain so until the further pleasure of the military authorities.

The reason assigned for this drastic action is that these points are so near San Francisco that the thrifty multitudes from the city cross over the border and get all the liquor they want.

The Supervisors of this county took the precaution to close all saloons in the county at the beginning of the late disturbance and the incorporated cities of San Mateo and Redwood did the same. When the two cities lifted the embargo last week, however, the county authorities felt the same.

The restricted saloon men feel injured. The local authorities, however, realize that the public interests are conserved and decline to attempt any action.

While most of the saloons are open in this city they are required to close at 8 p. m. They are not allowed to sell to habitual drinkers, minors or persons under the influence of liquor. Patronage is very light and no disorders or cases of drunkenness are reported.

SALOONS WERE RUNNING BOTH NIGHT AND DAY.

In this same connection, the San Francisco Chronicle of May 8 says:

Saloons along the San Mateo county border line are running day and night, never closing. A quarantine line to prevent San Franciscans from reaching them is being established.

The situation has become so grave that the police declare that the city will soon be at the mercy of disturbers unless all neighboring cities and counties shall at once restrict or prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks.

During the past few nights every ferry boat returning from Oakland and Alameda has been crowded with men who had spent the day in open saloons across the bay. The manners and language of these men have given grievous offense to women and children, and it has been made dangerous for any sober and well-intentioned person to enter the city at night. Once arrived in the city, these men crowd the street cars and roughly handle all in their way.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and decided to post police guards at every ferry boat slip. These guards will be instructed to stop every drunken person who attempts to land from a ferry boat. He will be compelled to board the boat again and return whence he came. The railroad companies have been advised to this effect, and the order of the Commissioners will serve as a warning to transportation companies that they will not be permitted to bring drunken persons into this city. Similar action will be taken in respect to drunken persons coming from San Mateo county.

Conditions as bad prevailed in the southern portion of the city. The disturbances in that section are caused by men and women who are supplied with liquor by the roadhouses in San Mateo county. The police say that the problem of drunken people from neighboring counties has become so great that they can not cope with it. They declare that unless the neighboring counties will close their drinking places, the nightly scenes of drunken disturbances in San Francisco will have to be cured by some arbitrary and effective act of the Federal or State authorities.

Chief of Police Dinan yesterday addressed the following letter to Sheriff Mansfield of San Mateo county, in the hope that the county authorities will remedy the drinking evil without waiting for any positive interference by superior authority:

"San Francisco, Cal., May 7, 1906. J. H. Mansfield, Sheriff, Redwood City, Cal.

"Dear Sir: We have reliable information that four saloons just over the line in your county on the San Bruno road are selling liquor to disreputable people. That yesterday afternoon there were from two to three thousand men and women congregated at these places, drinking and fighting, causing a general disturbance and making it unsafe for respectable people to pass that way. At 6 o'clock last night it was necessary to send to the South San Francisco police station for assistance. Hoping you will take this matter up immediately and put a stop to such disgraceful conduct, I remain, very respectfully, J. F. DINAN, Chief of Police."

All of the Police Commissioners regard the unrestricted sale of liquor in neighboring counties as forming a grave public peril. They denounce as an outrage the failure of the authorities of cities and counties about the bay to prohibit or rigidly restrict the sale of liquor during the period of San Francisco's urgent need.

Police Commissioners Pohelm and O'Grady stated today that they regarded the opening of saloons in Alameda and San Mateo counties as little short of criminal. The only thing that San Francisco can do now, they said, is to prevent the people of this city going into neighboring counties unless they have police permits.

Commissioner Reagan said that as the authorities of this city are powerless to control the actions of the authorities of other cities and counties, he would favor placing a police guard at the Oakland and Berkeley moles. He would, he said, have this guard instructed to arrest every drunken person who might be trying to reach San Francisco, and to turn him over to the police of the Alameda county cities. In that way, said Reagan, the city that made the men drunk would have to keep him until he should become sober.

NEWS NOTES FROM LATE COAST FILES

Persia is in fear of war with Turkey this coming summer.

Taft says that the government should have its own cable to Panama.

Alumina seabirds are to be generally adopted in the United States army.

The new protected cruiser St. Louis, built at Rockland, Me., made 23.34 knots on her trial trip.

Salinas, California, has been visited by an electric storm, an almost unheard of phenomenon in that region.

Wells, Fargo & Co. has denied the charge that it made profit from sending relief supplies to San Francisco.

The army at Manila is preparing for extensive field movements against the dissatisfied natives in Northern Luzon.

Clara Reekers, of Richmond, Indiana, ate of spinach and strawberry shortcake and died of ptomaine poisoning.

The Navy Department has given Pacific Coast concerns four per cent differential in the construction of warships.

The Princess Chimny, whose latest eccentricity is an Italian husband, says that she wants her Gypsy Rigo back again.

It is said that Dr. R. P. Johnson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York, will not succeed the late Dr. Harper as head of the Chicago University.

The Western Pacific has purchased 1100 acres of land from the Moromans in Salt Lake City for terminal purposes. This is the Gould line to San Francisco.

The Tonn river in Tabiti, has been dammed by a landslide and the people of one of the most fertile island valleys are in fear of a flood.

Prof. Thomas Augustus Jagger, Jr., of Harvard, thinks that a more careful study of volcanoes would save numberless human lives.

It is said that Charles T. Elliott of San Francisco, will succeed John H. King as United States Marshal for the Northern District of California.

Dr. Grand and Hart, who searched

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates: Per Month \$ 50 Per Month, Foreign .75 Per Year 5.00 Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 25

THE REFUNDING BILL.

Word came by private cable yesterday that the Hawaiian Refunding bill had passed the Senate of the United States. Local people are familiar with the terms of this measure...

The passage of the bill by the Senate, of course, does not mean that it has passed, nor even that it will pass, Congress. It is merely a long step in the right direction.

When the Hawaiian delegation was in Washington, Chairman Dalzell of the Committee on Rules told one of its members that the bill would be introduced in both Houses for this very purpose of expedition.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

If hangings were public, if everybody could see them, the outcry against this form of punishment might well bring about the abolition of the death penalty. "The worst use you can make of a man," as the old saying goes, "is to hang him."

Our laws are careful, it is true, to exclude the idea of vengeance, and to excuse legal execution on the ground that it protects society from the ravages of human beasts of prey.

ARCHITECTURE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The older part of San Francisco before the fire, that seen first by the stranger, was not prepossessing as compared with Eastern cities of similar size. Market street, despite some fine buildings, was mainly shabby, and the old residence district, extending west to Van Ness avenue...

The earthquake and fire swept the San Francisco of the 60s and 70s out of existence and left the better residence portion nearly intact. In the scheme of rebuilding, the modern architect will do his best for the site of the earlier city and the close-in residence district, under his hands, should be shaped in the perfected adaptations of the twentieth century.

Working out the new San Francisco in this way, following the Burnham plan as Washington has followed that of L'Enfant and Shepherd, and the coast metropolis may become as famous for its beauty as it has for its courage and for its misfortunes.

Hundred story buildings are predicted for New York. Manhattan island is long and narrow, lying between two deep rivers and fronting on a great bay. Already some billions of tons of masonry have been piled upon it and the chances are that, in the next thirty years, the weight and pressure will have been doubled.

Scarcely had a London paper, in offering its sympathy to San Francisco, remarked in effect that England was outside the range of seismic phenomena, when the earth began to shake.

China town property-owners have organized in San Francisco to rebuild the Asiatic quarter on its old site. Unless the whole district is condemned and taken for public use, it is hard to see how the owners can be headed off.

If the United States has a workable submarine boat of 22 knots' speed, and can keep its secret, there will be no occasion for it to build any more coast defense ships.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Those who think that a law can be devised to shut Asiatics out of the saloon business here, simply because they are Asiatics, forget the fate of the law which undertook to exclude Asiatic hucksters from Honolulu traffic.

"The citizens or subjects of the two parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

"They shall not be compelled under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any taxes or charges other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native citizens or subjects, or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

"THEY MAY TRADE IN ANY PART OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE OTHER BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, MANUFACTURES AND MERCHANDISE OF LAWFUL COMMERCE."

That is explicit enough and it has the enforcing power of the United States behind it. Thus, if the Territory should pass a law excluding Japanese from the saloon business, the victims of that statute could get immediate relief from the United States court.

The Advertiser has suggested one way in which white men might control the liquor situation here without raising a race issue; but once that issue is made, the alien, if his nation has a "most favored" treaty with the United States, will be on the safe side of it.

California shows bitterness because the President has headed off so much foreign bounty. The Argonaut, which has taken the matter up, has the following partial summary of the sidetracked benefactions: "The Empress Dowager of China has offered a personal subscription of seventy-five thousand dollars to the American Minister at Peking for the relief of the sufferers in San Francisco."

Monte Carlo is doing very well, the receipts for 1905-6 being \$7,540,400. It speaks up for the new world that no attempt has been made to have an American Monte Carlo, save the incipient one which was crushed by the Hawaiian overthrow in 1893.

On May 5 a strong, four minute earthquake was felt along a line from Tokio to the island of Formosa, causing a general panic at various places, particularly at Osaka. A four-minute earthquake is most unusual even on the Japanese seismic belt.

Admiral Rojestvensky has resigned, probably under compulsion. There was no good reason for keeping him on the Navy list, his loss of a superior fleet at the hands of an enemy upon whom he inflicted no grave damage, being enough to prove his incapacity or worse.

The California editors will see more of Hawaii for their money than our own people can. Rates for them, are merely nominal and the way is to be made smooth wherever they want to go.

Edith Prescott declares: "We'll fight with our last editorial breath (as formerly) for high license and local option." We were not present when the gifted editress formerly drew her last editorial breath but trust that her really farewell performance in that line may long be preceded by the adoption of the measures she has so much at lungs.

The Butler-Farnham story from the archives was printed by this paper several months ago. The Benjamin F. Butler referred to was an eminent lawyer of New England in the earlier years of the nineteenth century.

Deputy Sheriffs ought not to be elected but appointed, as they are in other places. Then, when they go wrong they can be discharged. A solemn impeachment trial for a common deputy is opera bouffe at grand opera prices.

Luther Burbank wants children reared upon balanced food. He does not, however, tell what balanced food is. Probably the omission will soon be made good by half a dozen cure-all food factories.

LATE NEWS NOTES From Coast Files.

Baron Currie, formerly British Ambassador to Constantinople, is dead. The Democratic machine in New York is out for the scalp of Hearst.

The Hamburg-American liner Kaiser in August Frederick, the largest vessel afloat, has sailed on her first voyage across the Atlantic.

Theodore Starratt, a prominent New York builder, says the day is not far distant when that city will have a one hundred story building.

The paper trust has been dissolved under a decree of the United States Circuit Court in Minnesota, and a big drop in prices is looked for.

It is proposed that a private corporation shall build a \$4,000,000 City Hall for Chicago, the money to be repaid in installments of \$100,000 a year.

The Ferris wheel has been blown up with dynamite at St. Louis, after it had been demonstrated that it was a failure as a commercial venture.

Former Senator W. A. Harris, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas, has been found not to be a citizen of that state, and so is not eligible for the office.

Immigration Commissioner Sargent says the United States can admit one million immigrants a year for ten years and do no harm if they are the right kind.

The farmers of the Northwest propose to form a trust in farm products. The scheme will be launched at a National Convention to be held in Chicago on June 12.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) George Lycourgas expects to go back to the big island on the Mauna Loa Friday.

Deputy United States Marshal Winter left yesterday for Hilo to serve subpoenas.

There is said to be a movement on foot to secure the appointment of a new Deputy Sheriff for Molokai.

The commission of David K. Baker as a notary for the third circuit has been revoked by the Attorney General.

Willard E. Brown, of Hanalei and Co., is expected to return from the mainland by the Manuhua.

The contract for building the Hilo high school has been awarded to J. Erickson, minus the furniture.

The contract for the construction of the Brewer wharf shed goes to H. Defries.

Captain Ingaard and wife and several of the crew of the schooner Oiga which was wrecked last week on the island of Kahoolawe were brought to this city yesterday from Kailua on the steamer Mauna Loa.

Word has been received by friends here that a daughter was born in the first part of May to Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Lansdale, who are well known in Honolulu.

High Sheriff Henry has arrested and sent to Hilo a Japanese woman named Emi Oaro, the arrest being made in accordance with a wireless message.

It is not known what the woman is wanted for, but it is supposed to be a case of embezzlement.

Dan, Case, district attorney for Maui, says that Walluku is getting cement sidewalks by the plan of the property owners paying for half the cost while the county pays the other half.

District Magistrate Derby made the announcement from the bench yesterday that he would not permit his court to be used to detain men who wanted to go away by criminal prosecutions in matters that were more properly subjects for civic adjudication.

It seems that there has been a suspicion that creditors of men who wanted to leave the islands have sought to use the process of court to detain debtors not criminally liable in any way.

The Japanese fishermen have found new fishing banks off Barber's Point, but far out at sea, and as a result are bringing thousands of pounds of large uku and ulua to the fish market.

It is said that never before in the history of these islands have these fish been brought to market in such quantity. The result is that the prices of fish have gone down to five cents a pound, and all the natives are reveling in it.

Another result is that the Chinese will not bring mullet to market to compete with the Japs, and this delicate fish is high and hard to get at any price.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Mrs. J. F. Morgan left for San Francisco yesterday on the Korea to join her husband.

The pleas of P. D. Kellett, Jr., to his indictments were further continued yesterday for one week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cunha departed on the Korea for the mainland. They will be absent several months.

Eight Chinese gamblers were arrested last night in one of the buildings on Iwilei road opposite the depot.

The engagement is announced of Mr. F. T. Crawford, of the Honolulu Iron Works, and Miss Rogna Aares of Maui.

Wong How has begun a prosecution of Chung Chook Lai for criminal libel on account of an article in the Hawaii Chinese News.

Mr. and Mrs. Seeley I. Shaw departed on the Korea yesterday for San Francisco. They will remain in California and Washington.

I. T. Hagner, passed assistant paymaster at the naval station, is a candidate for promotion to paymaster and may go to Mare Island for examination.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cohen, laden with leis, departed on the Korea for the mainland. Mrs. Cohen will accompany her husband during the tour of the band.

Deaths occurred in Honolulu from the following contagious diseases for the period between May 1 and May 15: Typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis, 6; plague, 3.

F. M. Brooks is expected here in the Manchuria on the way to Shanghai, where he is engaged in law practice with Lorin Andrews.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 24, 1906.

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

121,275 paid (\$2 S 30). 735 per cent paid. SESSION SALES. (Morning Session). None. SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. 150 Kihel, 9; 250 Kihel (B 60) 9.25.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

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

Table with columns: DAY, MONTH, YEAR, MAX, MIN, WIND, etc. Shows weather data for May 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 is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour. T. F. DRAKE, Acting Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun rises, Moon rises, etc. Shows tide and moon data for May 1906.

New moon May 22 at 9:29 p. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 187 degrees thirty minutes. The time while the sun is above the horizon is the same as Greenwich, 24 hours 9 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

JOHN HUGHES HURT.

John Hughes, master car builder of the Oahu Railway Co., had a narrow escape yesterday forenoon in the yards from serious injury. He was passing around some cars and stepped upon a parallel track upon which a switch-engine was backing.

Clarence Macfarlane just after he arrived at San Francisco in the yacht La Paloma, said Henry Crocker yesterday: "He looked bronzed but cheerful. He was, however, downcast over the destruction of San Francisco, and he was certainly a surprised man to sail into the harbor and find the city gone."

Ex-Congressman Hobson received the following telegram yesterday: San Francisco, May 23, 11:0 p. m. Hobson Honolulu: Had a start in San Pedro June 11. La Paloma Larkin, Adams. No "Prize" yacht. MORGAN.

The Honolulu Times for June 19 readable all through.

TO RESIST EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Herbert E. Law is particularly interested in the establishment of an easy approach for vehicles from the downtown quarter of town to the Fairmount, and, in addition to the scheme for utilizing two blocks of property for the purpose of a winding road, the committee is considering suggestions for the regrading of certain streets that will permit of a winding approach to the summit of the hill on the public thoroughfares.

The scheme is said to be a simple engineering problem. Whereas every street leading to the summit of the California-street hill from the north, east and south at present contains grades that are impassable except for cable cars, it has been found possible, by the simple correction of grades, to make an approach from any of the directions mentioned, with a maximum grade of 5 or 6 per cent. Greater distance is the one thing necessary in securing easier grades, and as it has been pointed out to the committee, this can be accomplished by means of a winding route through the side hill streets. For instance, instead of a steep climb up the one block on Mason street from Pine to California, an easy grade between the two points might be established by running around the three other sides of the block. By this system, it is declared, the problem of securing easy grades over the California-street hill and the other eminences of the city can be solved without disturbing the property rights of individuals. The scheme, it is said, might involve the cutting off of corners of certain blocks, so that the turns in the road would not be too abrupt, but otherwise private property interests would not suffer.

STREET RAILWAY PEOPLE FAVOR THE NEW PLAN.

This scheme of new street grades on the approaches to the hilly sections is understood to be greatly favored by the United Railroads, for it affords a solution of the transportation question in those sections of the city. The company is understood to be not unwilling to rebuild its cable roads as electric lines over the hilly sections if circuitous routes of travel can be established with grades such as will permit of the operation of electric cars. If the scheme is carried into execution San Francisco may soon witness the passing of the cable road from those hilly sections where it has been popularly assumed in the past no means of transportation other than by cable could ever be established.

Herbert E. Law's committee is industriously engaged in securing engineering data looking to a solution of the question, and it is announced that the committee will formulate some definite program within a few days. With the gradual settling of the city back to a more normal business basis, the reports issued from the various relief headquarters are decidedly more encouraging and the work of the committees now in charge is mainly in the perfecting of the present systems of distribution of supplies in progress. The tri-weekly distribution of food seems to have worked out satisfactorily, and only in a few instances have emergency cases cropped up where it has been necessary to give rations between times, and all cases of destitution and want that have been reported to Colonel Lea Febiger have been investigated by his aids and found to be other needs than food.

According to Captain R. E. Longdon, statistician of the Army relief bureau, the number of rations distributed is showing a rapid reduction, yesterday's rations aggregating 127,000 against approximately 280,000 on May 3d. At the various sub-stations some verbal grumbling has been heard regarding the alleged staleness of the bread and the poor cuts of meat given, but no official complaint has reached headquarters. An improved condition generally prevails, and the matter of distributing rations moves smoothly.

RED CROSS RUNNING MORE MEAL STATIONS.

Last night three meal stations, or community kitchens, were turned over to the Red Cross Society—the Lobos-square kitchen, near Fort Mason, which had been running for five days under army supervision; one at the intersection of Scott and Bay streets and one at the foot of Jones street. The Red Cross is to introduce a careful system of distributing meal tickets at these kitchens. The agents are to be held personally accountable for those issued, and restaurant keepers will be compelled to keep a strict account of the tickets received and to turn them back to the officials of the society.

The sewing schools under the supervision of Miss Lucile Hayes, at the Hearst School, are now in excellent working trim, and women and girls are kept busily engaged in making all sorts of garments. At the camps in Golden Gate Park the only confusion is the influx of the refugees from the smaller camping grounds, in compliance with Mayor Isgrig's order. Major Melver, commander of the second military district, has addressed Chief of Police Dinan, asking him to hold the refugees in their present quarters until camp 6, which is being established in the speedway section, is tented and put in sanitary condition. Due notice will be given the civil authorities when the camp, which will accommodate at least 1200, is ready for occupancy.

The first school for children over 6 years of age will be started next Monday, and by these means Major Melver expects to keep strict tab on the cleanliness of the children. Twelve sewing machines have been received from the Red Cross Society and have been installed in camp 5, the most settled in the Park, and, under the direction of Miss Hanson, the women and girls are making all sorts of clothing for both young and old.

At the sold hospital, which it used

for general cases, Dr. Gilchrist had 170 patients in his care yesterday, none, however, suffering from serious maladies. He reported the general health condition of the various camps as satisfactory.

The free employment bureau in the Hearst School is still finding it difficult to secure positions for all the applicants. About 150 received work yesterday, but the applications for employment were fully twice that number.

LABOR CONTRACTORS ARE NOT FAIR TO MEN.

Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford, who has charge of the Red Cross Employment Bureau at the Hearst School, at Fillmore and Hermann streets, has sent a letter of indignant protest to the Committee of Forty asking the committee to do what it can to awaken the contractors of the city to a sense of their duty at this time.

"I am not at all satisfied that we have met with proper assistance at the hands of employing contractors," says the Commissioner. "Many are hiring labor as they require it from the long line of men entering the city, men who are deserting their labor in the interior through statements of the immediate reconstruction of the city. We make insistent pleas for orders for men, with poor results. Contractors are not alive to the importance of giving the first choice to San Francisco's own people. Indeed, I am led to believe that some large employers are thoughtless to a degree bordering on cruelty."

Going on, Stafford recites the case of one firm which placarded the city with a call for 1000 men. The Red Cross Bureau was urged to send men, but every man so sent was turned away with the statement that no men were wanted. When Stafford investigated the case he was told that the signs were old ones, although some of them still stood, two days ago, and scores of men were tramping the city to reach the offices of the concern, only to be turned away.

Another paragraph from Stafford's letter speaks for itself. He says: "I regret to advise you that some of the contractors in and around the city are placing their pay day so far ahead as to render their work valueless to men with families, and then discount their own paper in a vicious and extortionate manner. These things were bad enough in ordinary times; today they are brutal. It is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance that labor should be provided for the army of destitute men in this city. I believe that you can put the matter before those competent to act in a way that will bring results."

The letter contains the statement that of about 3500 men who have registered at the bureau, work has been secured for about 800.

The chief of the sixth relief section has made the following report under date of May 15th:

"My attention was called to the fact that a firm of contractors, Eckert & Peterson, engaged in work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, are not paying their employees and apparently do not intend to pay their employees for over one month without making a deduction of nearly 10 per cent. of the pay, in which case the method of 'spiking,' as it is called, is to deduct 25 cents for each day when pay is advanced before the usual pay day. While I have had no opportunity to verify this directly, the facts as stated are deduced from the mass of evidence."

THE CHINATOWN PROBLEM HARD ONE TO SOLVE.

The Argonaut has this upon the Chinese problem: "The hysterical way in which public opinion chafes around in times of great stress and strain is shown very notably in the attitude of San Francisco of late toward her local problem, Chinatown. The universal remark after the fire was 'This means the end of Chinatown.' And it seemed as if it were so. For years the district known as Chinatown had been an eyesore to San Francisco. It was once one of the finest parts of San Francisco, and many of the filthy dwellings occupied by the Chinese were in former times the dwellings of the city's magnates. Rod by rod and block by block, the yellow plague had made its way, driving the whites before it, until Chinatown extended from Sansome street on the east to Powell street on the west, from Broadway on the north to Bush street on the south. Therefore it was that San Francisco said that the fire was not an unmixing evil, if it should drive out Chinatown. The Chinese seemed to simplify the problem by fleeing from the city in great numbers. Together with the Japanese they did not stand on the order of their going, but fled in droves, principally southward. Only those who were absolutely unable to leave the city remained, and they were placed in a detention camp in the Fort Mason Military Reservation. Their odoriferous neighborhood, however, was so distasteful to the white men and women in their neighborhood that they were twice removed by the authorities. This gave rise to the complaints to Washington that they were being 'maltreated.' As a matter of fact they were as well fed and well treated as the white refugees, with the single exception that they were thoughtfully placed to leeward of the

THE REFUNDING BILL IS PASSED BY THE SENATE

(Associated Press Cablegram to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, MAY 24.—THE SENATE YESTERDAY PASSED THE BILL CREATING A FUND FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN HAWAII, AND SETTING ASIDE SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF THE ISLANDS' CUSTOMS DUES AND RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE PURPOSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1906.
To W. O. Smith, Honolulu:
Funding Bill passed Senate.
(Signed.) F. M. HATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1906, 5.56 p. m.
To Governor Atkinson, Honolulu:
Review (Refund) Bill passed Senate with minor amendments.
KUHIO.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1906, 5.54 p. m.
To Atkinson, Honolulu:
Revenue Bill passed Senate.
ALONZO STEWART.

Those three cablegrams, received in Honolulu yesterday, conveying the information that the refunding bill has passed one house of Congress, and that the more conservative of the two, is the best news Hawaii has heard in a long day.

The cablegrams reached this city within a very few minutes of each other. That from Judge Hatch to Mr. Smith is, of course, conclusive. Of the two cablegrams sent to the Acting Governor, that from Mr. Stewart arrived about two minutes ahead of the Delegate's cablegram. Alonzo H. Stewart is the Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate and a very good friend of Hawaii, of the Acting Governor, of Mr. W. O. Smith and of many other people in town. From the first he has been interested in the refunding bill, as a measure of benefit and justice to these islands.

All the cablegrams, of course, refer to the refunding bill. That of Mr. Stewart is plain enough, and the use of the word "Review" in the Delegate's message is clearly an error in cabling. It is very easy to see how such a mistake could occur.

The struggle for keeping in the Territory three-fourths of the money paid for customs and internal revenue dues is half won. The President is known to be in favor of the measure. He has advocated it in his message, and has been the real inspiration of the battle that has been made by island people.

The measure has many and powerful friends in the House of Representatives, and while it is known also to have strong opponents there, there have lately been indications that these are not so strongly set against Hawaii in the matter as they were known to have been at first.

There is reason, therefore, for the entertainment of a reasonable hope that the bill may eventually be passed. When it is passed, the drain upon the circulating medium that follows the present system will be eased most materially, and times here are certain to be better. Times are always good when there is plenty of money in circulation.

whites, as the Chinese odor, if they were placed to windward, would have driven the white men and women into the bay.

"Now, however, when it comes to the 'disappearance of Chinatown,' many difficulties have arisen. One of the first of these is that many of the Chinese own the title to the land in Chinatown in fee-simple. These people will resist dispossession unless paid an exorbitant price for their land. If any attempt is made to eject them, outside the law, it will speedily become a Federal matter. The Chinese government will complain and the Federal Government will intervene. While the matter of individual Chinese owners might be settled by large payments for their land, the Chinese Government owns a large piece on Stockton street which it occupies as Consulate General for this coast. The Chinese Government will not sell that for any price, as it would be derogatory to its dignity to do so. It will therefore be impossible to eliminate the Chinese entirely from this district, but even if most of them be removed, it would be an improvement highly to be desired.

"A phase of the matter which is not unamusing is this: Nearly fifteen hundred Chinese have taken refuge in Los Angeles, many of them wealthy Chinese merchants. They have assured the Argonauts that five thousand of their countrymen will follow them from San Francisco if they are hospitably received. They have gone further and have assured their hosts that San Francisco's large Oriental trade was due to the existence of the Chinese colony there, and that if the Chinese colony were transferred to Los Angeles, 'the Oriental trade would follow it, using San Pedro as a shipping point.' No one in San Francisco before has suspected the Chinese col-

BIG RAILROAD OFFICES ALL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Having been advised by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads that their head offices have never been removed from San Francisco even for an hour, and realizing that this city is the only place for their head Coast offices, the presidents and chief traffic officials of all the connecting lines of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe have telegraphed from the East to their San Francisco agents to move back to the city from Oakland as soon as they can find accommodations. Many of these agents have already taken desk room in the nave of the ferry building. In a few weeks they plan to jointly occupy a building to be called the Railroad Arcade.

The Harbor Commission people have agreed to allow this structure to be built on State property in front of and close to the Ferry depot building. As planned, the building is to cost \$10,000 and the agents of the twenty different

interested roads will pay the cost on a basis to be agreed upon. The interior of the building will be divided into offices or booths, which will face on two arcades or walks running at right angles through the center of the structure. By means of these two walks or arcades, the building can be entered from four sides and the walks will be wide and light, similar to offices or booths.

Where the walks intersect a large flag pole will extend up through the roof. Around the base of the pole will be tables for the distribution of railroad literature for the information of the traveling public. It is the intention of the railroad agents to make the place a general information bureau for the public as well as a place for the sale of railroad tickets.

While the new building will be devoted to passenger agents' offices, the interested Eastern railroad presidents and traffic chiefs have arranged to have their coast freight representatives locate on Fillmore and other streets where retail and wholesale merchants are now locating in large numbers.

It is the hope of all of these agents that they may within two years at least get back into offices they formerly occupied in the Palace hotel on Market street and in the adjoining Monadnock building.

MORE HAWAIIANS FOUND BY MORGAN

The Acting Governor has received by mail from J. F. Morgan the following additional names of Hawaiians found safe in San Francisco:

- F. B. McStocker, Jr., 2423 1-2 Harrison street, S. F.
- Clara McDonald, 1928 Everett street, Alameda.
- Thos. J. Dolan, 223 Bradford st., S. F.
- L. Duhan, Camp 5, Presidio Golf Links.
- J. E. Gavina, Oakland, Cal.
- Mrs. H. Toogood, San Pablo, Contra Costa, Cal.
- Mrs. C. T. Littlejohn, 2919 Laguna street, S. F.
- Mrs. Anna McCormick, 1741 Russel street, Berkeley.
- A. A. Basford, care of T. H. Merry, 112 Kimberley avenue, Santa Barbara.
- Mrs. Boots, 1841 Buchanan st., S. F.
- Mrs. Schaefer, between I and J, 6th avenue, by Mrs. Mulock's.
- Mrs. Poor and Mrs. Spalding, 1430 Turk st., S. F.

MRS. KAAE MAKES SEPARATE FIGHT

Jessie K. Kaae by her attorney, C. W. Ashford, has entered a demurrer for herself to the bill of complaint, "to substitute trustees and for an injunction," of Albert B. Carter and his eight minor children by their next friend, Edgar Henriques, against John C. Lane, Junius Kaae and Jessie K. Kaae.

She denies jurisdiction in equity, saying that plaintiffs have a full, adequate and speedy remedy at law for any faults, defects, misfeasances or malfeasances of this defendant, and that the jurisdiction of matters concerning her lies in the Circuit Court and the Circuit Judge sitting at chambers. She says that the bill is uncertain in not showing that the probate of the estate of Margaret V. Carter has been closed, or if the defendants or any of them have or has had distributed to them or any of them the estate or any of it, or received the estate or any of it from a probate court for the purpose of carrying out the trusts mentioned in the will of Margaret V. Carter; also uncertain in not showing by what authority Henriques signs the complaint as attorney in fact for Albert B. Carter, or acts as guardian or next friend of the minors when the father and natural guardian of them is living; also uncertain in not showing whether it is the intent of the bill to remove this defendant from the position of executrix of the will, or otherwise permanently to interfere with her duties as executrix; also uncertain in not showing whether this defendant has at any time acted or now assumes to act as trustee under the will, relative to possession and control of the property, nor whether she has acted or is assuming to act as such in conjunction with either or both of her co-defendants.

For the same reasons that the bill is uncertain, as she says, Mrs. Kaae says it is also ambiguous and unintelligible. Further she says that the bill seeks inconsistent relief and different kinds of relief inconsistent with each other, and inconsistent with the allegations of the bill, and relief of a legal as distinguished from an equitable character.

Wherefore she submits to the court whether she should be compelled to make any other or further answer to the complaint, and further prays that the bill may be dismissed as to her with her reasonable costs.

FOR FREE ALCOHOL

(Continued from Page 1.)
amendment might be a compromise. He has talked with others than Mr. Curtis about it. The President is very desirous that the bill become a law and will apparently try several compromises before he gives up.

FREE ALCOHOL BILL.

It has been assured for many days that the free alcohol bill would be enacted into law at this session of Congress. Some very zealous advocates of the bill began at once to cry that there were plans afoot to defeat the measure. Anybody who counseled careful consideration of the bill for the purpose of safeguarding it and safeguarding the revenues was at once branded as its opponent. As a matter of fact some of the Republican campaign managers wanted it passed especially for the benefit it might assure to the struggle for seats in Western Congressional districts. They began to bely the New England members of the Finance Committee—Senators Aldrich and Hale—because New England has not been looking at the bill so much from the political standpoint as from the industrial standpoint.

After the animadversions had been piling up for a while, both the New England senators stated that they were favorable to the bill. They believe it good legislation, but they are not to be hurried into passing a defective bill. Both are very busy senators, serving on a number of important committees of the Senate and having a lot of work also on the floor. They are disposed to get to the consideration of the free alcohol bill at an early day, but will insist on some hearings that they may know exactly what they are doing and also that they may not be blamed subsequently for any unfavorable development in the law without having themselves in advance contemplated what the legislation would accomplish. As they have to assume at least a part of the responsibility for the workings of the law, they do not like to take things on the sayso of others. The other members of the Finance Committee have taken a similar attitude, but as there has been no attempt to circulate misleading reports about them—Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Hale, as Senate leaders being more conspicuous, perhaps, than their colleagues—these men have remained silent.

It may happen that the House bill will be satisfactory to all Senators. But the Senate has a reputation for legislating very carefully. Nowhere is that rule of closely scrutinizing everything more scrupulously applied than in the Finance Committee, which has to deal with measures affecting government revenues. It invariably happens that every revenue bill before that committee is considered in detail and by men who have been experts in revenue matters for years. The attention of Senator Allison, for instance, to the free alcohol bill, is desired by the committee. He is one of the best experts on internal revenue legislation in the Senate, having given it study for thirty years. But Mr. Allison has been ill for nearly a week and has also been much engaged, when he was able to get out, on the railroad rate regulation bill. He has been appointed on the sub-committee along with Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Hale. That sub-committee is composed of the strongest men in the Senate.

While the benefits of a free alcohol law are conceded, it is claimed on competent authority that the cost of alcohol will not be as little as many of the representations have led people to believe. Statements before the House Committee on Ways and Means were that alcohol could be produced at from 15 to 20 cents a gallon, where now it costs about \$2 a gallon. The cost under the proposed new law will probably be nearer 50 cents a gallon than twenty-five cents a gallon. That, however, would be an enormous reduction and would make alcohol, denatured, available for use in the arts and also as a fuel to a much greater extent than is now possible.

HAWAIIAN MEASURES.

There is but little new to write about the various Hawaiian measures pending. Nothing has developed since my last letter about the refunding bill. It is waiting for suspension day, when, as now planned, an effort will be made to pass it under the two-thirds rule. The House Committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report on the telephone bill. The actual presentation of the report waits on the preparation of some figures by Mr. A. B. Browne, of this city, who is acting as attorney for the Telephone Company. The bill affecting the election of a delegate from Hawaii has been favorably reported and is on the House calendar. The committee report was prepared by Representative Lloyd, Democrat, from Missouri.

The bill to permit the sale of certain property in Hawaii, has also been favorably reported and is on the House calendar. The report was made by Mr. James McKinney, of Illinois, (Tug Eleu and other movable property.) Mr. Ralph S. Hosmer, superintendent of forestry in Hawaii, has been in Washington conferring with officials of the Department, during his vacation and left last evening for Boston. His mother accompanied him from here. He expects to make quite an extended visit at his home in Massachusetts before returning to Honolulu.

"I have been talking with officials of the Department of Agriculture since my visit here," said Mr. Hosmer yesterday, "and have done what I could to encourage them to make appropriations for various lines of work in the islands. They seem well disposed to such plans. That, I think important, for it means that the appropriations will be allotted to the islands as soon as the money can be had. But the trouble now is that the general appropriations are being restricted and the officials have not the money to spend. But I have been much impressed by the friendly attitude of officials toward Hawaii. They are now beginning to fully understand our conditions."

ERNEST G. WALKER.



A FOOD STATION AT DEWEY MONUMENT.



FIREMEN RESCUING A VICTIM.



HER FAMILY SAVED.

TO PUT LIMIT ON THE SKY SCRAPER

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—That the height of class A buildings—the skyscrapers—should be in proportion to the width of the street was accepted as a fundamental principle by the committee on building laws yesterday. It was decided to fix the limit for such structures at two and one-half times the width of the thoroughfare, on which they front. Jeremiah Deneen said that many communications on the height question had been received; that some persons wanted no limit and others wanted buildings to be kept low; that wider streets might be obtained in the business section without cost to the city, if the height of buildings of the best class there were kept proportionate to the width, and that the proportion mentioned was a compromise which would probably suit nearly everybody. A. Ruef remarked that this proportion would permit the erection of buildings 155 feet high on Montgomery street, and that as many property owners there would perhaps not want to go higher than this in construction, there would be more difficulty in getting them to consent to widen the street than if the proportion for buildings were two times the width of the thoroughfare. He was willing, however, to accept the recommendation of Deneen's subcommittee, which had given the question long consideration, and it was unanimously adopted.

The heights of other buildings were fixed as follows: Class B fireproof buildings, 102 feet; class C buildings, with metal lath, 70 feet, and with wooden lath, 55 feet; frame buildings, 45 feet.

GIVING OUT RATIONS ACCORDING TO SYSTEM

A reduction in the number of rations issued daily from 279,51 on May 24 to 164,000 on May 12th, is the record that has been made by the consolidated relief bureau, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lena Felbiger. In the main this great reduction has been due to the rigid system of military inspection that has been maintained at the individual relief stations to a more accurate and comprehensive system of recording the receipt and distribution of supplies than the civil committee maintained and the policy adopted by the military, under General Greely's orders, of the eliminating of the able-bodied men from the bread lines.

The work of the Red Cross in registering entire districts has also had much to do with weeding out "repeaters" from the lines. The presence of a soldier on every supply wagon has practically done away with diversion of food supplies, and whatever caches of provisions are hoarded away in cellars were the fruit of manipulations of favored insiders during the first confusion of indiscriminate giving.

The result of a week and a half of Army discipline has reduced the work of relief to a system. The city has been divided into seven relief sections, each section in charge of an Army officer, who makes a report at the close of each day as to the number of rations issued from stations in his section. All reports from the city are in turn summarized for the benefit of Colonel Felbiger. The result has been that it is now possible to state, almost to a man, how many mouths there are in San Francisco at present to feed, and what proportion the destitute hold to those who are able in some manner to support themselves.

Colonel Felbiger stated yesterday that at the present time there are in San Francisco 150,000 persons who are depending upon relief. Of these, at least 100,000 are in a position to support themselves at such time as the 15-cent restaurants become generally in use throughout the city. The remaining 50,000 are absolutely destitute, and must continue to depend upon city relief entirely until such time as conditions are so improved that various members of the different families can begin again to find work.

CAMPERS RETURNING TO GOLDEN GATE PARK

Campers are beginning to return to Golden Gate Park in greater number than the military authorities can handle. With the small force of volunteer laborers that he has working, Major Melvor states that he is unable to cope with the demand for floored tents. No more tents are being furnished by the government to campers in the park unless the floors are laid. All of the five locations that have already been established as permanent camps have been utilized to their full capacity and until the permanent camp in process of construction at the end of the speedway is completed, persons coming into the park will have to make shift as best they can. It is expected that this last camp, which will accommodate a population of about 2000, will be ready in two days.

The park is an excellent place for campers, because of its shelter, sanitary conditions and water, but it affords few places where permanent camps can be established on a large scale, and, for that reason, the work of the military authorities is hampered by lack of help.

Men who willingly volunteered in the early days of migration are compelled to find work that pays wages, and so the force of men employed in locating camps and attending to the various matters of sanitation that have come up at the park has been greatly diminished. One of the features of Major Melvor's work at the park has been the installation of the Reed Sanitary System. The system is the invention of Dr. Walter Reed, the well-known expert on the transmission of yellow fever and typhoid by mosquitoes and flies, and medical authorities state that it bars all danger of a typhoid epidemic where in operation.

WHY SALOON LICENSES WERE ALL REVOKED

Every saloon license in the city was revoked May 11 by the Police Commission, and hereafter any person or persons convicted of selling liquor will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. This action was taken by the Commission after a positive and determined declaration on the part of Mayor Schmitz.

"The good order that has existed in this city since April 18th must and shall be maintained," declared the Mayor. "It is reported that some men are reopening their places and dispensing liquor. There is one way to put a stop to the sale of liquor and I advise the Commission to act on it at once—that is, to revoke every license in the city and keep the saloons closed, even to the extent of mailing them up. Order must be maintained and the saloons must be kept closed absolutely for the present."

There was some discussion as to restaurants serving liquor with meals and the corner grocery bars, but the Mayor maintained his position—no liquor whatever shall be sold. The Commission then went into executive session, and when the doors were again opened Commissioner Drinkhouse offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The conditions which exist in San Francisco imperatively require for the city's best interests the absolute cessation of all liquor traffic; and whereas, all good citizens have combined in the laudable desire to maintain such cessation; and whereas, the proclamations which have heretofore been issued by his honor, the Mayor, have been heretofore generally obeyed, but a disposition now exists on the part of some liquor dealers to disobey the same and to question the legality; and whereas, the same result may be achieved by action on the part of the Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to secure proper conditions and for the reasons aforesaid, all permits to sell or dispose of liquor in the city and county of San Francisco be and the same are hereby revoked and set aside until further action of the Board, and all authorities of the city are hereby requested to take notice hereof."

NUMBER OF LIQUOR STORES TO BE RESTRICTED

This action was deemed absolutely necessary owing to the fact that each day saw an increase in the number of places attempting to resume the saloon business. These places were conducted secretly, and the police were beginning to find it difficult to watch all. There are now five or six saloon-keepers cited to appear before the Commission on the charge of having reopened their places, and if convicted, it is probable that their licenses will be revoked for all time. That was the temper of the Commission, when the proprietors were cited to appear and make their defense at the session next Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

By the revocation of every license in the city the Commission solves the problem with which the police have been struggling. Hereafter the sale of liquor will be in violation of law and arrests may follow promptly. With the maximum penalty staring them in the face on conviction, it is thought that few, if any, of the saloon-keepers will take the chance for the few dollars that they might take in, at the same time being certain of a refusal when the time comes to apply for a new license. When that time comes it is almost certain that nothing like the former 5500 licenses will be issued. In addition to the above resolution, Commissioner O'Grady offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It appears that, without authority, announcements are being posted that certain premises will shortly be opened for the sale of liquor, and temporary buildings are being erected for the purpose; and

"Whereas, No policy has as yet been formulated by this Commission to meet the changed conditions which exist, and such buildings are being erected at the owners' risk and without any assurance by the Commission that such use will be permitted.

"Resolved, That all holders of permits to sell liquor are hereby warned, until further notice, to incur no expense in the construction or preparation of any buildings, or to lease or open for such purpose, under penalty of absolute loss of their entire investment therefor."

TROUBLE IN LOCATING THE NEW CHINATOWN

The committee on the permanent location of Chinatown has about made up its mind that the task of establishing a new site for the Chinese quarter is involved in complex difficulties, and that it will be impossible to make the Chinese establish themselves in any location against their will.

At the meeting of the Committee of Forty, A. Ruef, chairman of the Chinatown committee, announced that his committee had been working diligently but in the face of considerable antagonism. He said a meeting of the Chinese had been held on the previous day, and that they had decided that they would not move from their former locations in the burned district. Ruef added that there was no way to prevent them from returning to the old



VALENCIA STREET HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

quarter except, through the exercise of arbitrary restrictions and illegal discriminations, which was farthest from the thoughts of the committee and all interests concerned. The Chinese, he declared, would not consider the proposed site at Hunter's point, which in the committee's opinion was most ideal from a sanitary, climatic and commercial point of view, being situated close to deep water and within twenty minutes by street car from the center of the city. After thoroughly canvassing the situation, Ruef said the committee had decided to recommend a location in the northern section of town, in the hope that the Chinese will agree to accept it. This locality is within the district bounded by Sansome and Front streets north of Pacific to the bay.

Chin Poo, for many years secretary of the Chinese Six Companies, declares that the organization has no intention of abandoning its former site: "The Six Companies own the lot at 736 Commercial street, for which we paid \$22,000 some time ago," said he. "We do not intend to abandon the property, but will proceed at once with the erection of a nice building on our property. The contract is already drawn and the work of construction will begin the first of the week."

UNDERGROUND CHINATOWN SHOWN TO BE A MYTH

Among the many disclosures resulting from the great fire, that which exposed the "underground city" fake in Chinatown will doubtless prove of interest to more outsiders than any other.

Every year thousands of tourists have been led through the picturesque streets of the Oriental quarter by the shrewd guides who fattened on their bounty. A feature of every tourist expedition was a trip through the wonderful underground passages and retreats of the Chinese. The guides aroused the curiosity of the Easterners with weird tales of the life in these underground quarters, and of the great dangers incurred in visiting them. Each guide claimed he was the only one who could show them these mysterious dwellings. Then the party would be led through a series of narrow, winding hallways, through doors that were unbolts after strange signals, and finally down a flight of rickety stairs into an ill-smelling, dirty room, where a Chinese smoked opium for the benefit of the visitors.

This was a great game in Chinatown and the guides reaped a golden harvest from the easy tourists. Now the fire has made of Chinatown a barren waste, and bared its ruins to the public gaze, the fact is disclosed that the world-renowned "ten stories underground" was only a myth. The ruins show that the Chinese quarters only had the usual cellar and none of them seem to be much deeper than the ordinary residence basement.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A BOTTLE FOR WINE

It cost the California Wine Association about \$1000 a bottle to bring to superexcellent maturity a few thousand dozens of its stock out of the hundreds of thousands of bottles contained in its former vaults on Third street, near Townsend. Although the process was an expensive one, it was aging at a rate which has never before been equaled. The procedure pursued was that of fire, and it was performed on April 18th.

When the flames had performed their work those bottles of wine which had neither burst nor melted nor lost their corks were withdrawn from the furnace and transferred to the Casa Calwa building of the California Wine Association at 180 Townsend street. There they were piled up as relics of the conflagration, and an opportunity for testing opinions as to the character of their contents was given by the drawing of corks from samples of various kinds and brands of the fireproofed wines. The results were uniformly favorable, though varying as to the kinds of wine, which had come safely through the furnace process. All of the dry wines were found to have been much benefited, but when the Burgundy came to be tasted it was discovered that the California product had achieved a mellowness which surpassed that of the far-famed vintage of France. The sweet wine varieties were even more advantaged by the heating

process, and this was especially noticeable in the case of the sherrys, which have nothing to envy of their Spanish progenitor. The connoisseur may enjoy the result, but it is certain that the winemakers will prefer to continue their normal manner of producing their stock. It is estimated that there were about 15,000,000 gallons of wine destroyed in San Francisco by the fire.

BURNHAM TALKS TO SAN FRANCISCO PEOPLE

D. H. Burnham, who reached San Francisco Monday evening, was present at yesterday's meeting of the Committee of Forty and was called upon to speak by Mayor Schmitz.

He said that the one question which the people of San Francisco had to consider immediately was that of the downtown district. He considered that the immediate needs were nothing more than the widening of several streets in the old business section, and the laying out of a few diagonals, new streets that would permit direct travel between a number of important points, which are now reached from the business centers only by extremely circuitous routes.

"These improvements," he said, "will do much for the city, because they will improve property values immensely, now and for all time. I know of no city in all the world possessed of greater natural advantages than San Francisco, and the opportunity now afforded is a great one. It permits of things being done which have not been possible heretofore, except at enormous expense, and which are not likely to be possible again."

"There are a half-dozen men on your committee which is considering these matters, who are as keen and as capable of judging what is needed as any men I have ever met anywhere. The matter is in capable hands and these men have so crystallized the problems that it seems to me there is little or nothing left to suggest to them. They have done magnificent work and these questions are safe in their hands."

"Utility is the main thing to consider in laying out streets. Adornment will come later and will take care of itself. Wide streets are needed for traffic. In New York and Chicago, as well as other large cities, this fact is now understood, for the streets there are congested. The cost of improvement in the matter of streets must, of course, be considered. It is for the people to say how much expense they can stand at this time. Broad thoroughfares are not only useful but they are ornamental also."

TORRENT OF SOFT MUD COMES FROM THE EARTH

Within a couple of minutes after the earthquake, and before they had time to collect their shattered nerves, the few people living within the section at the base of the mountain just south of Mount Olivet Cemetery, were put to their wits' end by a swirl of muddy water that went rushing down into the cemetery and toward the railroad track. Like an avalanche it rushed along, carrying everything within a scope of 100 feet wide and fully one-half mile in length. Trees were uprooted and buried, barns, work and tank houses were carried away, and between 25,000 and 30,000 feet of lumber, the property of the Cemetery Association, was completely covered.

Several horses belonging to a neighboring farmer were caught in the swirl, but, struggling for their lives, emerged completely coated with a soft, sticky mud. Many pigs were lost and an entire potato patch was washed out.

At the point from which the water gushed an excavation about 100 feet wide and from six to eight feet in depth remained, with the bottom covered with a soft mud. Among the few people who have visited the spot are Father Cooper of Ocean View, T. J. Welch, the architect, and M. V. Brady, a builder. None of these men have any fixed theory as to the cause of the eruption, but are of the opinion that it was probably some subterranean reservoir.

None of the people living in the section noted the height of the flow or how long it lasted, all being thoroughly scared and anxious to get out of harm's way. The path of the water shows a deep furrow.

THOUSANDS SEEK IT

Many Honolulu People Join in the Search.

Nights of tossing—days of misery: Nearly crazy from the constant itching:

Such is the lot of every sufferer With Eczema, Piles or any itchinness of the skin.

Thousands seek and fail to find relief.

Many a Honolulu citizen can tell you Doan's Ointment will cure all itching skin diseases.

William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Banktown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster, McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St. Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing Doan's Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TO WRITE HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, May 13.

—Payson T. Treat, an instructor in the history department, has left the campus for the Far East on a year's leave of absence. Treat will travel through India, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, China and Japan. He will collect data in these countries to give on his return a general course in the history of the Pacific. The peculiar colonial government of Australia will be particularly investigated by Treat.

The course which Treat will give on his return will be one which the Stanford history department has long wished to have in its curriculum, owing to the growing interest in the Far East and its history.

Treat is one of the youngest men in the faculty, and his appointment for this important work is a signal honor for him.

Treat graduated from Wesleyan University in 1900 and took an A. M. degree at Columbia in 1902, and has studied here for a year. He was appointed to an instructorship at Stanford last fall. He is a member of the Press Club and the Sigma Sigma honor society.

LOST GOSPEL IS DISCOVERED

LONDON, May 15.—Drs. Grenfel and Hart, during continued researches of the ruins of Oxyrhynchus, whose ancient monasteries some years ago yielded the famous Logia of Christ, found a fragment of a supposed lost gospel, which is now in Queen's College, Oxford.

It is a tiny scrap of vellum, perforated by worms and yellowed by sixteen centuries, but the writing is perfectly legible. It is written in Greek characters, which are almost microscopically minute, with scarlet initials. There are about 200 words.

It is certainly no part of any extant gospel, but its theological value must be left to the theologians. It is unusually well written from a literary viewpoint. It begins in the middle of a speech. Jesus and his disciples have entered the temple and met a Pharisee, who rebukes them for omitting some ceremonial of ablution. Jesus asks the Pharisee what the latter has done to comply with the ceremonial. The Pharisee's reply minutely describes the process of purification, of which no previous authority has given the details.

Then follows a powerful, eloquent denunciation by Jesus of mere outward purification, he saying that he and his disciples have been purified by the waters of life. There is also a mention of a hitherto unknown part of the temple called the hegneuterian, or place of purification.

Theological circles are greatly interested in the discovery, which promises a sensation equal to that created by the Logia of Christ.

Today Ascension Day services will be held at the Catholic church of St. John the Baptist, Kalihiwaena, as follows: 8:30 a. m., high mass, sermon, collection; 4 p. m., rosary.

IS SUED BY HER MOTHER

The mother of Mrs. Kemelia Holt, Honouliuli Kaopua, yesterday filed a petition against Kemelia Holt and George H. Holt, her husband, in which she alleges that she was deceived by her daughter into signing away certain rights in lands at Lauka, Hamakua, Hawaii, and asks that the deed that she made be canceled and that the two defendants be cited to show whether they have mortgaged, leased or otherwise encumbered the lands. She also asks for an order enjoining the Hols from putting any encumbrance upon the lands, and this Judge Robinson has issued.

In her petition, the mother says that in February, 1906, she came from her home at Waimea, Hawaii, to visit her daughter in Honolulu, being induced to do so. While she was residing in the Holt home, she says, the daughter persuaded the mother to assign to her all the right of dower in the lands of her late husband. After Mrs. Kaopua had consented to do this, she shows, she was presented with an instrument in writing by Kemelia Holt, who led her mother to believe that it was an assignment of her right of dower and that only. On this assurance the mother signed the instrument.

It is further shown that this same instrument was an assignment to Kemelia Holt of all her mother's right, title and interest in all the lands formerly belonging to her husband and also a deed in fee simple of the land at Lauka. The petitioner shows that she was induced to sign the instrument confiding in her daughter's professions of love and affection and firmly relying on her integrity and veracity, and that the daughter, taking advantage of the mother's incapacity and the affection and confidence reposed in her, caused the fraudulent deed to be prepared by falsely inserting therein the land at Lauka, although she well knew at the time that the mother never intended to convey that land, and that she was ignorant of the fact that it had been inserted therein. The petitioner states further that she did not, and does not, desire to dispose of the land at Lauka, and that she was never informed of the true nature of the deed which she had signed until after her return to her home at Waimea.

LA PALOMA'S HARD TRIP

The Chronicle of May 15 tells of the arrival of Hawaii's cup defender, La Paloma, from Honolulu as follows:

The schooner yacht La Paloma, which left Honolulu on April 14, arrived late Saturday off the Heads, and came into the bay Sunday morning. The first notice the crew had of the great disaster that has befallen the city was when a doctor boarded the yacht off Meigs wharf.

Commodore Macfarlane thought it strange as he neared the Heads that there was not a pilot boat in sight, and as he was passing in through the Golden Gate he thought he would meet some of the yachts. As not a sail was in sight, he thought that the local yachtsmen must have been experiencing a blow and that the fleet had hunted cover. Then he noticed that there were no cars at the Cliff. This also struck him as strange, as did the tented city at the Presidio. After this he was too busy coming to an anchorage to observe the conditions in the lower part of the city.

When told by the doctor what had happened he went on deck and realized it all. After being given a clean bill of health he was invited by a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club to go over to Tiburon and take up moorings there temporarily.

He said yesterday morning: "I must go over to San Francisco this morning, but I wish I did not have to. It makes me sick at heart to think of what you have had to pass through. Just think how the dear old city has been wiped out. All the places that have afforded me many pleasant hours, homes where I have enjoyed such hospitality as will always be fresh in my memory, have been wiped out. It is awful to think of it all. Yesterday my friends in Berkeley told me of the bravery of the men over in the city, how they are buckling down and starting to put the city back into a better position than she enjoyed before the great calamity. There is some satisfaction to think that the city has not lost heart and will be itself once again."

"As regards the trip of La Paloma, the good old schooner had a time of it coming up. The first ten days we made splendid weather and covered fully half of the course, but from that time on we met head winds and heavy seas, and at times I had my doubts if she could stand it. We came through all right, however.

"As for the race home, it looks as though it will have to be postponed." Before La Paloma started from Honolulu Commodore Macfarlane made a wager with the captain of the S. C. Allen that his yacht would beat the trader. The yacht got away a little in advance of the Allen, and did not see her again until those on board sighted her as they were beating up from Pigeon Point light, under reefs. As soon as Commodore Macfarlane made out the Allen, he ordered all the reefs shaken out, and it was a race for "the Gate." The Allen had a free wind and

LAME BACK

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



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WILL INVESTIGATE FEVER ON MOLOKAI

Dr. K. Hoffmann went to Pukoo, Molokai, last evening on the Likelike to investigate the epidemic of fever which has been raging for several weeks on the leeward side of the island from Kaunakakai to Waiulua, taking in Kamalo and Pukoo. There have been several deaths and a number of people are still on the sick list. In some instances from three to five members of a family are reported to be ill with the fever. That section of the island is peculiarly unfortunate in not having a physician. Dr. Mouritz was the government physician a few years ago, but when that office was abolished he found it necessary to remove to another island, as the people on the island of Molokai could not support him. Epidemics of fever have frequently broken out on Molokai in the last two or three years, one at Halawa causing the death of a number of natives.

PREMATURE RUMOR ABOUT KIHAI CO.

A rumor that the Kihai plantation had been taken over by the Maul Agricultural Company and would be operated as a part of the business of that partnership was published yesterday by an afternoon paper.

At its best the rumor is premature. For some time past the question of amalgamation by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. and Kihai Plantation Co., or of amalgamation by the Maul Agricultural Co. and Kihai, has been discussed.

Nothing has been done about it but discussion, though it has been discussed many times.

The H. C. & S. Co. and the K. P. Co. are incorporated companies, while the M. A. Co. is a partnership of five other incorporated companies each holding in round figures one thousand acres of land.

It may be that the rumor in question was generally based on correct information outside stockholding circles, for three hundred shares of Kihai sold yesterday at 49, against \$50 last sale, \$75 bid and \$25 asked on Saturday's exchange list.

Mrs. Ernest Waterhouse gave a charming dish party at Waiulua in honor of Miss Alice Whitehouse. Among those present were the Messrs. Mrs. Schaefer, Mrs. Wagon, Miss Neumann, Captain Walker, Miss Harding and Miss Alice White.

SAN FRANCISCO CAN

REBUILD HERSELF

"We don't need any outside assistance to rebuild San Francisco," said Joseph D. Grant of the great firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. yesterday. "We made the city before and we can make it again."

Mr. Grant was in Paris at the time of the earthquake and hurried home with other Californians. He says the steamship and train were filled with returning Californians, all eager to get into the work of making a greater and better city than the one destroyed. In Paris the bankers acted very badly about San Francisco letters of credit, refusing to honor them except in cases where the bearers were of known financial standing. This caused a great deal of hardship, but in London the bankers honored the letters of credit issued by San Francisco banks.

As for the people generally, their feeling toward the stricken city was illustrated by an incident on the steamship crossing the Atlantic. Two lads from a European university were telling of how hard it was to foot it across the continent. They had been refused money on their letters of credit and had just enough to get them to New York.

"Do you mean what you say?" asked an elderly man.

"Yes," said one of the lads, who was from Grass Valley.

"How much will it take to get you home?"

"About \$300."

"Here's the money. Send it to me when you have time."

The elderly man was a banker of Providence, Rhode Island.

In New York Mr. Grant went among the financiers to ascertain what they would do toward financing San Francisco at this time. One banker began to complain of earthquakes and the danger of destruction from them.

"Destruction!" snapped Grant. "Why, ten miles to the north or south of San Francisco are redwood trees that were there three thousand years before Christ came upon earth. That ought to be a long enough chance for any banker."

Then Mr. Grant set his face and uttered the sentiment quoted at the beginning of this article: "We don't need any outside assistance to rebuild San Francisco. We made the city before and we can make it again."

A STUDENT OF GEOLOGY COVERED BY EARTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Geologists who have been at work since the earthquake with the object of finding traces that would establish the cause of the disturbance have found in the mountain range west of Redwood City what appears to be indisputable evidence that their theory of the parting of the mountain ranges along the crest is a correct one. At the summit of the mountains a short distance above the village of Woodside, there is an immense crevice in the earth, the appearance of which indicates that the range split at the top, and that the side near the ocean fell away toward the sea. This crevice is at places three to six inches wide. It has been followed by the surveyors for a distance of more than four miles along the crest of the range. At places the crack in the range is of considerable depth and at other points the evidences show that the parting of the great mass of rock and earth was followed by a partial closing of the gap. The split follows the line of the range north and south, this being the general direction of the earthquake shock.

Dr. John D. Branner, head of the department of geology at Stanford University, has sent a number of assistants into the field to make an exhaustive study of the changes in the geological formation. They have examined the fault along the mountain range and have made maps of the entire district.

A year ago Dr. Branner's class in geology mapped the same region. Their investigations showed that in the interval between that time and the present, the region west of the crevice now appearing at the crest of the range has fallen away toward the sea. At places the discrepancy is as much as two feet, thus showing that the extreme western side of the range is parting from the old location and moving toward the ocean. The sliding of such an immense body of ground would be sufficient, say the geologists, to cause such a shock as that of April 18.

Luther Lane, a student engaged upon the work under the direction of the geological corps, was injured the other day and has been taken to his home at San Jose in great suffering. He was standing on the eastern side of the crevice when there was a heavy rumble, followed by a shower of stones and earth that almost covered him. His companions hurried to his aid and dug him out.

After the accident, which was caused by one of the series of earthquake shocks that have followed the initial shock of April 18, it was ascertained that there had been a further widening of the crevices in some places.

AN AMERICAN REMEDY.

There is probably no medicine manufactured that can be found in more homes in the United States than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has been in general use for over thirty years and each successive epidemic of diarrhoea and dysentery during this time has tested its merit and proved its superiority over all similar preparations. The reliability and promptness of this remedy have won for it the confidence of many physicians who often prescribe it in their practice. No case has ever yet been reported where its use has failed to give relief. This remedy is for sale in this city by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The three Russian stowaway snatches who escaped from a vessel in port have been arrested by U. S. Marshal Hendry. They were caught at Pearl City where they had gone in search of employment and the other was arrested in town.



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You feel that your depression is passing away; your brain clears up; things look brighter; sleep is refreshing; the nerves act better; and new life and vigor begin to take possession of your whole system. Your digestion improves; you get more benefit from your food; your appetite returns. Your friends begin to notice a marked change in your general appearance. The old color comes back to the lips; the eyes look brighter; the step becomes more elastic; and every dose of

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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EXERCISES FOR MEMORIAL DAY

For the Memorial Day exercises the following program has been arranged by George W. De Long Post, Grand Army of the Republic to be rendered at the G. A. R. plot in Nuuanu Cemetery:

- "Decoration Day," School girls under direction Madame Annie B. Tucker. Music.....St. Louis College Band Ritual.....Robert Nelson, Post Comdr Prayer.....L. L. La Pierre, Chaplain Ritual.....Post Commander Reading.....Mrs. L. L. McCandless Music.....Band President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.....Richard Mossman Address.....Perley H. Horne Principal of Kamehameha. Roll Call of the Dead.....John W. Francis, Adjutant Decoration of Graves.....Fred Turill, Officer of the Day assisted by School Children. Salute the Dead.....Firing Squad National Guard "Now the Day is Over".....School Children Benediction.....Rev. G. D. Edwards Marshal of the Day, Charles T. Wilder.

The members of the Post will assemble at Post Headquarters at 1:30 p. m., May 30, and at 2 p. m., will proceed to the cemetery in carriages, escorted by possibly four companies of the First Regiment, N. G. H., commanded by Colonel Zeigler and regular troops from Camp McKinley commanded by Major Van Vliet, U. S. A.

The Post has accepted the invitation of Dr. Kincaid to be present at Central Union church Sunday evening, May 27 to attend a patriotic service. Acting Governor Atkinson will deliver one of the addresses.

Two Koreans were drowned off Elele on Sunday. They were going out with four others in a Japanese sampan to the bark Paetulus, some of whose sailors had told them they could work their passage to the mainland on that vessel. The sampan was capsized in a heavy sea. Four of the Koreans saved themselves by clinging to the upturned boat, the other two being swept away by the waves.

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CONCERTS BY HAWAIIAN BAND.

BERKELEY, May 10.—The various relief funds for the sufferers of the recent disaster in San Francisco are to be aided in a material manner by a series of afternoon concerts to be given at the Greek Theater, University of California, by the Royal Hawaiian Band on the afternoons of the week commencing Tuesday, May 29, and ending on Monday, June 4, excluding Sunday. Arrangements have been made by Professor Armes and Arthur A. Lotto, business manager of the band. The musicians, by courtesy of the Hawaiian government, will sail from Honolulu on the Pacific Mail steamship Korea on May 22, and will arrive in San Francisco May 28, the first concert to be given the day following their arrival. Fifty per cent. of the gross receipts will be donated by the managers of the band to the relief funds, the same to be placed in the hands of President Wheeler of the University, to be apportioned as he thinks best.

The prices to be charged for admission will be 25 cents and 50 cents, thus giving every one an opportunity of hearing the band, and at the same time aid the sufferers by the recent calamity. On the Sunday of the week when the band is to appear no concert will be given at the Greek Theater, but the band will be offered to Mayor Schmitz and the Park Commissioners of San Francisco for a free concert to be given in Golden Gate Park, under the auspices of the ladies of the Red Cross Society, a collection to be taken up by the ladies in aid of the Red Cross funds.

LEPERS GIVE FOR RELIEF.

J. F. Morgan, agent of the Hawaiian commission, delivered yesterday to Mayor Schmitz \$194.55 contributed to the relief fund by the lepers of the Molokai settlement. The contribution was accompanied by a letter from L. E. Pinkham, president of the Honolulu Board of Health, who stated that the 900 lepers, nearly all native born, living under the restrictions of the settlement, immediately upon receipt of wireless news of the calamity, held a mass meeting, passed resolutions of sympathy and took up a subscription. Though their money resources are limited, in sums of from 5 cents each up 400 of them contributed the \$194.55. Mr. Pinkham says: "I believe this is one of the most pathetic offerings ever made from doomed physical sufferers to sufferers they hope to see rehabilitated."

Mayor Schmitz gave Mr. Morgan a letter expressing his appreciation and the thanks of the citizens of San Francisco to the unfortunate people of Molokai.—Chronicle.

FIRST TO REACH THE HAWAIIANS.

The Chronicle was the first paper to reach Honolulu with news of the disaster, and the entire shipment to the islands was sold in a few minutes. A letter congratulating this paper for its enterprise has been received, and in it the statement is made that hundreds demanding copies could not be supplied.—Chronicle.

LET US BIND YOUR BOOKS

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The Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd. King Street, Honolulu

HEAD WINDS AND CALMS

Head winds and calms were the conditions which the Hawaiian cup defender met with during her long beat up to San Francisco, in which she covered in all 2862 miles. Added to this, the fact that the little vessel sprang a leak on the first evening out, necessitating the use of the pumps throughout the entire trip, shows the voyage to have been an eventful one and made in good time under the circumstances.

The presence of the leak was discovered by Mr. Macfarlane when three inches of water had found its way into the cabin, and it required two hours of pumping to clear the vessel. For three days the pumps had to be put into commission every four hours, when the leak was located under the heel of the bowsprit, caused by the encroaching of the turnbuckles on the bowsprit, which lengthened out. The leak was repaired as well as possible and thereafter the pumps had only to be manned twice a day.

The diagram of the yacht's course shows plainly the nature of the winds met with, which prevented her from getting the northing sought by sailing vessels on that run. The usual course under favorable conditions is for vessels to make about latitude 35 as directly as possible, when advantage can be taken of the northwest trades. According to old sea captains it is unusual at this time of the year to encounter a wind making it necessary to run to the eastward so soon after leaving the islands as the diagram shows La Palma to have done. It was not until the 18th day out, the day on which the Associated Press reported her arrival at the Coast, that the yacht attained the northing she had tried for three times, and then head winds drove her back to the south and necessitated a three hundred mile beat back up the coast.

Owing to the non-arrival of the expected log, any comments on the course taken are speculative, but the letters received from Mr. Macfarlane by Commodore Hobron and others bear out the supposition that unusual head winds and more or less rough weather were encountered in the voyage of the plucky little craft. As was to be expected there were some rough periods during the 29 days sailing, the worst of which is described in a letter to J. O. Lutted, written at sea when 22 days out. In it Mr. Macfarlane says: "Well here I am, away out in mid-Pacific, being tossed about from sea to sea and from pillar to post, and I can tell you that I am getting sick of it. For the first ten days we got a good slant, although we got the tail end of two gales, and as usual it had to come in the middle of the night, but, by careful handling of her sails we brought her through. But each one at the wheel had to be lashed, which will give you an idea of what we had to go through."

"On the 10th day out we got a good slant of wind which allowed us to head direct for San Francisco, and at that time we were 1100 miles from there. We could have made the entire run in fifteen days, but to show you and give you an idea of what luck we have had will make you a rough drawing of our course and by the way things look it is going to take all of 26 days to make the trip, for ever since we have left never once have we had a full 24 hours' run of a steady wind. It has been calms and head winds all the way.

"Everybody on the yacht is well and in good health, but it is nightly cold, thermometer 55 degrees. The yacht is pretty well knocked out and will have to go on the ways for overhauling."

A record of the daily runs for the first seventeen days has been received, the longest distance having been covered on the second day out and the shortest on the seventh. This record of miles is: 122, 144, 123, 43, 165, 123, 43, 165, 123, 25, 89, 118, 137, 68, 95, 106, 136, 123 and 110. From then on to the end of the trip the average daily run was about 90 miles.

All things considered the Hawaiian yacht made the run in good time and in a manner which demonstrates conclusively that there is no particular hardship to be expected nor any impossibilities to be overcome on the Honolulu to San Francisco sail.

HOPES OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

The presence of the two representatives of the Hawaiian Yacht Club on the Coast and the final conclusion to start the race from San Pedro on June 11 ought to revive the interest in the event which had received a setback from San Francisco disaster. Owing to that came the message from Commodore McLaren canceling the entry of the Canadian yacht Maple Leaf, but Commodore Hobron has hopes that Mr. McLaren will reconsider the matter and have the Vancouver yacht at San Pedro when the race begins. Yesterday he cabled McLaren to the effect that all was now arranged for the race and that there would be much disappointment should the withdrawal of the Maple Leaf from the contest be persisted in.

CALABASH TROPHY ON EXHIBITION

The calabash trophy, which will be one of the prizes for which the yacht will compete in the transpacific race, is now on exhibition in the window of H. P. Wichman & Co., the makers, and has called for a great deal of favorable comment from the crowds who have seen it. The trophy is typically Hawaiian in design, a magnificent box calabash mounted on a base of the same wood, the whole beautifully polished and finished off. On one side are the arms of the Territory, which were in the silver shield, on which were engraved the name of the winning yacht, supported by two coconut palm plumes. Around the rim is a gold and silver band with intricate and beautiful work in relief. The trophy is certainly a beautiful one, reflecting the utmost skill on the makers and designer.

Exhibition at Honolulu park. Mailed to Post Office, H. P. W.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Tuesday, May 22. Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 6:12 a. m., with 3000 sacks sugar, 318 sacks coffee.

Wednesday, May 23. Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5:18 a. m.

Stmr. Noeou, Pederson, from Hawaii ports, 8:30 a. m. with 4192 bags sugar, 32 head of cattle.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, 3:30 p. m.

Thursday, May 24. Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, 4:45 a. m.

Bkt. Chehalls, Monteton, from Iquique, Chile, 9:30 a. m.

DEPARTED

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, noon.

Bark Oriente, Gargullo, for Port Los Angeles, noon.

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

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Koloa, 5 p. m.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, for San Francisco 12 noon.

Stmr. Kaulani, Dower, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukui, Okaia, Lau-pahoehoe and Papaiaoa, 5 p. m.

S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient, 3 p. m.

Bkt. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco, 4 p. m.

Stmr. Noeou, Pederson, for Kukuihale and Honokaa ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Sp. Dirigo, Goodwin, for Delaware Breakwater, 5:45 p. m.

Sp. Marion Chilcott, Larsen, for Monterey, 2:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, from Maui and Hawaii ports, May 22: J. H. Mackenzie, O. T. Shipman, F. H. Hayselden, Jr., Col. S. Norris, Mrs. L. Singletree, Miss Singletree, Miss M. McCabe, F. J. Lindermann, W. A. Wall, L. J. Warren, Mrs. J. De Mello, Miss C. De Mello, J. A. Magoon, Capt. C. Inguard, H. E. Case, D. H. Lewis, J. D. Holt, K. Mimaoka, Y. Takakuwa, I. S. Reiston.

Per stmr. Mikahala, May 23, from Kauai ports and Niihau—Mrs. R. W. Purvis, Miss Purvis, Hee Chang, C. Hay, Y. Odo, Mary Joe, Mrs. Makunole, K. Hiroaka and 20 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Maui ports: D. L. Van Dine, Mrs. Cupuli, Mrs. J. W. Davidson, Miss Alice Davidson, Miss Henrietta Davidson, Mrs. D. C. Kamaucha, Miss Drummond, J. H. Mackenzie, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., G. B. Sturgeon and family, Mrs. J. T. Taylor and son, G. B. Curtis, A. Gartenberg, Miss L. H. Hart, Miss S. S. Treadway, J. J. Camara, Dr. H. Hoffmann, Win. White, Miss Edith Sole, A. C. Dowsett.

Per stmr. Mikahala, May 23, from Kauai ports and Niihau: Mrs. R. W. Purvis, Miss Purvis, Hee Chang, C. Hay, Y. Odo, Mary Joe, Mrs. Makunole, K. Hiroaka and 20 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, May 24: H. W. M. Mier, A. S. Wilcox and wife, J. M. Kanakani and wife, Mrs. E. Malakani, Mrs. Cockett, Jas. Kapono, Master Kapono, Rev. Yes Kuli, Mrs. F. Smiddy, W. Stoddard, Mrs. F. Sabo, W. Napoleon, M. E. Komatani, J. J. Cockett.

Per Bkt. Coronado, for San Francisco: Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Avery.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, May 24: P. E. Harvey, Mrs. Hjorth, Miss Lyman, R. A. Lyman, Frank K. Holt, J. T. Crawley, Rev. Kaullil, Wm. Ellis, J. F. Hackfeld, Judge J. N. K. Kawai, C. K. Hane, B. D. Baldwin, J. L. Hjorth, Judge Kapahu, S. A. Deel, M. B. Fernandez, Mrs. Ellis, John H. Wilson, Mrs. Kapule, F. Weber, A. Cropp, Frank Scott, P. Kolohala.

Per stmr. Likelike, for Molokai and Maui ports, May 24: Rev. D. Kaali, J. D. McVeigh, Rev. O. Nawahine, Rev. J. Kaulouahi, J. S. Ralston, Dr. K. Hoffmann.

Per stmr. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, May 24: Rev. L. K. Kakani, J. P. Imaina, Miss E. L. Sole, Mrs. S. M. Kanakani, T. Mullen, A. C. Dowsett, F. D. Creedon, A. Lidgate, John A. Scott, Mrs. Matsumura, Rev. D. W. White and wife, Mrs. A. K. Harrison, Miss Mary Smith, Judge Geo. K. Kanakani, J. M. Kawaha, Thos. K. Nakanui, Mrs. Umanua, J. K. Hilio, Mr. and Mrs. G. Arioli, Mrs. Wahinele-makule and daughter, R. A. Luena, H. B. Brey, John Hind, Rev. D. Hill, J. M. Ross and wife, Rev. M. G. Bann, wife and son, Miss Fernandez, Rev. A. A. Buchanan, A. Gartenberg, K. S. G. Gordon, John Watt, J. Robinson, one Deputy U. S. Marshal, Rev. M. Kanamawoo, Miss O'Leigh, Miss Maria Namahoe, Miss C. M. E. Luena, W. P. King, J. Walker, Jas. Odo, J. L. Booth, John Tihoh, W. H. Campbell, C. B. Wells, Adam Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Kihuloh, W. G. Walker, Thos. Wolf, T. B. Robinson, H. C. Ly-Sooker.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and perhaps save a doctor's bill later on. It always cures colds and coughs. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Honolulu, Hawaii, L. L. & Co., Sole Agents.

KEKAUOHA'S HARD FIGHT

It may not have been that Attorney Achi's citing of the great case of *Barrell* against *Pickwick* in making a motion to rule out certain evidence in the Kekauoha impeachment trial before the Supervisors yesterday afternoon was decisive. And it may have been that it was. Close students of that eminent legal authority, Mr. Charles Dickson, must of necessity be impressed by the mere mention of a case so celebrated. And worse precedents than those laid down in *Barrell* and *Pickwick* might be followed by impeachment courts to graver consequences than befel the benevolent Mr. *Pickwick*.

However that may be, Mr. Achi opened the proceedings of the court impeachment yesterday with a motion to strike out the evidence of one Akana, a Chinese, to the effect that "Euniki, the mother of the girl, told me that Kekauoha told her that if I would pay \$250 the case against me would be dropped," and also all the other parts of the evidence of the same character.

ACHI SCORES.

This was testimony going to the gravamen of the charge against the accused Deputy Sheriff, Kekauoha, on the specification that he had agreed to compound a felony charge against the Chinese, nevertheless Achi argued that it was all hearsay and should be stricken out. Further, he protested against the plan adopted by the Board of permitting Chairman George W. Smith to make all rulings, arguing that in regular courts of impeachment the vote of each separate member was taken on separate points.

County Attorney Douthitt met this argument by asserting that the girl in question was used by the Chinese as a go-between to make the offer to accept a bribe by the Deputy Sheriff, and that the evidence was therefore competent as showing the chain.

After his argument, the Board cleared the room for a short executive consultation, and at the end of five minutes opened the doors again and the chairman allowed the contention of Achi, ruling out the evidence. As to the delivery of rulings, Chairman Smith said that the chair would continue to voice the opinion of the Board, as heretofore, but in case any member was not in accord with the ruling, he would so state and thereupon a vote would be taken by roll call.

THE MURDER CASE.

So, for once and twice, Achi had scored. This ruling seemed, virtually, to settle that particular specification of the charges against Kekauoha, for nothing further was said about it.

The County Attorney took up another charge, namely that of malfeasance in neglecting to take proper care of a murderer arrested at Kahuku, and Police Clerk Charles Baker was called and showed that he knew rather less than anything about the matter in hand.

Mr. Douthitt then called Sheriff A. M. Brown, whereupon Achi objected that Brown had already testified upon one specification, and it was the duty of the County Attorney to make any witness tell all he knew at one sitting.

The objection being overruled, Sheriff Brown told of going to the house of the respondent on being advised of the murder, and finding the murderer, a Japanese, sitting handcuffed on the porch and in the custody of nobody but a small boy whom the Sheriff judged to be between the ages of twelve and fifteen years. Witness learned that Kekauoha was at church, sent for him to come down, and received word that he would come when he got ready.

In the meantime, two native men came lounging out of an outhouse at Kekauoha's place, and a third came lounging across the road. As the Sheriff's time was valuable, he took the prisoner to Kahuku, and held the inquest upon the murdered man there, and received no help of any kind from Kekauoha, in getting testimony or in handling the inquest.

CONFIRM THE SHERIFF.

Officer Joseph, Leal, who had accompanied the Sheriff, corroborated his testimony as to the small boy, whose age he had placed at fifteen years, and had been told that the Sheriff could wait until the Deputy got ready to go.

Chester Doyle also corroborated the testimony of the Sheriff, only he placed the boy's age at from nine to ten years. All these three witnesses went very positive in the testimony given to prove neglect of duty on the part of Kekauoha.

Jailor Naome, of Hauula, the next witness, was one of those who signed the petition for the removal of Kekauoha from office, and told of the failure of the accused man to deliver the Japanese prisoner to him.

On cross-examination it came out that Kekauoha had sent a policeman to him to tell him to come and get the Japanese, but Naome had not gone because he was busy.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete restoration has been brought in this department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, effects a cure, expelling impurities, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurities of the blood, scurvy, pimples, eczema, dandruff, and all swellings of the joints, feet, inflammation, secondary symptoms, etc. This preparation restores the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly cleanses all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, depression, and all the diseases of the nervous system, such as, neuralgia, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION

Doctors should use this word "Therapion" in and of the title of their prescriptions. It is sold by all druggists and dealers. Price in U.S.A. \$1.00 and 1/2. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Honolulu, Hawaii, L. L. & Co., Sole Agents.

KAAWALOA CONVICTED

Kelike Kaawaloa has been added to this year's long list of convicted murderers in this Territory. After having his case for over four hours in its hands yesterday, the jury found him "guilty as charged," and he was charged with murder in the first degree.

Though no human eye saw him perpetrate the deed, there was a closely woven chain of circumstantial evidence to show that, after threatening to do so a few hours before, Kaawaloa brutally killed a woman named Virginia Moeluli—his mistress or wife, it seems uncertain which—in a Kakaako tenement house on Saturday night, December 2, 1905, by felling her, probably with his fist, and banging her head upon the floor, producing hemorrhage of the brain from which she quickly died.

W. S. Fleming, Deputy Attorney General, prosecuted the case, and Avon H. Crook, assigned by the court, means as good a defense for the accused as the circumstances permitted. Judge De Bolt gave the jury only the instructions requested by counsel on both sides, so far as he could allow them.

The jury retired at 12:05 p. m. and twenty minutes later asked permission to go out to lunch, which was granted on the admonition to take no intoxicating drink with the meal and not to discuss the case, even among themselves, outside of the jury room. After returning the jurors deliberated until about 4:45, when they agreed upon their verdict as above.

Death is the exclusive penalty under that verdict. Between verdict and sentence, in capital cases, an interval of 48 hours must elapse.

OVER FOR THE DAY.

County Attorney Douthitt took the stand and read the names of 31 of the 37 signers to the petition for the removal of Kekauoha, all of whom had certified the genuineness of their signatures to him and told him they knew why they had signed the paper. This evidence was admitted under protest from Achi, all the members but Archer voting for admission.

During Douthitt's testimony, Achi tried a bit of drama in the sudden production of a man supposed to be one of the signers, whom he asked the County Attorney to identify. Mr. Douthitt could not swear to the man, but thought he had seen him—and later it came out that he had, and in the place that he remembered. Also, Achi's play was a bit further spoiled by Chairman Smith having the man sworn and getting him to admit, under oath, that while he was drunk when he signed the charges, he was not so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. He had signed the petition for Kekauoha's removal knowing what was in it, although he had not seen the top part of the paper in signing.

The case for the county rested at this point, and Achi introduced as his first witness District Magistrate Nathan, of Koolaula. His testimony was all as to the case of illicit liquor selling in his district, and was favorable to the Deputy Sheriff's manner of conducting the case. He had not concluded his evidence when the hour of adjournment came, and the impeachment trial was continued until next Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

READY FOR THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

W. G. Smith, taking up the matter of entertainment, told of a visit of an editorial association to San Diego. The Chamber of Commerce gave them a reception, when an address of welcome was delivered by the mayor. The main purpose of giving the editors a public reception here would be to tell them things they ought to know and write about; to give them the reasons why this group is in no peril of earthquakes, why the active volcanoes are not explosive, and why a trade wind island of the tropics may be cool enough to be called a natural sanitarium. After the address by the San Diego mayor Mr. Smith's recollection was that the Association held its annual meetings. This matter of a reception might be taken in charge by the committee on "entertainment," and a program sent out to Smith went on to suggest that the first thing should be a reception, at which the literary program would be distributed, then let the committee of entertainment look after the strangers and keep things moving.

Mr. Farrington agreed with these suggestions, adding that the visitors ought to be let see as much as possible. A luncheon was suggested, which Mr. Wood said was one of the things he had in view. This matter being referred to later, at Mr. Gartley's suggestion it was referred to the editorial committee. Different places for the feast were mentioned, including the old market pavilion in case of wet weather. Delegate Kubio's place at Waikiki was declared to be the very best for fair weather.

F. C. Smith asked how many were coming and Mr. Wood could not tell—would say fifty or sixty.

Mr. Waldron advised to "lead them up with the program and reading matter at San Francisco," which they could peruse on the way down. A committee of one, perhaps, should be sent to meet them in San Francisco.

Mr. Wood said he was hoping to get Mr. Weathered Chapman of the Oregon girls on their visit here to come down with them.

Mr. Spalding said a five days' trip to the volcano would give them only part of a day there. W. G. Smith said they would be a pretty good passenger list and stated if it would not be possible to charter a steamer for the trip. There were other things to be considered the steamer, such as the best

Weak Stomach AND SICK HEADACHE CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Another Triumph for the Tonic Treatment for Disorders of the Digestive System.

The symptoms of stomach trouble vary. Some victims have a ravenous appetite, others loathe the sight of food. Often there is a feeling as of weight on the chest, a full feeling in the throat. Sometimes the gas presses on the heart and leads the sufferer to think he has heart disease. Sick headache is a frequent and distressing symptom.

A weak stomach needs a digestive tonic and that there is no better tonic for this purpose than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the statement of Mr. A. C. Merrill, a mining man, of Oceanside, Calif., a veteran of Battalion C, Third U. S. Regular Infantry.

"I had never been well since I left the army," he says, "always having had trouble with my stomach, which was weak. I was run down and debilitated. Could keep nothing on my stomach, and at times had sick headaches so bad that I did not care whether I lived or died. My stomach refused to retain even liquid food and I almost despaired of getting well, as I had tried so many kinds of medicine without relief. Then I was bitten by a rattlesnake and that laid me up from work entirely for a year, six months of which I spent in bed.

"One day a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to me and I began taking them. They cured me when all other medicine had failed. I have recommended the pills to a great many, for during my recovery every one asked me what was helping me so and I told them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I can not speak too highly of them."

If you want good health you must have good blood. Bad blood is the root of all common diseases, like anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus's dance, nervousness, indigestion, debility, general weakness, paralysis, locomotor ataxia and the special ailments that only women-folk know, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and this is the secret of their success in these diseases.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c, per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

ests, the tree moulds, etc., and more time would be needed, than could be got out of a Kinau rush-trip.

F. C. Smith said the sugar season would be about over in the fall and they might charter the Claudine, Mr. Waldron thought the idea good. It would permit a visit to Cook's monument. F. C. Smith said it would be hard to make any overland trip with a crowd.

Mr. Farrington thought the first thing to see about was what everything was going to cost. Then make up the program.

F. C. Smith here assured the meeting of a free special train for the party for a whole day to visit points along the line of the O. R. & L. Co. Mr. Farrington remarked that, then, they should get something better than half fare from the steamers. Mr. Gartley remarked on the great advantage of all concerned in according privileges to men of public influence. Part of W. O. Smith's influence at Washington was due to his having accompanied many public men in sight-seeing in the islands.

Reverting to the round voyage question, F. C. Smith said an ideal arrangement would be for the visitors to come in the Alameda and return in the same steamer three weeks later, which could be done if they were able to be away from home for five weeks. This suggestion will be transmitted.

Another suggestion was that by all means the visitors should be shown a sugar plantation and mill, together with anything else to acquaint them with Hawaii's agricultural development. It was suggested that rates of first-class boarding houses should be sent forward, for the benefit of any who might balk at even reduced hotel rates.

In discussing the luncheon finally, Mr. Farrington suggested that as the best occasion for speech-making.

On motion of Mr. Spalding, seconded by F. C. Smith, John A. McCandless was appointed a committee of one to interview President J. A. Kennedy of the I. L. S. N. Co. about steamer fares to the volcano, including the cost of a special steamer alternative.

Side trips around Honolulu were fully discussed and, even at schedule carriage rates, it was demonstrated that the cost of these trips would be merely nominal.

Secretary Wood engaged to send copies of today's newspapers on, telling what had been already done, and with the written information he would forward besides he had no doubt that such a showing would be made of so much entertainment for so little money that the Southern California editors could not help coming.

Mr. Gartley requested the editorial committee to prepare a tentative program, on the basis alternatively of a three weeks' or a ten days' stay, for submission to an adjourned conference on Tuesday next.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 25, 1895, made by W. H. Daniels, A. N. Kawai, and both of Waialua, Island of Maui

Territory of Hawaii, and J. D. Holt, of Honolulu, said Territory, to Mary S. Parker, W. C. Parke and W. O. Smith, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunalilo, deceased, which said mortgage is recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in said Honolulu, in Liber 130, on pages 464-471, said Mary S. Parker and W. O. Smith, said Trustees, and Ernest A. Mott-Smith, of said Honolulu, one of the present trustees under said Will as a successor in trust, who together, as the present trustees under said Will, are the present holders and owners of and mortgages under said mortgage, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest thereon when due.

Notice is likewise given that those two parcels of land hereinafter described conveyed by said mortgage will be sold each as a separate parcel at public auction at the front entrance of the court house in said Waialua, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage which still remains subject to said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid is the two following parcels of land situate in the district of said Waialua, to-wit:

1. All that parcel of land situated at Waiehu and being the first premises described in a certain deed from A. Barnes to the Alden Fruit and Taro Co., dated November 12, 1885, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 97, pages 318 and 319.

2. All that parcel of land situated in the III of Kalaulea in said Waiehu and being the second premises described in said deed from A. Barnes to the Alden Fruit and Taro Company.

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Terms: Cash in United States gold coin.

Deeds at expense of purchasers to be prepared by the attorneys of said Mortgagees.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, said Honolulu, Attorneys for said Mortgagees.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., April 10, 1906. MARY S. PARKER, W. O. SMITH and ERNEST A. MOTT-SMITH, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunalilo, deceased, Mortgagees under said Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale has been and is postponed until Wednesday, May 30, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the place and on the terms above set forth.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., May 17, 1906. MARY S. PARKER, W. O. SMITH and ERNEST A. MOTT-SMITH, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunalilo, deceased, said Mortgagees. May 18, 25.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, made by J. Kumakahiapo of Auwailima, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, to E. H. F. Wolters, Trustee, as mortgagee, and of record in Liber 232, pages 458 to 461, Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, the said E. H. F. Wolters, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaunahana street, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Auwailima, being a portion of Royal Patent No. 4462, L. C. A. 5697 and described as follows: Being formerly a "Lot" and being 15 fathoms long along T. C. Polikapa on the Waikiki side thereof, and on the makai side and adjoining H. Waterhouse, 12 fathoms and 2 1/2 feet and on the Ewa side and along H. Dimonds 15 fathoms, and on the mauka side 9 fathoms and 5 feet, and being the same premises conveyed to said Mortgagor by deeds of record in Liber 120, page 90 and Liber 231, page 250.

Terms cash, U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. Dated, Honolulu, May 1, 1906. E. H. F. WOLTERS, Trustee, Mortgagee.