

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, February 4.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .12. Temperature, Max. 71; Min. 64. Weather, variable.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.64c. Per Ton, \$72.50. 88 Analysis Beets, 10c. Per Ton, \$82.20.

VOL. LI. NO. 115

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1909. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3083

ACTION BEGINS TODAY AT LAST

Municipal Muddle Will Reach Courts—Men Are Paid.

Formal action to compel Treasurer Trent to pay the salary warrants of the employees of the Honolulu road department will probably be taken today. Such was the intimation given out at the office of the City Attorney yesterday, where it was stated that the action taken at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the morning had made it possible to go right ahead with the mandamus suits. The action referred to was the passing over the veto of the Mayor of the ordinances which abolished the various holdover county offices and which created the standing committees of the Board and gave them authority to fire, hire and fix payments. The commencement of the court actions has been hung up until these ordinances were finally and formally passed and the matter cinched.

It is understood that the road laborers are not positively suffering for the lack of the money they have coming to them, some of the men of finance in the party having come to the rescue and advanced the dollars to the men, taking orders on the road supervisor for the amounts. It is understood, too, that some of the men have discounted their warrants and that these are held in the hands of those who have been paid very well to wait.

A communication from F. S. Dodge, superintendent of the Bishop Estate, called attention to the fact that a promised concrete retaining wall along a Kaunako road was a year overdue. Quinn was reminded by this that the Bishop Estate was overdue in the matter of street curbs in some parts of the city.

The Supervisors will meet again on Tuesday evening next at 7:30.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW PASSING MANY HANDS

The primary election law is nearly ready for the consideration of Governor Frear. The legal aspects of the document have been receiving the earnest consideration of Secretary Mott-Smith and he concluded his labors in that connection yesterday. With his findings and comments attached, it was returned to the Attorney General's office and is now in the hands of Assistant Deputy Attorney General Whitney, who drew it up.

After the document has been gone over again by the Attorney General's office it will be handed to the Governor for final consideration before it is turned over to the Legislature. It is believed that the act will remain substantially the same as originally drawn up and that the primary election law of Wisconsin, which was taken as a model with the necessary requirements of local conditions, will prove acceptable to all those interested in the measure.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

The school children of Honolulu will play an important part in the hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birthday on February 12th if the plans of Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt are carried out by the committee in charge.

Superintendent Babbitt has suggested that a stand to accommodate 750 children be erected in Palace Square and he has drawn up a tentative program that includes a flag drill by all the children, a song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," reading "The Perfect Tribute" by Mrs. McCandless; song, "Home Sweet Home;" flag drill, sixteen girls led by Miss Adams. Song, "Our Country's Flag;" Gettysburg Address; Flag Salute; song, "Star Spangled Banner."

ATCHERLEYS CALL MASS MEETING

Will Hold Forth in Front of the Magoon Building Tonight.

Leaning out from a second-story window in the Magoon building, Mrs. Mary Atcherley last night announced to a fair-sized gathering of curiosity-seekers that she had called a mass meeting for tonight, at which both she and her husband will speak. The meeting will be held on Queen street, in front of the Magoon block, where Dr. Atcherley has remained behind locked doors since yesterday morning, and it is the intention of Mrs. Atcherley to secure one or two of the Hawaiian legislators to speak.

"It's a shame and an outrage," she said last night from her Juliet-like perch, in speaking of the action of the Attorney General in ordering Dr. Peterson to take her husband in charge. "The Doctor is no more insane than you or I, and, for that matter, he is not half so much a lunatic as Dr. Emerson, down at the police station. When the officers came after my husband yesterday, he asked them if they had an order from the court to take him to the asylum, and when he found out that they had no warrant, he very naturally refused to accompany them. If they had brought a warrant for him the Doctor would have accompanied the officers quietly and without making any fuss."

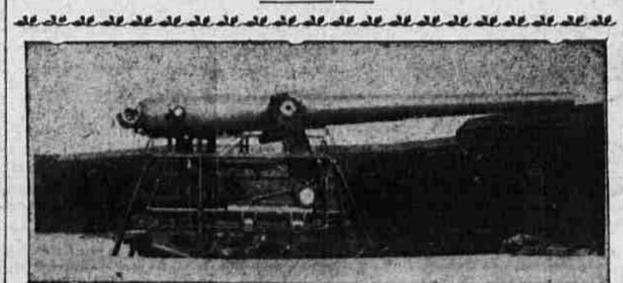
"But the Attorney General had no right to take such action. We knew of this several days ago—we knew that they were going to try to kidnap the Doctor—and so we were prepared. We have friends who bring us plenty to eat, and we can stay here in these comfortable quarters for a week. We will hold a mass meeting here tonight and I will get out the posters this morning. This is the only way we have to show the people how badly we are being treated. There is no chance for a poor man in this country."

The sensational feature of yesterday's developments was that Attorney Magoon advised Atcherley to shoot anyone who attempted to take him from the former's office. All night police officers from the station house and a big guard from the Asylum watched the Magoon building to see that Dr. Atcherley was taken into custody if he attempted to leave.

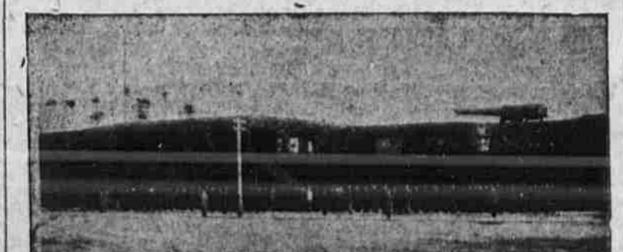
"We look upon Dr. Atcherley in the light of an escaped lunatic," declared Attorney General Hemenway yesterday. "I have requested Sheriff Jarrett to take him into custody as such and it now remains with the officers of the law. We hold that the notice of appeal that was made when Judge Robinson made his order discharging Atcherley from custody acted as a stay of execution and that Atcherley should have remained in the custody of Dr. Peterson until the matter could come before the Supreme Court in regular form. The only order that is now operative according to our view is the commitment by Judge Andrade which placed Dr. Atcherley in the insane asylum."

The Attorney General has fifteen days in which to file a brief with the Supreme Court and Atcherley's attorney.

PEARL HARBOR GUNS SHIPPED



DISAPPEARING COAST DEFENSE GUN, OF THE TYPE ON THE WAY FOR PEARL HARBOR.



A GUN BATTERY COMPANY. (Associated Press Cablegram.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—Two disappearing guns for the defense of the entrance to Pearl Harbor have been loaded on the bark Mohican, which clears from this port for Honolulu tomorrow.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN NAVAL CIRCLES ON PACIFIC COAST

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—There is an unusual activity in naval circles on the Pacific Coast. The bark Mohican sails today for Honolulu, carrying two disappearing guns for Pearl Harbor, while the steamship Asia, which also sails today, will carry two hundred submarine mines and twenty-five hundred cases of ammunition for Manila.

The transport Sheridan, due to sail for Honolulu today, will take three thousand tons of army supplies for that port.

The vessels of the torpedo flotilla have returned to San Francisco on sudden orders from Washington.

SACRAMENTO, February 5.—The resolution introduced in the Assembly to compel the children of Japanese residents of the State to attend separate schools has passed by a vote of forty-six to twenty-six.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Immediately on the receipt of the news that the California Assembly had passed the Japanese school segregation resolution, President Roosevelt telegraphed to Governor Gillett that the action just taken was the most offensive of all the offensive bills. He appealed to the Governor to veto it.

SACRAMENTO, February 5.—Governor Gillett will send a special message to the Assembly today asking for a reconsideration of yesterday's action. He will urge the Assembly to stand by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The news of the action taken yesterday by the California Assembly has created surprise and consternation among the officials here.

Ambassador Takahira has called on Secretary of State Bacon to consult over the situation which has been created.

SALEM, Oregon, February 5.—A resolution was introduced into the State Senate yesterday to memorialize Congress to include Japanese and Hindus in the provisions of the Exclusion Act, which now applies to Chinese.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, February 4.—The sensational resolution which excited the criticism of the President, classing Japanese as a menace to civilization and referring to them as parasites on the world, has been referred by the Senate to the Judiciary Committee, where it is expected that it will be smothered.

SACRAMENTO, February 4.—Anti-Japanese bills and bills seeking to prohibit aliens from becoming directors in corporations existing under the law of this State, and bills segregating undesirable classes in communities, were today defeated in the Assembly.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—Ten jurors have been secured for the trial of Patrick Calhoun.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 2.—Earthquakes are reported on the island of Saghallen in the North Pacific.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, February 2.—The Nevada Assembly today passed the resolution directed against the Japanese, after eliminating the adverse reference to President Roosevelt.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 2.—English, Japanese and Mexican capital has combined to start a steamship line with ships plying from the Mexican coast to San Francisco and the Orient.

GIBRALTAR, February 2.—Admiral Wainwright charges that Captain Quilgough of the battleship Georgia was intoxicated during a reception held in connection with the festivities of the Atlantic fleet. A court martial has been appointed.

TOKIO, February 2.—Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in the Japanese Diet today bearing on the agitation against the Japanese that is going on in California and Nevada.

Komura declared that the policy of the government is a policy of peace, and that he is confident that the known friendship and the spirit of justice prevailing in America will prevent legislation that may lead to international complications.

Hatori, leader of the Opposition, made a speech in reply. He attacked the passive policy of the government. His utterances were loudly cheered.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The Administration is pleased with Komura's speech.

SEOUL, February 3.—The Emperor and Prince Ito have returned from their tour of the country. It is announced that the Koreans did not show any pronounced antipathy to the Japanese. Prince Ito made many speeches, declaring that there is no hope of political independence for Korea.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The Army Appropriation Bill has passed the House. The amendment calling for an outlay of \$500,000 for experiments with balloons and airships was stricken out.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The House bill prohibiting the importation of opium, except for medical purposes, has passed the Senate.

ROME, February 3.—Ambassador Griscom has sent relief to mountain villages of Calabria whence there are reports of great suffering.

PARIS, February 3.—The Minister of Marine has presented plans to the cabinet for the expenditure of \$45,000,000 on the navy.

PANAMA, Isthmus of Panama, February 3.—President-elect Taft and his party today inspected the famous Culebra cut. Mr. Taft made the prediction that the Panama canal will be completed in less than three years.

OLYMPIA, Washington, February 3.—The bill putting an end to racetrack gambling has passed both houses of the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, February 3.—Assemblyman Drew spoke today on his resolution prohibiting aliens from owning land in California. He was followed by Mansfield in opposition.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, February 3.—After a talk with President Roosevelt, United States Senator Nixon has wired the Nevada Assembly that it is unwise to press the resolution directed against the Japanese, being considered by the Assembly.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, February 4.—The Nevada Assembly yesterday passed the anti-Japanese resolution, omitting all references to President Roosevelt.

Another resolution asking that the battleship fleet be kept on the Pacific was passed.

TOKIO, February 4.—The full text of the resolution declaring the Japanese to be a menace to civilization and parasites on the world has been officially cabled to the Foreign Office here and was received with astonishment. The publication of the resolution here will undoubtedly draw excited comment from the Japanese jingo press and jingo politicians.

A high official stated yesterday in regard to the Nevada resolution:

"The State of Nevada is not America. I have confidence in the fairness and the justice of the real Americans. I am unshaken in my belief that the sentiments of the American people are those voiced by President Roosevelt. The danger of such utterances as the Nevada resolution lies in the effect it may have upon the ignorant people in both Japan and America. In both countries the intelligent people should exert themselves to muzzle the ignorant, vicious press and those individuals who will try to create trouble."

(Continued on Page Four.)

ITALIANS READY TO COME HERE

Mr. Trenor States Government Experts May Visit Islands.

The cooperation of the Italian government and the powerful Italian societies of New York City has been secured in the plan to bring Italian families to Hawaii, and there is every indication that, within the course of a very short time, the first batch of immigrants, fifty families strong, will be on their way from New York.

In a letter that has been received by Secretary Mott-Smith from J. D. Trenor, the special agent of the immigration bureau at Washington says he has met with much success and has not only enlisted the aid of the immigration representative of the Italian government in the United States, Professor J. D. Attolico, in the work, but also a Mr. Fabri, the president of the consolidated Italian societies of New York City. These two men have about become convinced that their countrymen would find a desirable field of effort in Hawaii, and it is believed that either Fabri or Professor Attolico will come to Hawaii to make a personal inspection of the conditions upon the sugar plantations.

Congress Interested. In connection with the migration of Italians from New York to Hawaii it is also probable that a subcommittee of the Congressional committee on immigration will come to the Islands this summer, Senator Dillingham, chairman of the committee, and Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor William R. Wheeler believing that this would be productive of more enlightenment upon the general situation.

The committee has asked for a copy of Mr. Trenor's report on the island labor conditions as he found them during his recent visit, and it is understood that they will go deeply into the question of bringing Italians to the Islands.

"The assistance that Mr. Trenor has secured by getting the Italian societies and the Italian government interested in the subject practically assures its success," said Secretary Mott-Smith in discussing the latest advices from Trenor yesterday. "If the Italian government and the societies send a representative here and they report favorably on labor conditions, it will be an easy solution to the matter. The Italians will accept without question what their own countrymen say, and

(Continued on page 8.)

EXTREMES MEET IN MINORITY

Petrie and Emmeluth Differ Enough to Vote One With the Other.

These were two votes registered against the proposal to take a postcard vote of the members of the Merchants' Association to ascertain the sentiments of the sixty odd members on the question of the suspension of the coastwise law. One of these votes was that of T. H. Petrie, who didn't want any suspension of the law at all; the other was that of John Emmeluth, who wished to have the matter go much further than proposed and include a suspension of the law altogether, on passengers, freight and everything else. The two extremes marked the opposition to the postcard vote suggestion.

In favor of taking the vote, were sixteen of the nineteen at the meeting of the association yesterday, these being James Steiner, H. von Hamm, W. T. Lucas, J. M. Biggs, W. H. Melnery, J. H. Hertsche, H. H. Williams, C. S. Crane, E. Berndt, R. J. Buchly, Wm. Fishman, W. F. Dillingham, J. L. Ceekburn, M. A. Gonsalves, A. E. Wall, Fred L. Waldron was in the chair, this being the first meeting presided over by him in his new position of president.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PLENTY OF RAIN IN THE NUANU VALLEY

A heavy rain fell in the Nuuanu valley and for the first time in over a year the gulches down the Pali were running with water. There was plenty of moisture for the ground to absorb and the rainfall was sufficient to fill the reservoir to a height that assures a sufficient water supply from it for the next month.

Superintendent of Public works Marston Campbell went up to the dam yesterday and was well pleased with conditions as he found them. In his opinion the dam can be completed within the course of four months and what is a great deal more important, in view of the depleted condition of the treasury, is the fact that no further appropriation will be necessary.

The rainfall came practically all above the dam, three inches in all falling. The result has been that the collected waters in reservoir 4 were drawn upon and all the lower reservoirs filled, while the big reservoir had eight feet in it last night with more rushing in from every gulch. Lulumahu is sending down a stream eighteen inches deep and five feet wide, every waterfall on both sides of the valley is playing and the watershed is soaked. The Superintendent of Public Works estimates that there will be a run-off of five million gallons a day for the next week from yesterday's rain, while the indications are that more rain will come.

This will enable sluicing operations to go ahead in full blast for some time to come and the legislators will find the construction crews busy when they pay their trip of inspection. Last session, when the appropriation asked for was voted, it was promised that this session there would be a big inau given the members of the Legislature on the completed bank of the dam. The weather of the past year has been such, however, that this promise cannot be carried out. The members will be able to see, though, where the money is going and be able to get some idea of the immensity of the work.

BOYS HARD AT WORK ON FISH DESIGNS

There is a run on the colored fish pictures on display in the Promotion Committee rooms and it is seldom that a visitor may drop in there during office hours without finding some busy youth down on his knees before the pictures, taking off a tissue paper tracing and making copious notes concerning color arrangement and structure. These are boys preparing to take part in the bicycle section of the Floral Parade, the section that is now now as the Hawaiian fish section. The boys with bicycles are taking an intense interest in the parade this year and if one half of them work out to a finish the designs they have started, the bicycle part of the parade will be one of the very best.

GOVERNMENT TO EXCHANGE LANDS

An exchange of lands that will mean much for the extension of the homestead system on the island of Kauai has been under the consideration of Governor Peary and Land Commissioner Pratt. The Territorial government would like to have about 1730 acres of good pineapple land that is now controlled by the McBryde Sugar Plantation while that corporation is equally desirous of exchanging its holdings for 1237 acres of government land, excellent for the growing of sugar cane. The plantation controls the water rights on both divisions and to make the 1730 acre section desirable for homestead purposes Commissioner Pratt says it will be necessary for the corporation to agree to the delivery of a certain amount of water for household uses after the consummation of the exchange.

Appraisers Appointed.
With the object of ascertaining the exact value of the lands involved three appraisers will leave for Kauai Thursday. George Ewart, W. L. Hopper and W. H. Thomas are the men who have been named to judge the value of the lands for the government and much will depend upon their findings.

The land is desired by the government to extend and enlarge what is known as the Kalahoe Settlement, about nine miles from Lihua, the county seat of Kauai. The acreage controlled by the McBryde Sugar Plantation Company is of the best quality for pineapple raising and general agricultural purposes. Some of the land is now in cane that the government will secure if the exchange is made while its value for pineapple culture has been proven conclusively by a few settlers who planted small fields with the permission of the corporation.

Settlers Contented.
"If this matter is brought to a successful conclusion," said Commissioner Pratt, "some of the best homestead land in the Territory will be opened for settlement. It is of the very best quality for general agricultural uses and particularly so for pineapples. There are about three hundred people now living contentedly in the section known as the Kalahoe Settlement and the opening of the land that we are trying to secure would undoubtedly increase the general prosperity of the entire region. One of the great advantages so far as pineapple farming is concerned is the proximity of a cannery at Lihua of sufficient size to handle all the pines that can be turned over to it by the independent growers. This, of course, is a highly valuable asset. It is a rolling country, easy to cultivate and is really ideal as far as homesteading is concerned. We are naturally quite anxious to secure the land and as the plantation is equally desirous of obtaining the 1237 acres of government holding there is every hope that matters will be brought to a successful conclusion. The question of water rights is a hard one to arrange and as the plantation controls that part of it absolutely it will naturally have to be taken into consideration in the appraisal of the respective values.

The plantation interests are declared to be desirous of seeing the district settled by a permanent and responsible class of citizen labor for they have found already that the Kalahoe Settlement contributes no small quota to the skilled labor on the plantation.

A new right-of-way for the round-the-island road has been secured between Makao and Kahana, and work will be started soon on the construction of the road. When this is completed, one of the worst features of the trip around the island by auto will be eliminated.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

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

STREET CONTROL IS QUESTIONED

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
Wit, sparkling wit, actually came to the surface at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening, but it was quickly submerged in the dense uncertainty of things. It came along toward the end of a rather dreary meeting after Supervisor Quinn had made a statement concerning the need of a boiler for an engine to run a rock crusher for the Waiaina road which he thought would cost about \$1500. Aylett looked over his spectacles, removed his pipe from his lips and queried: "Why not leave this matter to the County Engineer?"
"He's only a draughtsman and runs lines for surveying," responded Mr. Quinn. "He doesn't run engines or autos, or things like that. He hasn't anything to do with it."
"I think it ought to be referred to the County Engineer just the same," persisted Aylett.
"I move it be referred to the committee on roads, bridges and parks," said Quinn. It happens that Quinn is a member of that committee.
"Are you an engineer, Mr. Quinn?" inquired Mr. Aylett, slyly, which caused a laugh, and that's where the wit came in.
However, the matter was referred to the committee, Mr. Quinn explaining after the meeting that the County Engineer had already recommended the new boiler.

"One, Two, Three, I Wish —"
Much of the time of the meeting was taken up with long filibustering over reports of committees which called for salary and general payroll expenditures. In each case the Mayor passed the buck up to the board and Supervisor Logan repeated his "one, two, three" formula, the only negative vote recorded being that of McClellan, the lone Democrat.

A bystander said, sotto voce, that it reminded him of the famous little Hawaiian melody—"One, two, three, four; sometimes I wish there were more." The first of the "1, 2, 3" bills was passed under a suspension of rules when Mr. Logan asked the Mayor if he had taken any action in regard to clerical hire for the City Clerk's office. His Honor responded affirmatively and added he had appended his signature to the bill. That quashed a special ordinance, and gave the City Clerk an office staff comprising a chief clerk, a clerk, a stenographer and a typewriter. An additional motion provided these four employes with salaries, respectively \$120, \$80, \$100 and \$40, all monthly rates. A third motion called upon the Auditor to issue the warrants. City Clerk Kalaokalani announced that Eugene Buffandeau, Antonio Fernandez, Jos. K. Aea Jr., and Francis Evans had been appointed to fill the positions.

No Sand Taken.
A special committee of which Mr. Quinn was chairman, reported that it had investigated the report that Japanese were taking sand away from the roads in Kaimuki and ascertained that the report was incorrect, but that Japanese had been taking away sand from Judge Dale's place at Diamond Head, but that was private property.
Supervisor Logan differed from Mr. Quinn in regard to the Kaimuki sand, saying that he had been informed that the Japs were seen shoveling it from the streets. Mr. Quinn stated, however, that the road lanes had been instructed to watch this matter closely.

Mayor Fern declined to put the motion to accept the report, as the committee was not of his appointing. It went the "1, 2, 3" route.

Should Control Streets.

A report from the roads, bridges and parks committee presented by Mr. Quinn stated that in regard to the permission granted to the Rapid Transit company to cross Kalakaua avenue to connect its track with the army engineer track on Saratoga road, assurance had been given the Superintendent of Public Works by the Rapid Transit company that the latter would put the street in good condition again. It was further stated that the Superintendent of Public Works is willing to do all in his power to assist the county in requiring corporations that dig up the streets to replace the latter in the same condition, and will also require them to give bonds to do so. The superintendent recommended that the Board of Supervisors present a bill to the Legislature to put all streets in the control of the City and County government so that the city would have proper authority to enforce proper repairing of trenched streets.

County Has No Authority.
Mr. Quinn stated that he had learned that the county actually had no authority in regard to streets; that is, to enforce anything in regard to them. However, the Superintendent of Public Works had referred the Kalakaua avenue matter to the board as a matter of courtesy. Mr. Logan in moving the adoption of the report added that the City Attorney be instructed to draft a measure covering the recommendation presented by the committee. The matter went through by the "1, 2, 3" method.

More Road Bills.

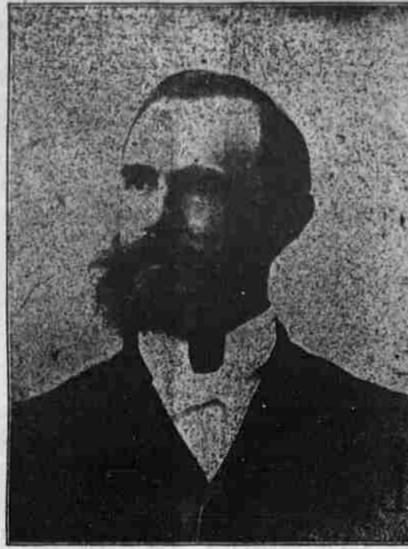
Several road payroll bills were presented by the Quinn roads committee, involving payrolls in Ewa and Koolau amounting to \$34.50 and \$174.80, respectively. Passed, "1, 2, 3."
Then came some large payrolls, including Road Supervisor Cummins' long list of men working on the Honolulu roads and the outside districts, as follows:
Honolulu, \$4268.55; Ewa, \$1241.60; Waiaina, \$327.50; Waiaina, \$1353.40; Koolauloa, \$1220; Koolauloko, \$1,244.95; garbage, \$486.50. All passed, "1, 2, 3."
Demands were also similarly passed upon the Auditor to issue warrants.

A report from the same committee was read, to the effect that all bids had been examined and the committee recommended the bids be awarded to the lowest bidders. Passed. Quinn said the bids were all on file. There was nothing to conceal.

Lone Democrat's Bills.

Then Mr. McClellan arose and presented a number of salary and payroll bills, paralleling many of those presented by Mr. Quinn, including demands for salary for John Wilson et al., appointed by Mayor Fern. For

HENRY E. COOPER, THE LEADING CANDIDATE FOR SECOND FEDERAL JUDGE.



H. E. COOPER STRONG IN THE RACE FOR SECOND JUDGESHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the bill for an additional Federal Judge for the district of Hawaii.

The list of those more frequently mentioned for the second Federal judgeship comprises Judge Henry E. Cooper, Mr. Olson, Mr. Robbins Anderson, Mr. Breckons, Judge Robinson, Judge Perry and Judge Hatch.

Judge Cooper, who is in the hands of his friends, has a strong lead. Mr. Olson and Mr. Anderson are also favorites in the Robins' Egg Chamber, the only objection to them coming from those who think that lawyers of judicial experience should be the ones picked.

Salary for Honolulu, \$137; Ewa, \$216.35; Koolau, \$74; salary, Koolau, \$161.40; garbage bureau, \$92.50; salaries, maintenance of parks, \$100; road department, \$156; salaries, road department, \$525. These rolls were for work performed from January 15 to 31.

Mr. Kane immediately jumped up and moved that the report be received and "indefinitely postponed." Immediately there was a hurried whispering across the table, and then Kane amended to say that the report be tabled.

Then Mr. Aylett wanted to question some of the accounts. One man was down for thirteen days' work at \$3 a day. He wanted to know whether the man actually worked or not. Mr. McClellan said that was a matter which could be ascertained later on.

Clerks Get Pay.

Abia presented some demands from the committee on public expenditures, amounting to \$294.70, covering salaries of the Clerk's office staff. Passed, "1, 2, 3."
Belongs to Territory.
After a report of a committee had been read stating that inventories of property had been made in each road district, Mr. Quinn stated that at present the county does not really own a pick or shovel. When the counties began, the Territory turned over a lot of its property to the counties, and kept an inventory. Since then the counties have used up some of this property. Picks and shovels have gone to the junk heaps, mules have died, and, of course, new picks and shovels and new mules have been bought and paid for by the county, but as none of the inventoried property of the Territory loaned to the county, and worn out, has been wiped off the slate, the county still is using property of the Territory.

A new system must be inaugurated, and now as fast as a piece of Territorial property is worn out, it must be wiped off the inventory, so that when the county buys a new mule or a span of fire department horses, those assets may be jotted down as county, not Territorial, assets.

Tenement Ordinance.

The new tenement ordinance, which prohibits the erection of a building to be used as a lodging house within 500 feet of a public schoolhouse, passed the third reading and becomes effective. The ordinance provides for a fine of \$200 in case of a conviction. In the vote for this measure the only negative vote recorded was that of Kane.

Investigate Fire Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Logan a committee was appointed to investigate the statement that a clerk drawing salary and not doing anything to warrant drawing salary, was on the payroll. He stated that it had been suggested that whatever this clerk's duties may be, they could easily be transferred to the city hall staff.

Bandmen's Vacations.

Mr. Logan also brought up the question of the method of paying members of the band who were laid up with illness or on vacations. He said there should be time limits set. He would be willing to follow the system in vogue in most business houses, of paying sick employes a reasonable time, but, of course, they could not be carried for a long period.

Mayor Approved Bills.

The approval by the Mayor of the payment of the City Attorney's staff was presented and adopted. The report provides for the following salaries: First deputy, \$185 a month; second deputy, \$175; stenographer, \$100; clerk, \$100.

Adjourned to 10 a. m., Thursday.
W. A. Kinney was booked to leave for Kauai by the Kinau last night.

ed from. Both Judge Robinson and Mr. Breckons are said to be out of the running.

Judge Perry and Judge Hatch are not known to be candidates, nor are several more well-known lawyers whose friends have mentioned them. Reports from several directions indicate that Judge Cooper, who served on the Circuit bench during the Hawaiian republic and who, at various times, held every position in the cabinet of President Dole, and was at the head of affairs during the President's absences, will get the plum. Judge Cooper, under the Territory, has been Superintendent of Public Works and Secretary and is now President of the Board of Regents. He is a lawyer of large practice.

W. O. SMITH ON THE LOCAL OPTION PLAN

"There are many," said Hon. W. O. Smith yesterday, "who are familiar with the present law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors and its operation who feel that it will be a mistake to give to the voters of each precinct the power to decide by ballot, especially at general elections, whether or not licenses shall be granted in their precinct."

"In the present law," continued Mr. Smith, "there is a provision (section 12) that every applicant for a license shall file with his application an instrument in writing containing the consent of a majority in number of the holders of real estate situated within one thousand feet from the proposed premises, which signatures shall be acknowledged before an acknowledging officer. When the location of the proposed place for selling liquor is within half a mile of any first or second class postoffice the consent of a majority of the property holders within 250 feet only is required. This provision is intended to apply to populous towns."

"In addition to the foregoing provision the law provides that if a majority of the registered voters of a precinct, in which an application has been made for a license, file a protest against the granting of the license, the application shall be refused."
"These two provisions present very strong local option features. The first compels the applicant to obtain the written consent of property owners, which places a direct and recorded responsibility upon each individual signing; it is a very different matter from the citizen on his own motion personally protesting."

"But if a majority of the voters of a precinct are opposed to the granting of licenses in their precinct, they have the opportunity to protest and prevent any license being granted."

"If the plan is adopted of having the voters at the general elections vote upon the subject of license or no license, it will bring the liquor question most prominently into politics, and will be a very disturbing element at each election campaign. It has been suggested that the local option law should provide that, notwithstanding its provisions, the present law should remain in force, which implies that, notwithstanding the vote of the majority, the License Commissioners should still exercise their discretion to grant or refuse. If the board grants a license after a majority of the voters of the precinct have voted against licensing, or if they refuse to grant a license after a majority have voted in favor, the result will be so unsatisfactory and so inconsistent with the principles of popular government there will be great danger of the present control being lost."

Bolt Signs Discharge.

R. Bolt, the young man who closed his bunkmate's eye after an argument on the freighter Mexican regarding fraternal organizations, signed his discharge and was given his pay yesterday by Shipping Commissioner Almy. Bolt will be returned to the mainland by the company, and will probably be sent up on the Pleiades.

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

PARKER WILL NOW PROBATED

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
After listening to considerable argument as to the intentions of Mrs. Campbell-Parker when she made her last will and testament, Judge Robinson in the Circuit Court yesterday admitted the instrument to probate. The proceedings were upon a petition of Miss Muriel Campbell, now of legal age, who desired to be included jointly as an executor with the Hawaiian Trust Company, a trustee of the estate.

The clause of the will which the court was asked to construe reads as follows:
"I hereby appoint Muriel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, my daughters, to be the sole executors of this, my will."

"I direct that should I depart this life before the two executors named in this will, to wit, Muriel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, shall be of full age and competent to act, the Hawaiian Trust Company, one of the trustees, shall act as said executor and trustee until they, said Muriel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, shall reach their majority and are qualified to act as executors and trustees."

It was held by Judge Robinson that Muriel Campbell was not able to act as executor under the phrasing of the will until her sister also became of legal age and that the Hawaiian Trust Company alone was empowered to act in that capacity.

An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken by the attorneys for Miss Campbell and with the filing of a bond of \$25,000 the Hawaiian Trust Company will be granted letters testamentary.

Make Fraud Charges.

Charges of fraud are made in the petition that has been filed by Edgar Henriques, guardian of the minor heirs of Margaret V. Carter, protesting against the approval of the final accounts of Jessie K. Kaee, executrix under the will.

"A mockery and a travesty upon justice," is the way the petition characterizes the figures in the administration of the estate as presented by the executrix. The charge is further made that Mrs. Kaee has paid no attention to the best interests of her trust and that the accounts she submits are inaccurate and not to be relied upon.

The petition will come up for hearing in the Circuit Court this morning where it has been going on merrily, for one cause or another, for the past six years.

New Corporation.

The latest corporation to file its articles of association is the Oahu Service Company which has been organized by E. H. Trent, Robert Murphy, Lewis E. Reeves and Thomas Robinson. The business of the corporation as specified in the articles, will be to conduct restaurants, lunch stands, a steam laundry and a general merchandise and real estate business. The capital stock is fixed at \$1500 divided into fifteen shares with an extension privilege to \$15,000. All of the capital stock has been subscribed to by the organizers.

Report on Foreclosure.

In the foreclosure suit of August Dreier, Ltd. against W. W. Ahana and Choy Seem, his wife, Richard Trent, trustee, and Henry Holmes, Irwin Beadle, the commissioner in the case, has filed his bill of sale. The report shows that property at Kaula was sold for \$12,000 to the Oahu Railway and Land Company and the holding at Honolulu to C. G. Bartlett for \$1125. The sum of \$11,941.85 was left as the net proceeds after the payment of incidental expenses of sale and taxation.

August Dreier, Ltd., holds a first mortgage against that amount for \$8166.95 and Richard Trent a first mortgage for \$8690.50. Foreclosure on land can be made to meet the deficiency but two other mortgages to Henry Holmes and August Dreier, Ltd. cannot be satisfied.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects, even in the most severe cases, makes it a favorite everywhere. It is equally valuable for children, and when reduced with sweetened water is pleasant to take. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MR. PINCHOT'S VIEWS ON FORESTRY IN THESE ISLANDS

On leaving Washington, Mrs. A. F. Knudsen received the following letter from Hon. Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the National Conservation Commission and Chief of the Government Forest Service:

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, New York, December 26, 1908.

My dear Mrs. Knudsen.—You have been kind enough to suggest that I might send through you to the women of the Hawaiian Islands a word about their share in the great movement for forest protection which is now sweeping over the whole country. I do so with the keenest pleasure, because the part of the women in this great movement has everywhere been not only an important one for the present, but the essential part when we come to consider the future. It is just as natural for the women to occupy themselves mainly with the condition of the nation in the future, when the children of today have taken charge of the national affairs, as it is almost inevitable that the men will give their principal attention to the questions and decisions which we must make now. These questions and decisions concern the future not less than the present, but after all those who control the children control the nation of the future.

It has happened over and over again that the women have taken the leading part in establishing forestry in various parts of the United States. In Pennsylvania the whole movement began with the women; in Minnesota they took the laboring oar in establishing the Minnesota national forest. And the growing interest in forest preservation on the part of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Mothers' Congress, and other great bodies of women, is one of the most hopeful things for all of us who are interested in securing for the future, so far as we can, some benefits from the forests which we enjoy today.

KAMAANA DIED THIS MORNING

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Robert Rycroft died at his residence on Wilder avenue early this morning, of heart trouble. He leaves a widow, three sons, Henry, Mark and Walter, and two daughters, Sophia and Gladys.

Mr. Rycroft was a well-known kamaaina on the Islands. He was born in Leeds, England, in 1843, and came to the United States when he was sixteen years old, to visit a brother living at Chautauque. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Second U. S. Cavalry and served for sixteen months. After his discharge he went west and landed in San Francisco. Finding nothing to keep him there, he took passage on the bark Comet to Honolulu. This vessel brought to the Islands the first news of Lincoln's reelection.

Once here, he decided to remain and went to work for the Honolulu Iron Works, shortly after going into the plumbing business, to which trade he had been apprenticed at home. Later on he started the old Fountain restaurant and temperance saloon on Fort street, and finally branched out by starting an ice works under the teen new ammonia process.

Selling out his interests in Honolulu he went to Brisbane, Australia, where he again started an ice works and was nearly successful in having his own system introduced on the steamers for the purpose of taking frozen mutton to Europe. Failing in this he returned to Honolulu in 1877 and went to Hawaii where he started in the awa shipping business. He did well in this and took up land, going later into the cattle business.

He was one of the first to start coffee-growing and planted three hundred acres in lower Puna, but this venture was not a great success and he sold out his Puna holdings to a sugar syndicate. He had so much faith in the future of Puna as a sugar raising country that he took a large amount of stock in the new company and came to Honolulu in 1889.

Here he started-in the soda business in a small way, but the business soon developed and the Fountain Soda Works soon became a prosperous concern. Of recent years his eldest son has had charge of the soda business and Mr. Rycroft contented himself with looking out for his various investments.

None of his children are married. Mrs. Rycroft was Elizabeth Campbell, sister of A. J. Campbell and was married to Mr. Rycroft in 1872, previous to his visit to Australia.

The late Mr. Rycroft's funeral will take place today at 3 o'clock at the family home on Wilder avenue.

FOUR APPLICANTS FOR CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Just who will pick the plums in the way of legislative offices is a question which the Republican politicians are considering these days. Especially in the House has there developed a large number of applicants for positions, though it is a fact worthy of mention that no one has yet applied for the job of stenographer. For the position of Clerk of the House of Representatives there are four applicants. The Republican Central Committee will hold a meeting on Monday night to pick one man for each office and give him the party endorsement. The Republican Representatives will hold a caucus on the day before the Legislature opens and make the final choice.

The following are the names submitted for the various appointive positions:
Clerk of the House of Representatives—Edward Woodward, Ralph A. Kearns, James H. Lloyd, James L. Holt, Honolulu.

Stenographer—None.
Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives—William Kamaouha, Napo-opo; Lino Kahaunale, David K. Nottley, Honolulu.

Messenger, House of Representatives—Harry Kahale, Joseph F. Durao, Honolulu.

Janitor, House of Representatives—J. H. Lono Kahaena, Napo-opo, S. K.; George Kallikane, Honolulu.

Interpreter, House of Representatives—William H. Beers, Hilo.

sylvania the whole movement began with the women; in Minnesota they took the laboring oar in establishing the Minnesota national forest. And the growing interest in forest preservation on the part of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Mothers' Congress, and other great bodies of women, is one of the most hopeful things for all of us who are interested in securing for the future, so far as we can, some benefits from the forests which we enjoy today.

You in Hawaii have a peculiar interest in this question. Nowhere are forests and water-supply more intimately connected than in the Islands, and very few communities have made such progress as yours toward practical forest preservation. There remains, of course, a very large work to be done. You are fortunate in having so good a man as Mr. Hosmer as your forester to assist you in the work. More important still is your interest in public questions, which led you to send your representative, so admirably chosen, to the meeting of the Rivers and Harbors Congress and the Joint Conservation Conference. I welcome the opportunity for cooperation with you for the Forest Service, and I assure you that the Service will always welcome the opportunity to do what it can to help along. One of the things I want most is a chance to visit the Islands.

Very sincerely yours,
GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE MONEY

WRANGLE WITH ROOSEVELT

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 11 (Delayed in Transmission).—Three separate committees of Congress are feverishly working this week on different lines. They are seeking to discredit President Roosevelt in the merry war of the winter. Nothing like it has happened since the days when Andrew Johnson was quarrelling with the Congress of his own party that finally sought to impeach him. It is no longer a matter of speculation. The fight between Theodore Roosevelt on the one hand and between the Senate and the House on the other is to be pressed to a finish.

The winter is to be filled with the wranglings. Criminations and recriminations are to be in order. The President is as palestric of temperament as ever. He has no particular regret over the situation. He pretends not to mind even that a House of Representatives, comprising a big majority of Republicans, voted by 212 to 35 last Friday to rebuke him. For the resolution that the House adopted, laying upon the table the offensive paragraphs of his annual message about the Secret Service, and also his special message of reply to the House inquiry, which reflected upon several members of the appropriations committee, was in parliamentary terms very severe.

At first it seemed as though the President would escape a bitter quarrel with the Senate, where he is hated quite as cordially as in the House. Senate leaders tried to avoid an open breach over the Secret Service paragraphs. The Aldrich resolution, directing the committee on appropriations to inquire about the employment of Secret Service men and other detective organizations by the various departments, was framed with special caution to that end. It was reasoned by the Senators who participated in the preliminary conferences over it, that the President could not take offense at a broad inquiry.

Concedes That Right to Congress.
And in that particular they reasoned correctly. For the President at once conceded the right of Congress or of either of its branches, to institute such an inquiry and so stated in his letter to Senator Hale, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. That line of investigation has now developed into great activity. A special committee of three Senators—Gallinger of New Hampshire, Hemenway of Indiana, and Clay of Georgia, the latter a Democrat—has been designated.

They are proceeding with more caution and more secrecy than the two other investigation committees and apparently are very determined to dig out material that will justify the inquiry. However, there had been no signs of intense opposition to the President because of his Secret Service paragraphs and the Senate seemed willing to be calm about the matter till there were two special occurrences.

One pertained to Senator Tillman. The President hates that Senator with a bitter hatred. Mr. Tillman has criticized him more openly and virulently than any other Senator, often in such intemperate language as to disgust more judicious people. And it has been no secret for some time that if the President could ever get even with Senator Tillman, he would avail himself of the opportunity to the utmost. The opportunity came.

Saw a Chance to Make Money.
While lecturing in the West about a year and a half ago, the Senator thought he saw a chance to purchase on advantageous terms some timber land supposed to have reverted to the public domain. It was in the possession of a land grant company, whose title was claimed to be illegal. There was correspondence and Byron Darr, the manager of a company, known as the St. Paul and Pacific Company, issued a circular, using Senator Tillman's name as one of the purchasers of ten sections. It seems that the Senator had not at that time paid over any money. Before he got to that point he convinced himself that the proposition was not altogether in good hands and light in the midst of the correspondence he rose in his Senate seat and denounced the company as a swindle. He even asked that the Post-office Department issue a fraud order against the company.

President Roosevelt apparently had noted what was going on. Inspectors were put upon the case. They went to great lengths to secure evidence. They even gained possession of letters that Senator Tillman had written, photographed them, including the envelope, which showed that he had been writing private letters under his Congressional frank. That is contrary to law. Although the chief offense at the Capitol in that connection is generally regarded to be in getting caught.

When the President came to make up a letter of transmittal for the documentary evidence of the operations of the detective forces in the departments, complying with the Senate's request, he made the investigation against Tillman a feature. To be sure he craftily cited it as an incident. Instead of sending a typewritten letter, as is usually done with letters of transmittal, he had it printed at the Government Printing Office and sent out to all the newspapers under a release date. The copies had hardly more than left the White House than intimations began to go forth from people, who are not strangers there that a Southern Senator had been caught in the toils of the Secret Service.

Tillman Admitted It.
"That is I," said Senator Tillman, the moment he saw it announced in the newspapers and then the fun began.

Senator Hale had arranged that the greatest secrecy should be observed about the report until the committee had completed its deliberations. He sat down hard upon the lid. The President wanted the report made public and went ahead with plans to get it before the public Monday morning. At that time it was not known that the House would soon be ready to adopt a resolution of rebuke. But by Friday morning of last week it became plain that that was just what the House would do and that very morning it was announced that the President would give the Tillman report to the public for publication Saturday morning contemporaneously with the story of the House censure.

This angered Senators. They understood fully the principle on which the President was proceeding. It is well recognized among makers of newspapers that the man who gets to the public first with a story usually gets a better hearing and that, as a rule, that which has most ginger in it or raises a good laugh at somebody's expense is most widely read. When the correspondence between the President and Harriman over campaign contributions for 1904 was making a great stir, the President came to the front at once with the sensational \$5,000,000 conspiracy dinner. The public saw that the conspiracy story was fresher and looked bigger than the Harriman matter. They forgot forthwith about Harriman and began to denounce the rich capitalists who were willing—so it has been said by a nebulous somebody—to spend \$5,000,000 to down their President.

Reached the Public Promptly.

The President got to the public with his denunciation and exposure of Tillman along with the story of his censure by the House. Mr. Hale had not then appointed his special committee of investigation, but as soon as the President made that move the Senator allowed no grass to grow under his feet. The committee is now going to work with a vengeance. Whatever Mr. Tillman's many faults may be, the Senate recognizes his sterling integrity. If he has erred, the Senate believes it only an indiscretion. They resented in the Senate the summary manner in which the President proceeded against a member of their own legislative body.

In the meantime there had been other "doings" to stir the staid old Senate. Senator Culberson, minority leader, largely for political purposes undoubtedly, had secured the passage of a resolution, asking the attorney general, in effect, why there had been no prosecution of the United States Steel Trust for absorbing the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic months of the autumn of 1907. The President came right back at the Senate. He told them that he had acquiesced in that transaction on representations made to him by E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick. He furthermore rebuked the Senate for addressing an inquiry to one of his cabinet officers instead of to himself. He had told Attorney General Bonaparte, he said, not to answer that inquiry.

This, too, angered the Senate. The way in which it was done, as well as a belief that the President was mistaken in denying the right of the Senate to address inquiries to his cabinet officers, augmented the resentment. The speedy and emphatic rejoinder of the Senate took form in the passage of a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether the President was warranted in permitting such a consolidation to be made with his approval. The Judiciary Committee, composed of the Senate's ablest lawyers, is now at work on the investigation. Its report is naturally awaited with the keenest interest. If the report is adverse to the President, as it is understood it will likely be, that will be tantamount to a rebuke, and may be quite as forceful as the rebuke administered by the House. For it is a very serious thing to have an official pronouncement that a President has exceeded the law, which he is sworn to enforce and obey.

Two Unfriendly Verdicts in Prospect.

These two Senate committees therefore are sitting on matters involving quarrels with the President, and there is every probability that the high state of feeling there will manifest itself in ways which can not be commendatory of the occupant of the White House.

But there are quite as vigorous activities at the House end of the Capitol. The "chiding committee," as the special committee appointed before the holidays to investigate the offensive Secret Service paragraphs, has come to be known, completed its labors when Chairman Perkins had reported in favor of a rebuke and that resolution had been adopted. The very next day, a Saturday, Chairman Tawney of Appropriations, whom the President had assailed for urging the passage of the provision restricting the operations of the Secret Service to the Treasury Department during this fiscal year, which provoked the President's outburst in his annual message, introduced and had enacted a resolution for a special committee of investigation. This resolution is drastic and comprehensive in its terms. It authorizes an inquiry into statements that the President made regarding members and employees of the House and also a most searching inquiry into the operations of the Secret Service Bureau. It is so sweeping that the special committee has authority to drag into the light every record of the Secret Service Bureau. The significance of that can only be appreciated when it is remembered that it has been regarded as almost impious to pry into secrets of that bureau. Even the names of the Secret Service men are withheld from the public. Of course, a few of them are known, especially those who are acting as the President's "body-guard."

The special House committee is plainly "after blood," and the things they will do to the Secret Service will be good and plenty. They are going to show what Secret Service men have been doing, where they have been and all that sort of thing. The special committee is also going to admit a lot of testimony about how the President at one time talked against the Secret Service, how he sought the aid of those whom he has recently accused for the purpose of getting the salary of his office raised, and so on through quite a list. A warfare of regretful details is fully expected, now that the House is bent on getting even with the President and on trying to prove that he has followed a course of misrepresentation and special pleading for the sake of getting even.

Dignified in Their Criticisms.

It is to be noted, however, that thus far the utterances on the floors of Senate and House about the President have been dignified and temperate, if not complimentary. Even in the Senate where the resentment has been especially keen, nothing worse was said in the debate over the Culberson resolution than that the President was "lawless." An effort was made there to table the resolution, but it was lost by an overwhelming vote, even such good friends of the President as Senator Lodge of Massachusetts favoring the Judiciary Committee inquiry. It took the House eight hours to pass the resolutions of the "chiding committee," and there was vigorous discussion for

the most of that time. But it was pitched on a high plane, emphatic of the dignity of the House and the necessity of its resenting official reflections from such a high source upon its integrity.

As an outcome of the warfare in Senate and House against the President there has sprung up a little party of Republicans in both branches who stand forth as his defenders and supporters. In each branch it is a small party and does not include men of conspicuous force or ability. Some are Republicans who frequently visit the White House in search of patronage or other favors or who run their campaigns for election on absolute and unquestioning adherence to the issues the President champions.

It was Senator Hopkins of Illinois who sought to have the Culberson resolution laid upon the table and who made the motion to that end. During his long career in Senate and House Mr. Hopkins has not been notable for extreme sympathy with the President's program, but he realized that opposition to the President at this time would be seized upon to his advantage in the hot struggle now before the Illinois Legislature to prevent his reelection. An organization of Republicans real citizens in that Legislature has already combined with the Democrats to defeat the regular Republican candidate for Speaker, all of which bodes trouble for Senator Hopkins' reelection.

Eastern Senators Against Him.

The Eastern Senators were almost solidly in favor of the Judiciary inquiry, even though it was essentially an inquiry for which the Democrats have been pressing. They made the most of it during the campaign, complaining that the Steel Trust was one of the President's favorite corporations.

In the House the party of the President's defenders includes a few Eastern Republicans, one of them, perhaps the foremost, being Senator Lodge's son-in-law, Representative Augustus P. Gardner. But Mr. Perkins, the chairman of the "chiding committee," is from the President's own State of New York. The New York Republicans in Congress, however, did not act as a unit, a conspicuous exception being Representative Bennett, a young man from New York City. He has long been a frequenter of the White House offices and is known as one of the White House Republicans.

Everyone is wont to compare the extraordinary proceedings of the last week with the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson. Now that the quarrel has come into the open, there can be little doubt there would be talk about the impeachment of Roosevelt, were it in the middle of his term and were Congress able to fasten proof of wanton violation of law upon him. In reality it is the President's disregard of the laws of Congress that intensifies the dislike of him in legislative circles. A score of instances are cited around the Capitol, the most recent concrete instance being the tearing down of a government building by his orders but without a semblance of legal authority it is claimed.

Other Presidents have had quarrels with Congress, but it has never happened except with Johnson that both Senate and House voted in one form or another to rebuke the occupant of the White House. President Cleveland had bitter quarrels with Congress and with individuals of Senate and House. His troubles, however, were chiefly with the Senate, where he was denounced from the floor by Senators of his own party. Congress refused to enact legislation that he recommended, but that has happened with every President in history. Andrew Jackson had a violent quarrel with the Senate, much like the quarrel that Roosevelt has had with the House. Andrew Johnson's impeachment, of course, was ordered by vote of the House before it was undertaken by the Senate.

Tillman Makes His Reply.

The end of the present fracas is not altogether plain. Senator Tillman has started off the week with a trenchant reply to the President. That sufficed to stir the interest anew, without regard to the labors of the three Congressional committees. Tough and uncouth as the Senator is in his public utterances he rarely fails of an audience and he packed the galleries for their capacity when he opened his fire on Monday. In some ways his speech was a disappointment. First he read it. That was because he wished to be very careful in what he said. He had prepared his reply, aided and advised by ex-Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is a long time friend. Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler were associated three years ago in an effort that Mr. Chandler captained, with the approval of the President, to form a coalition between Senate Democrats and Roosevelt Republicans to force the passage of the railway rate bill. Mr. Chandler is a lawyer and a trained controversialist and was very helpful to Senator Tillman in getting the reply into effective shape.

Mr. Tillman ignored entirely the President's charge about the misuse of the Congressional frank and filled about four columns of newspaper space with a recital of the President's grievances against him and a review of how he came to be interested in the purchase of timber land. He declared dramatically that his integrity had never before been questioned and told how he had informed the Attorney General, when asking that prosecutions be instituted against the company in possession of the land, that he was trying to buy a few sections only to find it tied up and segregated from the public domain. He said he knew that the President hated him and was trying to get revenge. The Senator took no violent exception to the President's desire to "get even" but claimed that it was out of reason for the President to try to convict him and to exonerate Byron Darr, the agent of the land scheme, whom he (Tillman) had denounced in the Senate. The Senator spoke of his surprise that his own darts should have "quivered in the executive hide and stung him so" that he would go to such ends.

President Is Not Disturbed.

The President claims to his friends that he is not seriously concerned about the fierce resentment of a Congress of his own party toward him. He has said within a few days that he had accomplished one thing for which he felt satisfied. That is a presentation before the American people about conditions within the Secret Service and shown the country the need of an efficient detective force under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. He has also

WHO'S WHO IN HOUSE AND SENATE

Some familiar faces will be missed when Mr. Speaker raps for order in the House on the morning of February 17 and the President of the Senate rises to receive the Governor's address. In the Senate there are, of course, the hold-overs to welcome the new Senators and instruct them in the way they should go, but in the House all will meet on terms of equality. The re-elected will be prominent, picking out their seats, talking of points of order, precedence, committees and other things to impress the novices, as the old students are accustomed to do when school assemblies and there are scared new arrivals hugging the corridor walls and wondering what comes next.

The working rooms for the legislators are now about in shape to receive them. The walls of the Senate chamber, formerly the offices of the Public Works Department, have been beautifully, not to say esthetically, tinted; new chairs of a revolving pattern have been bought, old desks have been scraped and varnished and the comfort of the great fifteen provided for. The House members will also have new seats and shiny desks. The chairs are pretty, the kind that you can swing around in and turn your back on the Speaker if anything so rude can be conceived of, but they are sadly lacking in cushioning. The old chairs were straight up and down in the back, were too heavy to lug around and had arms on them that made a man sit up whether he wanted to or not, but they had cushioned seats with working springs and the bounce they gave was joyful.

There are eight hold-over Senators, Brown, Makekau and Palmer Woods, from Hawaii; Coelho, from Maui; Knudsen, from Kauai, and Smith, McCarthy and Chillingworth, from Oahu. Kalama, who was one of the shining lights of the last two sessions, will be back from Makawao, having been re-elected. He is the only one of the old Senators back to start in a new term. There is one promotion from the lower chamber, however. Quinn, of Sunday fame, being the exception which proved the rule that House members cannot move up without taking a vacation as a private citizen. Two graduates of the Oahu Board of Supervisors will be on the roll, Moore and Harvey, both Democrats, who will find more company in the Senate than they did on the board. David K. Baker, of Napoosoo, who stood in the shadow of a grand jury investigation while the ballots were being counted that elected him, is the only new Home Ruler, the rest of his party being made up of Makekau. Baker is an issuer of marriage licenses and is now holding down a deputy sheriff's job.

George H. Fairchild, of Kealia, Kauai, is a baron representative, due for his first term. He is manager of the Makee Sugar company. W. T. Robinson, of Wailuku, is said to be on his way over with a fixed idea, that being to get even with Treasurer Campbell for refusing to let him attend the Republican National Convention last fall. Robinson had been elected a delegate from Hawaii, but, as the trip came just at the time when was required to stay at home and attend to the business of deputy tax assessor, leave of absence was denied.

Politically the Senate will divide this year as follows:

- Republican—Brown, Chillingworth, Coelho, Fairchild, Kalama, Knudsen, Quinn, Robinson and Smith.
- Democrats—Harvey, Moore, McCarthy, Woods.
- Home Rulers—Baker and Makekau.

By race, the Senate is composed of four Hawaiians, five part-Hawaiians and six whites.

Changes in the House.

Those who attend the sessions of the House will miss several of the old-timers. Pali, who shone in borrowed plumage at the National Guard reviews, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has fallen by the wayside. He was offered a nomination to the House by his Maui and Molokai constituents, and was also offered a nomination to the Senate. He turned them both down, however, and announced that he was going to run for supervisor. He did, and the count found him shy. He was the leader last session of the Maui contingent. A. J. Gomes, who hustles freight at the Paia station of the Kahului system, will disturb the solemnity of the committee of the whole no longer with his fiery speeches; Levi Joseph failed to get a return ticket and John Kalama also. Only two of the Maui six will be back, J. Nakaleka and M. P. Waiwale. The latter was seen little in his seat during his last term, sickness in his family and with himself keeping him away. When he was present he told visitors that he is certain now the Secret Service portion of his message will be remembered long after the remainder of the document has been forgotten. He is not at all displeased at such an outcome. He believes public sentiment will eventually force legislation putting the government's detective organizations on a more effective basis and that it will make for the improvement of facilities for tracking down offenders against the Federal laws.

He has plenty more ammunition, however, and if the occasion warrants will again join issue with either the Senate or the House. In a message last week the President pooh-poohed the idea that he had had detectives shadowing Congressmen but he is now telling how, as an incident of the operations of the Secret Service and of other like forces, that an occasional Congressman has been drawn into the toils. He is understood to have cases of six or seven members of the House.

Washington is wondering whether, if the fight waxes hotter and hotter, the President will not find a way to get that information out and thus furnish the public some more surprises on the Tillman order.

be always had something of more than average good sense to talk about. The new members from Maui include E. B. Carley, manager of the Maui telephone system, who ought to be able to talk; J. K. Hihio, whose name and occupation failed to get into the directory; J. W. Kawakoa, a reverend, his pulpit being at Kaupo; R. J. K. Nawahine is of Wailuku, but the directory man also failed to locate him when making up his list.

W. Nalimo, of Hawaii, one of the brightest of the younger members of the last House, is dead. He would undoubtedly have been returned this session if pneumonia had not claimed him for a victim, because a more likable man never stepped within the old throne room. He was liked by members and workers alike, and on some of the trips of investigation made by the Lands Committee, of which he was a member, he was invariably the life of the party.

C. Akau, he whose name came first on the rollcall and who never had to get the advice of anyone as to how to vote and who never shifted into the "kanulu" column, made no try for reelection. He is with the Inter-island now, with headquarters in Honolulu. Kahana is another of the fallen, and is working at another job than that of Representative, while D. Alawa, of Hahaione, has resumed the practice of law.

Of course, Hawaii sends back Holstein and Kaniho, the extremes in politics. Without the former the House would have some difficulty in getting along, while without the latter the latter would be hard pressed to get along himself. Kawewehi, of Keaunohou, is a new member with a very familiar face. Last session he preserved order as sergeant-at-arms, and a Republican. Now he will have a seat in the forum and vote with the Democrats. Since being an official of the House he has had several new lights. He drew his last pay envelope as a staunch supporter of the G. O. P. At home he found the atmosphere decidedly Home Rulish, so he renounced the devil and all his works and threw his heart into spreading Home Rule doctrine, pure and undefiled. As a delegate he attended the Home Rule convention in Nottley Hall. Things turned Democratic after Link McCandless had toured the Kona's, however, and with the change in public political sentiment came a change in the views of the ex-sergeant-at-arms. No further changes have been reported since the election.

M. K. Makekau is a political genius who will represent a section of Hawaii although he has been working at the Honolulu Iron Works for the past three years. While he puddled pig in Honolulu, he kept his residence on Hawaii and when he was put on the Board of Registration and the government paid the freight for him all over the district he industriously cultivated old friendships, worked up old connections and landed himself in the House.

G. F. Afonso, one of the three Portuguese members, is the editor of A Seta, the Hilo organ of the Hawaii Portuguese. Afonso drives a pointed quill and makes a specialty of the land laws. He will probably try to amend the laws. He is a bright young man, however, and ought to be of considerable influence. M. T. Furtado, of Honokaa, is another Portuguese from the Big Island. He was captain of police at the time of his election. M. K. Kealawa, is one of the Democratic members sent from Hilo. In private life he is a lawyer.

Kaui has shown good judgment in returning Charley Rice, J. H. Coney and W. J. Sheldon, who were a strong trio last session. Coney and Sheldon are lawyers and Rice is a financier and the Speaker's whip. George Herman Huddy, of Lihue, who takes the place of J. I. Silva, is well known in Honolulu, where he practised as a dentist before going to the Garden Island to pull teeth and votes. He is a graduate of the University of California.

Molokai is represented by J. Nakaleka, who led the vote in the Maui count. Although down as a Republican he was endorsed by the Democrats in the contest, getting the support that would have gone to H. Farden, if the latter had not dropped out before the voting.

Oahu will be represented by four old members and eight new ones. Castro, Correa, Kaleiopi and Long will serve their second term; Cohen, Douthitt, Kane, Kamanoulu, Kamaha, Kinney, Like and Shingle are making their first bows in the fierce light that beats upon the Legislature. Two of these new members are newspapermen, Like being editor of the Aloha aia, and Kamanoulu being a foreman in the Star office. Kinney is the one out-of-town member, coming with the full confidence of his Waianae neighbors as his guarantee. Cohen, Douthitt and Shingle will be valuable members, all being practical men familiar with affairs. Kama will represent the stevedores, while for any secret services work the Speaker can call upon Kama, who is now connected with the Honolulu police force.

Of the thirty members, six are lawyers, which ought to keep the number of bills defective from coming up to the average. The Judiciary Committee is going to miss Rawlins this term. During his occupancy of the chairmanship of that committee he drove work through in good shape. Politically the Republicans have a big majority, although not as large as last time. The division will be:

- Republicans—Afonso, Carley, Castro, Cohen, Coney, Correa, Douthitt, Holstein, Huddy, Kaleiopi, Kama, Kamanoulu, Kawakoa, Kinney, Long, Sheldon, Shingle and Waiwale.
- Democrats—Furtado, Hihio, Kama, McCarthy, Kawewehi, Kealawa, Like, Nawahine.
- Home Rulers—Kaniho.

By race, the membership of the House includes fifteen Hawaiians, seven part-Hawaiians and eight whites.

KEEP IT HANDY.

You may not need Chamberlain's Cough Remedy now, but at this season of the year you are liable to need it within twenty-four hours. It is, without doubt, the best on the market for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale at all dealers. Beason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Hiltonan arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu yesterday.

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 \$.25 Per Month, Foreign..... \$.35
Per Year \$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign..... \$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : FEBRUARY 5

In California the white people are baiting the Japanese; in Hawaii the Japanese are baiting the white people.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

The public was surprised, some days ago, by the cabled news that the President had, in one year, spent \$20,000,000 on the Secret Service. Mr. Tawney's figures, upon which these round numbers are based, turn out to be \$23,500,000, the sum being what Congress had appropriated last year "to prevent frauds in and deceptions upon the several branches of the public service, to protect public lands from fraudulent entry and to apprehend and punish other violators of the law." If the President spent this money or the greater part of it for the objects stated, he assuredly had the authority of Congress behind him.

The news about \$20,000,000 for the Secret Service, unaccompanied by footnotes, had, however, alarmed Mr. Roosevelt's friends, and details were asked for. It was soon found that the Secret Service itself had cost but a tithe of the sum named. The joker lay in the clause "To prevent frauds in and deceptions upon the several branches of the public service," with stress on the word "several." Thus, ordinary police work in preventing obstructive and injurious deposits in New York harbor; expenses of steamboat inspection and for incidental expenses of the army had been counted in. The maker of the statistics, Mr. Tawney, also included the entire cost of the Forestry Service, the protection of fish and game, "necessary supplies," which cover nearly \$3,000,000 worth of incidentals; and a police item of \$200,000, which covers the salary of the Indian police, with extra money for rations and mounts. "Unforeseen emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service" call for \$90,000.

The entire cost of the meat inspection, which is not for the purpose of suppressing crime, but of promoting health, is included, the total being \$3,000,000, as is also the \$760,000 for the enforcement of the Pure Food Act, which covers every part of the expense, including office rent, gas, electric light and apparatus for making analyses. Many more items which have as little place in the table presented by Mr. Tawney as those cited might be enumerated, but the ones in review contain the most glaring errors.

The net result of this showing is to free both the President and Congress of the taint of extravagance over the Secret Service and to leave Mr. Tawney to explain why he let his prejudice against Mr. Roosevelt carry him to such lengths of statistical deception.

A FAR-REACHING DECISION.

If the decision handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court regarding the refusal to allow the Pearl City Traction Company to organize under a charter works out the way some of the leading corporation lawyers believe it will and, as others hope, there is going to be a great deal of confusion among many Hawaiian corporations, with the possibility that some of them will have to reincorporate. This decision is going to affect several transportation companies and some of the great plantations. It may mean that all the business corporations organized under a charter since 1890 will be declared not corporations at all in the legal sense of the word, but de facto corporations only.

What is most alarming to some of those under the shadow of this Supreme Court decision is the fact that their land holdings in excess of one thousand acres may be attacked. While it was all right prior to the coming into force of the Organic Act for a corporation to hold, own and control as much land as possible, since 1900 the acquisition of more than one thousand acres has been unlawful. Now, does it mean that those land-holding corporations organized when it was quite proper to control forty or fifty thousand acres will have to reorganize and split up their holdings into thousand-acre tracts? And how about the provision of the Organic Act which says that any corporation acquiring more than one thousand acres after the passing of the act shall forfeit all such lands over one thousand acres to the United States?

The statute providing for the organization of corporations by charter was passed away back in 1859 and stood practically unchanged until 1890, when the Joint Stock Company Act was passed. This act was amended in a minor particular in 1896. The provisions of this act state that after its passage no mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing organization can be organized under a charter, that style of organization to be confined thereafter to eleemosynary organizations, such as fraternal societies, burial associations, lodges and the like. Still, corporations continued to be formed under charter. The Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is one, the Koolau railroad, Hilo railroad, Kaula railroad, Kohala railroad and possibly others secured charters and went to work. Now the Supreme Court has decided that no railroad can be organized in that way.

The decision yesterday stopped short at an interesting place, confining its specific remarks to the one point at issue, the granting of a charter to the Pearl City Traction Company, but it hints at other probabilities under the ruling.

The situation offers some disquieting possibilities, and the effects of the decision are being canvassed with great interest among the legal fraternity.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Things are moving along toward strained relations with Japan once more. Nevada has done its worst, and that rotten borough State, with its wide-open legislature, looks much more formidable to Japan than it does to us. In the Japanese Diet the opposition party, which calls for strong measures with America, gets the cheers and the peace-loving premier is put on the defensive. It is all very encouraging to the trouble-makers.

The United States calls itself a nation and in most respects it is; but it will lack an essential element of nationality until it puts into federal control all matters affecting the treaty rights of aliens. It is preposterous to leave such vital matters to be footballed about by Ruef-Schmitz school boards and by gin-soaked and pugilist-ridden legislatures like that of Nevada—legislatures in which, if you did not get your head punched you might get your pocket picked. Every law which has aliens or alien interests as its objective should, by constitutional amendment, be invalid until ratified by Congress; and every offence against the persons or property of aliens committed within the limits of States or Territories should be tried by United States courts. Otherwise the United States might be driven into some calamitous war by the people of some obscure parish in Louisiana or of some slum precinct in San Francisco.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It has come to be generally recognized that one of the compelling responsibilities of government is the systematic and efficient safeguarding of the health of public school children. In many municipalities throughout the United States this work occupies an important place in the executive functions of the public school boards.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt has formulated a plan to meet local conditions and this, in the form of a bill, has received emphatic endorsement by Governor Frear.

The wisdom of placing the work of preserving the health of school children directly in the hands of a department of public instruction has been proved conclusively in the experience of other cities. That Honolulu and the Territory generally would derive material benefit from the carrying out of Superintendent Babbitt's idea is undoubted. Because of the cosmopolitan nature of the public school attendance some such plan is particularly desirable, and it is to be hoped that the bill as prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction will receive the favorable consideration of the approaching legislature.

If the Republican leader of the supervisors would stop saying "one, two, three" at every meeting and let some of the other members say "seven come eleven," it would vary the monotony and be of quite as much value to the taxpayers.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

According to Gifford Pinchot, forester, the work of the United States Forest Service for the fiscal year 1908 was far-reaching.

For the administration and protection of the 182 national forests in seventeen States and Territories and Alaska, the government spent \$2,526,095.02, or about one and one-half cents an acre. Permanent improvements, including the construction of 3400 miles of trails, 100 miles of wagon roads, 3200 miles of telephone lines, 550 cabins and barns, 600 miles of pasture and drift fences, 250 bridges, and 40 miles of fire lines cost \$592,169.10. Telephone wire to build approximately 400 miles of additional lines was shipped to the forester, but with the funds available before the close of the year the work of construction could not be completed. Some of this work was done on each of the forests in the United States.

Although many needed improvements could not be undertaken, the benefits of what has been accomplished are seen in the more convenient and economical manner in which the forest officers are enabled to carry on their work and in the opening up to forest users of territory hitherto inaccessible. The remaining \$297,840.40 of the total of \$8,416,107.61, disbursed on account of work of the Forest Service, was used in forest investigations costing \$235,855.14, and in diffusion of forest information and federal cooperation.

The Forest Service is one of the branches of the government where everything is not outgo. Last year the receipts from sales of timber, grazing fees, and permits for special uses of forests resources amounted to \$1,842,281.87, an increase of \$271,222.43 over the 1907 figures. The per acre receipts from the national forests were a little more than one cent, less than five mills under the per acre cost of administration and protection of the forests.

The amounts paid the States and Territories, to be expended for roads and public schools from the year's receipts, amounted to \$447,063.79. Chiefly because of increasing the revenue to the States from 10 per cent. in 1907 to 25 per cent. last year, there was a total increase of \$294,031.62 in the amounts payable to the States.

In addition, the national forests yielded heavily to the public in free use. There were 30,714 permits granted for the free use of timber by settlers, schools and churches during the year, against 17,399 in 1907. The number of board feet used in this way by the public amounted to 131,582,000, valued at \$168,720, compared to 63,000,000 feet, valued at \$75,000, in 1907.

The aggregate of free use of the forests for grazing can not be exactly known, since no permit is required to be taken out, and there is therefore no record preserved. It added perhaps 10 per cent. to the amount of stock carried by the forests. Settlers living on or adjacent to the forests, and prospectors, campers and travelers in them are allowed to graze free up to ten head of milch cows, work animals or horses in use, and purchasers of timber and stockmen on the forests are given the same privilege for the horses needed in their work. Arizona and New Mexico milch goats to the number of thirty may be grazed free in place of milch cows.

Of free special-use permits there were issued during the year 1768, as against a total of 1471 previously granted. Of the latter 963 were in force during the year.

The grazing receipts for 1908 were \$962,829, and were paid by the holders of 19,845 permits to graze 1,382,221 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 4282 permits to graze 7,087,111 sheep and goats. Receipts of \$849,027.24 from timber sales were paid by approximately 5189 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 392,782,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses amounted to \$30,425.23 and were paid by 2065 permittees.

The year's receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 30,000 individuals or concerns, in addition to more than 30,000 getting free use of timber and other resources. About one-fourth of all the timber cut from the national forests was under free-use permits.

The purpose of this free-use privilege is to make the forests contribute most effectively to the public welfare. The timber given to individuals is given for the development of the country through settlement.

The total receipts from timber sales each year since the national forests have been under the administration of the Forest Service have been as follows: 1905, \$60,136.62; 1906, \$245,013.49; 1907, \$668,813.12; 1908, \$849,027.24.

The average area to each officer theoretically available for patrol duty was 116,665 acres. But more than three-fourths of the time of the forest officers is now required by the fast-growing volume of national forest business, so that in point of fact the force on duty at the close of the year provided about one patrol officer to each 500,000 acres of forest. This is considered inadequate for protection of the forests. Until provision is made for a large increase of force it is necessary either to curtail the business arising from use of the forests or to neglect the proper safeguarding of government property against fire.

About 700,000 trees were planted last year on forests in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and California. There are now growing at the planting stations over 2,200,000 trees which will be ready for planting in 1909. Sufficient seed was sown in the spring of 1908 to produce 4,600,000 seedlings.

Besides administering the national forests, the Forest Service renders, on request, expert advice and assistance to other parts of the executive government regarding the practice of forestry. Work of this kind was carried on on several military and Indian reservations in various parts of the country. Cooperative State forest studies were carried on with Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and Illinois.

The Forest Service conducts investigations of forest products, along the two lines of wood preservation and wood utilization. Some of these investigations aim primarily to promote better use of national forest timbers; others seek results either of general application or contributing to the best use of the forests of some special region.

SIGN FOR THE RELIEF BILL.

In the postal-card vote on the coastwise relief bill no question of national patriotism is involved. Nobody proposes to abolish the coastwise law, but merely to suspend the part of it which applies to Hawaii for six years, or until American shipbuilders are ready to handle the business between Hawaiian and other American ports. The President recommends this measure and but for the work of a small minority here, the bill would have been likely to receive enactment weeks ago.

Had the business been free to all, Honolulu might expect scores of tourists by the Chiyo Maru this morning, instead of a few scattering stopovers. We could count, in confidence, on having the expected seasonal rush doubled. There is yet time to get all the rest that is coming to us by voting for the relief proposal in such numbers that the friends of Hawaiian exemption in Congress will pass the bill at this session. It may be passed in ten days if everybody who believes in clearing the way for tourists does his part. Ours is to make the postal-card plebiscite tell.

Will the Advertiser tell us how it knows what the new system of government is going to cost, or how in fairness it can make an assumption based on the first month of a period of twenty-four?—Star. Only too anxious to please! So far, the additional cost of city government for Honolulu is as follows:

Mayor's salary	.....\$250.00	month
Secretary	.....	100.00 "
One extra Supervisor	.....	50.00 "
Clerk from \$125 to \$175	.....	50.00 "
Sheriff from \$2100 to \$2400	.....	25.00 "
Deputy Sheriff from \$1500 to \$1800	.....	25.00 "
Extra office rent	.....	75.00 "
Extra Attorney's department	.....	75.00 "
Advertising (estimated)	.....	200.00 "
		\$850.00

Incidentals are estimated at \$150, making an increased expense to the taxpayers of \$1000 a month. May we ask the Star again what we all get for it that we did not have under County government alone?

The type to which "Lucky" Baldwin belongs is nearly if not quite extinct. There is no other conspicuous westerner whose whole life has, like his, been of the extreme dime novel character. Baldwin has shown no scruples, no fear of the law nor of a loaded gun, no morals and no physical cowardice. He has made fortunes and lost them and made them again in mining, gambling and horse-raising, and once he made one by keeping a whole board of directors at bay with his revolver while his own agents fled on a claim. He has fought duels and been shot by a woman in court; and has had wives enough to suit a Turkish Pasha. As an Indian fighter in the early days he was a terror to stray red men; and as a millionaire plunger he was a shock to great markets. In his old age he went to the Klondike to enter to iniquities. Generally he made money, hence his sobriquet of "Lucky."

The Star meets the charges made by Governor-General Smith against the city government of Manila by citing President Roosevelt's iridescent dreams about the record made by the Philippine legislature. This paper had not suggested that the legislature had failed within its limited sphere; it was talking about the municipality. We may add, however, on the basis of what we read in the Manila press and hear from army officers, that the legislature excites admiration at home somewhat as the educated pig did in Barnum's circus. It was not that the pig did its spelling with block letters well. The wonder was that it could spell at all.

It will be interesting to see how Mr. Taft will break the solidarity of the South, if he can break it, without alienating the negro. The reason why the South is Democratic is that the negro represents the Republican party organization there; and while that condition lasts, there is nothing for the South to do but to stand pat. Mr. Taft can hardly be expected to urge the negro to join the Democratic party or to hand over the Republican party organization to the political foes of the negro. Nor can he connive at any scheme to eliminate the black voter from politics.

The plan adopted by the Edgar Allan Poe Centennial Committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the poet's birth was suggested by Charles R. Frazier of this city. The plan consisted of appreciative articles on the life and works of Poe in all the January magazines; in the leading weeklies, in the issue nearest the poet's natal day, and in leading newspapers in their issues of January 19. The plan was carried out on the lines suggested and the publicity thus gained for the much neglected American writer will result in more permanent good than many statues.

Captain Qualtrough, who is in trouble in Gibraltar for intoxication, is well known in Honolulu. He came here first as a lieutenant on the old Charleston and again as captain of the battleship Georgia. He is regarded as a fine officer, and his friends will hope that he may clear himself of a charge which, if not excusable in civil life, is least so in a service which requires its officers, for the safety of ships and men, to keep their heads clear and for the prestige of their country to keep their manners clean.

The Advertiser, in its character of watchdog of the treasury, made quite a "howl" when it appeared that the six Republican supervisors were going to pay themselves \$50 for the month of January when they hadn't formally met till the fourth of the month.—Star.

Not exactly. The Advertiser only called attention to it and the supervisors did the howling.

Somebody with sense to spare must have got off the train at Carson City and found the Legislature of Nevada sober enough to try a little. At any rate there is better news from that uncertain quarter. The Nevada Senate, after getting the anti-Japanese resolution, referred it to the Judiciary committee where it is expected to die in neglect. Let us hope so.

The promotion people will have to remove the line "No Beggars" from their leaflets, for the beggars are coming to town, some in rags and all with jags and some in patent leather shoes. The glamor of Federal millions helps to bring them here; and they seem to flourish for a good while before the police wake up and arrest them for vagrancy.

The news from California is most disquieting. That State seems to have made up its mind to run amuck on the Japanese question come what may. The government is protesting and has resumed its efforts to make Manila safe for awhile. Incidentally no news has come of the departure from the Mediterranean of the battleship fleet.

When it comes to picking out a director of the Hawaiian census, the less there may be of politics in the matter and the more of special fitness, the better for the accuracy of the totals. The salary is enough to command the services of a man of system and figures and a good organizer of public work.

Now Oregon wants to get her hand into the Japanese row. Oregon had better stick to raising apples and hops and sawing wood and let foreign questions alone. Washington was attending to the Japanese matter very well until interrupted by coast legislatures which wanted to shoot up the Pacific.

The San Francisco financier who wrecked a bank with a loss of some millions to depositors should have been taken before the judge who gave a man eight years for stealing eight cents. As it was, the financier found a judge who let him off on a sentence of eighteen months.

Will the Star tell us what the "new local government," which was "established just a month ago," has done to earn the extra \$1000 per month it is costing and what it is likely to do which is of more value to the public than what the old local government gave?

Governor-General Smith's criticism of the local government of Manila is nothing worse than there was reason to expect. Home Rule was given the Filipinos for political effect in the United States, and its failure comes as a matter of course.

A talk with Mrs. Atcherley in an afternoon paper as to why she had bought revolver cartridges causes suspicion that the recent lunacy case was brought against the wrong member of the firm.

Mr. Foraker and Mr. Tillman might do the thinking about the President, but they ought to get some one with fewer sore spots on the jaw to do the talking.

Mr. Giles of Tonga, who came here to restore the monarchy and turn Uncle Sam out, must have been the star member of Bishop Willis' Sunday-school class.

If the Panama canal can be finished in three years, Mr. Taft may be trusted to demonstrate the fact.

BELIEVED QUALTROUGH VERDICT IS GUILTY

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

(Continued From Page One.)

GIBRALTAR, February 5.—It is unofficially understood here that the court martial has found that the specifications of the charge against Captain Qualtrough, of the battleship Georgia, have been proved. He was charged with having been intoxicated during a reception given to the officers of some of the battleships.

SACRAMENTO, February 4.—Assemblyman Drew's anti-alien land bill was defeated in the Legislature yesterday by a vote of forty-eight to twenty-eight.

MUSKOGEE, Oklahoma, February 4.—Governor Haskell and seven others have been indicted for alleged fraud in connection with town lots here.

GIBRALTAR, February 4.—The court martial of Captain Qualtrough, of the U. S. S. Georgia, on a charge of having been intoxicated, was proceeded with yesterday.

A reception to the officers of the battleships visiting at Tangiers was given ashore yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, February 4.—The Governor has vetoed the bill passed in the legislature prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the State.

LUCKY BALDWIN NEARS END.

LOS ANGELES, California, February 4.—"Lucky" Baldwin, LOS ANGELES, February 4.—"Lucky" Baldwin, yesterday reported dying, shows marked improvement today.

SACRAMENTO, February 4.—The anti-racetrack gambling bill has passed the Senate and goes to the Governor for his signature today.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—President Roosevelt's secretary, Loeb, will, upon the retirement of this administration, become Collector of Customs for the port of New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—U. S. S. cruiser Buffalo arrived here today from Honolulu.

SPORTS

POOR SUPPORT SPOILS A GOOD START AND BATTERY

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

All-Stars 13; All-Hawaii 4.

A very small crowd went out yesterday afternoon to watch an excellent local battery get its guns in position and start to do havoc with the enemy and fall in its purpose for lack of support. Castle pitched an excellent game and gave up to Hampton as soon as he found fatigue getting the better of him. Had the field been as strong as during the last two games, especially the infield, there would have been an excellent chance to win the game.

Flaherty did not bother the boys much with his quick delivery. He has a way of sending them over the plate almost as soon as the ball touches his hands and he has some very deceptive curves as well. With all that he got whacked about quite a little.

Desha Bingles.

Will Desha started the game in fine shape by binging to left field. It was a real hot one and Brick could not begin to negotiate it. This was followed by En Sue walking, hit by the ball and Hampton beating his own bunt to first so that there was no trouble in scoring when Scatena sacrificed.

When Will Desha romped over the plate so early in the game, the few rooters present began to feel encouraged especially when the visitors went out almost in one, two, three time in their half of the inning. In the second things looked encouraging again for Soares let out an awful swat along right field line and reached third on it. If Bliss had not been quite so quick diving for the ball under the benches, Louis would have made a home run of it, but there was no such luck and he had to stay on third. Then George Bruns died and there was no more chance to score.

Two Costly Errors.

Scatena and En Sue both made costly errors in the third. Scatena let one by him that put Flaherty safe and scored McArdle and Bliss, while En Sue's beef let Flaherty in, so these accounted for three runs.

Nearly a Homer.

Hampton made what came very near to being a home run in the third inning. He swatted a hard one down by right field and reached third in good time. He did not stop but took a chance at the plate. He won out all right and scored his run, but this was technically due to Williams' error in dropping the ball when he had the runner as good as touched out.

In the second part of the third, the visitors were easily disposed of and the locals tied the score in the fourth through a bad throw of Graney's to first base. Castle and Lota were both out when Dick Reuter came to bat. Dick walked, then Louie came up and binged out by center field. Graney took his time about the return and threw wild to first, so that it rolled over by the grandstand and Louie had plenty of time in which to reach second while Reuter romped.

Castle Winding Well.

About this time good old Castle was winding in great shape. He was still physically untired and, while he did not cause many of the visitors to fan the air, he kept them sending out easy short flies. In the second half of the fourth they went out quickly enough. McArdle fouled to George Bruns, Bliss beat his bunt and Flaherty sacrificed but Curtis skied.

But after the fourth, conditions were reversed. It was the locals who went out in short order and the visitors who began to make runs. They made one in the fifth and the locals were lucky they scored no more as they filled the bases with no men down.

In the sixth the Stars scored three off two bingles and an error at third. In the seventh Castle was visibly tiring both physically and mentally from the lack of support he was receiving. The bases were filled and Delehanty made a home run which scored four. Then Graney and Nick Williams both scored, so Castle put Hampton in the box and took short-stop himself.

It was too late in the day to retrieve, however, and, though the local men scored one in the ninth and Hampton was in great shape, there was nothing to it but another sweeping victory.

Hampton Fans Them.

Hampton started the eighth by fanning both Bliss and Flaherty and giving Curtis an easy one that resulted in a short grounder that put him out at first. Judging by the excellent form Hampton showed, Castle would have been more than justified in changing places with him much earlier in the game.

The run in the ninth was a smart piece of business. Desha walked, hit by the ball, with two men down. Then En Sue grounded to Flaherty and the latter threw carelessly to Danzig, who stopped to rub his leg where the ball hit him. Meanwhile En Sue reached third and Desha ran in. If this had only happened with no men down earlier in the game, there is no knowing what kind of a balloon might not have gone up.

Some Lessons.

The three games so far have taught several lessons. One is that, under proper conditions, a bunch of sturdy amateurs whose hearts are in the game and who are practicing for all they are worth, can make it hard for, if not defeat, a bunch of professionals who are playing merely for their chiddings.

That those amateurs need a terrible amount of confidence in themselves and keep support from their friends to win out. Lacking either one it is all off in the pinch. One man sulking upsets a whole team in a way to make the

average leaven ashamed of itself, and get out of the metaphor business.

People want to see fast baseball and a close game. The fans here are peculiarly enough in that they have practically no loyalty. They don't seem to care a tinker's inventive what happens to the local boys so long as they see fast ball. Therefore we may expect to see the place simply crammed on Saturday when the boys have a borrowed battery.

The Game by Innings.

First inning—Desha singles to left field, En Sue walks, hit by ball, and Hampton beats his bunt. Scatena sacrifices and Will romps. Castle and En Sue out on double play. One run.

Curtis dies, Devereaux pops, Delehanty walks and Graney grounds to Hampton.

Second inning—Lota singles, Reuter and Lota are out on double play, McArdle to Danzig, Soares triples to right field, but Bruns dies.

Williams dies, Castle to Bruns; Danzig walks, hit by ball, and McArdle is safe on En Sue's error. Bliss doubles, but Danzig is out at the plate. Flaherty is safe on Scatena's error, while McArdle and Bliss romp. Curtis is safe on Hampton's error, Devereaux reaches second on En Sue's error that lets Flaherty in. Delehanty dies. Three runs.

Third inning—Desha beats his bunt to first, En Sue pops to Flaherty, who throws to Danzig while Desha is asleep. Hampton triples with bases empty and scores on Williams' error. Scatena skies. One run.

Graney dies, Castle to Bruns, Williams dies Soares to Bruns, and Danzig does ditto En Sue to Bruns.

Fourth inning—Castle out at first, Flaherty to Danzig, Lota dies McArdle to Danzig, Reuter walks, Soares singles and reaches second on Graney's wild throw to first, while Reuter scores. Bruns dies. One run.

McArdle fouls to Bruns, Bliss beats a bunt, Flaherty sacrifices Bliss to second, and Curtis skies to Reuter.

Fifth inning—Desha dies Flaherty to Danzig, En Sue skies and Hampton also.

Devereaux singles to left field, Delehanty singles Brick to second, Graney singles Devereaux to third and Delehanty to second, bases full. Williams is safe, but Graney out at second while Devereaux scores. Danzig pops, McArdle is safe, but Bliss dies. One run.

Sixth inning—Scatena dies, Castle dies and Lota pops.

Bliss singles, Flaherty triples Bliss in. Curtis reaches second and Flaherty romps on En Sue's wild throw to first.

Devereaux pops and Delehanty dies, while Curtis goes to third. Graney singles Curtis in, Williams singles Graney to third, Danzig walks, bases full, but McArdle skies to Desha. Three runs.

Seventh inning—Reuter walks, Soares skies, Bruns fans and Desha dies. Bliss safe on Scatena's error, Flaherty safe and Bliss out on fielder's choice. Curtis and Devereaux single, bases full. Delehanty hits home run, clearing the bases. Graney walks and burbles second, Williams singles and Graney scores. Danzig swats to center field scoring Williams and tries to reach home but is out at the plate. Hampton changes places with Castle. McArdle singles, but is out stealing second. Six runs.

Eighth inning—En Sue fans, Hampton skies, Scatena walks, Castle singles but Lota dies.

Bliss fans, Flaherty fans, Curtis dies. Ninth inning—Reuter fans, Soares dies, Desha walks, hit by ball; En Sue reaches third and Desha scores on Flaherty's wild throw to first. Hampton dies. One run. Final score: All-Stars, 13; All-Hawaii, 4.

The official score was as follows:

ALL HAWAII	ABR	RBH	SB	PO	AE
Desha, cf	3	2	0	1	19
En Sue, 3b	4	0	0	0	23
Hampton, ss	5	1	2	0	21
Scatena, 2b	2	0	0	1	52
Castle, p	4	0	1	0	30
Lota, lf	4	0	1	0	10
Reuter, rf	2	1	0	1	00
Soares, c	4	0	2	0	20
G. Bruns, 1b	3	0	0	12	00
Totals	31	4	8	0	24

Hampton pitcher last of 7th.

Castle short last of 7th.

REACH	ABR	RBH	SB	PO	AE
Curtis, lf	6	2	1	0	00
Devereaux, 3b	4	2	0	2	00
Delehanty, 2b	4	1	2	0	20
Graney, cf	4	1	2	0	21
Williams, c	5	1	2	1	01
Danzig, 1b	3	0	1	12	00
McArdle, ss	5	1	1	0	17
Bliss, rf	5	2	3	0	00
Flaherty, p	4	3	1	0	14
Totals	40	13	15	1	27

Burns right field in 9th inning.

Hawaii: Runs, 10 1 1 0 0 0 1—4

B. H. 2 2 2 1 0 0 1—8

Reach: Runs, 0 3 0 1 3 0 0—13

B. H. 0 1 0 1 3 4 0—15

2 base hit, Bliss; 3 base hit, Soares, Hampton, Danzig, Flaherty; home run, Delehanty; base on balls, off Castle; 3; off Flaherty; 3; struck out by Castle; 0; Hampton; 2; Flaherty; 4; sacrifice hits, Flaherty, Scatena; double plays, Delehanty-Danzig; Flaherty-Danzig. Time, 1:08. Umpire, Joy. Scorer, W. H. Babbitt.

Buford Due This Morning.

The transport Buford is due from Manila this morning and, unless she has encountered heavy weather, will probably be on time. The Buford is a slow craft, however, and it may be that she will not arrive until late in the afternoon. She has on board the famous Constabulary band, which has been engaged to play at the Hawaiian Opera House while here.

"PINK PILLS ARE THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED ME."

A Knoxville, Iowa, Woman Cured of Stomach Trouble Complicated With Lumbago Praised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If you are sick do not be discouraged. Do not abandon hope.

A majority of those who have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they had tried other treatments and other remedies in vain. Such a case is that of Mrs. N. A. Stentz, of Knoxville, Iowa, who says: "I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills very highly as they are the only medicine that helped me after years of suffering. I was troubled with indigestion, had no appetite and what I ate distressed and made me sick to my stomach. I had been in this condition for a long time, when I began to have terrible pains in my back. They were so severe that I couldn't bend over nor turn in bed and had to be pulled up by my hands, when lying down. My stomach trouble had often compelled me to go to bed for a short time, but when these pains in my back came on, I had to give up and stay in bed. Even then I got but little rest or relief.

"The doctors said I was suffering from lumbago complicated with chronic stomach trouble. After I had been in bed for some time and was in despair of getting well, as the doctors were not helping me, my son, who had heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills while in the army in the Philippine Islands, brought me a box of the pills. It was about a week before I felt they were helping me and I must have taken them for over a month. I then felt cured and my stomach and back haven't troubled me since. I gained in weight and have been healthier than at any time since I was a young girl. I always keep the pills on hand and can not praise them enough."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have corrected serious disorders of the stomach and restored to health sufferers from severe disorders of the blood and nerves. For many forms of weakness and debility, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended even if ordinary remedies have been tried without relief.

Sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

JACK JOHNSON WILL SHOW HERE

Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion boxer of the world will pass through Honolulu next month and will give an exhibition bout descriptive of his method of stowing away Tommy Burns, who recently held the title. This news arrived in the Moana yesterday and Joe Cohen has already arranged with an advance representative to run the show at the Orpheum.

Weather permitting, the Manuka will arrive here on Tuesday, March 2, and on that night the big colored boxer will appear with a sparring partner and describe how he inflicted such a terrible amount of punishment on the Canadian's body, the day after Christmas, or "Boxing Day" as it is known in British territory.

Johnson had not selected his sparring partners when the Moana left Australia, but he will have the pick of the best there and Sam Fitzpatrick, his manager, will take care that the big fellow takes only the very best with him, so that we may expect to see a very interesting exhibition when Johnson arrives.

Joe Cohen is already figuring on what other attraction he can put on the same night. He is thinking about some wrestling and may put on some other boxing as well. It is probable that Jack will receive a much warmer reception than the last time he was here.

PUBLIC WANTS MIXED TEAMS

There is a continued howl, from the fans round town, for two mixed teams to play the next two games. They want to have Mike Fisher put his twelve men on the field, six in each team, and have each filled out by three local men. This is being talked on the streets and on the cars and everywhere where men congregate. There are at least seven hundred fans in town who claim that they were the first to urge this arrangement.

This talk shows the trend of public opinion. It has been amply proved that Mike's aggregation can easily hand it to the local bunch, and the question is, "Will it be any better with merely a borrowed catcher or battery?" There is no use getting round it. The boys quit on Wednesday. It went so far that one man actually refused to bat in the last inning, giving as his excuse that the other side was too far ahead to make it any use. Will they do this with a strange pitcher in the box? They may and they may not. At any rate, the most enthusiastic and loyal supporter of the local boys could not say that we had any great exhibition of staying with the game in the face of reverses in any one of the three games already played.

Presumably the games at the league park are a public exhibition designed to please the public. Up till now the public refuses to be pleased, but cries for a change in the manner of entertaining. Honolulu is perhaps peculiar in its likes and dislikes. It dislikes the present games and announces that it wants to see all the Stars divided into two teams with six of the local boys to fill in.

Mike Fisher is vitally interested in the gate receipts. If he wants confirmation of this call from the public, he only has to ask any of the prominent fans from Jack Dovie down the line. It might be well for him to give this his very serious consideration.

FOUR INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Four indictments were returned by the grand jury yesterday and ordered placed upon the secret file. The jurors were in session during the morning and a number of cases were presented to their consideration by the Attorney General's office. One of the men against whom a true bill is believed to have been found is John Lua, who has been suspected of participation in several burglaries of recent occurrence. The witnesses summoned in connection with the Lua case were Chief of Detectives Kalakiala, Mrs. Walter Jarrett and a Japanese.

Another burglary suspect was a Chinese who was accused of having entered a saloon and made use of his opportunity by making off with property belonging to the proprietor.

Little for Cathcart.

City and County Attorney Cathcart gained little by his demurrer to the amended complaint filed against him by H. G. Middledeitch, the trustee in bankruptcy of the Charles F. Herrick Carriage Company. An order and judgment signed yesterday by Judge De Bolt signed the demurrer only on the ground of the omission of the name of the court where Middledeitch previously secured a judgment against Cathcart and gives permission to repair the omission in another complaint.

Must Incorporate.

The Supreme Court of the Territory has taken the view that the Pearl Harbor Traction Company will have to file articles of association and that it cannot become a legal body through the granting of a charter. The decision was rendered yesterday, written by Judge Ballou, and goes at length into the legal aspect of the question.

The case, as summarized by Justice Ballou in his decision, is as follows:

"This is a submission on an agreed statement of facts from which it appears that the plaintiffs having taken preliminary steps for organizing an association to be known as the Pearl Harbor Traction Company made application to the defendant for a charter of incorporation authorizing the carrying on of a railway and other businesses under R. L. Sec. 2542. The defendant, with the consent of the governor, refused to grant the charter on the grounds that an association for constructing and operating a railway could not be chartered under R. L. Sec. 2542, but in order to incorporate must file articles of association as prescribed by R. L. Sec. 2535, and upon the further ground that in any event the enumeration in the proposed charter of purposes included in R. L. Sec. 2535 brought the company under the provisions of that section."

In the decision it is held that the Treasurer with the consent of the Governor does not possess the legal authority to grant a charter to a railway company and that the provision of Section 2535 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii cover, in a sufficient way, the organization of a railway company by articles of association.

A Tax Question.

The question as to whether or not, under the 1905 amendment, taxes of that year can be considered a lien on mortgaged property is involved in the foreclosure suit of August Dreier, Ltd., against W. W. Ahana. A final decree was entered in the case yesterday by Judge Robinson but \$212.65, taxes for the year in question, is ordered to be deposited with the Judiciary department clerk until the Supreme Court can render a decision in the matter.

Murder Trial On.

There was no delay in securing a jury to try George Kaleikini, charged with the murder of his wife, in Judge De Bolt's department of the Circuit court yesterday. Twelve men were passed before noon and the prosecution had placed several witnesses upon the stand when adjournment for the day was taken at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheriff Jarrett was the first witness placed upon the stand by Attorney Cathcart and he testified to finding the body of Mrs. Kaleikini in the yard of the house in Kalihi where the tragedy occurred last August. Sheriff Jarrett also identified the bullet that was introduced in evidence by the prosecution as the one that had been removed from the body of the murdered woman by Dr. McDonald, the physician who performed the autopsy. Attorney Achi, who is defending Kaleikini, questioned the positive identification of the bullet by Jarrett, but the Sheriff was quite sure that it was the same one that he received from Dr. McDonald.

Dr. McDonald testified as to the causes of the woman's death, as indicated by his autopsy and also identified the bullet that he found in the body. He declared that the bullet had penetrated the heart and that death must have followed within a few seconds.

During the recital of the details of the tragedy Kaleikini did not betray any signs of emotion or nervousness but watched each witness closely. The trial will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

The jurors in the case are E. P. Friel, H. Kalamoku, J. H. Cummings, Robert Hair, Thomas C. McGuire, E. V. Todd, W. Turritt, W. Starbird, Charles Simpson, G. H. Green, E. O. White, S. A. Kamakau.

Will is Probated.

An order admitting the will of Kamaokole Lazarus to probate was signed yesterday by Judge Robinson, the letters testamentary to be granted to Henry Smith as soon as a bond of \$1000 is approved by the court. The will was contested by heirs on the ground that Mrs. Lazarus was not competent to make a last testament at the time she signed the instrument. This view was not taken by the court.

Melancthon from Pearl Harbor.

The Intrepid, Captain Lane, brought the old hulk Melancthon up from Pearl Harbor yesterday morning. She was put on the Marine railway for repairs, and will probably be kept out of her element for some days to come. When the repairs are finished, the old boat will be sent back to the lower harbor with a load of rock.

RAPID TRANSIT AND HILO RAILROAD COMPANY EXEMPT

Editor Advertiser.—The inferences which have been drawn from the decision of the Supreme Court in connection with the Hawaiian incorporation law are not entirely correct.

The exact technical point involved in the matter is as follows:

The Hawaiian statute provides two modes of incorporation. One of these methods is by securing a charter which is granted by the Treasurer with the consent of the Governor.

The other method of incorporation is by Articles of Association which are in the form of an agreement drawn up, and signed by the parties and filed with the Treasurer. Provided the papers are in proper technical form the Treasurer has no discretion in the matter. He does not grant anything, nor is the consent of the Governor necessary.

All that the Treasurer does is to receive the papers, file them and issue a certificate that such filing has taken place.

The question at issue arises through the ambiguous wording as to the kinds of corporations that are to be respectively incorporated under the two methods.

The incorporation by charter above indicated is covered by Section 2542 of the Revised Laws, which says that the Treasurer, with the consent of the Governor "shall grant to all applicants who shall file petitions in conformity with provisions of this chapter, charters of incorporation for cemetery associations, as well as charter other incorporations, either aggregate or sole, ecclesiastical or lay; municipal corporations excepted, which shall be chartered only by the legislature."

The law relating to the formation of corporations under Articles of Association is contained in Sections 2535 and 2536 of the Revised Laws.

The provision is as follows: "Joint stock companies, for the purpose of carrying on any business or undertaking, either mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing, or buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in real estate and buildings and other structures, shall be incorporated in the following manner and no other."

Then follow directions that any number of persons not less than five shall by signing an agreement to become a corporation and filing it with the Treasurer, thereby become a corporation.

Under the foregoing laws when the Rapid Transit Company was formed, its attorneys took the position that the law provided that it should incorporate under the second of the above methods of incorporation, to wit: by filing Articles of Association. This procedure was followed and articles of association duly filed with the Treasurer.

They were referred to the Attorney General, who was then W. O. Smith, who took the position that a railroad company was not engaged in the "mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing, or buying, selling, leasing or otherwise dealing in real estate and buildings" and that consequently it could not incorporate under the Articles of Association statute; but must

apply to the Treasurer for the grant of a charter, with the consent of the President, under the above mentioned Section 2542. This opinion was supported by President Sanford Dole and Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole.

The Rapid Transit Company accordingly applied for a charter which was granted to it by the Treasurer with the approval of the President.

Shortly after this the Hilo Railroad Company, wishing to incorporate, followed the above precedent and applied to the Treasurer for a charter which was granted with the approval of the President.

The Supreme Court has now construed the same law exactly opposite from the construction placed thereon by the President and Attorney General of the Republic of Hawaii.

This reversal of the former position has no bearing upon any corporation formed under the second method above mentioned, viz: incorporation by Articles of Association.

None of the plantation or other mercantile corporations are affected thereby, as none of them are acting under granted charters.

Whatever may be the status of other corporations the Oahu Railroad & Land Company, the Rapid Transit Company and the Hilo Railroad Company are not affected by the recent decision of the Supreme Court for the following reasons:

The Oahu Railroad & Land Company was incorporated under special act of the legislature of the Kingdom of Hawaii which act is of as much effect as the general law above referred to.

The Rapid Transit Company and the Hilo Railroad Company might have been affected by the decision but for the fact that they were incorporated during the interregnum between annexation and the passage of the Organic Act, by reason of which fact a question was raised as to whether or not their charters were legal, an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States having been given that the sale of public lands and granting of franchises were acts of sovereignty which the local Hawaiian government had not the power to exercise after annexation had taken place.

In consequence of this point and to clear the cloud from their respective franchises, both the Rapid Transit Company and the Hilo Railroad Company applied to Congress for a ratification of their franchises as expressed in their charters.

Congress responded to this request by inserting in the Organic Act that subject to the approval of the President . . . all franchises granted by the Hawaiian government between the 7th day of July, 1898, and the 28th day of September, 1899 "are hereby ratified and confirmed."

Subsequent to this, President McKinley specifically ratified and confirmed the franchises theretofore granted by charter to the Hilo Railroad Company and the Rapid Transit Company.

The status of these two companies, therefore, is that their respective corporate franchises, as expressed in their respective charters, have been specifically granted by the Congress and President of the United States.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

WATCH OUT FOR THE LADIES WITH TAGS ON SATURDAY

Following is a list of chaperones and tag-girls who are to serve on tag day:

- Chaperones—Mrs. Lewton-Brain, Mrs. Royal D. Mead, Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Mrs. E. Watson, Mrs. Fred Macfarlane, Mrs. Mary Gunn, Mrs. Lanz, Mrs. Geo. Rodick, Mrs. Carl Du Roi, Mrs. J. R. Galt, Mrs. Herman Schultz, Mrs. Fred Bush, Mrs. C. M. V. Forster, Mrs. Clifford Kimball, Mrs. Arthur Berg, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Laura Wight, Mrs. Chas. Atherton, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Miss Grace Cooke, Mrs. F. J. Patterson, Mrs. W. A. Love, Mrs. A. N. Campbell, Mrs. R. Ascidford, Mrs. F. E. Richardson, Mrs. P. F. Frear, Alonzo Cartley, Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Louis Abrams, Mrs. Captain Soule, Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. Arthur Wall, Mrs. Mannie Phillips, Miss Belle Weight, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Miss Lawrence, Miss Sarah Smith, Mrs. F. C. Atherton, Mrs. Clarence Cooke, Mrs. L. K. Myers, Mrs. W. L. Moore, Mrs. C. M. Cooke Jr., Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Mrs. A. Haneberg, Mrs. E. J. Lord, Mrs. C. J. Campbell, Mrs. Focke, Mrs. A. E. Murphy, Mrs. Gertrude W. Hayes, Jr., Mrs. R. Foster, Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mrs. Walter Hoffman, Mrs. Frank Blake, Mrs. M. Grinbaum, Mrs. Victor Collins, Mrs. H. A. Robertson, Mrs. Walter Leeds, Mrs. F. W. Church, Mrs. Fred Damon, Mrs. Hermon Kendrick, Mrs. P. J. Lowrey, Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Sayres, Mrs. Gignoux, Miss Esther Goo, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Maud Taylor, Mrs. Mary Bettis, Misses Clarke, Arthur, Austin and Foster, Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mrs. Eben Low, Mrs. C. S. Wight, Mrs. O. C. Swain, Mrs. Marston Campbell, Misses Sheldon and Howatt, Mrs. F. E. Heene, Mrs. W. L. Emory, Mrs. C. A. Dowsett, Mrs. S. C. Jones, Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Miss W. Hall, Mrs. J. M. Cox, Miss Whitford, Miss Clieche, Miss Pope, Mrs. C. F. Chillingworth.

Hoogs, Ramona, Bernice, Ruth Anderson, Daphne Damon, Bernice Halstead, Muriel Campbell, Dorothy Freeth, Myra Angus, Madge McCandless, Laura Labree, Florence Desky, Mrs. Dougherty, Mrs. High, Mrs. Deneon, Misses Sarah and Elizabeth Pratt, Emma Whiting, Marion Brown, Agnes Gibson, R. Green, C. Lucas, A. Lyceet, R. Hodnett, A. Green, T. Harrison, Fannie Miles, Mabel Smyth, Edith Goo, Alice Ai, Ruth Richards, Dora Atwater, Fannie Hoogs, Jessie Kennedy, Helen North, Mrs. A. L. Castle, Beatrice Castle, Blair Lucas, Margaret Castle, Harriet Lucas, Genevieve Langton, Margaret Ashford, Ladybird Turner, Little Fred, Psyche Berry, Dorothy and Louis Ebinger, Kain, Alice Hastings, Eoin Winter, Haugh, Bertha Harris, Dorothy Peterson, Eleanor Bissel, Alameda Townsend, Maud de Brasterville, Alcon McCarty, Gertrude McCarrison, Virginia Buckland, Edna Curtis, Georgia McKillop, Ethel Monarrat, Hannah and Eva McCarrison, Mary Lucas, Mame Whiting, Josephine and Eunice Pratt, Magoon, Chapin, Toki McInerney, Ousted, Margery McGuire, Emma Goo, Helen Girvin, Nellie McLean, Mollie Grace, Frances Murphy, Rosa Herbert, Hazel Buckland, Thelma Murphy, Carol Lowe, Helma and Rhunhilda White, Myrtle Schuman, Sila Pratt, Alice Brown, Cordelia Gilman, Van Nugs, Bryan, Dr. Mrs. Harold Giffard, Misses Erdine Cross

THE QUEEN AND HER BIG CLAIM

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, January 18.—Queen Liliuokalani's claim has been presented before the House Committee on Claims and is receiving considerable impetus before Congress. The arguments in her behalf before the House committee were apparently received with some favor, although there was some divergence of opinion as to which these arguments were advanced.

Former Judge P. M. Hatch appeared in his private capacity solely as one who had participated in the changes of government in the islands. He ignored the argument that the change of government was due to the armed forces of the United States and that therefore this government ought to reimburse the Queen, in some part at least, for the property she lost thereby. Judge Hatch pointed out to the House committee the various steps by which the reigning house of Hawaii had consented to a constitution and granted two-thirds of the land to the people. He likewise pointed out the legal steps by which the Queen had acquired a life estate in the crown lands. There had never been any legal act by which she was deprived of that property right. The United States had simply become the beneficiary of the revolutionists of Hawaii, who had appropriated those lands to their own uses. The argument was so well fashioned and sounded so sensible that it commanded close attention from the committee.

Mr. George B. McClellan also spoke in behalf of the claim, but he urged an appropriation on the ground that the landing of marines had hastened and aided the overturn of the monarchy. Yesterday the Queen granted an interview to several newspaper correspondents, an account regarding which appeared in the Washington Herald of this morning as follows:

The Interview.

Liliuokalani, former Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, bent with age and her face seamed with lines of care, received, with a pitiful semblance of former days, when she wielded the royal scepter, a delegation of newspaper men yesterday afternoon, through whom she made her last appeal to the people of the United States and members of Congress for recompense for the loss of crown lands in her native islands.

Through the interview, the former Queen sat staring into space, inclining her head only when interrogated by Prince Cupid, her nephew, who, with George McClellan, her personal representative, acted as spokesman.

Received by Prince Cupid.

The callers were received by Prince Cupid, or to give him his proper title, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianoʻole. When all had arrived, Queen Liliuokalani entered the room leaning on the arms of Princess Elizabeth Kahanu Kawaʻiwi Kalanianoʻole, and Mr. McClellan. She was dressed in a holoku dress, the native royal attire.

The gown, which hung straight from the shoulders, was of dark gray velvet, trimmed down the front and around the bodice with deep red velvet and lace. Her principal ornament was a large sameo pin, an heirloom in the family, made in Europe and presented to Kamehameha II, by a reigning monarch. She wore only two rings and a bracelet of native design.

After greeting the newspaper men, the former Queen lapsed into silence until shortly before the interview was at an end, when she said: "I want nothing from the United States but justice, and, having failed to receive recognition from Congress, have decided to appeal to the people, through the press. If the people know the exact status of my case they would have their representatives in Congress do something in the matter."

Has Aged Greatly.

Queen Liliuokalani is in her seventy-first year, and yesterday was the first time she has received newspaper men in ten years. Since being deprived of the Hawaiian throne in 1893, the Queen has aged greatly.

"I have come to Washington again in my declining years to make a personal appeal to Congress and the American people for some compensation for the Crown lands of Hawaii, of which I was deprived in 1893," said the former monarch. "I shall employ no attorneys to prosecute my claim, but shall leave it entirely to Prince Kalanianoʻole, the Delegate from Hawaii, and to those members of Congress who believe that justice requires some action should be taken on my behalf."

The statements of the aged Queen were not harsh toward the United States, and showed nothing but mild reproach. Facts and figures were quoted as the strongest argument for the granting of her claims. She said the Crown lands of Hawaii were separate from the general public lands of the kingdom, and were in trust for the reigning monarch and heirs. All the lands were divided into three groups by Kamehameha III. One part went to the chiefs and people, another part became general public lands, and the other became a trust fund of property for the personal use and benefit of the monarch and his successors to the throne.

Area of Crown Lands.

The statement of the former Queen was in part as follows: "During my reign as Queen of Hawaii, the area of the Crown lands was about 1,000,000 acres; the present value of these lands is over \$12,000,000. "The income from the lands at the time my government was overthrown was over \$65,000 per year. This sum went direct to the occupants of the throne, in addition to the privy purse, amounting to \$20,000 a year, for maintaining the royal household. "Three separate and valuable pieces of the Crown lands of Hawaii have been taken for the direct use of the Federal government. One tract, adjoining Honolulu harbor, is occupied by the Honolulu naval station, including the coaling yards and two wharves; another is the site of Camp Shafter, now equipped as a permanent military post. The third is just being occupied as a military post at Waianae-uka, in the interior of Oahu. "The portions of these lands directly held and used by the United States for military and naval purposes are alone worth \$1,000,000.

Furnished Armed Forces.

"This government did not take these lands from me directly for itself, but it did furnish the armed force that enabled others to take them. A President of the United States, in a message to the Congress, based on carefully collected evidence, said: "The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States, acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives. "And now the United States is holding these very lands, having taken them as a gift from the temporary government which it had enabled to seize them by aid of Federal forces. "Hawaii has cost the nation nothing, and besides adding valuable lands to this nation by its acquisition, it has been a source of cash revenue. Although this government assumed \$4,000,000 of Hawaii's debt, the cash revenues to the Federal treasury since annexation have amounted to over \$10,000,000. "Through the loyalty of the Hawaiian people I can end my days without actual want; but if this nation does not soon act, it will forever lose the opportunity to make some reparation for what one of its own Presidents called an unwarranted act. "I am now reconciled to the change of government in Hawaii; but I am too loyal to the United States to be willing to be the occasion of reproach to this great nation when future historians shall tell how the government was enriched by accepting, without compensation, and land it had assisted in talking from a weaker sovereign.

Was Temporary Step.

"When, in 1893, I was induced to surrender my authority in order to avert bloodshed, that action was represented to me as a proper temporary step till appeal could be made to the government at Washington. "My relinquishment of authority stated that 'I yield to the superior force of the United States of America,' and not to the forces of the revolutionists; and, now, to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps the loss of life, I do, under this protest, and impelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall undo the action of its representatives and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands. "The time has long passed when restoration to my throne could have been made. But, though fifteen years have passed, I have not given up hope that this government will yet make some reparation for my financial loss, which can still be done, with injury to no one and with honor to this nation, to which I now belong. "The former Queen is staying with her nephew, Prince Cupid, at 1410 Massachusetts avenue northwest. She will remain in the city until Congress adjourns, when she will return to her native island. Her decision to appeal to the people was made, she said, because of former unsuccessful bills presented before Congress.

It is her belief that public sentiment may be aroused to a point that will force Congress to pay the bill appropriating \$250,000 for her in lieu of the lost lands.

JACOBSON-CANARIO.

There was a quiet wedding at the residence of Rev. J. W. Wadman at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Marie S. Canario, daughter of Joseph S. Canario and wife of Hilo, was joined in the bonds of matrimony to Samuel P. Jacobson, who for five years past has been with the McInerney shoe store. A cousin of the bride, Miss Pauline Duchalsky, and Asa Jacobson, brother of the groom, officiated as bridesmaid and groom, respectively. Miss Canario is well known to the patrons of Ehlers & Co., where she has been employed for several years. Her father is one of the prominent citizens of Hilo, where he has valuable property interests. The bridal couple left for the Mauna Kea for Hilo, where they will spend their honeymoon.

NEW KING OF HAWAII REIGNS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

King George I has established his kingdom in Hawaii just as clearly as Emperor Norton did in California, and has taken royal apartments at the police station pending the erection of a new palace. The new king, who is otherwise known as George E. Giles, declares he was duly elected as sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands last Saturday. Yesterday he became anxious concerning the government and began a canvass of eligibles to form his cabinet.

The king will probably make his first proclamation this morning before District Magistrate Andrade and will explain the manner of the creation of the new kingdom. At present His Majesty is anxious about the salary end and has declared to certain of his subjects whom he has taken into his confidence that he will be satisfied with \$900 a month. In order to prepare the way for the new Minister of Finance to put the treasury in shape, the king affixed his royal signature to a blank power of attorney, the complete signature being "King Giles of Hawaii." At times he refers to himself as King George I and at other times as King Giles.

The new sovereign is a native of the Tonga Islands and a subject of His Majesty George Tubou II, King of Tonga. He is part English and part Tongan, is about twenty-six years of age, good-looking and dresses fairly well. For several weeks he has formed a habit of visiting business houses downtown, among them the Advertiser office, and always has some peculiar comment to make regarding his personal affairs.

At first he spoke of some contract work in Arizona for which he claimed he had not been paid and ended with passing in a communication on the subject. He said that he was an Englishman and "this Englishman must be paid by Uncle Sam" or there would be trouble. Later, he came to the Advertiser office to complain that an afternoon paper was "after him," and when shown a copy of the paper, he pointed to headlines about Keopikoi, saying that he was Keopikoi and the "persentment" must stop. His next visit was productive of the following communication: "Tonight I feel more bright than fortnight ago; I feel I will win the battle, for I know that Heaven Father will help me, and will blessed the King & his nation. (Signed) GEO. E. GILES."

The next letter was signed "King Giles" and read as follows: "I rejoice indeed to hear the good news last night went to get out and see the fun as I heard this morning. I am till weary and blinded on the matter, but in day or two I be able to do business."

Another letter was a sort of biography of King George II of Tonga, but before the writer was half through the communication he had turned to himself, as follows: "The great Traveler in the world will sail away from this port some time this week to U. S. America on a business matter, then from there on to London to attending the University. This is his third trip around this world; he will probably sail back again in 12 month times. I just want to say that I am very glad to see that some one have influenced by my suggestion. "Uncle Sam must gone. "GEO. E. GILES."

Yesterday Giles came to the Advertiser office to announce that he had been duly elected king of Hawaii and was willing to hear from people about the formation of his government. He said he had just come from the post office and was not satisfied with the stamp window and money order department and that things must be changed there immediately. He said that while he was king the rate of postage would have to be changed to the penny postage system for letters, and furthermore that Uncle Sam's head must be removed from the stamps and his own substituted. Furthermore he wanted the English coinage substituted for Uncle Sam's money and his head should also appear on the coins.

He felt that he must have a palace to cover his royal head and house his ministers of state and that he would have to move toward the selection of a cabinet. As to salary he confessed to was not quite sure about this matter but he suggested \$500 a month as fair, but later on changed to \$900.

When told that there was already a Queen here, he stated that he would make things satisfactory to her, and to Dr. Emerson, later on said he would settle a quarter of a million dollars upon her. In all things he knew the Heavenly Father would guide him. He said he was willing to form a cabinet, and at this juncture Detective Medeiros was introduced to him as a possible Lord Chamberlain. The new king shook hands with the chamberlain in a hearty manner, and agreed to accompany him to one of the public buildings of the kingdom to discuss the government situation. He went to the police station with the detective and was ushered into the presence of Sheriff Jarrett.

The "King" plunged into the story of his election at once, and spoke again of his need of a palace and cabinet ministers to run the government. "I came from Tonga originally, but arrived in Honolulu five or six months ago," said the "King." "I am a carpenter by trade, but on Saturday last I was duly elected King. You will see it in the newspapers. I don't know just what to do. This is new to me. I feel that I ought to study to fit me for the position of King. I have thought about going away on the S. S. Moana, but I think the government should pay my passage for myself and suite, and pay me a salary while I'm away studying. Yes, I could leave the formation of the government in the hands of my ministers. "You see, down in Tonga there is an independent government ruled by a king under the protection of Great Britain. It has an independent flag. This country should have its own king and independent flag, and put Uncle Sam out. I will write soon to Lord High Edward of England and tell him about it. That will take time of course, but when I hear from him it will be all right, and we will put Uncle Sam out of Hawaii."

When taken before Chief of Detectives Kalakiela, another long talk about the formation of the government was had and he thought that the various persons to whom he talked during the course of the afternoon would be good cabinet ministers with Medeiros as Lord Chamberlain, the chief as Minister of Police, Chief Clerk Asch as Minister of Finance, a newspaper reporter as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Emerson be regarded as the Royal Household Physician.

On being conducted to the receiving station and shown the telephone and telegraph system the "King" said that he would have to change it all and put in another system. It was decided to put the man in one of the rooms back of the Deputy Sheriff's office. He was shown the armory cell and Giles suggested that one of the vacant cells should also be used for storing rifles—that there were not enough in the building to arm the military. His Majesty, poor devil, made no objection to going into the vacant cell to study the situation and decide on what kind of a palace he wanted to have built.

When Sheriff Jarrett suggested that for the benefit of his health Giles might take a trip to the Coast on the Moana, the man acquiesced at first but on being taken around to the steamship agency he balked and said he was not ready just now.

Giles firmly believes that he is now sovereign of Hawaii but is worried about the financial situation. He suggested that as he was now King the proprietor of the boarding house he has been stopping at should house him for nothing.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PZOZ OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO. Saint Louis U. S. of A.

CONDITIONS IN CHINA NOW

"There is grave danger of an internal revolution in China at the present time," said James Ware, who has been doing missionary work in the Flower Kingdom for the past twenty-eight years, last night. Mr. Ware is on a furlough at the present time, and came up from Australia on his way to the mainland on the Canadian-Australian steamer Moana.

"I had an audience with Prince Chun, who is the present Regent, some time ago and he expressed himself, and I know that he is, in favor of the great reform movement which has been developing in China to such extent for the last five years. It is a question, however, whether or not he will prevail in his object of aiding the educational, opium, financial, and other reforms without coming to actual blows with the mighty Manchu faction. The Manchus, although not by and means popular with the great masses of the people, are powerful enough to hold back the present uplifting trend of affairs, and they will do all in their power to force the government to revert to the old idolatry and heathen manners. There are two factions in China besides the Manchus, and until these unite, or some compromise is effected whereby they match their combined strength against the Manchus, the latter will hold the upper hand. Prince Chun is a friend to the missions and the missionary schools, and I feel that we can count on his support in our war for the casting off of the chains which have retarded the advance of civilization in China for so many centuries, but it may be that, before a definite government policy is established, the stronger faction will rise in revolt and cause internal warfare.

The Emperor's Edict.
"Until late years Chinese students qualified for positions in the government by passing examinations in the ancient Chinese classics, and it was only by familiarizing themselves with these classics that they were allowed to receive an official appointment. The Mission schools were not recognized. Ten years ago the Emperor issued his famous reform edict, which, in fact, led to his deposition. The chief items of the edict were educational and religious reforms, and under it the old temples were to be used as schools. The Emperor issued this edict following upon his study of Christian books, especially the Bible, but when he was deposed the reforms proposed by him were put aside and the Boxer uprising resulted. The Emperor was a friend of all missionary work, and it was freely rumored that he was a Christian at heart."

Reforms Being Carried Out.
"His reforms, however, laid in abeyance for five years. The Boxer revolt was a protest against reform of all kinds, and a movement to return to the old customs that had chained China for centuries to an unenlightened standard. At the present time, every one of the reforms proposed by the Emperor, with several additions, are being carried into effect. Notably among these are the educational reforms, opium reforms, the arranging for the opening of China's mines, the building of railroads, and the greatest reform of all along religious lines. A native editor said last June, "Our religion has been but a den of demons in which has been imprisoned the thought of the nation for ten thousands years. Under these circumstances, there has been, of course, no advance in civilization."

The Opium Traffic.
"Now, in regard to the decrease in the opium business of China. Opium was brought into the country in 1796 A. D. by the Arabs, and was used by them for medicinal purposes only. For a time, also, the Chinese used the drug as a medicine, but when tobacco was first imported from the Philippine Islands, the Chinese began mixing the two and using the combination in their pipes. In 1841 Great Britain began importing opium into China. Great Britain has, however, aided in the work of overcoming the influence of opium among the Chinese by refusing to country of late years. In 1880 the

all right, and we will put Uncle Sam out of Hawaii."

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send any more of the stuff into the United Kingdom imported 6000 tons from India, while the amount of home-grown opium was 6125 tons, which shows that Great Britain at that time limited the importation to a certain extent.

"In 1905 the missionaries prepared a memorial and presented it to the throne through Chow Fu, then the Viceroy of Nanking, and a powerful friend of reform, asking that the throne take cognizance of the great increase in the opium trade in China. Three months later an Imperial edict was issued, promising immediate steps along the right direction, and ordering that the traffic be entirely abolished within ten years. This edict was sent throughout China, was circulated among all the districts and provinces, in the shortest time in the history of the nation. In the following year, as an illustration of the work that was done, 2500 opium shops at Chentu, the capital of Szechuen, were closed and demolished in one day, and 75 per cent of the opium shops along the coast provinces were closed. Besides this, the areas of land on which the poppy was cultivated were restricted by order of the government. Great Britain gave a moral support to the movement, and also aided considerably by prohibiting the drug in Ceylon and in all the British settlements along the coast.

Burned Opium Outfits.
"In Shanghai we had a great burning of opium-smoking paraphernalia last June. One magnificent opium palace, which had apartments for 1000 smokers, was closed, along with a number of other shops. The pipes, many of them richly chased in silver, and all the appliances were heaped in a great pile, on which kerosene was poured. A wealthy European of Shanghai noticed in the pile a beautiful pipe which he wished to purchase as a souvenir, and he offered fifty pounds, or \$250 gold, for it. The master of ceremonies, a Chinaman, heard of the offer, and, as a reply and rebuke, said: "This pipe has been used in the degradation of our country, and all the silver in the mines of Mexico could not buy it. Let it burn." And it did."

Chinese Students in Japan.
"The gradual breaking away from all the ancient traditions and customs of the country has been marked of late, especially in the last five years. In educational matters, for example, the Chinese are realizing their position, and, besides giving our missionary schools the right kind of encouragement, are sending thousands of young men to foreign countries for an education. There are at present, strange as it may seem, 15,000 of the younger generation of China receiving their education in Japan. Then, of course, there are Chinese students in many of the leading institutions of the United States.

"It is a fact worthy of mention that out of fifty-four students who recently took examinations for official positions in Peking, eight passed, and these eight were Christians who had been educated in the mission schools. The only one who accepted a government position is W. W. Yin, who is now third assistant secretary to the Legation at Washington, D. C. In Peking there are 200 schools where the study of Western subjects is taken up, and there are also schools for the nobles, where the blue-bloods of China are given an Occidental training."

Former Honolulu Working.
"A. E. Cory, who was formerly in Honolulu, is doing a great reform work for the Foreign Missionary Society in China. He is stationed at Nanking, and was recently appointed secretary of the committee on Bible study in China, at the centennial conference. One of the greatest missionaries in China is Dr. W. E. Macklin. Besides his medical practice, which is large enough to keep two ordinary men busy, Dr. Macklin has proven a great factor in evangelistic work, his preaching at Nanking and vicinity having had the effect of turning several entire villages away from idolatry. One of his most important works in China has been the translation of a number of historical and social works into the Chinese language, among them being Greene's Short History of the English People. He sent the manuscript of this translation to Tuan Fang, then a powerful viceroy of China, who was so pleased with the work that he wrote a preface to the book, in which he said, addressing the Chinese people: "If you wish to know what a constitution is and want to realize what the benefits of one are, you must study Dr. Macklin's book."

Notwithstanding the present problems in China, Mr. Ware, who is called a senior missionary by reason of his long service in China, is very optimistic over the future of the country, stating that the reform movement will eventually prevail. He leaves for Canada on the Moana this afternoon. While in Honolulu, Mr. Ware has been the guest of Walter Weedon, the two being friends of long standing.

ANOTHER LYMAN TO ENTER WEST POINT
President Griffiths yesterday received a cablegram from West Point, saying that Charles B. Lyman passed his West Point examinations, and ordering him to report for admission on March 1. The message was at once relayed by wireless to Lyman at Hilo, who will make ready to leave for West Point in obedience to orders.

Lyman received his appointment from Delegate Kuhio last fall. He took the examinations the week of January 12 at Fort Shafter under the supervision of a board of which Major Dunning was chairman.

Lyman is a son of Rufus A. Lyman of Hilo. He is the third member of the family to receive the appointment and to enter the academy. Clarence is now a lieutenant, stationed in Dakota. Albert is a cadet at the academy, and Charles goes to join his brother. All of the boys are graduates of Oahu College.

Besides being an excellent student, Lyman was a leader in athletics at Punahou. He was a star halfback and captain of last fall's victorious team; he was a sprinter and big point winner on the track team, played soccer, and besides was one of the best baseball catchers in the Islands. He played behind the bat for the P. A. C.

INDICTMENT IS READ TO BOOTH

Charles W. Booth and Davis K. Kaamoana were arraigned in Judge De Bolt's department of the Circuit Court yesterday morning on charges of arson in the second degree. The date for pleading was set at February 9. Both Booth and his alleged accomplice and tool betrayed no signs of nervousness during the proceedings and left the court room hurriedly after the indictment had been read by Deputy Attorney-General Whitney.

"Blackmail" is all that Booth would say when asked for an expression of opinion on the case after the court adjourned. He stated further that his attorneys had advised him to refrain from talking for publication or discussing the details of the case. "Blackmail" was all that he would say.

Second Degree Charge.
It is thought probable that the prosecution will center all its efforts toward attempting to secure the conviction of Booth and that David Kaamoana, the Hawaiian, who is charged jointly in the indictment returned by the grand jury, may be given a chance to testify against the accused land owner and politician.

The indictment first charges Kaamoana with having burned the home of Booth on June 18, 1903, and continues in the following legal phraseology: "The grand jurors aforesaid do further present that Charles W. Booth of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, and in the circuit aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this honorable court, before the said felony and arson was committed, to wit, on the 18th day of June, 1903, did unlawfully and feloniously abet, procure and counsel, execute and command the said David K. Kaamoana to do and commit said felony."

Prosecution's Theories.
There are numerous details in the case that the prosecution will attempt to make out against Booth which they believe will show his motive for conspiring to destroy his home on Pacific Heights. It is said that the insurance on the dwelling was raised \$4000 shortly before it was destroyed. Other circumstances that are looked upon as incriminating by the officers of the prosecution are somebody's statement to the effect that Booth ordered several Hawaiians working about the place to litter the cellar of the house with grass, but the main dependence is understood to be placed upon David Manuel, the special officer, who, after working diligently in an effort to run down the perpetrators of the arson, is now said to have had a hand in the affair himself.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST
List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending January 30, 1909:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Albrecht, John A | Maguire, Mrs J |
| Arthur, Miss Eda | Martin, H L |
| Baker, Mrs Annie K | Milton, Jack |
| Beckley, Mrs G M | Moore, Mrs W P L |
| Becher, Mrs | Olsen, Chas |
| Fohanna Davis | Parker, Samuel, Sr |
| Bissell, Mrs L L | Parker, H A |
| Blaisell, Boradie K | Patterson, Mary |
| Cain, Jesse M | Pearson & Potter |
| Couper, Mrs Frank B | Perry, Miss Lucy K |
| Conrad, George S | Perkins, R G |
| Courad, Geo S | Pine, George |
| Cross, Alexander | Randolph, C H |
| Cummings, Rev J H | Richardson, A |
| Davey Photo Co | Ross, Miss Frances |
| Eaton, Jack (2) | Roberts, Mrs L S |
| Etz, Mrs Emma | Robinson, Geo |
| Fraine, Miss Mary | Scott, G B |
| Freimann, Mr | Sole, Miss Edith (2) |
| and Mrs | Starnieck, Mrs |
| Gilroe, Charles A | Tamble, Elwood |
| Glass, Harry | Thomas, Sen H |
| Grau, Frank | Thibbitts, Mr and Mrs R |
| Hancock, Dr | Tolman, Mrs T S |
| and Mrs | Turner, Mrs W A |
| Jackson, W | Von Drascovich, |
| Kayser, Mrs K | Coop (2) |
| Koettly, F A | Watson, Mrs |
| Louis, Mrs Jessie M | Watson, Mrs |
| McIntosh, Mrs W P | Whitkins, John T |
| Marshalls, Harry | Wilson, A W |
| Macfarlane, Mrs | Wily, Mrs Henry |
| Clarence | |

Packages.
Adams, Miss
Cornelia
Bowen, Mrs A T
Burse, Nurse
Cooke, Mrs James
Please ask for advertised letters.
JOSEPH G. PRATT,
Postmaster.

CANNED BANANAS ARE NOW PUT UP ON KAUAI

Experiments that promise to put canned bananas upon the ever-growing list of Hawaiian commercial products have been concluded on Kauai with every indication of success. The pineapple cannery at Lawai has been the scene of the experiments, and as far as a brief attempt in that direction can be accepted as conclusive the banana can be canned as successfully as the pineapple.

Land Commissioner Pratt had the privilege of sampling the canned fruit during his recent visit to Kauai. He tasted a banana of the Chinese variety that had been in the tin for some time, and he declares that it was delicious, retaining the natural flavor and tasting practically the same as the fresh fruit. "I don't know whether this has ever been tried before," said Commissioner Pratt, in speaking of his discovery, "but it is certainly new as far as I know. The manager at the Lawai cannery is progressive and is constantly experimenting with all varieties of fruit. From what I know of the canned banana it is a success. There certainly should be a profitable field for it commercially."

DON'T TAKE THE RISK.
When you have a bad cough or cold do not let it drag along until it becomes chronic or develops into an attack of pneumonia, but give it the attention it deserves and get rid of it. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are sure of prompt relief. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and care-worn? It doesn't takemuch imagination to see red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD., Agents



NEWELL'S GOOD WORK CONTINUES

What Director Newell of the Reclamation Service has done in the line of promotion work for Hawaii has been commented on considerably of late by Governor Frear, who with Mr. Newell, issued statements relative to the islands and the opportunities to be found here while he was in Washington, but, from the following clipping from the Baltimore Trade Journal, it would appear that Newell is not by and means letting up in his efforts for Hawaii. The following article, which was edited by Mr. Newell in Washington, appeared in the January number of the Trade Journal:

Frederick H. Newell, Director of the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, who has just returned from an inspection tour of the Hawaiian Islands, is planning extensive government investigations for that distant part of the United States. He was assisted in his investigations by Governor Frear of Hawaii, who accompanied him home, and is working with him in his plans which embrace the reclamation of tracts of government land on the islands for agriculture, a general irrigation system and ultimately the improvement of the waterways and harbor facilities for commercial purposes.

The chief industries of Hawaii are the raising of sugar, the raising and canning of pineapples and the cultivation of rice, bananas and a little coffee. Sugar is raised in the lowlands and pineapples are raised on the higher land where the climate is better and more suitable for the employment of white labor, and it is a part of the plan of the government to foster the employment of white labor wherever possible on the islands. The first work planned is said to be the reclamation of many thousands of acres of the high land of the islands, and this decision was reached after a careful study of the possibilities as disclosed by a recent inspection of the large acreage under pineapple cultivation in the higher sections. It is said not to be the intention to suggest the increase of pineapple cultivation, because that field is already largely covered and filled, but it is believed that the land will admit of the introduction of other agricultural industries which will afford equally good opportunities for the employment of white labor.

The influence of American brains, ingenuity, inventions and practical scientific methods upon the pineapple cultivation and canning industry had a great effect in reaching this decision. Only a few years ago an inferior quality and unimportant quantity of Hawaiian pineapples were crudely produced without an established market. There are today thousands of acres under scientific pineapple cultivation, and not only is the quantity produced marvelously increased but the Hawaiian pineapple of today is the best in quality on the American market. It was found that where the pineapples were originally either picked green for shipment to distant points the fruit is today permitted to ripen absolutely on the plant, and is then either sliced, crushed or grated entirely by machinery and packed by machinery under the best sanitary conditions, so that American brains and methods have raised the Hawaiian pineapple from a neglected condition in the fruit markets of the United States to a position at the head of the pineapple product of the world.

Mr. Newell believes that if such great strides can be made in Hawaii in one agricultural industry it is possible, with the help of the Federal government, to raise the standard of other Hawaiian products in like manner and so make Hawaii a more important possession of the United States and a greater factor in the commercial markets of the world.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record Jan 27, 1909.
Bd of Hawn Evangelical Assn to Katherine McG Cooper..... D
Katherine McG Cooper and hsb to Bd of Hawn Evangelical Assn..... M
Lizzie K Watson and hsb to Look Buck..... D
Robert W Davis to J N Kauihua, Rel Simeona et al to Kahookulu (w)..... D
First Bank of Hilo Ltd to Mrs Elizabeth Elliott..... D
Samuel Parker by atty to John B Searle..... D

Entered of Record January 28, 1909.
Manuel Burans and wf to Antonio R Souza Jr..... D
Jeremiah Walawala and wf to Kaleleku Sugar Co Ltd..... D
Jeremiah Walawala and wf to Kaleleku Sugar Co Ltd..... D
G Keanahe Puukohola and wf to P C Beamer..... M
Soy Chew et al to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co Ltd..... C M
Ethel K Abrams by regr to..... Notice
Henry Holmes, tr, et al by comr to John M Dowsett..... Comr Sale
May K Brown and hsb to William Matson..... D
William Matson and wf to John M Dowsett..... D
See Sung Wai to Wong You, Tr..... M
Est of Hugh McMillan by admr to J T Wayson..... D

Entered of Record January 29, 1909.
Kahoa Liili (k) et al to Makiyama Katsutaro..... L
Anastasia McDowall to Tr of Mrs Eugenie H Emerson..... M
John A Magoon by Regr..... Notice
J Monteiro and wf to Joao Rodrigues..... M
Mrs Lu Waialeale to Mrs. Lizzie K Ahina..... D
Martha A J Chamberlain to Maria J Forbes..... Rel
Kaoihi Kahookohano (w) to Samuel A Hano et al..... D
Maria Rodrigues and hsb to Cesar Rodrigues..... D
G E Miner to H A Baldwin..... D
G U Smith to Yamamoto Masajiro, L; pe land, Ponahehau, Hilo, Hawaii, 8 yrs at \$6.70 per mo. B 213, p 311. Dated Jan 16, 1909.

M Yamamoto to F S Lyman, tr, C M; int in leasehold, bldgs, etc, btwn Front and Bridge Sts, Hilo, Hawaii, \$250. B 307, p 400. Dated Jan 16, 1909.
William M Weeks to Rebecca Weeks, Exeche D; dower, interest, etc, in all lands, B 311, p 345. Dated Nov 14, 1908.
Samuel Parker by atty to Henrietta J Silva, D; lot 2 of gr 3317, Lunailo St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1500. B 315, p 191. Dated Jan 23, 1909.

Samuel Parker by atty to Antonio I Silva, D; lots 9 and 10 of gr 3317, Kulaokahu, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1400. B 315, p 192. Dated Jan 23, 1909.
Carolina Do Rego to M M de Medeiros and wf, Rel; pe land, bldgs, etc, Pleasant St, Hilo, Hawaii, \$350. B 307, p 399. Dated July 15, 1908.
William McCluskey to Mrs Lucy K Pen, A M; mtg S H Hulihue and wf on pe land, Waialeale, Hilo, Hawaii, \$1. B 307, p 399. Dated Dec 23, 1908.
J U Smith to Yamamoto Masajiro, L; pe land, Ponahehau, Hilo, Hawaii, 8 yrs at \$6.70 per mo. B 213, p 311. Dated Jan 16, 1909.

M Yamamoto to F S Lyman, tr, C M; int in leasehold, bldgs, etc, btwn Front and Bridge Sts, Hilo, Hawaii, \$250. B 307, p 400. Dated Jan 16, 1909.
William M Weeks to Rebecca Weeks, Exeche D; 4 82-100a land, Honouuaio 4, N Kona, Hawaii, B 311, p 345. Dated Nov 14, 1908.
Wm M Weeks to Geo W McDougal, Rel; 50 hd of cattle, Waiea, S Kona, Hawaii; agrmt in liber 265, fol 143, Waiea, S Kona, Hawaii, \$400. B 307, p 401. Dated Nov 27, 1908.

Kawaguchi to Ishi, C M; leasehold, bldgs, tanks and wds, furniture, fixtures, etc, in store, Kalahehi, N Kona, Hawaii, \$700. B 307, p 402. Dated Dec 4, 1908.
John Kawi to Mrs Lily Kauihua, B S; int in leasehold, bldg, furniture, fixtures, etc, Makakoa, Hilo, Hawaii, \$1, etc, B 321, p 84. Dated Jan 19, 1909.
Kookano and wf to Ponahehau Coffee Co Ltd, D; 1-10 int in R P (gr) 802, Wainuku, Hilo, Hawaii, \$300. B 315, p 194. Dated Jan 15, 1909.

Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to Samuel Norris, Rel; various pes land, Kahuku, etc, Kau, Hawaii, \$5000. B 307, p 403. Dated Jan 23, 1909.
Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to Samuel Norris, Rel; addtl charge on various pes land, Kahuku, etc, Kau, Hawaii, \$1500. B 307, p 405. Dated Jan 23, 1909.
Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to Samuel Norris, Rel; addtl charge on various pes land, Kahuku, etc, Kau, Hawaii, \$1500. B 307, p 405. Dated Jan 23, 1909.

Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to Samuel Norris, Rel; addtl charge on various pes land, Kahuku, etc, Kau, Hawaii, \$1500. B 307, p 405. Dated Jan 23, 1909.
Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to Samuel Norris, Rel; addtl charge on various pes land, Kahuku, etc, Kau, Hawaii, \$1500. B 307, p 405. Dated Jan 23, 1909.
Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to Samuel Norris, Rel; addtl charge on various pes land, Kahuku, etc, Kau, Hawaii, \$1500. B 307, p 405. Dated Jan 23, 1909.

Entered of Record February 1, 1909.
Est of C E Richardson by Agt of Exors to Wm B Nailima, Tr..... Rel
Mai and wf to G H Vicars, Tr..... M
D K Kahalohe and wf to Henry K Poepeo..... D
Oahu Railway & Land Co to Honolulu Plant Co Ltd et al—Ex Tr W Hee Wong See to Loi Koon Chan..... Rel Dower
Charles H Rose and wf to Mutual Bldg & Loan Soc of H, Ltd..... M
Hoopii (k) to Mrs Houulu et al..... D
Wong Yaek Mu (w) to Young Lam Poi (k)..... B S
Phillip Contrades to Low Jun..... L
P Pauole and wf to G H Fairchild
Low Jun to G H Fairchild..... C M
Moke Naniani to K P Kupaka..... D
William Gallagher by Atty to Miss Sheba..... A L
Margret S Taylor and hsb to Bishop Trust Co, Ltd..... Adtl Chge
Manoel Freitas, Jr, to Hoomanawanui (w)..... Rel
Mary K Kallekini and hsb to John Emmeluth..... M

Entered of Record February 2, 1909.
K Kobayashi to Robert Hind..... C M
Edith M W Blackman and hsb to Frederick C Miller..... D
Frederick C Miller and wf to West- ern & Hawn Invst Co, Ltd..... M
Sun Lee Tai Co..... Co P D
Peter C Jones, Ltd, to Morris J Bissell..... D
Morris J Bissell and wf to Bank of Hawaii, Ltd..... M
Luika Hawae to Koolau K Maile (w)..... D
Wahinepio Namokueha (k) et al to Yokoyama (k)..... L
Gear, Lansing & Co by Tracto to Wil- son, Feagler..... D
Honomu Sugar Co to Mrs Kahau Lawlawae..... Rel
J Alfred Magoon to Sam Wo Wai Co..... L

Recorded Jan 21, 1909.
Kaniho and hsb to Fanny Strauch, D; int in R P 2465, kul 732, Lelele, Honolulu, Oahu, \$60. B 315, p 182. Dated Jan 15, 1909.
Ng A Shee to Lo Yiek Tang, P A; special powers, B 321, p 78. Dated Dec 17, 1908.
M C Pacheco and wf to Frank Santos et al, Agrmt; to sell for \$800 lot 5 and int in leasehold, School st, Honolulu, Oahu, B 321, p 79. Dated Jan 15, 1909.

S Norris to Samuel Kauihana, B S and L; livestock, etc, on lands, Kahuku, etc; pe land, Kona rd, Kau, Hawaii, \$15,000; 5 yrs at — B 321, p 77. Dated Jan 15, 1909.
Amelia N Ellis and hsb (W S) to C E Richardson (Mrs), D; por R P 1950, kul 387, Church st, Hilo, Hawaii, \$2000. B 315, p 179. Dated Oct 21, 1908.

F A Schaefer & Co Ltd et al to F A Schaefer, D; gr 2499 and int in grs 2490 and 946 and kul 10412, Pa-paki, etc, Hamakua; 1-2 int in gr 1652 and kul 7818, Kulihae, Hamakua, Hawaii, \$2932.25. B 315, p 183. Dated Jan 21, 1909.
Wm C Cummings Jr to Casimira A Drummond, D; 1-10 int in gr 3063, ap 1, bldgs, etc, Kaupua, Maui, \$85. B 315, p 178. Dated Nov 18, 1908.

D T Fleming and wf to J R de Souza, D; int in 731-2a in hui land, Ulu-malu, Hamakua, Maui, \$1100. B 315, p 181. Dated Jan 19, 1909.

Recorded Jan 22, 1909.
Manoel Rodrigues and wf to John W Groie, D; lots 15 and 16, blk B, Nu-u-ann valley, Honolulu, Oahu, \$70 and mtg \$650. B 315, p 187. Dated Nov 30, 1908.
Von Hamm-Young Co Ltd to C O Hotel, Rel; 1 one-cylinder Cadillac Light Touring Car, factory No. 29697, Oahu, \$300. B 307, p 393. Dated Jan 21, 1909.

Y Okihiro to J Fujii Tr, Tr Sale; mdse, bk accts, etc, \$1. B 321, p 82. Dated Jan 22, 1909.
Q Kamale and wf to Manjiro Koike, D; 1-2 share in hui land, etc, Holo-luolu, N Kona, Hawaii, \$65. B 315, p 186. Dated Jan 11, 1909.
German Sava & Loan Soc by atty-at- al to Kapiolani Est, Ltd, Par Rel; por R P 4475, kul 7713, ap 5 and rents on same, Keolu S, N Kona, Hawaii, \$8000. B 307, p 396. Dated Jan 20, 1909.

Kapiolani Est Ltd to Bathsheba M Allen, D; por R P 4475, kul 7718, ap 5, Keolu S, N Kona, Hawaii, \$8000. B 315, p 189. Dated Jan 20, 1909.
A Mahiehie Nahoikika and hsb to Henry K Poepeo, D; int in R P 1188, 1095, 6095, 1749, 2707, 1201 and 1751, Pahoa, etc, Lahaina, Maui, \$34. B 315, p 188. Dated Jan 20, 1909.

Recorded January 23, 1909.
Rebecca Weeks to William M Weeks, Exeche D; dower, interest, etc, in all lands, B 311, p 345. Dated Nov 14, 1908.
Samuel Parker by atty to Henrietta J Silva, D; lot 2 of gr 3317, Lunailo St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1500. B 315, p 191. Dated Jan 23, 1909.
Samuel Parker by atty to Antonio I Silva, D; lots 9 and 10 of gr 3317, Kulaokahu, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1400. B 315, p 192. Dated Jan 23, 1909.

Recorded January 26, 1909.
Arthur Coyne and wf to Thomas E Robinson, D; por lot 481 of gr 3542, and por lot 498 of gr 3672, Magazine St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 311, p 351. Dated Jan 22, 1909.
Thomas E Robinson to Annie Coyne, D; pe land, Magazine St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 311, p 353. Dated Jan 22, 1909.

Annie Coyne and hsb (A) to Tr of John L Blaisdell et al, M; pe land, bldgs, etc, Magazine St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$2500. B 307, p 412. Dated Jan 22, 1909.
Hakalau Plant Co to H M Whitney, D; por kul 11216, Hakalau Mtn Rd, Hilo, Hawaii, \$1. B 315, p 205. Dated Aug 14, 1908.

George Hazdajewicz to Joseph Mendonca, M; lots 78 and 81 of patent 5140, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, \$2000. B 307, p 407. Dated Jan 23, 1909.

Recorded January 27, 1909.
Bd of Hawaiian Evangelical Assn to Katharine McG Cooper, D; lot 2, 177,200 sq ft land, Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1000. B 311, p 354. Dated January 26, 1909.
Katharine McG Cooper and hsb (C B) to Bd of Hawaiian Evangelical Assn, M; lot 2, 177,200 sq ft land, Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, Oahu, \$800. B 307, p 416. Dated January 26, 1909.

Lizzie K Watson and hsb to Look Buck, D; int in ap 2, R P 4928, kul 10165, bldgs, etc, Kaneohe, Koolau-poko, Oahu, \$250. B 311, p 355. Dated January 27, 1909.
Robert W Davis to J N Kauihua, Rel; ap 2, R P 4928, kul 10165, Kaneohe, Koolau-poko, Oahu, \$70. B 307, p 419. Dated October 3, 1908.

Simeona (k) et al to Kahookulu (w), D; int in pe land, \$20. B 311, p 357. Dated February 3, 1890.
Samuel Parker by Atty to John B Searle, D; lots 6 and 7 of gr 3317, Kapiolani st, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1950. B 311, p 359. Dated January 23, 1909.
Berth Elliott (Mrs), D; 2 pes land, Hilo, Hawaii, \$750. B 311, p 358. Dated November 28, 1908.

Recorded January 28, 1909.
Soy Shew et al to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co., Ltd, C M; leaseholds, livestock, tools, rice, crops, etc, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, \$2000 and advs to \$3000. B 307, p 421. Dated January 16, 1909.
Ethel K Abrams by Regr, Notice of decree of title in Land Reg Court Case No 153. B 321, p 85. Dated January 26, 1909.

May K Brown et al by Comr to John M Dowsett, Comr Sale; leasehold of por R P 2343, ap 5; pe land, etc, Ma-kaha, Waianae, Oahu, \$5000. B 321, p 86. Dated January 28, 1909.
May K Brown and hsb (A M) to William Matson, D; int in ap 5, R P 2343, pe land, lease of same and 2 agrmts, Makaha, etc, Waianae, Oahu, \$1. B 315, p 217. Dated October 10, 1908.

William Matson and wf to John M Dowsett, D; int in ap 5, R P 2343, pe land, lease of same and 2 agrmts, Makaha, etc, Waianae, Oahu, \$19,000. B 315, p 219. Dated October 22, 1908.
See Sung Wai to Wong You, Tr, M; lands, leaseholds, bldgs, tools, livestock, fowls, growing crops, etc, Waipio, etc, Ewa, Oahu, \$2300. B 307, p 424. Dated December 19, 1908.

Est of Hugh McMillan by Admr to J T Wayson, D; lots 15 and 16, blk 10-A, Kapaehulu, Honolulu, Oahu, \$150. B 315, p 220. Dated August 31, 1907.
G Keanahe Puukohola and wf to P C Beamer, M; int in lot 18 of gr 4881, Volcano rd, Puna, Hawaii, \$150. B 307, p 419. Dated January 25, 1909.

Manuel Burans and wf to Antonio R Souza, Jr, D; 8 a in hui land, Ulu-malu, Hakalau, Maui, \$100. B 315, p 213. Dated January 4, 1909.
Jeremiah Walawala and wf to Kaleleku Sugar Co, Ltd, D; 3 a of gr 2930, bldgs, etc, hui land, Kawela, Hana, Maui, \$60. B 315, p 215. Dated January 25, 1908.

Jeremiah Walawala and wf to Kaleleku Sugar Co, Ltd, D; 3 a of gr 2930, hui land, Kawela, Hana, Maui, \$54. B 315, p 216. Dated January 14, 1909.
Recorded Jan 29, 1909.
Kahoa Liili (k) et al to Wakiyama Katsutaro, L; 1-2 int in R P 3484, kul 858, Waipahu, Ewa, Oahu, 5 yrs at \$125 per y. B 313, p 313. Dated Jan 26, 1909.

Anastasia McDowall (widow) to Tr of Eugenie H Emerson (Mrs), M; pe land, Nuuanu st, Honolulu, Oahu, \$800. B 307, p 428. Dated Jan 29, 1909.
John A Magoon by Regr, Notice of decree of title in Land Reg Court Case No 152. B 321, p 80. Dated Jan 28, 1909.

J Monteiro and wf to Joao Rodrigues, M; pe land, 1 one-story frame buldg on premises, Kamehameha IV rd, Honolulu, Oahu, \$425. B 307, p 431. Dated Jan 28, 1909.
Martha A J Chamberlain to Maria J Forbes, Rel; 13,600 sq ft land, Honolulu, Oahu, \$2500. B 307, p 433. Dated Jan 28, 1909.

Lu Wainaleale (Mrs) to Lizzie K Ahina (Mrs), D; por R P 2747, kul 4847, Puchuehu, Lahaina, Maui, \$35. B 311, p 361. Dated Feb 14, 1909.
Kaohi Kahookohano (w) to Samuel A Hano et al, D; aps 1 and 3 of kul 2572 and 2820 sq ft land, Waiehu, Waikuku, Maui, \$5. B 311, p 362. Dated Jan 13, 1909.

Maria Rodrigues and hsb (A) to Cesar Rodrigues, D; lots 10 and 23, Kala Tract, Waikuku, Maui, \$1000. B 311, p 363. Dated Jan 14, 1909.
G E Miner to H A Baldwin, D; int in pe land, E Kuiaha Guleh, Hamakua, Maui, \$100. B 311, p 365. Dated Dec 26, 1908.

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

Three-Year Sentence.
Three years at hard labor was the sentence meted out to Francisco Castro by Judge De Bolt yesterday upon a conviction for burglary in the second degree. Castro is a Porto Rican who entered the room of Miss Mary Vincent and stole \$10 and some clothing.

Recorded January 26, 1909.
Arthur Coyne and wf to Thomas E Robinson, D; por lot 481 of gr 3542, and por lot 498 of gr 3672, Magazine St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 311, p 351. Dated Jan 22, 1909.
Thomas E Robinson to Annie Coyne, D; pe land, Magazine St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 311, p 353. Dated Jan 22, 1909.

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Manuel Burans and wf to Antonio R Souza, Jr, D; 8 a in hui land, Ulu-malu, Hakalau, Maui, \$100. B 315, p 213. Dated January 4, 1909.

STICKEEN JAMES AND HIS PAPER

Captain J. F. Janes (Stickeen), who was a well-known character along Honolulu's waterfront for a number of years, is heard from now and then by the oldtimers here. He is the editor and proprietor of a San Francisco weekly shipping journal, which is as original as himself. The City Front Pioneer, his paper, contains weird predictions regarding the future of the country expressed in "burning" language and matter-of-fact comments on marine news of the day.

Built "Salvation Lassie."
"Stickeen," as he liked to be called, built a seagoing craft in Honolulu which afterward became famous. That was the old Salvation Lassie, which became the property of two local scribes, and which, when neglected by the newspapermen, had a habit of wandering off to sea without master or crew. The last time the old hulk took French leave from her moorings she didn't return, and nothing has since been heard of the boat. Captain Janes, it was said yesterday, built her for almost nothing, waterfronters donating little odds and

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientist for the comfort and happiness of man.

THERAPION. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, as evidenced, been used in the Central Hospital by Richard, Rostan, Jobert, Yelpan, Macomette, the well-known Chiropractor, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lafontaine, and Ross, by whom it was some time since formally adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION. which will certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, and which, as a little more is known and understood, has been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to take its place among all the other remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. TRADE MARKS. Designs. Copyrights &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description will receive our opinion free whether or not it is patentable. Send us your drawings and we will advise you free of charge.

Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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

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

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Scott, Deceased.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF HEARING PETITION FOR ALLOWANCE OF FINAL ACCOUNTS, DISTRIBUTION AND DISCHARGE.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Bishop Trust Company, Limited, an Hawaiian corporation, Administrator of the estate of Frank Scott, late of Kilauea, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, wherein \$3 asks to be allowed \$11,846.30, and charges itself with \$12,720.34, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in its hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging it and its sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Wednesday the 24th day of February, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court, at the court room of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and having a general circulation throughout the Territory, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue this 12th day of January, 1909. (Sgd.) JACOB HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

(Sgd.) R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk, Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit. Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for petitioner. 2077—Jan. 15, 22, 29, Feb. 5.

CANNED PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY. The Hawaiian pineapple industry has developed on each of the four principal islands, and from a pack of 400,000 cases in 1908, the prospects for 1909 are for a crop of from 520,000 to 540,000. The rapid increase of the production with prospective further increase, has led to cooperative efforts among the packers to develop a large market for the product.—Commercial News, San Francisco.

Court Notes. The day set for hearing the petition of Henrietta A. Keliuipalama for letters of administration on the estate of Goo Tai Hing, who died intestate, has been set for March 5.

A decree of divorce was signed yesterday by Judge Robinson which dissolves the matrimonial bonds between Helen K. Kealamoku and Charles Kealamoku. Desertion was the charge in the complaint. Kealamoku is ordered to pay \$25 attorney's fees and the costs. For the thirteenth time Morita Keizo, the Japanese convicted of murder and sentenced to hang, has been reprieved by Governor Frear, this time to March 5, to allow a further consideration of his case.

BEAN. YOUNG—To Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Young, a daughter, Feb. 3, 1909.

BEAN—At San Jose, California, suddenly, on February 1, 1909, Hannah E., wife of Joel Bean, in her seventy-ninth year.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.) Tuesday, February 2, 1909. San Francisco—Sailed, Feb. 1, schr. J. H. Bruce, for Mahukona. Salina Cruz—Arrived, Jan. 30, S. S. Texas, from Hilo Jan. 17. Hilo—Sailed, Jan. 30, S. S. Virginian, for Salina Cruz. Wednesday, February 3, 1909. San Francisco—Arrived, Feb. 3, noon, S. S. Hilonian, hence Jan. 26. Thursday, February 4, 1909. San Francisco—Arrived, February 4, U. S. N. T. Buffalo, hence January 28; S. S. Pleiades, hence January 24. Yokohama—Arrived, February 4, S. S. China. Eleele—Sailed, January 31, S. S. Glenloven, for Newcastle. Kahului—Sailed, February 3, ship Hawaiian Isles, for Delaware Breakwater. Hilo—Sailed, January 31, S. S. Enterprise, for San Francisco.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, February 2. Str. Nihaui, Oness, from Hawaii, 9 a. m. Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kauai ports, a. m. C. A. S. S. Moana, from the Colonies, a. m. Wednesday, February 3. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, a. m. Thursday, February 4. Schr. Kainiani, from Oahu ports, 4:30 a. m. Str. Nihaui, Oness, from Maui, 4:40 a. m. Str. Claudine, Bennett, from Maui, 5:30 a. m. DEPARTED. Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon. Str. Mikahala, Piltz, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m. Str. Kinai, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. C. A. S. S. Moana, Morrisby, for British Columbia, 1:45 p. m. Thursday, February 4. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai, 5:10 p. m. Str. Nihaui, Oness, for Maui, 5:25 p. m. A. H. S. S. Mexican, for Kahului, 5:35 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. Per C. A. S. S. Moana, from the Colonies, Feb. 2.—For Honolulu: W. Lee, E. Lo Vitus, Mr. Paterson, Miss K. Brook, S. Edwards, Through: L. Maxwell, Mrs. Johns, child and maid; Geo. Young, Mr. McCall, F. Stephen, J. Maceod, Mrs. Morrisby and child, Mr. Lewes, F. Bok, Miss A. Chisholm, H. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Tipton and son, T. Parson, G. Sievwright, Miss M. Weld, Mr. and Mrs. O. Jaeger, C. Whithead, Miss L. Eastman, E. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Sam Rowley, J. Stevens, Miss M. Briant, H. Collier, Miss F. Horwitz, Rev. J. Ware, M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conway, G. Schwabe, Miss M. O'Hare, Mrs. J. and Miss M. Shannon, J. Walshe, Mrs. M. Gray and two children, J. Paton. Departed. Per str. Kinai, for Kauai, February 2.—Mr. Muir, E. A. Knudsen and wife, Miss Whitebeck, Miss Smith, J. W. Wadman, Bishop Smith, R. Ivers, H. St. Goar, A. Haneberg, D. L. Austin, W. A. Kinney. Per str. Mikahala, for Molokai, February 2.—Mr. Smith, Mrs. Lewis and two children. Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, February 2.—I. M. Dow, R. A. Jordan, Mrs. Heen, W. A. Nottley, H. W. M. Mist, Dr. Sexton, Miss Alice Carey, Miss Minnie Gorman, Mrs. A. Mackintosh, Miss G. Mackintosh, J. W. Doyle, R. Johnston, A. W. Carter and family, S. Jacobsen, Miss J. Lennon, Miss Kamohae, Sam V. Kakelako, Hong Chock, Mrs. M. Keau, Dr. Judd, W. C. Moore, J. D. Padakin, Mrs. J. D. Padakin, Mrs. R. Lambert, Mrs. L. Leaf and two children, F. Boyer and wife, H. S. Rickard, Misses Rickard (2), H. V. Brown and wife, S. W. Miller, wife and child; W. A. Baldwin, G. D. Dyer, J. S. Porter, E. F. Ball, C. H. Spiers, Samuel Smiley, Rev. C. H. Bloss, S. C. Smith, Mr. Barrett, S. Durier, G. W. Beamer and wife, Miss E. W. Thompson, Miss Jessie Beamer, A. W. Nale and wife, J. A. Bartfeld, H. L. Aldudge, J. Brito. Per C. A. S. S. Moana, for British Columbia, February 3.—Mrs. E. S. Roberts, J. H. Brown, M. Smith, wife and two children; W. P. Hodges and wife, C. Gallagher and wife, W. R. Haldane and wife, Miss Farnell, E. C. Edmonds, W. Stringer, E. T. Davy and wife, Peter Calderhead, G. V. Hawks, P. Hawks, P. G. Hottel, P. MacArthur, G. Donison. Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai, February 4.—R. W. Stevens, R. A. Kearns, R. G. Henderson, A. Larnach, Mrs. A. Lelewi, A. Gumbs, Mrs. E. C. Wagner, A. F. Knudsen.

ATCHERLEYS CALL FOR MASS MEETING.

(Continued from Page One.) ney, Magoon, will then have ten days in which to make answer and then five days for the prosecution to put in its final legal word. So it looks as if it would be several weeks at least before the Territorial Supreme Court can decide the question, although both sides declare that they are anxious to hurry the status of Dr. Atcherley to a legal conclusion, and decide whether the physician is a perfectly sane and well-balanced citizen who merely committed the ordinary indiscretion of "shooting up" another man's house or whether the law views him as a desperate fanatic with a supply of cartridges and had intentions. "This is diabolical persecution by outthroats," says Attorney Magoon. "The law regards Dr. Atcherley as an escaped lunatic," says the Attorney General.

MEXICAN GOES TO HILLO.

With 3500 cases of canned pineapples and about 500 tons of sugar the American-Hawaiian freighter Mexican got away for the other islands last night at five o'clock. The Mexican carried 200 cases of Hawaiian honey, billed for Hamburg. This is the third shipment of honey from this port to Germany, and it seems as if a regular trade has been established. It is expected by the agents of the American-Hawaiian that fully 2500 cases of canned pineapples will be taken away on every one of the A. H. steamers for some time to come, as there is a considerable saving in freight rates when the article is shipped by way of Tehuantepec, and the time of arrival is about the same. The Mexican will pick up 750 tons of sugar at Kaanapali, 1850 tons at Hilo, and 4500 tons at Kahului, making a total shipment of 12,100 tons.

PARADE MANAGERS ASK SUGGESTIONS.

A suggestion has been made by Director T. H. Petrie, of the Floral Parade general committee, that the committee authorize the publication of an official souvenir of the coming pageant, a copy of which should be presented to each person entering a vehicle in the parade. Mr. Petrie, as well as other members of the committee, to whom the idea was mentioned, think very favorably of it, and it will be the subject of a report at the general meeting of chairmen to be held this afternoon at four o'clock in Mr. Petrie's office. The souvenir, if the idea is carried out, will be in the form of an album in which will be reproduced in high grade photo-engraved cuts, pictures of every automobile, carriage, float, bicycle, equestrian, or other unit of the parade. The photographs from which the engravings will be made, will be of uniform size. Each picture will occupy a single page, which will be of ample size to bring out all the details. The Promotion Committee yearly sends out large numbers of pictures of the Floral Parade, which always excite the greatest interest everywhere, and it is believed that there would be a big demand for the kind of album proposed. Arrangements are already being made by R. K. Bonine, the motion picture expert, to make an elaborate lot of pictures of the parade in motion. These will be used among others, for advertising Hawaii at the Alaska-Yukon-Seattle Exposition, as well as other places on the mainland. Mr. Bonine made pictures of last year's parade; it will be remembered.

ELKS ADVERTISE PARADE.

Through the courtesy of the Honolulu Lodge of Elks, a full page was offered the committee for advertising the parade, in the handsome souvenir program being prepared for the Elks' minstrels on Thursday and Saturday evenings. This is just an instance of the way in which almost everybody, and every organization seems to be doing all that they can to boost the big Washington's birthday celebration along.

SCHOOLS WANT TO HELP.

Practically every school in the city wants to be represented in the procession, the more so since others are already getting ready. Some of them, however, cannot see their way clear to raise the fifteen or twenty dollars needed to buy bunting, flags, etc. This suggests a way for some people who will not be able otherwise to help the parade to do so. The automobile committee, J. M. Dowsett, chairman, and the carriage committee, Frank Armstrong, chairman, will probably be able to furnish suitable conveyances to such schools as need this assistance, but somebody must make provision also for the expense of decorating materials.

DECORATORS WANTED.

In this connection Chairman Frank Armstrong, of the carriage committee, states that indications are that the committee will be offered more carriages than it will know what to do with. The owners of many rigs are also owners of automobiles, and prefer expending their energy and time in decorating their motor cars, and are willing to let the committee place their spare vehicles to the best advantage. Mr. Armstrong would like to see anyone who would like to decorate and drive a swell rig in the parade, at his office on the Castle & Cooke floor of the Stangenwald building.

IDEAS WANTED.

All of the committees, and especially the committee of the automobile section, are being besieged by owners of machines for ideas in the way of decorations. This has caused Chairman Dowsett's inventive faculties to be worked overtime, and he wants some help. If anybody can't do any more towards helping make the celebration a success, it may be that they have some ideas which will be as good as gold to some one. So you can help by simply sending to Mr. Dowsett any designs or suggestions for the artistic, or novel decoration of an auto, carriage, or float. Mr. Dowsett already has collected quite a large assortment of designs, and photographs, which are at his office on Merchant street and are available to anybody who needs suggestions in the matter of decoration.

Miss Hannah Cummings, who is a student at the Priory, has been selected as the Princess to represent Maui in the parade.

PARADE MANAGERS ASK SUGGESTIONS. TONGAN KING HUSTLES FREIGHT.

Working as a stevedore on the Honolulu waterfront is a man who might today have been a king upon his throne, with a real crown to wear, if he had not taken it into his head to go adventuring in his youth. He might be king yet if he went back to his island birthplace and asserted his claim. He might also be a cold, cold corpse if he did, and this is the very reason why he prefers to help shift cargo to running chances of making good in his assertions to royalty. Bob Samoa, known to his intimate friends as Bob Tonga, is the one in whose veins riots the blood of kings and the particular royal fluid spilled by him in the various waterfront scraps is that of the House of Tonga. By divine right and that of primogeniture, Bob is the sovereign of the Tongans today and His Majesty King George II, who sits upon the throne, is a base usurper. Bob is satisfied to let him usurp, however, so long as he can rustle sugar bags and get his three squares a day.

In days gone by, Bob's father was the monarch of all he surveyed from one end of the Tongan group to the other. He had his own ideas about how the heir to the throne should be brought up and these ideas and those of the heir apparent failed to gibe. Bob was that heir and the way the royal father used to descend upon the royal son and while the royal stuffing out of him got to be more than Robert thought he could put up with, even with a crown at the end of his lance of filial martyrdom it was all right to be looked up to as the future ruler and guider of his people, but another thing to nurse sore spots in excess of the average.

There appeared to be no royal road to escape, but there was always the same way for the Prince Royal to make a get away as there was for any other truant in the Friendlies. That was by stowing away aboard one of the trading schooners that traded in and around the islands. Bob stowed away, was taken to Australia, shipped for the north and landed on the beach at Honolulu. Here he found a kindred people, a friendly people who talked the same language he did, and a land that resembled the land he had fled from and for which his simple nature was homesick. He couldn't go home because he had an idea of what was waiting for him there, so he stayed in the place that was likest to home to him. That was Honolulu.

That is why a section of royalty is a stevedore today on the front. If he couldn't be king for reasons he appreciated, he could at least be a good stevedore, and he is that. Mayor Fern, who had him in one of his gags, testifies to his worth in a ship's hold.

As time passed, the royal father was gathered to the great majority. There was no son upon whom the mantle of sovereignty could fall, unless it fell away up to Honolulu and no one knew that it had any disposition to fall this way. Bob had long since been given up for dead. To a cousin, the known next of kin, the crown was tendered. This is King George II, now firmly seated on the throne. Bob has an idea the seat is so firm that if he dared approach, the welcome he would get would be "Off with his head!" It seems hardly worth while going so far to hear such a stereotyped phrase; therefore His Majesty Bob I stays in Honolulu and works on steamer days.

EXTREMES MEET IN MINORITY.

(Continued from Page One.) The motion that a postcard vote be taken was made by W. H. McInerney, seconded by J. H. Hertsche. No one made any particular remarks in favor of it, but two or three replied to the remarks of Mr. Emmeluth, who criticized the suspension measure because it fell far short of what he thought it should be in its removal of restrictions.

Mr. Emmeluth stated that he agreed fully in what Byron O. Clark had stated at the public meeting at the Young Hotel, that the coastwise law ought to be removed altogether, that the recommendation for suspension should go further and seek the best good of all the country, not only those who wanted to travel. "With proper facilities our fruit products could seek and build up their markets, not be held up until there was no market for them and create a glut," he said. "The pineapple industry should have been built up from the beginning and the industry should be now one of exporting fresh pineapples, with the canning factories maintained just to handle the surplus. We have reached the parting of the ways with the Merchants' Association. We should cut ourselves aloof from entangling alliances and stand on our own bottom for what is for the best good of the whole people."

Messrs. Buchly and McInerney spoke in opposition to this idea, the latter stating that there are now five freight steamers from this port for every passenger steamer. It was not so much a question of getting the fruit shipped as placing it.

Mr. Lishman was also opposed. He stated that there was no use asking for too much on the start, because we would get nothing. He advocated getting the edge of the wedge in before starting to pound on it.

This reference to a wedge was heard with apprehension by those in favor of the suspension, fearing that the repetition of the remark would hurt the cause. Mr. Lishman made his ideas plain, however, before he concluded, finishing with the statement that the idea was to create business for American ships so soon as these could be provided and the law put back into force.

The postcards will be sent out to the members today and the result of the vote should be known in time to enable the Delegate on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) A. W. Carter and family left for Hawaii on the Mauna Kea yesterday. Rev. D. Scudder and wife returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday from a trip to Kona.

Ivan Dow, the Mayflower mine agent, departed on the Mauna Kea for Hilo yesterday. Tom O'Brien returned from his regular Maui trip yesterday. He arrived on the Mauna Loa.

Rev. O. Nawahine was a passenger on the Mauna Loa, which arrived in Honolulu from Maui and Hawaii yesterday. E. A. Knudsen and wife were returning passengers on the Kinai, which left for Kauai last evening at 5 o'clock.

Something of a sensation was caused at Hall & Son's yesterday by an attempt on the part of Mrs. Mary Atcherley to buy cartridges for a large military revolver. She was refused the merchandise. It is possible that she got it elsewhere.

Secretary Tsuchiya, of the Japanese Consulate, who has been investigating general conditions among the Japanese communities on Hawaii, is back. His report is being made out for submission to the Consul General.

A. U. Patterson, who arrived here on the Mauna the other day from Australia, is registered at the Young Hotel. He will return to his home in San Francisco on the Alameda. Mr. Patterson saw the Burns-Jackson contest in Australia, and says that Tommy Burns would have won out had he stood up for a few rounds more.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Alfred Carter and family will remove to Honolulu from the Parker ranch.

School Inspector King of Hilo returned to his home on the Mauna Kea Tuesday.

S. W. Wilcox and G. P. Wilcox of Kauai are in this city. They are stopping at the Young Hotel.

Mrs. De Fries gave a luau for a number of guests of the Young and Mauna hotels last evening. It was greatly enjoyed by the malihinis.

P. T. Phillips, purser of the Mauna Kea, has been forced to lay over a trip on account of an attack of pneumonia which has confined him at home.

E. R. Bivens, who has been an inmate of the asylum for some time, is said to have suffered a stroke of paralysis recently, and is in a precarious condition.

Franklin Matthews, who was here with the battleships, has issued his story of the trip under the title "With the Battle Fleet." (New York: B. W. Huebsch.)

Robert Ryeroff, who passed away at his home on Wilder avenue Tuesday night, was buried yesterday afternoon. The services were held from the late residence of the deceased.

Col. W. S. Schuyler is registered at the Young Hotel from the cantonment at Leihua. C. W. Stewart, also an officer at the camp, and wife are in town and are staying at the Young.

P. Peterson and his niece, Adelaide Entrees, of Chicago, have returned from a trip to the volcano, which they appreciated immensely. They are registered at the Young Hotel at present.

W. L. Bilger and family will move this week from the Young Hotel to the Pleasanton. Mr. Bilger is booming the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in every possible way during his stay in the islands.

After fourteen years of mental darkness, James Lane died Tuesday night at Alewa, this city. An operation, which was thought would be successful in restoring the man's reason, was performed a short time ago, but other ailments hastened his end.

Mr. Jacob H. Wood of Boston is a guest at the Seaside Hotel.

Mrs. L. Rodriguez came in on the Claudine from a trip to Hawaii.

Mr. C. Llewellyn of Philadelphia is registered at the Seaside Hotel.

Rev. Oliver P. Emerson, formerly of Honolulu, is taking a special course at Harvard.

Mrs. H. A. Baldwin arrived in the city from Maui yesterday on the steamer Claudine.

Senator Charles Chillingworth returned from a trip to Maui on the Claudine yesterday.

Mrs. E. S. Roberts was an arriving passenger on the Claudine, which got here yesterday morning.

Will Templeton is still at the hospital, convalescing, not at the residence of W. L. Hopper.

Among the passengers who arrived in the city yesterday were Mrs. W. O. Smith and Mrs. Baldwin.

Captain W. W. Lowe, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Lowe have taken permanent apartments at the Seaside Hotel.

Major Long, in command of the Marine detachment at Camp Very, and Mrs. Long are domiciled at the Seaside Hotel.

Miss Hannah Cummings has been selected as Princess to represent Maui in the Floral Parade on Washington's birthday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. No Alum, No Lime Phosphate.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE. Honolulu, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1909.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid, Ask. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, and various other stocks.

*23.125 paid, 143 per cent paid. Session Bids. Boston Bids.

25 Hon. B. & M. Co., 14. 65 Pioneer, 145; 30 Oahu Sug. Co., 29.25; 200 Honolulu, 15.50.

ITALIANS READY TO COME HERE

(Continued from Page One.) they can be brought across the continent without losing a large percentage of their numbers, as was the case with the Porto Ricans.

Expert Investigating. "By obtaining the assistance of the Italian societies the movement to bring Italians to the Islands is practically assured of success. The best of inducements are being offered them and an opportunity for acquiring their own homes. Mr. Trenor states that Professor Attolio, the Italian government immigration expert in the United States, has been given all the necessary information to reach an intelligent conclusion as to the desirability of his countrymen coming to Hawaii. Should he, or any other investigator, come here as a judge there is little doubt that a favorable conclusion would be reached and a tide of Italian immigration turned this way.

"Much will depend of course upon the outcome of the experiment with the next fifty families, but if these become contented and satisfied the future labor supply of the Territory will be solved in an important degree."

Garfield Aids. The two recent official visitors to Hawaii, Secretary Garfield and Mr. Newell, Director of the Reclamation Service, have taken an interest in the labor question as a result of their investigations, and according to Mr. Trenor are giving valuable assistance by their interest and general consideration of the subject at Washington.

Should the Italian government become convinced that Hawaii is a promising land for the immigrant it will be an immeasurable benefit to those interested in the movement. A number of questions in connection with the nature of the agreement that is entered into between the planters and the labor have been referred to the immigration department of the Sugar Planters' Association for answer. The questions refer to the inducement that is held forth of giving the immigrants a piece of ground for a home and the searching nature of the inquiry is proof enough that many natives of sunny Italy are vitally interested in the possibilities of Hawaii as a future home.

Navigators of Alaskan waters are exerting their utmost endeavors towards the passage of a bill in the Senate which provides for the expenditure of \$140,000 on lighthouses along the Alaskan coast.