

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 12.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 76; Min. 67. Weather, Fair.

SUGAR—98 Degree Test Centrifugal, 3.95c. Per Ton, \$79.10. 88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 3/4d. Per Ton, \$83.60.

VOL. LII. NO. 30

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1909. SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3052

TYPEWRITER WAR LULLS BUT END OF PILIKIA IS NOT YET REACHED

Moore Argues That the Limit of Fifty Per Cent Ought to Pre- vail.

The Senate passed the bill regulating the treatment of leprosy, which originated in the House of Representatives, upon second reading yesterday; made further progress on the appropriation bill and dealt conservatively with three other important bills that came before it for consideration.

Senator Moore appeared in the role of an objector to the clause in the bill allowing the deposit of Territorial funds in private banks without imposing a 50 per cent. limitation upon the amount to be deposited. Moore maintained that one-half of the government's available cash should be retained in the vaults as an insurance against monetary embarrassment in time of financial panic. The point raised by Moore seemed to be regarded with considerable attention by the upper house majority, and the bill was further deferred until the views of local bankers on the problem could be ascertained. Senator Knudsen took the stand that the very best preventive against possible panic would be the free and uninterrupted circulation of the Territory's cash through its deposit in local banks.

The bill amending the existing statute governing the exercise of the right of eminent domain by railroad corporations came in for some criticism in the Senate. Senator Fairchild used a California experience as a basis for his argument that the time limit for appraisal should be definitely specified. He showed that the right had been misused by railroads desiring to prevent land from being sold, although they did not actually wish to purchase it themselves.

The House bill providing for the appointment of lunacy commissioners and making changes in the laws governing the restraint and maintenance of insane persons, was clearly shown in the upper house yesterday to be a flimsy and dangerous measure. Although it was referred back to the Health Committee with authority to employ legal advice in an effort to make it acceptable, it is so full of obvious and puerile defects that it was the opinion of a number of Senators that its existence should be ended forthwith.

The bill relating to the treatment of leprosy was discussed at length. A. L. C. Atkinson took a leading part in the discussion, and Drs. Wayson and Cooper favored the passage of the measure. Secretary Mott-Smith also urged the indorsement of the bill, which he said would be a decided step toward the final solution of the Territory's most serious problem.

A petition was presented by Senator Coelho from the Molokai Settlement. The document was ordered to be translated.

Senator Moore submitted a report on House Bill No. 137, relating to the licensing of public shows. The bill had been re-referred to the Ways and Means Committee on the request of Moore, who decided that the measure would bear further consideration. Yesterday he submitted an amendment that is designed to prevent the picturing of a scene, which, if actually enacted, would be against the laws of the Territory. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill on its regular order.

The Judiciary Committee submitted a favorable report on Senate Bill No. 130, authorizing the issuing of land patents for certain church sites, or sites for other religious or burial purposes. The bill passed second reading on the adoption of the report.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 14, memorializing Congress to pass the bill carrying the sum of \$250,000 for the payment of the claims of the ex-Queen, was reported favorably and the resolution passed on second reading. There were no dissenting votes.

On Eminent Domain.

The Judiciary Committee submitted an amending report on House Bill No. 154, a bill intended to further safeguard the taking of property by railroad companies under power of eminent domain. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Senator Brown submitted a petition from people living on the Honoumuli homesteads, asking for an appropriation of \$400 for road construction.

Senate Bill No. 131, regulating the qualifications legally required of pharmacists, was reported favorably.

(Continued on Page Five.)

Lloyd a Moral Victor, but a Profitless One ---Other Bills and Resignations.

There were some developments in the matter of the payment for stenography and typewriting in the House yesterday, but little improvement in the situation. It has been determined by the Speaker that the official stenographer need not furnish the transcript of his notes for the use of the clerk as minutes of the House, this being a reversal of his determination as announced on Saturday, but there appears to be no going back on the matter of allowing the stenographer to get any money out of the session other than his regular ten per day. It also appears that the clerk is to do the work for which the stenographer wanted his five dollars a day extra for nothing.

That is, he is to furnish the minutes for nothing, but there has been nothing said about who is to pay for the typewriting of them. It does not appear on the surface that the clerk can do his own typewriting. At least it is claimed that every time he is instructed to write a letter or every time he has to prepare a bill for the House after some original has been amended, the typewriting is done by some one other than him and the work is charged up against the Territory as an extra.

The chairman of the Public Expenditure Committee states that he sees no reason why the House with nine clerks under pay, drawing from \$2.50 to \$10 a day, can not get its typewriting done without having to employ extra help. The chairman of this committee declares very emphatically that he is where he is to do what should be done irrespective of who is pleased or displeased and without regard to what the effect of his rulings on accounts presented may have on his political prospects. Just now he is holding up payment on an account of sixty dollars, contracted by the Speaker himself, for automobile hire.

It appears that when the Speaker, on behalf of the House, accepted an invitation from Admiral Ijichi to attend a reception on board the Japanese cruiser, he at the same time ordered half a dozen gasoline buggies around to convey the members from the Capitol to the naval docks, three blocks away. It was not up to the members to question the expense and they piled into the autos and chug-chugged down to the docks. The ride took about three minutes. When the members went aboard the war vessels, however, the machines were bade to wait, and wait they did for two hours, while the members partook of the hospitality of the Japanese naval men. Then the members took machines for their respective homes.

Just why the Representatives should have automobiles at the public expense to go calling in is not clear. Representative Castro is waiting to be shown before he O. K.'s the sixty dollar bill. It has developed that Furtado was among the others who resigned from the Territory.

(Continued on Page Five.)

KOREAN WITH BLACK MASK

Another Good Capture by the New Chief of Detectives.

Wearing a black mask and terrorizing the owners of Kalihhi hens and roosters is the information laid against Yee Dong Kui, a Korean crook, arrested on Sunday by Chief of Detectives Joe Leal. The mask was found in the man's room together with a sack which contained a number of chicken feathers. Sleuth Apana located the incriminating articles in the Korean's room, and these, coupled with the fact that he was identified by Kalihhi Japanese as the man they caught last week but lost, will aid in sending the fellow to the reef for a long period.

Complaints reached Chief Leal of depredations committed in Kalihhi hen yards and he put his force to work. Gus Schuman's place was robbed one night last week. That night some Japanese on the place caught the Korean now in custody but he got away. Their description of the intruder was such as to lead Chief Leal to almost name the man.

The mask was fashioned from an old black felt hat. It has two eyeholes and a piece is cut out to make the mask fit over the bridge of the nose.

Yee Dong Kui is an old offender and a menace to society. About three years ago he was caught by Chief Leal, then a mounted police officer, in Punahou district, and was given a six months' sentence for larceny. Afterwards he was sent over a second time. Early last year Officer Townsend was sent out to arrest Yee Dong Kui on information that he was the man who had stolen many bicycles. Townsend made a plucky single-handed arrest of Yee, who put up a fight. Townsend sold out to his man, and while lying on the ground, with the Korean endeavoring to break from his grasp, he fired his revolver to attract attention. A police officer living nearby responded and Yee was brought to the station. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He was recently released from custody.

NEW BOAT NAMED AFTER HONOLULU GIRL

Captain Matson's new \$1,000,000 steamer for the San Francisco-Honolulu passenger and freight trade, will be launched in the middle of September at Newport News, and may be ready for service about December. The contractors have been doing some fast work on the vessel.

The steamer will probably be named after a Honolulu girl, her first name being used. The name is a long one and has a pretty sound, and in all probability the young lady will be present when the new vessel is christened.

French-American trade interests are apprehensive that the ratification of the French-Canadian treaty will be inimical to American exporting trade. It gives Canada an average advantage of 33 per cent on 150 articles in which the United States competes. Canada gives France the minimum rates on wines and the entire list of French luxuries on which the Payne bill increases the rates.

CARPETBAG RESOLUTION

Kuhio Presents It to the New Attorney General With Good Effect.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The tariff is the principal topic of the hour in Washington. The House is struggling along with the general debate, which will give place in a few days to the debate by paragraphs under the five-minute rule. The Senate Committee on Finance is devoting busy days to scrutinizing and revising the schedules as prepared in the House bill.

Not much leaks out from the Finance Committee room. The purpose is to keep the work there confidential till the bill is ready for report, just as was done by the Ways and Means Committee of the House in the preparation of the bill. Senator Aldrich, the chairman, is holding the committee strictly to business and is not allowing scattering efforts. Only the Republican members, of course, are sitting. Senator Aldrich has divided them up into subcommittees for the consideration and investigation of special schedules. For instance, a subcommittee, composed of Senators Flint of California, Penrose of Pennsylvania and Smoot of Utah, is studying the sugar schedules. Whether there is to be any change of those schedules, as reported to the House, has not yet been made apparent. In the House debates there has been but little criticism of the sugar schedules, but the beet sugar men, who are influential in several States, are making a fight against the provision of bringing 300,000 tons of Philippine sugar into the United States annually free of duty. It is pointed out that this means in reality \$40,000 tons, as the provision is for 300,000 long tons. The Hawaiian interests, as represented here at the capital, are understood to be taking no part in this opposition to Philippine sugar, as it is deemed wiser to hold aloof from the contention.

The Pineapples of Hawaii.

The Finance Committee has asked the Delegate from Hawaii, Prince Kuhio, to prepare some data about the pineapple industry. Mr. McClellan is now gathering that information for the benefit of the committee. The New York importers of that fruit are clamoring for the levying of the duty by the old cubic foot rule, as provided in the law at present, and in preference to the reckoning by the thousand pineapples, as has been provided in the Payne bill. Mr. McClellan is utilizing some of the information about the pineapple industry which he gathered while in Cuba in making up this brief for the Finance Committee. There is quite a strong pressure from the canneries at Baltimore and from some other quarters for free pineapples.

The Carpetbag Protest.

The Delegate and Mr. McClellan visited Attorney General Wickersham a few days ago to enter a formal protest against the appointment of a mainland lawyer as additional Federal judge or as District Attorney for Hawaii. He gave them a very attentive hearing and apparently took a friendly view of their side of the case, but said nothing definite as to what his recommendation would be. As far as can be ascertained.

(Continued on page 2.)

ROOSEVELT ENROLLS FRENCH RECRUITS FOR THE ANANIAS CLUB

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PARIS, April 13.—Ex-President Roosevelt and French journalists are engaged in a heated controversy over an issue of veracity. Le Journal published an interview with Roosevelt at Naples regarding which the ex-President cabled a denial from Port Said. The correspondent has reaffirmed the truth of the interview, but Roosevelt declares it an impudent fabrication.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Payne tariff bill passed the House yesterday amid great excitement, the vote standing 217 to 161. The Senate Finance Committee, after a conference with Taft, accepted the provision for the admission of 300,000 tons of sugar annually from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Finance will conduct an inquiry concerning the reported agreement between President Taft and the beet sugar interests with regard to the treatment of Philippine sugar in the tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House today defeated the amendment of the tariff bill for free lumber. Petroleum was placed on the free list and the duty on barley was increased.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of St. Louis, who was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President McKinley and who served in the Roosevelt cabinet, died here today.

PORT RICHMOND, April 9.—Two men were killed and five injured by the explosion of a Standard Oil still here today.

PORT SAID, April 9.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrived here today.

SORRENTO, Italy, April 9.—F. Marion Crawford, the famous novelist, is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The twelfth seat in the Calhoun jury was filled yesterday, but was again made vacant by a peremptory challenge.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The defense has concluded its argument in the suit of the government to dissolve the Standard Oil corporation.

LYONS, New York, April 10.—Mrs Sampson was acquitted.

LONDON, April 10.—Algernon Swinburne, the famous poet, died here today.

TULSA, Oklahoma, April 10.—The indictments against Governor Haskell and a number of others in connection with town lot frauds have been quashed on a technicality.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The Varsity crew of the University of Pennsylvania defeated Yale in their annual eight-oared race here today.

PORT DE FRANCE, April 11.—Ex-President Castro of Venezuela has been expelled from Martinique. He was taken from a sick bed, put on a stretcher despite his protest and placed aboard the steamer Versailles. This was done upon cable orders from the French government. He will probably be returned to Europe.

LONDON, April 11.—The Vienna report about the early termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is discredited. There is no friction between the two countries.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The amendment made to the Payne Tariff Bill in the House before its final passage on Friday were to reduce the tariff on a number of classes, the total reductions being estimated to reduce the revenues by twenty million dollars annually.

BUFFALO, New York, April 12.—Niagara Falls has completely dried up for the second time in its history. The river of the falls has frozen solid and the water has been backed up to such an extent that serious floods have resulted, with damage done to the extent of a million dollars.

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, April 12.—Ex-President Castro states that if he is liberated on arrival of the French steamer Versailles at Saint Nazaire, France, he will proceed at once to Spain to reembarc for Santa Cruz de Tenerife, the capital of the Canary Islands.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 12.—The Danish government has instructed the authorities of the Danish West Indies not to allow Castro to land there.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 12.—Reports have reached here of a violent earthquake shock yesterday throughout Sweden, lasting for a minute. No details concerning any damage that may have been done have arrived.

MERU, France, April 12.—The troops rushed here to handle the strike situation among the bottommakers have arrived and there has been little rioting among the strikers since. The strikers have cut the telegraph wires and the workers who were sent in to replace the strikers have fled, terrorized by the threats made against them.

SUEZ, April 12.—The steamship Admiral which is conveying ex-President Roosevelt to his African destination has passed through the canal.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The United States Supreme Court has refused a rehearing to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which was fined \$1,600,000 and ousted from the State of Missouri for its flagrant violations of the law. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company is one of the branches of Standard Oil.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate has made sugar and tobacco imported into the Philippines dutiable in order to eliminate the possibility of exporting to the United States, under the free trade clause, products of neighboring countries.

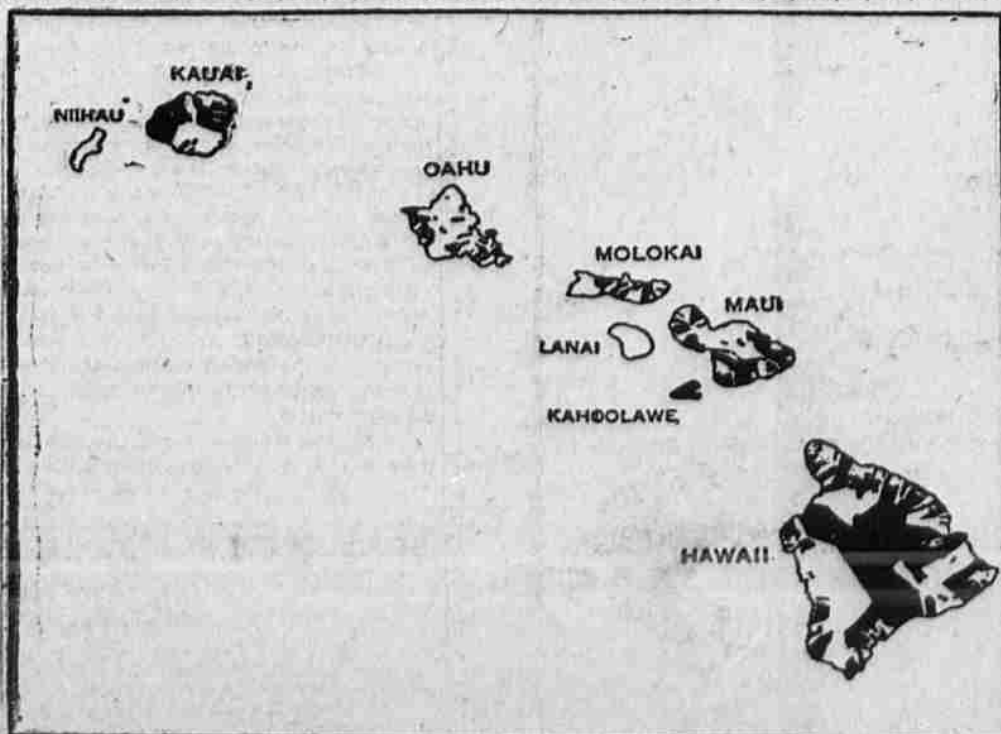
SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The Calhoun jury box is again full, but there will be more peremptory challenges today.

MAY KEEP HIS JOB, BUT MUST MEND HIS WAYS

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Breckons has been authorized to withdraw his resignation and has been warned about private practice.

E. G. WALKER.



DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LAND IN HAWAII. (AREAS IN SOLID BLACK ARE PUBLIC LANDS.) FROM DIRECTOR NEWELL'S REPORT.

THE SENATE IN A SECRET SESSION FAILS TO CONFIRM APPOINTMENTS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Territorial Senate carefully closed the doors to the legislative chamber at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning, stationed the Sergeant-at-Arms at the keyhole, and proceeded with the public's business—consideration of the appointments made by Governor Frear.

The net results of the star chamber session was the failure of the Senate to confirm the appointments of Attorney-General Hemenway, Treasurer A. J. Campbell, and A. Lidgate, License Commissioner of the second-class on the Island of Hawaii. Action was deferred on Land Commissioner Pratt and Surveyor Walter E. Wall.

The votes that resulted in Attorney-General Hemenway not being confirmed were cast by Senators Brown, Coelbo, Knudsen, Moore, McCarthy, Robinson, and Woods. Those voting for his confirmation were Senators Baker, Chillingworth, Fairchild, Kalam, Knudsen, Quinn, and Smith.

As soon as the votes were taken on the nominations of the Governor, Makekua moved to reconsider, effectually preventing any further action in that connection. The statesman from Honolulu is particularly proud of the part he played in the failure of the Senate to confirm the appointments.

When the Senate decided to go into committee of the whole on the appointments, Senator Smith called attention to the Senate rule that provides for executive sessions. Senator Knudsen also observed that the Senate should consider the appointments in secret session.

Senators Fairchild and Kalam were the only members of the upper house who did not think that a star chamber session was a necessity. So publicity was effectually throttled for the time being at least.

The session lasted half an hour and the majority did not want any debate. They had already decided on just what was going to happen, and they wanted to hurry through with it as quickly as possible.

The full results of the session were as follows:
Confirmed.
Superintendent of Public Works, Marston Campbell, November 1, 1907.
Auditor, Joseph H. Fisher, November 25, 1907.
Deputy Auditor, Henry Clay Meyers, June 14, 1908.
High Sheriff, William Henry, October 21, 1908.
Registrar of Conveyances, Charles H. Merriam, May 16, 1908.
Board of Health: Mark P. Robinson, President, July 2, 1908; Frederick C. Smith, May 17, 1907; James F. Morgan, April 13, 1908; David Kalanokalani Sr., January 2, 1909.
Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry: Marston Campbell, President, January 26, 1907; Albert Waterhouse, November 5, 1907; H. M. von

A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take plain cod liver oil, and the emulsions are as bad, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy 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. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders, and strengthens the system against Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." It has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Sold by chemists.

Defer Loan Bill.
The loan bill, carrying an appropriation of \$1,669,492.82 for county improvements, was considered with the majority and minority reports of the Ways and Means Committee. The majority of the committee, consisting of Senators Fairchild, Quinn and Moore, are against the loan bill, recommending that the counties provide for the

internal improvements by the levying of an additional tax of one-fourth of one per cent, at least. The minority, Coelbo and Brown, favored the passage of the bill in an amended form.

Senator Fairchild moved for the adoption of the majority report, and Coelbo made a similar motion in behalf of the report of the minority. President Smith stated that no immediate action should be taken until copies of the reports were prepared for each member of the Senate. A motion to that effect was adopted and consideration of the bill was deferred.

On the order of the day was the Senate bill introduced by Coelbo allowing anyone to treat persons afflicted with incurable diseases or "given up" by licensed physicians. Coelbo made a motion for the passage of the bill on third reading. President Smith called Vice President Kalam to the chair and took the floor, arguing for the indefinite postponement of the bill or more time for its consideration. He said that it should be considered jointly with the House bill on the treatment of leprosy and people afflicted with the disease, stating that the measure passed by the House of Representatives was the fruit of special investigations by the Board of Health and others interested in the question.

A Coelbo Argument.
Coelbo declared that the Hawaiians could cure leprosy when doctors could not, and declared that Senator Smith should not try to frighten people by referring to the possibility of Federal control. He said that it would be better to have the authorities of the United States take control than allow conditions to continue as at present. Replying to a question, Coelbo stated that he would recommend that the House bill and his measure be taken up in committee of the whole, and a motion to fix a session of the committee at 7:30 in the evening was carried. This action was reconsidered, however, and the bill allowed to go on the regular order.

The amendments made in the House of Representatives to the Senate bill providing for the payment of claims against the County of Maui under the defunct County Act of 1903 were taken up for consideration and were concurred in with a unanimous vote.

The Senate bill providing an amendment to the charter of the City and County of Honolulu was taken up on third reading and passed, Chillingworth, Kalam and Smith casting the only negative votes. The bill provides that all road work costing \$500 or more should not be undertaken without the advertising for bids.

The bill providing savings banks for the benefit of public school children failed to pass third reading on a vote of eight to seven. Chillingworth, Kalam, Knudsen, Makekua, McCarthy, Robinson and Smith supported the measure.

Bill on Estates.
The Senate bill providing for the duties of executors and administrators and the handling of estates was passed on third reading, the only dissenting vote being that of President Smith. He called attention to the obscurity of language in the bill, but Senator Knudsen, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that it was based upon the provisions of a California statute that had proven satisfactory.

Senate Bill 117, dealing with penalties for delinquent taxes, was passed on third reading. President Smith being against the only one to record a negative vote. He suggested that the provisions of the measure were a trifle sweeping, but the Senate passed the bill without going into the question brought up by the presiding officer.

The Senate bill amending Act 62 of the Session Laws of 1907, which tied up Territorial expenditures by making a purchasing agent an immediate necessity, received final endorsement at the hands of the upper house. It strikes out the purchasing agent, who may be provided for in a new amendment.

House Bill No. 157, providing the rate of license for public shows, was referred back to the Ways and Means Committee, on the motion of Senator Moore, who declared that he had understood that a section had been stricken out which still appeared in the bill.

House Bill 164 was taken up with the report of the Health Committee. It provides for the care and maintenance of insane persons and the appointment of a lunacy commission. Action was deferred, it having been recommended that the bill be taken up in the committee of the whole.

House Bill 177, giving the Board of Supervisors power to regulate the construction of buildings in which "noisy trades" are conducted, passed on its second reading.

Senate Resolution No. 52, introduced by Senator Harvey, and instructing the Board of Health to return all persons confined at the Molokai Settlement without signs or symptoms of leprosy to treatment, was considered with the amending report of the Health Committee. President Smith took the floor in opposition to the resolution and offered a substitute resolution which simply requested the Board of Health to take the matter up. Harvey's resolution was adopted.

The Appropriation Bill.
The Senate went into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill, with Knudsen in the chair. Makekua withdrew his objection to the passage of the settlement of \$400 upon Mrs. John Kea, which was deferred, upon his request, Thursday. Makekua said that he supported the settlement, and it was passed upon his motion.

Referring to the Attorney General's department, the appropriations for which were passed upon Thursday, Senator Fairchild stated that in view of the fact that "the present Attorney General did not satisfy the Senate," he thought that it was possible that a "satisfactory man" could not be secured for \$300 a month, the present salary.

The Treasury Department was the first taken up for consideration yesterday, the item of \$6600 for the salary of the Treasurer being the first passed without comment. The \$3400 for the Registrar of Public Accounts was approved, and \$4200 for the book-

keeper and deputy insurance commissioner and deputy insurance commissioner, stenographers and assistants was deferred on the motion of Senator Robinson, who insisted that the amount should be segregated.

Under the heading of expenses, the item of \$5000 for the Treasurer's department was passed without comment, as was the \$1200 for the insurance law. Consideration of the \$5000 item in the liquor bill for the enforcement of the liquor law produced a debate that finally resulted in it being deferred.

Liquor Inspectors.
Senator McCarthy moved that the House appropriation of \$5000 be raised to the \$17,000 asked by the Governor. He said that provision should be made for inspectors and that the work could not be transferred to the deputy sheriffs. Robinson said that he would oppose the appropriation until a county division of the money was made, so it would be known just what the distribution would be.

Senator Smith insisted that there was no ground for the belief that the work of the liquor inspectors could be transferred to the deputy sheriffs. He said that one of the regulations stripped police officers from entering saloons, effectually preventing them acting as police officers.

Makekua said that the House of Representatives had listened to an insult of the Senate at a "luau at Haleiwa," and that they claimed to be the only representative body. Makekua argued that the House had killed the Senate liquor bill with scant ceremony, taking the attitude of opposing a change in the law. "Yes," he argued, "they have gone ahead and knocked out the inspectors by reducing the appropriation. It is not on us to change it. Let us pass it."

He was supported in this view of the matter by Senator Harvey.

Senator Chillingworth said that the idea of "an eye for an eye" might be a good one in the opinion of Makekua, but he did not see why the Senate should legislate to revenge itself upon the House.

Senator Woods understood from Chillingworth's remarks that he did not think the House of Representatives legislated for the people, but Chillingworth disclaimed making any such observation.

Senator McCarthy defended the liquor law, as passed by the Senate, and said that it did not interfere with the inspectors. McCarthy insisted that the appropriation should pass at \$17,000, as recommended by the Governor. Baker wanted it deferred until the amount could be segregated among the counties. It was deferred upon Baker's motion.

Tax Department.
The item of interest, commissions, licenses and public debt was deferred. For the bureau of taxes, first division, \$5400 was passed for the salary of the assessor. Robinson objected to the inclusive appropriation of \$49,200 for deputies and clerks, taking the stand that it should be segregated. The item was deferred. The sum of \$6000 was passed for expenses.

For the second taxation district, Maui, the Senate approved the \$4800 appropriation for the assessor and the expenses of \$1500. The item of \$15,000 for clerks and deputies was deferred on the motion of Senator Robinson, who took his usual stand that the amount should be itemized. The fourth district, Kauai, the salary of \$175 was raised to \$200 on the motion of Robinson, the appropriation of \$13,000 for clerks deferred, and the expense item of \$1500 passed.

All of the appropriations under the head of Bureau of Conveyances were deferred on the motion of Senator Chillingworth.

No Industrial Education.
The Department of Public Instruction was next in the House appropriation bill, and consideration of it showed that there was a wide difference of opinion among the members of the Senate as to the necessities of that department.

McCarthy expressed the opinion that the Senate was liable to go astray when it came to consider items that would be affected by the proposed scheme of transferring responsibility and power to the counties. Senator Smith did not think that the counties were ready to take over the schools from the Territory.

Senator Kalam thought a normal inspector should receive at least \$300 a month if he was expected to pay his own traveling expenses. The item was finally passed at \$200 and \$1200 for expenses for the biennial period. Senator Smith defended the school agents, declaring that they were necessary. The items finally passed were \$3000 for the secretary, a stenographer at \$1800, and expenses \$7500, a total of \$12,300. The clerk at \$3000 was stricken out, Senators Quinn and Moore taking the lead in opposition to it.

Senator Smith and Coelbo took the lead for adequate provision being made for industrial training. Senator Smith wanted the amount asked for by the Governor, \$7500, appropriated, but the majority of the upper house believes that industrial training is nothing more than a "fad," and voted down Senator Smith's motion. Coelbo then moved that some amount be inserted for industrial training under the general heading of school supplies, library and bookmaking. The motion was lost, Senators McCarthy and Harvey being determined in their opposition.

Teachers' Salaries.
The appropriation of \$775,000 for teachers' salaries was approved, Senator Fairchild stating that the amount would increase the salaries to the 3 per cent, cut, and in addition would allow for forty-seven additional teachers.

Under the heading of special schools the Senate approved \$13,000 for the maintenance of Lahaiannua, \$3240 for the superintendent of the Boys' Industrial, \$2400 for guards and \$15,000 for maintenance. For the Girls' Industrial \$2400 was approved; \$1500 for guards and \$800 for maintenance.

The item under the heading of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was deferred. Senator Fairchild again referring to the letter received from Governor Frear stating that if an increase was made in the appropriation for the Attorney-General's Department for the College of Agriculture could be brought partially under the provisions

of the fund to be created by the special income tax.

When the Public Works Department was reached, Senator Fairchild said that in view of the proposed consolidation of the departments under one head he suggested that all the department items be deferred, which was done.

Under the heading of government property, Capitol and Judiciary buildings, the Senate approved \$1800 for a caretaker, \$4200 for three guards at \$60, \$4800 for five janitors at \$40, \$3750 for six laborers at \$40, and \$1200 for the keeper of the mausoleum at \$50 per month.

Consideration of the items under the head of government buildings developed a debate on the county transfer scheme. Senator Fairchild stated that with the transfer proposed the counties would care for their own buildings. Senator Smith declared that, with all due respect to those favorable to the plan, he did not think that it had been worked out on a careful and businesslike basis. He expressed the opinion that there were many obstacles in the way of its successful attainment, not the least of which was the Organic Act. Fairchild defended the idea of county control, and maintained that it could be carried out successfully.

The committee rose on the motion of Coelbo, and the Senate adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

HOUSE

The House saw some rather unusual things yesterday, one being the sight of all the members of the Judiciary Committee voting in a body against a bill they had unanimously endorsed, and another being Kanibo outdoing himself. The bright particular stunt of the member from Kohala yesterday was the presentation of a petition from a number of voters and citizens who worship while the sun shines and keep discreetly quiet in their document about what they do when the sun has gone down. Another of his petitions came from certain "citizens of Manoa," whatever that means.

The House only sat for half a day, adjourning at noon after rushing things, this being in respect to the fact that the day was Good Friday. A report of the Molokai trip was presented, which made a number of recommendations, one being that when the trip is made next year only the members of the Legislature, members of the Board of Health and the representatives of the press be allowed to go. Another recommendation in regard to this next trip was that the pall be put into shape so that the chartering of a special steamer will be unnecessary and the committee may enter the Settlement by the overland route.

The report also referred to the request made for money for a hall in which to show moving pictures, saying: "The idea is to have a building not less than seventy feet long, with a stage at one end, and planned to protect the audience from rain and yet allow a free circulation of air. We do not recommend that the Territory provide this, but that some baron who has reaped rich harvests in these Islands be philanthropic enough to help them out. A mailbird, Dr. Wylie, gave the lepers a handstand at his own expense, and now is a chance for some kaunani."

Senate Communications.
Communications from the Senate transmitted back to the House, Bill No. 29, slightly amended, and informed the House that the Senate had appointed a special municipal building committee, as per request of the Honolulu Supervisors. These were duly received.

Pauoa Road Widening.
The Committee on Public Lands reported on Kamanouli's House Petition 63, regarding the widening of Pauoa road, between Nuuanu avenue and Fort street, favoring the work, but not favoring the appropriation asked for of \$10,000 for the work. The committee recommended exchanges of land instead and proposed instructing the Land Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Works to make the necessary exchanges. The report was adopted.

Health Committee Reports.
The Health Committee presented a long and detailed report on their trip of inspection to the Leper Settlement, much along the line of the press reports of the trip already published. There is some slight reference to the middle made in the arrangements by Coelbo and a few natural touches in the phraseology of some sections appearing decidedly naive in a formal report.

Statistics appended show that there are now 844 persons in all at the Settlements—750 lepers, 48 kokuas, 14 non-leprosy children, and 39 other well persons. There are fourteen races represented among the lepers—658 Hawaiians, 40 Chinese, 27 Portuguese, 8 Americans, 6 Germans, 4 Japanese, 2 Porto Ricans, and one each British, French Canadian, Swedish, Hollander, Filipino, South Sea Islander and Russian. During the past three months there have been five births and eight deaths in the Settlement and two discharges.

Following this report came others from the committee on the various bills and petitions before it dealing with the Settlement. Like's petition that goods be sold lepers at cost was tabled because that is practically done at present. Nakaleka's resolution that the poi allowance be increased from 21 to 25 pounds was adopted, while his petition relative to the repair of cottages owned by lepers was tabled.

The committee also commended the idea of a milk commission.

Cummins Bill Reported.
The Finance Committee reported favorably on Senate Bill 95, Coelbo, which is to repay John A. Cummins \$5000, the amount he was fined by a military court after pleading guilty to treason. A similar bill has been in every Legislature since 1903.

House Bill 180, Rice, relating to taxation, was also recommended for passage.

Defeated on Third Reading.
It was 23 for the House Bill bearing that hoodoo number when it came up

HAWAII IN THE NEW TARIFF BILL

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser).

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Hawaiian interests here have been concerned chiefly with the tariff bill in recent days. There are many involved clauses in the measure, which make it impossible to figure out conclusively just how all Hawaiian products fared, but on the whole the rates as reported to the House seem to be pretty favorable. Raw sugar was left with the same protection it now has in the Dingley law. The present bill, of course, is largely tentative. It will be rewritten in the Senate and then much of it will be revised again in the conference between the two houses. But little or nothing is heard about changing the raw sugar schedules.

Rice schedules are unchanged, but there is much protest from growers in Louisiana and Texas because Philippine rice is left to come in free to any extent the growers in the Philippines care to send it here. They claim this is unfair in view of the limitation of 300,000 tons of Philippine sugar which is all that can be imported free by the terms of the bill, each year. Restrictions are also imposed upon the importation of tobacco from the Philippines, which is being used in the arguments advanced by these Louisiana and Texas growers.

No duty was imposed upon coffee but there has been considerable wrangling among legal experts and others as to whether the duties imposed by Brazil might not lead to the imposition of duties on coffee brought into this country. The Payne bill carries a provision that countries giving a bounty or grant can not send coffee free to the United States.

A substantial increase has been voted in the duties on pineapples. They are given the classification that Mr. George B. McClellan urged during the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee in the late autumn. The special rate is limited by supplementing the provisions regarding pineapples, "without sugar, spirits or molasses added thereto." All other importations of pineapples go into a higher classification, which is double the lower rate of one cent a pound and thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

By the new bill provision is made for reckoning fresh pineapples for purpose of levying tariff by the thousand instead of by the crate as has previously been done. This will result in an increase of the duty somewhere about fourteen cents. It is claimed here that the new provisions will materially aid the pineapple industry of Hawaii and assure its protection from competition with the Cuban product.

THE SICKLY SEASON IN BURMA.

One of the most effective remedies known for diarrhoea and bowel complaint is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and every home should be supplied with it during the warm weather. Mr. H. J. D. Wilkinson, proprietor of the Upper Burma Gazette, Mandalay, says: "Ever since I first tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a supply of it has always been in my house and is always in demand during the sickly season." This medicine is for sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

for third reading, the first bill in the order of the day. The bill is one to allow a year's grace on property sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, in which it may be redeemed.

Castro attacked the measure as one that would be hard on the purchasers of such property and would also make it more difficult for those in need of money to borrow on mortgage on real estate. His arguments brought about a vote of 24 to 3 to indefinitely postpone, even the members of the Judiciary Committee, who had unanimously recommended the bill for passage, voting to kill it. This induced Shingle to inquire if the House knew on what side it was voting!

House Bill 197, introduced by the Public Expenditures Committee, to pay the Hilo Electric Company \$407.77 on an old light bill, passed third reading. House Bills 184 and 185 were deferred until Monday, on third reading, on account of the absence of Rice, who had been exused long enough to take a run back to Kauai.

All Points of the Compass.
J. Alfred Magoon and twenty-eight others, "residents and citizens of Manoa," presented a petition in which they "asked the honor of the Legislature for \$10,000 to have an East road to meet the West road starting from the end of the old East road."

Sun Worshipers Petition.
Kanibo presented a petition, as unusual and startling as most of the things emanating from the desk of the perpetual Representative from Kohala. The petition was as follows: "We, American citizens, residing in the County of Kauai, 2nd Precinct, 6th Representative District, living under the light of the sun, respectfully petition for a two-acre lot so that a church be built for all those who worship God under the light of the sun. This is not to encroach upon the owners of kuleanas."

"Made at Kekaha, 2nd Precinct, 6th Representative District."

Another Freak.
Kanibo, when the cloud on the Speaker's face over this petition had cleared, nibbled passed over another one, also "made at Kekaha," etc. This one said: "We the undersigned American citizens and voters of the County of Kauai, Second Precinct, 6th Representative District, hereby petition that the law, Chapter 6, Section 72 and last part of said section, relating to county officers, be amended."

"The intention of this petition is to give to the people the right to elect their officers such as Supervisor, Deputy Sheriff and also the Road Supervisors."

After these the House took a recess, shutting off whatever other entertaining petitions and things Kanibo might have had up his sleeve.

HOUSE HAS BITTER QUARREL OVER MATTER OF TYPEWRITING WORK

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Resignations were thick in the air in the morning session of the House Saturday. Stenographer Lloyd sent two letters of resignation to the Speaker, neither one being accepted; the Speaker himself talked of resigning; Representative Cohen stated that he was considering resigning from the Finance Committee; Representative Rice handed in his resignation as a member of the Public Accounts Committee, and Representative Douthitt has issued a warning that he will not only resign as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but will likewise resign his position as a member of the House if the unanimous reports of his committee are to be rejected by the House majority.

There was also talk of "graft" and "grafting" on the floor of the House during debate and in the lobbies afterwards that much more could be told than had been told. The stenographer announced that if he wanted to be a tale teller, while the Speaker is emphatic in declaring that so far as he is concerned the money in the public treasury is there as a trust and not to be squandered by the House for the sake of paying political debts.

The whole thing arose out of the same thing that made trouble last session—the extra of the stenographer. For several days there has been trouble brewing. The stenographer and those who had him appointed have considered that he was not getting his share of the pickings. Early in the session he was ordered by the Speaker to prepare transcripts of the doings of the House, as noted in his stenographic report, and have these ready to use as the minutes of the proceedings. He prepared vouchers for this, deeming it extra work, but the vouchers were disallowed and his friends state that now he has to sit at one side and see the clerks of the Journal Committee using his minutes and getting paid for typewriting them, while all the time he remembers what a fine thing the stenographer of the House in the last session had, trebling his ten-dollar-a-day salary.

Then there are typewriting jobs being given out to the stenographers of the various departments—jobs that heretofore had come mostly in the way of the official stenographer. This was too bad, especially when the Secretary of the Territory refused what few vouchers he could manage to get past the eagle eye of the Speaker and the scrutiny of the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures and Accounts.

Things climaxed Saturday, when Alfonso presented a resolution on the subject which allowed the stenographer extra pay for preparing the minutes of the House, and dated the time when the payment should begin from the first day of the session. The resolution, which had been passed around among a number of the members for the past several days, came as a surprise to the Speaker, and stirred his ire considerably. It was:

Resolution.

"Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii of the Fifth Legislature:

"That the stenographer of the House of Representatives be and is hereby allowed the following compensation for services rendered:

"Fifteen cents per folio for transcript and draft of official daily minutes;

"Five cents per page for carbon copies of the same delivered to the Journal Committee;

"Five cents per page for carbon copy of the same delivered to the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

"Be it further Resolved, That the committee on Accounts and Public Expenditures shall honor all claims for above services beginning with the 1st and ending with the last day of a present session."

Experience With Graft.

The Speaker made a long statement concerning the matter as soon as Casp moved to table the resolution as something that was intended as a slap at him and his committee. He referred to the rules of the House placing the leers of the House under the direct orders of the Speaker, and stated that was at his order that Lloyd was preparing the minutes and that it was to his orders that he be not paid for them.

"This House is not paying the stenographer ten dollars a day for simply sitting in his chair, nor for making froglyphies in his book that are of value to the members of this House less they are transcribed. I have vouchers for unearned accounts sent by paid officials of this use and do not want to see any more of them.

"The chair has had experience in mer Legislatures of what is called 'aft.' So long as I am in this chair will not tolerate any such expenditures as are desired under this resolution. It is the money of the people that we are spending, and we are only to be trustees and agents of the people."

Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. Grove's signature is on each box. THE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

There Are Others.

Long rose to defend the claim of the stenographer, making a hot and bitter speech. He claimed that it was the duty of the clerk to prepare the minutes and not the stenographer, and that if the latter be required to do it he would have to be paid extra for the work. He also resented the use of the word "graft" by the Speaker.

"It seems to me that the word 'graft' used in this House would have been better left unsaid in respect to this resolution. It is the province of this House to say whether there has been graft or not. To my mind this resolution is a reasonable one. There are other things being permitted in this House, Mr. Speaker, which might well be termed extravagances, but this is a necessity."

Rice Tenders Resignation.

"Rice said it had been his misfortune to serve three times on the Public Expenditures Committee and the question raised by the resolution had made trouble in every session.

"The only talk of graft last session was in connection with this very matter," he said, "when one man's pay ran to thirty dollars a day and more. Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that a vote be taken of this House on this matter now, that the whole House and not the committee be saddled with the blame of the grafting, if there be any. I want to put a stop to the stories which have been going around. You all know what these have been."

Rice then formally tendered his resignation as a member of the committee.

Castro Turned Down Bills.

After Sheldon and Kama had taken a hand in the debate, both supporting the Speaker, Long asked Castro the following question:

"Has there been any payment made for typewriting to any person in the employ of this House, and if so, to whom, by whom and how much?"

Castro stated that he had turned down all such bills and always intimated.

Cohen Wants a Statement.

Cohen asked that the stenographer be allowed to make a statement of his case in order that the House might be informed as to his side, but the Speaker ruled this out of order as an improper request.

"I move then that we go into executive session," said Cohen. "I want to know all about this matter."

Shingle said that he was opposed to doing any such a thing.

"Right or wrong, I am with the Speaker," he said, concluding with: "The question is now, has this House confidence in its Speaker and its committee? I move that we take an aye and no vote."

Sheldon moved the tabling of the resolution and the roll call was started. This did not stop the debate, however, by any means. Douthitt asked to be excused from voting because he had not been allowed to find out what the whole trouble was about, and this permission was refused by the House. Then he refused to vote and argued about it. Carley was also in darkness. "I don't know what we are voting about," he said when his name was called.

"Perhaps you think I had no business going out of the House when this debate was on"—some had laughed—"but I want to tell you that the Governor sent a note asking me to come up and see him and that is why I went out."

Carley swelled perceptibly as he made this statement, but the swelling went down when the Speaker told him that he had no business to go out no matter who wanted him without first getting permission.

Afonso took a hand in the debate in the roll call intermission, wanting to put a motion to defer until Monday.

The House divided as follows:

For the resolution—Afonso, Cohen, Douthitt, Furtado, Kaniho, Kawaakoa, Kawewehi, Long, Makekau, Nakaleka, Nawahine and Waiwaiole.

Opposed—Castro, Coney, Correa, Hilo, Huddy, Kaloiope, Kama, Kamahe, Keolu, Laka, Moanali, Rice, Sheldon, Shingle and the Speaker.

This was fifteen to twelve in favor of tabling the resolution, although it was stated in the lobby that three of those who voted to table did so under the impression that they were voting the other way. Afonso announced that he had the required majority to force a reconsideration and to pass the resolution and there was a caucus to see if that would be advisable.

As soon as the vote was announced, Lloyd wrote out his resignation and handed it to the Speaker. It asked that the resignation be accepted forthwith. The Speaker returned it as not being in form. He then presented another, not less urgent in tone, but was finally persuaded to also accept this back, the Speaker and Cohen conferring and announcing that there might be some way out of it for them all.

Nothing that has happened in the House up to this date Saturday and feeling ran high.

A Long Session.

Although only on half day session, the House Saturday sat longer than on most full days, not adjourning until nearly two o'clock and working steadily through the noon hours.

Purchasing Agent Bill.

Fresh from the Senate, still warm from the rushing it got there, came the amending bill to the Purchasing Agent Act Saturday, being grabbed and rushed through first reading in the House before it had fairly settled down on the clerk's desk. There will be no rest for it in the House, either, being put on the special order of the day

for this morning at eleven o'clock.

The anxiety over this bill is real. Saturday morning there was no joy among the various clerks and messengers and janitors and other officials of the Senate and House. There was no money waiting for them, the Treasurer turning a deaf ear to their demands and announcing that there had been no purchasing agent around to stamp his little O. K. on them. It was news to them to know that the purchasing agent was something they would have to reckon with.

Senate Bill 103, Coelho, defining the powers and duties of representatives of estates of deceased persons in the management and distribution thereof, passed first reading.

Sounded Familiar.

A communication from the Commissioner of Public Lands in regard to Kealawa's resolution calling for certain correspondence was read. The Commissioner begged to state "that this matter will receive my early and careful consideration."

Rice said that it seemed to him he had heard something like that before in communications from the departments last session.

Cemetery Coming.

The cemetery for which the poor persons of Haunalea are in "dire need," according to official report, is to be provided them. Superintendent of Public Works Campbell notifying the House yesterday that the desired two acres would be set aside as soon as the Land Department let go of it.

Land Exchanges Recommended.

The Public Lands Committee reported on a petition to have Kaulawela lane extended to Vineyard street, the recommendation being that the land required be secured by trades of other property for it.

Harvey's Resolution Squelched.

The Health Committee presented a very sensible report on Harvey's resolution to bring about a general confederation at Kalaupapa by bringing a number of the apparently well lepers back to Honolulu for reexamination. The report said: "We beg leave to recommend the tabling of this resolution as it is too broad in its scope and does not sufficiently specify its intentions."

"Volante" Claim Endorsed.

The same committee recommended asking the Senate to put in an item of \$250 in the Appropriation Bill to reimburse O. Tollesen for the loss of the sloop Volante, some years ago, while the sloop was being used by Superintendent McVeigh on official and urgent business.

Sees Principals Skipping.

Correa has a vision of public school principals slipping away for Canada and Mexico with suitcases stuffed with the savings of the pupils of their schools if Cohen's school savings bank bill passes. He filed a minority report, which says that there is no fund in sight to furnish bank books and other things for the 17,000 prospective depositors and no provision in the bill to require the school principals to furnish bonds for their honesty.

"I think this is a new way of transacting business," reported Correa, "where persons depositing money are not protected."

On Public Lands.

Senator McCarthy introduced a resolution providing that the Legislature memorialize Congress to enact a special homestead law for the Territory "in compliance with the promise so to incorporate in the resolution of annexation." The resolution carries with it the form of a bill, to provide special land laws for the Territory. The resolution is a concurrent one and was referred to the Printing Committee.

On the order of the day was Senate Bill No. 86, Coelho's measure to let down the bars in the practice of medicine and surgery, for third reading. It was finally postponed until 3 o'clock Monday, to be taken up in committee of the whole with House Bill No. 165, the leprosy treatment measure.

Countyman.

Afonso has been bitten by the county powers microbe and has it bad, presenting a bill yesterday turning over the appointment of District Magistrates to the County Boards of Supervisors, who shall appoint them for two years and have the power of removing them for cause and "when such removal may become necessary for the public good."

Rice presented a measure relating to stamp duties, to supply an omission in the present law caused by the several changes in the County Act.

Third Readings.

By the time the House had concluded its debate on the question of the pay of the stenographer, the noon hour had arrived, leaving the order of the day, untouched. A motion to hold an afternoon session was turned down, the members concluding to go right ahead with their work.

House Bill 180, Rice, relating to taxes, making a general overhauling of the taxation law, providing for an appeal in cases where no return has been made to the assessor and changing the flat tax of \$20 a year upon automobiles to one of one cent a pound gross weight, was up for third reading. One feature of the new auto and other vehicle tax is that the money raised thereby is to go into the special district road fund.

The bill took half an hour for the reading, at the conclusion of which Rice offered an amendment exempting from taxation public hospitals maintaining a free ward, the Queen's Hospital, the Kapiolani Home and the Leahi Home being specifically mentioned.

Long wanted to know if institutions which are in the loan business and with trust funds to invest should have all their profits and property exempted. Shingle answered, stating that evidently reference was being made to the Queen's Hospital. He said that property not actually used for hospital purposes was not exempt.

The bill passed without opposition.

House Bill 184, Kaloiope, abolishing the Court of Land Registration, passed on third reading. The bill makes a change in the one passed formerly in that it provides for the Circuit Court judges to hear cases belonging to this court in rotation. Rice opposed the bill as taking power away from the Chief Justice. He saw no merit in the bill.

Castro wanted to pass the bill, and said so.

It passed, 18 to 6.

Kaloiope's House Bill 185, which provides for the substitution of one Circuit Court judge for another for the Juvenile Court in case of absence or disqualification of the one assigned by the Chief Justice, was read a third time. Rice attacked it, claiming that

it simply limited the right of the Chief Justice to appoint. He saw no merit in the bill and one which would spend the whole working of the act.

"We had better kill the Juvenile Court law at once than cripple it by this bill."

He moved to defer action on the bill, the motion being lost.

The bill passed, 16 to 9.

Senate Bill 114, Harvey, puts a fee of from \$5 to \$10, payable by the Board of Health, for each of the three physicians examining a leper suspect under directions of the board. It was put on the order of the day for Friday next.

Milk Commission.

Shingle's resolution calling upon the Governor to appoint a commission to enquire into the handling and storing of milk for sale passed on third reading. Castro thought the kind of milk to be looked into should be specifically named in the bill. Sheldon agreed, stating that the committee might waste its time enquiring into the why of the milk in the coconut. Rice suggested investigating all kinds of milk.

Seven bills were read a second time by title and referred to committee.

Afonso presented a petition from homesteaders of Honoum, stating that they had fulfilled all the conditions of the homesteads and paid the full price, but that no part of the money had been set aside to build a road for them. They asked, therefore, for \$4000 for a road. The petition was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The Senate did not hold an executive session Saturday. The public's business was attended to without closing the doors. Several bills were passed on third reading, and the measure providing for the deposit of Territorial funds in private banks was passed on its second reading after two amendments had been inserted. The bill was considered in committee of the whole, and the discussion indicated that there is no opposition to the bill among the members of the upper house, although it is understood to be regarded with disfavor in some quarters.

SENATE

Consideration of the loan bill was deferred until Tuesday. While nothing was done with the financial measure Saturday, a number of opinions were expressed by the members of the upper house on the questions involved. The general opinion seemed to be that the bill should be passed with all the items struck out except the \$100,000 appropriation for the Kula pipeline.

Senator W. O. Smith opposed the plan for an extra county tax to meet the needs of internal improvements. He said that the counties were not strong enough to get along themselves, and that there were different conditions to be dealt with in each of the counties.

Senator McCarthy introduced a resolution providing that the Legislature memorialize Congress to enact a special homestead law for the Territory "in compliance with the promise so to incorporate in the resolution of annexation." The resolution carries with it the form of a bill, to provide special land laws for the Territory. The resolution is a concurrent one and was referred to the Printing Committee.

On the order of the day was Senate Bill No. 86, Coelho's measure to let down the bars in the practice of medicine and surgery, for third reading. It was finally postponed until 3 o'clock Monday, to be taken up in committee of the whole with House Bill No. 165, the leprosy treatment measure.

There were three dissenting votes on the final passage of Senate Bill No. 127 amending the county act by providing an increase in the salaries of the County Clerk and Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii. President Smith thought that the increase in the salary of the County Clerk from \$1200 to \$2000 was establishing a questionable precedent. Makekau said the Court Clerk of Hawaii had much work to do and was entitled to a raise. Senators Knudsen, Fairchild and Smith voted against the bill.

The Senate bill making provision for the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory and authorizing the Treasurer to issue refunding bonds, passed third reading on the motion of Knudsen.

House Bill No. 177, amending the municipal act by giving the Board of Supervisors more authority in the regulation of building construction, passed third reading on the motion of McCarthy.

The Loan Bill.

Senate Bill No. 123, the loan bill, was taken up on second reading. Coelho moved for the adoption of the minority report of the Ways and Means Committee, recommending the passage of the bill, and Fairchild moved for the adoption of the majority report, recommending the loan bill be tabled and offering, in its stead, a bill to give the counties the right to impose a tax of not more than one-quarter of one per cent for the making of public improvements.

President Smith suggested that the item in the loan bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee majority—\$100,000 for the Kula pipeline—should be changed to read the Kula pipeline and waterworks.

In support of the report of the minority, Coelho stated that the Governor had stated that unless the Organic Act was amended the counties could not become borrowers. He said that the people of Kula must have water as soon as possible and characterized Senator Fairchild's plan as "frenzied finance."

Senator McCarthy thought that two distinct subjects were being dealt with as one. He declared his opposition to the minority report and also said that he did not approve the whole intention of the proposal as contained in the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee, sponsored by Senator Fairchild, Moore and Quinn.

McCarthy Doubtful.

"There are some items in this loan bill that we should pass," said Senator

McCarthy. "I am strongly in favor of the \$100,000 appropriation for the Kula pipeline. There are other items in the bill, however, that, while they may be desirable, we can not afford at the present time. We are paying about \$500 a day on the public debt at the present time, and working that is going to increase this burden should be taken up without absolute necessity."

Senator Fairchild said that he wished to go on record as favoring the Kula pipeline, but not by including it in a loan bill.

Fairchild said that the Territory had been saddled with a debt of about \$4,000,000, of which nearly one-half had been spent on the island of Oahu, adding that it had not been always spent "wisely." Replying to the statement that the Governor had stated that a county could not tax itself under the provisions of the Organic Act, Senator Fairchild said that the bill offered by the committee majority carried the necessary power. He argued that it was wrong to bond the Territory as a whole for improvements in a single county.

Robinson favored the minority report, only endorsing, however, the appropriations for the Kula pipeline and the Hilo waterworks. He added that the Republican party of the County of Maui was pledged to support an appropriation for the construction of the Kula pipeline.

Senator Chillingworth said that he had visited the Kula district last February and had then seen the necessity of a pipeline. He agreed with the general principles of public finance enunciated by Fairchild, but added that no one would be tempted to loan money to a county by virtue of a law that might be repealed at the next session of the Legislature. Fairchild replied that the obligations would not be repudiated, whether the law was repealed or not, and that everyone would be amply protected.

W. O. Smith's Views.

Senator Smith took the floor and disagreed with Fairchild's views. He said that the time had not yet come when each county could care for itself. He took issue with Fairchild's statement that the Territory had incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$4,000,000, a great portion of which had been spent unwisely. He said that the plan might work well for Kauai, but that it would work a grievous wrong upon the County of Hawaii. Senator Smith said that the view taken by the Kauai advocates of the plan was essentially selfish, which brought a rejoinder from Senator Fairchild that he was a heavier taxpayer in the counties of Oahu and Maui than he was on the island of Kauai.

Opposes Bonding.

Senator Moore opposed the idea of promiscuous bonding, and declared that the problem of responsibility should be brought home to the counties. He said if the present rate was maintained it would take one-fourth of the Territory's revenue to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness, and that it would soon be necessary to issue bonds to pay interest on bonds.

"Let us make an attempt to organize county government as it should be organized," concluded Moore.

When the discussion concluded, Vice President Kalama stated that there were about twenty-five motions before the house. The motion to defer the loan bill until Tuesday was finally carried.

Third Readings.

Senate Bill No. 131, relating to the qualification of pharmacists, passed on third reading. Senator Chillingworth argued in favor of the bill, stating that the law that prevented a man not a graduate from a college becoming a licensed physician was unfair and that the provision for an examination was sufficient protection to the public.

Senator Knudsen moved that House Bill No. 138 be laid on the table because it was intended to provide an unnecessary job for somebody. The bill prohibits the sale of "ice-iced" fish of a number of varieties and finally passed on its second reading.

House Bill No. 164, providing for the appointment of a lunacy commission and the care of insane persons, was deferred to be taken up in the committee of the whole.

House Bill No. 189, amending the County Act by providing for an increase of salaries for officials of the County of Maui, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Senator Baker was prompted to move for the reconsideration of the vote postponing the loan bill. Senator Knudsen did not think it was a good parliamentary precedent to move for the reconsideration of a bill after a definite date had been agreed upon. President Smith consulted Cushing and endorsed Knudsen's view that unanimous consent would be necessary. The motion to reconsider was lost.

Financial Statement.

Senator Fairchild, in support of his views on the general principle of a loan bill, read a statement as follows:

Financial statement, assuming that one-half of the liquor licenses, all other licenses and all fines and costs of district courts will be turned over to counties, and that the appropriations in the general appropriation bill will not aggregate more than is set forth in Senate Bill No. 132:

Original estimate of available revenue for 1909-1911, \$3,331,548.45; less increased income tax exemption, \$1,750,000; repeal birth certificate law, \$2,500.00.

Transferred to counties and special funds:

Waterworks	\$288,000.00
Sewerworks	65,000.00
License fees	117,500.00
Fines and costs	72,232.29
Jail receipts	14,202.53
Total	\$556,934.82

Waterworks \$288,000.00
Sewerworks 65,000.00
License fees 117,500.00
Fines and costs 72,232.29
Jail receipts 14,202.53

Sinking fund \$556,934.82
Interest on new bonds (\$350,000) 51,825.15
Sinking fund new bonds (\$350,000) 24,500.00
Deficit July 1, 1909 36,277.50
Total \$728,813.97

Total \$2,602,735.38
Senate Bill 132 2,516,410.00

Balance \$56,325.38

Additional appropriations in pending bills will take all of this, leaving little or nothing to be appropriated by the next Legislature for the same period or for a working balance or for public improvements. If all liquor licenses are turned over to counties, there will be a deficit of \$92,500.

The item \$51,825.15 is based on the

supposition that only \$1,000,000 of the possible \$2,000,000 of bonds will be refunded and that that will not be refunded until the second year of the period. If \$2,000,000 should be refunded the second year, this item should be doubled, and if during the first year it should be quadrupled, in any event that must be the permanent basis on which to calculate.

Senator Fairchild stated that it was essential that each member of the Senate should have a full idea of the present financial situation that confronts the Territory, and moved that each Senator be provided with a copy of the statement.

Protest From Hilo.

A communication was received from the Shippers' Wharf Committee of Hilo as follows:

"We have just learned from the newspaper files that the House of Representatives has failed to make any appropriation for Hilo sanitation, leaving same to be cared for by the county. This may be all right for Honolulu, but it will only increase our troubles here, because our sanitation is altogether in the hands of our appointed Board of Health officials. The arrangement as made by the House of Representatives would therefore tend to duplicate our officials unnecessarily. The present arrangement, which leaves the Board of Health paramount, is all right, and we would most respectfully request the Senate, through you, to put all our health and sanitation officials back under the Board of Health, where they belong.

"This request has already been made to the House, but evidently they did not understand that our chief sanitary inspector and his assistants are in charge of our quarantine, rat and mosquito work, and of the general sanitation of the county."

Molokai Report.

On the request of Senator Baker, the report of the Public Health Committee on the trip to Molokai was referred to the Printing Committee.

House Bill No. 91, authorizing the deposit of Territorial funds in private banks, was taken up in committee of the whole with House Bill No. 173.

As the bill stood it provides for a minimum rate of two per cent, to be received by the Territory for the money deposited. On the motion of Senator Fairchild a maximum rate of four per cent, was inserted in the bill.

Senator Moore objected to bonds guaranteed by fidelity companies being included as security. He objected so strongly to fidelity companies being specified in the bill they were finally stricken out. The recommendation of the committee of the whole to pass both bills on second reading was adopted when the Senate reconvened.

Coelho introduced a bill intended to accompany the loan bill for a \$100,000 appropriation for the Kula pipeline. The measure provides for the realization of the water system going into a special fund to ultimately reimburse the Territory. It was passed to print.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the bill to provide for the maintenance of the Honolulu water and sewer works. The report states:

"The object of this bill is to cause all revenues derived from time to time from the Honolulu water and sewer works to be deposited and constitute a special fund in the treasury of the Territory, such fund to be applied from time to time by the superintendent, with the approval of the Governor, to the expenses of maintenance and operation of said works, the payment of interest upon the indebtedness of the Territory incurred for the construction, improvement and extension of said works; the extension and improvement of said works, and the payment of the said indebtedness."

HAWAII GETS RARE RELIC.

Examiner feather cape passed through the postoffice in this city a few days ago, having been sent from London, England to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History at Honolulu. Aside from being very rare, it has a history of considerable interest.

These capes, of which there are only a few in existence, and those in the custody of the descendants of Kamehameha, the ancient king of the Sandwich Islands, took years to make. The feathers were gathered from a bird found on those islands. Only one of the peculiar feathers was found on any bird and the making consumed long periods and extensive research among the feathery kingdom. They are fastened to a band of fiber and allowed to drop over the shoulders.

In 1861 Kamehameha IV. sent this one as a present to Lady Franklin, widow of the famous Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin, who perished while endeavoring to discover the Northwest Passage.

LINGERING COLDS.

The longer a cold hangs on, the more it weakens the system. Do not run the risk of an attack of pneumonia by neglecting it. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger from this disease will be avoided. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WATERWORKS.

Waterworks \$288,000.00
Sewerworks 65,000.00
License fees 117,500.00
Fines and costs 72,232.29
Jail receipts 14,202.53

SENATE

Consideration of the loan bill was deferred until Tuesday. While nothing was done with the financial measure Saturday, a number of opinions were expressed by the members of the upper house on the questions involved. The general opinion seemed to be that the bill should be passed with all the items struck out except the \$100,000 appropriation for the Kula pipeline.

McCarthy Doubtful.

"There are some items in this loan bill that we should pass," said Senator

McCarthy. "I am strongly in favor of the \$100,000 appropriation for the Kula pipeline. There are other items in the bill, however, that, while they may be desirable, we can not afford at the present time. We are paying about \$500 a day on the public debt at the present time, and working that is going to increase this burden should be taken up without absolute necessity."

Financial Statement.

Senator Fairchild, in support of his views on the general principle of a loan bill, read a statement as follows:

Financial statement, assuming that one-half of the liquor licenses, all other licenses and all fines and costs of district courts will be turned over to counties, and that the appropriations in the general appropriation bill will not aggregate more than is set forth in Senate Bill No. 132:

Original estimate of available revenue for 1909-1911, \$3,331,548.45; less increased income tax exemption, \$1,750,000; repeal birth certificate law, \$2,500.00.

Transferred to counties and special funds:

Waterworks	\$288,000.00
Sewerworks	65,000.00
License fees	117,500.00
Fines and costs	72,232.29
Jail receipts	14,202.53
Total	\$556,934.82

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SENATE

(Continued From Page One.)

majority, passed third reading on the motion of Chillingworth.

House Bill No. 91, the measure to allow the Territorial Treasurer to deposit funds in private banks, came up on third reading. Senator Moore opposed the provision of the bill that allowed the deposit of an unlimited portion of government funds in the banks. Moore argued that the amount to be deposited should be limited to 50 per cent. He declared that the Territory should be protected in time of stringency, and ought to have at least half of its cash on hand to meet the demands of an emergency. He argued that the Legislature would be taking an unwarranted chance, and that registration of warrants, with accompanying bills, would follow in the wake of a financial stringency.

Senator Knudsen opposed a 50 per cent. limitation. He said that the most important preventive measure of financial stringency was the free circulation of money. He urged that an unlimited amount be allowed to go into the banks and circulate.

Replying to an observation of Senator Moore, Fairchild stated that during the recent panic the local banks were very near the "buzz saw," and that it was only by the bankers taking great chances that the panic on the mainland was not felt in the Territory.

Defer Depository Bill.

Senator Fairchild admitted that the points raised by Moore seemed to be well founded, and he asked that the bill be deferred until today, when those interested in the measure could be heard from.

Senate Bill No. 133, providing for the creation of a separate fund from the receipts for the maintenance of the waterworks and sewer system of Honolulu, was taken up on third reading.

Senator Makekahu objected to the clause in the bill that placed full discretionary power in the expenditure of the money in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works, with the approval of the Governor. He said that it would allow one official to have unrestricted control of the improvements and extension of the waterworks system. Makekahu moved to table the bill.

Senator Moore supported the measure, declaring that it was strictly a county measure, and would tend toward simplifying an ultimate transfer of entire control of the waterworks system over to the county.

Senator McCarthy opposed the bill on the ground that it placed too much discretionary power in the hands of one official. He added that there was no specific provision for a sinking fund, and that the bill as it stood meant that the waterworks be "taken out of the hands of the Territory and placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works."

Senator Fairchild defended the bill. He said that it was intended to give the City and County of Honolulu the direct and sole benefit of its waterworks system. He added that the passage of the bill would make it unnecessary to bond the Territory as a whole for the improvement of a public work from which Honolulu was to derive the only benefit. Fairchild admitted that the bill was placing undesirable power in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works, but said that it was one of the weaknesses that would be more than outweighed by the benefits of the bill.

Support for Bill.

President Smith took the floor and supported the object of the bill. Senator Knudsen thought all objection could be met by the insertion of an amendment providing that not less than 10 per cent. of the gross annual receipts should go toward the creation of a sinking fund and payment of the interest on outstanding bonds.

Senator Smith opposed the amendment. He stated that the fixing of the percentage to go for the creation of a sinking fund should not be done arbitrarily, but should be carefully considered. The amendment was adopted. Senator Robinson had an amendment for the insertion of the phrase "actually necessary" before the clause allowing the Superintendent of Public Works discretion in the extension and improvement of the waterworks system. The amendment was lost, and the bill passed on second reading. Senators Makekahu, Robinson, Brown and Kalama voting against it.

On Final Passage.

House Bill No. 138, prohibiting the sale of certain kinds of iced fish, passed third reading with one dissenting vote, that of Senator Knudsen.

House Bill No. 178, authorizing public accountants to deposit funds in banks designated by the Treasurer of the Territory, received final endorsement, after Senator Baker had received needed enlightenment.

House Bill No. 164, dealing with the problem of the restraint of persons accused of insanity and providing for the appointment of a lunacy commission, was considered on second reading. Senators Fairchild and Knudsen objected to some of the provisions of the bill, pointing out a number of obvious defects. As chairman of the Health Committee, Coelho produced a number of communications he has received dwelling upon the unworkable provisions of the measure.

As it stands, the bill is a masterpiece of its kind, for it includes a number of loopholes by which the law could be set at naught.

Makekahu's motion to table the bill was lost, and the measure committed to the Health Committee with authority to employ counsel in an effort to amend the measure so it will prove acceptable to the Senate majority.

House Bill No. 157, regulating the licenses for public shows, passed second reading on the adoption of the amended report of the Ways and Means Committee. Senator Moore's amendment that prohibited the depicting of a scene, which, if enacted, would be a violation of the laws of the Territory, did not receive very serious consideration. Senator Chillingworth pointed out that the amendment would prevent the displaying of pictures in which

there was an real harm, even of a humorous turn.

House Bill No. 154, safeguarding the taking by railroads of property under the right of eminent domain, was discussed at length and was deferred until it can be amended to meet the objections raised by Senator Fairchild.

Receptive House Bills.

House Bill No. 180, relating to taxation, was received and passed first reading, as were also House Bill No. 184, relating to the Court of Land Registration, and House Bill No. 183, relating to the care of delinquent children.

A communication was read from Secretary Mott-Smith, stating that the Governor has signed the following bills: Senate Bill No. 83, Act 69, An Act relating to acknowledgment and execution of written instruments, and repealing sections 2361, 2362, 2366, 2367 and 2368 of the Revised Laws, Act 70 Session Laws of 1905, and Act 60 of the Session Laws of 1907.

House Bill No. 85, Act 70, An Act relating to militia enrollment.

House Bill No. 94, Act 71, An Act to amend section 3018 of the Revised Laws relating to circulation of commercial paper.

House Bill No. 159, Act 72, An Act for the relief of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, Limited.

Senate Bill No. 93, Act 73, An Act to amend section 1800 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii relating to the lien of District Court judgments.

House Bill No. 160, Act 74, An Act to amend section 2944 of the Revised Laws as amended by Act 7 of the Session Laws of 1907 and the repeal of section 2945 of the Revised Laws and to amend section 2946 of the Revised Laws relating to the crime of burglary.

House Bill No. 155, Act 75, An Act to amend section 73 of Act 39 of the Laws of 1905 relating to deputy sheriffs.

House Bill No. 156, Act 76, An Act to amend section 128 of Act 118 of the Laws of 1907 relating to deputy sheriffs.

House Joint Resolution No. 3 was received and passed on first reading. It provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the milk supply and consider the regulations of the Board of Health bearing upon the subject.

A communication was read from President John Gilmore of the College of Hawaii, asking that provision be made for the College of Hawaii so it can make use of the \$20,000 residue of the Federal appropriation which will lapse on July 1st. The letter was referred to the Education Committee.

A communication was read from people living at Hanalei, Kauai, asking an appropriation of \$10,000 made for the construction of a wharf and warehouse at that point. It was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

House Bills Nos. 192 and 190 were received from the House and passed on first reading.

Consideration of House Bill No. 125, amending the municipal act, was deferred on the request of Senator Brown.

Appropriation Bill.

Senator Knudsen took the chair when the appropriation bill came up on the order of the day.

The provision of \$300 for flags for courts and schoolhouses was passed. Coelho's motion to raise the appropriation of \$3336 for the telephone exchange, Capitol and Judiciary buildings, to \$4000, was adopted.

Under the heading of landings and wharves, Harvey moved to raise the salary of the foreman from \$125 to \$150, but it was lost. The provision for three sweepers at \$40 was approved.

For maintenance, repairs and additions to wharves, the \$24,000 appropriation for Oahu was passed and \$7500 for Hawaii. Makekahu wanted a \$10,000 raise for Hawaii, but withdrew the motion when it was explained that the money could not be used for new wharf construction. The appropriation was raised \$2000 on the House appropriation of \$6000 for Maui, upon the requests of Coelho and Robinson.

The item of harbormaster was reduced from \$225 to \$200 and provision made for an assistant harbormaster at \$150. Expenses were passed at \$200.

Provision for three pilots was passed at \$200 a month each, a reduction from the House appropriation of \$225.

Provision for a watchman at \$50 a month was approved.

Provision for the watchman at Diamond Head was approved at \$65 a month, despite Senator Smith's effort to raise it to \$75 a month. The House items of \$600 for pilot boats and \$1000 for incidentals were deferred.

The salary of the pilot, gunpowder and kerosene oil keeper at Hilo was raised from \$160 to \$200 on the motion of Senator Brown.

Under the heading of expenses, the House item of \$1090 was altered to \$900 for a pilot boy and \$130 for expenses.

Salary Is Raised.

The salary of the pilot at Kahului was increased from \$160 to \$200 on the motion of Robinson. Coelho and Robinson maintained that the duties of the pilot at Kahului were particularly onerous. An item for pilot boys was inserted at \$2280, and the expenses set at \$550.

Leprosy Bills.

Consideration of the leprosy bills, Senate Bill No. 86 and House Bill 165, was taken up in committee of the whole, Senator Chillingworth being in the chair.

A number of physicians and business men were present during the discussion, including E. M. Swamy, F. A. Schaefer, J. F. Backford, L. Tenney Peck, Dr. J. R. Judd, Clarence Cooke, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Wayson, A. G. M. Robertson, Secretary Mott-Smith, J. F. Morgan and Mark P. Robinson.

After the House bill had been read in its entirety, Senator Fairchild stated that Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson had compiled some interesting statistics bearing upon the leprosy question and asked him to submit them to the Senate.

Atkinson showed that Norway had accomplished much by the adoption of a consistent and thorough policy, followed out along advanced lines. He stated that the bill under consideration took the subject up with a new idea—that of an extension of treatment. He said that at the present time there was only one doctor at Moloakai, and that, as a consequence, it was impossible to undertake the consistent treatment of the disease.

In response to a question from

Chairman Chillingworth, President Robinson of the Board of Health stated that the interposition of legal obstacles had prevented a determined effort toward the apprehension of suspects.

Senator Fairchild stated that in his opinion, there should be some legislative action toward the segregation of the sexes.

Dr. Cooper stated that the Board of Health should be represented by a bacteriologist in all examinations. He also said that the problem of sex segregation was the most difficult one to deal with.

Coelho stated that there was nothing in the bill to allow the restricted discharge of a person free from the symptoms of leprosy. Senator Smith enlightened Coelho, pointing out that the point was fully covered in the bill.

The Quacks Bill.

Senate Bill No. 86, Coelho's bill to let down the bars for the free application of all varieties of quack measures, was defended by its sponsor. The bill was taken up in conjunction with the leprosy bill, because it was intended to allow any remedial agencies in the treatment of persons who are pronounced hopeless by a licensed physician.

Coelho maintained that it was impossible for people at the Settlement to secure outside remedies, but this was disproved by President Robinson of the Board of Health.

Dr. Wayson and Secretary Mott-Smith supported the idea of the bill, declaring that it was a distinct step in advance.

On the motion of Senator Smith, the committee rose and recommended the passage of the bill on second reading. The report was adopted unanimously, passing the bill on second reading.

Senate Bill No. 86 was referred back to the Health Committee, so it can be amended in a manner to bring it within reason.

HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.)

this committee during the row on Saturday over this stenographer matter, his kick being that he was not consulted by the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee when some of the bills were being turned down. The resignation, which he sent to the Speaker's table at the time the debate was warmest, was not received.

It is expected that the session will not be allowed to end without a continuation of this row, which will be even more bitter when resumed.

Good Progress With Work.

Yesterday, the forty-sixth day of the session, found the House with 212 bills on its record, forty of which had become law up until Saturday out of fifty-five sent to the Governor. Sixty of the bills are tabled and fourteen are definitely postponed, leaving seventy-seven struggling their way to third readings or to the veto which has befallen six of them. Only three of the bills are on third reading in the House and fifty are being looked after in the Senate.

Yesterday notice was received of the signing by the Governor of six more House bills, these being Nos. 85, 94, 159, 160, 155 and 156, and Senate Bills Nos. 83 and 93, making the number of session laws up to date 76.

Typewriting Pilika.

There was a reference made in an announcement by the Speaker, before the minutes were read, to the stenographer trouble of Saturday, this being that hereafter the minutes of the House would be furnished by the clerk from his own notes and that the Journal Committee would be supplied with copies of these minutes.

This cuts the ground out from under the stenographer's claim for further extra compensation. It was not specifically stated, but is understood, that the clerk gets no extra pay for this work.

Admiral Ijichi Pleaded.

Reaching the House via the hands of Consul General Uyeno and Governor Frear, a letter of thanks from Admiral Ijichi was received, as follows:

"H. I. J. M. Training Squadron. "Flagship Aso.

"Honolulu, April 10, 1909.

"Dear Sir: Through Mr. Uyeno, the Japanese Consul General, I am in receipt of the resolution of welcome by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, welcoming the training squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

"I can not accept this welcome as of my own merit; nevertheless, I am profoundly thankful for the welcome extended by your honorable body toward Japan. Though already aware of the good-will of the gentlemen of the House toward our Empire and toward our fellow-countrymen in Hawaii, yet our stay with you and coming personally into contact with you in our brief stay in Honolulu, I can more fully realize the good-will and friendship that exist between the two nations.

"Indeed, I shall esteem it both a pleasure and a duty to report to our home government the hearty good-will shown to the squadron under my command, and to let the people of Japan know about the welcome extended to us.

"In behalf of the officers and men under my command, I take this opportunity to express my sincerest thanks, through Consul General Uyeno, to your honorable body and to the people of Hawaii for your hospitality, both in word and act.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

"HIOZIRO IJICHI, "Admiral in Command of H. I. J. M. Training Squadron.

Nuuanu Dam O. K.

The special committee to investigate the manner in which work is being done upon the Nuuanu dam and reservoir presented its report yesterday, a report laudatory of the work of the contractor and Superintendent of Public Works Campbell. In part, the report says:

"After careful inspection of the ground, the witnesses examined, and of the work so far done on the Nuuanu dam, your committee is of the

unanimous opinion that the work has been done and is being carried on in a most satisfactory manner."

The report states that \$24,516 out of the appropriation of \$132,500 have so far been spent, all properly.

Another Boost Bill.

Senate Bill 127, Makekahu, boosting certain Hawaii county officials' salaries, was received in the House. When this passes—as it undoubtedly will—every county will have had its official payroll nicely increased.

Finance Committee Report.

Two bills were reported on by the Finance Committee. One, House Bill 202, appropriating \$3775.18 from a special fund to pay the special gold, silver and postoffice money order deposits of the Republic of Hawaii, was recommended, and Sheldon's House Bill 19, the provisions of which have been otherwise carried out, was tabled.

Maui to Guarantee Bonds.

Carley presented a bill which provides for the payment by the County of Maui of interest and principal of whatever bonds the Territory may float to provide funds for the construction of the Kula pipeline, estimated at \$100,000. The bill provides for the Territorial Treasurer to hold out from Maui's share of the taxes enough each year to meet interest charges and provide a sinking fund. The bill also provides for the taking over of the pipeline by the county as soon as it is completed.

Third Readings.

There was a debate upon Long's bill to cut the Board of Health regulation out of the present law relating to laundries, although the objections raised were not to the new provisions in it, but to the old ones if retained. Sheldon and Cohen objected to the increase of \$25 if it referred to poor women doing washing for a living.

The bill passed, 18 to 10.

Two-County Bill Delayed.

Kawewehi handed in a sheaf of amendments to his bill to divide Hawaii into two counties, but took them back and asked that the bill be again deferred until today.

Senate Bill 99, to repay John A. Cummins the \$5000 he was fined for treason, was deferred on third reading until Friday.

Another Junket Suggested.

A communication from the Superintendent of Education, inviting the members to attend an exhibition of school work, to be given in the N. G. H. shooting gallery on Wednesday and Thursday, suggested to Sheldon that the Education Committee had not gone yet to inspect the Industrial School at Wainalea. Long said that if the House wanted to go, he could arrange for a trip.

Pharmacist Diplomas.

A bill respecting pharmacists, from the Senate, received first reading in the House after the noon recess. The bill provides for the issuing of a pharmacist's license to applicants who have graduated from reputable pharmacy schools or colleges, or who have served four years in pharmacy and who shall pass a satisfactory examination. All licensees must be 21 years or more old. Assistant pharmacist's licenses may be given applicants over 18 years old who have served a two-years' apprenticeship.

Caught to Be Sold.

A Senate amendment to House Bill 138, to prevent the icing of certain small fish, excepts "fish caught to be sold the day after the same was caught," whatever that is. The House will take another day to think this over before agreeing with the Senate.

Sorry, but Powerless.

The Public Lands Committee expressed its sorrow that it was unable to recommend either House Bill 190, which asked the government to issue title to certain church properties, and House Petition 64, which was from "those who worship under the light of the sun," who asked for two acres of land on which to build a church, to get in out of the sun, perhaps. The matter of issuing titles and giving away land was unconstitutional.

Unpaid Claims Debate.

A report of the Public Expenditures Committee on a bill to repay some \$13,527.80, collected some years ago, resulted in a debate. The report, signed by two members of the committee, recommended the payment of the claims mentioned in the bill, to which Rice partially concurred but wanted the bill to go farther, and Furtado and Kamahu failed to concur at all. The amount of claims of a nature similar to those specified in the bill—for license fees collected under an unconstitutional act—aggregate some \$50,000, all of which Rice wants to see paid. Castro, who signed the report, stated that the claims in the bill were those filed with the Auditor and the only ones which ought to be paid. Furtado was not in favor of paying any of the claims by appropriation and special legislation, Kamahu agreeing with him.

Sheldon stated that one of the dissenting members of the committee stated his objection to the bill to be that it included the claims of Chinese and Japanese, which was a manifestly unfair stand to take.

This matter went over until today to allow the committee time to file a minority report, the request for time leading Furtado to explain that so far he had never met the clerk of the committee, did not know his name or what he did. Clerk Olmstead was taken around and introduced to Furtado after the adjournment.

The committee recommended without division the payment of a number of claims against the Territory contracted during the life of the first abortive County Act. This was Senate Bill 106.

LAME SHOULDER.

This is a common form of muscular rheumatism. No internal treatment is needed. Apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely four times a day and a quick cure is certain. This liniment has proven especially valuable for muscular and chronic rheumatism and is certain to give quick relief. For sale by all dealers, Bessop, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The new charter of the city of Berkeley, Cal., provides for a novel election wherein the candidates must be nominated by petition and which has for its principal features the abolition of conventions and the elimination of parties. It is modeled after the charter of Des Moines.

WALDRON CREDITS PRESS WITH HELPING HONOLULU

"There is one thing to which I attribute much of Honolulu's recent success and that can be summed up in the word Harmony," said E. L. Waldron, president of the Honolulu Merchants' Association, to the Hills Herald last week. "The Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Promotion Committee are all working toward one end—prosperity. While we may differ among ourselves as to details or what is best, we finally get together and pull together. If one man disagrees with another we are willing to give each other credit for an honest difference of opinion. That tends to Harmony, and Harmony means Prosperity.

"There is another thing that, as far as my experience goes, does us good.

It is that we have the newspapers working with us and we with them. This becomes more so every day and it is noticeable as compared with the relationship of a few years ago. The press is admitted gladly to all public meetings and to the meetings of our organizations. We have confidence in its representatives and when, as occasionally happens, it seems desirable to omit discussions or actions from the papers we always find them willing to fall in line. Public reporting of meetings also does us much good in checking any tendency on our part to heated debate, rash or irrelevant discussion.

"Why don't your business men get together here and open the hotel?" concluded Mr. Waldron. "It is the one great need of the town. You have a fine climate, I expected to find rain, but have seen none except a few showers in the evening."

HAWAIIANS CALL ON PRESIDENT

An interesting account of a call which Delegate Kalaniana'ole, John Baker and other prominent Hawaiians paid on President Taft, as well as a description of the inauguration ceremonies, is contained in a letter written by Jack Desha, who is now studying at Harvard, to his father, Supervisor Stephen Desha. Extracts from the letter, which is dated Washington, March 7, follow:

"I arrived at Washington three hours late. John Aimoku was waiting for me at the wrong entrance to the depot, so that I missed him. It was raining heavily in Washington when I arrived. I did not have much trouble in finding the Prince's residence. I was surprised to find Colonel Parker, John Baker and Jim Parker there. Princess Kalaniana'ole received me very graciously. The Prince was not in, as he was waiting at the depot for the Princess Kawanakoa. The Prince arrived not long afterwards with the Princesses. It was a jolly reunion of Hawaiians, all right. Mr. McClellan dropped in later.

"After supper we went to see the Senate and House adjourn. We were too late to see the House, but we were just in time to hear Vice President Fairbanks deliver his farewell address to the Senate. It was an exceedingly fine speech. Then we took in the sights at the Capitol, met a number of Congressmen and other notables. After a light supper we returned home.

"The next day, Inauguration Day, we were somewhat excited before going down to the Capitol. While visiting I forgot to mention that while visiting the Capitol the evening before, we had some funny experiences. We were all trailing behind the Prince just like sheep. The Prince first, then Colonel Parker, then myself, Jim Parker and John Baker in the rear. It was funny to see John Baker gaze around at different things. The contrast between him and Sam Parker was amusing. John was quiet and Sam was noisy. Once when we were waiting to take an elevator to an upper floor, John took one that was going down. As soon as he found out his mistake, he became rather spry. We could not help but laugh. The evening was full of funny experiences.

"Well, I must continue my account of Inauguration Day. Jim Parker and I were down at the Capitol at about eleven o'clock. Aimoku went to get Miss Sarah Lyman. We did not see each other for the rest of the day. It was snowing terribly, and very cold. The streets were wet and slushy. Still, there was a large crowd along the line of march and in front of the Capitol. President Taft took his oath of office and delivered his inaugural address in the Senate Chamber. Of course, we were unable to see this part of the program. We saw the President and his wife, however, who came out upon the reviewing stand, thence into their carriage, and drove off to the parade. The parade was exceedingly long. We stood on one spot for about three hours before the parade was all through. There was very little delay. In the evening we visited the fireworks display. It was simply grand. It was estimated that the whole thing cost about \$30,000. Then we went down town and had a merry time on the streets.

"Saturday morning the Prince took Mr. Soper, Mr. Desha, John Baker, John Aimoku, and myself to meet President Taft. It was about two hours before we were able to meet the President and his wife on account of the great crowds. While waiting several people mistook us for Indians. John Baker was called Big Chief; some asked him from what tribe he came, and some Indians who were in the room shook hands with him. Mr. Desha was very talkative, using whatever Hawaiian word that came into his mind, sometimes words which were not becoming to polite society. Mr. Parker and Jim had gone to New York, so they were not with us. President Taft is very nice.

"In the afternoon Aimoku and I visited Mount Vernon, Washington's birthplace; saw the house, the room in which he died, and his coach. The trip up and down there was fine. After supper the Prince, Princess, John Baker, Aimoku, and I visited the Congressional Library. It is a grand building; fine work within, on the floors, walls and ceilings. We then visited the Prince's office. It is very nicely and comfortably fixed up. The office is in a large building where all the Representatives have offices. The Senators have their own building. I am leaving this afternoon for Boston. This is the best week I have had since coming to America."

Dr. Brnel, a well-known Vienna physician, blames directoire gowns for the present epidemic of rheumatism and gripe among society women in Vienna. As it would interfere with their "fit," an insufficient quantity of warm underclothing is worn, and women are dying with pneumonia and other chest complaints.

PIONEER SEA WREN LAUNCHED

"Daintily and easily, as though just getting what she had been waiting for, a dip into old Mother Ocean, the little pioneer of the sea wrens slipped into the water at Sorenson & Lyle's yard yesterday afternoon at high tide. This is the eighteen-foot elongated sea wren which H. D. Bowen has been building in his private workshop during the last three months, and the little craft looks as pretty in the water as she did when on the stocks, and the local yachtmen were admitting her clean lines and seaworthy aspect.

As soon as she was fairly in the water the owner and his assistants got busy with the engine pipe connections, which had not been fully completed, and it was not long before the flywheel was given a turn and the boat shot away from the shore at a wonderfully fast speed.

It is doubtful if ever a small boat has been launched in these waters over which so much care and forethought have been expended. The beam is that of an ordinary sea wren, six feet nine inches, but the length is four feet more than the one-design boats, eighteen feet, and there is a forward deck that reaches from the bow-piece aft as far as the end of the center-board casing. In the cockpit, a roomy and comfortable place, is set the engine—a four-horsepower, two-cycle, single-cylinder machine. Mr. Bowen has arranged things that the engine and all its fixings are put into the smallest space, and to the ordinary land-lubber it appears impossible that there should be so much power under the wooden frame which covers the machinery.

The cylinder protrudes about eighteen inches above the floor of the cockpit, and this is covered with a frame, the side and top of which are removable, constructed very much on the lines of a hatch skylight. The top of the cover is cut concavely to take the shape of the exhaust muffler, which is fastened on it. The exhaust pipes are covered with asbestos and painted, and they are led in such a way as to be practically unseen.

The spark coil is inside the cover, and the batteries are under one of the cockpit seats, while the gasoline tank is forward of the mainmast. The control, which is regulated by two small levers on the side of the engine, has extensions reaching to the outside of the cover, so that one man can steer and handle the engine with ease.

The boat, named by the way, "Ke-Haulani," will be yawl-rigged, with her jigger mast aft of the rudder post. No bumper has yet been put in, as bowsprit, and Mr. Bowen has not yet determined whether he will have need of either one.

REUTER JUMPS HIS CONTRACT

Instead of going on to Pueblo, in Colorado, by the baseball team of which town he had been signed on for legal ball, Dick Reuter was captured by the pirates in San Francisco and signed on with Cy Moring's Oakland outsiders.

The California League, although independent of the baseball trust, seems to be making pretty good headway. The opening games were well attended, but there is nothing to show how long it will last if the powers in the trust get after it.

It is hard to say whether Dick has made a mistake or not. It is presumed that he had considerable inducement to jump his contract and will probably be getting more in the Bay cities than he ever would in the mountains.

The outlaws have been making hot bids for material and have been offering salaries that will run their expenses up very high. It would be very unfortunate if the trust got after the small league and busted it. Then Dick would be out of a job and barred.

Dick has pitched in only one game so far as the latest Coast papers go. This was against Red Dog's Santa Cruz sand crabs, and he won the game by the close score of 6 to 5, with seven walks and six strike-outs.

Oakland is not very high up in the league at present, but will doubtless win more games when Dick is given more work to do. The baseball critic of the San Francisco Examiner criticizes Dick's delivery by saying that he throws for a six-foot plate. But as long as Dick is getting them over, it doesn't matter much how wide he thinks the plate is.

THE BYS TANDER



Hemenway and Abe. The Non-Confirmations. The Breckons Case. Society and the Visitors. Unsocial Allies.

The Abe matter, in reality, had comparatively little to do with the non-confirmation of the Attorney-General. Assuming that the Attorney-General or some one under him erred in drafting the indictment, that would be no reason for nonconfirming him. Mistakes are liable to be made by everyone. The best lawyers not infrequently make mistakes in drafting indictments. As a matter of fact, only two indictments out of hundreds drafted by the Attorney-General's Department under the present Attorney-General have been thrown out upon demurrer—a very unusual record. In this particular case an officer of the County Attorney's Department and not of the Attorney-General's Department argued the matter, although the indictment was drafted in the Attorney-General's Department. It seems to be assumed that the Attorney-General and not the Judge was the one who made the mistake. That may be so and it may not be so. It is strongly contended by able authority that the indictment was good. If the Judge made a mistake in holding it bad, it was not a reflection on him any more than it would be a reflection on the Attorney-General if he made a mistake. Mistakes, as stated, are liable to be made by everyone. This case illustrates the advisability of enacting a law such as that recently enacted by Congress and thrown out by our Legislature at the present session, giving the government a right of appeal on questions of law raised in proceedings preliminary to trial. With no right of appeal from a trial judge, it is impossible to say whether he or the prosecuting officer is in error. If such right of appeal were given, the Territory might not be out of the cost of the extradition.

Whatever the Senate may say as to the reasons for refusing to confirm Campbell and Hemenway, the reasons given by the Advertiser were those which Coelbo and Robinson used to rally the sorry lot that voted with them. Other reasons cropped up, of course, the whistling Senators wanting to get rid of Campbell because of his decent conduct on the License Board. That there was any reputable cause for the denial of confirmation is not yet shown; and the whole affair reflects on the integrity and capacity of the Senate. But for the presence in that body of five men, the Senate wouldn't be fit, morally or mentally, to sit as a board of fish inspectors at the Leper Settlement.

That the Department of Justice has, at the urgent instance of Senator Warren, given Breckons a chance to stay in office in Hawaii, is a technical vindication of Breckons from charges which, of course, the new Attorney-General has had no time to consider. The real meaning of it all is that the Taft administration has small use for the people of Hawaii and intends, as far as practicable, to run this place as a colony, distributing its Federal offices among favorite Senators in the good old partisan way. It would not surprise me an atom to see the President recommend the reorganization of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Tutuila and possibly the Philippines into a colonial establishment to be ruled by a Department of Insular Affairs, all its officers being appointed from Washington. Taft had such an idea even before the amazing course taken here against his Philippine bill alienated him from Hawaii altogether.

There are a lot of our Honolulu society folk who attended the entertainments given for the Admiral and officers of the visiting squadron, and accepted the hospitality of the latter and of the Consul-General, who would never have had the chance if a civil service examination in politeness and courtesy in intercourse with foreigners were required before invitations were issued. There were lots of them who, after solemnly passing down the receiving line without saying a word or giving expression to the most formal sentiments of courtesy, never paid the slightest attention to another one of the Japanese hosts or guests. They made no attempt to enter into conversation with any of them, and even when an attempt at conversation was made by some of the Japanese officers, few of our people put themselves to the trouble of the ordinary politeness of meeting the attempt with cordiality.

And yet it isn't often that one nation pays as high a compliment to the language of another, and as delicate a one, as Japan has paid to ours in the personnel of the squadron which has just left. From the Admiral down to the midshipmen and cadets, nearly, if not quite, every officer spoke some English. Few of them spoke it fluently, it is true; but fluency in a foreign language is a rare accomplishment. But they spoke it understandably, and as far as they spoke it, correctly. How many of the officers on the Atlantic fleet which recently visited Japan spoke any Japanese, or even thought it worth while to study the language?

But the people at the late entertainments where they met the officers of the Japanese squadron, who made the sincere attempt that ordinary politeness and courtesy demanded, to enter into conversation with them, did not find it so difficult a matter after all, and in many cases they found it a real pleasure. It may be accepted as a rule that when people of intelligence and ideas meet, if they can find a medium, however imperfect, for the exchange of their ideas, pleasurable and profitable conversation can be carried on. These Japanese furnished the medium. They spoke English well enough, if not to express their ideas fluently, at least to convey them intelligibly. Of course, conversation at the functions given must inevitably be largely small talk. In that case the obligation is all the more strongly on us to supply the small talk. It is hardly fair to require our visitors to furnish both the small talk and the medium of conversation. The Duke of Wellington once, in explaining the social difficulties of an administration in which he was prominent in the early Victorian era, said: "Peel has no tact and I have no small talk." The entertainment of the Japanese squadron would have been more brilliant, to say the least, if there had not been in too many cases on the part of a good many of us a lack of both.

I was a bit surprised that our hospitable and wealthy English colony did not open up in a social way to the Japanese officers. Japan and England are allies—though it is said now that Japan may withdraw from the intimacy. But neither when Admiral Tomioka's training squadron was here nor during the visit of Admiral Ijichi's vessels, did our English colony rally to the occasion. Perhaps the fact is due to the coolness of the Japanese when the British cruisers Flora and Cambrian were here. I am not well up in naval etiquette, but in visits abroad I have seen a disposition among French and Russians to foregather when they met on neutral soil and should suppose that British and Japanese would do the same.

The Future State

By Wallace Irwin.

During my residence in Hospital to enjoy brick-bat wound sent there by Labouring Union, I give some large quantities of thought-attention to future life. What business would be swiftest for making success of it? Waiting on a board of Mrs. O'Brien, honorable lady, is repulsive to proud Japanese say any more do. Which would be better for me? To learn to be Christian Missionary or to study for bookkeeping and stenography? Both ways lead to good jobs. My cousin Nogi, who return from British Columbia leaving front teeth with English friends there, say, "Missionary jobs are no longer needed for Japan, because our dear country already have rapid fire fleet sufficient to make all Japanese Christians."

Small Talks

JOHN MARTIN—Do you like my sporty hat?
SENATOR ROBINSON—I don't give a — for any newspaper.
CHARLES CLEMENS—The severest critics of the Senate are men who are never seen at the primaries.
COL SCHUYLER—I have no knowledge of an assignment of the third squadron of the Fifth to Lelele.
LOYD CHILDS—I am taking a large number of lava specimens from the volcanoes to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition for exhibition purposes.
GOVERNOR FREAR—I have several commissions to appoint under the laws passed by this Legislature. I have not decided upon the personnel of them yet.
SENATOR FAIRCCHILD—Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. In other words, they make him Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.
EDITOR SHERA—Translations of Smiles' "Self-Help" have made many successful men in Japan. The book is the most popular foreign publication in my country.
HIGH SHERIFF HENRY—The volcano is fairly active now, and the trip from which I have just returned is the first time I have found it so. It was quite cold at the Volcano House.
SENATOR MCCARTHY—I am not opposed to the principle of the direct primary. I was opposed to the idea, however, as embodied in the bill presented to the consideration of the Senate. It was defective.
JOHN M. MARTIN—I will celebrate the eightieth birthday of General William Booth by going to the sunrise prayer meeting on Easter morning on the top of Punchbowl. Let all honor the General by going.
R. K. BONINE—I send the Sunday Advertiser to my people at home and if they fail at any time to receive their copy they are sure to write for it. They say the cooking page is the best one they ever saw.
SENATOR CHILLINGWORTH—The Supervisors should turn their attention to the Fall road. Falling rocks have broken the fence in several places and there is nothing to prevent a person from a fall over the cliff. It should be attended to.
JOHN SMITH—As the Abe indictment was passed upon by the Federal Department of Justice before extradition papers were issued, I advise Senator McCarthy, who says he was turned against Hemenway because the indictment was found at fault, to write a letter of strong reproof to Attorney-General Wickersham.
MAJOR BEECHER RAY, U. S. A.—I was surprised to find such a large paper as the Advertiser here. How do you find so much news to print every morning? There is one feature which especially commends itself to me. That is the summary of the world's news which you publish after the arrival of a Coast mail steamer.

From the Press Gallery

The debate so far on the Two County Bill, the measure presented to the House by Kawewehi, has been decidedly amusing, principally from the fact that those who want to see a pauper offshoot of the county system are using, against some of the ones who made them, the very arguments raised in favor of the County Act when it was in the House. Kaniho speaks very often and usually very long on this bill every time it comes up and his specialty is in quoting for the edification of the members what he remembers of the speech H. P. Baldwin made on the County Act bill, working up to a climax when he quotes what he says are "Mr. Baldwin's beautiful words," these being: "There is plenty of money."

This is hard on the Kauai delegation, who are the real thing ordinarily when it comes to talking about the extension of county powers and the way things ought to be to be "American." They have to expose the division of Hawaii, which is something so ridiculous that anyone who thinks at all has to see the absurdity of it, but to do so they must listen to a lot of their own reasoning shoved back at them by such great men as Kawewehi, Kaniho, Makiaku and Kealawa.

It is one to judge what the Board of Supervisors of the new county of West Hawaii is to be by the sample of leaders that represent that district in the Legislature, the board will be worth going miles to see. The funniest part about this whole farcical scheme is that it will very probably pass in the House and have a good show in the Senate.

So far as can be learned without officially canvassing the House, there is one member who is a total abstainer. It would be unfair to the other twenty-nine, of course, to publish the names of this exception, but it is a well-known fact that his appointment as chairman of the special committee to look into the matter of the Nuuanu dam was mainly induced through the great interest he takes in the water question.

A mere man, one who is not even an ex-honorable, raised his voice in the House on Tuesday while that august body was in deep session and no lightning struck him. Not only was he not rebuked by the Speaker or thrown out on the hard floor of the lobby by the Sergeant-at-arms, but when he broke in on the Speaker and yelled for everyone to keep still everyone kept still. The frown upon the

Speaker's face, which comes if a dog stands outside and wants to take part in a debate, which flashes across his mobile countenance if a reporter drops a pencil and which comes and stays long when anyone in the House or gallery titters at Secretary McBride's veto regalia, even cleared off when that voice of command rang out and never before this session has he looked pleasanter. The one who bade the House keep still, like Canute restraining the tides and Joshua hypnotizing the sun, was the photographer who flashlighted the Honorable members. He is a stranger here—if he had been a kamaaina he would have hesitated long before he issued that order.

As the session wears to a close there are some things which are not heard on the floor of the House any more. There are no meetings called of the "Speaker's Cabinet", for instance, and no one quotes the Governor as being in favor of any particular bill now as an argument to influence the Hawaiian members. These things have been laid on the table.

Mary Atherley, who has been constant in her attendance on the House and Senate sessions and who has been looking rather disconsolate of late, brightened up appreciably on Friday, after it was announced that Hemenway's head had fallen under the Senate axe. The helpmeet of the man who is certified to as sane has not had a particularly lovely time of it this session. She sat in the House and watched her carefully prepared bills and petitions being slaughtered without one voice being raised to save them; she only occasionally catches a Representative or Senator any more into whose ear she can pour her troubles, and her cup of sorrow splashed over when Coelbo turned her down on a pass to the Settlement. Balm, therefore, was it to her wounded feelings when Hemenway got the look. She has been camping on the trail of the Attorney-General ever since the Doctor failed to get a grand jury indictment against the Board of Health for conspiracy and the little fracas in which the Doctor was sane enough to hit the side of a house with a revolver bullet, concerning which the Attorney-General's department took a hand, did not improve the aloha between the Atherleys and the Hemenways.

Everything comes to those who wait. Therefore, Mrs. Mary is waiting, more or less patiently. So are a whole lot of other people.

ADMIRAL IJICHI IS PLEASSED WITH VISIT

Admiral Ijichi expresses himself as greatly pleased with his visit to Honolulu and the warm reception he has received from both the foreign and Japanese residents. Last evening he prepared a reply to the House of Representatives' aloha to the squadron and was quite busy with many other replies to welcomes received during the week.

The admiral also called his regrets to the people of San Diego that he would be unable to accept their invitation for the squadron to visit that port, owing to his itinerary having already been planned, to which he must adhere strictly. The admiral regretted last evening that the squadron could not stop at San Diego, as he felt sure the welcome there would be sincere and pleasurable to himself, officers and men.

Today the squadron leaves for Hilo, where, after a three days' stay, the vessels will start for San Pedro, and thence cruise up the coast.

Governor Frear yesterday denied the statement to the effect that he would probably call an extra session of the Legislature.

O'CONNELL ON WAY BACK TO MANILA

Dan O'Connell, one of the leading newspaper writers of Manila, who went to Washington some time ago to appear before Congress in asking for friendly tariff measures for the Islands, passed through Honolulu yesterday on his way home. He stated that he was greatly pleased with the outlook for the Philippines, and said that if they were given free tariff on 300,000 tons of sugar and free duty for a large number of cigars, that there would be a great influx of American capital into the Islands.

Mr. O'Connell was the guest of Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee at luncheon yesterday, Major Ray, U. S. A., also being in the party.

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THE GIRLLESS IS WARREN TO RUN HAWAII? PHONE MAN HERE

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

F. G. Hummell, electrical engineer, arrived on the Alameda to install the automatic telephone service in Honolulu, as soon as negotiations involving the amount and source of capital are settled. Outside capital is ready to take hold of the enterprise in case local capital is not available. So certain are the promoters of the automatic telephone service that the system may be installed here shortly that they brought the electrical engineer to plan for the installation of the system. Mr. Hummell comes almost direct from Omaha, where he has just completed the installation of the automatic phone service, which is working satisfactorily there, as it is in all cities where it has been granted a franchise. Mr. Hummell also worked on the Los Angeles and Oakland installations. The former city had 11,000 bell phones in use. Under the automatic system the number of telephones has increased to 50,000.

It is quite likely that the new company will operate in connection with the local wireless company, and the installation of the automatic insures a feeder service to the wireless company.

Mr. Hummell brought a sample of the new phone, which is so simple of operation that the method can be learned without difficulty by anyone in a few minutes. The phone is of the desk type, and instead of the cumbersome dial and box which adorned the samples of a year and two years ago, the new kind has a small disc on the base of the phone, easy of operation. The disc has finger holds, each hole over a number. The disc is swung around as the finger numbers are told off. A bell rings if the connection is being used, a buzzer sounds. While in operation the line is entirely private. The connection is made at "central" automatically. The system insures perfect phoning, either in the city or to outside points, and vice versa.

As generally known, the company will put all wires under ground, at least in the business sections, so that rain and bad weather will have no effect upon it. Other wires are carried in cables.

THE HAWAIIANS WHO WENT PROSPECTING

Louisiana Planter—The public press has recently been giving reports from Hawaii to the effect that a group of Hawaiians were in Cuba looking into the sugar industry there, with a view to joining in it. News comes from San Francisco to the effect that a number of Hawaiian capitalists had just passed through that city en route to Cuba, where they intended to establish a million-dollar sugar plantation.

The statement is made that 25,000,000 acres of land have already been secured, and that work on the construction of the sugar factory and the opening up of the cane fields will be undertaken at once.

Feeling, as we do in Louisiana, the severity of labor, and reading as we often do of the severity of labor in Cuba, we are led to wonder why it is that the Hawaiians should leave Hawaii and go to Cuba, when they now have free access to all the markets of the United States free, and no duty whatever on their sugar, and at the same time the duties on Cuban sugars are 80 per cent. of the regular schedule. We presume that the Hawaiians have troubles of their own, and that the industry is not as lucrative there now as it was a few years back. They are leaving the "Paradise of the Pacific" and going to the "Queen of the Antilles" as the better venture for themselves. The Hawaiians, the grandchildren of the good old missionaries of less than a century ago, are very astute. They took good care to get annexed while our territorial policy still prevailed and before we adapted our somewhat peculiar colonial policy. Anyway, they seem to know what they are doing.

SON OF SINGLE TAX CHAMPION IN HONOLULU

Henry George, son of the famous single tax advocate, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the P. M. S. S. China, and registered at the Young Hotel, his intention being to remain here about a week before proceeding to the Orient. Mr. George represents Collier's Weekly, and is writing a series of articles on the Japanese question as he found it in California, as he finds it in Hawaii, concluding the articles with views on the question as obtained at the source—Japan.

Mr. George met Governor Frear yesterday morning and had a chat which was interrupted by the arrival of Rear Admiral Ijichi and staff. Mr. George has acquired considerable information concerning the Islands and many of the local problems, already, and will give the latter as much close attention as is possible during his short stay.

General John H. Soper, who returned from his trip to Cuba the other day, states that everything is quiet in a business way there. He feels, however, that Cuba is a great place to make money.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—From present appearances there is to be opposition to the selection of A. L. C. Atkinson to be District Attorney of Hawaii. This opposition is not so much personal to Mr. Atkinson as it is friendly to Mr. Breckons, who recently retired. Some think an effort will be made to put Mr. Breckons back into his former place, now that there is a new administration. His friends here intimate that if the Department of Justice would assent to a removal of the restrictions about corporation and other practise as attorney.

Just how much foundation there is for that claim can not be stated with any accuracy. If it be found that Mr. Breckons can not be restored, Senator Warren, of Wyoming, will seek to have one of his constituents from Cheyenne appointed to the place. The young man is willing to go to Hawaii for the present salary of \$3000. His name for the present is withheld but Senator Warren is ready to press for the nomination of the Wyoming man to the exclusion of Mr. Atkinson.

It was stated at the White House yesterday that the matter has not come yet before President Taft and that nothing is known there about it. The presumption is that President Taft will not restore Mr. Breckons, after the action taken following the presentation of the Harr report. Of course, Mr. Breckons can claim that he was not forced to resign, it being understood, as already stated in the Advertiser, that he took the course he did on the suggestion of Senator Warren. President Taft has not indicated yet what his policy will be about nominating outsiders for territorial offices. Senator Warren will probably be pretty influential with the President in such matters.

The whole question of appointments from outside of Hawaii is likely to be raised also when it comes to the nomination of an additional Federal judge. As far as can be learned there is no news in Washington thus far about who the new judge will be. President Taft has been too busy with other questions to give it attention yet and may not for some time as the new judge will not take office till July 1.

A sweeping order has been issued by the Department of the Interior at the instance of Secretary Ballinger about territorial officers traveling to Washington. This may have a bearing upon the visits of the Governor and other officials of Hawaii to Washington. The order was based, however, on the abuses by officials of Alaska, New Mexico and Arizona. Officials from those territories have been living three or four months of every year in Washington, where they have busied themselves in lobbying for divers bills.

New bids for the Pearl Harbor drydock will be opened at the Navy Department May 22. The specifications call for a single dock 620 feet long, which will be large enough to accommodate any of the battleships now afloat or yet authorized. There will be a condition in the bids, looking for the construction of an additional dock 600 feet long in connection with the initial project.

Mr. McClellan has just returned from Cuba, where he spent several days inspecting the methods of producing and shipping pineapples. He says that the cheapness of Cuban land and the proximity to the market give the Cubans no mean advantage and under present conditions he believes the Cubans will be able to continue their pineapple industry with profit but that the industry would hardly be expanded. He visited some sugar plantations, one of which was a typical plantation under Spanish management and another of which was a large American-Cuban company.

Col. Sam Parker, who went to Cuba a few days ago, will remain here for some time. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who was on the island during Mr. McClellan's visit, will return here in a day or two.

HAWAII WOULD PROVIDE THOUSANDS OF FARMS

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Giving the results of observations made in a recent visit to the Hawaiian Islands, Director Newell of the Reclamation Service speaks at length of the possibilities of the reclamation of lands there suitable for homestead purposes. He finds that, as a rule, the sugar companies are irrigating most of the cane lands, but thinks that there are considerable tracts of other lands as well adapted to sugar cane which will have a great value when water is brought to them and they are intelligently cultivated.

He thinks it probable that over 100,000 acres of land now practically useless may be reclaimed, and says that on this basis it would be possible to furnish 5000 farms of twenty acres each, which would provide for a population of about 20,000 persons. He, therefore, recommends a systematic examination of the water resources of the Islands and the preparation of a contour map.

JOHN INCH DEAD.

John Inch, the athlete who fell from a building at Fort Shafter last Monday, and was supposed to have sustained a broken back, died yesterday evening at the Queen's Hospital. Dr. McDonald made a post-mortem examination last night and found no broken bones or any indication that his back or neck had been broken. It is thought that death resulted from concussion of the brain. Inch had signed up for the Marathon race just a few days before the accident. The inquest will be held at the police station this evening.

President Taft is being deluged with invitations for visits and speeches in every part of the country during the coming summer.



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COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

RUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET.



Condensed News of World, From Files

A dock fire at Havana has caused heavy loss. A baby was born on an elevated train in New York. New press laws have caused a serious riot in Cairo. A Federal regulation of ballooning has been urged. Colonel Goethals has left New York for the Canal Zone. President Taft drew his first salary of \$5625 on April 1.

High School students of Oakland, Cal., will test the new fraternity law. Dr. Edmonds of Sitka will accompany Captain Amundsen on his polar expedition. Langham, the San Francisco letter-box burglar, is identified as a convict from Texas. The Wisconsin Legislature passed a bill making the penalty for kidnaping life imprisonment.

Helen Emery becomes a subject of the Mikado through her marriage with the Japanese Aoki. A Georgia minister swindled people to the extent of \$1,000,000 by the sale of worthless mining stock. Captain William B. Moore, founder of Skagway, and a pioneer steamboat man, died in British Columbia.

Mrs. Maurice Schweitzer of San Francisco lost a \$10,000 pearl necklace while shopping in Chicago. The electric power plant connected with the Bonanza King mine in Trinity County was destroyed by fire. Five suspensions have followed at the University of California as a result of the hazing of a student.

Opium was barred from importation into the United States, except for medicinal purposes, after April 1. Three men were killed in Los Angeles as the result of the collapsing of a jail wall which was being razed. An Italian at San Pedro was killed as the result of a blow from the fist of a man with whom he was arguing.

Six hundred optimists met at dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Senator Nixon of Nevada spoke. A laborer at Salem, Ore., unearthed \$3000 which had been buried for thirty years, and decamped with the treasure. The freshmen of the University of California won in the track meet with the Stanford freshmen by a score of 79 to 43.

The Duke of Abercorn has sent an invitation to Roosevelt to visit Rhodesia, which the ex-President is forced to decline. Two convicts escape from Folsom, swim the American River and get away in the brush. Both were serving terms for robbery. Fred Stratton, collector of the Port of San Francisco, says that opium upon which duty has been paid is not liable to seizure.

A donation of \$150 for the students' infirmary of the University of California was received from Shima, the Japanese potato king. The Balhurst Golf Club house at Newark, N. J., was burned, and several members and servants barely escaped with their lives. A fine mirage was seen off Point Loma lighthouse, near San Diego, which consisted of a vision of a big castle and of a large city.

An apology will follow the arrest in Pittsburg of a prominent Chinese merchant of Vancouver, as a result of the protest of the Chinese Minister. Captain Amundsen will meet Nansen's famous ship Fram at Nome and will enter the Arctic Ocean through Bering Sea in his expedition to the North Pole.

The guns which ex-President Roosevelt will use on his hunting trip are equipped with silencers which will insure his making new records in big-game hunting. The mechanical harness of the phonograph will be eliminated by a recent invention by Dr. John Vanmeter of New Jersey after ten years of labor on the device.

There will be a technical fight in the Southern divorce case which was filed by Virginia Harmed (Mrs. Sothorn) in Reno recently. The case will be viewed as a test of Nevada's divorce laws. A. L. Conrad of Red Bluff has laid claim to 100,000 inches of the Sacramento river. It is the biggest water location ever made in that part of the State and is made in the interest of the Iron Canyon irrigation project.

President Taft has resumed his golf playing, which has been interrupted during the past months, and played a spirited game with Vice President Sherman on the Chevy Chase links. S. C. Pooler, a Democratic politician of New Mexico, was assassinated in his home at Albuquerque, and his slayer was brought to the Territorial penitentiary to prevent his being lynched. Discriminatory and unjust rates are alleged against the Southern Pacific and the Nevada, California and Oregon Railroads by the Nevada Railroad Commission and in the hearing before a special commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission Reno has sought better rates.

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Ex-President Castro will land in Cuba and await developments. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Newberry and family have gone to Europe. The San Francisco Lodge of Elks lay the cornerstone of their new building. Plans for a memorial amphitheater at Arlington cemetery are being discussed. A watchman in Auburn, Cal., shot a petty offender when he attempted to escape. The Insular Commission, sitting at Baguio, favors free trade for the Philippines. London suffragists get prison terms of from one to three months in Holloway jail. An Oregon woman found the body of her drowned son through the actions of his pet dog. Mrs. John E. Vincent, wife of Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, is dead. A San Jose undertaker fell dead into the grave of a man whose funeral he was conducting. A white woman in Seattle has become the wife of a Japanese and renounces her country. The British Ambassador James Bryce and Mrs. Bryce visited Luther Burbank at Santa Rosa. A congress of mothers held at Los Angeles was attended by prominent women of the State. According to the State Controller, the cost of the thirty-eighth California legislature was \$255,000. Jacob Neff, a California pioneer and former Lieutenant-Governor, died at his home in San Francisco. The Standard Oil Company is planning to increase its capitalization from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Twelve thousand steel workers in Reading, Penn., have voted to strike, because of reduction of wages. The New York Senate has approved the bill making fifty years the maximum penalty for child stealing. A Chinese girl at Los Angeles defied tradition and married the man of her choice despite family opposition. Austria has formally accepted the surrender of Serbia and the difficulty between the two countries is closed. The Hotel Rafael, in Marin County, California, has been purchased from Baron Von Schroeder for \$4,000,000. Miss Marion Spier, a trained nurse of Cumberland, Md., died of blood poisoning as a result of kissing a dying patient. W. G. Palmetteer, a prominent banker of Oakland, died of smallpox at Los Angeles while en route home from Mexico. Salome, a new mining town in the desert section, is having the wildest initiation that has attended a camp in many years. Harvard men will raise a fund of \$250,000 to help President Eliot accept the position of ambassador to Great Britain. The abductors of Willie Whitta have been formally arraigned and will be given an immediate hearing in Sharon, Pennsylvania. Fairbanks, Alaska, is threatened with a meat famine, and an attempt will be made to drive a herd of cattle over the trail from Valdez. The daughter of a Santa Barbara minister ran away to San Francisco to marry a hooligan. Her father telegraphed consent to the marriage. Paderewski has decided to forego playing for two years for fear he will be disabled for life by player's cramp. He sailed for Europe and will compose an opera. A soldier at Port Townsend was caught in a hoisting cable, and with rare presence of mind saved his life by kicking the safety valve which stopped the engine. Mrs. Sarah Woodworth died within twenty-four hours after the death of her daughter, Mrs. Vanderlip, and a double funeral took place in the Chicago home. Josiah Hall, a former special policeman in San Francisco, was shot by his son who fired the fatal shot in defense of his mother, when she was attacked by her husband. Dredged land near Sacramento will be reclaimed and planted to eucalyptus trees. If the experiment is successful all dredged land in California will be treated likewise. The Norwegian Consul in San Francisco has opened a subscription to purchase the Gloa, in which Amundsen made the Northwest passage and which it is proposed to place in Golden Gate Park. Saloons in Roanoke (Va.) won their fight against a dry ordinance when the local option election was declared null and void on the ground that the tax list furnished by the City Treasurer was illegal. William Van Arsdale, a San Francisco capitalist, died at his country home in Mendocino county of heart failure. His only daughter was recently married to Lieutenant Thomas Kurtz, U. S. N. Isidor Straus, brother of the ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, while visiting San Francisco, said that his solution of the Oriental problem would be to let European immigrants supplant the Japanese. George W. Peltier, vice president of the National Bank of Sacramento, received a check for \$250 from a man in Nevada to cover damages to his house, which was dynamited twenty years ago by the sender of the check. As a result of the new State law affecting the life insurance business, which says that everything in excess of \$150,000 a year must be refused, nearly one thousand agents will be dismissed from the New York Life Company. The Snell trial produced a mild sensation when George C. Hunt, special agent of the United States Land Office, was allowed to testify for the prosecution. Charles P. Snell is being examined on seven charges of perjury in connection with the land fraud cases. Representative Crumpecker of Indiana has presented a bill authorizing a judicial review of all cases in the Postoffice Department in which fraud orders are issued. The subjects of such orders can bring suit in the circuit court against the postmasters to have the orders revoked and the decision of this court is made final.

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