

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, February 24.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 56. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.67c. Per Ton, \$73.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 10½d.; Per Ton, \$81.40.

L. LI NO. 16

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1908—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2984

NET FISHING IN HARBOR IS TABU

Superintendent Campbell Stops It in the Interests of Commerce.

For the past two weeks two huls, one of Chinese and the other of Japanese, have been fishing with nets in the harbor, on a scale far in advance of anything that has been seen for a number of years. Some of the hauls that have been made have been enormous. In one haul nearly two weeks ago something like 4900 marketable fish were secured.

But the enormous spread of net used has been a source of concern to steamship men. The harbor is small, and the nets used when cast for a haul extend over a considerable area of it. They are made of strong material, as they have to be, and if they should be caught in a propeller would cause a great deal of damage. There have been several narrow escapes from just such predicaments. The fishermen do not seem to be very careful to avoid such accidents, spreading their nets without much regard to the movements of steam craft in and out of the harbor or across it.

The masters of steam craft concerned brought the matter before Harbor No. 14, Masters and Pilots' Association, and the Harbor brought the matter to the attention of Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell. Yesterday Superintendent Campbell issued an order forbidding further fishing with nets in the harbor on account of its interference with commerce. The order was sent through Harbormaster Fuller, who notified the fishermen yesterday. They took the notification very calmly, and at once pulled up their nets. It is probable, however, that they will make a protest to Superintendent Campbell, or at least ask for a hearing on the subject matter.

The paraphernalia used in this method of fishing is so unique and extensive that it has attracted a great deal of attention of late among those whose business calls them to the waterfront. The nets used are ten or twelve feet wide and several hundred feet long. The boats used are of large size and are used in pairs. The two boats are lashed side by side by spars across bow and stern, the two boats being only about three feet apart. The two lashed together are operated as one craft and rowed together to a suitable point for casting the net.

The lashings that fasten them together are taken off and the net, half of which is on one boat and half on the other, is cast between the two, the boats separating and each circling away from the other, as the net is pulled out. When the whole net is pulled out, the boats again come together and draw in the net, slipping the fish out as the net is drawn in, so that finally the net is drawn completely out of the water, the haul of fish is landed in the boat, half of the net is again on one boat and half on the other. (Continued on page 3.)

NATIONAL GUARD WILL SOON BE PAU

Name to Be Changed to First Infantry, Hawaii, in Short Time.

The last of the official inspection of the National Guard will be concluded this morning when Major Dunning visits the quarters in the drillshed, checks over the uniforms, rifles and stores on hand with the lists and notes in what manner these are being cared for. Then his full report on the standing of the local soldiers' boys of Honolulu and the outlying companies will be ready to forward to the War Department at Washington.

It is not generally known that, according to the new regulation, the National Guard of Hawaii is soon to be a thing of the past, while in its place will be the First Infantry, Hawaii. Already the old familiar names of the companies, E, F, G, etc., are no longer used officially, being designated now by number. All this is along the lines of the plan to make of the various state troops an arm of the regular army, uniformed, equipped, drilled and organized along regular army lines, ready to take their places without confusion with the regulars when necessary.

About the only change that will be noticeable in the local regiment will be that very shortly the letters "N. G. H." will have disappeared from the collars and buttons of the uniforms and the letters "HAW." will have taken their place.

JUDGE DOLE'S FINE HAWAIIAN FLAG STOLEN

A theft of particular meanness was committed by someone during the dark hours of Sunday night, the large Hawaiian flag which had been draped over the Opera House doors behind the judges' reviewing stand, being torn down and carried away. The halliard loop of the banner was left and about three inches of the silk was left hanging to this, the thief in his haste having ripped the banner clear across. This flag is the property of Judge Dole and one of the handsomest Hawaiian flags in the Territory. It has been the property of Judge Dole since his inauguration as President of the Republic and was made for him by a well-known maker in London. The police are investigating the matter and hope to recover the historic flag and land the thief in jail.

The flag had been loaned by Judge Dole to the decoration committee of the Floral Parade. It was left in position on the street from the morning of Saturday until the time it was stolen on Sunday night or Monday morning.

PNEUMONIA.

Old people and those who have weak lungs cannot be too careful in guarding against this disease. Pneumonia always results from a cold or an attack of influenza, and can be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have as yet to hear of an attack of pneumonia where Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was taken. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THREE FOREST RESERVES MADE

One of 44,440 Acres on Island of Maui and Two of Small Areas.

Three more forest reserves were created yesterday at a public hearing held by Governor Frear and the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, in the office of the Board.

There was no opposition to either of the reserves and it was decided that they should forthwith be proclaimed. The first reserve consists of government lands in the districts of Lahaina, Kaanapali and Wailuku, Island of Maui, which may be described in general terms as embracing the entire top of the West Maui mountain, above a line so encircling the mountain as to exclude all agricultural land and containing an area of 44,440 acres, more or less.

The second reserve, a small one, is situated in the district of Hamakua, Island of Maui, lying on the northwestern slope of Mount Haleakala, bounded on the north and east by the Koolau forest reserve, on the south by the land of Kaliahina and on the west and northwest by the remainder of the land of Makawao, and containing an area of 1796 acres, more or less.

Third and smallest is a reserve in the district of Kona, Island of Hawaii, lying on the southwestern slope of Mount Hualala, bounded on the north by the land of Puua I, and on the south by the land of Kahului II, between the elevations of 2300 and 3600 feet, and containing an area of 193 acres, more or less.

DIED FROM HEART DISEASE.

The post-mortem examination on the body of the woman found dead Saturday night at the corner of Achi lane and Vineyard street, proved that she died of heart disease, and that there was no basis for the suspicion of poisoning which had been indulged because of some evidence of retchings and convulsions apparent when the body was found.

THE LO SUN CASE LAID BEFORE CHINESE ENVOY

Wu Ting Fang Promises to Do What He Can at Washington—Chinese Want Exclusion Law Modified.

At the reception of the Chinese United Society Saturday, to Chinese Ambassador H. E. Wu Ting Fang, the entire Lo Sun case was laid before him. First a petition, in Chinese, by Mr. Lo Sun and representatives of the Chinese United Society, was presented. Afterwards Mr. Thwing was introduced by the president of the society, and he presented the following letter in English, with a full statement of the case to the Chinese Minister.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang seemed much interested, and indicated a willingness to look into the case. In his address, just previous, he had expressed himself as in favor of some modifications in the present exclusion law. He asked several questions as to Mr. Lo Sun, especially wishing to know just how long the young man had remained in jail.

Saturday's mail also took a letter to the President of the United States, giving full details as to this most interesting case in connection with the strange interpretation of the exclusion law. No doubt the matter will be considered when the Chinese Minister reaches Washington. It is to be hoped that some modifications may be secured, which will ensure a fairer treatment for the Chinese who come to America.

MORE CHINESE FOR HAWAII.

The Chinese of Honolulu also expressed themselves very strongly to the Chinese Minister as to the need of allowing a certain limited number of Chinese laborers to enter Hawaii each year. The rice industry of the islands demands it. They make the best labor on the plantations. The permitting a limited number of Chinese to enter the islands yearly would in no way injure the mainland, as they are not allowed to go there from Hawaii. It would be a great help to all the business interests of Hawaii, both American and Chinese. Ambassador

FEATHERWORK TRADED FOR FOOD

Captain Cook's Captains Gave Valuable Relics for Tea and Tobacco.

The story of the recent discovery of a large number of Hawaiian featherwork cloaks in St. Petersburg, where they had lain since the eighteenth century, and which were intimately connected with the tragedy of the death of Captain Cook, as told in the Advertiser yesterday morning, was confirmed yesterday by Professor Valdimir Sviatowsky, who added several interesting particulars to the report. The fact that the boxes containing the valuables remained so long unopened was due, as related, to the fact that there existed no record of them and the authorities of the St. Petersburg museum were in ignorance of the fact that any such articles were in their possession. The discovery was made by accident.

Professor Sviatowsky states that the featherwork is in excellent preservation and will be used, much of it, to form the splendid nucleus of a Hawaiian collection for the museum. The object of his visit here is to secure further articles for this collection, and he has proposed to the trustees of the Bishop Museum to trade a number of the featherwork articles for the articles of daily use of the Hawaiians of that period, poi-pounders, tapa-beaters and tapas, weapons and such. The exchange will be gladly made by the trustees and some of the gifts of Kaliahina will thus be restored to the islands after their remarkable adventures.

Great interest has been shown among the historians and antiquarians of Honolulu in the story of the Advertiser of Professor Sviatowsky's mission. (Continued on page 5.)

THE BATTLESHIPS TO REACH COAST BEFORE MAY 15

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Secretary Metcalf says that the battleship fleet will be in San Francisco before May 15.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 21.—The press is displeased with Stoessel's sentence. It demands the trial of General Alexieff and General Kuropatkin.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., February 21.—Secretary Wood, of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, is here on his way back to Honolulu. He says that if the present plans are carried out Hawaii will be made one of the world's strongest military outposts.

LOS ANGELES, February 22.—Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Washington Star, is dead.

VANCOUVER, February 22.—The Chief Justice of British Columbia has released the Japanese detained under the Natal Act, holding that the law conflicts with the British treaty with Japan. The case will be appealed.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Mrs. W. P. Burden, a prominent society woman, is dead from accidental asphyxiation.

TOKIO, February 22.—In an accident to the cruiser Asahi, three men were killed and two injured.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The State Department gives out that no protests have been received from any source in regard to the commercial aggressiveness of the Japanese in Manchuria.

TOULON, February 22.—Charles Ullmo, an ensign in the French navy, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for attempting to reveal naval secrets to a foreign power.

LIMA, February 22.—Two thousand men of Admiral Evans' fleet are being granted shore leave daily.

LISBON, Portugal, February 22.—The Government is taking every precaution to prevent a political outbreak.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Bishop Stirling of the Episcopal Church, is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—Receptions are being given to the war vessels in the harbor.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Major Gen. Grant, in a banquet speech last evening, said that, in case of war with Japan, 500,000 troops would be an insufficient garrison for the Pacific Coast.

PARIS, February 23.—Portuguese Republicans predict that the monarchy will be soon overturned and a republic established.

MONTEVIDEO, February 23.—The railroads centering here are tied up by a strike.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Followers of William Randolph Hearst met in convention yesterday to form a new national party. Thirty-five states were represented.

LIMA, February 23.—The President of the Peruvian republic entertained 2500 officers of the American fleet at a banquet last evening.

LONDON, February 23.—Great gales along the Coast have damaged shipping. There are many minor wrecks and some losses of life.

MELBOURNE, February 24.—The Government of the Commonwealth is inviting the Pacific fleet of the United States to visit Australia.

DENVER, February 24.—Father Leo Heinrichs was murdered here yesterday by an Italian anarchist in presence of the priest's congregation.

TURK'S ISLAND, Bahamas, February 24.—The Nova Scotia steamer Beta, plying between Halifax and Bermuda, has been wrecked. The passengers and crew were saved.

SEATTLE, February 24.—All the shingle mills in the State of Washington are to be closed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Action was taken by the police of this city which prevented Socialist gatherings yesterday.

BELFAST, February 24.—An attempt to launch the steamer Rotterdam has resulted in failure. The vessel stuck upon the ways.

CHARLESTON, Ill., February 25.—Federal Judge Grosscup and seven other directors of the Illinois Traction road have been arraigned on a charge of manslaughter, as responsible for the traction accident last August in which eighteen people were killed.

VANCOUVER, February 25.—The Court of Appeals has declared the Natal act inoperative against the Japanese.

ROME, February 25.—Nasi has been convicted and sentenced to eleven months in prison.

LONDON, February 25.—The terms of settlement for the engineers' strike on the Tyne have been accepted by both provisionally.

LONDON, February 25.—A British syndicate has bid for the Burns-Johnson fight, to take place in England. Burns has accepted.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—A petition against the proposed increase of the Navy has been filed by Bishop Potter and other clergymen and has been presented to the Senate.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 24.—General Nogi has cabled to the newspapers expressing his sympathy with General Stoessel, who has been sentenced to death.

ROOSEVELT MAY VISIT HAWAII ON RETIREMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—It is the intention of President Roosevelt to retire absolutely from public life for at least a year when he leaves the White House March 4, 1909. He has abandoned any idea of succeeding Thomas G. Platt as one of the senators from New York. Mr. Roosevelt believed at one time that this would be just the employment he would enjoy when he ceased to be president, but lately for various reasons, he has abandoned all thought of making the contest. His program is "a year of silence and deep silence at that."

URGED TO VISIT PHILIPPINES. Mr. Roosevelt never had an intention to make a tour of the world, after the fashion set by Grant at the close of his administration. He has not made up his mind what he will do during his year or more of self-inflicted silence and abstinence from public

affairs. He may go to Alaska to hunt the big brown bears of that country just after the inauguration of his successor, and later go to Hawaii. To several of his friends he has voiced a desire to make an extended big game hunt in Central Africa, but this is merely visionary planning.

NO INTENTION TO IMITATE GRANT. Secretary Taft has urged the President to go to the Philippines on a visit after his retirement from office and Secretary Root has suggested the entertainment that would lie in a trip to South America, but neither of these proposals has appealed to Mr. Roosevelt because of the semi-official tinge that would be attached to the visit and the official entertaining that might be expected. Mr. Roosevelt's present intention is to avoid formal appearances as far as possible.

Other Work for Hawaii

Trans-Pacific Trade.

There is no occasion to feel gloomy if Congress can do nothing, during its present session, for Pearl Harbor. Federal finances are not in as good condition as they have been, and this being presidential election year, the party in power must necessarily make an exhibition of economy. Pearl Harbor will take care of itself and the money for its improvement will be appropriated when those who are wiser than we are think right.

There are plenty of other things that Congress can do for Hawaii to which more attention might be given while Pearl Harbor is side-tracked. The Delegate has a bill providing for a hydrographic survey which is aimed to assist agriculture, so push it along. Then there are more lighthouses needed, and they are aids to commerce which we all want to see increased. There are two other bills providing for public buildings at Honolulu and Hilo. There there are the Portuguese who want legitimate titles to their homes on the slopes of Punchbowl.

But more important than any and all of these is the tariff as it affects all Hawaiian agricultural products. The coffee industry has gone and no organized or systematic attempt has ever been made to secure protection for it. Taft is working all he knows how against the Hawaiian sugar in-

dustry, which now receives barely enough protection to keep it alive. When Congressman Fitzgerald was here he threatened our pineapples by talking of knocking the duty off so as to benefit the West Indies pines. A little more protection for rice would not hurt our rice fields and might restore an industry that once flourished and was a source of considerable profit. Taft's Philippine policy is not calculated to help Hawaiian tobacco, and his work for Manila hemp will not help our sisal. And we never hear a word about vanilla, of which we produce the best and purest in the world. The gratuitous distribution of a few barrels in San Francisco, Chicago, Washington and New York for use in hotels with "Hawaiian Vanilla Ice Cream" on the bills of fare would not hurt the local industry.

Then there is plenty of work in the pure food line, a campaign of agitation for pure coffee to help Hawaii, a "no chicory" cry, a suppression of drug-store vanilla compound, weak as water and almost as flavorless, must compel administration support as well as gain adherents from all who are waging the campaign against adulterated foods. Anything that will permanently help and rapidly develop Hawaii's agricultural interests will be of greater and more lasting benefit to Hawaii than the Pearl Harbor appropriation. While waiting for this, why not try a few of the small-tariff and pure-food side shows?

SHRINERS ARE FOUR SCHEMES FOR THE FUND

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Four proposals for the use of the \$8500 in the hands of the McKinley Memorial Fund committee were submitted yesterday afternoon at the meeting of that body. Each of the schemes will take the entire amount, while one of them will require additional funds to carry out.

The Kilohana Art League, represented by Mrs. W. M. Graham, proposed that the money should be used to build an entrance to the fishmarket building, the same to be dedicated to the memory of William McKinley and used as a town hall. This is the scheme which has been discussed by many of the public bodies during the past few months.

Professor Wood, of the Normal School, spoke in advocacy of the erection of a stadium on the Normal School property, along the lines of the stadium at Berkeley.

Professor Scott made a new suggestion, bringing forward a proposal that the fund be used to place a statue or bust of the martyred President at the new High School, put the balance of the fund into reference books for the High School library and carry out the plans of the subscribers of the fund by naming the school the McKinley Public High School.

H. E. Hendrick appeared as the champion of the scheme to erect a heroic statue of McKinley in some public place as the fitting memorial, this proposal being elaborated on by Gordon Osborne, artist, who submitted a sketch plan of a proposed statue.

The members of the committee listened carefully to the claims of the supporters of the various proposals, adjourning after a full and free discussion had been had, another meeting being called for next week, at which it is probable a final decision will be reached.

There were present at the meeting: Judge Dole, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Prof. Edgar Wood, F. A. Schaefer, Gov. Cleghorn, Dr. Rogers, Prof. Scott, J. E. Rothwell, Charles M. Cooke, R. S. Hosmer, T. Clive Davies, H. E. Hendricks, Gordon Osborne, Mrs. W. M. Graham and Mrs. Sackwitz, the latter representing the Buckeye Club and seconding the proposal of the Kilohana Art League.

The sketch submitted by Mr. Osborne attracted considerable attention, his design being for a statue and pedestal the same size as the Kamehameha statue. The pedestal is elaborated with three figures, typifying the three territories added to the United States during the McKinley administration, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico. The statue and figures are to be cast in bronze from models to be made here by Mr. Osborne, the whole being estimated to cost between eight and nine thousand dollars.

The proposal of Professor Scott drew out a number of interested questions, the principal one of which was whether the government would name the school after the assassinated president. Mr. Scott assured the committee that he had discussed the matter with the individual members of the Board of Education and had been assured of their support, while Governor Frear had told him that his proposal was a noble one.

Mrs. Graham made a strong presentation of the claims of the Art League plan, at the same time pointing out objections to some of the other proposals. The arguments advanced by her, seconded by those of Mrs. Sackwitz, impressed the committee very strongly.

General Committee—H. E. Murray, Geo. H. Angus, F. B. McStocker, J. J. Belser and F. L. Hatch.

Finance—F. B. McStocker, T. H. Peattie, Robt. W. Shingle, K. B. Porter and E. J. Lord.

Hall and Decorations—J. J. Belser, Sam Johnson, C. G. Bartlett, Emil Waterman and Theo. Hoffmann.

Reception Committee—H. E. Murray, Dr. Wood, E. C. Brown and Dr. Grossman.

Invitation and Floor Committee—Geo. H. Angus, F. C. Smith and M. Phillips.

Printing and Program—F. L. Hatch, C. G. Bockus and W. H. Goetz.

THOUSANDS SEEK IT

Many Honolulu People Join in the Search.

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

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

Thousands seek and fail to find relief.

Doan's Ointment will cure all itching skin diseases.

David J. DeGarmo, liveryman, of 1010 Maple Ave., Laporte, Ind., says:

"Several years ago when I was in the blacksmith business I found that Doan's Ointment was a fine remedy for cuts, burns, bruises or any skin eruption. Since then I have resorted to the use of Doan's Ointment many times and always found it prompt and effective in every case. It heals up the affected parts quickly. I am glad to recommend Doan's Ointment for all the purposes for which its use is indicated, and have advised persons needing such a preparation to get your remedy and give it a trial."

Doan's Ointment and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The schooner Honoipu arrived at Hanalei February 15 to load sugar from Kaeleku Sugar Company. The crop of that plantation this year will be about 3000 tons.

FUNERAL OF FRANK L. HOOGS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Followed to the grave by a family suddenly bereft, an impressive procession of Masons and some thirty employes of the news, business and mechanical departments of the publishing house of which he was the head, scores of other friends in line, the remains of the late Frank Landers Hoogs, president, treasurer and manager of The Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, who died of heart disease early Thursday afternoon, were yesterday afternoon interred in Nuuanu cemetery.

At 3 o'clock friends gathered at the Masonic Temple, Alakea and Hotel streets, and filled the outer rooms, awaiting the termination of Masonic rites within the assembly hall. Some forty beautifully arranged wreaths and other floral tributes were in the meanwhile brought in and placed upon a great table in the chamber where the widow and the brother, William H. Hoogs, and about a hundred others, including employes of the enterprise of which the late Mr. Hoogs was the greatly esteemed director, were silently gathered.

But a little while and all were admitted to the inner chamber at the head of which rested the casket, flower flanked, and to the left of which were seated the immediate family.

The ancient service of the Masons was then continued, being conducted by Pacific Lodge No. 822, A. F. & A. M., members of Hawaiian and Oceanic Lodges and sojourning brethren also attending.

The ritual was reinforced by several moving hymns sung without accompaniment by a quartet composed of Mrs. Weight, Mrs. Herzer, D. W. Anderson and Arthur Wall.

At the conclusion of the services the Masons, followed by others attending, viewed the remains, circling the casket, the widow, heavily veiled, supported by the brother, taking an interval to perform this affecting duty.

The casket was borne to the hearse by F. B. McStocker, J. A. McCandless, C. G. Bockus, C. R. Frazer, C. H. Atherton, George F. Henshall, E. A. Bernot and Walter G. Smith.

A special car had been provided to convey the Star employes and a number of the Masons from Alakea and Beretania avenue to the cemetery, the employes of the Star and others marching from the temple to the car. Heavily laden with the many tributes of vari-colored blossoms, including pieces from the news, business and mechanical departments of the paper, an express wagon preceded the procession to Nuuanu.

Those who disembarked from the special car at the cemetery gates, were drawn up in two lines, via a vis, and through this living avenue passed the hearse and the chief mourners, Masons, pallbearers and the rest of the procession, uncovered, following.

At the grave the services of Masonry were concluded, the pallbearers lowering the casket. Seats were provided for the family, the many others standing, bareheaded and all deeply impressed by the language of the ritual. A lambskin, Masonic symbol of innocence, and used only on occasions where the character of the departed entitles him to such honor, was deposited in the grave and bits of evergreen, symbols of immortality, were dropped upon the casket by each of the brothers as they marched around the grave.

Interment completed, members of the order of which Mr. Hoogs was an honored member placed upon the grave the numerous beautiful blooms, emblems of life and love and memories, which saddened friends had offered.

ABOUT \$50,000 TOTAL CLAIMS

The suit of United States of America, for the use and benefit of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., against Burrell Construction Co. and Aetna Indemnity Co. is for \$26,875.82, principal of debt, and \$23,226 interest, together with interest on the former amount from September 5, 1907, until paid, at 8 per cent. A Lewis, Jr. and Smith & Lewis are attorneys for claimant, as also for the intervenors, Bank of Hawaii and Honolulu Iron Works Co., Ltd., in the suits previously reported. Not counting the interest yet to be computed, the aggregate of the three claims mentioned is \$47,858.91. At least one other suit is in preparation against the Burrell concern.

IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Dole ordered that evidence in the admiralty suit of Paul Martin v. American ship Fort George be taken by Commissioner Hatch at 2 p. m. yesterday. The same disposition was made of Martin's suit against Captain Fullerton of the Fort George.

Karl Weidman's libel against the American-Hawaiian steamship Nebraskan, claiming damages for personal injury, was continued to March 13, then to be set for hearing. It is expected that the libeled vessel will be in port on that date.

S. A. Green's petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt was granted and the matter handed over to A. T. Brock, referee.

Judge Dole granted additional compensation of \$5 to the trustee in bankruptcy of Austin Publishing Co., the estate of which Referee Brock is closing up.

The account of Charles Furneaux, U. S. Commissioner at Hilo, to December 31, 1907, was approved.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Frank Brilliante, the Filipino cook of the barkentine Irmgard, who stabbed a Chinese backdriver a few nights ago, yesterday waived examination before Judge Long and was committed to the Circuit Court.

LAHAINALUN SUIT SUBMITTED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Argument in the Lahainaluna case was concluded yesterday afternoon and the case submitted. The Supreme Court adjourned until Monday.

In the case of Lowrie v. Baldwin et al., plaintiff filed a motion for extension of time for filing bond for security for costs.

Cases set for Monday, March 2, in the Supreme Court are the following: Territory by Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, v. Moses Puahi, et al. Territory by James W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, v. Kapioian Estate, Ltd.

Arthur M. Brown v. Lee Chuck et al. John F. Coburn, trustee, v. George H. Holt et al.

In the matter of the estate of Robert W. Holt, deceased.

CIRCUIT COURT TRIALS.

Weedon v. Chapin was still on trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday.

Judge Lindsay gave another day's hearing to the injunction suit of McBryde Sugar Co. v. Koloa Sugar Co.

WILFLEY SCORES POINT.

In the damage suit of Attorney Francis M. Brooks against Judge Leebus R. Wilfley and his clerk, Frank E. Hinckley, of the United States District Court of Shanghai, China, Judge De Bolt yesterday signed an order that Brooks, within sixty days from March 9, shall file in the court here, and furnish defendant Wilfley with a copy of a bill of particulars specifying the matters mentioned in the motion therof.

THE LUCWEIKO CLAIM.

James W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, and J. H. Fisher, Auditor, separately demur to T. M. Harrison's petition for an injunction against him, along with William Savidge, administrator, to prevent the payment by them of the claim of \$1500 of the estate of the late F. R. Lucweiko against the Territory until the petitioner's claim for attorney's fee and money advanced be first paid. Eight grounds of demurrer are stated. W. L. Whitney, Deputy Attorney General, acts for these respondents.

REGISTERED TITLE.

Judge Weaver granted a registered title to Walter E. Shaw for land at King and Liliha streets containing 5599 square feet and an adjoining lot containing nearly 5892 square feet.

DIVORCE CASES.

Patrick J. Walsh asks that Augusta Walsh's divorce case against him be dismissed. He says that on February 11, 1907, a similar libel for divorce alleging extreme cruelty was dismissed, the attorney for libellant having declined to proceed.

Kapua Ahu denies the culpatory allegations in the libel for divorce brought by his wife, Poni Kapua Ahu, and charges her with violation of marriage vows, naming Maiani of Kaula as co-respondent.

Emalia K. K. Naauao denies the allegations of cause in the divorce libel of Daniel Naauao and consents to an immediate hearing.

Agnes Gertrude McAuliffe sues James McAuliffe for divorce for extreme cruelty, intemperance and non-support.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

Mary Atherton Richards is suing Carl Henry and James On Tai for summary possession of premises on Vineyard street, comprising the Kaulawela lodgings and various other buildings. It is alleged the premises were leased to defendants on January 2, 1907, for an annual rental of \$1500, but that only \$375 has been paid, besides which the sewer rates are delinquent and the condition of keeping the premises in repair has been broken.

ADOPTION.

Annie Harris of Wailua wishes to adopt William K. and Elizabeth K. Hiram, her minor grandchildren, whose mother was divorced from John K. Hiram Jr. within a year past. W. C. Achi is attorney for petitioner.

COURT ITEMS.

It is stipulated that J. E. Kuali v. Achee, trespass, may be heard before Judge De Bolt and a jury on March 19.

Thompson & Clemons for plaintiff will on Monday, move to set for trial H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., v. Ah Chee.

In the arbitration matter of Kona Development Co. and F. B. McStocker against M. P. Scott, the defendant by his attorney, F. W. Milverton, has filed a motion in the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of plaintiffs.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS ACQUIRE THE STAR?

The street was full of comment yesterday about the future of the Star. The Democrats were reported to be busy on the subject, particularly Link McCandless, who was said to want an organ. Mum was the word, however, and nothing could be wrung out of the men who were said to be on the Committee of Ways and Means.

The controlling interest is vested with the Athertons and their friends, Mr. Hoogs having disposed of considerable stock a year ago.

Several names for editor were canvassed yesterday. Among them those of Judge Edings, George H. Henshall, and Chas. L. Rhodes.

It was stated that, a year ago, the backers of the Bulletin tried to buy out the Star but found the price too high. Whether they will resume the negotiation is not known. It is rumored that the control of the property can be had for about \$15,000.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SEA WALL TO BE OF TEN-TON ROCKS

A half a mile of sea wall faced with rocks weighing ten tons each is to be built in Honolulu harbor.

Part of this wall is to run parallel with the Ewa side of the channel leading from the sea to the harbor. Another part is to be on the seaward side of the island that is being built up out of the dredged material now being taken out. Another part will be on the land side of this island.

The ten-ton rocks will be brought in on the railroad from near Waianae. There is a place there where heavy rock roll down the mountain, and it is there that the heavy rock called for by the specification will be secured.

An immense amount of smaller rock will be secured in Kaimuki, and hauled in from there.

Seaws are now being put in shape to handle the ten-ton rocks. They will be brought in on the Oahu Railway from Waianae, the cars being switched to the extreme end of Railroad wharf No. 2. There they will be lifted off the cars on to a scow by means of a derrick. The scow will then be towed to where the rock is to be put in place, and lifted from them into place in the seawall by a derrick which will be rigged on another scow.

These heavy rock will form the facing of the sea wall against which the seas will break. They will be filled in and backed with the rock from Kaimuki and inside of this the large blocks of coral dredged up will be placed. Inside of all of this will be placed the smaller coral, the sand and the other spoil of the dredgers. In this way the island just seaward of the harbor will be built up. In this work several scows and no less than three derricks, each capable of lifting at least ten tons will be used.

The repairs to the Dredger Reclamation are now about completed. These consisted of putting in a new crank shaft and a new cutter head. The cutter head replaced, was one that did all of the work at Kahului and is about worn out. The crank shaft is a very fine piece of steel forging which could not be forged here. The Honolulu Iron Works, even, have not the facilities for forging it. When the one on the Reclamation broke, a delay of two months would have occurred, if the crank shaft on the other section dredger had not been a duplicate of it. In the designing of the dredgers, they were made replicas of each other for the very purpose of meeting such emergencies as these.

Captain Parker expects to get back to work with the Reclamation next Monday, after the loss of not quite a week's time.

ACTS OF CLEMENCY BY GOVERNOR FREAR

Governor Frear yesterday granted a parole to Akea, who has a little over three months of an eighteen months term to serve for a crime against public morality. Akea has been a well-behaved prisoner.

Kahalekula, a Hawaiian aged eighty-six years, living in Manoa valley, was yesterday restored to his civil rights by Governor Frear. In 1873 this man was convicted of feloniously branding a cow, although the Governor says it is doubted now that the cow was not his own. Then in 1884 he was convicted of distilling liquor, which was then absolutely prohibited. His restoration will enable him to vote at next election.

SALE OF SISAL LANDS ON KAUAI HELD UP

Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt has postponed, until further notice, the sale of the so-called sisal lands on Kauai for which the Knudsen brothers had filed an application.

This is on account of a protest entered against the sale by H. M. von Holt, trustee for Mrs. Annie Knudsen, and Ida E. von Holt, beneficiary of a trust deed executed by Mrs. Knudsen. The protesters demand that their claims on the land be settled before the sale is made.

Senator Knudsen has visited Governor Frear this week. Mr. von Holt has had frequent conferences with Mr. Pratt.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

It was gazetted today that the following application by President Asano of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, asking for permission to transport emigrants abroad, was granted under date of January 24 in accordance with the third clause of Art. 29 of the Emigration Protection Law: 7y the Nippon Maru, 466 persons per ling from Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—five sailings a year, from February 29, 1908, to February 28, 1909; by the America Maru, 500 per sailing—four sailings; by the Hongkong Maru, 460 per sailing—five sailings.

The above permission is, however, practically a dead letter in view of the recent prohibition of emigration to Hawaii.—Japan Gazette.

WIFE DEAD, MAN DRUNK

On Saturday night, shortly after 9 o'clock, Hawaii Aukai, a Hawaiian woman living at the corner of Achi lane and King street, died with all the symptoms of poisoning, her death being one of pain and suffering. All alone in her room she fought off approaching death as long as possible, while in a room adjoining, lying in a drunken stupor, her husband, Alia Aukai, slept, unheeding. Later in the night, a neighbor visited the house, knowing of the sickness of the woman, and it was from her, after being roused partially from his sudden sleep, that the man learned that his wife had died. Now the body lies in the morgue, taken there for a post mortem to determine if poison had been used, either with suicidal or homicidal intent.

The death and the suspicious circumstances accompanying it were reported late on Saturday night to the police by Dr. Li, who had been attending the woman and who had been called in and notified of the death. Two weeks ago the woman gave birth to a child, which died, and she had not fully recovered from the pangs of childbirth and the shock of her loss. The fact that the body showed that violent convulsions and retchings had been experienced by the woman before death led to the theory on the part of her physician that poison of some kind had had something to do with the sudden ending of her sickness.

E. A. Mott-Smith, Secretary of the Territory, returned in the Kinau after a short vacation, the focus of his rest having been the Parker ranch. Brief as his furlough was, he gave up a portion of it to the public interests. From what he observed, too, he comes back to the routine grind at the Capitol more imbued than ever with the high promise of diversified industries in this Territory.

"I spent most of my time riding around and looking over the ranch," Secretary Mott-Smith said to an Advertiser reporter. "Also I took a run over the government land at Kawaihae and visited the Puukapu homesteads, as well as the lands on the plains of the Ahupuaa of Puukapu."

"Then I made a trip down into Kukuhanale, where Pacific Sugar Mill plantation is situated, and settled a matter between Pacific Sugar Mill and the Parker ranch as to the boundary fences. It involved the boundary of land leased to the ranch and land owned by Pacific Sugar Mill. The Pacific takes a sub-lease of the land, not to plant sugar cane on it but for the preservation of the forests. Later there will be a rearrangement of the boundaries."

Mr. Mott-Smith sketched a diagram showing the two pieces of land which join each other in wedge-shaped forms meeting at the small ends.

"I had quite a long talk," the Secretary continued, "with Mr. Sprout, who, under the direction of Judge Alf. Carter, is conducting a farming experiment on private land of the Parker ranch. This is at an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet. He is growing apples there—in fact, all Eastern fruits—and they appear to be doing well. It is highly interesting to the government because it is carrying out, with broadening prospect, the diversified agricultural idea."

"Another place visited was Lalamllo, on which Puakea plantation is situated. Just lately they have brought water down there from Waimea and they are producing fine-looking cane."

"I went down to Kailua, where I saw Judge Matthewman and had a talk about the new courthouse with him."

"For the rest I hunted plover most of the time. The birds were very scarce and very wild. I have been gone twelve days and intended to have stayed longer, but having had a pretty good look over the country decided to return to work. There is a lot of matters piling up here. It was a good vacation and I feel braced up."

Secretary Mott-Smith returns the picture of robust health and what business may have accumulated on his desk in his absence will no doubt, under his invigorated touch, speedily melt away into the repositories of finished work.

ATTEMPT TO ENTER MR. SCUDDER'S HOUSE

An attempt was made to break into the house of Rev. Frank S. Scudder, 958 Spencer street, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock Friday night. Someone was observed from Benjamin H. Norton's house to try first the door and then a window. Mr. Norton's family raised a hue and cry, also had a telephone call for a policeman sent from a neighbor's house. The call was answered at the station, but no policeman appeared on the scene.

A watch was kept on Mr. Scudder's place by the Nortons until midnight, but the marauder had evidently been frightened out of the vicinity. At least, no noise was seen of him.

Wounds and Skin Diseases cured by "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON"

Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Guests of the members of the Aloha Temple, Order of Mystic Shriners, to the number of several hundred thronged the ballroom and lanais of the Moana hotel last night at the very successful ball, the first of what is hoped will be an annual affair. Splendidly did the knights of the scimiter and fez carry through their plans and thoroughly enjoyable was the brilliant function arranged by them. The broad lanais and roomy reception hall, card room and ballroom, proved quite equal to the task of accommodating the many present, while the table set lawn and driveway, where the refreshments were served at midnight, added a distinctiveness to the affair which was as enjoyable as it was novel.

The guests began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, being greeted in the vestibule by the members of the reception committee, Messrs. H. E. Murray, Dr. Wood, E. C. Brown and Dr. Grossman. The majority arrived very closely on the appointed hour of nine o'clock and the gathering guests listened to the band music, strolled about the lawns admiring the general decorations or clustered on the lanais and busied themselves with the program of dances. Before 10 o'clock the dancing commenced, being kept up, with the interval for supper, until the time of the departure of the last of the special cars for town at 2 o'clock.

Carnation red, the Shriners' colors, was used to beautiful effect as the color scheme in the ballroom. Great ropes of crimson bougainvillea were draped from the four corners of the ceiling to the center, where a centerpiece many feet in diameter swung. Through this and at intervals along its streamers, blazed scores of incandescents, each snuggled in a large crimson hibiscus blossom. At the makai end of the ballroom the Shriners' emblem blazed in colored incandescents from the wall, while throughout the room and on the musicians' balcony, palms and ferns were used to good effect.

The grounds and lanais were particularly beautiful and gay with the very many promenaders throughout the evening. In the lanai entrance of the ballroom scores of Chinese lanterns shed a soft radiance, the trees and shrubs about the lawns bore brilliantly colored fruits of many hues incandescents, while over the doorways of the hotel proper were draped nags and banners against a background of green palms. On the makai lanai, back of the reception hall, and along the driveway before it, the tables for the refreshments had been placed, making an out-of-door fete brilliant in conception and admired by the hundreds who strolled along the pier or on the lawns, the music of the band, stationed here, mingling harmoniously with the wash of the rollers on the sands.

The front entrance of the hotel was decorated only with incandescents and two large flags, the National and the Hawaiian colors, while the decorations of the reception hall were limited to the potted palms and plants artistically arranged in the hallways. The parlor was left to those who preferred the fascinations of bridge and pedro to the dancing.

The arrangements were almost perfect throughout, the result of the hard work done during the past few days by the members of the Arab Patrol, whose twenty-four members made up the various committees for the affair. These were divided as follows:

General Committee—H. E. Murray, Geo. H. Angus, F. B. McStocker, J. J. Belser and F. L. Hatch.

Finance—F. B. McStocker, T. H. Peattie, Robt. W. Shingle, K. B. Porter and E. J. Lord.

Hall and Decorations—J. J. Belser, Sam Johnson, C. G. Bartlett, Emil Waterman and Theo. Hoffmann.

Reception Committee—H. E. Murray, Dr. Wood, E. C. Brown and Dr. Grossman.

Invitation and Floor Committee—Geo. H. Angus, F. C. Smith and M. Phillips.

FORMER IDAHO JURIST JOINS THE LOCAL BAR

Ralph P. Quarles was admitted to the practise of law in all the courts of the Territory by the Supreme Court yesterday. In his application Mr. Quarles said he was born in Kentucky in 1855, admitted to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in 1877, admitted to the Supreme Court of Idaho in 1891 and, since that time, had been in practise except during six years that he was a justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

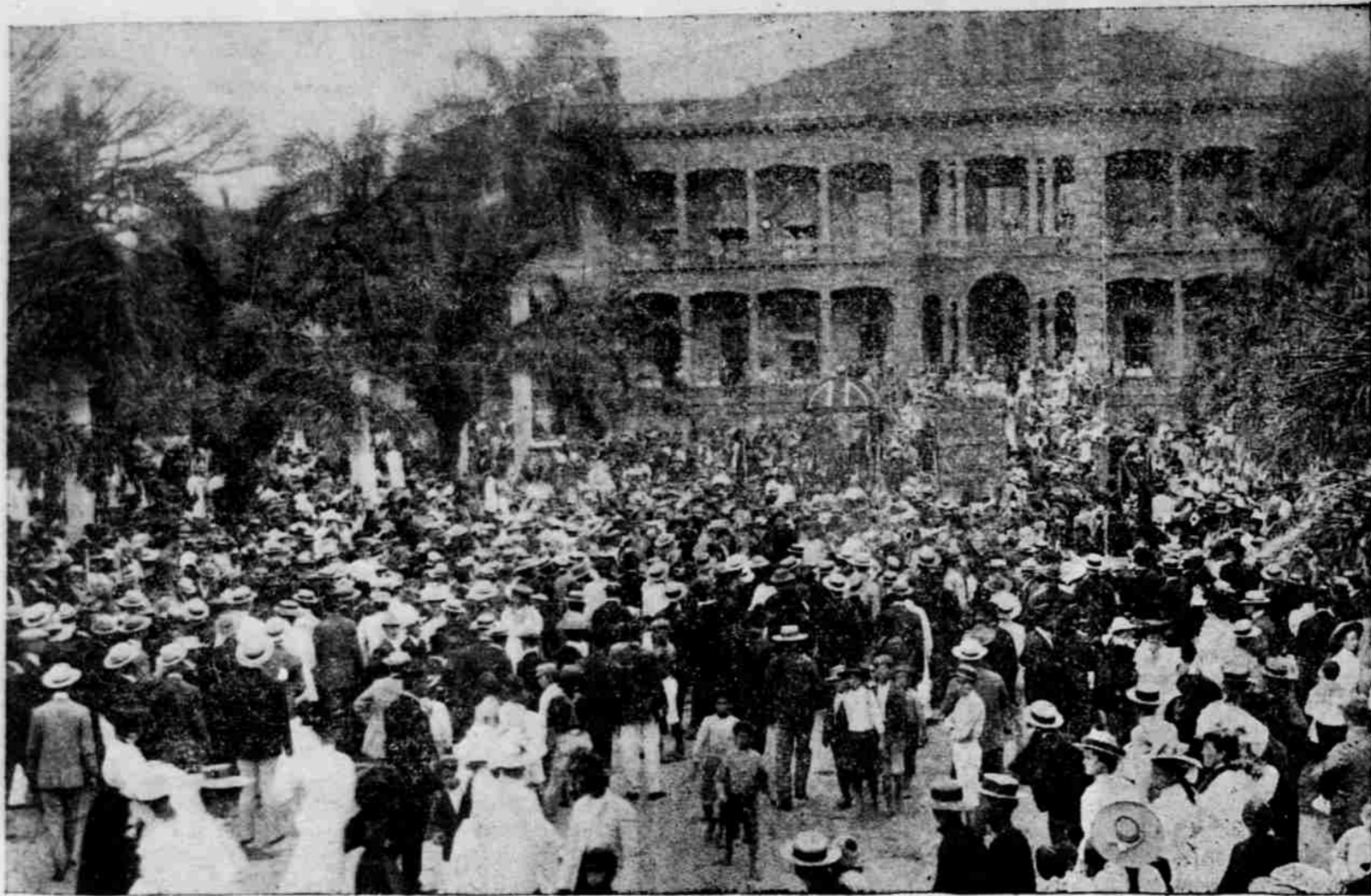
Besides S. B. Kingsbury of the local bar, to whom he refers, Judge Ed. L. Bryan, of the Seventh Judicial District, Idaho, certifies to the personal and professional standing of Judge Quarles. Judge Bryan says he knows him "to be an able lawyer, a cultured gentleman and in every way worthy of confidence and esteem," adding:

"Judge Quarles served for a number of years on the Supreme bench of Idaho, with much honor to himself and credit to the State. His decisions have been regarded as among the most able which have emanated from our Supreme Court."

"I therefore take pleasure in recommending him to the friends of culture and morality in general, with the assurance that any trust reposed in him will not be misplaced. In all matters involving the best interests of the public in general, he stands among the foremost citizens of this State."

FLORAL PARADE A BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

The Prize Winners.



CROWD BEFORE PARADE STARTED.

—Advertiser Photo.

Beautiful Decorations, Artistic Designs, Splendid Horses and Skilful Riders.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

AS YEAR succeeds year and the lessons taught by each succeeding Floral Parade are brought into practical use, the annual fete marking the anniversary of the birth of George Washington becomes bigger, better and undertaken with more and more popular enthusiasm. This was shown yesterday, when Honoluluans, young and old, rich and poor, kamaaina and malihini, took part in as active participants or delighted onlookers at the best and most elaborate floral parade so far seen here. In all sections, as had been promised by the energetic committee whose untiring efforts for the past month made yesterday's success possible, the parade far surpassed any of all previous years, and it was noticeable in all divisions that the floral decorations and costumes this year were carried out on more systematic and artistic planes than heretofore.

Beside the beautiful, too, was the climax of the parade yesterday. Nowhere in all the world could have been found a more beautiful setting for the lines of gay carriages, brilliant riders and beautifully decorated machines than the green lawns of Punahou. As the various sections of the parade wheeled past the judges stand on the steps before Bishop Hall and the hundreds of interested spectators massed on the terraces and lanais and swung into the positions assigned them on the verdant carpet of the reviewing field, expressions of delight were heard on all sides and many world travelers broke out into exclamations of praise over the picture adding bit by bit color after color to itself.

The arduous work of the judges was accomplished without the suggestion of discontent from any of the contestants; the arrangements of the parade committee, the rapid transit company, the police and street authorities worked smoothly, not one accident being reported to mar the event; the weather was Hawaiian, therefore perfect; sobriety marked the behavior of the crowd that gathered in hundreds and thousands along the points of vantage of the parade route, and the fondest hopes of all interested in any way in the annual pageant were fulfilled.

The result of yesterday's concerted effort on the part of the citizens, the majority of whom entered the parade without even the incentive of a competition, will be that the glory of the festival will be so advertised abroad that each year to come will see more and more from less favored lands to celebrate with Honoluluans the twenty-second of February in the land of sunshine, flowers and everlasting summer.

Within ten minutes of the advertised time, so well had the various participants in the event carried out the wishes of the committee by their prompt arrival and knowledge of the general arrangements, the big parade was put into motion, the bugle having a few minutes before summoned the judges to the reviewing stand before the Opera House. Massed in the Capitol grounds and about the King street gate was a crowd of several thousand delighted people, while the whole line of parade as far as Punch-bowl street was lined with those anxious to see and applaud the gorgeously decorated machines, the beautiful carriages and floats and the skilful riders, or greet with shouts of laughter the burlesque turnouts whichever way they turned.

With Marshal of the Parade, Charles F. Chillingworth, leading, followed by a squad of mounted police, the head of the procession emerged from the gathering ground and headed Ewa on King, following them being the bicycle entries. Among these there were some very attractive designs and good turn-outs, the tandem boat, ridden by J. Rodrigues and C. Gilliland, being an elaborate affair and winning a deserved first prize. The boat was made up of red and white flowers and bore the name "Hawaii" on the bows. With that name it had to be a winner. Closely following this wheel came one ridden by Clifford Melne, decorated in the Portuguese colors of white and blue. The young rider was costumed in a Portuguese suit, a copy of the holiday

dress of the old time Portuguese. Another attractive wheel was enclosed in the framework of a gaudy fish, one of the bright-hued variety to be found on the sunny side of the Aquarium. For originality of design, this wheel was given first prize. The rider was Mr. Freitas.

In all there were seven machines and a goat cart in the bicycle section, the last named being worked over the course by Peter Farrage. Clarkson Emory was an American boy and Charley Freitas represented Uncle Sam.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN LINE.

Preceded by the Hawaiian band, being driven in the six-horse tallyho of the Stockyards Stables, E. H. Lewis with the ribbons, came the engines and hose wagons of the Fire Department, gaily trimmed and shining. One engine and wagon was picked out tastefully with purple bougainvillea and calla lilies, the second division having chosen red bougainvillea and chrysanthemums. All the firemen wore red carnation leis and looked decidedly well in their blue uniforms. This section of the parade accompanied it until after the visit to the Queen's Hospital, when it returned to the central fire station for duty. The presence of the engines and wagons in the line, with their splendid horses, was a feature which helped to make the parade the great success it was.

MANY BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGES.

The carriage section, which was next in order of procession, was a great advance over that of any previous

parade, the horses stepping more proudly as if conscious of the good appearance they made, and the floral designs being carried out in a much more elaborate way than previously. The section was led by the daintily decorated surrey and team of A. J. Campbell and closed with the pony trap, driven by Miss Stacker.

Mr. Campbell's surrey, the winner of the blue banner in its class, was covered with lavender sweet pea blossoms, the color scheme extending to the harness of his handsome brown team. With him in the surrey were Mrs. Campbell and their children.

Another handsome turnout was that of C. W. Macfarlane, Alexander Harris and Ernest Podmore, who represented the handling of the ribbons of the beautiful four-year-old in the shafts. It is Mr. Harris' boast that, although the colt has been driven for two years, no hand but his has so far drew a line

the carriage section attracted a great deal of attention, particularly from the kamaainas along the line. In the buggy, attired in the costume of one of Kalakaua's guards, wearing an ancient helmet with flowing plumes, rode Naanohielua, driven by another old timer. The two beamed on everyone of the hundreds who cheered them by the way. Another turnout that attracted the attention of the small boy particularly, was that of Huron Ashford and Ernest Podmore, who represented a pake laundry cart out after hours.

The army wagons and a pack mule from the Quartermaster's department made a good showing. Each was drawn by two big mule teams and looked serviceable. The supply wagon was covered with a large American flag and was under charge of George W. Knight. The pack mule, loaded with powder boxes, marked "For San Juan



ISLAND PRINCESSES.

—Advertiser Photo.

over her. Due to the beauty of the horse and the skilful driving of the whip, the first prize for single teams went to this turnout. T. Hollinger, who was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Hollinger, won the second banner in this class.

For double teams, the pair driven over the course by Colonel Parker, was given the first prize. Colonel Parker was accompanied by Prince David in his nobby turnout.

Conspicuous among the other turnouts were the pony wagonettes, the one driven by Miss Marjorie Gilman capturing the first banner in close competition with that piloted by Miss Stacker. The former drove a white pony with green harness, the trap being covered with white daisies on a green background and shaded by a huge daisy canopy with a great golden beard. Miss Gilman and Miss Dora Atwater, who occupied the vehicle, were dressed in white and green. The other cart carried a trio of Colonial Dames, Miss Alice Bond, Miss Emmelen Magoon and Miss Miriam Stacker, who looked thoroughly comfortable and pretty in their little basket cart, and George Washington Jr., in the person of Master Vernon Tenney. The entry of the Lunallilo Home in

Hill," was tied behind this wagon. The other army wagon was the transportation turnout, decorated with bunting and carrying a number of passengers. Each of these received prizes in the four mule team class.

Among the most elaborate of the wagon floats was that of the Kiloana Art League, a tableau in which four ladies in Mardi Gras costume and a number of pages took part. The float was built up to represent a green arbor, beneath which the costumed ladies sat. Honeysuckle vines were trailed over the arbor and two big banana trees shaded the front. Just who the ones were who took part in this pretty tableau is a secret. This float secured one of the first prize banners.

THE PA-U RIDERS.

Thirty-four pa-u riders came cantering along, in four sections of color: yellow, red, orange and pink, led by Judge Andrade and Mrs. Puahi. The Kaonohiokala Club sent fifteen horsewomen and the Wakinekona Club eighteen equestriennes. A brave sight they made with their long pa-us fluttering in the breeze and their garlands showing bright in the sunshine.

Several of the older riders were in the parade, ladies who wore the pa-

in the pleasure-loving days of the monarchy. Very dignified were these elderly dames and very well they rode. The younger women were out for fun and they certainly had it, galloping wherever there was room to and urging their steeds on with merry shouts. The riders included the following from the Kaonohiokala Club: Mrs. Puahi, Mrs. Kaumaka, Mrs. Dias, Mrs. Kaluapapakini, Mrs. Kallianu, Mrs. Nakaapaahu, Mrs. Irene Silva, Mrs. Ka-uwa, Mrs. Haalou, Miss Lucy Woodward, Mrs. M. Hoonani, Mrs. Maluae, Mrs. Anehilo Keama, Mrs. Stahl, Mrs. Johnson; and the following members of the Wakinekona Club: Mrs. Horn, Mrs.

thing. Sonny Gay came second on the award list and Ernest Gonsalves captured third prize. The latter had a fine horse and seated it in thorough cowboy fashion. A special prize was awarded Killinahi of Moehili, the old man who became known to fame through going attended on horseback for many years by a small dog, now dead.

The cowboys were as follows: Angus McPhee, Chris Holt, Jack Fernandez, Arthur Hough, Pester Wond, C. F. Chock, Tom Pedro, Mau-nakea, C. Collins, James Cullen, Herbert Turner, Dan McCriston, W. Wond, George Wond, L. K. Smith, John Marcellino, O. Torres, F. Alvera, William Holt, Charles Holt, George Lishman, Carter Galt, Walter Grace, Ernest Lishman, John Gonsalves, John Helha, E. J. Gay, Joe Rodrigues, Marcus Monsarrat, William Ouderkirck, B. M. Sumner, M. Costa, D. Aveiro, Walter Kolomoku, F. Aveiro, Harvey Holt, Anton Lopez, John de Mello, Edward Pulawa, Joe Leal, J. J. Hurd, Killinahi, Benny Clark, Master Pratt, Master Douglas Damon.

HAWAIIAN PRINCESSES.

Stately as befitting royal dames, the Hawaiian princesses passed by. Ahead came Miss Emma Rose with Jimmy Holt for an outrider, Appy Colburn for herald and Eben Low's daughters in attendance. Her colors were red to match the lehua leis, the island of Hawaii's favorite flower, which she wore.

Miss Alice Bartholomew with Stanley Bellina as herald followed. She represented Maui and her colors were red and black. She wore red rose gathered in mighty Iao Valley, the popular flower of her own island.

Oahu was represented by Mrs. Mignonette Meyers, and Francis Brown heralded her coming. The yellow of the royal blima was the keynote of her color-scheme, and she made a striking appearance.

The Garden Isle deputed Miss Emma Pihl to represent her, and John Hollinger announced her coming. Purple and green were her colors and very well they became the wearer. The green was the green of the sweet mo-kihana, a chaplet of which the Kaula princess wore.

Last came Molokai, in the person of Miss Victoria Meyers. James Holt acted as her herald and her colors were green and white, the green of the kukui which has ever been Molokai's floral emblem. Miss Meyers rode well and was well mounted.

It has been arranged that each princess should wear the flower most popular in the island which she represented and the flowers used yesterday will be worn in future parades.

Oahu won first prize and the announcement was greeted by applause. Mrs. Meyers looked and rode splendidly and few complaints were heard over the judges' decision.

Miss Alice Bartholomew took second prize for Maui and Miss Emma Rose, Hawaii's princess, was awarded a special prize.

PUNAHOU'S BEAUTIFUL PAGEANT.

The Punahou Pageant, in which forty-two students from the Punahou (Continued on Page Six.)

AUTOMOBILES.

Section A—Large Touring Cars: First, Alexander Young; second, Mrs. George Fairchild; third, Kunalu Boat Club; special, United States Marines.

Section B—Small Touring Cars: First, Mrs. L. Abrams; second, S. R. Jordan; third, Willard E. Brown; special, T. Olive Davies.

Section C—Runabouts: First, C. C. von Hamm; second, William Schumann; third, Kiloana Art League.

Section D—Comical Automobile: George and Richard Cooke.

VEHICLES.

Comic Section: First, Lunallilo Home for Hawaiians. Multiple Teams: First, E. H. Lewis. Four-in-Hands: First, San Juan Hill, U. S. Quartermaster Department; second, Transportation U. S. Army. Double Teams: First, Colonel Samuel Parker. Single Teams: First, Clarence W. Macfarlane; second, Thomas Hollinger. Surreys: First, A. J. Campbell. Tableau Floats: First, Kiloana Art League. Fire Department: First, No. 4 Hose Wagon and Engine; second, No. 2 Hose Wagon and Engine. Other Vehicles: First, Frank E. Thompson, "silver spoon."

BICYCLES.

First, Boat; Gilliland and Rodrigues; second, Portuguese costume; third, Goat and wagon. Most Original: First, Fish, Caesar Freitas. Comical: First, Tramp; Harvey Chilton.

ISLAND PRINCESSES.

First, Oahu, Mrs. Meyers; second, Maui, Miss Alice Bartholomew; special, Hawaii, Miss Emma Rose.

PA-U RIDERS.

First, Mrs. Hila; second, Mrs. Kapalani; third, Mrs. Walanika.

COWBOYS.

First, John Fernandez; second, Sonny Gay; third, Ernest Gonsalves; special, Killinahi. Juveniles: First, Marcus Monsarrat; second, Walter Grace; special, Harvey Holt.

Lady Rider: First, Miss Wattie Holt; second, Miss Annabel Low. Best Appearing Couple of Ladies: First, Miss Holt and Miss Low; second, Miss Herbert and Miss Lucas.

Best Appearing Couple: First, Miss Ross and Mr. Lishman; second, Miss Smith and Mr. Clark.

Juvenile Girl Riders: First, Miss Ross; second, Miss Herbert. Juvenile Boy Riders: First, Master Damon; second, Master Pratt.

Comic Rider: First, Caesar Freitas. Juvenile Turn-Out: First, Marjorie Gilman; second, Marion Stacker.

Comic Vehicles: First, Wash Wagon.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : FEBRUARY 25

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

When George Washington was born, the English colonies in America were situated close to the Atlantic coast, the western frontier being within fifty miles of the sea at some points and hardly more than 150 miles at any.

But happily for the future the architects of the republic of whom he was one of three master draughtsmen, did not build small foundations. They provided a form of government capable of an expansion as wide as the spread of Anglo-Saxon ideas of government; and as a result, the 176th anniversary of Washington's birth finds the United States with the largest continuous boundaries of any power excepting Russia and holding distant possessions which are larger than was the United States at the time of Washington's death and administering the common government with an efficiency which Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson made possible.

Washington's chief traits of character were not military. He was essentially a statesman, which was true of all the greater men of the revolutionary period. The Americans were deficient in military genius then, but in the characteristics of civic wisdom they were immensely superior to the England of that day, though not without indebtedness to British precedent and example.

SHOWING THE CLOVEN HOOF.

If there was a doubt left of the coercive spirit of the men behind the machine resolutions it is being dispelled by the organ of the "leaders." Witness this piece of machine effrontery in last night's Bulletin:

"If Governor Frear appoints Wilder as Tax Assessor, or has him appointed, thereby throwing down the Republican party, I am afraid he will have a hard fight on his hands when he seeks the appointment of delegate to the Republican National convention," said a member of the Central Committee this morning.

"Throwing down the Republican party," forsooth! When did the Republican party ever declare against a man because he is white, which is the sole objection made by the machine to Wilder? When did the Republican party declare in favor of depriving a Republican Governor of the right to man his own administration and of conferring that right upon a star-chamber council instead? What has it had to say about this matter at all which could be interpreted as a party objection to fitness in office?

Does this Executive committee of the Republican Territorial Central committee imagine that the party upon which it imposed itself ever gave it power to interfere with the prerogatives of the Governor of the Territory or vested it with any responsibility for his acts?

If the truth were told that Executive committee was so righteously defeated by the party in its attempt to perpetuate misrule in the Sheriff's office, that it ought, along with the County committee, to have accepted the result as a vote of want of confidence and got out.

If it proposes now to begin war on Governor Frear because he does not yield to its threats, it will earn a mighty dusty eviction.

THE DUTY OF THE DAY.

Make today a real holiday if the weather permits. Turn out yourself and bring the missus and the children. Wear white clothes and look as well as you can so that the moving pictures to be taken will efface the idea, wherever Mr. Bonine finds it, that Honolulu is a decoy town of the old South Sea pattern.

See the Floral parade. Take it all in. After that, if you happen to have the magic word at the clubs, drop in and toast the Father of his Country. He never fathered any better country than Hawaii nor indulged in a greater variety of stepchildren than he could find here. Toast him temperately in the name of all of them. If you do not have the club habit, take the family to the cafes and give them a feast; or if not that, go out in the country somewhere with your lunch baskets and have a picnic—a fine American picnic such as Washington himself was wont to enjoy on the wooded banks of the Potomac. Let the children know what it is all about; and give them so good a time that they will look forward to Washington's birthday every year as they do to the Fourth of July.

Incidentally, if you have an invitation to hear Wu Ting Fang speak, don't forget it. He is a great man, a world figure, a publicist whom Honolulu should delight to honor.

Finally, if any of you happen to see a little green devil with hoofs and horns and a confidential smile and companionable ways, turn the hose on him. He is the Demon Rum—one of the worst friends you can possibly cultivate on a holiday.

The abandonment of the plan to take the garbage bureau out of Sam Johnson's hands does not mean that the conspiracy to drive him from office is at an end. A new scheme to that effect has been devised by the wily Mr. Achi, which is to consolidate the garbage bureau with the road department so that the work of both may be done for the road salary. By this means it is hoped to induce Colonel Johnson to resign; whereupon there will be a chance to again segregate the work and have two salaries going to the right men. If this reform can be achieved it is hoped to get enough men on the payroll to carry the next primaries for Achi, who wants to be mayor. The question of what actual work will be done on the streets or whether any garbage will really be removed under the new deal, has been laid over until Mr. Achi can give the matter full consideration.

It is a good sign that the Russian press has wrested enough liberty out of Czarism to express the displeasure all fair men must feel at the sentence of General Stoessel. So far as the world has learned the evidence about Port Arthur, it pronounces Stoessel a brave man. The Japanese thought so and gave him all the honors of war at his capitulation and a parole with Russian domicile. That the Russian press has the same opinion is a sign of where the Czar's subjects stand. There is merit in the suggestion of the St. Petersburg papers that if Stoessel is to be punished, Alexieff and Kuropatkin should not go scot free. Their abortive plan to relieve Port Arthur was just as much a part of the ordered scheme of defence as was Stoessel's service of its batteries; and it was their failure to do their share which made the surrender inevitable.

If Roosevelt is nominated for President the Democrats might as well endorse him. They are unanimous in saying that his policies are all Democratic and none of them venture to predict that they could beat him at the polls. Why go through the empty yet costly form of running a man against him on practically the same platform?

Why not send the militia after Lopez? They were put on the trail of a leper desperado once and had more practical field service than they ever saw before. A chase of Lopez would be better than camping out.

HAWAII'S EFFECT ON CHINA.

In his admirable talk at the Commercial Club yesterday, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang spoke of Hawaii as the place in the Pacific where the two great streams of Eastern and Western civilization meet and mingle. It was a subject which so intellectual a man could have greatly developed and perhaps might have done so but for his responsibilities as an envoy of the Chinese throne; for, aside from the effect of the Asiatic stream upon the industries of Hawaii and upon our habits of tolerant thought in economic and religious matters, he must have recognized that Anglo-Saxon ideas, as inculcated here, have had a marked effect upon the traditional political trend of China itself. Each civilization has tempered the other.

Mr. Wu, in his diplomatic capacity, can not be supposed to sympathize with what is known as the reform movement at home. Towards the rebellious aspects of that undertaking he must necessarily, as a staunch lieutenant of the crown, raise a hostile arm. Nevertheless that movement, so fraught with vast purpose for the Chinese empire, is believed to have originated here. If it did not have local birth it got, from Chinese brought up under our liberal institutions, much of its moral encouragement and its financial strength. It was here that Leung Chi-tso came when his cause languished and where he revived his energies; and here came Sun Yet Sen, also, to organize and recruit. It has been said that even the Chinese boycott, a misdirected expression of a sound national idea, drew its first breath in Honolulu; and it is known that some of the most active and successful Chinese agents of modernism in the ancient empire, made their entrance into life here and got their education and inspiration in Honolulu schools.

Appreciate some of these concrete facts as little as he may, the Chinese envoy will see in them illustrations of his thought. The most antique living civilization and the newest and freshest of western civilizations meet on these shores and exchange their ideas and inspirations. Having most to learn to adapt itself to the time we live in, the Orient is the greater gainer from this contact. What the gain will be in its fulness, time must be left to tell. But in every step the Mongol race takes out of ancient shadows, it will be lighted to better things by torches which have caught their flame from the altar fires of this far outpost of the west.

THE POTTER PROTEST.

It is hard to understand why a body of clergymen should petition Congress not to increase the navy. Even the most cloistered theologian should be able to see that our maritime police force is still too small to look after the property committed to its care. That property, on the Atlantic coast alone, is worth an incalculable sum and the navy is not now large enough to efficiently patrol the beat in case of war with a first-class European power; and there is, besides, the Gulf and Pacific coasts, the latter so exposed that, in the opinion of General Frederik D. Grant, a land force of 500,000 men would be an insufficient garrison for it.

Added to these tempting shore lines are those of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines—Alaska being counted as a part of the Pacific coast. There is some commerce to also look after and, beyond all, away from the mainland shores of the United States are the coasts to preserve the integrity of which we are committed by the terms of the Monroe doctrine.

To give all these interests ample police protection we need a fleet as large as that of Great Britain; and as our wealth expands and our pension list decreases, such a fleet could be afforded. Though in units of Dreadnaughts the American navy is now second it is by no means second in numerical strength, which is a vital point where the protection of long coasts, insular possessions and commerce are concerned.

What the argument of Bishop Potter and his colleagues may be, is not given us to know. Surely the building of a great navy would not be felt in taxation, the usual problem of our national finance being what to do with surpluses. The possession of a great navy does not imply an overmastering temptation to use it, as the history of the modern British, French and Italian fleets attests. Navies do not conspire against the public peace at home; at least there is no instance in modern history of sufficient force to prove the contrary. What, then, is the ecclesiastical objection?

District Attorney Cathcart disclaims responsibility for not trying the Lee Let case, having passed the matter up to the Attorney General. It is now about fourteen months since Lee Let was arrested on a charge of attempting to bribe Chief of Detectives Taylor and somewhere about a year since he was indicted. Getting him tried seems to be far more difficult than it was to trap him in the crime with which he stands charged. As the Attorney General has but lately taken the case, the delay is not chargeable to him, and the County Attorney's office fairly buzzes with excuses. As for Lee Let he seems perfectly satisfied and has no reason to feel otherwise.

An independent newspaper is not one that gets on all sides of every question, nor is a cause necessarily the sign of an organ. The great independent journals of America have very definite principles indeed, but they differ from organs in that they do not take passwords from machines and are discriminating as to platforms. Papers without causes of some kind are usually superfluous; papers with them, so long as the causes are reputable, are the ones that meet the public demand. The few wobbling journals that get on, are superior on the news side, though their influence is nil.

Lost—the Lee Let case. Any information as to its whereabouts should be filed in the County Attorney's office.

No matter what the times are, Pinole mill property is always going up.

You can bet on Wilder.

This kind of February would make an acceptable July.

Small Talks

W. B. THOMAS—The Advertiser's small farm campaign has made progress which can not now be stopped.

ROSSI AND SCHILLING—We have seen Wahiawa and it is the germ of the biggest proposition in these islands.

C. O'BRIEN—They ought to have had an auto made up like Washington's state coach with George and Martha inside.

PROF. M. M. SCOTT—I am greatly pleased at the cordial way the proposal to use the McKinley funds for a memorial High School has been received.

POP SPITZER—I ran as fast as I could to that fire last night, but I might have known it was in some other fellow's place. I never have any luck.

J. ARMSTRONG—Whether by legal process or main force you rob a farmer of his water rights and deprive him of his visible means of support, it is a crime almost equivalent to highway robbery and should be punishable as such.

JOHN SMITH—Wu Ting Fang used to be the delight of Washington. I remember one time when, at a banquet, where the women were decollete, he expressed, in a neat little speech, his pleasure that "so many well-nourished ladies were present."

CHARLES BOND—St. Andrew's cathedral ought to have Emma square. Why not sell that property to the Bishop and, as soon as the High School changes location, use the present school premises for a park, tearing down the old building and the surrounding high wall?

JUDGE DOLE—I am opposed to opening the leper settlement to patients other than our own. The number of lepers in Hawaii is steadily decreasing and in course of time we may hope to get the disease out of the Territory, providing that we shut the door to leper immigration.

J. D. MENDENHALL (of Butte, Montana)—I saw the Los Angeles affair in May and I think this Floral Parade is far superior. And that was one of the best, they told me, they ever had. You have the finest material here in your flowers and foliage. Hawaii certainly has the ideal climate. This is a paradise.

VIGGO JACOBSEN—This McKinley memorial business has developed into an almost unseemly scramble for the money. To my mind there is but one way in which to perpetuate the dead President's memory in a manner at once dignified, tangible and lasting, namely by applying all of the funds to the purchase of the best bronze statue—or at least a bust in heroic size—and erecting the same on Palace square. I sincerely hope that the committee will cut the Gordian knot by coming to such a decision. For choice I would place the monument just inside the railing of the Atkinson park and facing Waikiki.

THE BYSTANDER



Clubs and Their Uses. Democracy's Need and the Star. Kauai and the Land Policy. Chinese Too Much Savvy. Wilder Qualified for Assessorship. The Old Order Changeth.

Before the Commercial Club was established, Honolulu had few chances to meet and listen to distinguished guests. Once in awhile the citizens got together to give them a banquet, but very many noted men went through town attended only by official courtesies, in which but few Honoluluans shared. It was not practicable for the Chamber of Commerce to do much, owing to cramped quarters and the hibernating habit. But the Commercial Club with its splendid facilities for entertainment and its high spirit of civic hospitality, has met an important civic want; and today it is an institution that could ill be spared.

Honolulu, from its isolation, its wealth, its natural inheritance of hospitality, and from its tropical love of good cheer, is a club town, as the multiplication of clubs attests. For over half a century, if I do not mistake, the Pacific Club—formerly known as the British Club—has figured largely in the social side of business life here; and it remains today an effectual agent of good-fellowship among the old-timers and their sons and close associates. On the scholarly side of Honolulu life the University Club and the women's College Club are grateful meeting places and have become potent social factors. The Elks bring together in club companionship the good fellows of Honolulu, the entertainers, the bon-vivants. Lovers of out-of-door life founded the excellent Country Club a year or two ago and are making it a center of healthful sports for men and women. There are other club organizations without stated meeting places, chief among whom is the Social Science Club, in which is represented the highest types of island mentality and where distinguished scholars find not only recognition but inspiration. In course of time, when Honolulu reaches the status of a garrison town and a naval station, we shall probably have an army and navy club as well.

Meanwhile the Commercial Club, to whose courtesy many non-members owe the chance they had yesterday to hear the Chinese envoy, is setting an example of useful public activity which the others, well as they do their parts, may profit by.

I am not sure but the Star would find it advantageous to meet the Democrats half way and represent the cause of one of the great national parties. Since the earlier days of the annexation movement, to champion which that paper was started, the Star has lacked nothing so much as a cause. A good newspaper, able in its treatment of public issues, it has long been neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring when it came to either party or factional divisions here. The Advertiser, in the morning field, has been and is the advocate of independent Republicanism; the Bulletin has been and is the pleader for machine Republicanism; the Star has sometimes been for the machine, as in the special county election where Brown was elected Sheriff and then against it, as in the regular county election where Brown was defeated for another term. No one can foretell its position; and representing as it does no definite body of voters, there is no great interest in its political views—and this notwithstanding the cleverness and force with which the kaleidoscopic opinions it has are stated.

As a Democratic organ the Star would have a field all its own; it would stand for definite measures and a tangible party; and that being true, people of all parties would want to read it. In the event of Democratic national victory it would at once take the center of the stage, at least in the evening field.

A great many people oppose the Knudsen land deal, not from any hostility to the Knudsens individually but because they do not like to see the land get into the hands of the few when the many are landless. Under the terms of this arrangement as it stood before the von Holt interruption, the land could only be sold for sisal purposes, a plan made to suit the Knudsens only. Fair play to the people suggests that those who want to plant coconuts on it or anything else should have a chance along with the Knudsens to buy; and furthermore that if any man wants a homestead there for any agricultural purpose he should not be debarred from bidding by the terms of the sale. No one can say with certainty that, with irrigation, the land could not produce a variety of crops.

Mr. von Holt is authority for the statement that water can be bought from one of the new irrigation ditches—I forget the name of the system—and put on the land; in which case the Knudsens would ultimately own a potential sugar plantation. Land that will raise sugar should be good for pineapples, tobacco, etc.; and in any event, coconuts are a sure crop at Mana.

Kauai is largely a nearly closed island, an un-American barony. Why not open it rather than close it some more?

Some of our young Chinamen are right up-to-date. The other day a lady went to the fishmarket, for perhaps the first time, to buy some vegetables. She did not like the prices and protested. "You no sell me cheap," she said. "I plenty good customer. I come you buy things many times and you no charge me so much." Gazing placidly at the customer the incredulous huckster laid down a bunch of onions and remarked: "I guess you all same sister of George Washington."

I hope Charley Wilder will be the next assessor. He knows the office like a book, is familiar with property values and is as honest as the day is long. For some years he had the arduous post of Hawaiian Consul General at San Francisco, a place where one or two of his monarchical predecessors had made a lot of cash. Charley didn't. He took no more than his legitimate pay and accounted for every cent of money that passed through his hands. His work in the tax office is admirable and the principle of civil service reform should put him up a peg. The Governor will need to make no apologies for appointing Wilder.

The other day I saw something that carried me back to old times in Honolulu. It was a feather duster hanging on a nail beside a front door. The day was when no well-regulated home in this city would be seen without such an ornament. There were few pavements and few sidewalks then and not much of a sprinkling service, hence the highways were deep with dust and the average caller needed to clean up before pulling the bell. People used to brush themselves vigorously before making their presence officially known. When Honolulu began to get modern the feather dusters slowly disappeared.

Those were also the days of linen dusters. Mighty few of these are now worn in town though Wm. G. Irwin, when here, always drives about in one. He does not need to, for most of his traveling is done on paved streets. But the habit clings.

Another custom that is long since gone is to go through the streets at any old time after midnight blowing fish horns to notify the steredores that a ship has appeared off port and that they will soon be needed at the docks.

VIDA AFTER HANS.

While Vida called at the Advertiser office on Saturday night and stated that he had a man who would wrestle Hans Froelcher.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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

NATIONAL GUARD ACQUIT THEMSELVES CREDITABLY AT ANNUAL INSPECTION

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

"Very satisfactory indeed," said Major Dunning, of the Twentieth, the regular army officer designated by the War Department regulations to inspect the National Guard of Hawaii and who carried out his duty yesterday at Aala park, when asked for an opinion as to the appearance and drill of the men.

"The inspection was good. I found the men a fine appearing, strong and healthy lot and well drilled. Their work was very good and they appear to be a willing lot. I found their equipment clean and in good order, remarkably so for equipment that is not seen oftener than these men see theirs."

The National Guard, to the full strength of the six Honolulu companies and the band, put in a steady four hours at work before Major Dunning yesterday afternoon to earn this praise. Assembling at one o'clock, the final orders to return to barracks were not given until after four, at which time the regiment marched past the grandstand in review for Governor Frear and the large party assembled there. The inspection covered the entire line of work done by the men, equipment and tent inspection, marching, manual of arms, tactics and general appearance. And in every branch the militia boys and their officers acquitted themselves well and creditably.

Throughout the four hours of inspection, the movements of the men in line were watched with interest by some thousands gathered about the outskirts of the park, by hundreds clustered on the steps and terraces of the Japanese hotels and Chinese clubhouses along River street and Beretania avenue, and by the large number of officials and officers in the grandstand. In this party were the Governor, the officers of the general staff, Captain Oxtell, of the Engineers, Senators Lane, Chillingworth and Knudsen, Representatives Hughes and Castro, Supervisors Hustace, Fern and Archer, and a number of citizens. Among the staff officers were Colonel and Adjutant General J. W. Jones, Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon General C. B. Cooper, Quartermaster General J. W. Short, Major J. W. Pratt, Lieutenant Colonel Fisher, Lieutenant Colonel Ziegler and Lieutenant Smithies.

The regimental officers taking part in the inspection were Colonel Sam Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel Coyne, Major Riley, Captain Gorman, acting major of the Second Battalion; Captain Cummins, the Regimental Adjutant; Merlin M. Johnson, the Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary;

First Lieutenants Townsend and Whitehouse. The 1st Company was commanded by Lieutenant Cook, the 2nd Company by Captain Coster, the 3rd Company by Captain Neely, the 4th Company by Captain Kea, the Signal Corps by Lieutenant Angus and the Ambulance Corps by Captain Moore. In no company were there over two members absent from the drill.

To the spectators the work of the men seemed to be nearly faultless, the lines moving with a precision and snap that showed plenty of hard drilling and willingness to obey on the part of the men, while the orders given by the various company officers rang clear and confident, in tones of those who know themselves and their commands. The manual of arms was as smooth and rhythmic as machinery, the rifles moving as one, while the rushes of the firing line, culminating in the bayonet charge and the victorious cheers of the veterans as they slew the imaginary enemy, was an approach to the spectacular that pleased the crowd mightily.

IGNORANCE OR WORSE.

At the conclusion of the official inspection, Major Dunning came into the grandstand and the regiment, band playing and colors flying, paraded past. As the colors approached, the Governor and his staff and the majority of those in the stand rose and uncovered. Some few did not, thereby drawing upon themselves the attention of Major Dunning particularly. Nothing was said at the time, but the fact was mentioned among the officers, one of whom expressed the hope that something would be said about the lack of courtesy to the flag.

THANKS OF THE COLONEL.

Returning to the drillshed, the men were addressed briefly by Colonel Johnson, who thanked them for the splendid and creditable showing they had made and the honest, consistent work they had gone through to make such a showing possible.

Following the address, the band played the National Air, and again it was noticeable that, among the scores standing before the open drillshed doors, only a few respected the air by doffing their hats.

Through Lieutenant Smithies, Governor Frear sent a message of congratulation to the men, stating that he based it on the expressions of appreciation made to him by Major Dunning. The Governor thanked the men for the splendid showing they had made. This message was delivered at the drillshed by Colonel Johnson, in the course of his address.

AMBASADOR WU TING FANG MEETS ALL COMERS

It was a great day for the Chinese of Honolulu, and a busy one for Minister Wu Ting Fang.

Just how busy a day it must have been for the minister may be judged from the fact that, leaving the steamship at the Hackfeld wharf about 9 o'clock, received with military honors, he made a call on Governor Frear, and later received one from the Governor.

Then at the Chinese Consulate on Sheridan street he received something like fifty members of the Chinese Students' Alliance; had a look at the Floral Parade as it entered the Punahou grounds; was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Chinese Consulate; was tendered a reception at the United Chinese Society headquarters, where more than a thousand Chinese paid their respects; was the guest of the Commercial Club at luncheon, and made an address; and then was the guest of the See Yop Society at dinner at its club house; and was whirled by automobile out to Waikiki and back by way of Punahou and Makiki; and reached his steamer at a quarter to five o'clock.

Two official calls, two receptions, two luncheons, and a Chinese dinner, besides a turn at "Seeing Honolulu" all in less than eight hours, is almost Rooseveltian in its strenuousness; and Minister Wu is sixty-one years old.

All over the Chinese section of the city the yellow dragon standard of the Middle Kingdom, greeted the rising sun yesterday morning. The Siberia chose a most convenient part of the day to arrive, and the powers that control the weather were propitious, and sent an ideal day. The good ship was sighted at daybreak off the harbor. The Quarantine doctors were more than an hour aboard before the yellow flag was lowered from the fore-top. It turned out however that Dr.

Wu himself was the cause of much of the delay. Then all souls aboard were mustered under their respective classifications. It was found that there was one fewer cabin passenger than the ship's manifest called for. Search presently revealed that it was the most notable passenger aboard, Dr. Wu, who was missing. A search revealed that he was in his bath. Pratique waited on his ablutions and his dressing.

Consul Chang Tso-fan went out in the customs launch to receive his country's distinguished representative. Lieutenant George Smithies of Governor Frear's staff also boarded the vessel outside the harbor to acquaint His Excellency with the plans which had been prepared for his entertainment, and to secure his acceptance of the invitations which had been extended to him.

The Minister breakfasted leisurely, and the Siberia was almost at the wharf before he returned from the dining saloon to his apartments where he received Consul Chang. With him he discussed the plans for the day and through him arranged for the exchange of official calls with the Governor, and the acceptance of such of the invitations as his stay in port would permit.

William Wong, a representative of the Chinese Students' Alliance, also went outside the harbor to greet Minister Wu on behalf of the Alliance. There is a Chinese Students' Federation, world wide, with which the Alliance is affiliated. Of this a number of Minister Wu's suite are members. When Minister Wu came ashore, he wore the badge of the Alliance, a rosette and ribbons of blue and gold, to show his sympathy for the purposes of the Alliance and the Federation.

Defendant in the action to quiet title of L. L. McCandless v. Oahu Railway & Land Co. denies every allegation of the plaintiff.

RELICS OF CAPTAIN COOK

In connection with the presence in Honolulu of Professor Valdimir Siratowsky, of the chair of political economy in the University of St. Petersburg, and the interest he is taking in the display of ethnological Hawaiian relics at the Bishop Museum, comes a story harking back to the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook and the adventures of his men after they had hurried away from these shores, leaving the body of their ill-fated commander behind them.

In Alexander's History, describing the visit of the great circumnavigator, occurs this paragraph, which has a direct bearing upon the reputed reason of the visit of the Russian professor to Honolulu and his reasons for staying here. The passage is:

"On the 3rd of February (1779), the day previous to the departure of the ships, Kalaniopu presented Captain Cook with an immense quantity of vegetables, a large herd of swine, and an extensive collection of kapas and red and yellow feathers. Captain King says: 'We were astonished at the value and magnitude of this present, which far surpassed anything of the kind we had seen at either the Friendly or Society Islands.'"

And these kapas and featherwork articles, cloaks and helmets, are said to have remained boxed up since they were placed in the hold of the Resolution that week when the outrages of the white strangers goaded the natives to turn upon them until they were brought out again to the light of day a short time ago in St. Petersburg. Professor Siratowsky having been the man to break the kapu under which the boxes had been apparently lying. The delicate feather work was found to be as fresh and as well preserved as when presented to Captain Cook by the Hawaiian chief over one hundred and twenty-five years ago.

Following the stabbing of their commander and the death of several of the sailors that day in Kealahou bay, the British sailors set sail for the Arctic, touching last at Nihaou on February 25, 1779. From thence the vessels proceeded to Kamachatka, and here, in some way, the gifts of Kalaniopu were landed and forgotten, despite their value. For many years they lay neglected at this Russian frontier port, finally being sent to St. Petersburg, with other historical and official material that had collected in the storehouses of the Kamchatka garrison. In the Capital they were still neglected, no one taking the trouble to open the boxes and see what they contained, until their very existence in the dusty storeroom of some government warehouse was forgotten.

The years rolled on and the third century opened since the landing over of the treasures to the white stranger by the Hawaii king. Then the boxes of sandal-wood were brought out, the room they occupied being needed, and curiosity induced the knocking to pieces of the old boxes. The value of the contents was appreciated and the Hawaiian relics were turned over to the University museum.

Now Professor Siratowsky is here to consult with Professor Brigham over the valuable find and to obtain as correct a history of the beautiful featherwork cloaks as possible. He has seen those at the Bishop Museum and realizes fully now, if he had not before his arrival here, the uniqueness of the specimens of early Hawaiian handiwork and artistic ability that have come so strangely into the possession of his university.

In the collection are some duplicates, specimens the like of which are not to be found even in the magnificent collection under Professor Brigham's charge, and it has been arranged that these will be exchanged for specimens, duplicates of which are now at the Honolulu museum. Thus both the local museum and that of the St. Petersburg University will be enriched.

The Russian professor leaves this week for Hawaii, intending to remain for some time on that island. One of the points he will visit, a point now of the greatest interest to him, will be the beautiful cove at Kealahou bay where the Resolution lay at anchor and on board of which the gifts to Captain Cook were made. It is probable, also, that he will visit Kanai during his stay here and make investigations in that section of the Garden Island seized as a military post by his countrymen in 1815, the remains of their breastworks being yet to be seen.

LAHAINA LINES.

The Revs. O. H. Gulick and F. S. Seudder were in Lahaina on Friday and visited the school, where patriotic exercises were being held in honor of Washington's birthday. They are looking into missionary work among the Japanese of Maui.

Acting Superintendent Cox has sent to the teachers of this district a fine lot of fresh garden seeds, which the Delegate to Washington has kindly sent to the Bureau of Agriculture of Hawaii.

STRENUOUS TOIL OF APPRAISERS

LIHUE, February 22.—The appraisers of the Keala lands are through with the first part of their work and the Oahu delegates go up to town by today's boat to digest what they have absorbed.

The committee started in bright and early a week ago last Wednesday and has had a pretty strenuous time of it right through. The first day was spent in examining the Anahola and Kamaioaloo lands and their water possibilities. To those acquainted with the topography of that country it will be easily understood that the commissioners had cause to feel a little tired at night after having gone pretty thoroughly over that proposition. The next day was devoted to viewing Keala proper, while Friday was passed on the much discussed Kapaa tract. On Saturday the appraisers finished up their inspection with a visit to the Waipouli and Olohana lands.

They have now scattered to meet again in Honolulu in the first part of next month, and in the meantime they will study up the question and try to get at the value of the several parcels, so that when they come together again they can come to an easy agreement.—Garden Island.

GRAND JURY.

The grand jurors drawn to appear before Judge Hardy on March 4 are: C. B. Gray, A. Gandall, E. McCormiston, F. Eggerking, A. Thellen, W. A. Wright, H. C. Sheldon, Joaquin Souza, W. K. Shultz, H. Schultze, J. R. Myers, W. Schleber, James Edwards, L. L. Mahu, C. W. Grote, H. A. Peller, Louis Conrad and H. Wolters.

Among the many passengers who took the Mikahala last Tuesday was Miss Mabel Wilcox, who started for Baltimore where she will remain for three years to fit herself for the work of a trained nurse. Miss Wilcox shows a good deal of pluck in choosing to undergo the pretty severe hardship connected with a nurse's training when it would have been so much easier to accept the worrisome life that the future seemed to offer her.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice Sr. gave a very pleasant reception to a number of the Lihue residents last Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rice who were about to finish up their honeymoon trip.

On the evening of Saturday, February 15, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander gave a musicale in honor of Mrs. H. Isenbers, who is soon going to pay a long visit to the Fatherland of Music.

Editor Advertiser: It is claimed that the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Lo Sun was caused largely because of a so-called complaint by me. There are some even now that think I really did make a complaint. But is information, given on request, of facts already known a complaint? A simple illustration will show it is not.

If I tell the head of a school that I saw one of his pupils, John for instance, smoking and playing cards in the school grounds, that is a complaint. But if the head of the school, having heard of the offense, comes to me for confirmation, and asks me, "Did you see John smoking and playing cards in the school grounds?" and I answer explaining that I did see the boy doing these things, that is not a complaint, but confirmatory information. The case seems very clear, that what I wrote about Lo Sun, when requested to do so, can not rightly be considered a complaint.

But even if a complaint had been made, which was not the case, was it right or just to at once arrest and imprison Mr. Lo Sun, for the supposed offense of not being a teacher, with absolutely no proof that he had intended to discontinue acting as a teacher, or had not planned to enter some other school? No notice was given to him, or opportunity for explanation, as to his future plans, before the unwarranted arrest. It is a fact that a young and well educated Chinese gentleman, who had come lawfully into our country, was disgracefully arrested and imprisoned, having to secure bondsmen to the amount of five thousand dollars to gain his liberty. And this for no crime whatever and simply on the supposition, unproved, that he had given up teaching in the Territory.

If, under any interpretation of the exclusion law, a mistake of this kind may occur, it is certainly time for true Americans to call for a modification of that law. The entire case, with all details, has been placed in Hon. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Ambassador's hands. A full account, with a letter of explanation, has also been sent to the President of the United States. It is hoped that a more just and kindly treatment of the Chinese may be secured. E. W. THWING.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hartwell returned from Molokai in the Iwalani.

Old Sores Cured by "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON" Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

THE QUEST OF THE WHALE HAS NOT LOST ITS LURE

That the quest of the whale has not lost all of its lure for adventurous spirits, is shown by the presence in these waters of the bark John and Winthrop. Aboard it are forty-one men, everyone of whom hopes for success in encountering and capturing the leviathans of the deep, for upon that success depends his compensation and profit for the cruise. For whalers are not paid by the month but by a proportion of the catch.

Captain William T. Shorey, the master of the John and Winthrop, has been a whaler for thirty-two years and a master of whaling vessels for seventeen. He has many reminiscences to recount, and the waterfront has been reveling in whaling adventures as it might if it had suddenly taken to reading "The Cruise of the Cachetot," and other of Frank Bullen's whaling stories. Captain Shorey had a select audience at the Inter-Island ship chandlery yesterday afternoon which was interested in whaling and displayed it by the questions fired at the Captain.

"Whalers ship on a lay," said the Captain. "That is, each man, in lieu of specified wages, receives a specified portion of the results of the catch, according to his position and experience. Thus every man is directly interested in the success of the venture. For instance the first mate will get say a twentieth of the catch. The second mate will get a twenty-second, or twenty-third; the third mate a twenty-fifth; the fourth mate a thirtieth and a fifth mate a fortieth. Then come the boat steers, each getting say a sixty-fifth. Then there are the ordinary seamen getting less still, and the beginners say the one hundred and ninetieth part. The cook will get a ninetieth or a hundredth lay."

"There are as many mates as there are boats, and a vessel the size of the John and Winthrop carries five boats. The first mate and usually the second mate do not stand watches. The watches are two on a whaling vessel just as they are on a merchant ship. But of course the lookout is what counts on a whaler. When we get into the whaling grounds the lookout is intense and unremitting, for it is upon that that the success of the cruise largely depends."

"When a whale is sighted it depends somewhat on his actions how many boats are lowered. If he seems to be moving slowly and keeping pretty well to the surface perhaps only two boats are lowered. But if the whale seems to be moving about, appearing first in this direction and reappearing in another and again in a third, all the boats will be lowered, as the chances of some boat getting him will thereby be increased."

"The old fashioned way of throwing the harpoon into the whale is still considered the best by most whalers. In order to successfully harpoon a whale the boat must come right up on the animal. The sea is usually rough and the boat is therefore bobbing up and down and it is no easy matter to hit the animal with the harpoon gun. It is much easier to throw the harpoon into the animal. We use a harpoon gun sometimes which is thrown into the whale just as an ordinary harpoon is. It consists of a gun barrel and on the side of the barrel is the regular harpoon, the point extending about fourteen inches beyond the muzzle of the gun barrel. There is also a steel rod alongside of the barrel the end of it extending not so far beyond the muzzle as the harpoon does. The gun is loaded with a bomb filled with high explosives, lignite and that sort of thing. When this is thrown properly the harpoon penetrates the body of the whale as far as the force given it will carry it. When the steel rod is mentioned strikes the body of the animal it is pressed back and strikes a percussion cap which fires the gun. The bomb is shot into the body of the whale and after a certain fraction of a minute, explodes, killing the whale. When all this goes off according to program it is very well. But that doesn't always happen, and so the good old hand harpoon still continues its usefulness."

"With each harpoon goes about 300 fathoms of line. This is about two or two and a quarter-inch line. Usually there is 200 fathoms of line in one tub, and 100 fathoms in another. Assuming that the harpoon has been well thrown, the first impulse of the whale as soon as he feels the weapon in his body is to throw himself about, and it is at such times that boats are smashed and men thrown into the water. Then usually the whale goes down and the rope has to be paid out. The whale does not go straight down, but at an angle, going forward as well as downward. The rope is paid out by a turn around the post and in paying it out the boat has to be watched that it is not towed too fast through the water nor otherwise endangered. But it is paid out pretty fast, and water has to be thrown on it constantly at the turn to keep it from burning. As the first two hundred fathoms is paid out, the third hundred is bent on to the second, and as that is paid out other boats are signaled, and as one of them comes up its line is bent on and it takes up the chase, the first one dropping out. I have seen three boats in succession come up, the lines of each of them being bent on in turn."

"Some whales go to greater depths than others, and some remain below longer than others. In my own experience I have known a whale to remain below for an hour and twenty minutes. The length of line paid out does not indicate the depth to which the whale has gone. Suppose a whale has gone down two hundred fathoms; it has gone on in advance a great deal more than that. But while he is rising the line is still going down. It follows his course, no matter what that course is.

"The sperm whale occasionally at-



Captain William T. Shorey of the Whaling Bark John and Winthrop, Who Has Been a Whaler for Thirty-two Years.

tacks a boat. Once in my own experience this has happened. Evidently enraged, the whale attacked first one boat, smashing it, and then a second one, and then attacked the one I was in. By good fortune we were able to fire a bomb into him, which, exploding, killed him and saved us. I have heard of similar experiences others have had, but they are not often, and I have never known of any other than the sperm whale to do it.

"The whales we principally seek are the sperm whale, for its oil, and the Right whale and the Bowhead, for whalebone and oil. The sperm whale oil is the most valuable oil, as that whale is the most prolific in oil. Sperm oil still continues to find a market for certain classes of lubricants, and in candles, notwithstanding the encroachment of the petroleum products. The oil of the right whale, the bowhead, the humpback, the grayback, and the other smaller kinds is known in the trade as black oil, and is used largely in tanning leather. But the whalebone of the right whale and of the bowhead gives them a value far above their oil."

"For a vessel the size of the John and Winthrop a catch worth \$40,000 is considered a fairly successful one. How many whales do we have to catch to amount to that? Well, it depends on the size and species of whale. Four of the right kind will do it; three might. It might take five or six or even more. A cruise lasts ordinarily from eight to ten months."

"There used to be fifty-four vessels going whaling from San Francisco every year. Now there are fourteen. I have been told that in the old days there were as many as three hundred whalers in this port at once."

Captain Shorey went on his first whaling cruise from Provincetown, Massachusetts, where he was born, in 1876. He sailed as a beginner; he came back as a boat-steerer. He determined to adopt it as his profession, and he has been at it ever since. He has been coming to Honolulu for twenty-five years. He has been a master of whaling vessels for seventeen. His home is in Oakland.

The John and Winthrop is on her way to the Japan coast and the Okhotsk Sea, taking this southerly route to avoid the storms and heavy weather that would be met in the more northerly course. From there, with the summer she will steer for the Arctic Ocean, where the best whaling grounds are and always have been.

THE ECLIPSE'S COMPASS.

Young Brothers, the harbor boatmen, have bought the compass of the American ship Eclipse which foundered about 950 miles north of these islands January 11. The compass as well as the other instruments of the ship were saved by Captain Larsen who sold the compass to Captain Campbell, who has now sold it to Young Brothers. It is a standard make of compass, and has a card large enough to steer by readily. Young Brothers will use it in their voyages between these islands.

THE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

Two of the shipwrecked crew of the lost ship Eclipse will be sent to San Francisco by the Hilonian this morning, the United States paying their passage under the Navigation laws. Two others were sent by the Alameda last week. The two who are going by the Hilonian are Charles Scott and N. J. Brown. L. Leroux, another of the crew will ship as a seaman on the bark George Curtis, with Captain Herbert. Counting these three, eight of the survivors of the Eclipse, the Captain and seven of the crew, have left, or are about to leave Honolulu. Besides these, Mate Cameron has been offered the position of second mate on the schooner Alice Cooke. This leaves only four of the crew unprovided for, and these are still in the hospital.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

This is done with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions, return what is left and your money will be refunded. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Judge Lindsay yesterday further heard the water rights injunction case of McBryde Sugar Co. vs. Koloa Sugar Co.

Floral Parade

(Continued from Page Three.)

Preparatory school represented in costume a medieval court, was one of the striking sections in the parade. Led by the heralds, gaily appareled in buff and blue suits, the court consisting of the King and Queen, court jester, lords and ladies in waiting, and pages, in resplendent color rode proudly forth upon prancing steeds. They had a prominent place before the judges' stand which gave all a chance to admire them.

The costume of Mary von Holt, the Queen, was of the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was of rich turquoise blue material. She wore a turban crown and flowing veil. The gown was trimmed with dark blue velvet and with ermine and pearls. She rode Warren's white horse. In figure and face and costume, she made a queenly appearance. Although she rode side saddle to which she is not accustomed, she proved a most graceful equestrian. The royal pair attracted much attention.

The costume of the King, worn by Charles Lucas, was beautiful. It was made of crimson silk plush, which shone in the sunlight and was trimmed with old lace and pearl ornaments. He rode Madge McCandless's black horse which went well with the white horse of the Queen. He had King Kalakaua's saddle blanket. This was silver mounted and on it was the coronet. This is the saddle blanket that was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago.

The other costumes were bright and gay. The children with their happy faces, fine horsemanship, stunning suits with their kaleidoscope of color commanded the admiration of all. The credit for this admirable display, which was a reproduction of the May Day fete, is due Principal Pitts and the teachers of the Preparatory school.

The personnel of the court, as it rode in the parade, was as follows:

- King—Charles Lucas.
- Queen—Mary von Holt.
- Court Jester—Alapaki Smith.
- Head Heralds—Allie Magoon, Norman Andresen, Wood Low, Edwin Gibb.
- Heralds—William Alexander, Harry Bertelmann, Harold Kerr, Jack Moir, William Hitchcock, Arthur Gilman, Isaac Allen, Edson Hutchinson, Wilfred Harrison, Ralph Harrub.
- Pages of the Court—Joseph Pratt, Blakeley McStocker, Gordon Wakefield, Marmion Magoon.
- Ladies of the Court—Gertrude Knight, Jean Cullen, Elizabeth Low, Katherine Krug, Libbie Peck, Marguerite Waldman, Pontine Schaefer, Abbie Bromley, Ruth Soper, Daphne Damsen.
- Lords of the Court—Herman von Holt, Randolph Hitchcock, Eaton Magoon, Raymond Lucas, Wrag Bergstrom, Oswald Steven, Douglas Baldwin, Edward Stackler, Thurston Taylor, George Murray, William Hansen.
- Court Harlequin—Ronald von Holt.

ALL NATIONS IN LINE.

With a short interval between them and the riders, came the automobile division, making a display that excited the admiration of even those who had known that some strikingly beautiful designs had been worked out and astonishing the tourists, who had not expected to find even in the Paradise of the Pacific such riotous displays of colors, lavishness of decoration and disregard of expense such as was shown as car after car rolled past. The number of machines in line and the taste and regard for detail shown in the decorations of practically every one of them made of the parade something long to be remembered, forming a picture eclipsing, in the opinion of those competent to judge, anything of a like nature ever attempted on the Coast.

The Nations section was the first to roll past, led by the American car, draped in the national colors, the front decorated by the American Eagle, holding ribbons of red, white and blue in its beak. In this car were Governor and Mrs. Frear, their daughter Miss Virginia, the niece of the Governor, Miss Dorothy Smith, and his godson, Master Harvey Hitchcock. Mr. Lovelace was the driver.

Next came one of the most striking cars in line, a Hawaiian tableau representing Kamehameha and his advisers, Chief Boki and Queen Liliha. The parts were taken by Palenapa, as the Conqueror, Paki and Mrs. E. L. Fern. A. Aiwohi took the part of an attendant to the chiefs and chiefess. The preparation for this car was elaborate, the costumes of the party, helmets, cloaks, war gear and other accessories being made up with a faithful following of the real thing. Palenapa's magnificent physique and figure made him a splendid Kamehameha and the group was applauded and cheered.

Portugal was represented by the car of A. W. Seabury, covered with flowers, white and blue, and carrying the Royal Arms before it. Mr. and Mrs. Seabury and their little son, in sailor costume, were the occupants.

Mahomet waited long for his mountain to come to him, but if he had been in the road yesterday he would have been run down by one, Fusiama, the sacred mountain of Japan, for at



FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADING THE PARADE.

—Advertiser Photo.

least a first-class representation of it, whirling along in the line as a part of the Japanese display. This design was decidedly original, the canvas sides of the float rearing themselves past the snow line, while about the base were pine trees and a little temple. Mr. Fuziki was the deus in machina that worked the miracle.

Next came yet another Japanese car, one of prismatic colors and great beauty, officially described as "The Windmill." The color scheme was that of the rainbow, while from a score of points about the decorated machine whirled paper windmills, with green centers and working out through the various tints to yellow, giving a dazzling medley of colors as the big ma-

banners of the thirteen states which Washington knew. The car was draped in patriotic colors and proved one of the welcomed ones all along the line. The young ladies who proudly carried the states' banners were Margaret Center, Rhode Island; Margaret Restarick, South Carolina; Winona Wallace, Pennsylvania; Violet Lucas, New Hampshire; Ruth Anderson, Georgia; Katherine Rickman, Virginia; Alice Hastings, New York; Lillian Chillingworth, New Jersey; Helen Spalding, Maryland; Lydy Mutch, Massachusetts, and Edean Wripter, Delaware.

SCHOLARS DO CREDIT TO THEMSELVES.

As varied as are the private schools

Mars through a four-foot telescope. Green and red was the color scheme, worked out in Oriental banners and flowers. Frank Atherton, the driver, wore the costume of a Korean gentleman.

Another Oriental car was that decorated by the pupils of the Methodist Korean school. Clarence Cooke, attired as an old time Korean, with a pipe of amazing size, and Mrs. Yoon, guardian three of the pupils of the school, dressed in their school uniform. The car was beautifully decked in an Oriental way, lotus blooms of delicate tints and sacred storks being used, with Korean and American flags.

The best float from a purely local standpoint in the section and one in



MRS. GEORGE FAIRCHILD'S AUTO—SECOND PRIZE, CLASS A.

—Advertiser Photo.

chine sped along. In the car were two beautiful Nipponese maidens, dressed in their holiday kimonos and all the gay colors that make up the Japanese girl's costume. They were Miss Hara and Miss Yamaguchi.

The next float was of the Orient still closer to the setting sun, all the colors of the sunset being used to produce the effect of the designers. This was the Chinese pleasure boat, dragon headed, tinsel finned and gaudily decorated with the gaudiness that remains artistic in all its riotous use of blues and crimsons and yellows. This float was one of the most elaborate in All the Nations section and was the work of the Sing Chong Co., assisted by many others among the local Chinese. The occupants, who represented an Imperial party and who wore costumes to correspond with the magnificence of their craft, were Messrs. Hong Chuck, Look Chuck, Lam Chung Wa Jr., and Misses Ngan Hong Quon and Sai Hon Quon.

Britannia, guarded by the British Lion, seated beneath a canopy of the Union Jack, with Johnny Bull at her feet, ruled the waves from the next car, driven by George F. Davies. Miss Dorothy Ellsbrock made a handsome Britannia, with shield and trident, while James Wilder with his pipe was Johnny Bull, beef fed, to the life.

The Italian car was beautiful, decorated with the red, white and green of the national flag, against a background of white daisies. The occupants of the car were Mrs. Humphris, Miss Wilder and Miss Schaefer, the latter two dressed in the bright costumes of an Italian peasantry, costumes, by the way, exceedingly becoming to the fair wearers.

Bringing up the rear of the Nations section was the American car, driven by Uncle Sam, represented by M. C. King, who had in his charge the Goddess of Liberty, Miss Sybil Winter, and thirteen bright little girls bearing the

of Honolulu in nationality of membership, so varied were the decorative schemes and ideas carried out in the automobiles of the school section, some of the cars being both elaborate and beautiful. There was no competition among these automobiles, nor had there been any among those of the All Nations section, preceding it, the participants working for the glory and honor of their school alone.

Leading the section was the big car of J. Quinn, carrying the representatives of Kawaiiaha. Beside the driver was a particularly beautiful young Hawaiian girl, representing her own island home, while accompanying her were other young ladies, types of the nationalities attending the school. The color scheme of this car was blue and white, the ensemble being admirable.

Iolani College followed in McLeod's machine, draped in red bougainvilleas and carrying a number of the pupils of the institution. The massiveness of the decoration on this car more than made up for the simplicity of the design, the machine being fairly covered with the brilliantly-hued leaves.

The Priory girls, in the Gartley machine, made a very effective showing, a framework having been built around the machine and twined with hundreds of feet of filma lei, the occupants being dressed in white and wearing leis of the same bright hue as the car colors. The background of the car, black, carried out the school color idea. The ladies occupying this machine were Mrs. Alice Hoopli, Mary Wittington, Annie Hocking, Charlotte Copp and Matilda Lemon. Chas. Ladin was the chauffeur in charge.

Atherton's machine carried the pupils from Mills' Institute, representing ancient and modern China. The ancients were a trio, priest, soldier and student, each appropriately gowned, while the present day student sat in the front of the brightly decorated machine and studied the canals of

which the idea had been carried out to a greater nicety than almost any other in the parade, was that of the Alliolani college, representing a Hawaiian canoe in full action. Four paddlers swept the craft along, their chief, in full regalia, urging them on, while a shoal of flying fish could be seen darting away from the surge of the outrigger. The credit for the faithfulness of the costuming of the occupants of this float is due to Mrs. Kahoa, although great credit is also due the boys for the successful way in which they carried out their part of

the striking tableau.

The Kamehameha Boys' school was represented by the Castle machine, carrying the officers of the Kamehameha brigade, the car being decorated with red bougainvillea. The officers were Captains White and Smith and Lieutenants Kamalopili, Bray, Natwi and Kawalu. The young men were dressed in their natty blue uniforms and typified in a good way Modern Hawaii.

Oahu College had no intention of entering a car in the school section until Thursday morning when the Kennedy's automobile was offered the school for decoration and use in the parade. The boys at once volunteered to pay for the decorations and the girls to decorate it. The occupants were Alan Lowrey for 1908, Edith Smith, for 1909; Jessie Kennedy, for 1910, Muriel Hind, for 1911, and Stanley Kennedy at the wheel. The buff and blue flowers of which there were about 1500 and the natty costumes of the young people with their flaring parasols, not to mention the bear, made an attractive ensemble.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The machines entered for competition were next in line and throughout the length of the whole section, every car showed plainly that neither time nor trouble had been spared in their preparation for the few hours they were to be seen and admired by the thousands. In some instances the number of blossoms used to carry out the designs adopted ran up into the tens of thousands, while more than ever this year could be noted the desire to harmonize color scheme and material used with the costumes of the occupants, in many cases the effect being charming.

In the Alexander Young touring car this plan was carried out to the extent of providing Mr. Young, who drove, with a lavender dust coat and cap. His car was undoubtedly a beauty, the color scheme being pale blue and pink, worked out with hydrangea blossoms and chiffons. On the front of the car, poised for flight with their gauzy wings beating the air as the steamer sped along, were three mammoth butterflies, glistening with tinsels. Altogether, in delicacy of design and in the beautiful way in which it was worked out, this car deserved the first prize awarded it, although there was close judging to place it in the scale of beauty over that of Mrs. Fairchild's violet car. With Mr. Young, dressed in harmonizing colors, complete as to gloves and parasols, were Mrs. Young, Mrs. A. Berg, Mrs. R. W. Anderson and Miss Pauline Young.

The Fairchild car was a dream in

violet, twenty-five thousand of the blossoms being used to form the masses of color and the great balls enveloping the lamp stands that covered each inch of the machine, the only other color being afforded by the slight touches of green from the violet leaves edging the car sides. Mrs. George Fairchild handled the car skillfully during the parade, having with her Misses Lady, Helen and Alice Macfarlane, all becomingly gowned in violet, forming a picture in the floral frame greatly admired. This car was placed a close second among the Class A machines and won great praise.

Another car which carried out with thorough consistency a one-color scheme was that of Mrs. L. Abrams, transformed for the occasion into one great shimmering bunch of California poppies, the only departure from the one color being in the slightly darker shaded Teddy Bears that grinned at all from the front of the machine. To carry out the scheme meant the making of fifteen thousand poppies, the handwork entirely of the four ladies who occupied the car during the parade. These were dressed in yellow of a shade corresponding exactly to that of the blossoms and wore picture hats and gloves to match. These were Mrs. L. Abrams, Mrs. A. L. Soule, Mrs. C. S. Crane and Mrs. J. H. Arendt, all Native Daughters of the Golden State. To this car went the winning pennant in Class B.

For second place there was a warm contest, the choice of the judges finally settling upon the car driven by S. R. Jordan, the machine being gay with bright-hued morning glories in a setting of green mums. The occupants of the car were, besides Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Hugo Herzog, Miss Edith Spalding, Miss Constance Restarick and Miss Victoria Jordan.

Another attractive car was that occupied by a number of men of the United States Marine Corps, driven by Harry Wilder. The body of the car itself was tastefully decorated in red, yellow and blue, the colors of the branch of the service to which the men belong, while the clever idea of showing all the uniforms worn on different occasions by the corps members, from the working khaki to the most brilliant of full dress, was carried out, each occupant wearing a different uniform and the medals of action. These were W. H. Easton, R. Barnett, W. S. Winter, H. Winter, E. F. Busby, R. T. Prosser and W. H. Harper. Special mention, which the car certainly deserved, was made of this car during the awarding of prizes.

The Kunalu Boat Club, represented by four young lady oarsmen and James McCandless as coxswain, were attractive in the McCandless touring car, decked with white and yellow chrysanthemums, the club colors, and made distinctive through the use of a pair of racing oars and lifebuoys as a part of the decorations. Third prize was bestowed upon the ladies of the racing shell.

A gem among the smaller runabouts was the car of C. C. von Hamm, designed as a basket of violets and carried out in as dainty a manner as possible. This car attracted great attention as it was driven by Mr. von Hamm, Mrs. von Hamm being the other occupant, both in white. For consistency in arrangement and taste in execution, this car was entitled beyond question to the blue banner.

William Schumann's Ford, tastefully decorated with pink and white chrysanthemums, was called by the judges for the second runabout prize. The color scheme for this car was a dainty one, worked out in the pink and white blossoms with rosettes and streamers of pink and a large blue butterfly over the hood, with trailers of pink and white drawn down to the seat. Miss Myrtle Schumann, who was in the car with her brother, looked very pretty in her delicate pink costume.

The third prize winner among the larger cars was the Brownie turnout of Willard Brown, his machine being covered with sunflower blossoms and pepper blossoms. Snuggled among these were four of Palmer Cox's Brownies—Stanley Mott-Smith, the jockey; Ernest Peterson, the sailor; and Everett Brown, the cop. Mr. Brown himself carried out the Brown idea by driving in a brown suit.

Under a canopy of red and white roses, the Remnants of Robin Hood were driven into place for the third runabout prize by T. Clive Davies. Among the remnants were Maid Marian, represented by Miss Muriel Davies, attended by Allan-a-Dale's bride, Miss Gwendolyn Davies, and Master Arthur Davies.

(Continued on Page Seven.)



ALEXANDER YOUNG'S AUTO—FIRST PRIZE, CLASS A.

—Advertiser Photo.

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These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

IS A PROMINENT WEST AUSTRALIAN

"The bill for the survey of a route for the transcontinental railway across Australia has been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament," said the Honorable Colonel Z. Lane, member of the Legislative Council of West Australia, a visitor in Honolulu. "There are only about 672 miles of road yet to build, and it is over a level country presenting no engineering difficulties, with no bridges to build. There seems every reason to believe that the road will be built before very long and West Australia will be connected by railroad with the other states of the Commonwealth greatly to the benefit of all but especially of West Australia."

Col. Lane is a mining man in West Australia, and is on his way to Mexico where he has two sons who are engaged in mining there. He arrived here by the Aorangi a fortnight ago and has been going pretty thoroughly over this island while here. He sailed by the Alameda Wednesday.

"I have visited several of the plantations on this island," he said, "and have gone to most of the other places of interest, and have enjoyed myself thoroughly. You have a very enterprising community here, and the development of the sugar industry is most interesting and surprising. My health has not been very good of late, and so I am on a bit of a holiday. I have two sons engaged in mining in Mexico. They are crazy over the possibilities there, and have been anxious for me to come and see the country. I am on my way there now."

"Mining in West Australia is in a generally prosperous condition. There is nothing of the bustle and excitement that there has been in the past. There are no new discoveries of any importance nor any particular developments. Other interests are progressing and on the whole the state is in a prosperous condition."

"As to the Commonwealth, that seems to be getting along all right. Of course it has its politics and its political troubles. The question of the location of the capital of the Commonwealth has not yet been settled, and I don't think will be settled very soon. I don't think they are very anxious to settle it. What they ought to do is to make either Melbourne or Sydney the capital. The Commonwealth agreement provided that the permanent capital should be located in New South Wales. They have been trying to pick out some ideal spot and build there an ideal town for the capital, something as you Americans did with your capital, Washington. But I think Sydney ought to be made the capital, and so do many others, and I have an idea it will be."

"I have been enjoying my stay in Honolulu very much, and have received many kindnesses and courtesies here. Chief Justice Hartwell has been especially kind toward me. I expect to be back through here within a few months, unless I should go to London."

SOMETHING DOING IN TAX ASSESSORSHIP

Governor Frear stated yesterday evening that some action had been taken in the matter of the appointment of a tax assessor, but there was nothing as yet to give out for publication.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

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

Commercial News

By Daniel Logah.

"It is freely predicted," the Federal Reporter of February 1 says, "that it will not be long before Cuban sugars sell between 2 1/2c. and 2 3/4c., but many think that 2 1/2c. cost and freight for 96 test will be the lowest point this year. This would be equivalent to 3 5/8c. duty paid, and if beet sugars remain at about their present level of value our market will be something more than forty points below the European parity. We had this same condition last year, where for a short time we were 48 points below the European parity. On the other hand, it may be that the pressure to sell will not be as great this year as last, and, encouraged by a firm European market, sellers may not offer sugar down as low as 2 1/2c. In any event, the greatest pressure to sell will hardly come before the latter part of February or the middle of March. The future course of our market depends almost entirely on the amount of sugar that will be produced by Cuba, which at the moment is problematical. Up to date, the crop as compared with last year is very short, but compares very favorably with 1906. A late spring would mean that much of the lost ground would be made up. On the other hand, early rains would have the contrary effect." It is interesting to note that, among recent conditions favorable to the refiners as against the raw sugar producers mentioned by the Federal Reporter, the fact is stated that Hawaiian sugars were being received much earlier than last year, the first steamer being due about February 4.

Centrifugals are the same as a week ago in the New York market—\$73.40 a ton—while the parity of European beets at \$81.20 is a decline of but twenty cents. Washington's Birthday left five days of business to the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, and those proved very light days. Transactions were these: Ewa (\$20), 70, 5 at 24.625; Paauhau (\$50), 15 at 15.125; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 10 at 95, 12, 65 at 94; Pioneer (\$100), 10 at 122.50; Olaa (\$20), 10 at 3.125, 27 at 3.25; Oahu (\$20), 50 at 23.875, 15 at 23.75; O. R. & L. Co. 6's, \$500 at 100.

Honoum Sugar Co., at its annual meeting, received the manager's report showing a crop of 5592 tons of sugar for 1907, which was 200 tons over the estimate made a year ago. More than an average yield is expected for this year, while the crop for 1909 will be from the largest area yet cultivated.

Onomea Sugar Co., at its annual meeting, had reported that, all things considered, the plantation had experienced "a very favorable year, with no losses or breakdowns." At a cost of \$50,000 the mill had been reconstructed, from which an increase of one to one and a half per cent in extraction is expected. The crop of 1907 overran the estimate and that of 1908 will be from an estimated area of 4072 acres including the land of outside planters.

SOME PUBLIC MATTERS.

Cablegrams to the press and to Governor Frear intimate that favorable reports have been made by House committees on the public lands lease bill, the bill to settle accounts of the Hawaiian postal savings bank (which became extinct on the arrival of the Federal postoffice system) and the bill to erect a fish hatchery on this island. The land bill extends the limit of five years for leasing of agricultural lands provided in the Organic Act to fifteen years. This is a cut from twenty years in the original draft, but as the bill stands it removes serious handicap on the sugar industry of Hawaii. Independent of the work clearing virgin lands, a crop of sugar cane takes from eighteen months to two years to mature. Many of the old leases have expired or are expiring, and in some cases at least the planters would hardly take the risk of investing heavily in five-year leaseholds.

A cablegram of February 20 states that the returned budget of the House Committee on Military Affairs cuts the fortifications bill to \$50,000,000, specifying that \$10,000,000 of this sum shall be used in fortifying Hawaii and the Philippines.

The Hawaii College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is in successful operation in temporary quarters. It opened with a class of five, two for the engineering and three for the agricultural course. At the first of the free evening lectures there was an attendance of about fifty and thirty-nine were enrolled for regular work.

LAND MATTERS.

Owing to protests of persons claiming interests in the land, the Government sale of four lots in Mana, Kauai, aggregating 2052 acres, has been postponed to March 9. This is the land whose sale is conditioned on planting thereon of a certain amount of sisal within a given period, it being held suitable only for such a crop.

There is great activity in house building in Manoa valley. Six citizens of Honolulu are either building or preparing to build in that suburb. A good deal of house building is also noticeable in other elevated tracts reached by the electric cars.

Conveyances lately recorded include deed from Louisa Mossman and husband to M. A. Tavares and others, piece of land at Kilaua Gulch, Makawao, Maui, \$2200; deed from Elikapeka Macy and husband (S. A.) to Auguste K. Schlemmer, premises at Kalihi, Honolulu, \$1000; deed from David Waian and wife to Kau Agricultural Co., lands in Kau, Hawaii, \$1584.40; deed from Mary Hoting to Edvart Olsen, land and buildings near Dowsett lane, Honolulu, \$1300.

PROMOTION AND PROGRESS.

L. A. Thurston and R. W. Shingle have returned from a business trip of three months to the mainland, in the interests of the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Co., Ltd. They investigated the most improved types of hardwood sawmills, receiving proposals from several of them to furnish a milling plant to the company. Also they engaged H. C. Haner, an expert in sawing hardwoods, to conduct the mill that will be erected. For the transportation of the ohia wood railroad ties, contracted for delivery to the Santa Fe system, Messrs. Thurston and Shingle obtained proposals from several navigation companies. About four-fifths of the contract quantity will be delivered at San Pedro and adjacent ports, the remaining one-fifth at San Francisco. On investigation they satisfied themselves that there is a good demand for koa lumber which will continue.

Messrs. Thurston and Shingle also made an extensive investigation of the openings for creating a market for Hawaiian fresh fruits. Interviews with leading dealers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco convinced them that the market is large enough for any quantity of pineapples which is likely to be produced in these islands for a good while to come. They were impressed, however, with the necessity of following the example of California growers in the cooperation of Hawaiian pineapple raisers for both the transportation and the marketing of the fruit. Conferences were held with a head of all the steamship officials in San Francisco, with the object of securing such changes and arrangements in their vessels as would secure the proper handling and ventilation of fruit shipments, together with reservations of space so that shippers would be certain of having their fruit carried on such trips as it was offered. The companies whose steamers come here have already taken steps to meet these requirements.

W. B. Thomas, a pioneer pineapple planter of Wahiawa, Oahu, the leading place in the industry, in an interview has expressed himself as a strong believer in the opportunity awaiting Hawaii for establishing a market on the mainland for Hawaiian fruit which could hardly be over-supplied. Former Lieut.-Governor Anderson of California, in a speech at the Commercial Club, said he thought the Hawaiian fruit industry could be developed to great proportions.

Ten thousand trees have been planted the season just past on a new coconut plantation at Kailua, Hawaii. Another 10,000 will be planted next rainy season.

John Emmeluth is building a brandy still for the Kona Vineyards Co., which has a permit to make brandy from pineapples, grapes, figs and berries. Application has been made to Washington for a permit to include other fruits abounding in the district. The still has a capacity of sixty gallons a day and will be shipped to Kona next week.

On Monday last it is estimated that 1000 steyedores were at work on Honolulu's waterfront lading or discharging deep seagoing vessels.

On her trial trip at San Francisco recently, the new steamer Mauna Kea of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., which has been built for the Honolulu-Hilo route, made nearly sixteen knots without exhausting her maximum power of speed.

GENERAL ITEMS.

If all the ships of the Pacific fleet coal at Honolulu, it will mean a call for fresh vegetables, lasting some weeks, for at least 20,000 men—12,685 on the battleships that came around to the Pacific and the rest on torpedo vessels, auxiliaries and vessels of the North Pacific squadron. A public meeting has been called to consider the general question of the reception of the fleet.

Receipts of the Parker ranch, Hawaii, for the year 1907 were \$249,482.13. The trustee in charge shows by his inventory probably 150,000 acres of land, investments amounting to \$29,517.25 and livestock as follows: 30,000 head of cattle, 18,000 head of sheep and 2000 head of horses, all "more or less."

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And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's



Floral Parade

(Continued from Page Six.)

One other large touring car carried the members of the Promotion Committee proudly in the parade, this being Sam Parker's big car, which sported the national colors. The occupants were President F. L. Waldron, W. T. Lucas and J. L. McLean.

Another striking car was that of the red and white, occupied by Miss Damon, Miss Clowe, Miss Irene Fisher and Miss Hedemann, the young ladies being dressed in white and wearing deep red carnations, all carrying white parasols. The body of the car was of red and white blossoms and most attractive with its fair occupants.

A unique design was that adopted for the Ross car, driven by Donald Ross. This was a sugar design, cane tassels and young cane forming the floral decorations, against a background of sugar bags. Miss Marguerite Creighton, who accompanied Mr. Ross, represented a bag of the high-grade product of the Honolulu Plantation mill, one hundred per cent. sweetness.

The Kiloana Art League had three cars in the runabout section, harlequins from the Mardi Gras in red, yellow and green. The red car of the trio was selected by the automobile judges as the winner of the third prize, their costumes being just a trifle more complete than those of their fellows.

R. W. Perkins drove his runabout, which was banked with bougainvillea and greens, while Judge and Mrs. Kingsbury occupied the Judge's runabout, tastefully decorated with the American and Hawaiian colors.

MACHINES EXTRAORDINARY.

Richard and George Cooke, as Nery Nat and Happy Hooligan, had a car that excited the wonder of the populace, first how it ever went at all and secondly because it failed to break down. From outward appearances it was a collection of junk of the year that Washington chopped the cherry tree, while the appearance of the pair behind the mud-guards corresponded. A flag went to the Cooke.

Another relic was the "Silver Spoon," the resurrected car of a famous man, several replicas of whom occupied the seats behind the pair of mules that trudged along with the music box. The carburetors of this turnout tangled with the chauffeur bearings before the parade finished, however, and the entry had to be scratched.

An accident occurred, too, to the water wagon float of the Floradoras, the gasoline being found to be unfiltered Nuanu water, sixty above proof. This stranded the Floras at the foot of the Punahou hill, although the Doras transferred to a mule and made their bow to the judges.

One other car had a considerable part in the parade, although not of it. That was the machine driven by William J. West and devoted to the uses of the press. This car did splendid service and assisted materially in enabling the representatives of the three daily papers to be where things were doing. Mr. West won the thanks of the notetakers through his obligingness and courtesy, as well as through the skill he displayed as a chauffeur.

LADY RIDERS.

In this section were noticed Miss Hattie Lucas, Miss Mary Lucas, Miss Rosie Herbert, Miss Madeline Ross, Miss Wattle Holt, Miss Maud Johnstone, Miss Smith and Miss Annabel Low. The first prize for the best-appearing couple of ladies was won by Miss Wattle Holt and Miss Annabel Low.

JUVENILE RIDERS.

In the juvenile section, Master Douglas Damon was given first prize for being the best rider, and Master Pratt came next. Marcus Monsarrat, a pudgy little fellow, who was perfectly at home on his horse, and Walter Graes of Kaimuki were adjudged to be the best juvenile cowboy riders, and a special prize was given to Harvey Holt, a tiny fellow hardly as high as his pony.

The first prize for the best juvenile girl rider was won by Miss Ross, Miss Herbert coming second.

OTHER RIDERS.

The best-appearing lady and gentleman was judged to be Miss Ross and Mr. Lishman; second award went to Miss Smith and Ben Clark. Caesar Freitas won the prize for the best comic rider in a walk. He bestrode a horse, to describe whose attire it would take a society reporter. Suffice it to say that the noble steed pranced along in pants and wearing a hat. Sometimes Caesar rode side and sometimes cross saddle. He was a whole circus in himself.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Following the massing of the paraders on the beautiful campus of Punahou, the judges canvassed their opinions and announced the results, the winners being summoned by the mounted aides of Marshal Chillingworth before the stand, where their flags were presented them by Mrs. W. F. Frear. At the same time moving pictures of the best sections of the parade were taken by R. K. Bonine and hundreds of shots secured by scores of photographers, professional and amateur.

At half-past twelve, not quite as soon as the committee had expected, the parade and the judging was over and one of the most successful events in the history of the city was brought to a glorious close.

PARADE NOTES.

There were two well-known racehorses in the parade—Tom Hollinger's Waldo J and Lester Petrie's Racine Murphy.

Prince Kawanakoa and Col. Sam Parker's turnout looked swell.

Having the pa-u riders in different colored sections made a striking effect.

Caesar Freitas, who rode the pantalooned horse, gave a fine exhibition of bareback riding.

A. W. Seabury made a good showing with his Examiner car.

SOMETHING GOOD.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is good when you first take cold; good when your cold is seated and your lungs are sore; good when you cannot sleep for coughing. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

