

Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE 2666

HOW DID REGO MANAGE SCHEME WITHOUT HELP?

**Rather a Puzzling Problem Presents
Itself to the Federal Authorities
for Solution in This.**

Now, how could Manuel A. Rego, postmaster at the fourth class office at Koloa, pass money orders of the value of \$27,356 through the postoffice at Honolulu without collusion on the part of somebody not in the Koloa office?

That is the question whose solution in now engaging the attention of the local Federal officials. That they will solve it, goes without saying. That is their trade. That things will be doing when they solve it, likewise goes without saying. And then Rego may have company over in Oahu jail.

Rego was formally taken into custody yesterday upon a charge of defrauding the United States Postoffice Department and had his examination at once before Federal District Court Commissioner Judd. Attorney Humphreys represented him, but advanced no defense at the moment. The only witness examined at the hearing yesterday was Postal Inspector Hare, who went down to Koloa to look into the matter, and with whom Rego came back to this city.

Mr. Hare testified that when he first discovered the shortage, Rego said that it was an apparent one, merely, due to the fact that Spalding, his deputy, had not made up his books. He wanted a few days' time in which to write up the books, when he said it would appear that there was nothing wrong. Hare replied that he would go ahead upon things as they were, and then Rego admitted that he had taken the money, but said that he had banked it at Honolulu, with the Bank of Hawaii and Bishop's bank, and that he would restore it.

"Very well," answered Hare. "Give me a check for it."

The check was given, and then Hare said that he would telegraph the banks to see how much money was held by them in deposit to the credit of Rego. The message was sent, Rego offering no objection, and no answer was received from the Bank of Hawaii, although Bishop & Co., replied that it held \$1100 to the credit of Rego's account.

When he was confronted with these messages from the banks, Rego said that he had taken the money, and used it in his business. And then he was brought to Honolulu—or, to be exact, was asked to come to Honolulu, and he came.

That was all the testimony adduced at the hearing, and upon the attorney for the defendant stating that he had nothing to advance at this time, Commissioner Judd committed Rego to Oahu prison for trial in default of ten thousand dollars bail. He was at once taken to the jail and is there now.

Behind this there is a story that will make good reading when it comes to be told, although the officers are not yet ready to tell it. As to Rego, he used to be king of Koloa, but his throne has been tottering for a little time past, so it is said. There was a time, not long ago, when nothing was done at Koloa without Rego's consent, and when nothing was even attempted until his advice had been asked and his approval secured. He had the only business house in the place, he was the postmaster, the plantation people allowed laborers to trade where they pleased, and he had much cane planted out on contract. Indeed, he has that yet.

This, however, was not allowed to go on. Hackfeld & Co., opened a store of their own at Koloa, doing a rushing trade, and of course all that they did was taken from Rego. Then, although Rego was still to all appearances prosperous, it is said that certain large creditors in Honolulu began to press him, and he felt a need for ready money. He could not realize on his cane contracts, although there was every reason to believe that they would have paid him out if he could have realized. It is believed that he saw the chance to borrow money from Uncle Sam by his crude system of fake money orders, intending to pay it all back when his returns came in, and that it was by some such course of reasoning as this that he was led astray. He had been king so long, that he took a desperate chance when he saw himself being driven to the wall by adverse circumstances. Evidently, he did not realize that the arm of Uncle Sam is longer than the arm of any creditor and that wrong done to the Federal Government cannot be "squared."

Whether action for forgery will lie because of the signature to fake order assignments of the names of people who had no knowledge whatever that their names were being so used, is a question for the lawyers to determine. Rego is in jail, unable to give a bond that is not half as large as the sum of his shortage, and he may have company—unless the game he worked was so crude that it was allowed to go on because of its very crudity, nobody believing that a sane man would attempt anything so foolish. However, while the game was crude, that is probably not true. The government surrounds its money order system with safeguards against just such crude work as that done by Rego. If it did not, the money order system would not be so popular as it is. It is because of the feeling of absolute security that people send money by postal order.

THEY GAVE BALDWIN SOME SLOW POISON

"There is a Honolulu end to the Baldwin poisoning case," said Representative Sheldon of Kauai yesterday. Representative Sheldon, by the way, is the man who was put on the Republican ticket in Koloa when Manuel Rego, now in jail for issuing fake money orders while he was postmaster, declined to make the race.

"The local police are extremely reticent about the case," Mr. Sheldon went on, "but they admit that they have sent down to Honolulu to arrest a third man, having two in custody now, and say that when they get this man they will have all the Japanese who are implicated in the matter. It seems that when the discovery was made that poison had been put in the drinking water used at the house of Manager B. D. Baldwin of Makaweli plantation, the effects of the Japanese cook at the Manager's house were searched and poison of a similar character was found in his possession. The poisoned water and food were sent to Honolulu for analysis. The police working on clues that they refuse to talk about, followed the arrest of the cook by taking a sugar mill hand into custody and there was a third man arrested at that time, but he was subsequently discharged. Now they are searching Honolulu for the third man."

This is believed to be the man who bought the poison here and sent it to his confederates in Kauai. When they get this man, the chain will be complete.

"The motive?" resumed Mr. Sheldon, "I cannot say. Maybe the Japanese disliked Baldwin because he was a man who made them live up to their contracts. The police are reticent as to that, also. No; I do not believe the attempted poisoning is an aftermath of the recent strike on the plantation."

Advices from Kauai are to the effect that the whole island is stirred up over the Baldwin case, and it is even said that Will Baldwin, who preceded B. D. Baldwin in the management of Makaweli, was a victim of slow poison. At all events, for a long time before he left Makaweli, Will Baldwin was ill, and did not fully recover his health until he left Kauai. It is thought that the plan of the poisoners was to administer minute doses, so as to cause lingering death in such a way that no suspicion would be directed toward them. Hugh Morrison, manager of Makaweli just previous to Will Baldwin, was taken deathly sick and kept failing in health until at last he was obliged to resign his situation and leave for the Coast in search of health, where he died a short time after his arrival.

B. D. Baldwin, as well as some of his family, has been unwell for some time. In fact, a few months ago Mr. Baldwin was critically ill and everything goes to show that the Baldwins have been taking poisons into their systems for many months, and it is said that these poisons have been given them by two Japanese employed at Makaweli, namely Nomi Nizo, a cook employed by Mr. Baldwin, and Yonemoto, a man employed in the mill.

Sheriff Coney went to Makaweli last week and arrested Nomi Nizo and Yonemoto and took them to Waimea, where their case came up in Judge Hofgaard's court last Wednesday. The case was postponed until February 11th, as a Japanese who is an important witness in the case is now in Honolulu.

This story of the Honolulu witness is the police story, given out it is thought so that the man who is really wanted will not be put upon his guard. A Kauai officer is now here looking for this man, and will take him at once to the Garden Island if he can be found.

There are conflicting stories as to the character of the poison used, one saying that the cook at the plantation house was seen putting arsenic or something of that kind into the drinking water used at the house, while still another is to the effect that the plantation chemist found that Mr. Baldwin had been taking bichloride of mercury into his system.

THE WEBER TRIAL.

AUBURN, Cal. Feb. 7.—The Weber trial has begun.

On the evening of November 10 last, the home of Julius Weber, a wealthy retired brewer of Auburn, California, was burned. In the ruins were found the bodies of Mr. Weber and his wife, their daughter, Bertha Weber, and their youngest son. All had been shot to death. Suspicion pointed to the older son, Adolph Weber, and he was arrested charged with the murders on Nov. 12. He attempted to prove an alibi but his story was refuted by witnesses. He is also charged with robbing the Auburn Bank; a pail of gold, supposed to be a part of the booty taken from the bank a month before, being found under the barn. Young Weber seems to have been addicted to the dime novel habit and is thought by some to be mentally unbalanced.

THE BELGIAN STRIKE.

MONS, Belgium, Feb. 7.—The strike is serious. Sixteen thousand men are out.

Mons, the capital of Hainaut province, Belgium, is a city of 24,955 inhabitants. Yesterday strikes were reported in twenty-one collieries near the city of Charleroi in the same province.

ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Monsignor Aguis has arrived.

Archbishop A. Aguis of Rome, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines with his secretary, Mgr. Petrelli, passed through Honolulu on the Mongolia, January 4.

THE TRAGEDY IN FINLAND

**Nobles Petition the Czar to Give
the Common People Repre-
sentative Rights.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 7.—The assassination of State Procurator Johnson was political.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The assassination of Johnson is the precursor of Terrorism.

An assembly of nobles at St. Petersburg has petitioned the Czar to permit the representatives of the people to participate in the discussion of legislation and of government measures.

DIFFERENT RUSSIAN STORY.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 6.—Kuropatkin has reported General Dembowski as wounded. Operations are suspended. The Japanese were repulsed in the last skirmish.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.—It is rumored that General Kuropatkin has asked to be relieved.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 4.—The Czar has given an audience to a deputation of printers. The conference gave mutual satisfaction.

TOKIO, Feb. 7.—The situation on the Shalke and Hun rivers is unchanged.

TOKIO, February, 6.—A number of serious skirmishes have taken place on the Hun and Shalke rivers. The Russians were Forty-two sugar factories in Poland have been closed. The strike at Sosnovitz involves 40,000 workmen.

Gorki and seven other authors are to be tried on political charges.

All is quiet in Manchuria. The weather is severe.

The Russian extreme right holds Chiantsenhanen, six miles north of Sande Pass.

The third squadron will sail to join Admiral Rodjestvensky's fleet on February 14.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Owing to ice floes in the harbor navigation is difficult.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—The harbor is frozen over and fifty vessels are caught in the ice.

BOSTON, February 6.—The New England coast ports are embargoed with ice.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—Telegraph and railway lines in the Southern States are crippled with sleet.

LOS ANGELES, February 6.—Rev. C. E. Bentley of Nebraska dropped dead in a lodging house here, while in company with a woman not his wife. He was the Prohibition candidate for President in 1896.

Charles Eugene Bentley, Presidential candidate of the "Liberty Party" in 1896, was born at Warners, N. Y., April 30, 1841. He was educated at Monroe Institute and Oneida Conference Seminary, and was married October 7, 1863, to Persis Freeman of Baldwinville, N. Y. He lived on a farm in his native State until 1863, removed in 1866 to Clinton, Iowa. Since 1878 he had lived in Nebraska, being on a farm in Butler county until 1890. He was a Baptist minister, and since 1880 has been pastor of the church at Surprise, Nebraska. He was chairman of the Prohibition State Convention in 1884, and successively candidate for Congress, Governor and United States Senator. When the split came in 1896 he was nominated for President by the "Liberty" wing of the party. He was at the time of his death its State chairman.

BERLIN, February 5.—There is an enormous rush into Polish Germany. The disturbances in Russian Poland continue. It is estimated that there are 400,000 strikers.

LONDON, February 5.—Lord Lansdowne has proposed to the powers the appointment of a Christian Governor in Macedonia.

LOS ANGELES, February 5.—It is reported that 200 Americans are surrounded by hostile Yaqui Indians in Mexico.

PARIS, February 5.—Confidence is growing that the Russians will win in the North Sea inquiry.

LOS ANGELES, February 4.—The greatest rainfall Southern California has had in years is now in progress. There have been many washouts. The Methodist Church of North Pasadena has been destroyed by lightning.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—United States Judge Swayne has replied to the charges against him, declaring that his acts are justifiable and unimpeachable.

BOOT ON OTHER LEG

At the monthly meeting last night of the Republican Territorial Central Committee the offensive amendment to the by-laws, wherein it was desired to have Government officials kept from participating in party management or going as delegates to nominating conventions, was withdrawn. But another one was substituted, wherein no member of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Central Committee may be inducted for a Government position during his term of office.

In other words, "the boot is on the other leg."

The section proposed to be amended, which seemed to bring the matter prominently before the rank and file of the Republican party, was the one which Mr. Adams and Charles Clark were most desirous of having passed.

Mr. Adams promptly withdrew the section, but he substituted the other. Mr. Adams has the proxy of Mr. Cooke of Maui, which island is generally supposed to be in favor of permitting Government officials to serve on the various organizing and executive committees, yet it was understood that Mr. Cooke, personally, was opposed, and in using his proxy last night Mr. Adams had a formidable weapon of persuasion to carry his own measure through.

Section 14 of Article 6 was therefore amended to read:

"No member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee shall be inducted or recommended for appointment to any Government office during the term for which he was elected, and no Government official shall be elected or appointed as a member of said committee, or hold the proxy of any member of said committee."

The committee then adopted the following resolution passed by the Fifth District Committee at a meeting held on January 4:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Executive Committee of the District Committee that all proposed rules and regulations covering Government officials being excluded from the Central Committee, be presented to the members of the Republican party and voted on by them at the next primary election, and the majority vote will decide its adoption by the party."

Another interesting amendment adopted was that no member of any nominating committee shall hold more than one proxy. The sub-committee presenting the entire set of amendments had originally proposed a minimum of two proxies.

Senator Hewitt's amendment to Section 2 of Article 5, providing that "no person being a paid official or employee of the Government (not including members of the Legislature) shall be eligible to be a member of the executive committee" was lost. Hewitt's amendment regarding membership on the central committee was also lost.

Another amendment adopted was to the effect that at primary elections no one shall be permitted to stand closer than ten feet to any one marking his ballot. This practically puts the professional politician out of business.

PRISONER WAS NOT ILL-TREATED IN JAIL

"Governor Carter has not referred any letter to me concerning the prisoner, Kaina Anton, convicted of arson at Kailua," said Attorney General Andrews yesterday. "I do not believe, however, that there is any truth in the statement that the man was ill-treated in Oahu prison. The man was in care of High Sheriff Henry, who was then Warden of Oahu prison at the time the ill-treatment is charged. Now, everybody in Honolulu knows High Sheriff Henry—and a few people know Harry T. Mills, the attorney who is said to have written to the Governor concerning Anton. As between these two, I do not believe many persons will hesitate to form a just conclusion. Certainly nobody who knows both men will hesitate. Sheriff Henry is a high-minded gentleman with the sense of his duty strongly upon him. Mr. Mills is—well, Mr. Mills is Mr. Mills. However, as I said before, no letter has been referred to me. When it is, if it is, I shall give my opinion upon the matter."

"It simply isn't true," said Chester A. Doyle, referring to the charges of cruel treatment of Anton in prison. Doyle worked up the evidence against Anton, and secured his conviction of the crime of arson.

PROGRESS BLOCK UNDER HAMMER

The Progress block, whose erection set a new standard of business architecture in Honolulu, passes under the auctioneer's hammer at 12 o'clock today. James F. Morgan is authorized to sell the building and premises under foreclosure of mortgage. The building is three-storied and constructed of Hawaiian stone, having stores on the ground floor and an assembly hall with stage, lobby, balcony, etc., on the third floor. Office rooms occupy the middle floor. The first passenger elevator ever erected in Honolulu is in this building, serving the Model block aligned therewith as well. The sale will be held at Morgan's auction rooms. Mr. Morgan also sells at the Judiciary building at noon property on the Walkiki road under foreclosure in the suit of W. P. Allen vs. George Haggart.

FARMERS MEETING

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Farmers' Institute meeting held at the Kamehameha schools last night was largely attended and proved very instructive. The meeting was held in the large assembly room of the Boys' School, and nearly every seat was filled when the Kamehameha Glee Club opened the program with one of their characteristic selections. A large part of the audience was made up of the school boys and girls, most of whom remained until the end. After the song Jared G. Smith, president of the institute, introduced President Perley L. Horne of the Kamehameha schools, who made a few welcoming remarks. After another song by the glee club came the first paper of the evening.

This took the form of an informal talk by D. L. Van Dine on the subject of "Insects," illustrated with lantern slides. No attempt was made to make the talk technical, but Mr. Van Dine showed pictures of different classes of insects, of beneficial and harmful insects, and the more common appliances for the extermination of pests. An endeavor was made to interest those present in the study of insect life, at least, enough study to enable them to distinguish the harmful from the harmless. Representations of the common house and store pests were shown, as well as agricultural pests and their remedies. Altogether the talk was an intensely interesting and able practical presentation of a subject much neglected by the layman. Following the talk Mr. Kotinsky made a few apt remarks urging people to become interested in at least the rudiments of entomology.

The next topic of discussion was the avocado or alligator pear. Mr. Henry Davis read an able paper on the subject. He traced the history of the fruit, which probably originally came from Mexico. It has spread to all sub-tropical countries. Probably no individual introduced the trees into these islands, but it came rather in several importations. Mr. Davis was of the opinion that the pear was a little out of its climate in Hawaii, but that it would be a very profitable export. He told of pears shipped in egg cases from the West Indies to New York that sold for \$1 per fruit. Mr. Davis told of his own experience in growing the trees. He was followed by Mr. Brigham, who showed some specimen models of the fruit that he had raised. He laid special emphasis on the need of careful cultivation and fertilization.

In the discussion which followed different members laid stress on cultivation, of proper selection and breeding, and on the location of the trees. One member was of the opinion that trees did better at sea level than at 1000 feet elevation. It was stated that pears had been shipped to New York and had arrived in good condition, and that they had been kept in cold storage for seven weeks here. Alexander Crow said that the fruit had often brought twenty-five cents apiece in San Francisco and urged its cultivation as one of the best things a small farmer could do. He advised that only about a half an inch of stem be left on each fruit and that the fruit be cut from the tree and not pulled.

The last address was on the subject, "Some Modern Dairy Farms," by Mr. F. G. Krauss of Kamehameha schools. By means of lantern slides and description he showed some of the great dairies of California and told of the possibilities for the industry in Hawaii. He told of one of the cows at the Kamehameha dairy which netted \$345 in one year, and urged an extension of the local dairy industry.

Labor Officers Elected.

The Honolulu Trades and Labor Council elected the following officers last night: President, Mat Heffern; vice president, Ed. Dunn; recording secretary, Thomas Cahalan; financial secretary and treasurer, Frederick Sackwitz; sergeant at arms, Frederick Larsen; trustees, L. E. Toomey, Geo. Crozier, John Hackett.



A little vanity is a good thing. Every woman should try, at all times, to look her very best. But it certainly must be discouraging to have your mirror tell you that your hair is gray when you are only thirty or fifty! Gray hair adds twenty years to the age. Why not look as young as you are, or even younger?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Always restores color to gray hair, always. Brings back all the deep, rich, beautiful color of early youth. Perhaps the color of your hair suits, but you are losing the hair itself. You are threatened with thin hair, rough hair, scraggly hair. Your hair seems weak, not well nourished. Then give it Ayer's Hair Vigor, a true hair-food. It stops falling hair, makes the hair grow, and keeps it soft and silky.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

NO INVASION OF AMERICA BY CHINESE

 "Our Chinese merchants travel all over Europe visiting manufactories and producing establishments, that they may view with their own eyes the goods that they desire to purchase to be sold in the markets of China. That is also what our merchants desire to do in the United States. It will serve to increase the commercial business between China and the United States."
 HON. WONG KAI KAH.

Hon. Wong Kai Kah, Chinese commissioner to the St. Louis exposition, who was here last year in company with Prince Pu Lun, en route to St. Louis, again passed through Honolulu Friday on the steamship Manchuria en route home to China. He was accompanied by his wife and sons, his secretary and retinue of servants. The commissioner was the guest during the day of Chinese Consul Chang Tso Fan and wife, and at 4:30 the Wongs were the guests of honor at a delightful luncheon served at the Hawaiian Hotel at the direction of the Consul.

Wong Kai Kah returns to China filled with the hope that there may be closer business relations between the United States and the Empire, and that there will be a remodeling of the exclusion laws whereby the merchant class may be permitted more freedom in their movements to and from the United States. He, personally, is not an advocate of an invasion of Chinese laborers into the United States to compete with American mechanics, but he pleads for more advantages to the class of Chinese who will serve to uphold America's commercial supremacy.

The distinguished visitor is a graduate of Yale, class of '84. He visited his alma mater last June at commencement time, when a reunion of his class was held. He is having his sons educated in the United States, the oldest having attended an Indianapolis public school for a year. Both boys now speak excellent English, dressing in the height of Broadway's fashion, and both hope to follow in their father's footsteps by attending Yale. Neither of the boys wears a queue.

"The St. Louis exposition has given our merchants a new idea of the greatness of the United States," said the envoy while taking his ease on the Hawaiian Hotel lanai. It might be well to state that Mr. Wong Kai Kah speaks English fluently and purely. One hearing Mr. Wong without seeing him might mistake him for a Cambridge bred Briton.

"Our merchants are interested in American manufactures and all the varied industries of the United States," he continued. "They now have some idea of the origin of what they have been buying and selling in China. The Chinese pavilion was visited by thousands and great interest was manifested in it. Foreigners have found that China can produce a great variety of the world's wants and luxuries. I am personally greatly pleased with results. The pavilion itself was presented to President Francis of the exposition. The oil portrait of the Empress Dowager was sent to President Roosevelt. Whether it will be hung in Washington I do not know.

"As to the exclusion treaty, there is, of course, one now under consideration in the United States. For China I will say that she does not wish to force her laboring classes on you—I mean the whole of the United States, Hawaii included. We only ask that the Chinese exempt class be permitted to come and go freely, and not be subjected to the indignities now imposed upon them preparatory to landing."

"My private opinion is that the United States should send reliable immigration commissioners to China, that is, the ports of entry and departure. Let these commissioners take evidence in China concerning persons who desire to go to the United States. All the witnesses are there. They can be interviewed, depositions taken, and papers made out clearly. Then this class permitted under the laws to enter the United States can present their credentials at the American ports of entry and go in without being subjected to the many indignities now heaped upon them."

"We are not asking anything that is difficult for your Government or people to grant. We simply ask nothing more than can be granted without detriment to the American laboring classes of your country."

"My private opinion is that all Chinese should be admitted to the United States except the laboring classes, because the latter disturb the American economic laboring and internal conditions. Except, therefore, the laboring classes, paupers, immoral persons, diseased ones, mental and physical."

"I don't see why the Chinese merchant class should not be allowed in your country. Now they can rarely go to the United States. They wish to go there to see at first hand the goods they wish to purchase. They want to see where and how they are manufactured. That is much better than buying from samples shown them by traveling drummers. It is said they take away money all the time. And so do they leave money, for they buy merchandise to be shipped to China. Chinese merchants travel all over Europe purchasing merchandise, and they see what they want. To permit our merchants to have this privilege will be to increase the commercial supremacy of the United States."

Mr. Wong praised Honolulu. It was a beautiful and progressive city and had a glorious climate. He had enjoyed a drive about the city and hoped he would be able to call here again in the near future.

Prince Pu Lun, he said, was in China and in excellent health. Two things had especially impressed the Prince while in the United States. The schools and the newspapers, which he said were the twin factors in making the United States so great.

Consul Chang Tso Fan's luncheon to Mr. Wong was served in the private dining-room, covers being laid for sixteen. Red carnations formed an attractive decoration. Among those present Mr. and Mrs. Wong Kai Kah, their sons, secretary, Consul and Mrs. Chang Tso Fan. The menu was as follows:

Oysters on Half-shell
 Celery Sticks
 Consomme Royal Chamberlain '84
 Broiled Mullet, Sauce Figue
 Cucumbers, Pomme Saratoga
 Frog Legs a la Mexicana
 Punch Celestial
 Chicken a la Maryland
 Moet & Chandon White Seal
 Asparagus Potatoes en Surprise
 Spanish Salad
 Neapolitan Ice Cream Assorted Cakes
 Black Coffee Cheese
 Curacao Blanc.

DELAY IN WILDER'S CONFIRMATION MAY EMBARRASS COURT

"There can be no session of the Supreme Court on Monday," said Governor Carter yesterday, "for the reason that there will not be a full bench. Judge Hatch is out, and the nomination of Wilder has not been confirmed by the United States Senate. I have sent a cablegram to the Attorney-General of the United States calling his attention to this state of facts, and I am in hopes that he will send it up to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Monday morning and have Mr. Wilder's nomination confirmed at once. Otherwise, there may arise a serious block in the judicial business of the Territory."

And the Governor is in the right. The Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii is a pretty busy body, and should not be permitted to get behind with its work. There is, however, a certain routine in the matter of appointments at Washington that is never departed from. If the nomination of Mr. Wilder had been made during a recess of the United States Senate, then, of course, he would have taken office at once, and the Senate would have taken up the matter of his confirmation at the next ensuing session. The appointment having been made while Congress is in session, it goes to the Senate, is referred to the Judiciary Committee, and takes its regular turn, unless something or somebody takes the matter up actively and pushes it along. And that is precisely what Governor Carter has sought to do with the Wilder appointment.

"I asked for Mr. Wilder's appointment by cable," added the Governor, "or, rather, I suggested that that be done; but I found it was not possible under the practice of the government."

A SHERIFF OUT OF LUCK

Is a fine that has been paid into the hands of a Sheriff a government realization, belonging to the Territorial Treasurer, or has a Circuit Judge power to order it refunded to a prisoner upon motion of his attorney? Incidentally, is a Sheriff who does not obey the order of a Circuit Judge right upon the hour liable to fine for contempt?

This last is a lesser question, but all three have arisen in a recent court proceeding before Judge Parsons at Hilo, and may be tested if a way can be found to do it. The matter has come up in this way: It seems that three cases, the Territory vs. Kuokoa, the Territory vs. Kaiwi and the Territory vs. Peter Kanakaole, all the defendants being convicted in the District Court of Puna, were appealed to the Supreme Court and the appeals were dismissed. Instructions were thereupon sent to Sheriff Andrews to carry out the judgment of the District Court. This was upon January 21. The men were taken into custody on an order of Judge Parsons, paid their fines to Deputy Sheriff Fetter, and were discharged.

A week later, on January 28, Carl Smith, attorney for the three men, raised the point that the District Court, under a ruling of the Supreme Court, could not convict men of infamous crimes, and Judge Parsons issued a second order that the fines and costs paid by the three men should be turned into court instead of being remitted to the treasurer. Sheriff Andrews was at this time on board the Mauna Loa, returning from Kailua to Kau on his way to Hilo. He was telephoned at Kau that there was something doing in the case, but the telephone worked poorly, and the Sheriff could not make out very clearly just what was the matter. He instructed Fetter to hold the money until next day, when he would reach Hilo. On arriving at Hilo, he found that the case had been set for trial on the following Wednesday, the Judge in the meantime having cited Deputy Fetter, who had obeyed his superior officer, to appear for contempt for not having paid the money into court, as he had been ordered to do. The Judge allowed Sheriff Andrews to appear in behalf of Fetter and of himself, and discharged Fetter on the showing made—but fined Andrews himself fifty dollars for contempt in not having paid the money into court himself at the time he had been ordered to do so. Andrews, unfortunately, had been cited to appear at three o'clock, and it was four before he paid the money.

And now, as was said before, the officers are looking for a way to reach a determination on the condition raised by these tribulations of the former Sheriff of Hawaii.

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., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BISHOP RESTARICK IN BAD RAILWAY WRECK

Bishop Restarick, who returned home on the Manchuria yesterday accompanied by his son Arthur, who has been seriously ill on the mainland, was in a railroad wreck in California. He was on his way to San Francisco from the East and was suffering from grip and fever. The shock of the collision of trains made him seriously ill.

The west bound Santa Fe train and a Stockton local, on which the Bishop was a passenger, crashed together on a siding near Bay Point, just outside Stockton. It was the passengers in the rear coach of the Stockton local who suffered, and they consider themselves fortunate that they were not killed or badly injured, as the coach was overturned and wrecked. The train from Stockton was pulling on to the "Y," and all but the last coach had cleared the main track, when the south-bound train came along and the engine struck the rear coach, throwing it on its side and forcing the next coach from the rails.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS. START ON THE 18TH

On February 18, 1905, at the High School building in Honolulu, there will be held competitive examinations for first and second grade in the classified customs service, and clerk carrier in the classified postoffice service.

For application and information address Jno. W. Short, Secretary Board Civil Service Examiners, Custom House, Honolulu, Hawaii.

On March 3 and 9, 1905, an examination for "clerk, draftsman, and surveyor" (male) in the office of the "Assistant to the Engineer of the Twelfth Lighthouse District at Honolulu, Hawaii," at \$125 per month.

On February 13, 1905, an examination for Panama Canal positions: Blacksmith, boiler maker, carpenter, cooper, smith, machinist, mason, molder, painter, plumber, pattern maker, pipe fitter, tinsmith, steam and air fitter, foreman, and workman, railroad yardmaster, switchman, switchman's helper, train conductor, train man, switch engineer, bridge carpenter, first-class railroad bridge carpenter and bridge carpenter foreman.

SPOT ON SUN DISC

About the first of February the officers of the transport Dix while taking the sun at noon with their sextants found a speck in the center of the glasses. They brushed it away, as they supposed. The next day the same speck appeared, and on consultation the officers found that each glass was so affected, and then they realized that a great sun-spot was apparent on the surface of the beaming countenance of Old Sol.

Every day this phenomenon had been noticed and the officers, on arrival, inquired whether any attention had been paid to it here. They suggested that if any college or school here had an astronomical observatory, now was a good time to study the spot.

"It looks like a ham," said one of the Dix's officers.

Recent files of the Examiner call attention to spots on the sun. There has been a theory that a spot appearing on the sun's disc causes a change in the weather, such as has been recently experienced here. This theory does not find credence with local men of science, as, for example, Prof. W. D. Alexander.

WITNESS GIVES BAIL FOR APPEARANCE

A wireless message received from Hilo yesterday stated that Dr. Y. Nagai, the Japanese physician wanted as a witness in the Moriama murder case, who had been ordered home by the Mikado to join the army, had appeared before Judge Parsons at Hilo and given cash bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance in court when wanted. And that probably closes the international incident, leaving the doctor free to go home to Japan and fight if it pleases him—or rather to minister to the needs of others who fight.

However, that does not altogether meet the desires of the Attorney General's office, perhaps. Dr. Nagai, it will be remembered, is the principal witness in the murder case that will soon come to trial in Hilo. The doctor was called to attend the man murdered, and before he died it is stated that Moriama told the doctor the name of the man who had killed him. The importance of the testimony of the witness will be appreciated, therefore. In fact, without his testimony it is extremely likely that the case against the murderer will fall to the ground. And, even if he has given bail, there is nothing to prevent the Japanese physician forfeiting it if he sees fit; it is not a large amount. He will certainly forfeit it if a stray bullet should happen along his way.

Dr. Nagai will be in Honolulu on the next Kinau and it is just possible that he will find the Attorney General's office here prepared to take some further action in the matter.

BBR BLOOD TOO THIN

GENERAL DEBILITY RESULTS FROM IMPROVERISHED BLOOD.

The Remedy That Makes New Blood, Banishes Weakness, Headaches, Indigestion and Nervous Troubles.

Hundreds of women suffer from headaches, giddiness, restlessness, languor and timidity. Few realize that their misery all comes from the bad state of their blood. They take one thing for their head, another for their stomach, a third for their nerves and yet all the while it is simply their poor blood that is the cause of their discomfort.

If one sure remedy for making good, rich blood were used every one of their distressing ailments would disappear, as they did in the case of Mrs. Ella F. Stone, who had been ailing for years and was completely run down before she realized the nature of her trouble. "For several years," said Mrs. Stone, "I suffered from general debility. It began about 1896 with indigestion, nervousness and steady headaches. Up to 1900 I hadn't been able to find any relief from this condition. I was then very thin and bloodless. An enthusiastic friend, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged me to give them a trial and I finally bought a box."

"I did not notice any marked change from the use of the first box, but I determined to give them a fair trial and I kept on. When I had finished the second box I could see very decided signs of improvement in my condition. I began to feel better all over and to have hopes of a complete cure."

"I used in all eight or ten boxes, and when I stopped I had got back my regular weight and a good healthy color and the gain has lasted. I can eat what I please without discomfort. My nervousness is entirely gone, and while I had constant headaches before, I very rarely have one now. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to women who suffer as I did."

Mrs. Stone was seen at her pretty home in Lakewood, R. I., where, as the result of her experience, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are very popular. These famous pills are sold by all druggists. A book that every woman needs is published by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. It is entitled "Plain Talks to Women," and will be sent free on request.

MERCHANTS TALK TAXES

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
The Merchants' Association has instructed its tax committee to act as a joint committee with others to be appointed by the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce in an endeavor to frame a tax scheme that will meet with the approval of the commercial community and of the general public, and do away with the evils of the present tax system. The secretary was instructed at a meeting of the merchants held yesterday afternoon to notify the other bodies of the action taken, and request them to appoint the required committees.

The Merchants' Association met for the purpose of considering the tax report presented by its committee, Messrs. James Wakefield, H. F. Wichman and T. J. King, although Mr. King did not sign the submitted report. The meeting yesterday was not, at the first, a large one, although a number of members dropped in while it was in progress. President Smith called the meeting to order, and regretted that the importance of the subject matter under discussion had not called out a fuller attendance. He said that the report of the tax committee had been published, and had caused considerable comment favorable and otherwise, and that in this relation one of the members of the committee had in his possession a letter from Mr. Bowen, of Castle & Cooke, which he thought might be read as the best method of bringing the whole subject of the report before the meeting.

The letter was accordingly read by Secretary Trent, as follows:

Honolulu, February 2, 1905.
Mr. George W. Smith, President Merchants' Association—

Dear Sir: Referring to the report of your committee appointed to deal with the "Suggested Amendments to the Present Law Providing for a Tax on Real and Personal Property," I write as follows:

1. A Minor Criticism—Paragraph No. 9 of the report should be placed as No. 4, because the "Definition" of "Personal Property" should come before any law upon the subject.

2. Definition of Personal Property—In the definition of personal property, there should be no reference to "public stocks and bonds," other than of specific exclusion character. The law should clearly state that all property must be material and tangible, and, as such, both real and personal, should be taxed wherever found, always exclusive, however, of notes, mortgages, deeds, or other title papers, book accounts, stocks and bonds, which, in the law shall be specifically regarded as only evidences of property and therefore non-taxable.

3. Doubtful Character of Paragraph No. 10—Of course, No. 10 is intended as a protection to Island merchants. Its full aim need not here be gone into. But, no matter how desirable, or just, it may be, its place in the law comes more under the department of income taxation than under the property tax provisions. But, even so, its feasibility would certainly be tested, along constitutional lines, such as "a discrimination tax law," or "a law in restraint of trade." I am sure the agencies, or semi-agencies, would at once refer to and apply all of the rules and regulations of "Interstate Commerce," etc., to upset it.

4. Your Committee's Recommendation ought to be looked into where, at the close, they would retain from "Sections 821 to section 837, inclusive, of the Present Tax Law." If my impression is correct there have been some changes in some of those sections. If I understand correctly, all that pertaining to fire and life insurance has now been placed under the care of a special insurance commissioner, which is different from the plan named in the sections referred to touching upon insurance returns. Probably the Committee intended, however, not to interfere with existing laws more than upon the points named in their report.

5. One Subject Not Touched Upon—Your committee probably also thought (if they contemplated it at all), that it might not be in their province to make special study and report relative to the advisability of doing away altogether with the so-called property (1) tax law, known as "Enterprise for Profit," where taxation is attempted on "an aggregate value" plan. This plan has always been unsatisfactory. In the first place it involves a return and study of incomes and expenses to such an extent that it practically becomes a second income tax, in addition to our regular income tax, although under the misleading name of property tax. And secondly, this "Enterprise for Profit," "Aggregate Value" law, in its attempted application, has, of necessity, gone so far and altogether into the realm of the arbitrary and intangible, as to become burdensome and exceedingly unsatisfactory. I think it can well bear consideration, if there is to be

any tax revision at all.
Would it not be well, before accepting the report of your committee, in a final adoption, to refer the general subject of taxation back again to it, with suggestion for it also to consider the "aggregate value" idea, as embodied under the "Enterprise for Profit" Property Tax Law? How would it do to invite the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association to join in the study, and arrive at a mutually agreed-upon basis to submit before the session of Legislature? Yours truly,

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.
By its Treasurer,
W. A. BOWEN.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the reading Mr. Wakefield, for the committee, said that no attempt had been made in the report to draft a tax law. It was, in fact, no part of the business of the committee to frame a law. What had been done was merely to afford the members of the Association some suggestions in the line of securing better conditions, and he would now suggest that the report be taken up and the sense of the meeting had upon it by sections.

President Smith said the report would be so taken up, and read Section One of the report as follows:

1. Real Property. Except as herein provided all real property within the Territory of Hawaii, shall be subject to a tax of 1 per cent on the cash value of the same.

Mr. Bowen, upon the conclusion of the reading, said that if his suggestion to refer the whole taxation problem to a joint committee should be favorably considered, then it might be well to refer this section to a joint committee. If the idea of "Aggregate Values" were done away with in the tax law, it might then be found that one per cent tax would not be enough to run the government. Still, we should all strive for the one per cent rate. In fact, if we should recommend anything else, we would be apt to find that we had raised a considerable storm. If the matter were referred to a larger committee of the joint bodies, it might be that they would find that a larger rate was necessary.

President Smith remarked that the remarks of Mr. Bowen were pertinent, but in his view, the government found that it needed more than one per cent to run upon, then it should reduce its expenses, as the businesses were sometimes compelled to do.

Mr. Bowen raised the point here that if the matter was to be referred to a joint committee, then it might not be wise to discuss this report at all, as having a tendency to bind the committee of the Merchants' Association to adherence to this declaration.

Mr. Wakefield thought that discussion would be valuable as a guide to the committee, while binding the association to nothing.

Mr. Hocking said that the Tax Assessor had told him he wanted to raise the tax rate to one and one-half per cent. He thought that the report should be considered by a joint committee, as proposed by Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Lewis approved of Bowen's suggestion, and W. W. Harris said that he thought it was a valuable one, and would save time. If one per cent would not give revenue enough, then certainly the people would have to stand another tax. He asked Bowen what difference it would make in the amount received if the tax were made higher on real property.

Mr. Bowen answered that he did not know certainly. He added that it might be found that one per cent would be enough. At least, we should all strive for one per cent.

The discussion continued along these lines, and at last section two of the report, upon the determination of the value of real estate, was taken up. It was the opinion of Mr. Trent that this was a matter that could be better reached by a Board of Equalization, and President Smith said that it had been stated informally that the Governor would recommend the creation of a Board of Valuation to be composed of citizens not taxassessors, and that this board would probably fix values before assessments were made.

Paragraph three was passed, defining real property, and paragraph four was taken up in connection with paragraph nine, as was recommended in Mr. Bowen's letter. This is paragraph nine:

"9. Definition of Personal Property. The term 'Personal Property' for the purposes of this Act, shall mean and include all household furniture, effects, jewelry, watches, goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, machinery, ships or vessels, whether at home or abroad, all moneys in hand, leasehold and chattel interest in land and real property, franchises, patents, contracts, growing crops, public stocks and bonds not exempted by law from taxation, and all animals not herein specifically taxed.

Mr. Bowen made the point, and strongly, that there should be no provision concerning the taxation of mere evidences of wealth which were not in themselves wealth, unless it were a provision specifically exempting them from taxation. "A piece of paper," said Mr. Bowen, "is a piece of paper. It represents wealth, merely, and is not

PRESIDENT PATTED KUHIO ON THE BACK

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The hitch in the appointment of Mr. J. G. Pratt as postmaster at Honolulu was interesting news to the Delegate, who stated today that he intended to keep on in his support of Postmaster Oat for the place.

"It is plain to me," added Delegate Kuhio, "that Pratt cannot now be appointed postmaster. If the inspector has reported against him, the President will not nominate him. It may be a hardship for Pratt, because I doubt whether he ought to be blamed for those real estate transactions."

The Delegate referred to the unsuccessful efforts to bring him to support Pratt and spoke of an interview some time ago with President Roosevelt.

"The President patted me on the back," said the Delegate, "and suggested that I consult with Governor Carter about the appointment of a postmaster for Honolulu. I assured him that I had consulted with Mr. Carter about it before I left Honolulu, but that Carter had refused to indicate to me whom he favored for the nomination."

"We talked on about it for a moment or two," added the Delegate. "Then the President patted me on the back again and suggested that I write to Carter about it. Well, I thought it over and decided that it would be better to write to the President instead of to Carter. So I put in writing for the President my views on the Honolulu postmastership."

It is learned from other sources that after the President had received this letter from the Delegate, he advised Secretary Atkinson of what had been done and the Secretary put on file with the President a reply, in behalf of Governor Carter.

There is also reason to believe that Governor Carter has been fully advised as to that correspondence, and that he has written a letter to Delegate Kuhio, setting forth in terse sentences his views of the Delegate's refusal to work in harmony with him for the advantage of the Territory.

When the nomination of Mr. Arthur Waal to be postmaster at Lahaina was recently made and referred by the Senate to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, a Senator of that Committee asked the Delegate what he knew about Waal and his fitness for the office. The Delegate said today that he replied he knew nothing about Waal and was not aware as to whether or not he was fit for the place.

Mr. Pratt is simply awaiting the arrival of the inspector's report from Honolulu. When that is in, he will insist on having a hearing, and on stating his side of the case. It is not unlikely that other papers will come here from the island, showing the kind of man Mr. Pratt is and the esteem with which he is held in that community. Mr. Pratt has taken the matter up with some Senators, among them Senator Perkins of California, who has promised to aid him in every possible way. He and Delegate Kuhio called to see Senator Foraker, as was stated in my last letter. Senator Foraker informed the Delegate that the nomination would not come to his committee, and, therefore, he would have no jurisdiction over it, but he promised to make inquiries about the reasons for withholding it from the Senate.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

SMALL HOPE OF COSTLY PUBLIC BUILDING HERE

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Delegate Kuhio was asked today about the object of his cablegram to Honolulu, requesting information regarding sentiment with reference to the purchase of the Young building.

"All there was to that," he replied, "was that I had been urged to support a bill for the purchase of the Young building and also a bill, such as I introduced, providing for a public building, without any reference to the purchase of the Young building. I cabled to Governor Carter, wishing to know which the people out there favored, before I made any move. That was why I sent the cablegram. I see they are making a great fuss about it in Honolulu. The facts are that Congress never will authorize the purchase of the Young building. It is entirely out of the question. We can not hope to get anything like \$1,000,000 for a public building at Honolulu. If we get half that sum in twenty years we shall be doing well."

The Delegate spoke of the meetings of the House Committee on Public Buildings, which are now being held for the purpose of framing an omnibus bill. "I am trying to persuade the committee to allow me to make a statement regarding the situation in Honolulu and the needs of our people for a new building," said he.

He referred also to unsatisfactory interviews he has had with Chairman Hepburn on the Leprosy Bill. "Whenever I go to him he says: 'Don't worry, I will look after that bill.' But he keeps delaying, and I wonder whether he really intends to take it up."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

wealth in itself. The wealth that it represents will not escape taxation. It will be caught somewhere. And there should be no provision concerning its taxation unless it be a specific provision for exemption. Franchises and patents may constitute wealth and be taxable properly, but public stocks and bonds should be specifically exempted."

"You mean," said President Smith, "that unless they are, they may be taxed by the Assessor?"

"Precisely," answered Mr. Bowen. Coming back to section four, Mr. Wakefield wanted to know whether it was the sense of the meeting that office and store furniture, having practically no value for selling, should be placed as the section placed them, with 20 per cent reduction?

This gave rise to a somewhat amusing discussion, in the course of which Mr. Bowen said that if a man desired he could give in his store fixtures at more

certain element in the community that could not be trusted to make accurate returns.

"And one of these days," said Mr. Trent, "you may have a Japanese Tax Assessor."

Mr. Bowen thought that the section was fair, nevertheless, and as this was or seemed to be the general opinion, it was permitted to stand.

Section seven created a lot of discussion, as it provided for stock taking for the purposes of taxation. It was deemed hardly possible to compel a man to take stock at a certain time each year at the convenience of the Tax Assessor, while it was argued that if there was not a provision for taking stock at a fixed time merchants could let their stocks run down just before the time for assessment. Mr. Wakefield determined the point by saying that while that was possible, in the case of big houses far from their source of supply such a contingency was not at all likely to happen.

Section eight was discussed, covering pretty nearly the same ground as section four, excepting that it was the penalty section, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it should stand.

Section ten, embodying an attempt to get at absentee concerns trading through local agents, was the last, and Mr. Trent moved that it be dropped because, as he explained, no such section could ever be enforced. The courts would hold it in conflict with the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law.

Mr. Berry thought a flat mercantile license would reach the matter, so far at least as the small Asiatic dealers were concerned.

Mr. Bowen thought it might be as well to try and collect a tax from such dealers, and Mr. Wakefield asked permission to submit section ten to a competent attorney for an opinion as to its constitutionality.

"Let it go to the joint committee," said President Smith.

"What I want to know is," asked Wakefield, "whether the sense of this meeting is favorable to the section?"

"Certainly," answered the President.

Mr. Hocking moved that it was the sense of the association that Schedule I of the present tax law be repealed, this being the section compelling merchants to make returns from their books to the Tax Assessor. The motion carried.

Then, on motion of Mr. Bowen, seconded by W. W. Harris, the whole matter of the tax law was referred to a joint committee to be appointed by the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association. The same committee was designated to act, the secretary being instructed to notify the other commercial bodies of the action taken, and the meeting adjourned.

Another Industry.

The Hygienic Soda Works is the name given to a new soda works for Maui. The head office and works will be located at Kahului.

At a meeting held last Monday evening the following were named as the probable officers and directors: R. W. Filler, president; D. Nicholson, vice president; Walter Engalls, secretary; A. Fernandez, treasurer; T. Lloyd, auditor. Directors—R. H. Dinegar, Geo. Lindsey and H. B. Weller. The capital stock is placed at \$7500, of which \$6000 paid up.—Maui News.

A special tourist trip will be made to the Fall this morning by a number of tourists who are to leave for San Francisco on Tuesday.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigor. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

CELESTIAL NEW YEAR'S

Chinese Consul Chang Tao Fan and wife will receive from 12 to 2 today at the Chinese Consulate, corner of Beretania and Victoria streets, this being the official Chinese New Year's day. The Hawaiian Government band will be in attendance during this time. A general invitation to the public has been extended by the Consul and Mrs. Chang Tao Fan.

"Konohi! Konohi!"

The gladsome Chinese New Year's greeting was heard thousands of times yesterday and last evening as Chinese and foreigners made the rounds of the club houses and large stores in Chinatown. Doing "konohi" has become a popular fad among residents and has spread to the hotel guests and tourists, and has become a special feature of interest to all strangers.

All day long the Chinese bands clashed their barbaric music, and yet the strangers found a certain fascination in it, and also discovered that there is a rhythm, which, if carried out fully would produce excellent two-steps for those who are fond of the deux-temps.

The club houses were clothed in their gayest attire. Pestoons of greens were wound in and out of the verandas on which Chinese bands were stationed, and great painted balls of mesh with lights inside swayed in the breeze. The main assembly rooms were hung with their richest gold-embroidered cloths, the predominating colors being red and gold in contrast with the beautiful, shiny ebony furniture.

In each club refreshments were offered the guests. In some was found an excellent punch, followed by Chinese candies and preserved fruits. In others, plain lemonade sufficed. In all of them there was a warm hospitality, and Chinese and foreigners alike were treated with the utmost deference and the honors of the clubs were paid to the full.

The Quon On Society on Smith street showered upon its guests every form of hospitality. Fine punch was quaffed there last night by several scores of foreigners, as well as by a throng of Chinese. Lum Chuck, the president, and Goo King, the vice president, the latter, the well known Young Hotel second steward, had their hands full entertaining strangers, who came from the hotels. The appearance of the club rooms was particularly praised by the visitors, for the club house is well furnished.

Then the Ying Yee Society on Hotel and Maunakea street found considerable favor. The new, large, commodious club house on Achi lane off Hotel street, lighted by a mass of electric lights, was a center of attraction. The spacious assembly hall was thronged until a late hour and the big red visiting cards of the Chinese and the smaller white ones of the foreigners, formed a great heap. From all the clubs the visitors carried away as souvenirs the single style of red visiting cards. Tonight the clubs will again hold open house.

CHINESE UNITED SOCIETIES.

The rooms of the Chinese United Societies were visited by a large number of Chinese and haoles the latter largely representing the Territorial and Federal offices, and the business houses of the city. President Ai and the officers received from 12 to 1 in the assembly room, while the Hawaiian Government band played on the veranda. Cigars, sweetmeats and other delicacies were offered the guests, and cards were interchanged. Nearly all of the haoles, at least those representing business houses, had their names printed on card with the Chinese interpretation thereof. Among those present were Dr. McDonald, Fred Whitney, Goo War Hoy, Hee Guy, A. S. Humphreys, E. R. Hendry, C. M. V. Forster, Hackfeld & Co., T. Ah King, M. Phillips, R. F. Lange, H. Y. Lee, H. Glade, T. J. King, Len That Es, W. M. Langton, T. F. Lansing, P. H. Burnette, Von Hamm-Young Co., W. W. Awana, Dr. Hodgins, C. Man, J. Wakefield, H. Reinecke, W. C. Weedon, Tai Lung, Salvation Army, Tong Phong, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hare, Goo Kim Fook, Wm. Heen, Wong Hin, A. W. Heen, Dr. Cooper, C. Winam, W. Y. Kwai Fong, R. W. Breckons, Fo Kam Gin, Hawaiian Chinese Club, R. R. Relford, Mr. Stipp, W. A. Love, A. Berg, Wong Kim Chong, Choy Woon, California Feed Co., J. H. Soper, Jos. Y. T. Zane.

HONOLULU HARBOR AND LEPROSY BILL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Delegate saw President Roosevelt last Thursday and talked with him about the Honolulu harbor appropriation and also about the leprosy bill, although very much less about the latter measure than about the former. The President had assured him that he (Roosevelt) would consult with anybody Kuhio might suggest.

To this end the President wrote a note, which Kuhio took to Secretary Taft, requesting him to use his utmost efforts toward helping along an appropriation for Honolulu harbor. At the Thursday conference the President, at the Delegate's suggestion, agreed to have a talk with Chairman Burton about the appropriation. At that time the chairman was expecting to bring the bill out daily, but it was believed that the President's interest in the projects, when made known to Mr. Burton in such a way, would enable him to handle it better with members of his committee.

Delegate Kuhio has also interested the President further in the leprosy bill and the President will talk with certain of the House leaders, including Colonel Hepburn, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

E. G. WALKER.

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TUESDAY : : FEBRUARY 7

THE COLONIAL IDEA.

Mr. Dillingham is correct in thinking that there would be good times in Hawaii if we could have colonial rights as to labor and Territorial immunities as to sugar; all the advantages of union with the United States and none of the drawbacks. Many people have thought that; so many in fact that Hawaii has been accused, with some asperity, by sundry statesmen at Washington, of hugging the flattering unctious to its soul that the scheme could be worked out.

To those who look at the colonial idea in a comprehensive way, however, it presents few attractive features. Hawaii ought to understand that if it should become an insular possession, it would have to take pot luck, in some general system, with Porto Rico, the Philippines and, in the long run probably, with Cuba as well. The most we could hope for would be to share preferential duties; for it is not supposable that the beet and cane-sugar interests of the mainland would consent to the competition, on equal terms as to the American market, of cheap-labor colonies producing sugar for a great deal less money than its manufacture costs them. Even by ourselves we could not hope, as a colony, to have free trade in sugar. But for the Spanish war even our reciprocity treaty would have been taken away. So much was agreed upon in a caucus of Republican Senators. Our coming into the Union as a war-measure was not at all relished by the mainland sugar industry; and should we go out, the tariff bars would be put up over night. And then what?

We all want good times, just as Mr. Dillingham does, but we can't get them by placing our sugar interests at the mercy of a Congress which our competitors vote for and we do not. As between mainland and colonial interests Congress sides with the people that have the votes. Had there been a beet-sugar interest to contend with in 1876 we should never have got the reciprocity treaty; as it was, we had to make the protesting Louisiana cane-growers believe that the islands were good for only forty or fifty thousand tons a year.

As to the times, Hawaii will be like the rest of the world in having its ups and downs. Statecraft has devised no means of keeping a country prosperous all the while. No clock strikes twelve for every hour. But we could do a great deal more than we are doing to make our periods of good times last longer and to keep values and incomes from falling abnormally low by making the soil produce everything that it has capacity for and which our people could sell at a profit. Hawaii can be made a great exporter of sisal, rubber and tobacco, to say nothing of pineapples and coffee; and it can do far more than it is doing to feed itself. To this proposition the planters, in spite of the pretentious and now defunct Pinkham report, have given their formal assent; and if the proper efforts are made to people the vacant lands, all will be well with Hawaii. The place will go along like other fruitful parts of the Union, piling up wealth, giving everyone some show to get it and envying no colony on earth.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

One of the most important, and at the same time one of the most difficult subjects to be handled by the Legislature at the coming session is that of Ways and Means. There is very little change in the financial condition of the Territory today from that which existed a year ago when the Governor found it necessary to call the Legislature in special session for the enforcement of a vigorous policy of retrenchment. On the other hand, however, there has been a growing clamor for larger expenditures on the part of both the newly elected legislators and some of the department heads.

While there are, no doubt, some instances where appropriations could be increased to the advantage of the Territory at large, particularly in respect to sanitary and educational matters, we cannot afford to go into debt for such purposes. There is but a certain amount of revenue to come into the treasury and no more can go out of it. That there are no philanthropists or bankers willing to advance money to the Territory was shown last year

when treasury warrants had to be discounted at a loss to the holders, and the same condition has already confronted the treasurer this year even when all the appropriations made at the special session, in 1904, have not yet been expended.

In the matter of borrowing the Territory has gone to the extreme limit of safety. An increase of two millions of dollars in our indebtedness, upon which interest has to be paid within little more than twelve months, should cause the Governor to bring this fact prominently to the front in the message that he is now preparing for the legislature. It means an increase of thirteen dollars per capita of our population for debt, and an increase of fifty cents per annum for each one of us in interest, and this within a period extending not far beyond a year. How much of the loan money has been expended in reproductive works it would be interesting to know, as this would enable the people to form some idea of the proportion of the two millions borrowed that may find its way back into the treasury as the nucleus of a fund for the repayment of the loan.

Wisdom and caution should prevail in the legislative councils this year as they did during the special session of 1904. The credit that we have established in New York should not be destroyed by any financial folly at this end. There is an encouraging outlook for our private business enterprises which should not be marred by any blunder on the part of the representatives of the people. Even though there may be a slight increase of revenue this year, there are larger interest charges to be met and provision should be made at once for the creation of a sinking fund, however small, in order that the Territory's bonds may be paid as they fall due. We are receiving the immediate benefit of our extraordinary expenditures and we should contribute to the outlay, not leaving the next generation to be saddled with the entire burden of a debt which it did not incur and the benefits derivable from which may have passed away when the obligation has to be met. Hawaii, from its peculiarly isolated position and its importance as a maritime center should always be prepared for an emergency besides maintaining our boast that Hawaii has never failed to pay its debts as they fell due.

RAILROADS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In giving his signature to the bill authorizing the construction of railroads in the Philippines, President Roosevelt has once more proclaimed his adherence to the policy of traditional Americanism in American dependencies. There is nothing that civilizes a country, and nothing therefore that Americanizes it so rapidly and so thoroughly as American railways. The railroads have literally created the western United States—and although there are abundant evils in the management of them, and more in their capitalization, the good that they have done so far outweighs the evil that they do to the communities which they serve are inclined to treat them with a generous, if at times critical, charity.

Before the iron horse of the American railway, the red Indian of the plains has been driven so far back that he is now hardly a tradition, kept alive by the dirty hangers-on at plains stations who suggest the warriors of old days by being so different. Before the iron horse of the American railway in the Philippines, the Tagal ladrones, and the savage Ygorrotes, and the Moro Dattos, and the Pullanes of Samar will be driven so far back into the wilderness that they will go out of sight forever, and the Philippines will at once begin to fulfill the destiny for which nature marked them when she made them one of the richest bits of territory that the sun shines upon.

There are, now, but a little more than one hundred and twenty miles of railway in the Philippines, the line of the Manila & Dagupan railway. Is an English concern managed after such conservative fashion as would cause a wide-awake American railway man to give way to a sudden attack of heart failure—and then revive to work a quick revolution in the way of running the property. It is a well built road, nevertheless, running through a very rich country on Luzon to the northward of the capital—and with a farther extension and the construction of lateral feeders, could be made to give handsome returns on the capital invested. Indeed, probably it pays now in its own, slow, old fashioned way. At all events, it is used. It could certainly be made a nucleus for a system that would pay, and handsomely.

It was said, long ago, that the Spaniards had just touched the outer edges of the Philippines. It could not well be otherwise, so long as they built no railways themselves, and permitted no one else to build any. Americans, changing that policy, will build railways now and will open the islands from center to circumference, drawing from them wealth that will astonish the world. In brief, they will make them actually American—which is to say that they will make them pay. President Roosevelt and the Administration are to be congratulated upon having taken a long step in advance. The wider America will be Americanized.

TO THE HILLS.

Honolulu may congratulate itself on having no malarial fever and none of the anopheles mosquito that propagates the malarial. A large quorum of the Hawaiian Medical Association, considering the question, had but one mind in that gratifying conclusion. Yet, as we have other species of the pestiferous insect, we may one day be visited by Mrs. Anopheles. This possibility should lend a powerful stimulus to the crusade against all kinds of mosquitoes found here, which was started through a citizen movement about two years ago. Though the campaign has at times appeared to languish—it certainly has lacked the degree of popular enthusiasm at its back which it should always have—there is no gainsaying the fact that the nuisance has been considerably diminished. Since whatever the good results may amount to are very much due to the enlistment of individuals in the cause, to the extent of taking measures for protecting their own homes, there is good reason for hoping that complete extermination of the pest might be realized by means of more strenuous missionary work among intelligent householders and some enhanced official pressure upon the people who lack intelligence. As to the latter part of the campaign, it ought to mean but the addition of a single item to the details of sanitary inspection, namely, the treating as a nuisance of any still water receptacles found upon private grounds, equally with any disease-breeding refuse.

Thus far a digression to improve an occasion. The immediate significance of the discussion held by the medical gentlemen on malaria is its repetition of a lesson that has been periodically read to the people of Honolulu for some years past. This is the hygienic advisability of going to the hills, enjoying the city for homes. The cloud of miasmatic vapor which Dr. Herbert spoke about does not rise to a great height, being absent from the median slopes of Punchbowl excepting in rare calms. It is strongly present upon the plains that extend in a very slight gradient back from the reefs. No doubt the morning mist is held somewhat by the profuse tropical foliage that, in its prime function, constitutes the chief beauty of the older residence sections. Although the local fever that is attributed to paludal exhalations is not a particularly dangerous malarial, it is bad enough to be avoided by all rational means. Living at a good elevation above the lower, or coral bench, of the town plot has for some time been recognized as a means of immunity from febrile affections of the human system. Gradually the people have been moving their residences up into the foothills and the slopes of the valley sides, this movement of population having occasionally been accelerated by the opening of new residence tracts.

With the large proportion of Orientals and natives of the laboring class in the population of Honolulu, probably it would be idle to imagine a time when the flat ground adjacent to the sea and harbor frontage will not be numerous inhabited. Therefore, insalubrious conditions in which these people live, will, to the degree wherein they are neglected, constitute a menace from the inviting of epidemics that, when they come, are liable to spread beyond the confines wherein they originated. For the people living in the hills must come down to the marts and exchanges near tidewater. "No man liveth to himself" is a scriptural maxim that has never greater force than when applied to the sanitary conditions of a community.

Thereby another lesson from the medical gentlemen's discussion of fevers is to be learned and put into practical effect. The sanitation of the city ought to be made, in times when no danger immediately threatens, one of the chief concerns of the Government and of the mercantile and industrial organizations. It should be ascertained by scientific inquiry whether the malarial vapors indicated at the doctors' meeting cannot be minimized, if not abolished, by extending the drainage system. If anything is lacking toward the prevention of sewer gas exhalations it should be discovered and the remedies applied. The poorer classes should be fully warned of the dangers of sleeping close to the ground. There is a building regulation to establish a minimum height of house floors from the ground and it should be rigorously enforced. Swampy and damp ground ought to be condemned against becoming home sites.

To the hills! This advice to all who can go there!

To the greatest attainable height of sanitary science let the authorities, representing the governing people, strive to reach. In protecting the helpless and shiftless we do protect ourselves.

Evil communication always did corrupt good manners. Note that a San Francisco police commissioner has been summarily removed from office for immoral conduct. The fact that he was offensive to the party in power was, of course, merely incidental.

If Kauai has developed a new way to beat the Postoffice Department, the island is entitled to one more red light.

The tourists are coming to see, among other things, if Hawaiian hospitality lives up to its prospectus.

Gen. Stoessel's fame will not suffer from the attack of a Russian admiral. Nothing suffers from that.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett of Griggsville, Virginia, U. S. A., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The Merchants' Association shows a disposition to approach the consideration of the tax proposition with a commendable degree of fairness. In truth, it is a hard proposition to solve, and yet it is essential for more reasons than because there is a need for money that the finances of the Territory should be put upon a sound basis, and that without inflicting too great a burden upon the taxpayers. Hawaii is, in a measure, on trial in the face of the nation. If taxes are too high, people of desirable class will not come here to make their homes. Direct taxation is always burdensome. If taxes are too low, of course the government will come to a standstill, to all intents and purposes. Governments, no more than any other business concerns, can run upon a constantly increasing deficit. After all, possibly Mr. George W. Smith was right when he said that if the government could not be run upon a reasonable tax rate, then it would better cut down its expenses, as many another business had been compelled to do.

If Congress is willing to give Hawaii \$25,000 per year for an agricultural school the largest should not go begging for the want of a place to put it. In this line the next Legislature ought to provide a fair sum, which, with the Federal fund, would place an agricultural school on its feet. The Territory, which is diversifying its industries and means to develop along American lines hereafter, needs to train people in tropical farming more than in any other one thing, save the ethics of government. The majority of the failures noted here in agriculture have been due to imperfect knowledge of the peculiar local conditions of soil and climate.

The need of a Delegate who can speak for the Territory when it is assailed or questioned on the floor is remarked by the Advertiser's Washington correspondent, Mr. Walker. Mr. McClellan can easily do the work required in the Departments and he is doing it with much industry and skill; but he cannot appear in the House to answer questions and correct misstatements. How much Hawaii loses by not sending its best men to Congress may be judged by what it has gained, during many years back, from the efforts of its unofficial delegations.

It will be time enough for county and municipal government in Hawaii when there is a sufficient white population to pay the bills and assume the responsibilities. As things stand now do little more than to make business for the tax collectors and the grand juries. So far as Oahu is concerned, there is little or no demand for the change outside the ranks of the job-chasers and printing grafters. On the other islands is a natural desire to get the full benefit of local taxes levied, but this result might be easily had by the passage of a law such as the Governor outlined a few months ago.

The polite indifference of Delegate Kuhio to a direct request of President Roosevelt in the matter of the postmaster ship shows that, when it comes to patronage, even the Chief Magistrate had better not get in the way of the Hawaiian Delegate. Let carping theorists who think that the Delegate should keep on as good terms as possible with the President of the United States rejoice in the possession of a representative who is bound to keep his dignity, no matter what the Territory may lose by it.

The fact that Judge Gear is trying to get the Senate to stand by him for renomination when the President chooses to double-cross his name, shows that the jail-deliverer, etc., still has his nerve with him. It is fortunate for Gear that the President will probably not bother enough over the Honolulu's claims to tell why he does not consider a reappointment advisable. A discreet man in Gear's place would not care to open that subject.

Incidentally, it might be well for somebody to call the attention of the Congress of the United States to the fact that the steamer Manchuria was here again yesterday, and could not come inside one of the best harbors in the world because there is a need for dredging the bar. To be sure, the committee has already provided for this matter, but the committee is not Congress and there is need for some putting of shoulders to wheels to see that the money is finally appropriated.

The industrious way in which the Russian Baltic squadrons persist in cruising around the southern Indian Ocean would indicate that their fear of the Japanese fleet has somehow affected their compasses. The admiral who does not fight and runs away may well live to fight another day—if he has a long enough start.

If the San Francisco young woman who tried a diet of hot milk and fresh air and found herself a physical and mental wreck at the end of a few months had tried fresh milk and hot air maybe she would not have succumbed quite so soon. People, and towns too, have been known to thrive on hot air alone for almost indefinite periods of time.

Japan bought some American submarine boats and began at once to build a fleet of them. By the time Vladivostok opens or Rodjevsky's squadrons appear, Japan will have powerful submarine flotillas on both coasts. The moral effect of such vessels is not the least of their defensive virtues.

Well, well, maybe Judge Gear will shake the dust of Honolulu from his feet—but Honolulu shook first.

One more tourist attraction when the Legislature meets.

Senator Mitchell deserves respect for several things, among them his fighting qualities.

Kuhio is no stand-patter.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)
B. F. Dillingham has returned from Hawaii.

Born, at Belmont, Cal., on January 25, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lull, a daughter.

Inquiry in Southern California about Hawaii is increasing, especially for advertising matter in connection with local hotels and resorts.

G. H. Gere, engineer at Hilo for the Public Works Department, arrived in the Mauna Loa.

W. F. Reynolds is reported to have received instructions from Colonel S. Norris, who has been in the past month, to negotiate a sale of Kahuku ranch.

The family of the late Mrs. B. Woodward desire to express the heartfelt appreciation to their friends for their kind sympathy during their recent bereavement.

Miss Ramus, the violinist, will give the two last movements of Bruch's concerto at the concert at the Hawaiian Opera House next Saturday night under the direction of Miss Drusilla Marx.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Representative W. J. Sheldon says that Kauai will not ask much from the legislature this year. And he adds

Governor Carter was given a sample of island grown coffee yesterday by E. A. Kearns, formerly of the firm of Kearns, Younghusband & Co., at Auckland, New Zealand. Mr. Kearns says that he is confident Hawaiian coffee is being sold in New Zealand for twenty cents a pound under the name of "Java."

The Attorney General has notified H. W. Holling, a solicitor for the San Francisco Weekly Examiner, that he must not solicit subscriptions for that newspaper with the added inducement of the papers' annual prize drawing, which has proven so attractive a feature in the States. He can, of course, solicit for straight subscriptions aside from the gift enterprise. Holling has notified his home office, and in the meantime is soliciting subscriptions.

Bids for the construction of Brewer wharf were opened yesterday at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works. The contract for the work was awarded to Arthur Harrison, whose bid, \$43,863 was by far the lowest received. The bids received were as follows: Cotton Brothers, \$56,785, in 210 days; Whitehouse, \$62,465, in 240 days; Lord & Belser, \$62,900, in 240 days; John Walker, \$62,800, in 180 days; De Pries, \$66,823, in 250 days; Arthur Harrison, \$43,863, in 270 days.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Governor and Mrs. George R. Carter, Miss Phoebe Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Atherton and the Misses Atherton, formed a dinner party at the Hawaiian on Saturday evening.

Miss Fannie Enos was married to Thomas Young, of the Rapid Transit service, by Rev. Father Stephen on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lorrin Andrews.

G. B. Robertson has a valedictory note in last Maui News, which he founded five years ago and has been editor and proprietor of ever since. The paper now passes under the control of a corporation, with C. L. Clement as manager.

Another of the Promotion Committee's series of coaching trips will be given tomorrow morning at 9:30, the start to be made from the Promotion office. The trip will take in the Punchbowl route, going to the summit, and thence around through Makiki by the Wilder Avenue route, through the Punahou residence district, thence to Manoa and return.

Manager and Mrs. Fred Church of the Hawaiian Hotel took a large party of hotel guests to Hanauma Bay, near Koko Head, yesterday. Several carriages and wagonettes were used, and a couple of wagons joined the party from Camp McKinley. A picnic lunch was relished near the beach and in the afternoon the entire party enjoyed a dip in the ocean.

There are fifty-five Federal prisoners in Oahu jail waiting trial for various offenses.

The celebration of the Chinese New Year was continued yesterday although most of the Celestials went back to work in the morning.

Dr. Mary F. Barry leaves on the Mauna Loa today for a stay of several weeks at the volcano. A party of 24 will go up on the Kinau.

Bids for the construction of the Waiolu schoolhouse were opened at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday, as follows: A. Evenson, to do the work in sixty days at a cost of \$3257; H. Kendall, seventy-five days and \$3498; J. A. Aheng, seventy-five days and \$3127; F. Hayseiden, seventy-five days and \$3181.75; H. S. De Fries, seventy days and \$3333; T. L. Andrews, sixty days and \$3200; J. Mansfield, one hundred days and \$3976.

The Kahului Wholesale Liquor Co., Ltd., filed its articles of incorporation with the Treasurer yesterday. The purposes of the company, whose principal place of business is Kahului, is to manufacture, export, import, purchase and sell all kinds of liquor in wholesale and retail. The capital stock shall be \$6000 divided into sixty shares of \$100 each, with the privilege of increase to \$25,000. The officers of the company are as follows: Umesuka Hanaoka, president; J. Onishi, vice president; Cyrus T. Green, treasurer; Chotaro Oda, secretary; Tsuneziro Hamamura, auditor. The stock is all divided between these officers, the two first holding fifteen and the others ten shares each.

HIDES WANTED

The undersigned will pay 8 cents per pound for green salted hides from 40 to 50 pounds weight each.

Correspond with us before selling.

M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS.
HONOLULU.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my sight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUE A. HAINES, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 6, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	375	425
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	81	81 1/2
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	96	96 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,213,750	100	95	95 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	135	135 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100	175	183
Kona	2,000,000	20	275	283
Kauai	500,000	100	158	164
Kahuku	800,000	30	145	15
Kipahulu	2,500,000	60	145	15
Koloa	800,000	100	145	15
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	30	105 1/2	11
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	145	145 1/2
Onomae	1,000,000	30	40	40
Okaia	800,000	20	145	15
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	4,500,000	100	145	15
Olowalu	150,000	100	145	15
Panama Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	50	105	105 1/2
Pacific	500,000	100	145	145 1/2
Pala	750,000	100	145	145 1/2
Peepee	750,000	100	145	145 1/2
Pioneer	7,750,000	100	145	145 1/2
Waialua Agt. Co.	4,500,000	100	145	145 1/2
Waikuku	700,000	100	145	145 1/2
Waianae	200,000	100	145	145 1/2
STRAIGHTS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	145	145 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	125	125 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	1,000,000	100	105	105 1/2
H. E. T. & L. Co.	500,000	100	105	105 1/2
H. E. T. & L. Co., C.	1,000,000	100	61 1/2	63 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	95	95 1/2
U. S. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	71	71 1/2
U. S. E. Co.	1,000,000	100	71	71 1/2
BONDS.				
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c.				
Haw. 4 p. c. 1900-1905				
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.				
Ewa Plant. 5 p. c.				
Hauka 5 p. c.				
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p. c.				
Hilo S. E. Co. 5 p. c.				
Hon. E. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				
Kahuku 5 p. c.				
O. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				
Oahu Sugar Co. 5 p. c.				
Ola Sugar Co. 5 p. c.				
Pala 5 p. c.				
Pioneer Mill Co. 5 p. c.				
Waialua Agt. Co. 5 p. c.				

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

5 Hon. R. T. & L. Co. (com.), 62.50;
5 Pioneer, 169; 10 Haw. C. & S. Co., 90.50; 10 McBryde, 10.25; 10 McBryde, 10.37 1/2.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau
Office Every Sunday Morning.

Show every Sunday morning.										
Day	Jan	Feb	MEAN BAROM.	THERM.		Rainfall to p.m.	Humidity	Average Cloudiness	WIND	
				Max	Min				Direction	Av. Vel.
1	29	30	30.06	69	62	.02	82	6	NE	8
2	30	31	31.18	61	44	.0	60	10	NE	12
3	31		30.06	62	52	.02	6	8	NE	13
4			30.01	69	63	.0	6	9	NE	13
5			30.01	68	61	.01	7	8	NE	13
6			29.88	70	63	.01	7	8	VAR	6
7			29.88	74	65	.01	7	8	NE	7
8			29.93	70	66	.0	08	4	NE	8

MAUI STILL KEEPS GAY

MAUI, Feb. 4.—In spite of the rain on Friday the Chinese of Maui celebrated the advent of their New Year with their usual gusto. Explosions of firecrackers and bombs were heard from every quarter, and the making of calls and the entertainment of friends were the order of the day, as is customary.

ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

Saturday evening the monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at Maunaloa Seminary, Pala. The hall in which the entertainment was given was prettily and artistically decorated with ropes of ferns. A large number of the district people were present to enjoy the following program: Song.....Seminary Glee Club Quartet.....
Misses Sheffield and Irene Crook.
Messrs. H. W. Baldwin and S. R. Dowdle.

A farce entitled "A West Point Regulation," in which the characters of the drama were: Miss Harrison, Miss Cunningham, Dick Harrison (her cousin), W. O. Aiken, Lieutenant Masters, S. R. Dowdle.

The little play gave much pleasure to the audience and the uniforms of the National Guard of Hawaii worn by Messrs. Aiken and Dowdle made the presentation of the piece most attractive.

After the finish of the program dancing was indulged in for a short time. Saturday afternoon there was a practice polo game on the Sunnyside grounds, Pala, between the Reds and Yellows. The score was another tie of 4 goals to 4.

Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Reading Club met at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Makawao. Card playing was substituted for the usual literary exercises, owing to the small number of ladies present. The weather was inclement.

POLITICAL.

By the Claudine of today Senator S. E. Kalama and Representatives George Copp and John Kalino depart for Honolulu to take part in the Legislature of 1905. Representatives Moses Nakulana and W. J. Coelho are already at the capital, and Senator A. N. Hayseiden and Representatives Pali and Jala will probably leave Maui next week.

Current rumor on Molokai mentions a number of prominent citizens as possible candidates for the position of deputy sheriff, soon to be made vacant by Lieutenant Leslie. Among those mentioned are: Joel Nakaleka, F. W. Beckley, Eugene Devauchelle, T. T. Meyer and J. H. Mahoe.

Last week there was some discussion by the sub-executive Republican committee at Wailuku concerning a recommendation to the next Legislature to change the present registration law so as to allow the registering of voters to be done by registration agents in each district. Unfortunately for the proposed recommendation the present registration law is a part of the Organic Act and can only be repealed by Congress. A county law would have no standing in the matter.

WIDE TIRE SUGGESTION.

As to changes in the wide tire act of 1898, why not amend the law so as to permit a sort of local option in the matter? In districts like Lahaina and Wailuku, where level roads are the rule, wide tires would probably be acceptable, but in hilly regions like those of Makawao and Hana, wheels with narrow tires, on account of less friction, might prove attractive to wagoners.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua depart today for California, intending to be away for two months.

G. W. Carr, superintendent railway mail service, went to Hana by Wednesday's Claudine, having previously visited several places in Wailuku and Makawao districts.

Civil Engineer Hugh Howell is at Lahaina making surveys for a new landing.

The retiring president of the Maui Teachers' Association has recently appointed the following as members of the executive committee for 1905: C. A. McDonald of Lahaina, Miss R. E. Crook of Makawao, and Mrs. Harry of Wailuku. This committee arranges the program for the next annual meeting to be held at Lahainaluna Seminary December 8.

SHIPPING.

Deputy Collector W. O. Aiken of Kahului visited Lahaina on Wednesday for the purpose of inspecting the British bark Delapena. While there he entered the ship Hawaiian Isles, which arrived at Lahaina Tuesday night in ballast from San Francisco for a cargo of sugar.

On Thursday, the barkentine Amazon arrived in Lahaina, 61 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of coal.

At present there are three cargo vessels at Kaunapali, Lahaina.

Tuesday night the ship Fort George arrived in Kahului in ballast.

This morning the steamer Helene arrived in Kahului from Honolulu with 150 Japanese laborers for Wailuku, Pala and Hamakua. She also brought a large mail from the coast.

WEATHER.

A slight snowfall on Haleakala this morning. Warmer temperature during the latter part of the week. Heavy rains Thursday and Friday. In localities on East Maui, during the latter day, between 3 and 4 inches of rain fell.

DEATH ENDS TROUBLES

The murder of Mrs. Georgia Mabry Nelson in San Francisco on January 24 and the suicide of Charles Tidcombe immediately after, recalls the visit of Mrs. Nelson to Honolulu about a year ago. Tidcombe shot Mrs. Nelson at a Stanyan street house, where they both resided, and that ended the story of their lives, which were linked while both were in this city.

At that time Mrs. Nelson was the wife of a traveling salesman named Frank D. Nelson, representative of the H. W. Martin Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky. They resided for a time at the Alexander Young Hotel. There they indulged in recriminations and the result was that Nelson deserted his wife and refused to give her means to support herself. She was compelled to leave the hotel and secure cheaper lodgings. Becoming desperate, she sought legal advice.

Attorney E. M. Watson filed papers against Nelson, charging him with non-support and the result was that the husband was sent to jail. He remained there four days, unable to obtain bail. It was believed at the time he was endeavoring to leave town without his wife's knowledge. While Mr. Watson was in Wailuku Mrs. Nelson visited her husband at the jail and weakened. The result was Nelson's liberation, and there was believed to be a reconciliation. At this time Tidcombe met Mrs. Nelson and to him she probably confided her woes. Tidcombe had a few of his own. He was in Honolulu then under an assumed name, as he had fled from Portland under an embezzlement charge. He never again assumed his real name.

The Nelsons left Honolulu on one of the Canadian steamers. Mr. Nelson presented himself in the cabin of the purser late the evening of the vessel's arrival from the Colonies and said he and his wife had to get away. To remain here, he said, their small resources would dwindle away. The purser informed him there was no room on the vessel. Finally however, the wife was given a stateroom in a room occupied by a mother and three boys, while Nelson was accommodated with a blanket in the dining saloon.

On arrival at the coast Mrs. Nelson obtained money from relatives, which Nelson promptly secured and again deserted her. She then joined Tidcombe and the pair went to San Francisco. Tidcombe's money dwindled away and he was unable to secure employment, and this was probably the cause of the double tragedy. Mrs. Nelson was the daughter of Mrs. Mabry of Vandalla, Ills.

TO HOLD EXAMINATIONS FOR TWO CADETSHIPS

The preliminary examinations for West Point will be held in the Hall of Representatives today and tomorrow. Those for Annapolis will be held on Wednesday and Thursday. Candidates must be strictly on time each day—viz.: 9 a. m. The examination papers are printed, and the time allowed for each paper will be strictly observed:

MILITARY.

Monday—9 to 11, Arithmetic; 11 to 12, Geography; 1 to 3, Algebra; 3 to 4:50, Physiology and Hygiene.

Tuesday—9 to 11, Geometry; 11 to 12, History; 1 to 3, English; 3 to 4, Dictation and Spelling.

NAVAL.

Wednesday—9 to 11, Arithmetic; 11 to 12, Geography; 1 to 3, Algebra; 3 to 4:50, Physiology and Hygiene.

Thursday—9 to 11, Geometry; 11 to 12, History; 1 to 3, English; 3 to 4, Dictation and Spelling.

KAUAI CHURCH FOLK COMMEND OFFICIALS

To His Excellency, George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Most Honored Sir: We, the members of the Congregational Association of churches of the Island of Kauai, in special session of January 12, for that purpose convened at Lihue, Island of Kauai, do hereby extend to you our most hearty commendation and approval of your efforts, to enforce the laws guarding the peace and sanctity of the Sabbath, as a day of rest and worship.

By our committee,
(Signed)

H. K. KAHELE,
JAS. H. K. KAIWI,
S. K. KAULILI,
J. M. LYDGATE.

Letters of the same tenor and from the same organization have been addressed to Wm. Henry High Sheriff of the Territory, and J. H. Coney, Sheriff of Kauai.

Maui Athletes Reorganize.

The members of the Maui Athletic Association held their annual meeting at the office of Sheriff Baldwin last Friday evening. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: D. L. Meyers, president; Edward H. Rogers, vice president; J. Garcia, secretary; George B. Schrader, treasurer; Clement Crowell, David Crowell and A. Garcia, directors.—Maui News.

THEY STILL TALK OF NATIVE COMBINATION

"If there is a combination of native members of the House, Carlos Long will be more apt to be the beneficiary of it than Holstein of Hawaii."

Thus said a statesman who is supposed to be and is well on the inside, yesterday. As a matter of fact, it does not seem that Holstein has a very promising prospect of wielding the gavel. Holstein cannot command the full strength of the delegation from his own island, and no man outside of Oahu who comes in with a delegation partly opposed to him will be in the running at all when it comes to a show down.

As to the matter of a native combination, although such a purpose has been frantically denied by men who pose as leaders among the Hawaiians, the talk of such a combination is in the air, like smoke, and gets denser. Under this smoke there is this much fire, at least, that Long probably represents whatever element of hostility to Governor Carter there is in the House—and according to advices from Hilo there is opposition, at least on the big island. Whether there is any more under it will be developed within a few days now, as twenty members of the House are now in Honolulu. The Kauai men missing will be here on Wednesday, and the others a little later in the week. The members who have not reached Honolulu yet are:

Maui—Pali and Hala.
Hawaii—Carl Smith, Holstein, Greenwell, Pulaa, and Kaniho, the solitary man in the legitimate opposition.
Kauai—Knudsen, Rice and Mahikoa.

There are enough Republican members here to hold a caucus, but it is not at all likely that one will be held, at least a decisive one, until all the Republican members reach Honolulu. And even then at that there is still talk that the Speakership contest may be left to be decided on the floor in open session. Perhaps that would be better than to hold a caucus, and then get thrown down on the floor, as happened last time. However, the machine men fight away from any suggested departure from the regulation caucus idea.

As to the Speakership, Holstein is believed to be out of it, and the Maui scheme to control is really the most dangerous factor of the present situation, although Coelho will not be able to control Maui in his interest. The Maui plan, in fact, as told by a leader from that island is merely to hold the balance of power in order to have weight in appropriation legislation, and not with any idea of putting a Maui man in the chair. If Harris and Knudsen can pool their strength, the solution of the Speakership problem would not be far to seek.

As to the smaller positions, there are a lot of people who are casting covetous eyes upon clerkships and things. If there is a native combination, then John Wise will probably be its choice for clerk, and John Wise is also thought to be well on the inside of the Holstein fight. Among the other candidates for this position are Charles Wilcox of Maui, who was evicted from office some time ago, Ed. Woodward and D. Kalauokalani.

J. D. Avery would like to be stenographer, while the chaplaincy has any number of aspirants. Among those who would be willing to pray for the legislators daily are S. Kapu, of Lahaina, Rev. D. Kaai of Pukoo, and Rev. S. K. Kaailua of Keanae. For Sergeant-at-Arms there are J. H. S. Kaleo of Hana, Joel Nakaleka of Molokai. For Messenger the candidates are Antone Recard of Lahaina, M. K. Kekua of Nahiku and Horace Kekumu of Keanae. The candidates for Janitor are Lui Papalimu of Kipahulu and J. K. Naholo of Keanae.

AGED MURDERER PREFERS DEATH TO HARD LABOR

"I wish your Honor would exercise his prerogative and take my life, as I am too old to work."

Thus did an extremely aged and maimed criminal beg Judge Robinson yesterday to inflict on him the death penalty in place of the sentence of twenty years at hard labor just pronounced. The court had intimated that this was the mildest sentence the law allowed for murder in the second degree, to which the senile culprit had just pleaded guilty with a withdrawal of his former plea of not guilty to the indictment for murder in the first degree.

Kahilallau, a native aged 89 years, was the man who asked death in lieu of toll. Not only his gray hairs and furrowed features, but an empty sleeve made the murderer a pathetic figure. Arthur M. Brown appeared with him as counsel and tendered his change of plea. Kahilallau, through Interpreter C. L. Hopkins, made the plea for himself, also waived his privilege of an interval of time prior to sentence.

"I understand that, your Honor," Mr. Brown said when the court remarked that twenty years was the shortest term for the offense the law allowed. Kahilallau goes to prison in all probability for the last time, miserably ending a career of violence and bloodshed that has made him a convict for the better part of his extremely prolonged life. His last previous sentence was for murder and the offense of which he pleaded guilty yesterday was the killing of another native Hawaiian by stabbing him under the seventh rib.

There was a pitched battle of counsel in the Jones murder trial yesterday afternoon over the confession of the defendant at the Police station the night he surrendered. To decide the question of the admissibility of that evidence the examination of a witness for the prosecution was interrupted to permit the defense to put on evidence for the purpose of showing that the confession was not a voluntary one.

Deputy Attorney General Peters repeatedly objected, in the first place to the presence of the jury while such discrediting evidence against the prosecution's case was being given, as the immediate matter involved was one of law entirely for the court to decide. When overruled several times on that lay Mr. Peters, in the second place, objected both to leading questions being put to the witness and to the attempt of the defense to impeach its own witness, though Mr. Dunne claimed it was not impeachment and Mr. Robertson said the line of examination was authorized by statute. To the latter Mr. Peters replied that the courts of Hawaii had repeatedly held that the statute cited was a nullity and that no party could impeach his own witness.

The court ruled against the prosecution on both these points, holding that it was a case where great latitude of examination was to be allowed.

Charles F. Chillingworth, who was Deputy High Sheriff at the time of the Jones double homicide, was the witness called for the purpose of introducing the confession.

Robert Parker, senior captain of police at that time and now, was the witness called by the defense in the interlude. The trend of the examination was to obtain such evidence from him as would discredit the validity of the confession as evidence, and when his evidence did not fit that purpose to make it appear as contradictory to the testimony of the same witness at the former trial of Jones.

This was about fifteen months ago, and the only question Mr. Peters put to the witness on cross-examination was to bring out this fact of the long interval between the two appearances of the witness.

At this stage it was 4:40 p. m. and the trial was continued till 9:30 this morning.

In the forenoon Lyle A. Dickey, former district magistrate, was on the stand, but his testimony was all stricken out on motion of the defense.

David Maekana, a car conductor, testified that Jones, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Parmenter Jr. all rode on his car the night of the homicide.

Marcus Parmenter, son and brother respectively of the two women killed, gave evidence of a conversation and a drink of beer he and Jones had together, when Jones inquired about Mrs. Jones in a manner showing he was interested still in her affairs after the divorce. He also identified a pair of shoes already in evidence, as belonging to Jones, his knowledge being based on the fact that he had presented Jones with the shoes before the tragedy.

ALLEGED BANDIT GANG.
Judge De Bolt yesterday began the trial of members of a gang of Chinese, supposed to have been implicated in a series of outrages upon the highway and in houses between Honolulu and Ewa about a year ago. In one instance a man was killed on the roadside, and his pockets found to have been rifled, yet the murderer was never caught. There have been other trials and some convictions out of these alleged bandits.

Defendants in the present case, indicted for robbery in the first degree

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the most prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY—to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION NO. 1

then by any other known combination. No surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and "run down." This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION

is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world, in England, U. S. and A. S. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Last June, are Chung Hing, Ah Kap, Tom Sing, Mau Leah alias Chew Tuck, Ung Hing, Cheng Choy and Ah Nam. At the outset a nolle prosequi was entered by Attorney General Andrews for each, Cheng Choy and Ah Nam. S. F. Chillingworth appeared for Chung Hing and J. W. Cathcart for Ah Kap. The remaining three had no counsel and the court assigned E. A. Douthitt to defend them.

The following jurors, after four peremptory challenges by the defendants, were impaneled to try the case: M. J. Bissell, J. W. Rankin, Jno. M. Ali, E. Ingham, C. O'Sullivan, C. S. Desky, S. K. Kamalopoli, James Steiner, J. H. Thompson, L. M. Vettesen, E. M. Cheatham and C. J. Willis.

ONE ROBBER CONFESSES.

At the opening of the afternoon session, but one witness having been called previously, Chung Hing asked leave to withdraw his former plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty. This was done and the sentence of the confessed robber postponed till the close of the case.

The trial of the remaining four defendants had but fairly started when, at 3:55 p. m., the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

TESTA LIBEL CASE.

Attorney General Andrews yesterday morning called up the Testa libel case, in which a mistrial was entered last week. Attorney Stewart for the defense objected that he was not ready, claiming some consideration on his own account from being occupied with County Act Commission business.

Mr. Andrews said that he always wished to give a defendant a speedy trial after a mistrial. Mr. Stewart expressed the opinion that it might be difficult to obtain a jury after all that had been published about the case. Judge De Bolt set the case for this day week.

Notice was given by the defense of intention to move that the case be transferred to Judge Robinson.

AVOID PENALTY.

A plea of guilty entered before Judge Robinson was a surprise to the Attorney General's department in the case of the four partners of Y. Wo Sing Co., against whom summons was executed on Saturday for violation of the law requiring the registration of partnerships in the office of the Treasurer. On their promise that they would comply with the law forthwith, sentence was suspended for thirteen months on motion of Deputy Attorney General Peters.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Allen & Robinson, Ltd., has brought a bill for foreclosure of mortgage against C. K. Beni, Julia Opunui, Thomas Kalauihi, Makakoa Kalauihi and W. L. Peterson. The debt is on a note for \$385 payable to the order of Samuel C. Allen three years after August 25, 1897, with interest at one per cent a month, secured by mortgage of land at Awaolu, Honolulu, and at date of complaint the interest amounted to \$158.87. Besides principal and interest the plaintiff claims all costs of proceedings and a reasonable attorney's fee, and asks for leave to bid at the sale and the entry of a deficiency judgment if the proceeds come short of the aggregate claim. The respondents other than Beni are summoned as claimants against the property.

THE LAND COURT.

Emil Klemme, petitioner for title in the Court of Land Registration, has filed a motion to strike from the files the alleged answer of James Prosser and to require Helen Rowland and her attorneys to show their authority for representing Prosser, concluding by praying that judgment be entered for petitioner and against Helen Rowland and Prosser. C. F. Peterson is attorney for petitioner.

Lyle A. Dickey, examiner, has filed a report on the petition to register a lease from Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd., to Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd., of 48,605 square feet of land at Kahaloa, Honolulu, for 20 years from Sept. 30, 1904, at a rental of \$1336 a year.

Sugar on Kauai.

Pursuer Friel reports the following sugar at Kauai ports ready for shipment: K. S. M., 2500; Mak., 16,300; G. & R., 5900; M. B., 15,035; K. P., 4800; P., 2291; M. S. Co., 10,678; K. S. Co., 3800.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more disastrous than the disease from which they may be suffering. 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., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

E. G. WALKER.

DILLINGHAM ON COLONIES

"There are other things to be considered," said B. F. Dillingham to a reporter for the Hilo Herald while he was visiting the Island of Hawaii recently, in the course of a talk on the efforts of the planters to introduce labor suitable for their cane fields. "There are other things than labor to be thought of, although that is perhaps the most important. I have not gone carefully into this colonial scheme but from what I have heard of it from those who seem to know something about it I am convinced that it would be a pretty good thing for Hawaii. But there is one thing to be considered. The trust may want to put the Philippines and Hawaii on the same level with Porto Rico and events may shape themselves so that Cuba would be brought into the scheme. Cuba is an independent sovereign state at present but you cannot tell how long it will remain. If we could have some guarantee that the tariff would not be put on our sugar and if we were allowed to regulate our labor laws, it seems to me that with sugar at the present price, and I do not think it will grow lower, there would be some mighty good times in Hawaii."

Asked about the effect of the Pinkham report Mr. Dillingham said he considered Mr. Pinkham's report a masterly argument in which the rights of citizen labor were not encroached upon. "As I understand it," he said, "the Pinkham commission was established for the purpose of ascertaining the exact labor conditions of these islands. If citizen labor was being ignored by the plantations or if the citizens in the opinion of the trade unions, were not being given the proper consideration then it was to be ascertained and an agreement made. They were to set some point at which citizen labor was to meet plantation labor and decide upon a policy that was to be carried out in the future. In order to do this there was a necessity for ascertaining the extent to which people, especially citizens, had gone into the business of small farming. I would not pretend to say to what extent the commission went into the matter but the press has condemned it for its apparent neglect to try out every man who had planted a garden. I will remember that when the Governor was spoken to about the union members of the commission not signing the report he added that they might regret it. I do not know that the proposed movement for colonial government has anything to do with that, but it may have. I know nothing of the scheme aside from what I have read in the newspapers and those accounts, particularly the statement made by Mr. Tawney to McCants Stewart, strike 1/2 as suggesting a way out of the present labor difficulties."

NATIVE LUAU FOR VISITING TOURISTS

A real Hawaiian feast or luau to the accompaniment of Hawaiian music and clivened by the old-time native dances has been planned by the Hawaii Promotion Committee for the entertainment of such visitors as have never seen this interesting function. The opportunity is one which arose but recently and has been seized for the benefit of visitors who otherwise might not have the chance to enjoy this unique entertainment.

The feast will be a most complete one in every sense of the word. The Hawaiian staples, pig, fish and poi, will form the central features. The meats will be cooked in true Hawaiian style in the imu or ground-oven. The fish will be wrapped in ti-leaves the covering imparting a distinct flavoring secured in no other way. It is well high impossible to enumerate all the Hawaiian delicacies which will constitute such a feast. The kukui nut, opihl, sweet potato, coconuts and lua as well as many other specialties of Hawaii will be on the tables, which in themselves are a feature worth while with their decorations of ferns and leaves, calabashes and wooden dishes.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate one hundred guests, in addition to those for whom the luau is given and those who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity may make arrangements at any of the hotels, at the office of the Hawaii Promotion Committee or with Trent & Company.

MONEY THAT HAWAII MIGHT EASILY GET

(Mail Special to Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to Speaker Cannon of the House, on disbursements of funds to the several States and Territories for the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, shows that Hawaii does not even have the recognition accorded to Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. All three of these Territories are receiving \$25,000 each every year for the support of an agricultural college, just the same as all the States. If Hawaii has an institution that can be classed as an agricultural college there is an opportunity for securing a Federal endowment for it. Congress could hardly deny the recognition if the Territory should comply with the conditions. The funds come from the sale of public lands under the Morrill act, which has been in force since 1890.

E. G. WALKER.

PRESIDENT TURNS DOWN JUDGE GEAR'S AMBITIONS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Judge George D. Gear's career on the Hawaiian bench appears nearing its termination. The inquiries of his friends here last week as to his prospects were met with discouragements on every hand. It was found that his case had already been double-crossed from the White House. President Roosevelt has learned of Judge Gear's methods of dispensing justice and decided that he wants no more of him. That is the word Delegate Kuhio gives out after some opportunity at investigation.

While claiming to be an organization man, it appeared that Judge Gear had not consulted Governor Carter or Secretary Atkinson about his renomination. The news that Judge Gear has been seeking information of the outlook through other than organization channels came to Mr. Atkinson since his arrival here.

Delegate Kuhio today admitted that Judge Gear stands no show of a renomination when his term expires next spring. "The President does not appear friendly," added the Delegate. "It is simply absurd for the Judge to expect another term."

Mrs. Gear, while stopping at the Raleigh Hotel here last week, went to President Roosevelt for knowledge as to her husband's chances. She was referred to the Attorney General, Mr. Moody, who, after looking at the papers, found indications of White House disapproval of the Judge. No one, of course, wanted to be other than courteous to Mrs. Gear. Every possible attention was shown her. At the same time Mr. Moody told Delegate Kuhio he could give her no encouragement.

The Delegate escorted her to the White House and also to the Attorney General's office. "I was pleased," said he, "to be of any service to Mrs. Gear, and gladly went with her, but at the same time I am sorry she undertook to look up the case. It is difficult business for a woman. It is plain to me that the President intends to appoint some one else to succeed him."

Subsequently it was learned that Delegate Kuhio had indorsed Judge Gear for renomination. He assured Mrs. Gear he had done so and would work to help him.

The campaign for the vacancy will probably be in full swing next week or soon thereafter, when Judge Gear is himself coming to Washington. Mrs. Gear, who was received very cordially by friends here, including those from Hawaii now in the city, has preceded her husband by only a few weeks and is going on to New York to be with her parents a few days before they sail for Europe. Then she returns to this city to meet the Judge.

It seems that the Judge's plans will be for either a renomination or an investigation of conditions in Hawaii. He will make strong representations regarding the guardian case, which will probably be heard by the Supreme Court here week after next, and will assail Governor Carter's attitude toward the judiciary, pointing out that Judge Hartwell of the Territorial Supreme Bench is the Governor's kinsman, and claiming that the program is to appoint Magistrate Judd, another kinsman, to his (Gear's) place. Some of the Judge's friends in the Senate have already been appealed to. Senator Perkins of California, in whose State Judge Gear lived for a time, has been informed of Judge Gear's side of the case. Then, the fact that he is a nephew of the late Senator Gear of Iowa, will be used to interest some of Senator Gear's old colleagues in the Senate.

Representations are also made here that, much as Judge Gear would like a reappointment as a vindication of the attacks against him, he is not very desirous of it from a financial standpoint, but might prefer to return to San Francisco and practice law. It is said that he could make an excellent legal connection there with Attorney Herrin of the Southern Pacific. At least, that is the Washington talk. None the less, he proposes to press his fight earnestly when he arrives in town.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

(A LATER LETTER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Secretary McClellan was asked about the Delegate's attitude toward the renomination of Judge Gear. He was told how the Delegate had said that the renomination was impossible and how Mrs. Gear had subsequently stated it as her understanding that the Delegate had indorsed Judge Gear for renomination.

"Why, I am very certain that Kuhio has not indorsed Judge Gear," Mr. McClellan replied. "I think he does not want to be drawn into that controversy. He went with Mrs. Gear to see different officials here, as a mere matter of courtesy. They went to see Senator Foraker. Senator Kearns was also seen. I suppose it is generally understood that the papers in the Department of Justice were found to bear a double cross, which indicates the President's intention not to reappoint him."

The House has passed the bill relating to the exercise of the powers of judge in the Territory of Hawaii. It was introduced last December by Chairman Jenkins of the Judiciary Committee, who also drew the report. Only one amendment was made by the Committee, that being a provision that the judge designated to act in the place of another judge on the district bench, shall not be "so related, interested, absent, or incapacitated" as was the judge whose place he is to fill. The bill passed the House without debate. The committee report was brief, simply citing how the bill had originated in a request from the United States District Attorney at Honolulu.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAWAII FOR CONCESSIONS MAY RESIGN SPEAKERSHIP

Representative "Jim" Lewis of Hawaii arrived from Hilo on the Kinau on Saturday and is waiting for a caucus of legislators to be called.

The "blacksmith statesman" from Hilo is here to advocate first of all the claims of Holstein for the speakership. Naturally, says Lewis, the Hawaii legislators would make a selection from their own member for that important office. Whether they will stand for him through thick and thin, or succumb to the wiles of the Oahu members and let Harris wield the gavel, is another story to come. It is more or less a safe guess that Harris will take precedence over Holstein.

Lewis doesn't believe much in the claims of Kauai for the speakership. Even Holstein may not get the Hawaii delegation's support. There is no certainty that the Hawaii members will choose to remain steadfast by their champion, for if concessions are granted to Hawaii in the way of liberal appropriations, especially for roads, the delegation may swing around to a choice closer to the capital.

BIG SHORTAGE FOUND AT KOLOA

Postal Inspector Hare came back yesterday from Kauai, where he had been called to look into the condition of the postoffice at Koloa, kept by Manuel A. Rego, with John P. Spalding as his deputy.

"There have been no arrests made, as yet," said Mr. Hare yesterday.

Nevertheless, there is apt to be something doing, and that soon. It seems that there is a shortage of not less than \$27,000 in the Koloa office, astounding as the statement may seem as being made concerning a fourth-class office, worth not more than \$800 per year, in normal conditions, to the postmaster.

Rego was and is a kind of mercantile king of Koloa and, conducting the postoffice in connection with his other business, probably found it a valuable asset in several legitimate ways. He had Spalding, moreover, as his deputy to run it for him.

Now, Koloa has always been a point from which the Japanese on several Kauai plantations shipped money home by postal money order, and from which traveling salesmen from Honolulu made remittances to their houses in the same way. And, according to the story told by Rego to the postal inspector, a Japanese in his employ was also accustomed to drum up money order business among the Japanese about Koloa. This story was told several months ago to account for the business, even then deemed unduly large.

However that may have been, the scheme by which the Koloa postoffice achieved its present startling shortage was simple almost to crudity. In fact, the work was exceedingly coarse. Somebody—Rego says it was Spalding, and Spalding says it was Rego—would take the name of some prominent citizen of Kauai and issue a money order payable to that name. Then the order would be endorsed, but not by the party to whose name it was issued, and forwarded to some bank in Honolulu with instructions to deposit the amount to somebody's credit, the somebody being neither the United States government nor the party in whose name the original order was drawn.

Then a letter of instruction to pay would be sent to the Honolulu office, although just how this end of the scheme was successfully worked until the shortage became as large as it did has not been made clear at the present stage of the investigation.

Anyway, the orders were issued and paid, to the extent of not less than \$27,000. Rego claims that he is entirely innocent of any wrong in the matter, the office business having been in the hands of Spalding, his deputy. On his part, Spalding asserts that he is entirely innocent of any wrong-doing, claiming that his immediate superior was responsible for the trouble, and the whole shortage was accumulated, it is said, in three months.

Rego is under \$2,000 bond as postmaster, but is a wealthy man and, of course, is himself responsible for any shortage beyond his bond.

The case is in the hands of the United States authorities, and the next move is theirs.

HOW HAWAIIAN MATTERS STAND AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Mr. George B. McClellan, representing the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, and secretary to Delegate Kuhio, was asked today to outline the situation of various Hawaiian matters here, as he saw them.

"A hearing of the Leper Bill," said he, "is held up before the Interstate Commerce Committee, by the continuous consideration there of railroad rate matters. The expectation is that that bill will be out of the way by the end of this week, and then the Committee will be more at liberty to give consideration to other matters."

"Delegate Kalaniana'ole's two bills providing for a lighthouse at Makapuu Point and for a new light for Honolulu Harbor have been referred to the lighthouse board. Through the efforts of the Delegate and myself a special report on these bills, ahead of the regular order, is promised for early this week by the lighthouse board. I confidently forecast a favorable report by the board on both measures."

"The Honolulu newspaper files indicate that the Federal building situation is not understood there. Chairman Gillett has practically served notice that only the smaller propositions will be considered in the bill this session. To some of the Honolulu people here he has said frankly that an appropriation for the purchase of a site is the most that could be secured for Honolulu this year, with no certainty of that. Any appropriation of \$1,400,000 to purchase the Young building seems quite out of the question."

"Delegate Kalaniana'ole and I have been following up the members of the River and Harbor Committee both day and night for the past week, as the bill is to be completed within a few days. Wednesday last the Delegate had another talk with the President and secured from him personal letters to both Chairman Burton and Secretary of War Taft, bespeaking prompt action for Honolulu Harbor. Friday last the Delegate and I had a talk at the War Department with the Secretary and Gen. McKenzie, and as a result Secretary Taft sent the chief of engineers, Gen. McKenzie, to consult with Chairman Burton. Friday evening, by request of the chairman, I had a conference with Mr. Burton and General McKenzie, going over the plans and figures in detail. It developed again that the one great obstacle has been the enactment against appropriating for any project not previously ordered by Congress. To meet this the Delegate sent another letter to the committee, along the line of Mr. Burton's suggestion, pointing out that the work of the Honolulu Harbor improvement was begun under the Republic of Hawaii, and that the present project is a continuation of that work."

"The committee took up the Honolulu matter at its all-day session Saturday (this letter is written Monday), and it is understood that Mr. Burton appointed a subcommittee of three to report on the Honolulu Harbor very soon, for the guidance of the general committee. It now looks very much as though Honolulu Harbor would achieve the distinction of being the single harbor in the entire country to get into the appropriation bill without a previously-ordered survey."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

SHOULD GO TO KILAUEA

"Can anything good come out of Nazareth?"

"Come and see." With this biblical passage Mr. J. T. Wilkinson of Vancouver, B. C., an old newspaper man, tells the story of his own experiences in coming to Hawaii and visiting the wonders of the volcano Kilauea.

"Can anything good come out of Hawaii? I would add," said Mr. Wilkinson last evening at the Hawaiian Hotel. "I came here to see and I will say that nowhere have I been so impressed with natural wonders as on my recent trip to Kilauea. I wouldn't have missed it for anything and you may be sure I will be a promotion committee for the Hawaiian Islands when I reach the coast again."

"I have never before in my life found so much true, sincere hospitality to the stranger as here in the Hawaiian Islands. I have traveled all over the world and my comparison is therefore a strong one. It is good to come to these islands just to find the hospitality."

"I came here from Alaska, where the thermometer was twenty, thirty and forty degrees below zero. I came to Hawaii and in the middle of January I found a beautiful, balmy summer in fair islands of the sea. I find myself in the midst of a flower garden, with soft zephyrs prevailing. It is the place to come to when the wintry blasts of the mainland drive one to seek a climate less rigorous."

"My visit to the volcano is something to remember. I had been told that it might not be worth while to see now, because Kilauea was not active—that the Inter-Island steamers were tossed little seasick vessels. But I went. True, the channels were choppy and I had to cling to my berth at night with both hands, but the experience is worth something. When we reached the Volcano House we were received with open arms by Demosthenes Lycurgus. He did everything to make our stay pleasant and it was so. We had people in our party from many sections of the United States, and they were delighted. One can go away from the Volcano House feeling satisfied. Lycurgus, as mine host at the Volcano House, will advertise the islands and draw people here. Meals—well, I have pleasant memories of them yet, as served by Demosthenes."

"But the volcano! That vast dead sea of lava, which once heaved and billowed and then became cool with the billows still in place, is grandeur by itself. Think of riding for miles across a stretch of lava in an old crater and knowing it was once a seething mass of molten mother earth. Kilauea may not now be very active, but there is heat enough from the cracks to drive one away. We scorched cards over the cracks and some lighted cigarettes. I have stood on the brink of Vesuvius, but its grandeur is puny beside the magnificent vistas afforded at Kilauea. "Then I had an opportunity to see at first hand the magnificent stretches of cane and agricultural lands and the great cattle ranches on the western coasts and slopes of the Island of Hawaii. I had the pleasure of driving part of the way with Judge Sanford B. Dole. Then I saw something of the home life at Robert Hind's, at Olding's, at Sam Parker's great ranch, with its thousands and thousands of acres and thousands of cattle. Eben Low escorted me over much of the country. Imagine thousands of acres of land, with cattle thriving, and not a sign of water anywhere. If I tell that to people on the mainland they will regard me as a sort of a lunatic. But that is true, of course."

"The drives over the Island of Hawaii form a series of continual changes and surprises. There are flowers, a wealth of varied vegetation and fields of cane, stretching for miles and miles. It is a rich country and filled with a warm hospitality, which I, as a stranger, can never forget."

"The stranger coming here, the one who wanders about the earth, merely tills the soil on his first visit, speaking figuratively. After an absence he feels the desire to revisit the islands and see the crop."

"This is my second visit to the Islands. It has been a delightful one. In some way or another some amusement or entertainment has been encountered at the hotels and in other places to fill up one's time pleasantly."

"While in Kohala I attended a reception to a minister. That was one of the biggest surprises of all. There I found at night dozens of carriages with lights attached to them, as if they were waiting in San Francisco for the theater to let out. And then the way the people dressed for the reception. I might have imagined myself back in the midst of a big mainland capital. I never for a moment imagined coming in contact with anything of the kind on the slope of a mountain, of what appears on the map of the Pacific Ocean to be a tiny pinhead dot of an island."

Mr. Wilkinson leaves for San Francisco on Tuesday.

TRAVELERS FIND CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY EVERYWHERE.

Mr. C. W. Eckerman, manager of the Smith-Primer Typewriter Co. at Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A., who is a staunch friend of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I have taken particular notice that this remedy seems to be carried by drug stores in all parts of the country, which is quite an item when one is traveling. It gives me pleasure to say that I have used it for years and have always found it highly satisfactory, affecting a cure in a shorter time than any other medicine." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Bamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49!
It is the Route today, and
Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
Only Two Nights between Missouri and
San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal

S. F. MOORE.

General Agent.

Dix Put Back.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—The U. S. A. transport Dix which left this port December 28 for Nagasaki en route to San Francisco returned to port this morning, having encountered rough weather and extraordinary heavy seas.

READ ALL OF THIS

You Never Know the Moment
When This Information
May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.)

It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:

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

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

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

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

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

Kauai Shipping.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports as follows: "Steamer Mikahala at Waimea loading sugar, bark W. B. Flint at Makawell discharging, barkentine Koko Head at Makawell discharging coal; schooner Rosamond at Elele discharging coal, arrived Feb. 1, 9 a. m. Strong winds and heavy swell crossing channel."



ARIZONAN IN FROM COAST

The big freighter Arizona of the American-Hawaiian line came into port last night and docked at the company's pier in the berth vacated a few minutes before by the liner Nevada. The steamer left San Francisco at the same time as the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria which arrived here Friday morning. The Arizona did not hurry but arrived on schedule time. She struck better weather from the coast the past two weeks. There was some wind and a long swell, but on the whole the weather was very good. Evidently the big storm has blown over. The officers of the steamer say that if she had been loaded they would not have felt the swell at all. The Arizona brings only 600 tons of freight consigned to various firms in Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo. This is all through freight from New York as none was loaded on the way. Over two thousand tons of freight for Southern California points was put out at San Diego and the balance was discharged at San Francisco. The line has just made San Diego a regular port of call and is working up the Southern California trade. The steamer will load a big cargo, consisting of 11,400 tons of sugar at Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN LINERS

It has been a long time since there have been so many ocean steamers calling at this port as have been in and out during the last week, and this week will show no diminution in the traffic. The next boat to arrive will be the Oceanic liner Ventura, which is due from the Colonies this morning and should get away for San Francisco early in the afternoon. The next boat will be the Moana of the Canadian-Australian line which will arrive from Australia and Fiji on her way to Victoria and Vancouver tomorrow morning. The Oceanic and Oriental liner Doric is also due from San Francisco tomorrow and probably will arrive in the afternoon. She will bring mail from the States and will take the next mail to the Orient.

The Oceanic liner Sonoma has been delayed by the non-arrival of the English mails and will not arrive here until Thursday morning in all probability. A cablegram to her agents states that she got away fourteen hours late, between 4 and 5 Friday morning. She will bring a few hours later mail than the Doric, which sailed on time at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The "All Red" liner Miowera is due from Victoria on her way to the Colonies Saturday. Next Monday the Pacific Mail liner Siberia will get in from the Orient. She will bring the officers of the liner Gaelic, which has been taken off the O. & O. line.

The next one of the American-Hawaiian boats to arrive will be the Nebraska, which sails from Puget Sound February 10th and from San Francisco the 16th, arriving at Honolulu the 24th. The next boat of the line from New York will be the Hawaiian, which is now en route from Coronel to San Francisco. She will arrive at this port about March 1. The Nevada is now at Kahului, and should get away for San Francisco the 11th. The Arizona, which is now in port, has 800 barrels of oil on board and will take on 1000 more. She has recently been converted into an oil burner.

Saturday February 4.
Stmr. Likiepke Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, 1:30 a. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tuleit, from Kauai ports, 6:30 a. m.
Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 9:30 a. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, 10:20 a. m.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii ports, 11:35 a. m.

Friday, February 3.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports at 5:45 a. m. with 249 bags sugar, 33 head cattle, 492 bags coffee.
S. S. Nevada, Greene, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.
S. S. Manchuria, Saunders from San Francisco, 11 a. m.

Sunday, January 5.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui 8 a. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 4:20 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 9:50 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, from Manila, ports, 5:20 a. m.
A. H. S. S. Arizona, Tapley, from San Francisco, 5:45 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Feb. 3.—Kona: Guy Gere, W. D. Tyler, D. L. Austin, B. P. Dillingham, W. B. Maling, Miss Maling, Herr Kaumann, Miss Payne, Mrs. Van Deerlin, W. H. Carpenter and S. Tanaka; Kau ports: E. Henriques and wife, W. Waggoner, Gibson Bell, Miss T. Maroon, Miss Laanui, Mrs. Stillman, Miss Woods, Dr. Carter and child, Miss Lucy Peabody, J. T. Wilkinson, Judge S. B. Dole, Mrs. D. S. Baker, F. L. Leslie, John J. Gospar, Jr., and wife; Maui ports: Matt Heffern, C. Nielsen, Miss Allen Hoge, A. J. Spitzer, W. J. Moody, Sam Nowlein, wife and child and Rev. S. K. Kama-kala, and 42 deck passengers.

Per stmr. Kinai, February 4, from Hilo and way ports.—C. L. Wight, E. L. Webster, F. Wickett, John L. Ross, Dr. E. L. Colburn, E. M. Taylor, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, Master W. Taylor, Miss C. L. Peebles, Miss W. F. Clapp, C. S. Osborn, Mrs. C. S. Osborn, W. E. Grace, W. J. Patterson, George C. Bent, W. J. Howatt, Miss M. Moline, J. C. Moline, John A. Scott, J. W. Mason, Miss W. Luth, Mrs. A. Ludloff and 5 children, Miss M. E. Maby, Mrs. L. A. Like, J. H. Lane, R. Duschinsky, A. H. Jackson, Mrs. C. A. Smith and son, Rev. S. Kekipi, Capt. J. F. Fitzgerald, J. D. Lewis, George R. Ewart, Mrs. C. W. Backeberg and child, E. J. Gay, A. Fernandez and wife, Mrs. M. Hoopli and 3 children, J. M. Berry, A. N. Kopolai and wife, Rev. J. K. Kealaui.

Per stmr. Keauhou, February 4, from Kauai ports.—F. L. Winter and 1 deck.
Per stmr. Likiepke, February 4, from Maui and Molokai ports.—Dr. A. Mouritz, August Haneberg, E. K. Duvachelle and child, J. K. Kamaui and child, Arthur Aubrey, J. R. Burrows, Miss Rose Lukela.

Per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 5.—H. A. Baldwin and wife, D. B. Murdoch, G. W. Carr, Geo. Copp and wife, D. H. Case, John S. Mills, G. C. Hofgaard, Jas. Croft, S. B. Harry, D. L. Meyer, Miss R. Akuna, Rev. J. Kalino, wife and daughter, S. E. Kalama, Mrs. Jno. Kalama, Totone Colone, F. Hona, J. Kirkland, J. H. Wilson, J. W. Springston, C. F. Herrick, E. C. Brown.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Feb. 5, from Kauai ports.—G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox and wife, F. J. Hare, Miss E. Blake, Miss C. L. Hartwell, J. D. Willard, N. Takahashi, R. Becher and wife, F. Schnack, Mrs. Jas. Bush, Embert M. Brown and 24 deck.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Bear, Hammet, San Francisco, Dec. 23.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 23.
U. S. S. Petrel, Sherman, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 21.
U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, Nagasaki, Feb. 5.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, Jan. 31.
Arizona, Am. s.s., Tapley, San Francisco, Feb. 5.
C. Kennedy, Am. schr., Green, Port Townsend, Dec. 14.
Dirigo, Am. sp., Goodwin, Shanghai, Dec. 13.
Fooning Suey, Am. bk., Willett, New York, Jan. 21.
Helene, Am. schr., Thompson, San Francisco, Jan. 21.
Lindisfarne, Br. ship, Reid, Hamburg, Jan. 22.
Willisott, Am. bk., Macloen, San Francisco, Jan. 29.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

KAWAIIHAE LIGHT STATION—ISLAND OF HAWAII, T. H.

(List of lights and fog signals, Pacific Coast and Hawaiian Islands, 1904, page 54, No. 257.)

Notice is hereby given that on or about February 9, 1905, the intensity of this fixed red light will be increased by changing from a post lantern to a lens lantern light.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
A. P. NIBLACK,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy; Assistant to the Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District.

Honolulu, T. H., February 1, 1905.

Applications for civil service examination will be received at this office during the next thirty days for establishing registers of eligibles from which appointments of keepers and assistant keepers of lighthouses will be made in the Hawaiian Division of the Twelfth Lighthouse District. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, over 18 and under 50 years of age.

Blank forms can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. P. NIBLACK,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy; Chairman Local Civil Service Board for the Lighthouse Service (Inspector's Department).

SHIPPING NOTES.

The W. G. Hall and Nihau loaded sugar into the Arizona yesterday.

The Likiepke sailed last night on her regular run to Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports.

The smart little schooner C. Kennedy, with Captains Schlemmer and Green, together with about six men, will sail this morning for Laysan Island. The schooner is a staunch little craft and should give a good account of herself.

LEGISLATORS CALL ON GOVERNOR AT CAPITOL

"There is nothing doing," said Governor Carter yesterday, "and there is a lot doing. I did not come down to my office until 2 o'clock today and have been busy with estimates as I could be. There is not a letter on my desk."

Nevertheless, the Governor found time to see a lot of callers, among them a delegation of members of the Legislature, who are beginning to haunt the corridors of the Capitol like unquiet ghosts, waiting around for somebody to call them to earth. A big delegation of them waited in the ante-room for some little time to see Governor Carter, and were finally admitted for a short audience. Among them were Senator Kalama and Representatives Nakulua, Copp and Kalino of Maui, Representative Lewis of Hilo and Judge Kepolai of Maui. The Judge is not a member of either house but the fact that he is from Maui puts him in the class of the destiny controllers.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

(For Week Ending Feb. 4.)

Honolulu, T. H., February 6, 1905.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The past week has been marked by a continuance of temperatures decidedly below the normal, in addition to which generally cloudy conditions have prevailed in all sections of the Group. The rainfall over windward Hawaii has been copious, except in portions of the Puna and Hilo districts; but drought conditions continue in all leeward sections. In Maui, abundant rains have been general, the drought having been broken and the harvesting of cane having been resumed in the Kipahulu district. Oahu and Kauai have had light showers during the week, but more rain would be beneficial to both islands.

Growing crops have made little or no progress during the past week, vegetation in general being practically at a standstill. Pastures in the Kona and Kaa districts of Hawaii are drying up for want of rain, and on account of this and the continued cold weather, a marked falling off in the condition of grazing stock in these sections is apparent. The harvesting of cane is proceeding rapidly, and rice planters are busily engaged in the work of setting out rice plants.

Despite the cold weather, the local markets are fairly well supplied with all kinds of garden truck and seasonable fruits.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunakakai—Temperature higher, with light showers; young cane and other crops suffer for rain and show no growth; pasturing short, and grazing stock falling off; water supply too short for the turning of cane; weeding and stripping cane.—J. E. Gamalielson.

Hilo—Cool and cloudy weather continues, with light showers.—L. C. Lyman.

Papaikou—Weather still very cold, stormy, and dry; no growth; cold weather turning cane yellow; water in gulches getting lower all the time; still grinding, planting, plowing, and stripping.—John T. Moir.

Pepeekeo—Cold and squally weather, with drizzling rains; cane looks fresher in spite of the cold weather.—Jas. Webster.

Honolulu—Weather has been very cold, with no sunshine; indications of rain, but have had only occasional light showers as yet; very little growth; stripping and harvesting cane.—Wm. Pullar.

Laupahoehoe—Weather showery and cold all week; water heads still very low.—E. W. Barnard.

Oakala—The weather has been cloudy and showery, with cold spells not conducive to cane growth.—W. G. Walker.

Panahau—Weather cold, cloudy, and stormy, with variable winds; young cane growing slowly but looking well.—H. Glass.

Upper Panahau—Weather very cold and wet; almost no sunshine; cane is growing very slowly.—Dr. C. Buffet.

Honokaa—Continued low temperature and cloudy weather, with good rains during week; fluming cane, and grinding steadily night and day.—C. H. Bragg.

Niuli—Week cold and cloudy with light trades; harvesting cane and sugar making; some plowing and cane stripping.—Robt. Hall.

Kohala Mission—Continued low temperature is holding all crops in check.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

North Kohala—Continued cold weather greatly retards cane growth; no sun during past few days.—W. O. Taylor.

Punka Ranch—Continued cold weather, with high northerly and northeasterly winds.—A. Mason.

Puuhoe—Weather very cold, with strong north-northeasterly winds; pastures dry, and stock suffering from cold weather; light showers on 2nd and 3rd.—S. P. Woods.

Kamuela—Cloudy weather; nights not so cold as last week; 1.21 inches of rain during week.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.

Puuwaawaa—Cold and dry, with northerly winds; cloudy but with no rain, which is badly needed; cattle suffering.—Robt. Hind.

Kealahou—Cloudy weather during latter part of week; no rain.—Rev. S. H. Davis.

Kealahou—Very cloudy nearly the whole week and threatening to rain; grazing stock suffering from the drought; considerable land is being cleared for coffee.—Robt. Wallace.

Kau—Very cold, with northerly winds; weather threatening but continues dry; water very short.—F. H. Hayselden.

Pahala—Weather continues dry and cold checking growth of cane and grass.—H. D. Harrison.

Kapoho—Occasional light showers, with cold weather and strong winds; nearly all vegetation at a standstill on account of the unusual cold weather of the week.—H. J. Lyman.

Olaa—Cloudy and threatening weather, but with little rain; cane showing no bad effects from drought.—E. P. McCann.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Kipahulu—All plant growth at a standstill; nights very cold, with high winds each day; drought has been broken by heavy rain which began on the 3rd; cutting cane resumed.—A. Gross.

Nahiku—Cold and cloudy all week, and vegetation growing very slowly; heavy rain on 2nd and 3rd.—C. O. Jacobs.

Huelo—Lack of sunshine and low temperatures have affected vegetation and stock of all kinds very decidedly; showers in the mountains during the middle of week have increased the water in the streams throughout Hamakua and Koolau.—W. F. Pogue.

Haiku—Low temperatures day and night and very cloudy days unfavorable for plant growth; advanced pineapple plants doing well, but ripening of fruit retarded; pine shoots recently planted not sprouting well; pasturing in good condition; but grazing stock showing effect of cold.—D. D. Baldwin.

Puunene—Very cloudy weather all week, with light showers at night; rising temperature should improve growing crops; harvesting going on with speed.—J. N. S. Williams.

Waikuku—Cold rainy weather; harvesting cane.—C. B. Wells.

Waikuku—Weather cloudy and unsettled, with frequent showers; nights not so cold; plenty of water in the streams of west Maui.—Bro. Frank.

Kihel—Improved weather conditions; much needed heavy rains have fallen to windward, ditches all running full, and pumps shut down; cloudy sky most of week, with damaging high winds during early part; good progress in harvesting.—James Scott.

Olowalu—Weather extremely cold with strong northeast gales during first part of week, followed by heavy rains on the mountains; stock feeling the effects of cold; fertilizing 1906 crop, and harvesting crop of 1905.—Geo. Gibb.

Kaanapali—Weather cloudy and cold, with strong northerly winds and rain; crops and pastures in good condition.—Wm. Robb.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Maunawili—Weather changed for the better on 3rd instant; late rain has been very beneficial both for coffee and pastures; picking coffee.—John Herd.

Ewa—Weather slightly warmer and general conditions better.—Geo. F. Renton.

Waialua—Young pineapple plants look well.—W. R. Waters.

Wahala—Weather perceptibly warmer during last three or four days, with a good shower of rain on night of 3rd; young pineapple plants begin to show some growth, and maturing

fruit will ripen faster now.—B. O. Clark.

Wailanae—Weather not so cold this week, although not warm enough yet to do young cane much good; harvesting crop.—F. Meyer.

Lale—Weather has been cool and cloudy with a northeast wind during fore part of week, followed later by light showers, but rainfall has not been sufficient to permit suspension of artificial irrigation; the growth of cane has been slow.—D. D. Dibble.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Makaweli—Very dry weather with cold nights, not good for growth of young cane; grinding is in full swing.—Hawaiian Sugar Co.

Eleele—Weather cold, but getting warmer; light showers and strong northeast winds; young cane growing slowly; grinding steadily day and night.—McBryde Sugar Co.

Koloa—Weather continued dry during first part of week, but much needed showers are now falling.—E. W. Russell.

Keala—Cold weather; very dry during first part of week, but followed by light showers; rain in mountains during night of 3rd; cane did not make very good growth during January.—Geo. H. Falchlid.

Kilauea—No change in weather from that of preceding week; cane is much in need of rain.—L. B. Borekko.

A. McC. ASHLEY,
Section Director.

COURT NOTICES.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Isaac K. Kahilina of Waipake, Koolau, Kauai, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Samuel Kanewanui, administrator of the estate of Isaac K. Kahilina, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$1452.74 and he charges himself with \$1490.80, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order in the English language be published in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for four successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue this 2d day of February, 1905.

By the Court.
JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.
Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Pursuant to a decree and order of sale made by the Honorable J. Hardy, Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1905, in an action entitled "John J. Nevin vs. Anima and Awana, doing business as copartners under the firm name of Nam Chong Company," bill for foreclosure of mortgage, the undersigned, as commissioner, duly appointed, will sell at public auction, as a whole, to the best and highest bidder, subject to confirmation of the court,

On Saturday, the 18th Day of February, A. D. 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the

front door of the Courthouse in Lihue, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, the following property and interest of the said Anima and Awana, doing business as copartners under the firm name of Nam Chong Company, decreed to be sold:

All of the following parcels of land situate in Hanapepe, Island of Kauai, to wit:

First—Premises set forth in Royal Patent No. 4186, on land commission award No. 9190, containing 3 rods and 36 rods, conveyed to said Anima by deed of Paukanani, dated July 16, 1893, recorded in Liber 118, page 203.

Second—Premises set forth in land commission award No. 10,322, containing 2 rods and 10 rods, conveyed to said Anima by deed of said Paukanani, dated November 13, 1890, recorded in Liber No. 123, page 476.

Third—Premises described in an instrument executed by said Anima, dated March 26, 1894, recorded in Liber No. 146, page 351.

Fourth—Also all the premises and property described in an instrument executed by Apana to the said mortgagors, dated October 23, 1896, recorded in Liber 165, page 347.

Fifth—All other lands or premises or interests in lands owned in fee by the said mortgagors in connection with their rice plantation in said Hanapepe, also;

All of the leases of premises held by the said mortgagors in said Hanapepe, to wit:

1. Koolua of Namohala to Awana & Co., dated June 1, 1896; recorded in Book 161, page 232, expiring June 1, 1906. Annual rental, \$30.

2. Koolua of Namohala to Awana & Co., dated September 23, 1896, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1908. Annual rental \$30.

3. Mauihiki of Kamaulele to Awana & Co., dated April 27, 1899, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1905. Annual rental \$75.

4. Kaleimoku to Anima & Co., dated November 15, 1898, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1909. Annual rental \$90.

5. Kail to Anima & Co., dated July 31, 1897, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1904. Annual rental \$27.

6. H. Helelu to Anima & Awana, dated March 9, 1899, unrecorded; expiring March 9, 1904. Annual rental \$35.

7. Piki (w) to Nam Chong Co., dated September 2, 1896, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1911. Annual rental \$36.

8. Kekoa to Anima & Co., dated December 11, 1899, recorded in Book 115, page 128; expiring January 2, 1905. Annual rental \$55.

9. Kapukui to Anima & Awana, dated October 6, 1896, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1907. Annual rental \$55.

10. Kapukui to Anima & Awana, dated February 20, 1897, unrecorded; expiring February 20, 1907. Annual rental \$55.

11. Pake & Kail to Anima & Awana, dated October 13, 1897, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1903. Annual rental \$45.

12. Hailu to Anima, dated May 31, 1897, unrecorded; expiring January 22, 1904. Annual rental \$30. And also

All of mortgagors interest in the land of Hanapepe, containing about 140 acres of rice land held by them under agreement from Messrs. Gay and Robinson, lessees of the Hawaiian Government.

2. The rice mill with the machinery and appurtenances on the said premises, and also all buildings, and other structures, tools and implements, fixtures, furniture, chattels, horses, cattle and all other live stock owned by said mortgagors and used in connection with the said premises (consisting of about twenty (20) head of horses and mules), and also all crops now growing or that may hereafter be planted and grown upon the hereby conveyed premises, or any part or parcel thereof (consisting of about five hundred bags of paddy now on the said premises), and also, all repairs and improvements made, placed upon, or added to the said premises; all improvements added to or to replace old and used up, and every other species of property, together with the increase, increments and proceeds thereof in whatever form the same may be.

Terms of sale, cash in United States gold coin; deed at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Eleele, Kauai.

Dated Lihue, Island of Kauai, January 26, A. D. 1905.

J. I. SILVA,
Commissioner.

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3. Mauihiki of Kamaulele to Awana & Co., dated April 27, 1899, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1905. Annual rental \$75.

4. Kaleimoku to Anima & Co., dated November 15, 1898, unrecorded; expiring January 1, 1909. Annual rental \$90.