

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, January 18.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 67. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Centrifugals, 3.70c. Per Ton, \$74.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 10c. 3/4d. Per Ton, \$82.40.

VOL. LI. NO. 110

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1909.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3078

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION

E. J. Lord Construction Company After Big Pearl Harbor Job.

Petition for the incorporation of the "E. J. Lord Construction Company," the new \$200,000 concern which will bid on the Pearl Harbor docks, was filed with the Territorial Treasurer yesterday afternoon. The objects of the new company, as set forth in the petition, are to do general construction work, contracting, dredging, excavating, and building, either in or without the Territory of Hawaii, to construct bridges, buildings, ships, engines, cars, drydocks, railroads, and other equipment.

The capital stock of the association is named at \$200,000, of which \$10,000 has been subscribed in cash. The privilege is reserved to increase this sum to \$1,500,000.

Edmund J. Lord, holding 9996 shares of the capital stock, is president of the company. The other members of the firm hold one share of stock each. L. M. Whitehouse is vice president; Chas. F. Clemens is secretary, F. E. Thompson is treasurer, and Chas. L. Seybolt is a director.

Lord and Whitehouse expect to leave on the Alameda for the mainland, whence they will journey to Washington to get everything ready for the submission of their bid on the Pearl Harbor docks.

MEAT PRICES WILL GO UP TOMORROW

As predicted some days ago, the meat dealers of the city are preparing to jump the prices of their wares up before the end of the month. Yesterday the Metropolitan Meat company issued a new price schedule, to come into effect tomorrow, and it is expected that the other markets will at once follow suit. The reasons for the rise in prices, as stated, are the scarcity of the local supply and the necessity of importing meats and the general scarcity of meat stock and poultry in the world's market. The prices which will be asked tomorrow will be:

Beef.	
Porterhouse steak	25c per lb.
Tenderloin steak	20c per lb.
Sirloin steak	17c per lb.
Round steak	15c per lb.
Hamburger steak	15c per lb.
Prime rib roast	20c per lb.
Pot roast	15c per lb.
Boil and stew beef	12 1/2c per lb.
Corned beef	12 1/2c per lb.
Veal.	
Loin, fillet and rib	25c per lb.
Breast veal	15c per lb.
Shoulder veal	15c per lb.
Cross rib veal	15c per lb.
Mutton.	
Loin and rib mutton	25c per lb.
Loin and rib mutton chops	25c per lb.
Grown mutton	30c per lb.
Legs mutton	20c per lb.
Shoulder mutton	15c per lb.
Stew	10c per lb.

GRAND JURY LOOKING INTO WAGE AGITATION

The Japanese agitators appear now to be up against the real thing, their case having been taken up by the Federal grand jury yesterday and a number of them summoned to face that dread tribunal. In addition to this dampener on their riotous career, there is a story in circulation that had blood has come up between some of the agitating lui, resulting in a wordy row and the eventual drawing of knives for a settlement. This row took place at the Hirono hotel on Sunday night, at a banquet given by the leaders to themselves, a dispute arising over the distribution of the gate money of the "Higher Wage" drama, played on Friday and Saturday nights last.

Hirata, who is said to have led the "Strike to death" chorus at the theater, and Fred Makino, the philanthropist-president of the Higher Wage Association, took the active part in the row, the former accusing the latter of holding out. There was no bloodshed. Hirata was one of the witnesses before the grand jury yesterday. Saito, who is of unsavory reputation, was another, while Editor Soga, of the Jiji, Editor Sheba, of the Shingo, and R. D. Mead, the assistant secretary of the Planters' Association, also appeared and testified.

A. H. Sallings.

The Mexican sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu last Saturday and will arrive here next Saturday.

The Texan sailed from Hilo for Salina Cruz with a full load of sugar last Sunday.

The Virginian leaves here tomorrow for Kahului, Kaanapali and Hilo to load sugar for Salina Cruz. She will leave Hilo on January 30.

On January 23 the Alaskan sails from Hilo with a full load of sugar for New York via Magellan, the first of the A. H. cargoes to go by that route.

WANT TO KNOW FERN'S REASONS

Supervisors Ask That He Tell Them the Why for His Rulings.

Supervisor Aylett wanted some reasons, good reasons if possible, but reasons of some kind, why the Mayor should refuse to put one of the motions at last night's meeting of the Board of Supervisors. He quoted Cushing's parliamentary rules to confute the stand of His Honor, and "towered in righteous indignation," head a trifle on one side during the towering, as he discussed the duty of a presiding officer over any legislative body. Mr. Aylett made a good speech and fully justified the confidence shown in him by the electorate, but he didn't feaze the Mayor. Without removing his cigar, His Honor calmly declined still to put the motion. Even Logan's thrice repeated prayer that he put the motion failed to move him. He didn't put the motion, either.

This was a motion to pass on third reading an ordinance legalizing everything done by the Supervisors in those eventful three or four first meetings of the Board, before the members had found footing in the technical quagmires and had struck out blindly in all directions in passing things. Eventually, Logan took the matter into his own hands and put the motion himself.

Three ordinances were passed for the third and final time last night, one abolishing for the third or fourth time all the offices, positions, jobs and employments not created by law and established by the old Board of Supervisors. The second ordinance was that establishing the right of the various standing committees to hire and fire all the employees they wanted at salaries fixed by themselves, subject to after approval or disapproval of the majority of the Board. The Mayor put both of these motions, but balked on the third.

"Well, give us some reasons. We want some good reasons why you rule this resolution out of order," exclaimed Aylett. "I can not see why you, as the presiding officer of this legislative body, should rule this motion out of order. According to parliamentary rules it is up to you to put this motion. I do not think that you are doing your duty as a presiding officer, according to parliamentary rules. Give us some reasons. Otherwise I'll leave it to my friend here"—waving at Logan—"he'll do the rest."

"I rule the resolution out of order; it is up to the majority of the Board if you want to pass it," responded the Mayor.

Then Logan did the rest, and the resolution passed final reading. Logan then introduced an ordinance fixing the salaries of the various clerks in the city offices, including the staff of the City Clerk. "Of course, if you do not approve of these officers," he

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THOUGH FATALLY HURT, THOUGHT OF OTHERS

LIHUE, Kauai, January 16.—Ochio Shirashi died last Tuesday as the result of frightful burns she received the previous day.

Ochio was a young girl about fourteen years of age who was employed by Mrs. Sanborn of Hanalei to look after her children. Last Monday night, after the children had been carried upstairs and put to bed, Mrs. Sanborn went over to the postoffice to attend to the outgoing mail. Mr. Sanborn, the postmaster at Hanalei, being away from home. Ochio was left downstairs reading. All of a sudden the lamp flamed up, and Ochio, becoming alarmed, tried to put out the light by covering it with a piece of cloth. In doing so she upset the lamp and oil was spilled on her dress, which in a moment was afire. In a panic she rushed out in the yard, where at the time a gale of wind was blowing, and called for Mrs. Sanborn.

The latter immediately set to work to extinguish the fire, and succeeded, but not until all the clothes the poor victim had on had been burned, actually roasting the flesh. In spite of her frightful suffering, Ochio thought of the children left in the house and begged Mrs. Sanborn to save them, as the house was on fire.

While the lamp had rolled to the floor and the oil was burning, the woodwork had not yet caught fire when Mrs. Sanborn arrived, and she soon succeeded in quelling the flames by aid of rugs. After telephoning for the doctor, she again turned her attention to the poor girl and did what she could to alleviate her sufferings.

Doctor Yanagihara arrived within a short time, but could do nothing but ease the pains of the victim, realizing the impossibility of saving her life. As mentioned above, she died Tuesday afternoon after twenty-four hours of intense suffering.

Ochio was an exceptionally nice girl, born and grown up in Hanalei, where she was well known and generally liked by all.

CHANGES HERE FOR THE BETTER

Thomas F. Sedgwick Returns From Sugar Fields of Peru.

T. F. Sedgwick, formerly connected with the United States Experiment Station, returned from Peru on the steamer Lurline last week and will remain here indefinitely, although he has interests in South America which may call him back again.

Mr. Sedgwick left for Peru with the intention of remaining there two years on a business proposition, but owing to new engagements his stay lengthened out and he visited many of the great Latin republics. Hawaii had a strong hold upon him, however, and he was glad to set his face toward the Paradise of the Pacific.

"Honolulu has changed much," said Mr. Sedgwick yesterday, "but it is a prosperous change, in my opinion. However, there is one thing which has not changed a particle, and that is the fine hospitality of all the island people. That remains just the same."

On arriving at Lima, Peru, Mr. Sedgwick held a position with the big New York firm of Grace & Co., who had many interests in the land of the Incas, principally connected with the sugar industry. When he retired from the firm of Grace & Co., it was to be engaged by the government to establish a sugar experiment station, somewhat on the lines of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' station, but patterned more on that established by Mr. Maxwell, who for many years was its director, that is, the station was established in a small scale with a smaller staff than the local station uses.

It was a new departure for the government to establish a station of this sort, practically in the interests of private capital, but as sugar is the main industry of Peru and upon its development depends much of the wealth of the Republic, the government took its original stand in the matter. Peru is turning out about 150,000 tons of sugar annually which is shipped to South American countries, to New York and even to San Francisco. While on a San Francisco dock, Mr. Sedgwick saw some of the Peruvian sugar which had just been received via Panama.

The cane fields of Peru are rich. The cane raised on the coast is largely through irrigation as it seldom rains on the coast. Then there are the mountain sections and the Trans-Andes division, where rains are frequent and the country is tropical and covered with jungle growths. Mr. Sedgwick is of the opinion that with the experiment station in full swing an impetus will be given the sugar industry. Cotton is second in importance to sugar and the local product largely takes the place of imported stuffs.

Mr. Sedgwick made several visits to other countries. Chile he says is a second California, only south of the equator, in its agricultural development. Argentina is a great grazing and wheat-raising country and its capital city of Buenos Ayres with over a million inhabitants is a wonderful city, clean, with fine buildings and good roads. Uruguay is also a country which is rich in agricultural productions.

In fact, he found that South America is gradually becoming recognized by American and European capital, and much of it is flowing into all the countries. The republics have good cable connections and although the newspapers are printed in Spanish, yet English-speaking people gain much information about them. For instance, the cable news is arranged by countries, and a general head of Germany, or France, or English, or American, starts the reader to his favorite corner of the world.

Transportation lines make good connections with the rest of the world. Mr. Sedgwick believes that the interest of American companies should be centered on the development of South American trade. At present passenger steamers ply between South American ports, stopping at Panama, where a change has to be made to American lines centering on both the Atlantic and Pacific ports.

JAPANESE SHOOTING IN PUNA DISTRICT

A Japanese tragedy occurred at Pahoa, in the Puna district of Hawaii, on the night of Thursday last, when Hirata, owner of a grocery store, shot and killed Terada, who keeps a confectionery store in the neighborhood of Hirata's place. Terada was shot in the throat and his condition, according to last reports, was very serious. He was taken to Hilo and placed in the care of a Japanese doctor.

From what facts are to hand it appears that the shooting was accidental. It appears that Hirata entertained his friend Arimizu on the night of the tragedy, and that the latter decided to stay with his friend overnight. Hirata, being short of bedclothes, went over to Terada's house to borrow some. As the latter was taking the clothes from the closet he came across his revolver, which was loaded, and, showing it to Hirata, asked him if he wanted to buy it.

DOLE DECIDES SALVAGE CASE

Inter-Island Company Awarded \$15,000, and Spreckels Gets \$4000.

Judge Dole handed down a decision in admiralty yesterday morning, in the British ship Loch Garve salvage cases, and gave judgment for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company in the sum of \$15,000, and to J. D. Spreckels & Co. for \$4000.

Smith & Lewis represented the Inter-Island Company; Holmes, Stanley & Oleson appeared for the Spreckels company; and Kinney, McClanahan & Derby were proctors for the claimants.

The Loch Garve went ashore on the southern coast of Molokai on the 4th day of March, 1907, and she lay there until the evening of March 7, when she was floated by the Likelike and the tug Intrepid. The British ship was bound for Honolulu with a cargo of saltpeter when she grounded. No less than five of the Inter-Island vessels were used at different times in the attempt to pull the ship from the rocks, besides the Spreckels tug Intrepid and the United States revenue cutter Manning. The salvaging boats worked at great disadvantages during the greater part of the time, stormy weather prevailing during the time they were working. It was due to this fact in a great measure that the Inter-Island boats were so highly recompensed.

Judge Dole sums up the case as follows:

I am impressed by the circumstances under which the libelee floated off the reef, as favoring a conclusion that the services of the Manning materially contributed to that result.

The services of Captain Haglund, the representative of the Inter-Island, in taking charge of the salvaging operations, although perhaps not fully in relation to the Manning, I consider as having contributed effectively to the success of the salvaging operations. Discipline on board the libelee was pretty nearly at an end, and the ship's company did practically nothing to save the vessel except under the direction or suggestion of Captain Haglund and Mr. Conrad.

Although the libelee can not be said to have been in extreme peril during her stranding, she and her cargo were in great peril. The cargo was saltpeter, whose value would have been substantially destroyed if the stranding had caused a leakage sufficient to have soaked it with salt water. The season of southerly gales had not ended. Such a gale of ordinary severity would have interrupted the salvage operations and probably have totally wrecked the vessel and destroyed the cargo. The distance from Honolulu, the headquarters of all salvaging vessels, is about sixty miles over the open ocean. The prompt and energetic measures taken by the Inter-Island were called for by the situation and must be considered in estimating awards.

I accept the witness Blair's appraisal of \$40,000, as the salvaged value of the libelee, which appears conservative in view of the valuations of other witnesses, and to be based upon a satisfactory experience. This, with the estimate of values of the cargo and freight money, which were not contested, amounting to \$110,834.16 and \$7400, respectively, makes an aggregate value of \$158,234.16. The valuation of the four vessels of the Inter-Island aggregates \$420,000, their crews numbered 189 persons. The valuation of the Intrepid is \$30,000, and her crew numbered 12 persons.

Although the libel of the Inter-Island does not, like that of Spreckels, include its crews as proposed participants in the benefits prayed for, they are fully recognized in its brief in the words "there was a large amount of property engaged in salvaging and a great number of officers and crew to participate in the award." As in the Chiusa Maru case, the awards herein made are intended to include in their benefits a reasonable proportion to the masters and crews of the vessels of libelants respectively and other servants of libelants according to the value of their services and the hardships and danger to which they were exposed. No testimony having been specifically offered on this point, I will leave the matter of adjusting such participation to the respective libelants, with the request that they file with the papers of this case their reports of their actions.

I estimate the compensation due the Inter-Island at about two-thirds of the aggregate amount which should be awarded to all of the salvors if all were claiming salvage.

Decree may be entered for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Limited, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, (\$15,000.00), and for J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company, in the sum of four thousand dollars, (\$4,000.00), with costs.

Hirata took the gun from Terada, and while examining it the weapon was discharged and Terada was shot in the neck.

Hirata was arrested and is being held pending a thorough investigation of the shooting.

ROOSEVELT PROTESTS AGAINST CALIFORNIA NAGGING AT JAPANESE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SACRAMENTO, January 19.—President Roosevelt has telegraphed to Governor Gillett, protesting against the action of the California Legislature in passing anti-Japanese bills.

FLUSHING, New York, January 15.—Thornton J. Hains, charged with being a principal with his brother, Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., in the killing of William E. Annis, who is alleged to have had undue relations with Captain Hains' wife while the officer was serving in the Philippines, was today acquitted by a jury.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The government of Venezuela and this government have agreed on a basis of settlement of troubles arising over claims of American companies against the Venezuelan government.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—Three talesmen have been passed, temporarily, as jurors in the trial of President Calhoun of the United Railways, who is charged with bribery.

WAYNESBURG, Pennsylvania, January 15.—J. B. Bimehart, cashier of the Farmers and Drivers' National Bank, convicted of wrecking that institution, was today sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

SACRAMENTO, January 15.—A bill prohibiting aliens owning land in this State was today favorably reported from committee to the Assembly.

BERLIN, January 15.—A customs boat of the Liberian government has fired on a German steamship off the coast of Liberia.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—Floods continue throughout the State and several bridges and dams have been swept away or broken. Traffic in many sections is seriously interfered with.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—The flood situation throughout the State was improved last night. The climax is looked for today.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The proposed amendment to the Appropriation Bill, increasing the salary of the President to \$100,000 a year and the salaries of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House to \$20,000 a year, provoked a lively discussion in the Senate yesterday.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Mrs. C. H. Mackay was yesterday elected president of the Equal Franchise League.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Twenty-five thousand hatters have been ordered out on strike because of the refusal of the manufacturers to use the union label and recognize it.

CAPE TOWN, January 16.—An earthquake shock was felt throughout South Africa yesterday. No damage has been reported.

ASTORIA, Oregon, January 16.—The French ship Alice, commanded by Captain Auberts, is ashore near here on the Washington coast.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colorado, January 16.—In a railroad accident which occurred here yesterday ten persons were killed.

TOKIO, January 16.—The quarters of the Italian embassy in this city were burned today.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Statehood bills will not be passed at this session of Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—Stormy weather continues throughout the State, but no further damage is reported.

DENVER, January 16.—Over fifty persons were killed and a score were injured in a collision today on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Harry K. Thaw, who shot and killed Stanford White for relations with Thaw's wife, and who was found insane and committed as such, will again be brought into court for an examination as to his state of mind.

MESSINA, January 16.—It is estimated that the dead in this city as a result of the earthquake will number ninety thousand. The remains of American Consul Cheney and his family have been found in the ruins by sailors from the U. S. S. Illinois.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Washington correspondents of the New York World, the New York Sun, and the Indianapolis News have been cited to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, presumably in connection with the contemplated libel proceedings to be brought against Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the World, as threatened by the President.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported that \$135,662,888 will be needed to maintain the Navy during the fiscal year.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Three thousand substantial houses will be built as a part of the Congressional relief work for the Sicilian earthquake sufferers.

BELGRADE, Servia, January 17.—The Servian Cabinet has resigned.

NAPLES, Italy, January 18.—The crews of the United States battleship Connecticut and the supply ship Culgoa were landed here yesterday. The sailors were cheered by the masses gathered to welcome them ashore.

REGGIO, January 18.—The first mass since the great disaster was celebrated in a public park here yesterday. Crowds of people attended.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The steamer Eva cleared for Messina yesterday, taking as cargo the material for five hundred houses, purchased out of the Congressional relief appropriation funds. The materials for twenty-five hundred more houses have been ordered and will be shipped as soon as procured.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, in an interview here yesterday, stated that she believed that Congress would recognize her rights and grant the payment of the claim she has against the United States for a quarter of a million dollars.

SAN DIEGO, January 18.—The lightship fleet, from New York, arrived here yesterday. It is believed that one of the vessels is to be assigned for duty in Hawaiian waters.

SEATTLE, January 18.—W. L. Seeley, formerly National Bank Examiner of Illinois, and his wife and daughter were found dead in their rooms here yesterday. It is believed that Seeley first killed his wife and daughter and then committed suicide.

CUXHAVEN, January 18.—The steamer Fidra has been wrecked off the coast here and the members of the crew have perished.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The schooner Swallow has been wrecked on Long Island. Six of the crew were drowned.

DRESDEN, January 18.—One hundred persons were injured here yesterday, as the result of a socialistic riot, in which the police interfered and suppressed it.

BOSTON, January 18.—Three hundred and forty-eight automobiles were destroyed in a fire here yesterday. The machines were stored in a garage which was destroyed. The loss totals three-quarters of a million dollars.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 18.—Fifty-nine cases of cholera were reported within the twenty-four hours of yesterday, and the number of reported deaths were twenty-one.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Congressman Willett, of New York, today denounced President Roosevelt in the most scathing terms, going to such extent that the House refused to permit him to conclude his speech.

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BILL MAY YE BECOME A LAW

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"The bill exempting the Islands from the passenger provisions of the Coastwise laws can still be passed at this session of Congress, if the people here really want it passed," announces Governor Frear, who returned yesterday from the mainland and who has already attacked the accumulated work waiting for him in his office. The Governor returns full of vigor, despite the strenuous time he put in in Washington in the interest of the Territory, and appears most hopeful for the results of his efforts. In anticipation of his return on the Siberia yesterday, the office staff surrounding the governor's egg blue apartment, decorated the Governor's desk with carnation and lilac leis, even his desk telephone being liberally festooned.

Practically everything that the Governor set himself out to do at the Capital was successfully started on its way, with the one exception of the suspension of the Coastwise laws, this having been suddenly checked in what appeared to be a successful passage through Congress on the receipt of the messages from Honolulu cutting the ground out from beneath the feet of the Delegate and the many who were helping him in the matter.

"There is no question but that the bill can be passed yet this session," he says, "although the action taken on it from here took the heart out of those who had been handling it. The cable messages from the commercial associations of the city had a demoralizing effect, not only on that one measure but on other things. We had urged the passage of that bill so strongly; had pressed the necessity of it upon Secretary Straus and Secretary Garfield so insistently; had aroused the interest of the President in it and secured his recommendation in his message; we had pressed the matter upon the attention of the Congressmen who had visited here, letting them go away under the impression that that was above all things the thing we wanted, while we had made such a successful campaign through the Delegate and Mr. McClellan that the big steamship companies were not opposing us and many of the Congressmen, personally interested in the operation of the Coastwise Law, were among those actually helping us, seeing the justice of our contention, and were among the staunchest of our friends. Then came the cables, announcing that the people here, in the interest of one firm, had decided to reverse their position. It gave the impression in Washington that the people of Hawaii didn't know what they did want. The campaign had been made and won—and then called off. It placed the Delegate, who had worked hard for the measure, in a very queer position.

"What made it worse was that the people here cabled to others besides him without letting him know it, the consequence being that the bill was referred back to committee several hours before the contradicting cables came. Then it was too late to do anything at that time. The mischief then had been largely done and the Delegate was placed in the position of a man advocating something that others thought the people here did not want. Such things will tend to lessen Kuhl's influence and standing in the eyes of his friends, an unjust thing to him for he has always tried to do what he knew the people here wanted him to do.

"I think the tide of travel is going to increase this year very rapidly. The extensive military and naval program adopted will mean that a large number of naval and military officers will be coming who cannot be accommodated on the transports, or who will not want to wait for the sailing of the transports. These will take up a large share of the accommodations on the regular liners, while others, attracted by the naval and military activities in Oahu, will also come this way. Besides these there will be a large number of artisans, mechanics and others coming, so that even another steamer on the run will not be able to handle the increased passenger demand. In a year or two, even with another passenger steamer on the run, the congestion will be greater than it has ever been.

"All that is wanted is a let-up in the restrictions on the passenger traffic. There is no request for freight privileges or even for privileges on perishable fruits, although we need that badly. It seems to me that the interests of the whole Territory should not be sacrificed for the interest of one steamship line, especially in a matter of passengers, in which that line is interested so slightly. My own private opinion is that the suspension of the passenger restrictions would so increase travel all around that all the lines would benefit.

Growing Interest in Hawaii.
"Everywhere I went I found a growing interest in Hawaii and things Hawaiian, due in part to the great activities planned at Pearl Harbor and for the military protection of the Islands. Soon after I arrived at Washington, Secretary Garfield gave a dinner for the purpose of bringing together the governors of the different territories and the heads of the various departments and bureaus having to do with territorial affairs. This was an important gathering and the discussion of the various territorial questions lasted for four hours. A great share of the discussion had to do with Hawaii and the interest in this Territory seemed to be great. Among those at the dinner were the head of the Geological Survey work, the Chief Hydrographer, the Chief of the Geology Department, the Chief Geographer, chiefs of the Reclamation Service and others.

Chief Hydrographer Coming.
"I discussed with these gentlemen the question of a hydrographic survey of the Islands, and steps have been taken to inaugurate the survey in a way to get around the continued ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury that no part of the appropriation is legally applicable to Hawaiian work. It is probable, however, that the Chief Hydrographer will come here in person to start work on the survey, this being done theoretically for the benefit of the office at Washington, for the preparation of statistics for use there in the matter of comparisons. The results so far as Hawaii is concerned will be just the same as if the work was being done primarily for the benefit of Hawaii. This matter will go on in the same way as the matter of the investigation into leprosy outside of the leprosy hospital, the idea being that the work is being done to assist in the work here. The Chief Hydrographer will come here as soon as he can, but the date has not been set. In the meanwhile the Superintendent of Public Works is getting up as much data as is on hand in order that no time may be lost.

Reclamation Work Coming.
"This work will all be preparatory to the starting of reclamation work here, much hydrographical and topographical work having necessarily to be done before any systems of irrigation can be commenced.

Reservoir Sites Returned.
"I had several consultations with the Secretary of War and with the various generals at the heads of the different bureaus of the War Department. I think it is pretty well understood that we are to be given back most of the Punchbowl army reservation, with the condition that we use the lands for public purposes, reservoir sites, parks and such, and not transfer any of it to private owners. The idea is to have it available for army use at any time that it may be required in the future. We are also to be given back two reservoir sites on Diamond Head.

"I discussed a number of important matters with the War Department. Among the things taken up and urged was the justice of allowing the local dealers here to bid on army supplies and local breeders to have a chance to supply cavalry mounts. I think that both of these things will be done. I also took up the question of allowing transportation for teachers on the army transports during the holidays, as was done last summer. I think that probably this will be arranged, although nothing definite has been settled. They are moving a great many troops now, but there may be accommodations later, when they are wanted.

Much Education Needed.
"In the departments having much to do with Hawaii, I found that our political status was well understood. The Interior, War and Navy departments know that Hawaii is in the Union, but there is yet a good deal of misunderstanding among Washington officials, who still look upon Hawaii as a possession or a colony. It seems to be very hard for some to get it in their head that we are not. I had to correct people time and time again on this point, both officials and others. Some of the officials there think we are still under the War Department and forward all inquiries regarding Hawaii to that department.

Reclamation Bill Ready.
"When I left Washington a Reclamation bill was all ready to be introduced into Congress, in the House by the Delegate and in the Senate by Senator Perkins. In arranging for this matter as well as in other things, Kuhl is doing good work and I find that he and Mr. McClellan are highly thought of.

Site Matter Easily Settled.
"The question of the transfer of the postoffice site was very easily settled and there was no trouble about it at Washington. When I first heard from Honolulu, I asked Secretary Winthrop to withhold action on the matter until we received the mail advices from here. I finally, Mr. Winthrop having to go away, I asked him to settle the matter right away on the strength of the cables received, and he did so by withdrawing all efforts of an exchange. He also agreed to have competitive plans called for, and by this at least several months will be saved. The department in which the plans would ordinarily be prepared was crowded with work for that long ahead and would have been unable to take up the matter of the Honolulu Federal building until the end of the year.

Opposition Astonished Him.
"I was certainly greatly astonished at the criticism and opposition that arose here over the proposed amendments to the Organic Act, for which I arranged and worked at Washington. I thought that everything I attempted to do had been so thoroughly and publicly discussed here that everything was understood. I certainly thought that I had made everything clear in the matter before I left. I have given full information to the press at different times in order that the public could know what was contemplated; I appointed a land commission, which held public meetings and sent out thousands of circulars; the matters had appeared in political platforms and the fullest possible publicity had been given them. I could not have announced any definite amendments before I sailed as there had been no time to prepare them. It takes a great deal of time and study to draft a bill for presentation, especially when you are trying to cover as many points as I was. I had hoped that the land commission would have drafted a bill, but the matter was left to me and I could only begin it after I had sailed.

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taken to inaugurate the survey in a way to get around the continued ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury that no part of the appropriation is legally applicable to Hawaiian work. It is probable, however, that the Chief Hydrographer will come here in person to start work on the survey, this being done theoretically for the benefit of the office at Washington, for the preparation of statistics for use there in the matter of comparisons. The results so far as Hawaii is concerned will be just the same as if the work was being done primarily for the benefit of Hawaii. This matter will go on in the same way as the matter of the investigation into leprosy outside of the leprosy hospital, the idea being that the work is being done to assist in the work here. The Chief Hydrographer will come here as soon as he can, but the date has not been set. In the meanwhile the Superintendent of Public Works is getting up as much data as is on hand in order that no time may be lost.

Reclamation Work Coming.
"This work will all be preparatory to the starting of reclamation work here, much hydrographical and topographical work having necessarily to be done before any systems of irrigation can be commenced.

Reservoir Sites Returned.
"I had several consultations with the Secretary of War and with the various generals at the heads of the different bureaus of the War Department. I think it is pretty well understood that we are to be given back most of the Punchbowl army reservation, with the condition that we use the lands for public purposes, reservoir sites, parks and such, and not transfer any of it to private owners. The idea is to have it available for army use at any time that it may be required in the future. We are also to be given back two reservoir sites on Diamond Head.

"I discussed a number of important matters with the War Department. Among the things taken up and urged was the justice of allowing the local dealers here to bid on army supplies and local breeders to have a chance to supply cavalry mounts. I think that both of these things will be done. I also took up the question of allowing transportation for teachers on the army transports during the holidays, as was done last summer. I think that probably this will be arranged, although nothing definite has been settled. They are moving a great many troops now, but there may be accommodations later, when they are wanted.

Much Education Needed.
"In the departments having much to do with Hawaii, I found that our political status was well understood. The Interior, War and Navy departments know that Hawaii is in the Union, but there is yet a good deal of misunderstanding among Washington officials, who still look upon Hawaii as a possession or a colony. It seems to be very hard for some to get it in their head that we are not. I had to correct people time and time again on this point, both officials and others. Some of the officials there think we are still under the War Department and forward all inquiries regarding Hawaii to that department.

Reclamation Bill Ready.
"When I left Washington a Reclamation bill was all ready to be introduced into Congress, in the House by the Delegate and in the Senate by Senator Perkins. In arranging for this matter as well as in other things, Kuhl is doing good work and I find that he and Mr. McClellan are highly thought of.

Site Matter Easily Settled.
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WILL RISE PAY OF FEDERAL COURT JUDGES

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Senator Clark of Wyoming yesterday introduced an amendment to the legislative executive and judicial appropriation providing for an increase in the salaries of the justices of the Federal courts. The bill fixes the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at \$18,000, while the salaries of the associate justices are fixed at \$17,500. The Marshal of the Supreme Court is to receive \$3500. The twenty-nine judges of circuit courts are to receive \$10,000 each, and the eighty-four judges of district courts \$9000 each.

Chief Hydrographer Coming.
"I discussed with these gentlemen the question of a hydrographic survey of the Islands, and steps have been taken to inaugurate the survey in a way to get around the continued ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury that no part of the appropriation is legally applicable to Hawaiian work. It is probable, however, that the Chief Hydrographer will come here in person to start work on the survey, this being done theoretically for the benefit of the office at Washington, for the preparation of statistics for use there in the matter of comparisons. The results so far as Hawaii is concerned will be just the same as if the work was being done primarily for the benefit of Hawaii. This matter will go on in the same way as the matter of the investigation into leprosy outside of the leprosy hospital, the idea being that the work is being done to assist in the work here. The Chief Hydrographer will come here as soon as he can, but the date has not been set. In the meanwhile the Superintendent of Public Works is getting up as much data as is on hand in order that no time may be lost.

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FIFTH CAVALRY WERE RECEIVED BY INFANTRY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Fifth Cavalry under command of Major Foster, U. S. A., reached Fort Shafter yesterday morning at 9:30. The second battalion of the 20th Infantry, under command of Major S. W. Dunning, was in ranks on the road in honor of the camp to escort the strangers. Upon the arrival of the Fifth the 20th marched into the post and followed by the cavalry, marched around the parade ground and passed in review of Major Dunning and staff. It was one of the most impressive functions ever seen at Fort Shafter. Five hundred cavalrymen, all in olive drab, preceded by two hundred infantry men in spotless khaki, made a fine show. After parading around the entire post, the infantry halted in double rank facing the main street and the cavalry passed in review out of the post and then swept down through Moanalua part at a brisk trot, the horses seeming to take as much interest as the troopers in the surroundings. A wondering crowd of sightseers which had collected outside of Fort Shafter and in the soldiers' park, witnessed the proceedings.

Many were the exclamations of surprise as the cavalry passed through the park of the Hon. Samuel Damon, "Gee, look at them fellows. Who would ever leave here if they had a home in a place like this?" somebody remarked. "Golly but this makes me homesick," said a lad evidently from the south as he gazed longingly at the banana grove. "Bet the fellows from Shafter have a time here." These and other expressions equally amusing were heard by the bystanders as the cavalry cantered through the park and on out to their new home at Leilehua, where they arrived about three o'clock.

HONOLULU MAY GET NEW \$50,000 THEATER BUILDING

That a new \$50,000 theater building may be built here in the near future is the information given out by Joe Cohen, who returned from the mainland on the Alameda yesterday. Cohen states that the only obstacle in the way of the consummation of the deal which is now pending is the matter of a suitable site. Whether or not a location in the right part of town and at the right price can be secured is the only question that yet remains to be settled.

"I do not care, as yet, to give out the name of the man who will put up the money," said Cohen last night. "He is in Honolulu at the present time, having come down on the Alameda with me. We will take the matter up immediately and see what can be done in the way of securing a lease, or buying outright property suitable for the construction of a first-class, up-to-date theater building. If the deal goes through, I will be manager of the theater, and will see that Honolulu is given some really good shows. The Army and Navy people are bound to appreciate the right kind of plays—which I have always tried to give the people here—and this fact has been taken into consideration. Personally, I think that another theater of the right sort would be anything but out of place."

Cohen has a number of companies booked for the Orpheum Theater within the next six months. The Lilliputians, who made such a hit here last summer, will be back again in the first week of March. They will remain over for a two or three weeks' run at the Orpheum. Immediately after them, Cohen has arranged to bring the Elford Company to the Islands. Elford will bring an entirely new troupe with him this trip. It is probable, too, that Richard Jose, the well-known tenor singer, will come with Elford. Cohen has also arranged for a season of the Juvenile Bostonian Opera Company. It is planned to keep a string of shows in Honolulu, beginning with the Lilliputians.

NEW MATSON LINER TO BE FIVE AND HALF DAY BOAT

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—The Matson navigation company yesterday let the contract for the construction of another steamer for the run between this port and Honolulu. The new liner will cost \$1,000,000, and will be built at Newport News, Va., by the Newport News ship building company, the lowest bidder. There were six bidders, among them the Union Iron works. The new steamer will be 430 feet long and 51 feet in beam. It will carry 8000 tons of freight and will have accommodations for 150 cabin passengers. In outward appearance the new ship will resemble the Lurline, and like the Lurline will be an oil burner, with oil carrying capacity sufficient for a voyage to China. Fifteen knots is the stipulated speed, and it is intended that the new liner, which will have a single screw, shall make the run between here and the islands in five and a half days.

Like the other steamers of the Matson fleet, the new vessel will be equipped with wireless. Special attention has been given in the specifications to the passenger accommodations, which will be as commodious, as comfortably furnished and heated and cooled and ventilated as modern devices will permit.

For the purpose of providing funds for the construction of this new ship the stockholders of the company last week increased the capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

HAWAII'S WORK WELL DONE IN LOS ANGELES

Editor Advertiser.—I was greatly surprised to note in a recent issue of your paper a statement from the pen of Mr. Ford casting reflection upon the work of Mrs. Headlee of our Promotion Committee's work in Los Angeles. During my visit there in October I met the lady in question and attended her lecture on Hawaii, and so excellent was her description, so correct her pronunciation of Hawaiian words, so fresh and up-to-date her statistics and information that I inquired when she had resided in the Islands, and was surprised that she had not had the privilege of even visiting "The Paradise of the Pacific," although anticipating the pleasure in the near future. Mrs. Headlee kindly asked me to take her place on the platform on the following day, which I did, although somewhat reluctantly, since I felt sure she could do the subject as full justice as I could.

Later I heard very favorable comments on Mrs. Headlee's work in the city, and several of those who visited us at the time of the Los Angeles excursion were in the habit, so they said, of dropping into the lecture in the Board of Trade from time to time in order to renew their acquaintance with us by hearing the address and seeing the pictures, often taking their friends with them so as to influence them to visit Hawaii.

Believing we should give honor to those to whom honor is due, I remain, Yours respectfully,
JOHN W. WADMAN.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

There is not a particle of opium or other narcotic in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and never has been since it was first offered to the public. It is as safe a medicine for a child as for an adult. This remedy is famous for its cures of colds and croup, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SOME FINE NEW DREDGERS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

On or about February 1 a dredger will commence work at the entrance to Pearl Harbor under control of the Hawaiian Dredging Company and the initial work on the development of a three or four million dollar naval station job will begin. Walter F. Dillingham, head of the Hawaiian Dredging Company, and George F. Denison, superintendent of the Oahu Railway & Land Co., and possibly the manager of the dredging work, returned yesterday on the Siberia, having landed the contract while in Washington last month.

The next two weeks will be spent by the contractors in preparing a site for a laborers' camp at Pearl Harbor. That attended to the dredgers Reclamation and Governor will be towed down, and the Reclamation, possibly, will be put to work at the outer end of the channel, commencing from the seaward side where the water begins to shoal down from thirty-seven feet. That will be the starting point and the dredger will work gradually back up the channel.

Going to the Coast in May.
Mrs. Williams, wife of Sergeant John J. Williams of Fort Shafter, and Mrs. Gerst of Honolulu expect to leave for the Coast in the near future to visit friends and relatives in Los Angeles and Monterey.

Back from the Coast.
Sergeants Weber and Schultz, of the military hospital at Fort Shafter, returned on the transport Thomas from the general hospital, Presidio, of San Francisco, where they have been taking an examination.

Returned to Duty.
First-class Private Adley, company A, first battalion of engineers, who was badly hurt a few weeks ago while out with a surveying party, has recovered and has returned to Waialua for duty.

New Dredging Machinery.
Some of the finest and most modern dredging machinery will be applied to the great contract. The trip which Mr. Denison made to Tampa, Florida, was to watch the work of a new dredger, and the contract there being finished, it is likely that the Hawaiian Dredging Company will purchase the machinery and dredging apparatus of one Florida dredger. The machinery will be taken out of the hull and shipped here piecemeal and a new hull will be built around the machinery on its arrival here. This is the clam-shell dredger which has a six-foot grasp.

Another dredger which Mr. Denison inspected and which may also be used on the Pearl Harbor job is one he saw at Brunswick. It is a suction dredger. The suction pipe lies on a scow and the business end is fitted to a sieve-like apparatus which rests on the bottom of the waterway. A tug tows the scow forward dragging the suction pipe after it. The debris may be pumped up and dumped into deeper pockets which are known to be plentiful along the sides of the proposed channel.

Material for Fortifications.
In the matter of dredged material it is not yet certain whether the army will purchase the material for use in developing its fortification reservation. If the army will buy, the contractors will be better off than if they had to tow the stuff to sea and dump it. The naval contract is about \$3,600,000. If the material is purchased for army use the amount received will run over \$4,000,000. However, there will be a little more expense attached to dumping the material on the shore than if it was dumped at sea, but a surplus will remain.

In addition to the dredgers Reclamation and Governor, the fine sea-going dredger Pacific of the North American Dredging Company may be brought here. The North American may be given a subcontract. The Pacific was used in one of the original Honolulu harbor contracts.

Two Acres Off Waipio.
One of the hardest items of the contract at Pearl Harbor will be the cutting off of about two acres of the lower projection of Waipio Point. This point extends far down into the channel, and, in fact, divides the channel. The cutting off of the two acres will give more seaway where needed. Then there is to be a matter of 993,000 yards of material cut off of Kaunoh Island, opposite the drydock site. Much of the material taken out there may be dumped into a deep indentation in the shoreline just east, where the Oahu Railway at present makes a long curve, almost in the shape of a horseshoe. There are many nasty curves within this greater curve, and the filling up of this indentation will give the railway people an opportunity to use the fill for a cut-off. This indentation is close to where the O. R. & L.'s new spur runs down to the entrance to the naval reservation. A shoal projects into the harbor from off the point of Kaunoh Island, and this is to be dredged out. The shoal will be the uppermost limit to the contractor's line.

Naval Station Railway.
When Mr. Denison was in Washington the Navy Department was looking over plans for the naval reservation railroad. The contract is for a railroad with 60-pound rails, three-foot gauge and a 25-ton engine. This road will connect with the O. R. & L.'s spur, and thus give direct communication with Honolulu.

With this direct connection between town and the naval station, the navy yard employes can ride daily and have their homes in town. However, it is said that the navy station authorities do not contemplate using the line for this purpose for about a year, and the railroad people will, therefore, be obliged to prepare a rate for Pearl Harbor much before that time. This would indicate that none of the work at the station will be advanced to such a stage or that buildings will be up or in use for administrative purposes before that time. The laborers of the dredging company and the drydock contractors will, of course, camp on the grounds until the work is completed.

Go Slow at First.
W. F. Dillingham, who returned yesterday, stated that the company would go slow at first, as there is so far off \$400,000 appropriated and the remainder of the contract money would have to be appropriated by the present Congress. Although a bid was made for a lump sum, or request of Admiral Halsey, yet the department has only \$400,000 to start the great work. As far as both Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Denison could ascertain while in Washington, there appears to be a strong sentiment toward completing the work that has been planned, and that will mean that the rest of the contract appropriation will be forthcoming.

"We have been instructed to commence work within the limits of a 300-foot channel," said Mr. Dillingham. "I do not believe that the channel will be as narrow as that, however, as various naval officers, called

WEALTHY CANADIAN FARMERS WOULD COME

B. A. Stringer, who arrived on the Alameda, represents about two dozen wealthy Canadian farmers, who are said to have sold out their farms, and now want to locate in a country with less rigorous winters. Mr. Stringer was sent to Honolulu to investigate the opportunities for a small farmer colony, to be peopled with men who have had experience and are provided with plenty of money to make such a colony a flourishing one.

Mr. Stringer will call upon the Governor, Land Commissioner Pratt and others who are in a position to give him information concerning the outlook.

FERN VETOES LOGAN'S BILL

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Mayor Fern last night vetoed the appropriation bill of the Board of Supervisors, presenting a variety of reasons at the meeting of the board why he did so. Just how sound the reasoning of the Mayor may be will be settled in the courts as soon as the Supervisors override the veto, order the payment of bills under their appropriation measure and give Auditor Bicknell a chance to refuse to issue the warrants. This is probably what the program will be.

The Supervisors were prepared for the veto, but some of them expressed opinions after the session last night concerning the Mayor's reasons. "The Mayor hasn't any more right to have a check over the expenditures of this board than anyone else," said Logan. "The bill was drawn by me in the rough and polished up by the City Attorney, who is our legal adviser. If he isn't I would like to know who is and if Cathcart and Milverton aren't as good lawyers as Charley Rhodes, I would like to know it. There is every check on the expenditures in this bill as there is in any bill passed in the Legislature, because I copied the clauses from a Legislature bill and then strengthened them up."

"Well, I am glad to see that the Mayor or whoever drew up his veto is looking out for me," said Auditor Bicknell. "All the City Fathers with the exception of Cox were on hand last night to hear what the Mayor had to say. Quinn was so anxious that he couldn't wait until the order of business had been produced and wanted to know as soon as the board came to order what the Mayor was going to do. He was asked to restrain himself."

"I don't want to be out of order," explained Quinn, "but if the Mayor hasn't made up his mind about the bill there isn't anything to keep us here. I only want to save time."

Lincoln Day Committee.
His Honor kept right on with the ordinary routine, however, appointing a committee of Ahia, Logan and Quinn to represent the board at the meeting called by the G. A. R. committee for Tuesday evening next to consider plans for the celebration of Lincoln Day.

Opposition Payrolls.
During the lull that preceded the storm of reasons why the appropriation bill was null, void and without effect, according to the Mayor, R. W. Cathcart slipped up to McClellan and presented him with a sheaf of red, white and blue papers, which the Supervisor stuffed in his inside pocket. These are the payrolls made out by the appointees of the Mayor to the Road Department and were handed to McClellan as chairman of the roads committee according to Fern. The incident is the preface to what will probably develop into a scrap as to who is going to be paid anyhow when there is something in sight to pay someone.

PEARL HARBOR DRY DOCK MAKES TALK

Mr. Sloan, representing McArthur Bros. of New York, the oldest contracting firm in the United States, arrived here a few days ago with his son, to look over the Pearl Harbor drydock proposition. Messrs. McDermott and O'Brien of the McDermott Contracting Co. of Philadelphia arrived on the Nippon Maru for the same purpose. A report came by the Siberia yesterday that at the Navy Department a flood of inquiries about the drydock has been coming in for weeks. Mr. Jackson of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company at New York is receiving inquiries constantly about rates to Pearl Harbor, and possible subcontractors were also deluging the office for information. Granite men also asked for rates from their quarries in the Eastern States to Honolulu.

HIGH WAGE SHOW A VERY TAME AFFAIR

The Higher Wage question is more of a comedy than a tragedy, according to the dramatizing of the question and the presentation at the Aala Theater last night. There were actors on the stage presumably intended to represent S. M. Damon, W. O. Smith and others, but what they said had no sinister meaning, to judge from the gales of laughter occasioned. The play went off without any great amount of excitement, and there was nothing transpiring to warrant any intervention on the part of the police.

The Sheriff, the Deputy Sheriff and about all the members of the detective force, with the exception of the doughty Chief, were present at the theater, all looking very bored as they watched, listened and tried to understand.

into consultation, opposed the idea of a narrow channel strongly. I believe that the channel across the bar will be at least 400 feet in width, if not wider."

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

COUNTY GETS NICE SURPRISE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

In spite of the fact, as already noted, that the surplus actually carried over in the city treasury for the use of the new Board of Supervisors had dropped to \$11,633.25, in place of the \$18,000 announced and the \$20,000 hoped for by Chairman Huestace, the city is going to have plenty of money for its ordinary expenditures, nearly five times as much as the Huestace board had to start on. This comes from the fact that Territorial Auditor Fisher sprung a pleasant surprise on Treasurer Trent by handing over \$5,000 more than had been estimated on the grand clean-up amounting to \$35,950.92. This, added to the regular monthly divvy of \$32,500, which is to come monthly for the first six months of the year, gives a treasury balance of \$80,954.17. The amount being expended this month, unless everybody who thinks he has a job gets paid, will be below the ordinary and the surplus for February will be a nice one.

In addition, the various road districts have quite substantial sums to their credits. Honolulu has \$1684.24; Ewa and Waianae has \$2326.87; Waiānae has \$810.96; Koolauloa has \$548.92, and Koolaupeke has \$535.33, giving a total in the special road fund of \$5,906.32.

Yesterday, the regular payday, three or four laborers, who have not kept very close track of the trend of city affairs, turned up at the office of the Auditor for their warrants and appeared very much aggrieved at the idea of not getting them. Fortunately, nearly all the two hundred and forty odd on the Republican payroll and the thirty or forty on Mayor Fern's list know that there is trouble in the wind and made no call for funds.

Auditor Bicknell yesterday stated that he wanted the Supervisors or the Mayor to do the testing of the law, but was ready to make it himself if it were passed up to him.

"Under Section 138 of the Municipal Act, I have to be careful. I suppose if I have to hold up the warrants for the sake of a test I will have a good many thinking I am keeping back the pay from personal motives. The last test I had to make, some people stopped me on the streets and wanted to argue about the meanness of keeping the poor laborers out of their money. That time it took three months to get a decision from the Supreme Court. I hope that it won't take that long this time."

Section 138, mentioned by the Auditor, is quoted in the message of the Mayor to the Supervisors, appearing in this issue.

DR. AMENT DIED AT LANE HOSPITAL

Dr. Ament, the famous missionary, who was in Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles, and who was accused of looting, but vindicated from the charge after an investigation in New York, died at the Lane Hospital, San Francisco, on January 8. He passed through Honolulu a few weeks ago on the steamer Nippon Maru, and while the vessel was in port, he was reported to be very low. He was being hurried from China to the mainland for treatment.

Miss Dorothy D. Stair will learn something to her advantage by calling at the Gazette Co. business office.

A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take plain cod liver oil, and the emulsions are as bad, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders, and strengthens the system against Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." It has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Sold by chemists.

RUBBER MAN FROM MALAY

When Albert Waterhouse was inspecting the rubber plantations in the Straits Settlements late last year he suggested to Manager Wallace of the Tongjoo Olak Rubber Plantation Company, the advisability of coming out to Hawaii and meeting the shareholders as this plantation is owned in Honolulu. Mr. Wallace reached here with Mr. Waterhouse on Christmas day and since his advent in the Territory has inspected rubber trees on Kauai.

Mr. Wallace has been a resident of Malay Peninsula for about three years the time being divided between Tongjoo Olak and other rubber producing plantations in the peninsula. Tongjoo Olak has a thousand acres of growing trees the largest, two years and two months old. The youngest four months' old. Five hundred acres are yet to be planted but will be in 1910 and 1911. The question of labor in Malay seems not to have its complications such as are found in Hawaii. In speaking of the rubber conditions generally Mr. Wallace remarked yesterday:

"Such agitation as I read of in the papers here is unknown to us. We have Japanese and Chinese on our plantation, about two hundred and fifty Japanese and fifty Chinese. This number will probably be doubled during the next few months. Ours are of the coolie class and are obtained on the same plan as I am told was in force here some years ago. We make contracts with the Chinese to work three hundred days and with the Japanese for three years. They weed the soil and dig ditches and attend generally to the upkeep of the plantation. We use Chinese only in the preliminary work before the trees come into bearing but the Japanese settle down and many of them, I may say practically all of them, will remain on the plantation for the balance of their lives."

A map prepared by a Malay surveyor, who is paid eighteen dollars per month for his services, shows the different plantations on Tongjoo Olak and the localities to be planted as the plantation develops. There will be something like activity on the plantation in 1911 when the first tapping, about fifty to one hundred acres, and in 1912 when there will be not less than five hundred acres of trees tapped.

"The most successful planters in our section are getting an average of two pounds of rubber per tree from those five years old," said Mr. Wallace, "and this average increases always as the tree grows older."

Replying to the question as to possible overproduction in the Malay States, he said the planters did not encourage any such thought for the reason that the rubber grown in the Malay States is the best on the market. "With rubber as low as fifty cents gold per pound," said he, "the demand for plantation rubber would still be large as the manufacturers will not buy an inferior article when they can get the best at that price. Plantation Para rubber, you will understand, is superior to any wild rubber. Assume for argument that it should fall to fifty cents gold the planter will still be able to do business at a profit as we can put rubber on the market for considerably less than twenty-five cents a pound and as time passes this will be lessened through the tapping operation costing less on the old trees as the flow of latex will be greater from each tree tapped without adding to the cost of collecting."

"Rubber investments in Singapore are viewed in the same light as investments in shares of your oldest and best paying sugar plantations are considered here. I find here a condition directly opposite to that which confronts the men who live in the Malay States; there is no experiment in rubber growing and the people seek such investments as the plantations offer. The people here seem to look at it as a speculative investment. While but twenty of the sixty odd companies on the peninsula paid dividends in 1907 they all put the bulk of their profits into bringing their younger plantings into bearing."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wallace accompanied Albert and Fred Waterhouse to Maui where the expert intends inspecting the rubber trees in the Nahuia rubber district. Manager Turner, of the Pacific Development Company, who was here last week, expressed the wish that while in the Territory Mr. Wallace would go to Hawaii and see the growth and condition of the rubber trees in Puna. As his time is limited this may not be practicable.

DISTRICT COURT DOES MUCH BUSINESS

The records of the Honolulu District Court show that there is little time lost by the presiding judge in the disposition of cases, otherwise the accumulation of business would very soon get beyond him. Judge Andrade has just compiled his figures for the past year and for the year previous, and while the 1908 totals are smaller than those for 1907, they are yet very large. Altogether there were 3750 cases disposed of in the court, of which 3087 cases were in the police court. In the preceding year 4366 came before the district judge.

The figures are: Convictions in 1907, 2715; acquittals, 277; cases not-prosessed, 296; commitments to the Circuit Court, 90. Total police court cases, 3478. Civil cases, 792; juvenile cases, 186. Total for year, 4366.

Convictions in 1908, 2167; acquittals, 462; cases not-prosessed, 337; commitments to Circuit Court, 121. Total police court cases, 3087. Civil cases, 545; juvenile cases, 118. Total for year, 3750.

Wet Mail Bags.

While the Lilie like was at Mahukona recently a comb was shipped on one of the mail bags. The boat was going to the Mahukona landing, when a wave broke directly astern and water came over the gunwale. It was very rough at Mahukona that day.

TROOPERS OF FIFTH CAVALRY SETTLE DOWN IN THEIR NEW POST

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Almost under the shadows of the Waianae range and directly in front of the picturesque Waianae Gap, an entire military post has been constructed within a month, and when the troopers of the Fifth Cavalry marched up there from Honolulu, they found their homes awaiting them, and all that was required was to picket out their blankets, eat supper, and prepare for a night's rest. Seldom has a garrison moved from one post to another which had everything so perfectly in readiness for its entry.

A Ready-Made Post.

On Friday the two squadrons reached the new post—which is yet without a name—and troop by troop the men were assigned to their tents, which were arranged on perfectly aligned streets. The colonel found his quarters open and ready for occupancy; the adjutant, sergeant major and regimental clerks occupied a commodious headquarters building, where they deposited their record books and tacked up the order of exercises for the day; the commissary department was assigned to a tent where scales were ready to weigh out the rations; the company cooks found temporary stoves in open-air mess halls, in which, at the regular hour, they served supper to the tired troopers. As soon as the troopers had picked their mounts and the officers had located their various quarters and office buildings, then the routine of post life, which had been interrupted since their departure from Arizona, was resumed.

The post yesterday morning looked as if the troopers had been there for a long time. Everything was orderly, the camp neat and free from litter, and the men seemed accustomed to their island life.

An Arduous Task.

And it was no wonder that post life could go on smoothly in spite of the arduous task of moving two-thirds of a regiment across mountains, seas and into an entirely new country, for the new camp is an example of the methods of an energetic army administration. Captain Castner, U. S. A., who bears the title of Constructing Quartermaster, arrived here several weeks ago with instructions to erect a temporary cantonment on the military reservation at Leilehua, and have it in readiness for the Fifth Cavalry, which would arrive on January 13 or 14. But even then the site for the post had not been selected, and when the army board went up there in an automobile, they saw so many excellent sites that it was difficult to choose the best one. For about ten days the site question was unsettled. Every day of uncertainty made Captain Castner's task the greater. Finally the post was located and Captain Castner fixed on his constructing camp. Hardly had that been located and some of the materials put on the ground than it was decided that a site closer to the mountains would be better, and so the site and the camp were relocated.

Then the lumber shipments failed to arrive when expected. When they did, the material was rushed out on the O. R. & L. Co. line and the cars shunted off to a siding on the town side of Wahiawa station. Long strings of army mules and wagons were brought into requisition and a haul of about four or five miles had to be made. The roads were not always good and it was uphill teaming. Then it was difficult to get carpenters when needed. Then came rains, and the ground became soggy and the wheels of the wagons sank hub-deep. Wagons for only a span of miles required a string of eight. Men worked far into the night.

Castner's Able Staff.

Then came a kona wind about twelve nights ago which lifted roofs and wafted tents off, and the country seemed to be inundated. That was the hardest trial during the stay of the constructor's men. They worked until they were wet to the skin. The teams could haul but little freight. Everything seemed to be at a standstill. Mr. Young, supervising engineer under Captain Castner; Mr. Bradford, field man, and Dan Sullivan, who has been with Captain Castner for years, put their shoulders to the wheel, and, above all, the dominating mind of Captain Castner kept every one on the move. But it was an anxious ten days. The cavalry was en route from San Francisco. But the day the Thomas arrived in port Captain Castner was relieved to hear from Mr. Young that the post was practically in readiness to receive the troops.

Thus, when Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, commanding officer of the Fifth; Lieutenant Colonel Hunter and Captain Forsyth, the adjutant, rode into the precincts of the post, they were amazed to find their new home finished. It was an agreeable surprise, not only to them, but to the anxious troopers, who knew that first of all they would have to put them up.

Splendid Camp Formation.

The two squadrons passed up the road from Wahiawa, past the Leilehua ranch and on toward the Waianae Gap. In the afternoon sunlight the camp glistened white and looked inviting. Passing the ranch the troopers came to the camp limits, where stakes had been driven to mark the picketing ground for the horses, which are to be maintained in quarantine for two weeks. Beyond the picket line they passed a gang of constructor's men leveling ground for the sites of the eight stables, one to each troop. Beyond were divisions of tents in regular lines, laid out in company street formation. Then came the mess halls. Passing these the troopers entered the

spacious parade ground, on the opposite side of which were the quarters of the officers, extending in a single line. The parade ground is in the form of a horseshoe, the open side facing toward Wahiawa, or almost due north, and the closed side toward the south. The officers' quarters face due east, and the enlisted men's mess halls face west.

The troopers found their living tents raised over plank platforms raised several inches above the ground. Around the edge of the platforms a 2x4 plank was laid as a sort of bulwark. By sleeping time each tent had been converted into a comfortable little bungalow.

At the end of each troop street is a mess hall, containing a pantry, cook's living room, large airy kitchen, and commodious mess hall, the latter open on all sides like a lanai. The mess halls, arranged lengthwise, take up one entire side of the wide parade ground. There are ten of these, one being used by the band and machine-gun platoon. Just opposite the quarters of the officers show a unique form of architecture. Each comprises a central structure like a long hall, with narrow end, facing the parade. For the bachelor officers there are two tent wings on each side of this hall, forming four sleeping apartments, all opening upon the central hall or general room. To the rear is a structure housing a kitchen, shower bathroom, toilet, etc.

Muchly-Married Regiment.

There are five sets of bachelor quarters for four officers each; five sets for field officers, including the residence of the commanding officer, and fourteen sets for married officers, for the Fifth is a muchly-married regiment.

At the closed end of the parade ground there is a large frame building designed as a bachelor officers' club-house, including a reading-room, billiard-room and general recreation hall. This is one of the largest and most commodious structures at the new post.

In the exact center of the U, or halfway between the officers' mess and the first enlisted men's mess hall, is the headquarters building, used for the administration of all post affairs. There is an office for the commanding officer, one for the adjutant, one for the sergeant major, and a fourth for the regimental clerks. A hallway divides the offices into two sets. In front of this building a flagstaff will shortly be raised.

Stockade Guardhouse.

On the right of the headquarters building a guardhouse of unique design is being built. It is a stockade and is referred to as such by the troopers. It is an enclosure surrounded by four high wooden walls, open to the sky. Around the outside within three feet of the top a gallery has been built, with sentry-boxes at the corners, to be used by the guards. Platforms are being laid and on these tents will be raised. The prisoners will therefore never be confined in a close interior, but will always be exposed to the sunlight, have plenty of air and will sleep in tents. Behind the headquarters building a small house is yet to be built for the post printer, where official bulletins, forms, notices, etc., will be printed.

Behind the guardhouse a magazine and a commissary supply building are being erected. And behind these will be built quarters for the non-commissioned staff. These quarters were omitted from the original plans and will be built as soon as possible, for five of the non-commissioned officers are married.

Yesterday the sites for the stables were being leveled off by the engineers, and within two weeks temporary quarters for the mounts will be in readiness. Until then they will be kept in quarantine in the open. Stakes were also laid out by the engineers to mark the road which will be made within the parade ground, following the line of an inner horseshoe. As soon as the road is finished, no driving or riding will be permitted over the parade ground except for parade purposes. The margin of grass in front of the officers' quarters and the mess halls will be mowed down and kept in trim, trees will be planted, and as trees grow fast in Wahiawa and Leilehua, the post a year from now should present a beautiful picture.

Camp Cleanliness.

Last, but not least, between the officers' quarters and the foothills is the camp of the constructing quartermaster, Captain Castner. Streets of tents mark this camp, where have been housed and fed nearly three hundred workmen in the past six weeks. In one of the tents Engineer Young had his headquarters, and there the engineers have worked far into the nights planning for the work of the following days. Other tents were devoted to dining rooms for the heads of jobs and for the workmen. Picket lines for mules and horses were laid out nearby. This camp has been kept so clean as to cause favorable comment from officers of the Fifth Cavalry, who also wondered why there was no camp litter about the new post. This comment caused Captain Castner to smile broadly, and he communicated the praise to the men under him.

Cosmopolitan Laborers.

"And I want to say that I have never seen a camp so orderly," said the Captain. "We have had sixteen nationalities of workmen employed on this work, and there has never been a fight, a row or disorder of any kind. Then men all worked hard and willingly, and even when they were rushed they worked without complaint. They know the work had to be done and they worked to help us all out. Mr. Young

and Mr. Bradford handled the men so well that there was never any complaint." In fact, Jack Weday, the fighter and police officer, has had little to do in preserving the peace of the camp.

Crossing the parade ground and post in general are numerous water pipes. There are three miles of water pipes over the post, water going to each officers' quarters for kitchen, toilet and bathrooms, to the mess halls, to the bath and shower rooms of the troops, and everywhere that it is needed. The water supply comes from a gulch below Waianae Gap, where the government has a reservoir with two big water tanks on the uplands, to which the water is lifted by a pump. The sewer system in the post is excellent, there being over three miles of piping for this system alone.

Like Active Service.

When the O. R. & L. train arrived at Wahiawa yesterday before noon the station looked like the rendezvous for a military force on active service. Troopers with revolvers stood on guard about great piles of military supplies, baggage and camp odds and ends; their mounts were picketed nearby; strings of mules were attached to big lumbering army wagons which were being piled high with camp supplies. Whips cracked, the wagon transports started off, some with two mules, some with four, and in a few hours the line reached out toward the camp almost as far as the eye could reach. The Quartermaster's Department had twenty-five four-mule wagons in service, and ten more came up from Honolulu yesterday supplied by Huestace-Peck & Co. All day long the wagons toiled over the road between the railroad station and the post. The way ran over roads that were churned to a miserable mire during the recent rains, when wagons sank to the hubs and the drivers swore in picturesque army style. Drivers left the main road and cut off through the lantana and guava bushes, and roads now mark the plain in parallel lines.

New Military Road.

The wagon road to the post is a matter of some concern to the army people. Without a railroad spur the distance to the station seems great, and the best results can only be obtained by means of a good road. This road the army have to build. The country officials may be called upon to look after the bridge crossing the stream near Wahiawa. Continuous heavy teaming over it is wearing out the planks and some of the teamsters are doubtful as to its safety if the strain is constant. They fear the supports are too frail.

Persons who are not acquainted with the ways of a military post hardly realize that a large-sized community has been picked up in Arizona and deposited bodily at Leilehua. The camp has a population of twenty-nine officers and 552 enlisted men, and in addition a lieutenant, and twenty-five enlisted men of the engineer corps are camped out close by, engaged in surveying and other military work.

Enormous Supplies Consumed.

The amount of supplies necessary for this large population, and the half thousand horses, is a large item. For instance the rations of the troopers alone amount to about 2200 pounds per day, and it takes 1250 pounds of ice to supply the post. For the 500 horses, using that as a round number, the government allows for each twelve pounds of grain and fourteen pounds of hay, or twenty-six pounds of fodder altogether, making a total of about 13,000 pounds of fodder consumed every day by the inmates of the stables. That it requires a tremendous amount of reserve for these animals was evidenced by the great deposits of grain and hay lying on the ground at the Leilehua siding.

Order of Exercises.

Adjutant Forsyth posted the first order on Friday, as follows:

Reveille, first call.....	5:45 a.m.
Assembly.....	6 "
Mess call.....	6:15 "
Stable call.....	6:45 "
Sick call.....	7 "
Horse exercise and water call.....	8:30 "
Guard mounting, first call.....	11:30 "
Assembly.....	11:35 "

answer. It will not take more than two weeks to build the branch line.

At present visitors to the post will have to go in autos from town, or take their chances in getting a lift from the station. But Uncle Sam is not doing a passenger-hack business, the escort wagons and dougherty is being used only for the transfer of officers, their families and persons connected with the service. As the post is about four miles from the station and one has only about three or four hours to spend between train arrival and departure, the visitor is at a disadvantage at present. Retreat, of course, could only be taken in by autoists.

First Guard Mount.

The entire command was out yesterday for the ceremony of guard mounting. The commanding officer was present, the band was out but all the troopers were afoot. The ceremony was carried out in detail. It is an attractive one, and out there on the new parade ground on the foothills from which a view of fourteen miles across the valley to the opposite range of mountains was afforded, the spectacle was inspiring.

The Regimental Colors.

The standard and designating silver plate on the staff of the regimental Recall from fatigue and first sergeants' call..... 11:45 "

Mess call..... 12 m.
Fatigue call..... 1 p.m.
Recall from fatigue..... 4 "

Water and stable call..... 4:15 "

Mess call..... 5:15 "

Retreat, first call..... 5:40 "

Assembly..... 5:45 "

Tattoo..... 9 "

Call to quarters..... 10 "

Taps..... 10:15 "

New Spur to Post.

The Oahu Railway company is anxious to extend a branch line to the post from the Wahiawa line, and has staked out a proposed route. This spur is greatly desired by the army people as it will save a lot of teaming and time. The company, however, is debating on two routes. To run the spur from the siding on the town side of the Wahiawa station, makes a break in the passenger and freight operations, as far as the Wahiawa station is concerned. If the track is extended from the Wahiawa station across the gulch again and on up to the Wahiawa dam and then across to the post, the Wahiawa station will colors are both famous. The silver

DELEGATE FOR SHIPS' SUBSIDY

Delegate Kalaniana'ole has written to the Chamber of Commerce to the effect that he intends to let his bill to amend the coastwise laws stay in committee until it is seen positively that there is no possibility of a ship subsidy measure passing. When this is evident, he will press again for the passage of his bill, providing that there is no further change of sentiment on the part of Honoluluans. In his letter, which is dated December 28, he says in part:

"Inasmuch as there seems to be a sentiment in Honolulu that any concession to us on the coastwise laws might lead to enforced restrictions of our tariff privileges, I have today called your Chamber calling attention to the fact that the Philippines have already been permanently released from coastwise restrictions, by a bill approved April 29 of this year. In spite of the fact that this special concession has just been given them on coastwise shipping, both for freight and passengers, it is now conceded that this will at once be followed by granting them further and highly valuable tariff concessions. This affords an example of the fact that tariff and coastwise laws are considered as separate matters here at the Capital, and that active on one is not made dependent on the other, nor is a concession on coastwise privileges considered any reason for limiting tariff privileges."

"During the whole discussion of my coastwise bill last year, no opponent of the measure at any time suggested that it was a violation of the protective tariff system or afforded any reason or excuse for even suggesting any change in Hawaii's tariff privileges."

"I have now decided to hold my shipping bill in committee for the present and to again bring all influence possible to bear in favor of mail subsidy. It will probably be decided by the last of January whether or not a mail subsidy measure can be put through the House."

"If the mail subsidy measure again fails, as now seems likely, I shall then endeavor to get my special bill through the Senate, modified in line with your last resolution, and providing the community really desires the legislation. I do not, however, care to make special efforts to secure legislation which the community does not desire."

HOW COUGHS AND COLDS ARE CURED IN BURMA

The following letter from the Superintendent of the Municipal office at Mandalay, Mr. R. J. Stevens, shows that the method of curing colds in Burma is not unlike that used in almost every part of the civilized world. He says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for several years and have found it most efficacious. I always keep a bottle of this remedy in the house." This medicine is as good for the child as for the adult and no family can afford to be without it. It is for sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

plate encircling the standard was presented to the Fifth Cavalry "by the ladies of Pottsville, Pa." Beneath this is inscribed: "Indian Territory" and the names of a couple of battles in Texas before the Civil War. Beneath this appears: "Present Civil War" with the names of nearly all battles the Fifth participated in from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, indicating that the plate was presented about the beginning of 1865. Officers at headquarters knew nothing of the early history of this plate, and there is nothing in the regimental records to show when it was received.

No Name for Camp.

No name has yet been selected for the post. The War Department chooses the name of the distinguished general officer after whom camps are named, and often on the recommendation of the commanding officer of a new post. In this case the recommendation of Colonel Schuyler will undoubtedly have weight in the selection of the name. It has been rumored in the regiment that the camp may be named after General Earl D. Thomas, who was formerly a troop officer of the Fifth.

The Coming Brigade Post.

The camp at Leilehua is merely a temporary post, for a brigade post is to be laid out this year and work may begin within the next four months. This will be the post on which may be expended \$2,000,000 or more. The site for the brigade post is between the present camp and Leilehua ranch. The stables to be built for the present camp may be utilized in the new post. Several of the officers gazed out over the wide expanse of the Leilehua plain. A gently sloping plain it was in all directions from Waianae gap, and as one officer expressed it, there is room for a brigade post on the site selected, then another farther away to the right and still another to the left. And everywhere there is room for a brigade of cavalry to maneuver in the open formation of the present day and a charge of several miles could be made across the plain without the troopers encountering a single hoof obstruction.

The Officers of the Fifth.

Colonel Walter Schuyler is the commanding officer, and the field and troop officers are as follows: Lieut.-Col. C. K. Hunter, Major Foster, Captains J. M. Jenkins, H. O. Willard, C. B. Day, Wallace B. Seales, Chas. H. Haight, W. D. Forsyth (adjutant); Lieutenants J. M. Lewis, D. P. Quinlan, C. D. Winnie, R. M. Barton, D. P. Gregory, J. B. Barnard, W. F. Wheatley, A. B. Decker, Philip H. Sheridan, C. L. Morrison, C. W. Steward, C. S. Hoyt, A. W. Hanson, H. M. Groninger, Queckmeyer, James, Veterinarian Van Agnew, Chaplain Chase, Captain Morse, Medical Corps Sergeant-Major Middagh, Commissary Sergeant Armstrong are among the non-commissioned staff.

Monkey Drill.

One of the troops is said to be proficient in the "monkey drill," or fanciful stunts on horseback, consisting of standing on the saddles while the horses are in motion, Cossack drill, etc.

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CRIME AND CASUALTY FOR A YEAR.

The crime and casualty records for 1908, as collected by the Chicago Tribune in its annual summary, shows some interesting phases. Probably the most striking feature is the steady increase in the number of suicides and the great percentage of these that are traceable to the business depression and embarrassments of the year. Self-destruction due to these causes grew fivefold over the record for the year before, despite the fact that the financial squeeze began early in the fall of 1907. As a weapon of self-destruction the revolver gained greatly in favor.

Embezzlements involved a larger total than in 1907, and a peculiar phase of this record is that more than two-thirds of this crime, figured on a monetary basis, is chalked up against bank officials and employees. The reform wave seems to have had a good effect on public officials.

The homicide record—deaths of all kinds by personal violence—increased over 1907, but fell short of that of the previous year. The death toll for holiday sports aggregated 368 deaths and 3820 injuries.

The number of suicides for 1908 was 10,852, as reported in the public press. The following list shows the steady increase of self-murder: 1899, 5340; 1900, 6735; 1901, 7245; 1902, 8291; 1903, 8597; 1904, 9240; 1905, 9982; 1906, 10,125; 1907, 10,782, and 1908, 10,852.

The causes of these suicides are stated as follows, the classification, as in the case of homicides, being a general one: Despondency, 5318; unknown, 1541; insanity, 810; domestic infelicity, 778; ill health, 718; business losses, 432; liquor, 536, and disappointment in love, 519.

Three thousand one hundred and two persons shot themselves. In the remaining cases 2735 died by poison, 1936 by asphyxiation, 1041 by hanging, 1004 by drowning, 825 by cutting throat, 85 leaping from roofs or windows, 65 by throwing themselves in front of engines, 31 by stabbing, 27 by fire, 3 by dynamite, and 1 by starvation.

Embezzlements, forgeries and bank wreckings, amounting to \$13,555,538, are in excess of those of last year. Ten bank presidents, twenty-eight cashiers, eleven bank clerks and four brokers have made way with \$10,085,472, while agents, forgers, postmasters, public officials, loan association managers and ordinary clerks combined have stolen only about \$3,500,000. Some slight moral compensation was made on the part of thirty of these fifty-two financiers, who committed suicide.

A noticeable feature of this record is the steady increase of murder by highwaymen and thugs, being 101 more than in 1907.

That more care has been exercised in hunting is shown by the decrease in casualties. During the hunting season proper 75 persons were killed and 91 injured, and out of season 109 killed and 35 injured, a total of 169 killed and 126 injured, as compared with 191 killed and 155 injured in 1907.

The principal epidemic was the cholera, which prevailed in Russia and Eastern Asia and the Philippines; 7700 died in Russia, 12,000 in the Philippines and 30,000 in China.

In the innumerable baseball fields 65 were killed and 59 seriously injured, nearly all of whom belonged outside of the league clubs. In the football field 18 were killed and 318 injured.

The persons who rock the boat have drowned eight, and the criminally wreckless who didn't know it was loaded have killed forty-one and wounded twenty-one.

STARTING BOYS RIGHT.

Some day—perhaps half a century hence—trying-out schools will be as much a part of our educational system as grammar schools or schools of manual training.

We have never seen or heard of a trying-out school, but that does not matter. If such an institution does not exist now, it will arise some day, because common-sense is under it.

Perhaps half the failures in life are due to the practice of trying to fit round pegs in square holes. That is to say, parents start in early to bring a boy up for some particular vocation, for which he may have no talent or predisposition. Thus a boy is dedicated to the ministry when his whole bent may be toward the stage. Vice-versa, he may be started toward the stage when his nature and disposition are to preach. A certain lad in Honolulu is designed for science, at which he will be a failure; but the fact that he can go out with a string in the morning and come back at night with two jackknives, a tennis racket, a dozen picture postcards and a surfboard, shows that nature intended him to be a captain of industry. Unless the fond mother can be headed off, that boy will lose all the time in which she has influence over him.

The trying-out school will do all sorts of things. Its range will be as wide as the zone of occupations. When it finds that one lad cares little for books and everything for flowers and shrubs, the school will ticket him for the course in botany and kindred science, and tell him where he can find the best place to study. If he is a mathematician, the trying-out school will do its best to rescue him from a missionary career. If he is an acrobat, the school may not urge him to fit for a circus, but it will try and turn the home switch so that he won't be sidetracked in the music seminary. No born soldiers or sailors will be certificated as farmers or storekeepers. Instead, every lad who has fully developed his tastes will be urged to follow them and will be sent home with a chart showing the lines along which he may safely proceed to success in life.

Naturally a trying-out school would be a big institution; but the results from it would also be big.

TIME FOR AUTHORITIES TO ACT.

It is time the authorities took some steps to check the unbridled license of the Nippu Jiji, the Japanese daily doing all within its power to bring about a clash between the laborers on the plantations and the plantation managements and which is, daily, urging on the more excitable among its readers to commit acts of violence against the persons of Editor Kimura, of the Japanese Chronicle, and Editor Sheba, of the Hawaii Shimpu. Without actually saying the word the Jiji urges the murder of these two editors, while going beyond all limits in heaping abuse and ridicule upon them. The authorities must act and without delay.

Editor Soga, of the Jiji, must be taught that such articles as appear in his paper will not be tolerated. Those who produce theatricals, with the lines so personal that the audience is incited to shout "Kill him!" must be taught the limits of safety. Those who publicly incite others to violence must be shown that lawlessness and encouragement to violate the law can not proceed with impunity.

However little it is realized among those in authority and by the citizen public generally, a dangerous state of affairs exists among the Japanese of this city, and the situation is growing daily worse. The authorities must act. They must act at once.

Certain among the leaders of the Japanese agitators now boast openly that their relations with government officials make them immune from arrest or interference.

Seeing the outrageous limits to which they are allowed to go, some of the conservative Japanese are disposed to credit these boasts. If the matter is allowed to proceed much farther, others will be disposed to also credit them.

The English press is having rare sport with Carrie Nation, who is furthering her temperance propaganda on the "tight" little isle. Mrs. Nation is accepted as a well-preserved specimen of the Middle West American female and all she says and does is widely advertised. The artists are most happy in catching her on the wing and they revel in the scenes she makes on the street with young curates who smoke cigarettes. The English trip is likely to be profitable to Mrs. Nation, as she is to go on the stage of various music halls, beginning with a large one in London, at pay which will leave her old friends in Kansas with hardly breath enough to denounce her as a plutocrat.

PROGRESS OF THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Civil Service Commission is of especial interest, containing, as it does, a resume of the Commission's work during the first quarter of a century of its existence, together with a more detailed statement of the changes brought about during President Roosevelt's terms of office. The report shows that since its establishment in 1883 the growth of the merit system has been continuous, and appreciation of its advantages over the patronage system which preceded it has become practically universal. Both political parties unite in their platforms to indorse the principles of the system and the workings of the civil-service law, and the Commission enjoys the support and sympathy of administrative officers and the Federal courts. In this connection it is interesting to note that six States and nearly one hundred cities of the country have adopted competitive systems for civil appointments. As the report says:

The end of a quarter century of enforcement finds the system firmly established and faithfully supported. It is justified as a practicable method of obtaining economy and efficiency in the service, and as a remedy for many abuses.

One item of interest brought out by the report is the astonishing increase during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, in the number of applicants for civil service examination over the figures for the preceding year, there having been, in round numbers, 167,000 such applicants in 1908 as compared with 129,000 in 1907; while applications for the regular spring examinations for departmental service showed an even greater increase, amounting to the total of 82 per cent. This increase in the number of persons desiring to enter the government service may doubtless be attributed to the financial depression throughout the country during the greater part of the year and the large number of persons thrown out of employment.

In the matter of appointments it is shown that during the fiscal year last past more than 41,000 persons were appointed through competitive examination.

The report also brings out the fact that during the last fiscal year more than 12,000 positions in the government service were added to the number subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules, these figures being exclusive of the large number of fourth-class postmasters recently brought into the competitive class by Executive order. This increase was due to a great extent to new work and to transfers of unclassified and excepted positions to the competitive class, this fact being emphasized by official reports from the various corresponding additions to the force of employees. During the year free delivery was extended to ninety-two postoffices, thereby bringing a considerable number of persons into the classified service.

The report concludes with a resume of the progress of civil service reform under President Roosevelt. Here the fact is brought out that the number of positions subject to competitive examination has nearly doubled since September, 1901, having increased from about 110,000 at that time to a total of about 200,000 in the present year.

The more important extensions of the merit system during the present administration include the classification of the rural carrier service, the Federal service in the Philippines, the Isthmian canal service and the forest service. The creation of new bureaus, the extension of government activity to new fields, and the closer supervision and inspection found necessary for the proper enforcement of the law, have necessitated large increases in the classified branches, while at the same time the powers and responsibility of the Commission have been greatly extended. Most of the increases may be attributed to growth, the number of rural carriers, for instance, having advanced from 6000 in 1901 to over 39,000 in 1908.

Many and important improvements have also been effected during the period by numerous amendments to the rules and regulations, in order to carry out more effectually the provisions of the Civil Service Act. The more important of these amendments effected by the President are enumerated in the report.

ISLAND POULTRY.

It is no longer in question—and it never should have been in question at all since the time when, before the introduction of the mongoose, wild chickens swarmed in these Islands—that Hawaii is a good place in which to raise poultry. If a single doubting Thomas survives, let him go to the poultry show and learn, not only that fowls can be made to thrive here, but the finest breeds can be kept at the maximum of health and efficiency.

Of course, successful chicken-raising anywhere in the tropics requires knowledge and industry. It is not possible on the lower and warmer levels of our islands, and especially in city yards, to make poultry-raising easy. Wherever range is circumscribed, breezes cut off and fresh water stinted; and especially where chickens are crowded at night and their habitations but inefficiently cleaned, the results are not encouraging. But no one need fret about that. Chickens make money for their owners here or elsewhere, when they are country chickens, their life approximating as nearly as may be, to that of their wild congeners.

Some years ago the writer knew of a place, hidden away in the kiawe groves near Kalihi bay, where nothing ever happened to chickens but mongooses and cats; and a careful watch by an expert marksman kept down both pests. The chickens had a run of about twelve acres in which kiawe, mango and alligator pear trees were growing and where there was a thin line of running water. Some of this land was frequently plowed. Twice a day the fowls were moderately fed, and at night they were expected to take to the trees—the little ones to bushes or outdoor racks. They were never housed, nor were they set on man-made nests. By day they were under casual observation and at night a couple of watch-dogs looked after the whole place. Chickens thrived there mightily; egg-hunting was always productive, and what nests were missed eventually paid for themselves in broilers. The revenue from both was large and constant. One rarely ever saw a drooping fowl, even in rainy weather. The outdoor life, by night and by day, seemed to increase the vitality and resistant powers of the chickens and the results were seen in fine and salable flocks.

Poultry-raising like this is possible all over the Hawaiian group; and as the raw land, especially the high land, is opened up, there should be a wide extension of the business. Oahu alone ought to raise every egg and every chicken consumed here and have a surplus so that, when a fleet of warships arrives, the naval quartermasters need not send to San Francisco for a supply of such products. The 1100 dozen eggs which the coast jobbers delivered to Admiral Sperry's ships ought to have made the suburbanites of Honolulu ashamed of themselves.

We welcome the annual chicken exhibits as an inspiration to those who have gone or are going into the fowl-raising business. The display shows that the men who know how believe in Oahu as a chicken-raiser's paradise; believe in it so thoroughly that they are willing to pay large sums of money for fancy breeds.

GOVERNOR FREAR ON ORGANIC ACT AMENDMENTS.

The address of Governor Frear made it unnecessary to ask him questions; it covered the subject of amendments to the Organic Act lucidly and convincingly and showed that the work done at Washington by the Territorial Executive was in the interests of the people and that there was nothing in it to apologize for.

The Advertiser did not take part in the criticism of the Governor while he was away, believing that the facts would justify Secretary Mott-Smith's statement that nothing was being "sprung"; that what the Governor had done was merely what he had publicly urged, time and again, in speeches and interviews, and which had called forth no objections from the public. The Governor's address, which is stenographically given in this paper, shows that no departure was made at Washington from the policy theretofore announced.

And it shows more. It gives proof that the Governor understands precisely what is the matter with the Organic Act, that he has studied it as a judge studies a law in dispute and then seeks a logical remedy for what is wrong; and that his counsel in the matter of amendments to the Act has been prompted by a sincere desire to better the administration of Territorial affairs.

The advertiser is not aware that, in criticizing the misuse of our highest court, it has suggested that the Twelve Dollar Club investigation should stop. The people who want that trail to get cold, find no sympathy here, however much they may get in other quarters. But there has been and is far too much of a trivial sort of investigation going on which may or may not be related to the scheme to get a second Federal judge and which, in any event, is an offense to the public. Such things, as we said yesterday, should be left to the police courts.

One Crawford, a professional gambler, is proposed for police court interpreter. It will be interesting to note who backs him, though no one as yet has seen fit to show his hand. However, Crawford has some of our interesting political officials in his debt and his chance of landing in a soft place may be deemed good.

DO WE WANT TOURISTS?

What is Honolulu going to do to get the bill relieving this Territory from the fetters of the coastwise shipping law out of the committee to which it was returned when Congress got news of the opposition to that practical form of relief which had been drummed up here by the agents, stockholders and stipendiaries of the steamship lines which now control Hawaiian business?

We ask the question because Delegate Kuhio is waiting for Honolulu to make up its mind and because the tourist boom which the Territory has been trying for eight years to start is now taking form and will pay big dividends on the investment if we provide or permit the needed transportation. That this can be done at no cost to us is clear. The President and Congress are ready to act in our behalf, by opening the way for any and every steamer, under whatever flag, to serve our tourist trade, making it easy for great numbers of people to come here and to return home when they are ready. In other words, the prayed-for prosperity is knocking for admittance—and we hesitate because a few men with stock in the existing steamship lines fear that more ships on the route would divide their business when, in point of fact, they would start up so much new business that all the transportation companies would have enough and to spare.

Is there any public reason why Hawaii should not seize this opportunity to get tourists en masse? It is what our people have been arguing for, working for and spending money for since 1901. Tourists are among the best investments a place can have. They account for Los Angeles, San Diego and half a dozen other fine coast cities; indeed, they are said to be worth \$15,000,000 a year to Los Angeles county alone. A certain proportion of them become residents and a larger proportion investors. No city, whatever might happen to crops in its back country, can come to grief when tourists flock to it. These people have saved the situation in California during years of drought; and they would save it here, even if the whole sugar industry went to smash. Primarily, the tourist buys that which costs us nothing—natural scenery, fine climate, winter surf-bathing and the like; in the final analysis, he buys the material things we have to sell and pays cash. He yields a larger percentage on the capital invested than does any other business proposition. That we want him ought to be a matter of course. It is astounding that any class should be so narrow as to oppose him for fear that somebody besides itself would make a dollar by bringing him here; and it is even more astounding that any part of the public should believe the plea of these dissenters that they are trying to save the principle of protection. If a Republican President and Congress, the political guardians of the tariff, are ready to suspend a section of it for six years to help Hawaii, it is not for us to take a high tone of economic virtue and refuse the boon—especially those of us who were on our knees awhile ago to have another phase of economic protection cut out for the sake of a labor advantage.

There is yet time to save the relief bill. The Chamber of Commerce, by a small voting margin, has declared for it, reversing a former attitude and returning to its first one. The Merchants' Association has not reversed itself, preferring to drop the whole matter. As a result the tourist business, from which so much was hoped, is trembling in the balance. But for the purely selfish opposition some weeks ago we might fairly expect three hundred tourists by the Chiyo Maru. Instead we may not get a dozen stopovers. A city which lets itself get into that position, and won't get out when the chance comes, deserves a guardian.

Earthquake Relief Fund Overreaches \$8000.00

Editor Advertiser.—Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to express to the generous donors toward the relief fund for the sufferers from the earthquake in Sicily and Southern Italy, my heartfelt appreciation of and thanks for their spontaneous generosity and cooperation in a noble effort to help and relieve suffering. I am greatly pleased to state that every nationality represented in these Islands has shared in the contributions to this fund, and the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai have readily joined with the Island of Oahu and the City of Honolulu in this good work.

To all those interested in learning the result of their donations, I desire to say that without the proceeds of last evening's entertainment at the Opera House, which is as yet unknown to me, the relief fund has just overreached \$8000. Of this amount, \$6800 have been cabled some while ago to the foreign office in Rome, and it is my intention to finally close the relief fund ten days from now and then to cable the remainder to the same office.

I would not omit to thank all those who participated in the entertainment of last night for the benefit of the relief fund in various ways and made the same a brilliant success financially and otherwise.

Thanking you for the use of your columns, I am,
Yours respectfully,
Honolulu, January 17, 1909.

F. A. SCHAEFER,
Consul for Italy.

MAJORITY CAUCUSES SELECTING SENATORS

(Continued from Page One.)

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ALBANY, New York, January 19.—Elihu Root has been selected in caucus to succeed Thomas Platt as United States Senator from New York.

MORMON DISCIPLE FOR SECOND TERM.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, January 19.—Apostle Smoot has been selected by the Republican legislative caucus to succeed himself as Senator.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE WILL PROBABLY WIN.

SALEM, Oregon, January 19.—A joint ballot of the two branches of the State Legislature will be taken today to decide upon a Senator. Governor Chamberlain, who was declared the choice of the voters at the direct primary, will probably be elected.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The United States Supreme Court in a decision rendered today sustains the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri in the fine of \$1,025,000 imposed on the Waters-Pierce oil combine for violation of the anti-trust law.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia is now inquiring into Panama canal allegations of scandal in the matter of the transfer of French interests to the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—President Roosevelt has declined to attend the tariff convention at Indianapolis and will not interfere with the policy of his successor.

BUENOS AYRES, January 18.—The German S. S. Wangard is ashore at Punta Nigoles and is reported a total loss.

THE HAGUE, January 18.—The warships of the powers will remain near the coast of Venezuela until all international trouble is settled.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Secretary of the Interior Garfield has asked that an appropriation of \$500,000 be passed for the use of his department in the prosecution of thirty-two thousand alleged land fraud cases throughout the Western States. Lands to the aggregate value of \$110,000,000 are involved.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Senate has voted to increase the salary of the Speaker of the House to fifteen thousand dollars a year. The House Committee has presented a report recommending that his salary be fixed at twenty thousand dollars.

MESSINA, Sicily, January 19.—There was another strong earthquake shock here yesterday, which shook down many of the ruined buildings left after the first great quake.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The War Department has asked an appropriation of ten million dollars for fortifications, three millions of which are specified for use in the Philippines.

The item appropriating nine hundred thousand dollars for the Red Cross Relief Fund has been passed.

ROME, January 19.—The American Relief Committee, selected to attend to the distribution of the relief funds collected in America, has been dissolved. It has been decided that the Italian committees are competent to handle the situation.



ALL-HAWAIIANS LET THE CHOSEN FEW SCORE ONCE

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Well, the All-Hawaiians won, and it was a good game for all of the ragged edges. The Chosen Few started out like winners in a way, and they ended up with a flourish, scoring a lonely tally in the ninth, but the stars were piling them up between times and all the time. The final score was seven to one.

To say that the game was good is about as far as any sporting writer would dare to go, without risking his reputation. The game was scheduled to come off at three o'clock, and when the clock struck four there were enough Punahou and Diamond Head players on hand to make up the two teams. That isn't good business, and it certainly will not help the sport. If anything is tiresome to a fan, it is to sit on these hard old bleachers and wait for enough players to go ahead with the game. To be sure, there was not such an enormous crowd at the game, but that is no excuse for the ball-players.

However, when once the Royal High Umps Doc Monsarrat got things going, there was plenty of excitement in the baseball line. The All-Hawaiians were first up at bat, but they didn't have a look-in from the scoring standpoint. Big Bob Leslie was in pitching form, and no safe ones were binged off that speedy delivery of his for several innings. As a matter of fact, Leslie made such a good showing that it would not be a bad idea at all, at all, to shove him in against Mike Fisher's professionals for a try. He has speed to burn, and with a handy catcher backing him up, can twirl them down with the best.

Throughout the entire game, the team that will represent Hawaii in the series with the All-Americans showed up to fair advantage. The players were somewhat mixed up in their positions, and this put them out a little, but the all-around teamwork was not bad. They showed that they had benefited greatly by the practice of the past few weeks, and they will surely be in good condition for the professionals.

In the early part of the game, Johnny Williams at third showed up splendidly. He had a number of hard chances along the line, and he picked them up and whipped them over to Fernandez on first in good style. He is rather slow in getting up on the bunts, but this can be coached into him. Altogether he played a pretty game. Bill Hampton looked good at short and he was good. There are few times that Bill can't dish up the real goods at any infield position, whether it be in the box or at the position he played well yesterday.

Eddie Fernandez was, as usual, in fine fettle. He held down his old place at the initial station and the ball that escaped him had to be an impossible chance. Little Sing Chong, drafted from the minor league, can hardly be improved on. That we had has the making of a crack ball-player. He has form, speed, and he knows how to cover his position. His miniature size augments against him to a considerable extent, but with two more years' experience in the world of baseball, there will be few who can be called better than he.

Al Castle started in the box for the All-Hawaiians, and he demonstrated that he is in his class when he is playing with the best men in Hawaii. Al is a boy who keeps his noodle working overtime, and that counts in baseball. He and Bill Hampton both pitch on the strength of their headwork to a considerable degree. Al sizes up a batter as soon as he steps to the plate, and picks out his weak points. If the batsman pulls himself close to the platter, Al can be counted on to drive him back with a quick inshoot. Bill Hampton has the same excellent pitching qualities. Castle has had the benefit of college baseball coaching, and to any man who knows what the rigors of practice on a college team are, this means a great deal. Al does not claim to be a star in the slab artist's position, but he can be depended on to pull a team together when a balloon ascension is imminent.

Charlie Lyman was the same old kid with the wicked wing down to second. When they steal a base on Charles, they are certainly going some. This is notwithstanding the fact that Soares has been doing most of the backstop work of late. If one C. Lyman of Punahou does not develop into about the best all-around athlete and ball-player that that institution ever turned out with a prep, sheepskin, the writer of this article has another guess coming. That's all. Lyman has a great whip, though he is a trifle slow at present in getting it into action, and with his unusual ability for speed, he should blossom out into a full-edged champion athlete one of these days.

But the real feature of the game was the work of the oldtimers. Think of Jimmie Thompson, Dick Reuter, etc., etc., doing stunts with the latter-day champs! Why, that old baseball kamakina Jimmie Thompson cut up so cute on short that no one would ever believe that he handled legal documents for a livelihood. Jimmie played for the Chosen Few, Cut-Ups, Pick-Ups, or just common Scrubs, and he was a dash of spice in the baseball pudding. When James can't bluff an umpire into giving the "right" kind of decisions, he'll just naturally talk him into it. And Jimmie can play some ball.

"He was a star when I first came here," said Bert Bower, who took in the game from the reporter's gallery yesterday afternoon. Bert has been on the sick list of late and will not be able to handle the indicator during the coming series. "Jimmie was a crack, one of the best players that Hawaii ever had, and I'm sure I can't see that he has deteriorated much in the twelve years that I have been here. Dick Reuter was also doing a little baseball stunt out at Kameha-

meha when I first came to Honolulu. Dick has worked himself up to the top, too."

Henry Chillingworth, at first for the Chosen Few, must have made Captain Eddie of the All-Hawaiians jealous. Henry is not satisfied with just having won favorable mention in a number of races, so he plucked a few of the laurels in the ball game yesterday.

Marcellino handled some nice ones at second, too, and he is a speedy lad. McCorriston, behind the bars for the Chosen Few, handled Leslie's hot ones in clever style. On the whole, the players, after they once decided to play, turned loose some good baseball.

All that is now needed is a continuation of the good work, and, above all, get the men out when a game is scheduled. The sort of business that was done yesterday in delaying the game an hour doesn't make a hit with the fans.

AUSTIN WHITE TANSAN WINNER

The crack young golfer Austin White won the golf tournament for the Tansan cup, played at Moanalua yesterday. He and Simpson have now each two legs on the cup while Harry Wilder has won the trophy play on one occasion on the Country Club links. White's previous victory was at Haleiwa.

If either White or Simpson do the trick again the trophy will be theirs for keeps.

E. Munro won the case of Tansan water in yesterday's play.

The score follows:

	1st round.	2nd round.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net score.
H. H. Warden.....	51	Unfinished			
A. E. Ewart.....	58	51	109	15	94
J. D. McInerney.....	60	60	120	18	102
R. A. Jordan.....	63	65	128	18	110
A. E. Jordan.....	66	53	119	18	101
F. Halstead.....	49	48	97	5	92
J. B. Bryan.....	52	47	99	5	94
W. Woon.....	56	58	114	15	99
J. Cullen Sr.....	51	58	109	11	98
T. Gill.....	47	40	87	8	87
E. O. White.....	48	44	92	5	87
A. White.....	43	41	84	8	84
E. Munro.....	52	51	103	18	85

* Winner.

KETCHEL WANTS FIGHT WITH JACK JOHNSON

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 6.—

Stanley Ketchel, world's middleweight champion, today renewed his statement that he was ready to fight Johnson, and he has wired Cofforth to make all necessary arrangements for the battle. Willis Britt, who is here with Ketchel and is urging Stanley on, received a cablegram today from Johnson accepting a fight with Ketchel and informing Britt he would get in communication with Cofforth.

So anxious is Ketchel to meet Johnson and so confident is he that he can trim him, that he says Johnson can split the money any way he sees fit. "I am not trying to lessen the ability of the heavyweights that are now occupying the limelight," said Ketchel today, "but I am the only logical opponent for Johnson. He will outweigh me a bit, but that is not such a great advantage. I know I can beat him, and if he will come back to this country and the offer Cofforth makes is inducement enough, the match is on."

HERE'S THE PRIZE BASEBALL YARN

"When I was captain and manager of the Richmond, Va., team in 1894," says Jimmy Gilman, "a long, lean fellow came to me and applied for a job. 'Who are you?' I asked. 'I'm Lariat-throwing Joe O'Brien,' he said.

"I'm a ball player by profession and a lariat thrower by birth. My father and grandfather made their living roping horses and cattle on the plains.

"One day I was playing center field at El Paso, Tex. The outfield was almost alive with blacksnakes. In the ninth inning, with a man on third and two out, the man at bat hit the ball far over my head. I ran back to where it rolled just in time to see it disappearing behind the jaws of one of the largest and most beautiful blacksnakes I had ever seen.

"There was no time to try to rescue the ball, and so I seized the reptile by his wriggling tail. All my old lariat throwing instinct came back to me like a flash. I swung the snake around my head two or three times to get up speed, and then with great adroitness straightened him out with a sudden snap, his head aimed toward the plate.

"Swifter and straighter than I could possibly have thrown it the ball shot across the field, straight into the catcher's mitt, and the runner was out by just a step. Do I get a job?"

"Yes," says I, "you do," and the baseball records for 1894 will tell you that Lariat-throwing Joe O'Brien was the best outfielder the fans of Richmond ever applauded."

Jack McFadden will probably issue a challenge to the winner of the Smith-Reilly match. Jack is confident that he can win from either of the two clever lightweight.

COURSE RECORD IS SHATTERED

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Dick Sullivan, first, 15:35.
A. M. Ayres, second, 15:39.
E. M. Cheatham, third, 15:42.
Course record cut from 16 minutes by first three men to finish.

The walking festival held yesterday afternoon was an immense success, the races being witnessed by over two thousand people. It seemed as if all the rigs and automobiles in town were at either the start or the finish.

The weather was all that could be desired, and the arrangements went through without a hitch.

Interest centered round the cup race, in which there were fifteen entries, all of whom had qualified by negotiating the course in less than nineteen minutes.

The race resolved itself into a contest between Dick Sullivan, H. M. Ayres and E. M. Cheatham. The former confirmed his previous victory by beating Ayres out of first honors, but only by the scant margin of four seconds. A ding-dong race for second place between Cheatham and Ayres resulted in the latter winning almost at the tape by three seconds.

The pace was a cracker from the start, Sullivan covering the mile and three-quarters in the remarkably good time of 15 min. 35 sec. Ayres' time was 15 min. 39 sec. The record for the course was shattered by 25 sec., the first three men home beating the previous best time of 16 min., made by Ayres a week ago.

Sullivan is a wonderful athlete. His condition was perfect, and he had about fourteen years the better of Ayres in the matter of age. The latter is in the newspaper business and it is mighty hard for him to train. At that his time yesterday shows that he is coming along hand over fist.

Ayres was walking in England twenty years ago. Yesterday after the race two strangers in Honolulu accosted him, and one said that he remembered him racing Fetterman at the Pastime Athletic Club's sports in New York in 1897, while the other was present when he captained the English team to victory in the eighteen miles international walk which took place in Shanghai four years ago.

Walking is enjoying a rare boom here, and three other contests are in sight. It is probable that the Chinese New Year field day management will add an invitational mile race to their program next Saturday. Then there will be the go-as-you-please race to Haleiwa, and, finally, the Y. M. C. A. invitation mile walk, which comes off on February 27, and in which Gibson, the association crack, will be seen against Sullivan, Ayres, Cheatham, Fahey and other fast men.

The leaders in yesterday's race stated that they intend to keep in training for the coming events, and if they do so some interesting racing is bound to result and a new record for the mile is extremely likely to be set.

Fat Men and Veterans.

The fat men's race was won by Arthur McDuffie, who went the course in 21 min. 8 sec., and who won by a hundred yards from Charlie Lambert.

A post entry in the veterans' race, defeating "Evergreen," Kalbe, the winner's time being 21 min. 45 sec.

The fat men's and veterans' race were started together at 2:15 p. m., the following facing the starter:
Veterans—A. Kalbe, A. Waris.
Fat men—L. Twomey, Nate Spencer, Bob Ingersoll, C. Lambert, W. McDuffie.

McDuffie won as he liked without being extended. Lambert, who followed him home in his class, covered the course in 22 minutes.

Waris split the first two fat men home, winning his race in 21 min. 45 sec. Twomey was strongly fancied to beat Lambert, but failed to walk up to expectations, finishing absolutely last.

The times of the men in the fat men's race were as follows: McDuffie, 21:08; Lambert, 22; Ingersoll, 23:40; Spencer, 24:04; Twomey, 24:40.

The Cup Race.

Fifteen starters toed the scratch in the cup race, for a trophy presented by the Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co.

Sam Hop and L. Rosa went away in the lead, with Sullivan, Ayres and Cheatham in close attendance. Ayres let Sullivan make the pace, which was extremely hot, until the McCully switch was reached, when he drew even, Cheatham also being abreast of the other two at this point.

From then on the pace quickened and the three leaders drew away from the rest of the field. At Lewers road Sullivan led by a yard, with Ayres and Cheatham locked. Sullivan then spurred, and at the Seaside had increased his lead to twenty-five yards.

Ayres spurred and began to close the gap, but Sullivan, walking very strongly, won as stated. A heart-breaking race for second honors resulted between Ayres and Cheatham, the latter showing surprising improvement and walking splendidly. The men were abreast between the Seaside and the Moana, and each walking for all he was worth. Then Ayres forged ahead, but Cheatham immediately equalized matters. Passing the Moana, Ayres spurred desperately and secured the lead, which he maintained to the tape.

The order of finish and the times follow:
1, Dick Sullivan, 15:35; 2, H. M. Ayres, 15:39; 3, E. M. Cheatham, 15:42; 4, Dal Fahey; 5, H. Chillingworth; 6, W. McTighe; 7, I. J. Hurd; 8, W. Reagler; 9, G. J. Boisse.

L. Rosa, G. B. Henderson, G. Bechert, C. R. Roe and Sam Hop finished from tenth to fourteenth in the order named, but were disqualified by the judges for unfair walking. Bill Hulbui did not finish.

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE FORMED

Interscholastic athletics were placed on a sound, systematic footing last night, when representatives from the leading schools of this city met at the Y. M. C. A. and formed the Interscholastic Athletic Association, which will in future handle all the school sports of Honolulu. No better movement could have been made to organize athletics than the action taken by the members of the faculties and the students at last night's meeting. An arbiter for all disputes has now been provided, a committee to regulate each sport and keep it within season will be appointed, and, above all, a spirit of true school rivalry will be inculcated in the lads who strive for honors for their various institutions.

Punahou, Kamehameha and the High School were the three leading schools represented at the meeting, and, in fact, the league will be triangular, although by consent of the league the other institutions of the city may enter teams in certain branches of sports. For some years past, Punahou and Kamehameha have been locked in a dual struggle for supremacy, the teams from the other schools chipping in now and then in various sports. But there has been no definite organization to carry forward the good work heretofore. The management of the new interscholastic league will consist of one faculty member and two students from each school.

E. K. Arnold, who has handled athletics at Punahou for some time past, and who is known as an advocate of everything that will tend to improve sport in the community, was elected president of the organization last night. E. B. Blanchard, also well known for the manner in which he has handled the cause of athletics at the High School, was chosen as vice president. Blanchard's work has been really remarkable, in a way. Until the past year, the High School never counted for very much in the line of sports with the other schools. It was customary for the High first team in football to tackle the second team turned out by the Puns. And the former didn't always win, at that. But Blanchard has developed the public school boys to a marked degree, until this year they figured greatly in the intercollegiate game.

Mr. Hopwood, of Kamehameha, was selected to act as secretary of the league. No other officers were chosen last night, as it was the first time the promoters had got together to talk the thing up. However, there will be a meeting of the league again on Wednesday, when the committee appointed last night will report on the soccer football schedule for this season.

It was stipulated last night that the soccer season must end on Washington's birthday each year. This was done so that the football season would not drag itself out into the time allotted to other sports. Immediately at the close of the soccer season, the schools will get busy in preparation for the triangular track meet and it may be that the Y. M. C. A. will invite representatives from the schools to compete in their annual meet. Aliolani college was represented at the meeting last night, and asked to be allowed to enter a team in the soccer schedule of the league. The request was granted, as will be similar requests from other institutions of the city. For instance, St. Louis college turns out a pretty fair baseball team each year, and it will be well to match it against the regular teams of the league.

Soccer football practice will start at Punahou, under the direction of Instructor Arnold, probably at the beginning of next week. It is practically impossible to get the men out at the present time, as they are in the midst of a tennis tournament.

The other teams will be working hard by next week, though it was also stipulated last night that each team should practice but twice a week. This is to prevent an unfair advantage being taken in the case of two of the teams, with whom it is impossible to get together on the gridiron more than that number of times weekly.

LADY WITH SMALL FEET WILL DANCE AT ATHLETIC BALL

The preparations for the second annual masquerade ball of the Chinese Athletic Club are getting along in fine shape. The committee in charge is working day and night to make it a swell affair and to surpass the one they had last year. Already a big entry of beautiful costumes is assured, some of them very original. One of the features of the evening will be a lady with small feet, who will dance the waltz and can step as skillfully as any American lady can. It will be the first time a lady with small feet has been seen here on a dancing floor, and it may not be seen again. Those who wish to see something new in dancing should turn out to see the performance of this lady on the dancing floor.

Another feature of the evening will be the awarding of the "Tong Phong" cup to the winners of the C. A. C. All-Illiance baseball game played on New Year's day.

The committee has reported a big sale of tickets during the last few days, and there will be plenty of room for those who come without costumes to see the masqueraders.

The ball will be held on Chinese New Year night at the K. of P. hall.

Translation of the language used in the Japanese play Friday and last night has brought out the fact that veiled threats were made against several people. The play ended with the cry, "Strike them to death! Destroy Hawaii Shingo."

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PRESIDENT WANTS TO TAKE THE SOFA

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Something of a fuss is likely to be made in Congress over a request by President Roosevelt to remove certain furniture from the White House and the White House offices on March 4, when he retires to private life. If trouble comes, however, it will be largely because of the unfriendly relations that exist between the President and Congress. Senators and members say the President has improved every possible opportunity to cast reflections upon them and he ought to expect no quarter in return from them.

Not long ago the President wrote to Speaker Cannon a letter that has been referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. It stated that when he retired to private life he wishes to take away the chair at the head of the cabinet table, where he had presided and also, the chair at his office desk in the corner room. Mrs. Roosevelt, the President added, would like to take away a sofa, which was the first article of furniture that she purchased for the White House.

Furthermore the President said he would like to permit the members of his cabinet to take away chairs they had used at the council table. He did not mark the letter "personal" and therefore it was referred to the appropriation committee.

Will Probably Grant the Request.

It is not probable that the House or the Senate will refuse the President's request but pains have been taken at the Capitol to look up the cost of the property in question, especially of the chairs. It seems that the government paid \$75 each for them. The cost of the sofa, to which the President refers is not known at the Capitol.

Last winter the President wrote a letter to Speaker Cannon about appropriations for furthering the operations of the Hepburn law and also in behalf of the Secret Service. He marked that letter "personal" and yet as soon as the President began to grow warm Senators and Representatives became aware of the fact that persons in the Treasury Department, including Chief Wilkie, were making much of that letter public. Plainly the House leaders think the President has not intended this letter should be public but as he did not mark it confidential they are allowing it to follow routine channels.

The President writes to the Speaker that it has been customary for his predecessors to take away certain articles of furniture. It is claimed at the Capitol that no record of such precedents can be found. However, it has been the custom for the retiring Vice President to appropriate certain furniture of his room at the north end of the Capitol and it is a matter of record that those officials have taken away some very costly pieces.

Trekking Toward Georgia.

The pilgrimages of statesmen into Georgia are becoming something of a feature in the political happenings of the hour. Some have already been called thither to confer with the President-elect. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, one of the four men who probably did most to further Mr. Taft's nomination for the presidency, has just returned from Augusta where he had a long talk over the situation, especially with reference to New England.

He is the special champion for the retention of Postmaster General Meyer in the new cabinet. As it is taken for granted that Mr. Taft will name at least one New England man, other than National Chairman Hitchcock, to the cabinet and that that other New Englander will be a Massachusetts man the Bay State senators are keenly concerned as to who that man is to be. There is some rivalry between Republican factions in Massachusetts, as to whether Mr. Meyer shall be retained in the cabinet or whether Representative John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, shall be named as Secretary of the Navy. It may happen that some other New England State will bear away the plum.

The President's Secretary, Mr. Loeb, is to be in Augusta within a few days and it is expected that the prospective President will talk things over with him. Mr. Loeb was one of Mr. Taft's most active friends during the campaigns for the nomination and election. Mr. Taft thinks very highly of him, but thus far Mr. Loeb has had no assurances that he will be invited to have a seat at Mr. Taft's cabinet table.

Knox Will Be Starting Soon.

Senator Knox, who is to be the new Secretary of State, is also starting away to Georgia for a consultation with his future chief. Mr. Hitchcock went to Georgia several days ago. Washington has been on the qui vive to catch some intimation of Mr. Taft's further selections. Those who have already consulted with the new President, are understood to have brought away intimations but they are withholding their information till Mr. Taft chooses himself to make the announcements. As a matter of fact he has already consulted with a number of representative Republican senators about the men who would do well for his cabinet.

The Assistant Secretary of State, a desirable office, has already been filled. It has been announced that Beekman Winthrop, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will have that place. He is the first assistant secretary to be named for the new administration. There are about a dozen of those offices, distributed throughout the departments.

One of the most interesting men of the week here is Representative E. Burton, who has just returned from Ohio. His election as senator to succeed Joseph Benson Foraker is now assured. He will take his seat March 4 and thereby the House will lose one of its very ablest members. He has often been mentioned as a strong possibility for the speakership, but has had no chance for an election to that office as long as Mr. Cannon cared to retain it.

Regret at Foraker's Retirement.

There is very general regret in official circles at the Capitol that Senator Foraker should be retired to private

life but there is hardly an Ohioan who could be more acceptable here as his successor than Mr. Burton. His career in the House has been one of pure loyalty but, withal, a career of independence and fearlessness in advocating what seemed to him just and right. He has been a great chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, where he, more than any other one man, has been responsible for the elimination of old log rolling methods in voting money for the improvement of waterways. He was one of the first to champion the Panama Canal route. At a time when it was exceedingly unpopular for any representative to speak out in favor of that route, Mr. Burton and Mr. Cannon came to the front and led the fight that resulted in the House abandoning the proposed route through Nicaragua. Mr. Burton has been very forceful in opposing the extravagances of the government in recent years. His fund of information about economic and governmental questions is unusually large. He has made a special study of finance and two years ago, when the House Banking and Currency Committee needed new blood, was made one of its members. He demonstrated his strength there and at the close of the last session was made chairman of the Monetary Commission composed of senators and representatives.

The success with which he has waged his fight for a toga in the fact of what was supposed to be certain defeat has increased his prestige in Washington. Then he stands forth as the foremost party leader in Buckeyeedom, excepting only the President-elect and, of course, is respected accordingly back in Ohio and Washington. He comes into his new office without being under obligations to any coteries of men. That is very gratifying to him for it will enable him to pursue the same independent and fearless course in the Senate that he has pursued in the House.

New Chairman of Pacific Islands.

The retirement of Senator Foraker deprives Hawaii of a staunch friend. As chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, most of the legislation for Hawaii has come under his scrutiny. All in all he has been the most influential, the most effectively influential, friend of Hawaii at that end of the Capitol.

It is something of a question who will succeed Mr. Foraker in that chairmanship. Senator Depew, of New York, is in line for it by reason of seniority of committee service. Probably he will accept the place as it should be pre-acceptable to the chairmanship on revision of the laws of the United States, which he now holds. Mr. Depew has two years more to serve before the expiration of his term. It seems to be taken for granted in New York that he will not be reelected.

Senator Moses E. Clapp ranks next on the Pacific Islands Committee, but he is now chairman of the Indian Committee, which he would hardly care to relinquish. After him is Senator Flint, of California. It may possibly come about that Mr. Flint will be the new chairman, when the Senate Committee are reorganized next spring.

The festivities of the holiday season here were marred materially by the horrors of the earthquake catastrophe in Southern Italy. Congress emphasized its beginning of the New Year by speedily voting an appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of the sufferers. The plans for making the appropriations and for distributing the relief in the form of food and clothing, occupied the attention of the President, the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, as well as of the leaders of Congress, all of whom cooperated to the fullest extent.

A magnanimous suggestion of sending the battleship fleet now on the way through the Suez Canal, to Messina, attracted much attention. It was thought that the 15,000 Jackies on the 16 battleships might be of assistance in policing the stricken district, in maintaining order and in caring for the sick and wounded. The President has already announced that if the King of Italy desires the presence of the warships they will be sent there.

This offer in itself demonstrates very strongly the friendly spirit of the American nation toward Italy. The invitation may or may not be accepted but in all probability so much of the rescue work will have been done by the time the ships could reach Messina that the contribution of Congress for supplies and clothing will be most needed. The appropriation was voted by Congress Monday in short order, after a special message requesting action, had been received from the President. He had previously communicated with Speaker Cannon about the matter and also with Senator Hale, chairman of Senate appropriations. These two visited the White House offices on the President's invitation, to advise and consult and the legislation was all arranged beforehand so that the formalities of voting the money might be put through without delay or hindrance.

Ships on Humane Mission.

Probably the ships of the American navy have never appeared in the eyes of foreigners on a more humane mission. For whether the battleships go to Messina or continue on their voyage through the Mediterranean and into the home waters of the Atlantic, it is entirely probable that large supplies of food and clothing will be taken from the supply ship Celtic, now on the way from New York to Gibraltar, and the supply ship Culgoa, which is accompanying the fleet. The President planned at first to turn over 1,500,000 navy rations from these supply ships, as soon as they could be on the scene. That may be modified somewhat, but at least a portion of the supplies will probably go to the needy Italians.

Old Case Being Retried.

The case of Chick Wa va. Wong Chang and seven others, implicated in the attempt to "do up" a Chinese actor, was begun in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday, a jury from the new panel being drawn. The case will be continued today, only one witness having been called yesterday. Former Chief of Detectives Taylor has been subpoenaed as a witness, and he will testify this morning.

GET A BOTTLE TODAY.

Guard the health of your family by keeping at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal for coughs, colds and croup. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE BYSTANDER



Anniversary of Overthrow.
The Journalism of '93.
Humors of the Time.
Paul Neumann's Ruse.
A Peaceful Capital.
Watching Hens for Eggs.

Today is the sixteenth anniversary of the overthrow. If you look back in the local files to the 17th of January, 1893, you won't find much to excite you—no headlines to scare, no high talk, just a little out-of-the-ordinary make-up, that's all. The editors of that day were an easy-going if not a timid lot and the staid, English, provincial style of newspaper appealed to them. In the Advertiser's six pages and the Bulletin's four, was very little room for anything but ads, and there was not the slightest attempt on the part of either paper to excite the populace. The Bulletin was the anti-annexationist, royalist organ, and Dan Logan ran it. Along about the time the Boston's Bluejackets were supposed to be ashore, working out the hellish conspiracy of the United States, as the Bulletin afterward called it, that paper remarked—and lived to regret it—that "our friends are needlessly alarmed; the American forces are not interfering in any way." Nor were they! The fiction to the contrary was, in large degree, due to the lawyer's ruse of Paul Neumann, to give the Queen's appeal for restoration a standing.

The Advertiser's account of the preliminaries of the revolution, headed "Mass Meeting," appeared on an inside page of the issue of the 17th, and was merely a report of the citizens gathering at the Armory on Beretania street—the shed where a feed company does business now. There was another report on the way the Queen ignored an appeal from the merchants. On the 18th this paper reported what was done on the 17th and woke up a bit; but while the official documents were published there was very little description of events—nothing at all from the inside. That exciting chapter of history enacted at the station house, was disposed of in this local item: "John H. Soper has been appointed Marshal. The police station was handed over to him last evening with not a bit of bloodshed." Today such a story would be worth four columns, with photographs in addition. "Yesterday was a most exciting day for the public of Honolulu," says item number two. Another chapter was compressed into this minor note: "Associate Justice Dole of the Supreme Court resigned his position yesterday to accept the executive of the new provisional government." All that appeared about the excitement in the city was this brief chronicle. "Business about town was practically suspended yesterday as everybody was awaiting the result. When the news announcing the new government was made public, there were general congratulations." Whoever else might take an interest in those days of history-making, the newspaper men didn't propose to overdo.

There was a fine chance for some humor about the proceedings of the 17th, but the press of that day was as deficient in humor as it was in enterprise. Ed Tenney says that when the Committee of Safety went to the Judiciary building to read the Queen out of the party, nobody showed interest in the matter, so somebody went into the department offices to snake Jimmy Boyd and a few other clerks out to represent the eager and enthusiastic or the infuriated and hostile populace whichever it might turn out to be. Jimmy came and stood around and grinned. Some provisional troops were said to be extant, but when Tenney went to the armory to look for them they were engaged, and would he call the next forenoon? Finally Oscar White turned up with a gun and in his capacity of the Army saw that the devoted adherents of the Queen kept their distance. As for the Boston men, they were enjoying themselves in Arion Hall, waiting for a hurry call from imperiled American citizens.

On the whole it was a good thing that Neumann ran his bluff about "de-thronement by American bayonets." There was not much in the plea, but it gave the Queen's crowd a chance to stand from under without loss of dignity or blood. Had the issue been a square one between one set of Honoluluans and another, blood might have flowed. The royalists had good fighters among them; but when old Paul made the case one of arbitration by the President of the United States, the Royalist arms were grounded. The Queen's friends were ready to let the President adjust matters and saw no need of war.

It was about three weeks, as steamers ran, before the Coast war-correspondents arrived; and their disgust at the arrant peacefulness of Honolulu was great. They were so dumbfounded at the looks of things that three of them let a hackman charge them six dollars for taking them to the Judiciary building where the government was sitting and from there to the Hawaiian Hotel, the trip taking forty minutes. Nobody seemed to be in a row. It was a clear case of no pillkiss. There was a ball in the opera house in honor of fat old Captain Willase; several luau which the government got up at large expense to keep the visiting writers under pious influences; and some rival luau and hulas provided by the monarchists. But fighting! Not on your life! So it was hard to get news, but the managing editor of the Examiner was here and he gave an ex-Minister \$1000 to get a statement from the Queen, which she had denied to the Associated Press and three big syndicates. That little trick set the other correspondents, who reached nearly the whole press of the United States, against here. Had the Queen been well-advised she would have given her good things to the Associated Press man.

When I came over from Kona on the Christmas boat, I noticed that a seventh mate was on watch where he could overlook the steerage. Along about 2 a. m., I got tired of the monotony of his swearwords and went out to see what was the matter. It seems that two or three hundred fat fowls in cage-boxes had been let into the steerage with the Japs, and whenever a hen cackled, a dozen brown sleepers got up and made a rush to the box to collect the egg. Every egg, the mate told me, was a perquisite, and it was his business to see that the steerage folk did not swindle the company.

Small Talks

SPECIAL AGENT WILCOX—I have a report from Washington on Hawaiian cotton which is all that could be desired.

SUPERVISOR QUINN—I want to see this row settled as much as anyone, I want to start in right on the city and county road work.

C. R. FRAZIER—The Waikiki beach is a tourist asset and the town ought to unite in a protest against its segregation by the Army.

JUDGE HART—I am and always have been a friend of the Japanese, but I think that their worst enemies are these threatening wage-agitators.

JOHN COLBURN—Among the interesting relics framed in the Kapolani Estate offices are the signed ballots which elected Kalakaua King. The vote was 39 to 6.

P. C. JONES—Oahu College music department has opened a new class in harmony, which will receive not only members of the college, but others as well. It is understood that the mayor and board of supervisors have applied for membership.

JUDGE ANDRADE—Perhaps people think I am slow in not appointing a Chinese interpreter for the district court right away, but just run over the

number of Chinese eligible for the position and competent to fill it and see what I'm up against.

GOVERNOR FEAR—The indications regarding tariff changes, when I left Washington, were that the sugar tariff would be let alone and the only change made be one allowing the Philippines to bring in more sugar free of duty. The prospects for a tariff on coffee seemed to be excellent. Mr. Louissou has been doing good work.

JOHN SMITH—Governor Fear having said that the interests of the Territory should not be sacrificed for the interests of one steamship line, the Bulletin, whose editor just had a free round-trip on a Matson boat, says that such a sentiment "brings strikingly to notice the burning truth" of that paper's comment "that the Governor is out of touch with the people." I am surprised that the editorial did not begin with a hee-haw.

FRANK S. DODGE—Your editorial in the Advertiser of January 13, referring to the Bishop Estate "rented out, in the main, to Japanese," is entirely misleading, in view of the fact that Japanese lessees of the Estate number only sixty out of a total of six hundred, or less than 10 per cent. One-third of these are small lot holders in Hilo, another third are small farmers in Kona, occupying abandoned coffee lots formerly leased to Hawaiians, while the remainder are tenants in different parts of Oahu.

The Spoils of Castro

By Proclamation.

The Venezuelan government has issued a proclamation listing the property of the late President Castro as follows:

Nearly the whole of the shares of the Tachira Railway. The strained relations with Colombia are entirely for the purpose of favoring this enterprise. A controlling interest in the steamers navigating the Lake of Maracaibo and the River Zulia. He forced the company that owned these steamers to sell to him for an insignificant sum.

The greater portion of the shares of steamers navigating the Orinoco. He antagonized the two companies that had that business and went so far as to cause the sinking of one of their steamers by the war vessel Zumbador, so as to force them to sell.

A controlling interest in the railway from Coro to La Vela. Shares in the enterprise of the electric light of Puerto Cabello.

Shares in the business of the electric light of La Guayra. Shares of the electric light business of Valencia.

Most of the shares of the gas and electric light of Caracas, which was obtained by him by making the municipal council, the contractor and principal consumer, hold back the payments to the concern, thereby embarrassing them and by the aid of judges subservient to his wishes forced the concern into bankruptcy. The property of the company was sold at auction, and through an agent of his, who was the only bidder, he obtained a valuable property for an insignificant amount.

Flour mills in Maiquetia and in the Andes, with monopoly of the business. Bonds of the Puerto Cabello docks.

Cattle from La Vandelaria, in Apure. Cattle farm El Banco, in Aragua.

Cattle ranch of Manara. Several cattle ranches in Maracay.

Plantations Quibrada and Concepcion, and others. Palace, Villa Ziola, in Caracas, and some thirty houses more.

He also has many other properties in La Victoria, Valencia, Maento, Les Teques and Maracay.

One-third of the shares of the cigarette monopoly. Shares of the Bank of Venezuela.

Large interests in the cattle monopoly. Large interests in the liquor monopoly.

Controlling interest in the tobacco monopoly. Interest in the contract for the sale of postage and revenue stamps.

Shares of the Carupana dock. Shares of the Cumana dock.

The whole of the Valley of Mauro, which he acquired by forcing General Alejandro Ducharme to sell it to him.

Shares of the Caracas brewery. More than three million dollars deposited in foreign banks.

Ten million bolivars in certificates of the diplomatic debt of 1905. The telephone business of Bermudez, Arismendi and Benitez, taken from the owners by military force.

Large interest in steamer Manzaneros, the only steamer doing a coasting trade in Venezuela.

The exploitation of the asphalt mine of Guanaco in partnership with Barber and Carner.

The proclamation adds: He has also expropriated the Maracaibo dock and other enterprises.

A large amount of money that he has invested in reversionary sales of properties, hypothecated to him.

He is the owner of various mining concessions, acquired by reforming the mining laws, annulling many concessions and denouncing them again through agents of his.

He is part owner of several concessions in the Delta territory and Guayana.

He established the salt and match monopoly, receiving from the contractors through his agents, a large number of shares as a bonus, and after selling these shares he at once cancelled said contracts.

"All these properties," the proclamation says, "have been acquired by him with money taken from the public treasury, which he has also used to corrupt the homes of the people, and in immodest ostentation, presenting his victims with houses and estates, and supporting them in glaring luxury in the face of a starved people."

"When Castro assumed power, he owned a small ranch, which was valued at \$8000."

Mark Twain Has "Elephant" on His Hands

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 1.—Members of Redding's literary colony who are neighbors of Mark Twain are laughing with the humorist over a huge practical joke that was played on him at Christmas time by Robert J. Collier, a New York publisher, the story of which has just got beyond the walls of the Clemens villa.

A few days before Christmas Mr. Collier, who is one of Dr. Clemens' closest friends, confided to members of the humorist's household the information that upon a recent visit to Redding he had come to the conclusion that the only thing lacking to make the appointments of the grounds about Tuoneenas at Home complete was an elephant, and that he had arranged to send Mr. Clemens an elephant for a Christmas gift.

He had intended, he wrote, to have the arrival of the huge beast a complete surprise to every one, but the fact that the elephant had only just come from India and would require careful housing and treatment until it became acclimated before being permitted to roam at large over Dr. Clemens' estate would necessitate preparations for the reception of the creature that would preclude the possibility of a complete surprise.

There was consternation at the news of the gift. Mr. Collier was so much in earnest in his belief that an elephant was the one thing needed to complete the domestic happiness of the home that he could not be told that his gift would be unwelcome. The garage was decided to be the only place on the grounds that would do for an elephant house, and the automobile was moved out and stored elsewhere.

The next day a huge load of hay arrived. "Mr. Collier ordered it; it's for the elephant," said the man who brought the hay, and he was told to

stack it outside the garage.

A day later a man who had the dress and manners of a circus attache reached Redding. His card bore the inscription Samuel May, Assistant Chief Elephant Trainer of the Barnum & Bailey Circus.

"Mr. Collier sent me to get things ready for the elephant," he explained to Miss Lyon, the humorist's secretary. Mr. May was escorted to the garage, which he immediately declared to be unfit for an elephant house. "We must strengthen it," he announced. "The beast would smash this floor with a single stamp of its foot." Under the elephant trainer's direction timbers were brought and the floor shored up.

"He's gentle as a general thing, but you can never tell what an elephant is going to do or when it's going to do it, and it's best to be prepared," said the trainer.

It was then made known that the water pipes must be extended to the garage in order that the beast might have plenty of water at all times, and that accommodations would have to be made for two attendants who would come with the gift. The circus man said, however, that those preparations might be deferred until after the arrival of the elephant.

Christmas morning the family was informed that the elephant had been brought in during the night in order to avoid too much curiosity on the part of the neighbors.

Cautiously the members of the family, led by Dr. Clemens, proceeded across the grounds to "the menagerie." Peering through the space between the doors they discovered a papier-mache elephant about the size of a Newfoundland dog and mounted on four wheels. "It was the richest joke that ever has been played on me," was Dr. Clemens' comment on the incident.

Marooned Japanese Brought From Hermes Reef

Alone on a desert island in mid-ocean, death ever hovering over them, deprived of every comfort, often on the verge of starvation and frequently tortured by thirst, beaten by wind and storm and for days and days without the blessed boon of fire, such was the lot of three Japanese sailors who were rescued from an island of the Pearl and Hermes Reef by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company's auxiliary supply ship Florence Ward and brought to Honolulu yesterday.

The castaway trio today bear little resemblance to the human wrecks which frantically greeted the landing party of the schooner last month. Then they were sorely stricken by scurvy and terribly emaciated. Now they have returned to their former semblance and are as fat and brown and happy as any of their countrymen in Honolulu.

The names of the rescued three are Asanuma, Kikuchi and Showana. One of the party, Sigiama, succumbed to the ravages of scurvy and today the mummified grass is growing over his grave on a little island of the Pearl and Hermes Reef.

The quartet were sailors aboard the Japanese schooner Keioho Maru. The vessel left Yokohama June 7, bound for the reefs and islands round Midway, on a fishing and feather-hunting expedition.

Arrived at the reef, the Keioho Maru left four men on the island mentioned to gather bird skins, while she departed to drop another party elsewhere. With the men were left provisions sufficient for a month, also a tent. The day the men went ashore was July 7.

Soon after the schooner went away a great storm occurred which lasted several days. The three survivors of the feather-hunting expedition believe that the schooner was wrecked in this storm, for they never saw her again.

For a month the men had plenty of supplies, but a tent which they had was so badly torn in the storm as to be rendered practically useless as a protection against the weather. To take its place they made a hut out of the long grass which covered the island and, when the weather was fair, managed to be fairly comfortable. The sail of a small boat which they went ashore in was also used in this connection.

In this boat the men made excursions to other small islands in the vicinity. Knowing nothing of navigation, they were unable to sail to Midway, and had perforce to remain where they were until seen and rescued by some passing vessel.

Fortunately, the men had fishing hooks and lines with them and thus were able to depend on a fairly constant food supply.

They had also a limited supply of matches, but it was soon exhausted in lighting signal fires, cooking, and making fires for the purpose of evaporating sea water, and then the worst of their troubles confronted them.

Their supply of fresh water was exhausted, and without matches they could light no fire with which to do the work of evaporating. Finally, when in the last stages of despair, one of the party found that he had a magnifying glass among his effects, and when the sun shone warmly enough this was used to kindle bunches of dry grass.

The salt water steam was condensed on plates placed over a pot in which it was boiled, this supplying the only drinking water.

After the party had been on the island about three months, Sigiama swelled up with scurvy and died. The other three men were also afflicted with the same disease, but managed to stand death off until the Florence Ward was sighted.

After the provisions had been finished the members of the party lived on gulls' eggs, which were abundant; on fish, which they caught, and sea-birds which they killed with clubs. The water round the island abounded with large fish and now and again turtles were found on the sand, where they came to lay their eggs.

The island, as estimated by the Japanese, was about three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and was of sand, in which coarse grass grew freely. On the island were found many timbers, evidently belonging to some ship which had gone to pieces on one of the neighboring reefs. This wood was used for making signal fires.

All hope of getting away from the island until picked up was destroyed one day when the small boat was capsized in a storm and broken to pieces by the giant rollers.

When there was no sun, and sometimes this was the case for days at a time, the castaways had no fire, and then it was that they suffered most from hunger and thirst, for when the sun was hid the weather was generally stormy, making fishing an impossibility. Then, after the men had been on the island for some time, the birds took flight and did not return, thus cutting off an important source of food supply.

One day the unfortunate trio tried in the dim distance a schooner, and at once made frantic signals with smoke and a piece of sailcloth fixed, flaglike, to a pole. This was December 5, five months and eight days from the time they first set foot on the island.

As luck would have it, the schooner saw the signals and, sending a boat to the island, rescued the three survivors of the party.

The Japanese were nearly crazed with joy at their good fortune. For a time their eating and drinking was wisely moderated, out of consideration for their weak condition. They speedily got strong, however, and are looking forward to the day when they shall again land in Japan and tell their wonderful tale to those who will regard them as men who have come back from the realm of the dead.

The Florence Ward's skipper, Captain Piltz, kept a careful lookout for signs of other castaways in the neighborhood of Midway, but saw no indications of any.

The fate of the Keioho Maru will have to, it seems, remain unknown. It is probable, however, that she went to pieces on one of the reefs in the neighborhood of Midway Island in the great storm following the landing of the four members of her crew.

It is also possible that on one of those lonely sand specks in the neighborhood of French Frigate Shoals and Pearl and Hermes Reef there are today existing in misery some others of the Keioho Maru's crew, hoping against hope that they will be picked up, and straining glazed eyes for the sight of the glint of the sun on a white sail or a steamship's smudge on the horizon.

DEATH AT PUNAHOU OF MRS. FRANK BARWICK

Mrs. Frank Barwick died at the residence of President A. F. Griffiths yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. She had been ill of rheumatism and other complications since September. She had been very ill for several weeks, but on Friday there seemed to be a slight change for the better and strong hopes were entertained for her recovery.

The funeral will take place today (Sunday) at 3 o'clock from the residence of President Griffiths at Oahu College. Rev. John Usborne of St. Clement's will conduct the service. Oahu College students will furnish the music. The pallbearers will be John Kidwell, Randolph G. Moore, Frederick B. Lyman, A. F. Griffiths, Chas. T. Pitts, W. T. MacNeil, A. F. Judd and C. H. Cooke.

The interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery.

Mrs. Barwick, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, was one of a large family. She has four brothers in Hawaii—Charles Crozier and George Crozier of Honolulu, James Crozier of Pauhan, Hawaii, and William H. Crozier of Kohala, Hawaii.

Mrs. Barwick was forty years of age. She has been in the Islands about twenty years, most of that time at Punahou. She was matron of the college for about ten years under the administration of President F. A. Hosmer. In December, 1901, she married Mr. Barwick, who is the superintendent of grounds at the college. They have since resided on the campus. They have no children.

Mrs. Barwick was prominent in St. Clement's church. From her official position at the college, which she filled with rare tact and efficiency, and from her long life at the school, she had a wide circle of friends among Punahou students and teachers, to whom the news of her death has come as a severe shock.

BOUND OVER FOR GRAND JURY.

A well-dressed Japanese, loaded down with indecent pictures, came off the Chiyu Maru yesterday and was searched by an inspector. The Japanese offered the official money to let him go. He was arrested and brought before Commissioner Kingsbury, who bound him over to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of attempting to bribe a Federal official.

BANCROFT AND CALVIN IN TOWN

W. H. Bancroft, vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific railway, at Ogden, and E. E. Calvin, vice president and general manager of the Southern Pacific railway, of San Francisco, regarded as railway authorities all over the United States, arrived yesterday on the Siberia and are registered at the Alexander Young Hotel.

The two managers came here on a vacation trip, about the first they have had in about twenty years. They will spend a part of their time on Hawaii, taking in the Volcano, and may leave for Hilo on the Mauna Kea next Tuesday.

They will be given every mark of attention by both the island railroad and steamer officials, who plan to look after their journeys to other islands and over this island. They will return to San Francisco on the Mongolia.

The Chronicle of January 8 says of Messrs. Bancroft and Calvin:

W. H. Bancroft, general manager of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Omaha, arrived here at noon yesterday in his private car.

He has come to join E. E. Calvin, general manager of the Southern Pacific, and with him depart next Saturday for Honolulu.

Calvin, actual managerial head of the Southern Pacific, and Bancroft, actual managerial head of the Union Pacific, are going to the Islands purely for recreation. They expect to return here by February 5.

That this trip to Honolulu may have some significance as regards steamship facilities in connection with the Harriman interests has been suggested, but the officials deny any such purpose. Harriman practically owns the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and anything in connection with that company would be attended to by General Manager Schwerin, who is an expert, while Calvin and Bancroft are landmen, accustomed to manage railroad properties only. It is said they want to get away from the railroads for a few weeks, and mutually choose Honolulu, and the reputed calm and peacefulness of the "Paradise of the Pacific."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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



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We make fertilizer for every product and put on the market only what has been proven of real value. Let us know the purpose for which you want soil helps and we will supply you. Address us

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
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New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.
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—ATTENTION—
We have just accepted the Agency for the

Citizen's Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.)
—and—
The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

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

LOWER FARES ON RAILROAD

The Oahu Railway and Land Company has had in contemplation the reduction of passenger rates for some time, and is about to publish a list of reduced fares all over the system to take effect on and after March 1 next. The schedule of rates is being issued now in accordance with a requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which demands that the proposed schedule be on file at the Interstate Bureau in Washington thirty days before it becomes effective here.

The new rates are based on three cents per mile, first-class single fares; 2½ cents per mile, second-class single fares, and 2½ cents per mile for first-class return, and two cents per mile for second-class return.

This is a voluntary reduction on the part of the railroad company, which is taking this action of its own volition, as it has done in the past, without any direct request from the traveling public.

When the Wahiawa branch was established, a high rate per mile was adopted on that section, but now the company has brought the Wahiawa branch in the same rate arrangement as is in vogue on other parts of the line. For example, the rate has been cut on the Wahiawa trip from \$1.75 to \$1.25, first-class, and second-class from \$1.55 to \$1.00.

As an instance of the cut on the main line, the original fare from Honolulu to Ewa, first-class, was \$1.75. The rate has been gradually scaled down until the new March schedule makes the rate 90 cents, and this without a request of any kind being made of the company. It has been the policy of the company to carry a larger number of passengers at the smaller rate than a smaller number at a greater rate.

The old and the new rates, round trip, from Honolulu, are as follows:

	Old rate.	New rate.
To Kahuku.....	\$4.00	\$3.55
Waialua.....	3.20	2.80
Waimea.....	1.90	1.65
Ewa Mill.....	1.20	.90
Wahiawa.....	1.75	1.25
Waikeolu.....	.85	.70
Pearl City.....	.80	.60
Aiea.....	.55	.45

Formerly the use of 1000-mile tickets were confined to purchasers only, but now can be used by any person presenting them. If the father of a family has a 1000-mile ticket and takes his family along, the conductor will accept tickets for the entire family from the one book. Otherwise the price has not changed.

The week-end tickets of \$2.00 to Haleiwa and return, and \$2.50 to Kahuku and return, will not be changed. For special train rates are established by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rate is \$2 per mile for engine and coach and \$1 a mile for each additional coach.

The company believes that the reduction of rates will result in increased travel.

WHEN HER BACK ACHES

A Woman Finds All Her Aches and Ambition Slipping Away.

Honolulu women know how the aches and pains that come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headaches, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, all tell of sick kidneys and warn you of the stealthy approach of diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills permanently cure all these disorders. Here's proof of it in a Honolulu woman's words:

"Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: 'For three or four years my back ached terribly, in fact so bad that I could not describe the misery I endured. I finally received relief through the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co. I heartily recommend this remedy to anyone having backache or other kidney disorders.'"

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

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

T. K. K. Subsidy.

It is said that the government has decided to grant an annual subsidy of \$500,000 or \$600,000 towards the T. K. K. South American line from the next fiscal year. In consequence, the amount of navigation encouragement subsidy will be increased by over \$1,240,000 as compared with the present fiscal year.—Japan Gazette.

Commercial News

By R. O. Matheson.

Continued activity on the local Stock Exchange and a further stiffening in prices have marked the trading of last week. With one or two exceptions the advance, although small over the preceding week, has been general, and there is an optimistic feeling among the members of the Stock Exchange and the investing public generally. Altogether nearly three thousand shares changed hands since Monday, representing fifteen sugars and industrials. In the bond market there was more than the usual activity, thirty thousand dollars, principally trust funds, going into Hawaiian sixes.

Among the sugar stocks, Oahu was most extensively dealt in, possibly on account of the dividend of forty cents payable on Friday, although transactions yesterday showed a falling off from the opening price on Monday. In anticipation of the dividend, the stock was bid up to \$28.625 on Thursday, having opened at \$28.50. Panahua sold at 20 at the first of the week and advanced to 21 yesterday, with 443 shares turned at that figure; Olua went from 4.625 to 4.75; Hawaiian C. & S. went up a half and Pioneer a point.

Ewa was a much traded in stock in small lots, dropping a quarter in seven-teen sales, the largest of which was of sixty-three shares.

There was some little trading in industrials, the noteworthy transaction being the turning over of fifty shares of Hilo Railroad, the biggest transaction in that stock for some time. The contemplated Hakalau extension, the improved prospects at Olua, and the work on the Hilo breakwater being responsible for increased interest in the railroad shares. Honolulu Brewery announces an increased dividend rate, from ½ to ¾ monthly, beginning with this month, which has stiffened the price on the stock, the bids increasing from 20 on Monday to 21 yesterday, without sellers.

The presence in the market of trust funds seeking investment has helped the bond market, O. R. & L. 6s being taken in two lots of five thousand at \$101.75 and one lot of one thousand at \$101.50, while Hilo R. R. 6s sold at 94, \$10,000 being placed. Olua, Pioneer, Honokaa and Haiku 6s also figured in the week's transactions, Pioneer advancing a quarter, Olua a half, Honokaa a point and Haiku a half, a very satisfactory showing. These bonds were all taken up through the local trust companies and banks and pass into the hands of investors.

The dividend payers of the week are: Hawaiian Sugar Co., 1½ per cent.; Oahu Sugar Co., 2 per cent.; O. R. & L. Co., ¼ per cent.; Pepeekeo, 1 per cent., and Waiialua, ½ per cent.

Week's Transactions.

The transactions of the week on the exchange were:

Hilo R. R. 6's—10,000 @ 94.
O. R. & L. 6's—\$5000, \$5000 @ \$101.75; \$1000 @ \$101.50.
Olua 6's—\$1000, \$1000 @ \$97.50.
Pioneer 6's—\$2000 @ \$105.25.
Honokaa 6's—\$4000 @ \$102.
Haiku 6's—\$1500 @ \$100.50.
Oahu Sugar—100, 150, 50 @ \$28.50; 18 @ \$28.37½; 50, 10, 10 @ \$28.50; 100, 20 @ \$28.62½; 25, 25, 5, 10 @ \$28.50.

Panahua—5 @ 20; 10, 25 @ \$20.50; 200 @ \$20.00; 10 @ \$20.50; 243, 200 @ \$21.

Olua—100 @ \$4.62½; 50, 15, 120 @ \$4.75.

Ewa—7 @ \$27.50; 20, 10, 8, 7, 6, 7, 23, 15, 20, 30, 7, 5 @ \$27.37½; 63, 10, 5, 50 @ \$27.25.

O. R. & L.—7 @ \$12½.
Honokaa—25, 70 @ \$14.50.
Hawaiian C. & S.—5, 5 @ \$100; 50 @ \$101.50.

Waiialua—50, 50, 5, 5, 20 @ \$80.
Hilo R. R.—50 @ \$14.
McBryde—125, 25 @ \$3.62½.

Ookala—5 @ \$13.
Pioneer—210 @ \$140; 25, 25, 31, 10 @ \$141.

Onomea—100 @ \$40.50.
Hawaiian Pineapple—50 @ \$22.87½.
Hawaiian Sugar—10 @ \$35.

Real Estate Strong.

An indication of the rising values of Honolulu real estate can be seen from the prices realized at the government auction sale of Aloha Heights lots, held on Monday last, at which the average price ran double the upset price and the figures for lots in the same section a year ago were trebled. There are some transfers of real estate and all increased figures during the week, although the boom which many are predicting and a good many fearing has not as yet arrived. While the values placed on properties now is an appreciable advance over those of a year ago, it is in response to a legitimate demand and there are few speculative sales.

House rents have increased little if any, although the demand for houses is greater now than it has ever been and much in excess of the demand. Some building is being done for rental purposes and the indications are that more building will be done during the coming spring and summer than in any former season.

Prominent Railroaders Here.

During the week, W. H. Bancroft, vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific, and E. E. Calvin, vice president and general manager of the Southern Pacific, arrived in Honolulu, stating that their visit was one of recreation only. Advice by mail announced that John W. Kendrick, first vice president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, accompanied by Mr. Hodges, the chief purchasing agent of the company, will be here before the end of the month, with a party of fifteen persons in all, while the names of other prominent railroaders are mentioned as probable visitors. The Kendrick party will arrive on the Manchuria on the 29th. While the tourist attractions of Hawaii are unquestioned, the idea cannot be suppressed that the coming here together of so many prominent men in railroad circles has some other significance than merely to be here.

Wireless Telephone Affairs.

A cablegram was received yesterday by C. J. Hutchins that C. Grange, president of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of San Francisco, had sailed for Honolulu to take up the matter of the bonds of the Hawaiian Wireless and Telephone Company, which the San Francisco trust company had underwritten. This is taken to mean that the report made by Q. H. Berry, the agent of the company, who spent some time here, has been favorable and that Mr. Grange is coming to complete all arrangements for going ahead at once with the installation of the automatic system.

The Military Invasion.

The past week has been an important one from the fact that the troops to be stationed at Lihalehua and a large addition.

of a thousand men, have arrived and settled down as a part of the permanent population of Oahu. The presence of these men in and about the city has already had a stimulating effect upon business in all lines. The troops of the Fifth Cavalry are now in their temporary quarters at Wahiawa, while the Marines have gone into camp at Camp Verry.

Tourist Travel Increasing.

There is every indication that this winter and the coming spring are going to be the best tourist seasons in Hawaii's history. At the present time the larger hotels are full of guests and the various boarding houses in the city have difficulty in handling the business being given them. The Hawaiian Hotel, which had been closed during the last months of the past year, has again been brought into service and sixty visitors have been provided with rooms there.

Secretary Wood, of the Promotion Committee, announces greatly increased interest in Hawaii in the mainland and each arriving passenger steamer comes crowded with passengers, many for this point.

The New Matson Liner.

Detailed information concerning the new liner contracted for by the Matson Navigation company, for the San Francisco-Honolulu run, shows that she is to be a thoroughly up-to-date vessel, with good passenger accommodation and a speed of fifteen knots.

The new Japanese liner, the Chiyo Maru, arrived at this port yesterday on her maiden voyage, having had a most satisfactory trip from Yokohama and fulfilling so far the hopes of her builders and owners.

Steamship Arrivals.

The steamship arrivals for the week include seven of all classes from the Coast and one from the Orient. The S. S. Pleiades, chartered by the American-Hawaiian, arrived on her first visit to Honolulu on Thursday, coming from Seattle. This vessel is to be kept on the Honolulu-San Francisco run from now on. The Virginian was the other A-H vessel to make port during the week. The Lurline, Alameda and Siberia represented the other merchant marine arrivals, while the U. S. N. T. Buffalo and the U. S. A. T. Thomas brought the arriving troops. The T. K. K. Chiyo Maru made no attempt to break any of the existing records on her initial run, although she is supposed by her builders to be faster than her sisterships, the Tenyo Maru.

Agitation Among Japanese.

The attempts on the part of a ring of professional agitators to foment labor trouble on the plantations by creating dissatisfaction among the Japanese laborers are apparently growing more violent. There is little response on the part of the laborers to the urgings of the agitators and trouble seems unlikely. So far none of the plantation managers have reported any evidence of unsettled conditions among their laborers and on the surface, at least, the seeds of discontent are being sown in unfavorable ground. In some respects, however, the agitators have overstepped the bounds allowed by law, especially in openly advocating violence against the planters and the conservative Japanese, and some steps may be taken to check them.

Public Lands.

Governor Frear, who has returned during the week from Washington, confirms the reports already published of the probability of the work of the Reclamation Service being extended to Hawaii, steps to that end having already been taken.

With the advertising that Hawaii has received from the visits of Cabinet officers and members of Congress and from the announced plans of the Army and Navy department concerning Oahu, the interest in Hawaiian lands has increased among home-seekers on the mainland. One indication of this is the fact that the representative of a Canadian home-seeking party, including a number of practical farmers with capital, is here to spy out the land.

Poisonous Foods for Infants and Invalids

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Are certain "baby foods" on the market fit for babies to eat, or are they infant destroyers? Are certain "invalid foods" calculated to bring back health

and strength to those who have lost them, or are they more likely to hurry the unfortunates to their graves? These are the two great questions that the United States Department of

BEAUTIFULSKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales and soften the tissues; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Agent, Depot, H. A. W. & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: JENNINGS LTD., Cape Town. POWER, SMITH AND CO., Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.

Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

The Most Valuable Remedy ever discovered.

Effectually cures short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

Agriculture has set out to answer, and acting through its chief chemist, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the work of investigation is already well under way. Hundreds of samples of prepared "foods" and "diets" have already been collected, and the scientists of the bureau of chemistry are busily engaged in finding out just what they contain. If they are found to be composed of substances unfit for infants and invalids' stomachs, all the power of the department will be directed to prevent their future sale.

The work of investigating "baby foods," which Dr. Wiley regards as the more important of the two classes, was begun some time ago, when the following letter was sent to about two hundred of the leading pediatricists, or children's doctors, throughout the country:

Dear Doctor: In the near future we shall probably take up the consideration of imported infant foods, and perhaps, also, in connection therewith, those of American origin entering interstate commerce. I am especially anxious to get the opinion of the profession upon the following points:

"What should be the constituents of infant food; that is, for an infant less than one year old? Particularly, should it contain starch as such, or as modified by malt or other inverting agent, and if so, to what extent?"

"What limit of bacterial content should be set for prepared infant foods, and what kinds of bacteria should be rigidly excluded?"

I should be very greatly pleased to have your opinion on this subject in the inclosed addressed envelope.

I beg that you not only answer the questions I have propounded, but also give your views on the character of infant foods in general, especially for infants under one year of age.

Respectfully,
HARVEY W. WILEY.

Many interesting replies were received, and letters are still coming in. When all the pediatricists have been heard from Dr. Wiley will address a similar letter to the baby food makers, and will discover if their products are built to fit their knowledge of what infant diet should be composed.

"I regard this investigation as the most important work ever taken up by the bureau of chemistry," said Dr. Wiley, discussing the subject today, "and I am going to do my best to make it as thorough and far-reaching as possible. It is no exaggeration to say that 80 per cent of the infants that die under the age of two years are killed by improper food of some sort. More babies are murdered by impure or unwholesome food than are done to death by all the camp, diphtheria, measles and other so-called children's diseases put together. Just what proportion of them are killed by patent 'baby foods' it is impossible, of course, to determine. Even after we get through this investigation we shall not know the answer to that question, but we will come pretty near knowing which of these proprietary diets are fit to be put into infants' stomachs and which of them should be avoided."

"The mere fact that a 'baby food' is wholesome and contains no poisonous or deleterious substances would not put it in the safe class. It might agree perfectly with an adult, but at the same time it would not be fit for infant consumption. The prepared food that approaches most nearly to the natural milk is, of course, the best. Nature's baby food contains only three

CURE THAT COLD WHILE YOU CAN.

Better spend the small amount a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy would cost you right now than to run the risk of a cold developing into pneumonia, which may mean a big doctor's bill. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The British steamer Romford arrived yesterday forenoon from Newcastle with a cargo of 4000 tons of coal for the O. R. & L. Co. The officers report a fair voyage, with occasional blows. They sighted no ships, but saw a few whales.

Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair. If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy. Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.

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

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

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Mikahala Kanuku Kaeo, Deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Mrs. Mikahala Kanuku Kaeo, deceased, having on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1909, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for Probate thereof, praying for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Samuel K. Kaeo, having been filed by said Samuel K. Kaeo, It is Ordered, That Wednesday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1909, at 2 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court room of said court at Lihue be and the same is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

It is Further Ordered, That notice thereof be given, by publication once a week for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time thereof appointed for hearing.

Dated at Lihue, January 15, 1909. (Sgd.) JACOB HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: (Sgd.) R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk.

3974—Jan. 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE ON M'BRYDE PLANTATION

LIHUE, Kauai, January 16.—The fire signals sent every man to his feet over in Wahiawa last Thursday night, and the thick smoke drifting across the sky soon told that danger was threatening the cane fields.

A fine patch of cane was found to be ablaze in the Wahiawa section of the M'Bryde plantation, and owing to the fact that the nearest camp was some distance from the scene of danger, the fire managed to make quite a headway before a sufficient force of cane-cutters could be brought into action. After two hours' fighting, the fire was at last extinguished, after having run over some thirty-five to forty acres. As the cane was ripe and was to have been harvested within a short time, the loss is considerable.

The place where the fire occurred is situated at least a quarter of a mile from the nearest railroad track, and the cause can therefore not be traced to sparks from an engine. Either carelessness with cigarette stubs on the part of the laborers or incendiaryism would account for the fire, but as there had been no work performed in that particular field for some time, the latter cause seems to be the real one.

LOOK AFTER YOUR HEALTH

If you have a cough, cure it. A cough is a symptom of more serious trouble. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best obtainable and you need have no hesitancy in using it as it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Friday, January 16, 1909.

Victoria—Arrived, Jan. 14, S. S. Aorangi, hence Jan. 7.

San Francisco—Arrived, Jan. 15, S. S. Manchuria, hence Jan. 9.

San Francisco—Sailed, Jan. 15, A. H. S. S. Missouri, for Puget Sound.

Saturday, January 16.

Salina Cruz—Arrived, Jan. 15, S. S. Arizona, from San Francisco; Jan. 16, S. S. Columbian, from Kapaemahu.

San Francisco—Sailed, Jan. 16, 1 p. m., S. S. China, for Honolulu; S. S. Mexican, for Honolulu.

Sunday, January 17, 1909.

Seattle—Arrived, Jan. 17, U. S. A. T. Dix, hence Jan. 7.

Seattle—Arrived, Jan. 17, M. N. S. S. Hyades, from San Francisco.

Seattle—Arrived, Jan. 17, S. S. Misson, from San Francisco.

Eureka—Arrived, Jan. 16, schr. Ethel Zane, hence Dec. 15.

Monday, January 18, 1909.

San Francisco—Sailed, January 16 (1 p. m.), S. S. China, for Honolulu; S. S. Mexican, for Honolulu.

Newcastle—Sailed, January 18, bktn. Koko Head, for Honolulu.

Gaviota—Sailed, January 17, S. S. W. S. Porter, for Honolulu. Arrived, January 18, sp. Falls of Clyde, hence January 4.

Hilo—Sailed, January 17, S. S. Texan, for Salina Cruz.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Friday, January 15.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, 2 p. m.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Dixon, from San Francisco, 8:45 a. m.

A. H. (chartered) S. S. Pleiades, from Seattle, 9 a. m.

Saturday, January 16.

Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

T. K. K. S. S. Chiyo Maru, Greene, from the Orient.

Schr. Florence Ward, Plitz, from Midway, 4:35 p. m.

Sunday, January 17.

Str. Likiepke, from Molokai and Maui ports, 7:55 a. m.

Str. Nihuan, from Hawaii, 7:15 a. m.

Br. S. S. Romford, from Newcastle, 9:30 a. m.

Str. Iwalani, from Kawaihae, 1:55 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, from Molokai and Maui ports, 4 a. m.

Monday, January 18.

Str. Helene, Nelson, from Hilo and way ports, 7 a. m.

DEPARTED.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Dixon, for Orient, 5 p. m.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 noon.

Str. Claudine, Bennett, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, for Guam and Manila, 8 a. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Chiyo Maru, Greene, for San Francisco, 9 a. m.

A. H. S. S. Pleiades, for Eleele, 5:20 p. m.

M. N. S. S. Larline, Weeden, for Hilo, 2 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. Siberia, from San Francisco, January 15.—For Honolulu: Mrs. M. C. Aldrich, Swinton Aldrich, Mrs. Grace C. Baker, Master Geo. C. Baker, Judge S. M. Ballou, W. H. Bancroft, Geo. A. Batchelder, Mrs. Geo. A. Batchelder, Master Kittredge Batchelder, Mrs. Daniel Bruton, Mrs. C. W. Buck, E. E. Calvin, J. B. Castle, C. Coburn, Mrs. Geo. T. Cook, Edward C. Crossett, Mrs. Edward C. Crossett, Geo. B. Denison, J. T. Dille, W. F. Dillingham, Miss Helen Emerson, Mrs. R. B. Farquharson, Governor W. F. Frear, J. C. Godwin, H. A. Hall, Mrs. H. A. Hall, C. B. Hemmings, Mrs. C. R. Hemmings, H. E. Hendrick, H. S. Lee, Mrs. H. S. Lee, Mrs. W. R. Leeds, Master Walter R. Leeds, W. A. Lieber, Miss Edith B. Long, Alexander Lindsay Jr., C. M. Lovsted, Mrs. C. M. Lovsted, Mrs. W. Low, John C. Lynch, Mrs. John C. Lynch, W. C. Lyon, W. Parker Lyon, Mrs. W. Parker Lyon and maid, Miss Mildred Lyon, Master W. Parker Lyon, A. MacKillop, Miss G. MacKillop, Miss A. MacKillop, Mrs. A. MacKillop, Miss G. MacKillop, Miss G. MacKillop, J. H. Marcy, Geo. E. Maule, Mrs. Geo. E. Maule, David Maule, Sidney Miller, Mrs. Sidney Miller, Miss Dorothy Miller, Dr. S. G. Moore, Mrs. S. G. Moore, J. F. Newland, J. K. Parker, Wm. S. Parkes, Mrs. Wm. S. Parkes, T. H. Poss, F. M. Sentena, L. Schweitzer, Mrs. L. Schweitzer, Elton R. Shaw, J. P. Sisson, David Sloan, Mrs. David Sloan, W. G. Sloan, General J. H. Super, U. S. A., C. Sperling, Dudley L. Stuart, V. L. Tenney, George P. Thielens, Alexander Young, Mrs. Alexander Young, Lay over Honolulu: Mrs. Robert Harris, Mrs. Stephen H. Phillips, Franklin W. McClellan, Mrs. Franklin W. McClellan, Miss Annis Van Nuy, Mrs. H. R. Van Nuy.

Per S. S. Alameda, from San Francisco, January 15.—Mrs. L. Chapman, Miss Dora Chapman, C. K. Chow, J. C. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Miss Gladys Downing, Miss L. R. Glenn, Miss M. Gorman, B. S. Harris, Hiram Kiley, Mrs. H. J. Kreutzmann, W. M. Langton, Chas. McIntosh, Mrs. McIntosh, J. Marcellino, Mrs. Marcellino and child, Mrs. G. Martin and children, A. M. Morgenthaler, F. D. Mullen, Mrs. H. W. Pentold, Mrs. J. G. Pratt, W. G. Rhine, Chas. Reilly, Frank Smith, O. A. Steven, B. A. Stricker, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan and child, Geo. Sweney, A. Wahl, R. A. Wilson.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Chiyo Maru, from the Orient, Jan. 16.—For Honolulu: Mrs. N. Hata, infant and maid; Miss R. Hata, Master T. Hata, Mrs. Tokida, infant and maid; Miss Tokida, Through: Mrs. J. Acharles, J. Becker, Miss Ethel Dobbins, Mrs. I. S. F. Dodd, A. Perreyes, J. B. Gibbon, M. Hada, Fred E. Hagani, K. Heami, A. C. Heron, Taro Hodzumi and servant, Mrs. J. Hodzumi, Mrs. L. Luckenbach, Captain Wm. McLean, U. S. N.; Dr. J. P. Moore, Mrs. J. P. Moore, A. G. Nicotini, Mrs. S. Numano and amah, Dr. J. Dennis O'Hagan, S. Okuda, Capt. G. H. Rogers, Rudolph Sherer, John C. Siegfried, Major A. H. B. Spence, G. E. Strong, Mrs. G. E. Strong, Delos Tenney, Mrs. Delos Tenney, C. A. Tomes, O. C. Townsend, Mrs. O. C. Townsend, S. Tsuchihara and servant, R. Vasconez, G. H. Willey.

WOULD MATCH COELHO AGAINST DOCTOR NEGORO

Mister Coelho, a far-seeing fellow, would smash all the sampans and scissor the nets; too long he's been wishing to stop the Jap fishing. Now to legislating his energy sets. Enjoying a row, he comes over from Maui—"I'll sweep all the Japanese off of the sea—" "I've a law in the making; can't be any breaking—" "Don't stop over trifles—what's treaties to me?"

With the above verse for an opening paragraph, the Hawaii Shingo, in its English edition yesterday, discusses the proposed "anti-Japanese fishing" bill of the Maui statesman and proposes a way for relief. The Shingo says:

"That great and good man Senator Coelho of Maui announces that he will introduce a bill into the coming Legislature which will prohibit the Japanese of these islands from fishing in the high seas and along the shores, and will make the waters a preserve for the Hawaiians. At the same time he highly deprecates any system of school teaching that will enable his countrymen to become better cultivators of the soil, stating that agriculture is something fit only for the Japanese. In one breath he would let the Hawaiians take up the work done by many Japanese, and in another he would prevent the Hawaiians from taking up work done by other Japanese. If he would take a third breath and use it to encourage the Hawaiians to work at whatever is offered them and stick to it long enough to do something and until they can better themselves through their own efforts, he would be using his talking apparatus to some good end."

"The learned Senator from the Valley Isle reminds us of a great man we have among our own ranks, a man always willing to fly to the rescue of someone in distress and talk at prodigious lengths on most anything. This is 'Dr.' Negoro. There is this difference between the Doctor and the Senator: the former flies to the treaty rights of the Japanese in any emergency, while the latter seems to be apparently, on every opportunity."

"Let us suggest that these two doughty champions meet and thresh out the various points at issue. If Coelho wins out in the talking match, the Hawaiians will be ahead by gaining their point, while the Japanese community will be benefited by Negoro going made to shut up for the time being; if Negoro talks Coelho to death, the Japanese will have asserted their rights and the Hawaiians will have got rid of one of the ones who are leading them into the wilderness of promise and mirages."

"There is also the ideal possibility of each exhausting the other."

"Everybody will be ahead anyhow, no matter how the deal goes."

"The suggestion is open for adoption by anyone at any time."

BAND SERENADED WILCOX, JR.

Robert Keona Wilcox, the son of the late Honorable Robert Wilcox, and Princess Theresa, was serenaded by the Hawaiian band yesterday, in honor of his sixteenth birthday, the serenade being given at Aliioli College, where the youth is at present a student. Young Wilcox was born on January 17, 1893, the day of the revolution, and the matter of serenading him by the members of the band, the majority of whom were among his father's followers, is an annual stunt.

Miss Dora E. Todd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Todd of Kalaheke, Hawaii, will be married to Mr. Daniel Pahn on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Kamehameha Preparatory School.

Per str. Kinau, from Hawaii and Maui ports, Jan. 16.—Mrs. E. Hunt, Misses Hunt (2), J. S. Scully, Jr., Mrs. Scully, C. G. Goldman, Mrs. Goldman, Miss Goldman, W. H. Osborne, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Jeannette J. F. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Master Elliott, Miss R. Pua, Mrs. S. Pua, Geo. Richardson, Mrs. Pua, Dr. D. H. Currie, Mrs. Currie, J. H. Mackenzie, H. Warren, J. H. Mabey, C. David, Mrs. David, H. Gorman, H. Sazh, A. E. Russell, H. T. Hayselden, Master Currie, Mrs. H. S. Canario, Mrs. L. Self and two children, A. Gartenberg, Miss R. Renton, Jas. F. Woods, W. P. Blunt, Miss M. Wilson, A. A. Wilson, Dong Sing, W. Arnwell, R. R. Elgin, Master G. Norrie, Mrs. E. Norrie, E. D. Baldwin, S. D. Nawahi, W. Graham, A. B. Lind, S. J. Garcia, Pia Cockett, A. N. Cederhof, Mrs. Cederhof, Master Cederhof, Miss M. Waihiolo, Mrs. Keohakalo, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Mrs. J. Carey, Misses Gay (3), Master Gay, Master Ah Kam, Miss Kaulanne, Miss Shaw, Miss Nakai, M. Gobo, C. Bapowhassovich.

Per schr. Florence Ward, from Midway, Jan. 16.—Rupert Tinker, C. Brandt, W. Roberts.

Per str. Mikahala, from Molokai and Maui ports, Jan. 17.—G. W. Carr, H. L. Aldridge, E. K. Duvarchelle, H. McCortison, Mrs. McCortison, Miss McCortison, Mrs. Kapoliana, H. A. Hitchcock Jr.

Departed.

Per str. Mauna Loa, for Kona and way ports, January 15.—Alo Kahaunale, John Kahaunale, Mrs. A. Mason, J. E. Redger, L. Pook Kan, Faxon, Gerards, Tsey Choy, Mrs. Gilbert, John Wyllie, O. St. John Gilbert, E. C. Bond, J. Merrick, G. F. Mayfield, Mrs. W. G. Ogilvie, F. G. Jones, H. T. Mills, F. B. McStocker, R. McWayne, Mrs. C. C. Robinson, Mr. Ackerman, Mrs. D. N. Hale, H. L. Kaweweli.

Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, January 15.—Mrs. W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Miss F. Muther, Mrs. Figley, E. B. Carley, Mrs. W. Langher, G. W. Carr, J. Dyer, Q. Q. Bradford, E. C. Waterhouse, A. Waterhouse, F. T. P. Waterhouse, F. G. Wallace, F. P. Rosecrans and wife, E. W. Ain, J. P. Lison.

Per S. S. Siberia, for Japan, January 15.—Miss J. Hartwell, J. Arthur, J. D. Ross, D. D. Seerie, Miss Thayer.

Per str. Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco, Jan. 17.—J. S. Scully and wife, Miss Mabel Thayer, L. S. Connors.

GOT DRUNK IN CHAPLAIN'S SUIT

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Dressed up in the khaki uniform of a chaplain of the National Guard of Hawaii, which hung around his attenuated form like a clothes-bag, with a bottle of whiskey protruding from his hip pocket and his leggings on backward, an inebriated man made a conspicuous object on the streets after midnight Saturday. He stuck to the Chinatown section and occasionally took a pull at the bottle.

Finally, he ran into a man named Miller, formerly a letter carrier, to whom the strange-looking military man offered a drink. Miller took the bottle and surveyed the stranger intently. He opened the bottle and apparently took a nip.

"Say, you're a queer looking sort of an officer," commented Miller.

"What are you going around his way for? That's not the tactics of the United States Army."

"Course it ain't," responded the man in the military clothes. "I'm a Britisher and its John Bull's tactics."

Miller looked the man over, saw a pair of crosses on the uniform's shoulders, and then decided to shunt the strange man down to the police station. He escorted him to the receiving clerk's desk and turned him over to Captain Baker. The man gave his name as John Oliver and said he was an Englishman. The officers could not resist a laugh. The uniform hung very loosely. The leggings had been mixed and the left was on the right leg and the right on the left and buckled on backwards. His head lolled about under the large cap like a pea in a pod and only his ears prevented it slipping down on his nose.

When Sheriff Jarrett took a look at the man in his cell yesterday morning he wondered how a chaplain became mixed up with the police. The man made no answer to questions, and he was decidedly too drunk to tell a connected story.

In the meantime a message had reached the station from Rev. Mr. Simpson, canon of St. Andrew's cathedral, that his home had been broken into sometime during the early part of Saturday night and his National Guard uniform, adorned with chaplain's crosses on the shoulder straps, had been stolen. Also a drawer had been forced open and money and other valuables taken. In fact the intruder had ransacked the house. Later it was learned by the police that the intruder had changed his clothes at the Simpson residence and left his own clothes while he donned the brand new uniform.

The police understood from Oliver that Rev. Mr. Simpson has been a good Samaritan with Oliver and has endeavored to get work for him.

Caught in a Trap.

Another John Oliver and a man named Evenson wanted a good place to sleep on Saturday night and after rummaging around picked out Allen & Robinson's old warehouse as a suitable place for a good snooze. This is the building over one gable-end of which appears an old wooden figurehead which was brought from the shore of Molokai many, many decades ago, the remnant of an English vessel which was wrecked there about a hundred years ago. The figurehead represents a London Lord Mayor of about the period of 1790. In this building, away back in the '50s and even later, many of the royal state balls and levees were given and many distinguished visitors entertained, for it was then the chief hall for entertainment places. Of late years it has become a humble storage house for lumber and odds and ends.

Oliver and Evenson slipped past the watchman, who was then in another part of the yard and entered the historic building. Groping about in the dark they tilted over a tier of lumber, which came crashing down upon them. It was a small Sicily earthquake. They would be sleepers were buried and they yelled for help. The watchman saw their plight and called for the police. The latter arrived with the patrol wagon. The officers pulled the lumber off them and found that both were injured. Evenson complained of a bruised chest and leg and Oliver a sprained ankle, which began to swell. Captain Baker said that the men should be cared for at the hospital. If the hospital authorities found that they were not badly hurt they were to be returned to the jail. Oliver at once became very badly hurt and it was evident that they both wanted the cosy beds that would be afforded at the hospital. When the officers said something about night prowling, Oliver yelled: "Oh, here, cheer me up, cheer me up, boys, this is no time to josh. Cheer me up."

Died at a Funeral.

Sam Kalahine, a winchman at the Oceanic dock, while attending the funeral of William Ringer yesterday afternoon, was taken suddenly ill, and shortly after leaving the funeral procession expired in a Japanese ice cream parlor. An inquest held over the body last evening at the police station gave a verdict of death due to heart failure.

The deceased was a member of Kanihau Lodge and marched in the company of Captain Kane. At the junction of Bereetania and Nuuanu avenues he complained of being ill and was taken out of the column by his captain and escorted to a nearby ice cream shop. Captain Kane called for a glass of water. The sick man gave a convulsive shudder which Captain Kane mistook for a fit and he placed a spoon between the man's teeth. A doctor was sent for but the man was dead before he arrived.

He was about forty-three years of age and resided at Niolopa.

District Magistrate Sustained.

In a decision rendered yesterday morning, Judge De Bilt upheld the stand taken by the District Magistrate in the replevin suit of Lum Pak Chee to recover property to the value of \$300 which was levied on by Sheriff C. P. Lauke. Judge Andrade gave judgment in favor of Lauke, and the plaintiff thereupon appealed to the Circuit Court for trial de novo, jury waived. The decision of the lower court was upheld, and judgment affirmed against the Chinese.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. Thomas Ira Cook Barr of San Rafael sailed Monday on the Lurline for Honolulu, where she will spend two months visiting friends.—Chronicle.

John A. Palmer has been appointed deputy tax assessor and collector for the district of Honolulu. Palmer leaves the Waterhouse Trust Company to take his new position, which was vacated by Chas. Wilder when he took his present office.

Elsie M. Wundenberg, executrix of the estate of Frederic W. Wundenberg, deceased, has filed her annual accounts, which she asks to be approved in the Circuit Court. She charges herself with the sum of \$35,057.72 and asks to be allowed \$34,126.16.

Attorney General Hemenway, who returned on the Siberia yesterday, did not bring the mandates from the Supreme Court in the Morita Keizo case from Washington. He expected that they would have arrived by the time he reached here. Keizo may again be re-arrested.

Governor Frear entertained James Hamilton Lewis at luncheon at the University Club yesterday. Seated also at the table as the guests of the Governor were R. H. Trent, W. A. Kinney, Wade Warren Thayer and several other prominent local Democrats. Secretary Mott-Smith was also present.

If the amendment to the Organic Act proposed by Governor Frear, concerning the raise in salaries of the Circuit Judges is passed, it is probable that Judge Lindsay will not go out when his appointment is up. He stated some time ago that he would leave at the expiration of his term.

Mary H. Atcherley, whose husband is now on trial in the police court to determine his sanity, has transferred her interest in a little over two acres of land on Queen and Punchbowl streets to Lyle Dickey and E. M. Watson, the consideration being \$10. This is the land the ownership which the Supreme Court will soon decide, it being claimed by Lewers & Cooke, Dr. Atcherley signifies his approval of the sale in the documents filed with Registrar Merriam yesterday.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Dr. Curry of the Quarantine Service returned yesterday from Hilo, where he went on official business.

The total of documents received at the Registrar of Conveyances' office for 1908 was 3389, as against 3444 in 1907.

The report of Registrar of Public Conveyances Merriam shows an increase in the receipts of the office for the past year of \$2200 over the receipts of 1907.

It is rumored that Police Magistrate Frank Andrade is slated for the position now held by Circuit Judge Frank Lindsay, should the latter resign at the expiration of his term. Judge Lindsay stated, however, that if the Governor's salary bill went through Congress, he would not be averse to accepting the position for a second term.

George Wade, who killed George Gillespie aboard the S. S. Alameda on August 16, 1899, was released yesterday morning from prison, having received a full pardon from Secretary of the Territory Mott-Smith, as Acting Governor. He hopes to go back to his home in New York, and although he could have left prison January 1, preferred to stay there while awaiting a reply to a letter sent to relatives in the East. Wade is sick from diabetes.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Bishop Resierick received a telegram on Saturday from Groton, Mass., informing him that his son, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, has recovered.

Sheriff Pua of Hawaii reported at the last meeting of the Hawaii Board of Supervisors that he had reappointed the entire police force again, with C. B. Lyman as his clerk, and W. C. E. Brown as receiving clerk.

The Garden Island prints a story to the effect that J. Walter Doyle of the Internal Revenue office encountered something on the Garden Isle that poisoned him and disfigured his face. At last reports he was becoming normal and good-looking again.

The gardeners on the Wallua flats are busy hunting for the roofs of their cottages and stables. They all went with the storm. Yesterday one fellow kept dragging the pond to recover the corrugated iron which formerly covered his humble home. He could see it plainly in the clear, translucent water.—Garden Island.

Says the Garden Island: "Marston Campbell has been doing some tall figuring and come to the conclusion that he will have to ask the Legislature to loan \$141,000 for the purposes of his department. It seems a lot of money, but then it takes large sums to keep the white elephant of Nuuanu alive, not to speak of its keepers."

Captain Robert Parker, for many years connected with the police department, has accepted a job herding steers on the Island of Hawaii. He will work on Colonel Sam Parker's ranch near Waimea.

Governor Frear is in receipt of a letter from a young man in one of the Eastern States, who has written for information regarding this country. He states that he has \$5000 which he would like to invest here.

Among the passengers for Hilo by the steamer Mauna Kea, sailing today, are Harry Warren and his brother, Louis Warren. The former, who has been in the employ of the Honolulu Iron Works for many years, goes to accept a position as boilermaker with the Hilo Railroad Co. Louis Warren is going to Hawaii for the purpose of buying cattle.

Official information was given out from the Chinese Consulate yesterday that there would be no celebration or New Year's reception at the consulate this year, out of respect for the late Emperor and Empress Dowager. It was also stated that Chinese New Year falls on the twenty-second of the month instead of the twenty-first, as seems to be the general impression.

Among the batch of cases which were set over until the first day of the February term in the Federal Court were those of Moses Koki, accused of robbing the United States mails. Koki's trial on the second indictment found against him has been delayed on account of the illness of his niece, who is an important witness in the case. In all, about thirty cases were set over for the first day of the new term.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.