

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 25.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace.
Temperature, Max, 77; Min, 67. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.73c.; Per Ton, \$74.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 5.54c.; Per Ton, \$70.00.

VOL. L No. 34

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2897

TO CONCUR ON LIQUOR

Senate Does Not Agree ---Dam Reports Re- ceived---Vetoed.

SENATE—FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

The Senators looked well, after their night of luau dissipation at the home of the Delegate, and with few exceptions were on hand at the usual hour and ready for work. Senator McCarthy was one of the laggards, a fact that would not have been noticed but for his always regular attendance. The water right-of-way bill had a blow yesterday after hard work on the part of its friends in their effort to secure its passage. Just who the friends of the bill are is not apparent, in so far as the Senate is concerned, but it was made evident to the laymen yesterday that a desperate effort would be made to have the bill passed on second reading when it was called in the morning. But it failed while Mr. Peir-child was in conversation in the lobby.

There was an abundance of reports presented by chairmen of the various committees and threshed out on the floor. The Wallace business was brought up by the presentation of a petition signed by 637 voters asking that he be allowed to practice at Kulihi Receiving station. This brought Senator Smith to his feet with a protest against granting the prayer, for the reason that it would result in the United States taking the care of lepers away from the Territory authorities. Senator Lane was not willing to yield, however.

It is reported that some kind of a compromise has been reached in the matter of the bacteriologist. From the beginning the committee expressed a desire to do away with the office but this feeling changed to a willingness to appropriate the money for the office provided some other physician was

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WATERWORKS AND WHISKY

House Dealt With Two Important Matters Yesterday.

HOUSE—FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

Whisky and water was served in the House yesterday and the members got their fill of both. In the morning the Liquor bill was debated and finally passed with a big majority, the House dividing twenty-two to seven in its favor. There were several strong speeches made in its support, Cawlin, Sheldon, Rice and Correa being especially effective in their denunciations of the present law and the abuses which had crept in under it.

During the afternoon the Nuuanu reservoir was the big question, the report of the special committee and its bundle of roasts being presented. Prior to that the committee of the whole had quarreled for an hour and a half over one of the smallest items of the special appropriation bill, the Oahu members fighting the Kauai contingent. It was an interesting discussion and allowed the different members to say some things to each other that they have been saving up for some time, but it was a profitless way to spend an afternoon at the crowded end of the session.

Today there will probably be some more conference committee reports. The House and Senate members have agreed on all the items in the departmental salaries bill with the exception of those for the heads of departments. These the Senators in the committee want to put back to \$300 a month and the House members are bitterly opposed. This is all that is keeping the bill back.

It was stated most authoritatively yesterday by one of the House members most in favor of the claims of J. Lor Wallace, that there is no in-

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CONGRESSIONAL PARTY'S VISIT

There was a meeting of the Capitol committee on the Congressional party's visit at the Executive chamber yesterday morning. By vote it was stated that the committee would have only money enough to pay hotel bills and transportation expenses of the party, hence the localities visited must defray the expenses of entertaining the visitors while there respectively.

Delegate Kuhio was empowered by vote to appoint all local committees on entertainment. He will probably confirm those locally selected.

Secretary Atkinson stated that he had already remitted \$7000 for mainland transportation and \$500 more would be needed, and the remaining \$7500 would not be enough to cover entertainment expenses. This fact was the occasion for the motion to put local expenses up to localities. It was also mentioned by the Secretary that the transport on which the party would return would not reach Honolulu before May 30 or June 1, therefore the length of the party's stay would be greater than at first calculated.

According to the rough scheme arranged by the committee the party will be in Honolulu from arrival on May 8, until departure for Kauai the evening of the 10th.

Arriving at Hanalei the morning of Saturday, 11th, the party will breakfast at Wilcox's. Thence a cruise will be taken in the Kinau, past Napali cliffs, to Eleele; train through McBryde plantation and carriages to Lihue, where a dinner and reception will occupy the evening, the Kinau returning with the party that night to Honolulu.

Sunday and Monday will be spent at Honolulu, the party leaving Monday evening in the Claudine for Maui. The party will divide at Keanae, some being taken overland to Pala and the remainder landed at Kahului, going thence to Waikuku. On Wednesday some will ascend Haleakala and the rest be taken in charge by the Maui committee.

There will be a reuniting of the party on Thursday and on Friday all will drive up Iao valley and have a luau at noon, that night leaving in the Mauna Loa for Kona.

Saturday, May 18, after breakfast on board the steamer the party will land and go to Delegate Kuhl's house, from there being driven through the cane, coffee, orange and pineapple country to Napoohoe, where a lunch or luau will be spread. Canoes or boats will carry the party across Kealahou bay to Captain Cook's monument, after which the Mauna Loa will be boarded again and steam along the south coast of Hawaii.

Sunday a section will land at Laupahoehoe to drive to Hilo, the remainder continuing aboard the steamer to that port.

From Monday to Thursday inclusive the party will divide its attentions between Hilo and the volcano.

On Friday, May 24, the party will sail for Honolulu, stopping at one of the Hawaiian islands to see the handling of traffic by wire cable.

Honolulu will entertain the visitors from their return on Saturday the 25th until departure on Thursday the 24th or Friday, June 1.

It is suggested that a committee be appointed for Honolulu which would arrange for a drive to the Pali, lunch at the Country Club, reception by the Governor or Delegate, cruise to Pearl Harbor, rail excursions to Haleiwa and Wahiawa, drive to Tantalus; visits to Bishop museum, to the aquarium, to the schools, etc.; dinner at Japanese club, with geisha dancing and, finally, dinner, luau or ball.

Those present at the meeting were Delegate Kuhl, Secretary Atkinson, Senators Bishop, Coelho, Woods, Knudsen, Lane, Representatives Holstein, Pali, Correa and Akau.

LAND SETTLEMENT GOES ON MERRILY

J. W. Pratt, Public Lands Commissioner, reports the homestead settlement business of his department as going ahead steadily. By last mail from Hilo he received the papers of fifteen homestead leases and one special agreement for lands on the island of Hawaii. The sixteen lots average thirty-three acres each. It is all good agricultural land.

At the same time Mr. Pratt received twelve "prove-ups" for land patents to settlers who had fulfilled all the conditions for receiving fee simple titles to their homesteads.

So the entire batch of papers represents twenty-eight new settlers, which is not bad for a single day's mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Denis Kearney, at one time the most influential man in California, known as the Sand Lot Orator, who led the agitation against the Chinese which resulted in the passage of the exclusion act, died in Alameda today.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE MAGNATES

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Real old fashioned hot stuff in political news has been fairly rolling out of the White House in recent days. There have been presidential politics and railroad politics and corporation politics. Theodore Roosevelt is in the ring stripped for pugilistic work. He is pummeling Harriman and Rockefeller and Hearst and Penrose and Odell and everybody else that does not seem to agree with his political and legislative plans.

The climax of a series of decidedly interesting days—the most interesting days to the newspaper correspondents, perhaps, since the Spanish war—came with an authoritative statement from Secretary William Loeb Jr., on Thursday that there was a great conspiracy, backed by \$5,000,000 of actual money in bank, to defeat the President's legislative plans and likewise to kidnap the Republican party and to nominate the next candidate for the Presidency. The story seemed incredible but it was put out by Mr. Loeb with the President's full knowledge.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was the particular hero of this tale, some parts of which many people in Washington still find difficult in accepting. It seems that along about March 3, Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, gave a feast at the Shoreham Hotel to a select company of men in public life. About the board sat Senators Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Carter, of Montana; and Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Delegate "Bull" Andrews, of New Mexico, and William Loeb Jr., secretary to the President. They consumed \$150 worth of food and drink and during the evening, according to reports, Senator Penrose remarked that there was a capitalistic combination at work in this country to defeat the nomination of a candidate of Rooseveltian ideas for the Presidency.

As the story went Mr. Penrose announced that a fund of \$5,000,000 had been raised for this campaign and was to be used in securing delegates and where it would do the most good. And furthermore Mr. Penrose was represented as saying that he would have the control of Pennsylvania's 68 delegates to the next National convention and with that large number of delegates in his inside pocket he expected to be able to name the candidate himself, as that number of votes would likely enough be a balance of power.

This statement was given out by Secretary Loeb, immediately after President Roosevelt had had an exceedingly interesting bout with Railroad Magnate E. H. Harriman about contributions for the Republican campaign in 1904 and in which it had been shown that the President and Mr. Harriman were very closely associated in that campaign to elect Higgins as Governor of New York and in which it had also been shown that Mr. Harriman had personally contributed something between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to the cause. But as the story of the dinner was given out at the White House offices, at first, nothing was said about the man being Senator Penrose. The President is known to have mentioned Senator Penrose's name in that connection to a personal friend and Secretary Loeb also said to one of his friends that Senator Penrose was the man. It took considerable inquiry to ascertain where the dinner was held and who was the host. It appears to have been a very quiet affair.

Senator Penrose immediately issued a denial. He said he had never mentioned such a fund, knew nothing about it. The whole thing was absurd. He said he could not have attended any such dinner, as he had been away in the West Indies. But Mr. Penrose went to the West Indies about the middle of March, having left Washington March 13. He returned to Pennsylvania about April 1. But the dinner was held long before Senator Penrose departed and the President and Secretary Loeb kept their secret in the meantime.

As the story gets out from the White House Senator Penrose was talking all these things to Secretary Loeb when the dinner had been in progress for some time. As the report went out, Senator Penrose said the Rockefeller, Harriman and captains of industry interested in having a conservative Republican in the White House, had already raised this big pot of money. They had a well-defined scheme to capture the Presidency, intending to nominate a conservative man and to see to it that he was elected. Incidentally they would try to find a way to check reform legislation by Congress this winter.

Secretary Loeb was not long reaching the President, when the dinner was over. He confided to the President the tale Senator Penrose had told. The next day, as the account runs, Senator Penrose called upon one of those who had dined with him—supposed to have been Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota—and asked what he had said the previous evening. Had he said anything damaging? The reply was quoted as being that he had given the whole business away, whereupon Senator Penrose went on to convince his true friend and that a check for \$25,000 to be used in the fellow-banqueter's own state could be drawn in a minute.

The President seems to have been sceptical at first and he set on foot some careful investigations. It was not long, however, before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K.

WORLDS' NEWS 'CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SANTIAGO, April 23.—Severe volcanic eruptions are now occurring in Southern Chile.

PORT BLAKELEY, April 23.—A lumber mill burned here today. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

SEBASTOPOL, April 23.—A band of terrorists robbed the post-office here today, making their escape. They got away with \$50,000.

IVER, Poland, April 23.—Student Illinsky, the assassin who killed General Ignatieff, has been sentenced to eleven years in the mines.

TOULON, April 23.—Fire broke out in the arsenal here today. Thirty men were injured. The damage amounts to several millions of francs.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Four men perished, 250 horses were killed and 12 firemen were injured in fires in this city this morning. The loss amounts to two million dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—President Roosevelt has issued a letter replying to the criticisms of his recent coupling of the names of Harriman, Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens and reaffirming the statements in which he declared them to be discreditors of labor.

Moyer and Haywood are the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, now in an Idaho prison, charged with complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of that state.

PEKING, April 24.—Li Ching Fang, son of Li Hung Chang, has been appointed Chinese Minister of England.

Li Ching Fang has long been known in China as Lord Li and is reputed to be a progressive statesman.

CARTAGENA, April 24.—Three hundred plague patients are in the hospitals.

COATZACOALCOS, April 25.—General Bonilla declares that he will return to Honduras and resume hostilities.

MADRID, April 25.—The government has decided to build six battleships, six cruisers and several torpedo destroyers in English yards.

ODESSA, April 25.—The chief of the political prison here has been assassinated by terrorists.

SANTIAGO, April 25.—Antonia Infante, a negro, aged 150 years, is dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—Ten thousand factory operatives have struck and the strikes are spreading.

CATANIA, Italy, April 25.—Stromboli is in eruption.

LONDON, April 26.—The Irish bill, which will be introduced on May 7, proposes a national council in domestic affairs exclusive of military matters. Little legislative power is granted. Redmond, the Irish leader, is dissatisfied.

SHANGHAI, April 26.—The centenary of the landing of Morrison, the great missionary, was celebrated here yesterday. There were 10,000 people present. The Viceroy assured the audience of his friendliness for Christians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—An alleged plot has been disclosed to murder MacCarthy, president of the Building Trades, by members of the Electrical Union. Several arrests have been made. MacCarthy has been fighting the electricians, and recently caused them to withdraw from work on the Fairmount Hotel. There was an alleged plot to decoy MacCarthy to the beach, chloroform him and throw him into the ocean. The electricians claim that the plot originated with MacCarthy himself.

JAMESTOWN, April 26.—The Exposition will be opened today with a review of the foreign fleets.

Lane, a Democrat from California, called at the White House to tell the President he had heard a remarkable story about a band of rich conspirators who were planning to capture the Presidency. This confirmed the President's first information. Then he noted the trail of the opposition in distant States. He was told that the combination would use his popularity in some localities to further their plans. They would get state legislatures to declare for a third term for Roosevelt, without any second choice. Care could be exercised in the choice of delegates and, as soon as it was announced to the convention or otherwise became apparent that the President under no circumstances would accept another term, the delegates would be left free to vote for whom they, or the combination, pleased.

The President thwarted this game in more than one State. In Michigan he saw to it that the legislature in declaring for him, also declared for Taft as a second choice. He also had some work done in both the Dakotas. In other States, it was claimed by the President and his friends, favorite sons were being put up by this combination to prevent the State declaring for Taft or some man whom the President would like to have. These moves are admitted to have been possible, for several legislatures have acted, either by formal resolution or by an informal canvass. But here in Washington there is a general disposition to discredit the story of the \$5,000,000 fund. That is a whole lot of money and furthermore it is almost inconceivable that the rich corporations would set apart that amount of money for such a purpose. The entire Republican campaign fund in the memorable year of 1896 is said to have been but \$5,000,000 and it is no secret that the corporations were solicited on every hand to secure that amount of money. It has recently been stated by one close to the President that his Republican campaign fund in 1904 was \$2,500,000.

Many say the entire story of the conspiracy is a big joke. If Senator Penrose ever said it, say these sceptics, it was only as a joke, told for the effect it would have upon the Secretary to the President. Senator Penrose denies the story in the most emphatic terms, says he knew nothing about a \$5,000,000 fund and never said anything at a banquet or elsewhere about a \$5,000,000 fund.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAWAII WANTS TO BUILD BELT ROAD

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

HILO, April 25.—The Supervisors have adopted resolutions to borrow \$150,000 for the construction of belt roads around the island of Hawaii. Chairman Todd sails by the Kinau tomorrow with the necessary documents to urge the passage of the bill.

LAST INTRODUCED BUT FIRST KILLED

The water companies' or small farmers' irrigation bill is the first of the administration measures to be thrown out by the Legislature as it was also the last to be introduced. It was no surprise on the Solons, either, for Governor Carter gave his views on the subject through the press both before and during the session.

DEATH LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS

A graveyard mystery has been solved. On three plots near the new crematory where waterpipes run for the convenience of the owners, there have of late been unwelcome visitors who turned on the faucets and soaked the plots.

When this first was done boxes were built over the faucets and padlocked. Time after time the padlocks were found with the tongues pulled out, though they did not appear to have been broken, and each time new locks were placed.

It develops that acid was applied to the locks, poured in, and they were thus easily made to open. The police are on the trail of the lock-breakers, if they're not ghosts.

REPORTS PRO AND CON IN REGARD TO THE NUUANU RESERVOIR

The long looked for report of the special committee of the House and Senate was presented in both bodies yesterday afternoon, and, as outlined in the forecast given in the Advertiser yesterday, is a roast of the Governor for diverting appropriated money, a rebuke to the Department of Public Works for setting itself up as above the Legislature as to what was best for the people, and of the contractor for neglecting to do the work on the dam as it should have been done. The report advises the canceling of the contract and the letting of a new one along the lines suggested by the Schuyler report. The report was signed by Senators Kalama and Knudsen and by Representatives Hughes, Rice and Waiwale. Senator Chillingworth, did not sign this report, presenting another of his own, the gist of which is given below. The full text of the majority report is as follows:

The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, T. H., April 25th, 1907.
Hon. E. F. Bishop, President of the Senate, and Hon. H. L. Holstein, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: Your special committee, to which was referred House Concurrent Resolution No. 1, calling for an investigation of the Nuuanu reservoir, waterworks, etc., begs leave to report that it has had the same under careful consideration, and after visiting the location of work and examining various witnesses, submits its findings in the following report, together with what it considers the necessary recommendations:

The present need during the past few years for a better and more plentiful supply of water for Honolulu has been so urgent that a committee of the Legislature of 1905 investigated this matter. This committee, after carefully considering many schemes, disapproved of the Nuuanu water project. As water had to be found, however, the Legislature appropriated money for the extension of the Honolulu water system. In the meantime, the Public Works Department officials, feeling that they were the better judges of where water was to be conserved, and not considering for a moment the action of the Legislature on the Nuuanu

scheme, began active operations on that project. An engineer was engaged to get out plans and specifications, and make estimates for the Nuuanu dam.

The original estimate of the work as per plans and specifications was computed at \$75,000. Again, another estimate of the cost of the work was made, and this time the figure was placed at \$110,000.

Meanwhile, the Public Works Department, in feverish anxiety to begin operations, might be said to have been working overtime, and kept the engineer (who happened to be in Boston) also working overtime by means of many and lengthy cablegrams. Their anxiety to start the work was certainly strange when compared with the way it has been carried on.

Plans and specifications being finally ready, the work was advertised and bids called for. Some ten or more contractors applied for copies of the plans and specifications, with, it is to be presumed, the intention of bidding. Only three bids, however, were received.

The lowest bidder was awarded the contract. His figure was about \$130,000; that is, \$55,000 higher than the first estimated cost, and \$20,000 higher than the last, or second estimated cost. In considering these figures, it must be remembered that the estimated costs made by the Public Works Department include a percentage over and above the actual cost; it will thus be seen that the contractor's figure included a much larger profit than the figures of the Department of Public Works, or else the estimates were entirely too low.

The work was started on the dam, and from its beginning, nearly two years ago, up to the present time, it has been shown by witnesses that every step of its progress has been marked by bickering and disputes between the Department of Public Works and the contractor. This condition became so intensified that finally the public was granted a hearing and in response to their demand, Mr. Kellogg was called upon to make an investigation. The result of that investigation was that part of the dam was condemned as being unsafe, and the specifications were condemned as being loosely drawn.

A great amount of money up to this time having been spent on the dam, it was considered inadvisable to discontinue the work. Mr. Kellogg made certain suggestions that if carried out in a workmanlike and business way, the

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MAUI BILL GOES DOWN

SENATE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

It seems evident that while the Governor may consent to an increase in the pay of the clerical force of the Government he opposes any measure that tends toward bringing the laboring classes to a position in the financial world that will permit their having pie more than once a week. And that thought caused him to refuse to sign House Bill No. 184, fixing the pay of laborers in Government employ at \$1.25 a day. The consideration of the veto is set for this morning and there is a probability of the veto being sustained.

The road to the burial ground of the Local Option bill was by devious ways and the sign boards are visible to but few. It is whispered that there were several bits of trading done to accomplish the defeat of that excellent measure but if the truth was known that much of the desire to kill it was nursed in the breasts of the men who play politics as a business. In several instances it was stated that it would be impossible to secure election next time if there was no booze in sight. Again it was pointed out that in sections where booze is not now sold it would be as plentiful as tules in California, if it was left entirely to the will of the people.

The feature of the killing of the bill in the Senate yesterday was the clash between Smith, Makekahu and Coelho. The first named was anxious that the bill pass and he was as strongly opposed by the other Senators named. Senator Smith intimated cowardice in the act of Makekahu springing his session-worn move to reconsider and thus effectually kill the measure. There were flashes of fire for a moment but the senior Senator expressed no desire to hurt the dignity of any member so the incident closed with the adoption of the motion to indefinitely postpone made by Senator Makekahu.

THE LAUNDRIES.

Senator Coelho, from the Health committee, reported on House Bill No. 211 as follows:

"Every person who shall carry on the business of laundry keeping or washing for hire, within the limits of the city of Honolulu, except in such buildings as shall be provided for such purpose in accordance with the provisions of Section 1063, shall be liable to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars for each and every day or part of a day during which he shall so carry on such business, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned at hard labor until such fine is paid."

The amendments proposed are as follows: insert after the figure "1063" the following words: "or in such buildings as may be approved and designated for such purpose by the Board of Health"; also by inserting the words "upon conviction" after the word "shall" following after the above

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

amendment. Also, change "fifty" to "ten".

These amendments seek to provide that the business of laundry keeping or washing for hire may be done in such buildings as may be approved and designated for such purpose by the Board of Health; and its passage would enable hardworking women to take in washing to support themselves or their children.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment:

Strike out the "or" after the word "laundry" in line 4 Section 1.

Relative to the reorganization of the Bureau of Forestry and Agriculture, Senator Hayselden from the Lands committee reported as follows:

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

"By the amendments made to the existing law, the office of President of the Board is created, the Superintendent of Public Works is no more ex officio a member of the Board, and all powers heretofore vested in him are transferred to the President of the Board who is thereby created the Executive officer of the Board.

"It is also provided that the President of the Board shall receive such salary as may be appropriated by the Legislature.

"The changes made create a more businesslike body and another department for the Government of the Territory of Hawaii with an additional salary to be provided for by the taxpayers.

"Your committee believe that the subjects treated by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry are most important ones and the future welfare of which the country is deeply concerned in and feel justified in recommending the passage of the bill which will put it where its importance deserves on an equal plane with other departments of the Territory."

The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

UNPAID CLAIMS.

Senator Smith, from the joint conference committee reported on the unpaid bills recommending the passage of the bill with the amount to one of the claimants raised from \$50 to \$150.

House Bill No. 171 was deferred as usual on motion of Senator McCarthy. House Bills Nos. 220 and 225 passed third reading.

Senate Bill No. 115, relating to pounds, passed second reading. When action was called on Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, providing for the appointment of a Land Commission Senator Hayselden, moved that it go back to the Judiciary committee for the purpose of amending. This motion carried.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

House Bill No. 198, defining the duties of the Superintendent of the Board of Immigration was called for consideration. Senator Knudsen moved to amend by striking out Section 2c of the bill, denominating it a farce. He said it would be impossible to have anyone conform to such a provision.

Senator Makekahu opposed the provision relating to lands with the remark that unless a man was a friend of the commissioner it would be impossible to secure a piece of land. There was something of a fight over the bill during its passage on second reading.

House Bill No. 19 was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Senator Coelho presented a report on the bill allowing persons to treat the disease known as Chinese leprosy. This report was signed by Senators Dowsett and Smith of the committee. Senator Coelho signed a minority report recommending a modification of the provisions and Senator Lane asked adoption of the minority report. Coelho bowed his acknowledgments to Lane and regretted that the rules would prevent his accepting his motion, that the majority would always have preference. The report of the majority was adopted.

LOCAL OPTION.

This bill was taken up in committee of the whole with Senator Dowsett in the chair. Senator McCarthy made the assertion that he had received a tip that a majority of the Senators are against the bill and would vote against it, that if the bill is passed there will be no liquor bill at this session. He moved that the committee rise and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Bishop opposed the motion. "It is in line with American civilization to let the people say whether a saloon shall be placed next door to them and he believed they should be given that right here if they wish."

Senator McCarthy said that such a provision is in the present law and in the proposed law. Senator Knudsen moved that the bill be read section by section and the motion carried.

After the bill had been read Senator McCarthy renewed his motion to indefinitely postpone.

Senator Smith took up the cause as advanced by Senator Bishop supporting his motion and declaring the bill was not a prohibition one.

Senator Hewitt opposed the bill as it might inflict a hardship on people living in the country for saloons might be established not nearer than five miles from where a majority of the people live in a district. He believed the present law a good one and most

satisfactory, all that is needed being a few eliminations. The law is all right, the trouble is in the failure to enforce it.

Senator Smith offered an amendment and moved that the committee rise and pass the bill on second reading. It is a new departure here and the people can make a trial of it and if it is found not satisfactory it can be repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

Senator Gandall surprised those who did not clearly understand Hawaiian. From the way he began his remarks it would appear that he favored the bill but his vote spoke the other way. Afterwards he said he wanted the liquor business controlled in some way but he did not believe the Local Option law was the way to do it. There was trouble from cheap licenses and those should be cut out; then the difficulty would be remedied to a great extent.

Senator Chillingworth seemed favorable to the bill but did not consider it timely as it might have a bad effect on the other liquor bill. The proposed liquor law he believed would do away with a number of the evils of the present law. He moved to amend the motion of Senator McCarthy by proposing to table the bill. Under the rules this was not allowed and the motion to indefinitely postpone was put by the chair. This carried by a vote of 8 to 7. The committee rose and reported the motion to indefinitely postpone and on the same vote the report was adopted. Senator Makekahu then made his reconsideration motion and this failed by the same vote.

BILLS REFERRED.

House Bill No. 209 was referred to the Judiciary committee and House Bills 227, 229, 230 went the same course. House Bill 231 passed second reading. House Bill No. 232 was tabled and House Bill 234, defining a tax period passed second reading.

LAUNDRIES.

Senator Dowsett asked Senator Woods to withdraw his motion to table the laundry bill and the Kohala Senator complied with the request. Then Senator Dowsett explained that the bill is an amendment on the present law and if it passes it will permit Portuguese and Hawaiian women to do washing for pay without having to go to the Iwilei wash houses. Senator Lane was anxious to get more light on the subject and asked that the consideration be deferred until later. Carried.

House Bill 210 reorganizing the Bureau of Agriculture passed second reading.

Action on the bill granting permission to persons to treat leprosy was deferred until Thursday on motion of Senator Chillingworth.

Afternoon Session.

The business of the afternoon was the consideration of the veto of Senate Bill No. 64, relating to electric lighting of Maui.

Senator Hayselden spoke in favor of the bill, meeting all of the objections of the Governor with explanations of the conditions on Maui. Senator Woods made a motion to defer action but withdrew it on the request of Senator Smith who wished to speak on the bill. He explained the attitude of the Senate Committee on Territories relative to franchises. In particular that committee wanted nothing left undone by the Senate and House in Hawaii but in this bill there was much to be done and he would not vote for the passage of it over the veto but for the fact that it would be amended in Washington or it would not pass at all. These things could be attended to by a representative but he would be obliged to go to Washington to do so.

Senator Woods said as much as he disliked to sustain a veto he would vote to sustain this one unless the Senators would agree to defer action until morning. He referred to the Rapid Transit and the Gas company franchises, measures that were put through with little or no returns to the Territory.

Senator Smith said that was hardly the case as the gas company paid a percentage of its gross receipts into the Treasury of the Territory.

The motion to defer carried and the Senate adjourned.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The joint conference committee sat Monday night to consider salaries for Territorial employees. The session was private but it is rumored that the Senate committee met the House committee in nearly every recommendation. The salary for the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works and that for the clerk was cut out. The third Deputy Attorney General is also out of a place. Tim Lyons' salary was raised while the committee was doing and several others were elevated at the same time. It is said they all kept awake during the session yesterday.

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

Now is the time to get rid of that cough, for if you let it hang on, no one can tell what the end may be. Others have been cured of their coughs very quickly by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Why not you? Try it and you will be surprised at the quick relief which it affords. Sold by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The bark Emily F. Whitney sails from Makaweli, May 10, to load lumber at Columbia river for Kahului.

HOUSE HOT FOR WALLACH

HOUSE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

The anger of the House of Representatives against the members of the Board of Health, which has been seething ever since the lesser branch of the Government told the greater that its resolution regarding J. Lor Wallach was not worth consideration, broke forth in the House yesterday, Kaleiupu introducing another resolution and with it the hope that the next Legislature would show the saucy and insulting Board of Health who was master in the Territory. The resolution came just as the House was prepared to take an afternoon off and consequently was not generally spoken on as would have been the case if noon had not been so near or if the discussion could have been carried over into the afternoon. The resolution was:

"Whereas, A communication has been received from the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii refusing peremptorily and absolutely to comply with the resolution properly passed by the Legislature of this Territory, requesting said Board of Health to permit J. Lor Wallach to treat a limited number of persons suffering with the disease known as leprosy, under the supervision and subject to the proper regulation of said Board of Health,

"And Whereas, Said request was made by this Legislature for the purpose of giving the unfortunate persons afflicted with this disease every opportunity possible to be cured, it being the opinion of this Legislature that no remedy or suggested remedy should be neglected which might benefit those now suffering with leprosy and lessen the possibility of a further spread of this disease;

"And Whereas, The action taken by the Board of Health in refusing said request is arbitrary and insulting to this Legislature, and in disregard of the duty which said Board owes to the unfortunate persons afflicted with leprosy and by law placed under the care of said Board;

"And Whereas, By reason of the fact that this session of the Legislature is nearly at an end, insufficient time remains for carefully considering and proper action to be taken regarding the aforesaid refusal of said Board;

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the Senate concurring, That the action of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii in refusing as aforesaid the request of the Legislature, that J. Lor Wallach be permitted to treat certain persons suffering with leprosy for a certain time, with a view toward affecting their cure and establishing, if possible, the fact of the existence of a remedy for said disease, be strongly condemned as wholly disrespectful and insulting to the deliberate opinion and judgment of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, unjustifiable, arbitrary and despotic, uncharitable, and in utter and meretricious disregard of the desire of these unfortunate persons to receive such treatment, and their hope thereby to find for themselves and for those likewise afflicted, a cure for the aforesaid disease;

"And Be It Further Resolved, That the next Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii be requested to consider this matter and to take in connection therewith, such action as to such Legislature shall then appear proper;

"And Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to said Board of Health."

He flouted the reasons given by the Board of Health and demanded why the man should not have been given a trial.

"On account of this action of the Board of Health there is now a doubt in all our minds that this man can cure leprosy," he said and the House kooked.

Rice called for an aye and no vote and the rollcall found the members unanimous in condemning the Board.

Kaleiupu said he had presented the resolution because of the relations existing between the House and the Board. He reviewed the whole Wallach affair to date, and demanded why the Board of Health, a small department and a part of the Government, should have defied the House and set itself up to insult the members.

"Some of us may be back here in the next Legislature and then this matter can be taken up and the Board of Health dealt with," he threatened.

Morning Session.

Nothing prevented the immediate taking up of the regular order of the day so soon as the preliminary formalities were gone through yesterday morning in the House. Akau's fruit shipping bill was first read for its final vote.

The bill is ostensibly aimed at the development of the Territorial fruit culture and authorizes the payment of a

bounty of not to exceed \$50,000 a year for ten years, to be paid to secure cheap and proper transportation for fresh fruits to the mainland. The bill passed without any opposition but in its present shape will never become law.

DAMAGE COMPENSATION BILL.

A reconsideration of House Bill 223, which had been defeated on third reading by a tie vote of 14 to 14 and which was brought up again on motion by Correa, was taken. This bill is along the lines of the Employers' Liability law passed by Congress and has been lobbied for industriously by C. G. Ballyntyne, manager of the Rapid Transit company.

The final vote found the third reading again defeated, the vote standing: Ayes, 14; noes, 10; absent, 6; the majority not being large enough to carry on a reconsideration.

LICENSE REFUND BILL.

House Bill 217, to repay \$48,558.75, wrongfully collected for licenses to carry on business, after the going into force of the Organic Act, was read through in its entirety. As most of the sums which go to make up the grand total averaged \$50, the reading was long and wearisome. This idea of repaying all these small amounts has been up and approved in its initial stages by every Legislature since annexation, being finally killed as the idea dawned on the members how much nicer it would be to spend this amount of money on something else rather than to pay for a dead horse that has already been skinned and its hoofs sent to the glue factory.

Rawlins said, after the reading, that this was a question of importance. He wondered if the long list contained the names of any persons who had paid an overdue license fee and were not entitled to recover. He understood that there were several such. He, for one, did not care to vote on the bill in its present shape and asked that the ayes and noes be deferred.

Rice thought the request fair. He also reminded the House that thirty-four doctors had got back their \$10 license fees paid under the same conditions as the merchants named in the bill and if the repayment of one was fair the repayment of the others was equally so. His committee had not gone into the legal aspects of the case, however.

The calling of the vote was put over until today.

BOBS UP AGAIN.

Sheldon moved to reconsider the reconsideration of House Bill 223, twice defeated, the last time only a few minutes before. He was asked to wait a few minutes and give the bill a rest.

FIRST CONFERENCE REPORT.

Chairman Rice, of the House conference committee, presented the committee report on House Bill 161. The committee had agreed on all the Senate amendments except one item, that of J. H. Kamio, of Kipahulu, for land taken for road purposes, which was jumped from \$50 to \$125. This brings the total of the appropriations under the bill to \$16,753.62.

This is the only one of the appropriation bills so far agreed on and the least important of three which have passed both branches of the Legislature. The report was adopted.

LABORERS' WAGE BILL VETOED.

Another veto was presented in a message from the Governor, the bill fixing the pay of all laborers in the public employ at \$1.25 a day for a minimum going the same route for the same reasons as did a similar bill putting the minimum pay at \$1.50 a day. The message criticized the bill for fixing the wages of employees of public contractors.

VETO OVERRIDDEN.

Kaleiupu made a motion to override and on a vote to sustain the House divided: Ayes, 4; noes, 24; absent, 3. The four who agreed with the Executive were Castro, Kalana, Moanuali and Waiwaiole.

SENATE COMMUNICATIONS.

Sheldon's bill to make it a misdemeanor to leave a horse untied on the public streets, and Rice's bill to allow banking corporations to acquire and hold real estate and corporation stock were sent back with various amendments, none of them of a vital nature. The amendments were concurred in to the last bill, the other being laid over until Sheldon was present.

The Senate amendments to House Bill 179 were approved of and House Bills 226 and 223 came back unamended.

Senate Bill 113, amending Section 2356 of the Revised Laws, was received and given its first reading.

RECONSIDERED SENATE BILL.

Senate Bill 9, making a rearrangement of certain taxation, electoral and education districts, was up for third reading. Waianna and Ewa are two of the districts affected. Hughes wanted to know where the benefits came in and Rawlins pointed to Pali as the man who had asked to have it advanced on the calendar.

Pali said that so far as he knew there was nothing to gain and the Chair also confessed ignorance on the subject. The matter was finally laid over until today, by which time some hidden merit in the bill may be unearthed. The

Chair explained that there would be a very light calendar today.

FREE PASTURAGE.

Sheldon moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to his horse tying bill, although he thought it allowed horses to make a pasture of the roads. The House concurred.

SPECIAL CLAIMS BILL.

A bill to pay certain special claims against the Territory, Senate Bill 103, being sums for repayment on lot improvements, was deferred.

VETO CONSIDERATION AGAIN.

Consideration of the veto on House Bill 139, relating to hunting with firearms, was deferred until Saturday.

THREE TIMES THREE.

The third vote on the third reading of House Bill 223 was then called. An hour before the House had divided in favor of it by 14 to 10, not enough to carry. This time the vote stood: Ayes, 20; noes, 9; absent, 1. If no other vote is called the bill is passed.

CLAIM FOR POLICE INJURY.

Although the Speaker announced that it was a late hour in which to introduce a resolution and bill, Sheldon presented one to compensate Esther K. Baker and David K. Baker for damages committed by Arthur M. Brown, High Sheriff of the Territory, acting under the instructions of Alatau T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Education, and of Lorrian A. Andrews, Attorney General, and to compensate and relieve these officials from the judgment against them in the courts. The trespass consisted in an attempted expulsion of Mrs. Baker and her husband from certain school premises at Ala-e, in September 1903. The amount of damages claimed in the bill is \$3500, of which \$3002 represent the judgment against the ex-officials, given in January 1905.

TAKING GOVERNOR'S ADVICE.

A new hunting bill, which meets the objections raised by the veto of House Bill 139, was introduced by Correa and put on the special order of the day for second reading today.

TWO BILLS Tabled.

The Finance committee recommended tabling House Bill 237, which puts a license fee on junk dealers of \$250 a year, as tending to give a monopoly to certain large junk dealers. The report was adopted.

House Bill 189, relating to the payment of salaries and wages of officials and employees, was also tabled as being no improvement on the present law.

LITTLE TO DO.

The Chair remarked that he would entertain a motion to adjourn until this morning, the work of the House being light and the long recess being necessary to give the conference committees time to work. At present there are only fifteen House bills and five Senate bills in the hands of the committees and there are seven days to handle these.

The motion was accordingly put and carried.

CARRYING UP THE CARTER LOAN BILL

The special House committee which was appointed to consider the new Loan Bill presented by the Governor, through the Finance committee, didn't do a thing to it. The original bill called for the appropriation of \$900,000 for various government works, among these being the completion of the Nuuanu dam, the dredging of Kilauea slip, the completion of the wharf work in the Honolulu harbor, various waterworks improvements around Honolulu and the repair of the Administration buildings, Supreme Court and Judiciary building. In all the bill provided for the spending of \$383,500 in Oahu and \$16,500 in the other Islands.

The special committee recommended striking out all these items and substituting the following:

New School Buildings, Hawaii... \$36,250
New School Buildings, Kauai... 12,500
New School Buildings, Maui... 40,000
Lanai and Molokai... 21,250
New School Buildings, Oahu... 21,250

Thus instead of Oahu getting a big share of the money it will have to be satisfied with one fifth of the \$100,000 called for.

Rice, who presented the report explained that it was done to get the matter before the House for a third reading. He said that the appropriation bills already passed more than took up the estimated revenues and the items provided for in the bill would come out of the present surplus of the Loan Fund on hand.

This bill thus serves a double purpose, heads off the schemes of the Executive for the spending of nearly a million on contemplated improvements and also takes up the money which the Executive has in view for other works, \$75,000 of it for the Nuuanu dam again.

While it was not so stated last night in the House, it is the idea of the members from the other islands to take up the available balance of the Loan Fund and spend it on some of the things that were to have been provided for out of current revenue. Then, if more money is to be appropriated for new works and for the completion of the dam and the work in the Honolulu harbor it will have to be raised from a further loan.

OVERRIDES GOVERNOR

SENATE—FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

There was something doing pretty nearly all of the time in the Senate yesterday for between the consideration of vetoes and an attempt to kill a bill that would put a toll on lumber the time of the members was kept occupied. Just before noon Senator Coelho endeavored to have read a reply from Mr. Pinkham to a letter relating to an article which appeared in the Advertiser last Sunday in which the Health committee of the Senate was charged with concealing a letter from the Board in the matter of the bacteriologist.

It was shown by the records that the difficulty was entirely between Senator Coelho and the Board and this gave Senator Bishop another opportunity to tell the Senate that they should pay no attention to anything that goes into the newspapers as he, personally, did not care "tuppence" what they said about him. This seemed to encourage the man from Maui and he sat down in time to vote on the motion to take a recess.

The resolution presented in the House and sent up to the Senate denouncing the Board of Health did not meet with the approval of Senator Smith and he wanted it referred to the Health committee. To this Senator Lane objected saying the Legislature had already taken action on a similar resolution and action on this should not be deferred; it is for the Legislature to say whether its request is to be ignored. There was a clause in the resolution binding the next Legislature to take action on the matter of Wallace and this caused Senator Makekahu to ask the question whether this Legislature has the right to bind its successors and Senator Lane replied that it had not but it could make recommendations that would be carried out. A desultory discussion resulted in the resolution being deferred.

There were surprises mooted but they did not surprise or rather they failed to surprise by not being brought forward.

COMMISSIONER PRATT ANSWERS.

Commissioner Pratt reported in answer to the query of Senator Makekahu relative to certain lands, occupied and idle. The answer was complete in detail and seemed to fill the bill as it took each lease mentioned in the resolution. For some reason Makekahu was willing to put the Senate to the expense of printing the answer though admitting that it was not his intention to introduce a bill in connection with it. Other Senators tried to have him cut the expense but he was determined and the letter went to the Printing committee.

ON TO ITS DEATH.

Senator Hayselden reported on Bill 104, a bill that has met with considerable opposition from the Senators and it is doomed to die. The report reads: "Your committee believe that the objects of the bill as defined in this act are good and that it provides for opening up and cultivating land which would otherwise lie idle but which by the terms of this bill would be enabled to use water furnished by corporations organized for that purpose."

That Tired Feeling

Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

porations organized for that purpose.

"We find, however, considerable opposition to the bill and as the time is so short we believe it the duty of this committee to return the bill herewith to the Senate to be taken up in committee of the whole before the Senate, for their action thereon."

Before the session opened there was a confab among two or three of the Senate committee and Manager Fairchild and J. P. Cooke. It appears that this is strictly Kanaian and is for the benefit of the Kealia Plantation Co., hence Manager Fairchild's presence in the Capitol on numerous occasions lately. The opposition to the bill comes from residents of the other islands, among them Abraham Louissou who met the committee the other night. When the bill was called for consideration later in the day it was deferred until Thursday.

NO AGREEMENT.

Senator Makekahu reported verbally that the committee in whose hands had been placed House Bill No. 197 had failed to agree, no two of them being willing to come to the same conclusion; for that reason he wished to surrender the bill. Senator Coelho moved to return to the Senate and the motion carried.

NON-LEPROUS CHILDREN.

Senator Coelho, from the Health committee, reported as follows on the bill relative to the equipment of a building where non-leprous children may be treated and cared for:

"House Bill No. 206 entitled 'An Act to provide for the erection construction and equipment of the necessary buildings and their fittings and furnishings to be used and maintained as a home for the male minor children born of leprous parents, segregated or detained at any settlement or hospital, under Government control, for the segregation and treatment of leprous persons and to appropriate moneys therefor; it being the object of this Act to care for and educate said minor male children in self-sustaining avocations until reaching the age of discretion they are able to adequately care for themselves', has had the same under careful consideration and beg leave to report as follows:

"The bill seeks to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 for the purposes enumerated in the title, a provision which has already been made in Senate Bill No. 102. We disapprove of this method of making appropriations by separate acts while the items could be included in the provisions of a general act except in special cases.

"Senate Bill No. 102, making appropriations for this and for other items enumerated therein, is under consideration by your select Committee on Loan Appropriations.

"Your committee therefore recommend the bill be tabled to be considered with said Senate Bill No. 102."

The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

COMPROMISE REPORT.

Senator Knudsen from the conference committee having in charge the bill providing for change of time of meetings of Supervisors in the different counties reported as follows:

"The bill was introduced by the Senators from Maui and its main object is to amend Section 66 of Act 39, Section 66 of Act 39 requires that the meetings of the Board of Supervisors shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month. On Maui, this causes a great hardship as it is impossible for the people living on the islands of Kauai and Molokai to get their accounts in by that time on account of the poor traveling accommodations.

"In order to remedy this trouble, the Senate passed the bill amending Section 66 so as to change the day of meeting to the first Wednesday after the fifth day of each month. This was further amended by the House to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in each month. As the amendment recommended by the House is more acceptable to all of the counties with the exception of Maui except, your committee recommends that the Senate yield to the House in its amendment as far as the counties of Hawaii, Oahu and Kauai are concerned, and that the House yield to the Senate in its amendment as far as the County of Maui is concerned. The section as agreed upon will then read as follows:

"Section 66. The Board shall hold regular meetings for the transaction of public business beginning on the first Wednesday of each month, except in the County of Maui where the meetings shall be held on the first Wednesday after the fifth day of each month, and continue in session for as many days as the transaction of such business may require, and it shall call such special meetings as may be necessary for the public welfare."

TERRITORY AND COUNTY.

Senator McCarthy read a resolution relative to a change in the Government of the Territory by dispensing with the services of some of the employees by merging the county and Territorial offices. The document is as follows:

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States in the Act approved April 30, 1900, creating the Territory of Hawaii, and providing a Government therefor, made it clear by provisions therein, that it was the reasonable ex-

pectation of the Congress that the principles of local self-government would in time be developed within the Territory, conformable to the spirit and methods of American institutions, and expressly provided that counties, cities and towns might be created, but

"Whereas, It has been found, in the effort to carry out this reasonable expectation of the Congress, that the immediate necessity it was under at the time to provide a complete form and system of Government adequate to meet the peculiarities of the situation, has resulted in serious difficulties in the way of adjusting the Government of the Territory to local self-government, even along lines of the most conservative development, and the most usual forms of local self-government such as counties and cities, resulting, unavoidably, in burdensome and obstructive overlappings and duplications of governmental functions,

"There, Be It Resolved, By the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Congress is respectfully urged, either upon the recommendations of a Commission appointed to investigate and report on the subject, or upon such other information and advice as it shall choose to act upon, to so amend the said act creating the Territory, that there may be appropriate and adequate separation and distribution of the functions of Government between the Territorial government and local governmental bodies and jurisdictions, to the end that duplication and overlapping of functions may be avoided; that Territorial offices whose functions and duties have been, or may be transferred to local offices may be abolished; that all of given classes of duties may be transferred from Territorial to local jurisdiction; and generally, that there may be better adjustment of local and Territorial functions, duties and responsibilities than is now possible, so that the obstacle of increased cost of government will not constantly be in the way of the development of the principle of local self-government in this Territory."

Senator Coelho moved the adoption of the resolution but this was opposed by Senator Smith who objected to such prompt disposition of the measure which seemed to be of a great deal of importance. He could not consent to sending the resolution to Congress in its present form; it would do more harm than good if it goes without being more explicit in its explanation; it generalizes too much. He said the desire of the members of a Congressional committee was for information. This resolution is poorly drawn in that it refers a good deal to functions without stating what those functions are.

Senator McCarthy said he had no objection to referring the resolution. Senator Makekahu moved that it be sent to the Judiciary committee and the motion carried.

Consideration of the veto of House Bill No. 147 was deferred.

THE BONDING BILL.

The Maui County bonding bill was done to death yesterday on third reading. This is the bill that authorizes the county to issue bonds to the amount of \$110,000. Senator Kalama moved to strike out one of the items and in doing this it quered the measure to the extent that it did not recover. House Bill No. 236, similar in character was tabled.

GOVERNOR OVERRULED.

Consideration of the veto message of the Governor on the bill granting a franchise to the promoters of the electric light and power company on Maui was begun and passed by the necessary vote.

House Bill No. 115 passed third reading and No. 171 was again deferred on motion of Senator McCarthy. House Bill No. 198, relative to immigration passed third reading. House Bill No. 210, relating to the reorganization of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry passed, as did House Bill No. 23, relating to agents to take acknowledgment, also House Bill No. 24, defining a taxation period. When the income tax bill was read it was found that no tax period had been provided and this bill was introduced in both Houses to supply the deficiency. The report of the committee on the bill relating to laundries was adopted and the bill passed second reading.

THE TOLL BILL.

The bill authorizing the levying of a toll at ten cents per ton was wrangled over considerably and finally went to the ways and means committee. Senator Bishop took the floor to hammer the bill and during his remarks it was brought out that the passage of the bill meant treble taxation. There is now a ten-cent tax paid by the merchants and it was paid willingly because it was used for the Board of Health. It was a noticeable fact that when it came to securing appropriations for the Board of Health for the care of the Molokai wards the money was handed out with a lavish hand but when it was asked for other purposes such as keeping the town free from contagious diseases, like plague, there was nothing doing, the money had to come from private sources. This tax would be a burden on the consumer, nobody else, and he did not believe it just to add any more than now exists. The bill was deficient in several ways

one of which is the omission as to whether it is on ton weight or measurement.

Senator Chillingworth said the toll should be collected from every vessel entering the harbor otherwise the people the bill is after will not be reached.

Senator Bishop said many vessels discharge at the railroad wharf and this bill refers only to public wharves, otherwise government wharves. It would mean that the Superintendent of Public Works would have to appoint agents to collect toll on everyone of the landings.

There was a motion made to indefinitely postpone but this was lost. Senator Chillingworth then showed that the bill is aimed at the lumber men who pay no wharfage tax. It can be amended so as to reach that class of people. The motion to refer to the ways and means committee carried.

ANOTHER VETO.

Secretary Atkinson entered during the discussion and presented the following veto:

"Herewith I return House Bill Number Thirty-four.

"This bill is almost identical with one which was presented at the last session of the Legislature and vetoed for the reason that the bill did not provide for the issuance of a citation to persons alleged to be suffering from leprosy, but to 'persons suffering with leprosy who shall be capable of spreading that disease.'"

"Whether intentional or not, the present bill follows closely the wording of the former bill, and provides that a citation shall be issued to persons suffering with leprosy who shall be pronounced capable of spreading that disease, for the purpose of securing their appearance at a time and place specified, then and there to submit to a medical examination for the purpose of deciding whether or not the person cited is suffering from leprosy.

"Thus, as I stated in my message of April 24, 1905, the passage of this bill will make the issuance of a citation to determine a fact conditional upon the existence of the fact itself—a thing clearly impossible. A District Magistrate has no discretion in the matter; he can only issue a citation to 'persons suffering with leprosy.' It must be proved to him that the person has leprosy before he can legally issue the citation, and there will be no process of law by which that examination can take place. If he should take the statement of a witness and issue a citation, the attorney for the person cited could at once successfully attack the same, claiming that it had not been legally proven that his client had leprosy; that, therefore, the citation had been illegally issued, and that his client was not held by due process of law; and this could be done without any desire or attempt to disobey the order of the court. Therefore, should this bill become law, it will practically abrogate the segregation of lepers in this Territory."

"It is to be regretted that those who desire the objects sought to be attained by this bill did not meet the objections raised before and after the wording of the bill so as to permit the issuance of a penal summons or citation to persons alleged to be suffering with leprosy.

"I have no objection to and would favor the passage of a bill providing that before any person can be deprived of liberty because of being a leper, there shall issue a penal summons to such person, directing him to appear at a stated time and place for examination, and that throughout the examination the suspected person shall be represented by a licensed physician of his own selection, who shall have a vote in the final result; nor can there be any objection to legislation forcing an immediate examination and doing away with unnecessary delay. But the bill before me is too radical and extreme a measure, and Hawaii cannot afford to stand before the world as having abolished all but voluntary segregation."

Senator Dowsett asked to defer consideration so a bill may be drawn in accordance with the suggestions. Granted.

COELHO'S KICK.

Senator Coelho showed an inclination to present a letter from the President of the Board of Health explaining the appearance of an article in the Advertiser that reflected on the Health committee. Mr. Pinkham assumed the responsibility for the publication but President Bishop ruled Coelho out of order when he asked leave to read.

PUNCHBOWL SLOPE.

In the matter of Punchbowl slope lots the committee reported as follows:

"We approve of the object of the resolution which is to endeavor to secure appropriate legislation from the Congress of the United States, giving to the Portuguese and others who have settled from Queen Kapolani, and her estate, land on Punchbowl slope, the prior right to acquire by purchase or lease the lands occupied by them at an appraised value.

"In our opinion it would have been better had a bill been passed by this Legislature granting such rights and privileges, subject to the approval of Congress, for the reason that the concurrent resolution, if adopted, merely shifts the burden to the Delegate to Congress to draft and present a bill to carry out the wishes of the Legislature of Hawaii as expressed in the resolution. However, it is now too late in the session to undertake the passage of such a bill, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

Afternoon Session.

The consideration of the veto of the Governor of the bill relating to hunting with firearms had not proceeded very far when Senator Kalama moved

THE NUUANU DAM REPORT NOT YET ON FILE IN THE HOUSE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The expected report on the Nuuanu dam, which many thought would come last night during the session of the House, was delayed. Hughes explained in the House that he had been unable to get his committee together to sign the report, the Speaker telling him that at any rate it would not be the proper thing to present anyhow while the Senate was not in session. Prior to the calling of the House to order Hughes talked over the subject of the dam and his findings:

"I have my report all drawn up but I have not been able to get the committee together all day to sign it. But I have it ready and I drew it up myself. It expresses my ideas anyhow, whether the others want to sign it or not," he remarked. The way Hughes referred to his report seemed to show that it would be one that would cut to the bone in the matter and he was asked if it would be the minority report.

"I don't think so," he answered emphatically. "Every member of the committee has seen it and they all seemed to agree. Some modifications were suggested, but on the whole the committeemen from the House agree with me, I think. Senator Chillingworth is having his report drafted by a lawyer."

"Isn't the Senator lawyer enough to draft his own reports?" he was asked.

"Yes, but this is a mighty important matter," answered Hughes, "and he wants to avoid any possibility of making any errors."

Hughes did not state definitely what his report would be, but he talked freely about the Schuyler report and the work of the special committee. He thought that the report of the expert, while it had satisfied him of the stability and safety of the dam was condemnatory almost throughout of the manner in which the specifications had been drawn and the contract made.

"The dam is safe now," he said, "but what guarantee is there that the work to be done in the next year will not be allowed to get into the shape it was before we had to have Kellogg here to make changes and make it safe? How can this work go on in the future under the same conditions when the Governor, Holloway and Howland have been trying to shove all the onus for the present state of affairs on to the contractor?"

"I do not regard it as at all fair trying to make Whitehouse the culprit for all the bungling work done at the dam. A lot of it was done in spite of him, and at any rate nine contractors out of ten will take advantage of weak specifications to make all he can out of any job. The ones responsible are those who made the contract under those faulty specifications.

"There are only two ways in which the work can be carried on now satisfactorily, one of which is to cancel the present contract, then draw up a new contract and specifications according to the recommendations of Mr. Schuyler and let another contract to a competent and responsible person, competent and responsible, for every competent person is not responsible and every responsible person is not competent. This will allow of the work going on properly and satisfactorily."

to defer until Thursday.

OVER THE FENCE.

Some days ago the Governor vetoed a bill regulating the pay of laborers on the government works. That bill fixed the pay at \$1.50. Then the present bill was introduced in the House, passed and was afterwards vetoed. Without difficulty it was passed yesterday notwithstanding the veto.

Senator Kalama, with the unanimous consent of the Senate, introduced a bill to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the sale of articles made at the Industrial school and Lahaina. The bill passed first reading.

The teachers pension bill had for its supporters Senator Coelho and Senator McCarthy. The former remarked that Mr. Babbitt had told him he had worked for eight months in framing the bill and he would like to see it tried. If there are mistakes in it they could be corrected at the next session of the Legislature. Senator Dowsett opposed the measure calling attention to the careless drawing of the bill. Senator Smith followed in the same strain and the bill passed second reading. Action on the Wallace resolution was deferred until Saturday.

Secretary communicated the following and the Senate then adjourned: "I have the honor to notify your honorable body that the Governor has this day signed the following bills: "Senate Bill No. 72, Act 93, an Act to Exempt Lepers at the Settlement, County of Kalawao, from Taxation. "Senate Bill No. 85, Act 94, an Act Making Special Appropriations for the Use of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii, during the Two Years which will end with the 30th Day of June, A. D. 1909.

"House Bill No. 133, Act 95, an Act making Special Appropriation for the immediate use of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. "House Bill No. 187, Act 96, an Act to amend Chapter 102 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii by adding thereto ten Sections to be known as Sections 1379A, 1418A, 1418B, 1418C, 1418D, 1418E, 1418F, 1418G, 1418H and 1418I, relating to licenses.

"House Bill No. 194, Act 97, an Act to provide a Sinking Fund for the Redemption or Purchase of Territorial Bonds."

INCAUTIOUS FRUIT EATING.

Bowel complaint is always more or less prevalent during the fruit season and as an attack is liable to come on without warning, it is best to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the home. This medicine is well known for its prompt cures and many times serious illness is avoided by having it at hand when needed. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SALE OF MINNESOTA.

Rumors are that the present voyage of the Hill liner Minnesota will be the last she will make under the American flag. It was reported here from an official source that negotiations between the Japanese and the Great Northern Steamship Company for the purchase of the Minnesota had been renewed and were all but closed.

MR. PATTERSON ON MR. SCHUYLER'S REPORT

Editor Advertiser: I wish to say just one more word in closing remarks on my side of the Nuuanu dam question. As far as the safety of Mr. Kellogg's plans are concerned, I deem them perfectly safe, because Mr. Kellogg's changes have made it an entirely different structure from the Walker plans. I have always had the utmost confidence in Mr. Kellogg and see no reason I should not have the same in Mr. Schuyler. If you will turn to Mr. Kellogg's report and note his closing remarks, speaking of the cost, he says: "This may seem expensive but I deem it necessary to secure a safe and permanent dam which is the paramount question above all others, especially in a location like this where the lives and property of those living below the dam would be jeopardized."

The only attack I have made at all was in the way the dam was being built by incompetent supervision and the specifications were insufficient to secure a good one.

In looking at it today we see a lack of knowledge in the cost of the dam—the first estimate being \$75,000. We understand there has been \$125,000 already expended and Mr. Schuyler informs us that it will take \$160,865 more to complete the dam. According to his figures the dam will cost \$285,865 when completed. To be sure the expense is not the point but the safety of the dam. If these men that are not able to tell the cost of a dam like this and cannot build a core wall strong enough to hold a twelve foot pressure, located in a little spring branch, or build an inner toe and take care of the water while building it, so as to prevent the embankment from washing down against the core wall at every little shower. If these men cannot do these minor details, I have no faith in their completing the structure in a satisfactory manner. If it will cost \$285,865 to complete the dam, how could Mr. Carter expect to do the same for \$75,000, which he asks as an appropriation? Of course our Honorable body of legislators will see all the points. I am sure the citizens do.

Mr. Schuyler speaks of building dams without specifications and details, and may the Lord hasten the day when men will be honest enough to do so; but at the present time I would advise specifications and plans of the most rigid type to be used in these islands. I speak from experience. Hoping the Legislature will be able to arrange in some way to have a safe and permanent structure of the Nuuanu dam, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
W. R. PATTERSON.

FORTY YEARS A JOURNALIST.

Trans-Pacific Trade.—Mr. Daniel Logan terminated, yesterday, his fortieth year in the newspaper business, having passed through all stages from devil to editor. More than half of that time he has been in Honolulu, where he has assisted many a public and business enterprise. We all have our enemies, but we venture to say that Dan has fewer enemies and more friends than any other newspaper man in Honolulu. It may seem rough to wish him another forty years at the desk, but Dan could never be idle.

Manila, April 30.

WATERWORKS AND WHISKEY

(Continued from Page One.)

tention of presenting any resolution of want of confidence in the Board of Health over the action taken by them in the matter, nor was any attempt being made to hold up the Board over any of their needed appropriations. As this is what some had professed to fear as the matter which would bring about a special session, the assurance is comforting.

There was another report going the rounds in the House yesterday, that being that the Senate were about to reconsider their vote on the School Teachers' Pension bill, which had been tabled on the recommendation of Senator Dowsett.

Morning Session.

The House faced a long order of the day yesterday, the special list having two bills of the hurry-up order and the regular calendar containing five House bills and two Senate bills for third reading, a special appropriation bill for consideration in committee of the whole and three vetoes to look into.

COUNTY SINKING FUNDS.

An act to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of county bonds. House Bill 235, was the first bill to be taken up on third reading.

Rice explained the nature of the bill, which provided that the county treasurer would have to set aside \$48.59 for each \$1000 of bonded debt in addition to paying the interest. Thus, had Maui been able to borrow the \$110,000 wanted, that county would have had to set aside \$5344.90 each year in addition to the interest. The only objection, and it was a big one, was that the bill would restrict the counties from issuing bonds to buy Territorial property.

"For instance if the County of Oahu wanted to buy their water works for a million dollars—and they are well worth a million dollars—they would have to set aside \$48,590 under this bill.

"There is no great necessity of this bill now, because it seems that none of the counties are going to issue any bonds, but if we are going to pass a law to make the counties pay their bonds in a certain time, this is the law we must pass."

The bill passed by twenty-eight ayes to no votes.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

The reading of the long Liquor bill was listened to attentively. It had been supposed that an amendment, adding a Local Option clause, would be moved by Hughes, but this did not materialize. The amendment had been prepared but was held back for fear, evidently, that it would jeopardize the whole measure.

KANIHO CHAMPIONS THE POOR.

Kaniho opened the debate by moving that the bill be indefinitely postponed. His reasons were that the licenses were put at too high a figure. These figures would drive many poor persons out of the business who were now able to buy licenses. This would be sad. The bill was drawn up especially for the rich and was aimed at the poor.

"I see no defects in the law of 1905," he said, "and why is a bill brought in now to do away with this law which has no defects. It might be that some members have been prompted by some missionaries, but if so why was not a bill introduced to do away with the business altogether?"

"From a perusal of this bill it is clear that it will take away some of the benefits enjoyed by the poor and give it all to the rich."

He assured the House that his party had the support of many liquor men and he was elected to represent them. Coney combated the idea of discrimination. He said the committee had tried to deal with this very point, that of not driving the poorer saloon-keepers out of business. During his time as sheriff of Kauai he said the conditions were much better than under the present law, which provides for fifth-class licenses. In one place of less than 300 people, mostly Hawaiian, there had been four of these saloons established. As a result not more than half a dozen of the natives there are as well off today as the were then.

"This is the result of cheap licenses. The ones running these are Chinese and Japs. A Hawaiian does not run a liquor saloon. I am in favor of even a higher license than in this bill. It will drive out these saloons, and that is what we want, no saloons in the country districts. The bill is not all we want, but it is a great improvement over the present law. We could not have a worse one. Therefore I move that this bill pass third reading."

Sheldon said that the law had caused the attention of the whole country.

"And why?" he asked. "Is it not because we can see our people, men, women and children, in these saloons? Cheap licenses have brought this about and have allowed foreigners to come here and injure our people."

"This law does not apply so much to us, but to our growing children. So far as I am concerned I regret that our Local Option bill was killed in the Senate. That law was a good measure and this bill before me, while it does not fulfill all my desires, is a good law and will have my support."

Sheldon then asked leave to present an oral amendment. Rice opposed this.

"The time is too short," he said. "If any amendments are put in the whole thing will have to be typewritten again. I have to stand by the report of the committee. I do not altogether like the bill as it stands, but we will have to take what we can get."

Rawlins made a strong speech in favor of the bill.

"It is not a question whether this bill stands for the poor man or the rich man," he said. "There is a deeper principle involved. There is the question of civic duty and that of whether we are to lift this country or not. In some respects the law of 1905 was effective, but it left the saloons open for females to frequent and that makes the whole law ineffective."

"It has been the burning shame of this Territory during the past two years that women have been allowed to frequent the saloons. The bill now throws every safeguard around the women and children of this Territory and should become law."

"It is not from the places where the high license fees come from that we here these tales but in those places called cafes, where the women and young could go and drift."

"The most radical change in the act is the creation of a commission. It is the desire of the people that the business be brought as close to them as possible. What the result will be I do not know, but it was the wish of the people and the Senate has met it by providing for the creation of this commission. The act should pass."

Rice said that the question was a grave one.

"It seems to me that the question is whether the Territory is to stand by the tradition and motto of the Territory, 'Ua mau ke ea o ka ika i ka pono.'"

"The question is whether we are to live up to our tradition or go back."

MAHOE IN OPPOSITION.

Mahoe said the motto was not applicable in the present case, unless the bill was intended to be prohibitive. The intent of the bill could be easily seen. It was to wipe out the small saloons run by Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and some Portuguese.

He asked Rawlins what amendments the special committee had made regarding the clause limiting one license to each 1500 population.

"We cut it out," answered Rawlins, and Mahoe nodded his approval of this.

He then asked the advocates of the present bill to point out the defects in the present law and again stated his opinion that the bill was only to wipe out the small license holders. He also desired information along the lines of making up for a loss of revenue. Unless the bill provided a means to make up for the money to be lost by cutting off the small licenses he would second Kaniho's motion to indefinitely postpone.

FOR BENEFIT OF HAWAIIANS.

Correa said that the measure was one for the benefit of the Hawaiians and pointed out the defects in the present law, which defects had been blamed against the Republicans in the last campaign.

Out of the eighty-four low licenses granted there were very few taken out by Hawaiians. Many of these eighty-four had approached the House members to oppose the bill, but he desired to state plainly that they might expect no help from him.

Another defect in the law at present is that it allows the big firms to establish saloons all over the country and hire men to run them. While he had not personally been approached by any of the small license holders, he had been asked to oppose the measure by representatives of these big corporations because the bill raised the fees for licenses.

KALEO SECONDED THE PASSAGE.

Kaleo said he had not been approached by any liquor dealers and asked to oppose the bill, the only objectors being those engaged in the wholesale of liquors. He favored the increase of fees as tending to restrict the promiscuous sale of intoxicants and also the sale of adulterated liquors. For these reasons he seconded the motion that the bill pass.

Kaleo moved the previous question and the rollcall was taken. The House divided as follows:

Ayes—Akau, Alawa, Castro, Coney, Correa, Gomes, Hughes, Joseph, Kala, Kaleo, Kaleopu, Long, Moanui, Nakaleka, Pali, Pao, Quinn, Rawlins, Rice, Sheldon, Waiwai and the Speaker, 22.

Noes—Kahana, Kalana, Kaniho, Kaula, Mahoe, Nallima and Silva, 7.

Absent—Leloiwi.

TWO MORE RUSH BILLS.

The amended leper suspect bill was taken up on the special order of the day. This is a bill going through in time to avoid the objections raised to a closely similar one which had been vetoed. Another bill on the through line, providing for the disposition of the net profits of the Lahaina and Waiwai schools, was also read and both passed. Rice said that the latter bill was opposed to the Audit Act, which he will point out on third reading today.

THIRD READINGS.

Correa's hunting license bill was taken up and passed without debate and the franchise bill for the Lahaina Ice company, another private electrical bill, was taken up and passed.

Rawlins general electrical franchise bill was read and on the motion of the introducer the aye and no vote was deferred until today.

The bill to commemorate the signing of the first constitution by Kamehameha III. was read and passed.

CONSIDERATION OF A VETO.

The message of the Governor vetoing the Maui electric franchise bill was reread. Pali moved the passage of the bill over the veto and the vote on it was twenty-eight to one.

HAWAII WOULD BORROW.

Akau presented a bill confirming a resolution of the Hawaii Board of Supervisors to borrow \$150,000 on a bond issue. The bill passed first reading. The stated object of the loan is to construct and complete a belt-road and bridges in the county.

Afternoon Session.

It took two roll calls to concur in the placing of quotation marks around one word in House Bill 210, and the striking out of a comma in House Bill 211, these being Senate amendments.

The special conference committee on the bill requiring all Territorial officers and employees to be American citizens reported having agreed to the insertion of the word "reasonably" in the proviso regarding the employment of aliens. The House had formerly cut out the word. The report was adopted.

VETOS GO OVER.

Senate Bills 10 and 76 which were down for consideration in respect to the Governor's vetoes, were held over until Saturday, awaiting some official communications respecting them from the Senate.

HALF HOUR'S RECESS.

The House took a short recess prior to the second reading of House Bill 215, which touches on the Nuuanu dam.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

After reassembling, Rawlins presented two conference reports, the first on House Bill 37, relating to procedure and divorce cases. The report agreed with the Senate amendments and was adopted. The Senate amendments to House Bill 11, which provides for the maintenance of the family of a deceased person pending the settlement of the estate, were also agreed to in conference and the report was adopted in the House.

A BILL IN TIME.

Rawlins presented a new bill, one to amend Section 313 of the Revised Laws, to allow a holder of a homestead to live on a home lot adjacent.

APPROPRIATING FUNDS.

House Bill 215, the bill presented by the Finance committee, came up, the House going into committee of the whole with Silva in the chair. The first few items, providing public buildings for Hawaii and Maui, passed with a chorus of kokuas. Then the Clerk read:

"Nuuanu reservoir, \$75,000" and six members were on their feet at once. Long got the call and moved that the item pass as in the bill. Pali moved that it be deferred and Rawlins shouted out a second. Nallima wanted to cut it to \$5000 and Joseph moved a further amendment to make it five zeros. The House was out of order and every member was talking when Kaniho made himself heard above the din.

"I cannot follow the work of this House when it goes on in this unseemly manner. The remarks are not being interpreted."

There were others in Kaniho's fix and it had to be explained several times that the motion to defer had been carried. The carrying had been done when the members were moving amendments.

PAUOA WATER BUBBLES.

Kaleo moved the insertion of a new item to secure the Pauoa water rights, \$80,000. Rice objected. The bill was not a loan bill but one to appropriate the available balance in the treasury, which was only \$145,000. He asked Kaleo if he wanted all the other items to stand over again for a year.

Kaleo warned up under the opposition. He said he knew the bill was a reappropriation one. If it had been a new one he would have asked for a much greater sum, one enough to purchase the water rights outright.

Rice asked what was the use of putting in this item. The water could not be purchased for this amount. Kaleo, himself, had already put in a resolution asking for \$140,000 for this purpose. If the item went in it would only leave \$20,000 for all the other necessary things.

Pali suggested that Kaleo present a new loan bill to secure the full amount and Kaleo withdrew his amendment.

Kalana presented an amendment to vote \$3000 for the completion of the Kaliahwaena school. This was defeated.

MAUI ASKS FOR MORE.

Pali moved to boost the amount for the Waialua courthouse from \$14,817.95 to \$25,000. Kaniho asked him to withdraw this amendment and moved the item pass as in the bill.

Sheldon also opposed the increase and Pali and Mahoe also talked. Rice thought that \$25,000 was little enough for a good courthouse. He had gone into the matter and there was no reason for increasing any of the items. The Superintendent of Public Works had told him that the item in the bill was enough for the Waialua courthouse but that the Kaliahwa schoolhouse needed more money.

MEMBERS WRANGLE AND SCOLD.

Sheldon moved to switch the \$11,500 down for Kauai school buildings and have it spent for landings, warehouses and wharves. Long wanted to know why.

"Because we know our needs better than Mr. Long does," said Sheldon, and this started a merry little row in which Long, Sheldon, Rawlins and Rice took part. Sheldon said Kauai could worry along with its present schools but needed the landings at once.

"Cannot we have this money for Kauai reappropriated as Kauai wants?" asked Rice, who brought up again the \$184 which his county had so far received from the Loan Fund. He explained that the bill was from the Governor, not one figure having been put in by the Finance committee. "But we do not have to swallow things just as he gives them to us," he added.

"It seems to me the Kauai members are trying to hog everything," said Kaleopu.

"How is that?" demanded Rice. "Wait a minute, I'll show you," answered Kaleopu, who proceeded to quote the amounts voted in other appropriation bills, one of them \$8000 for Kauai landings. "We want money for our landings here and we need more for our landings. They will come in on the appropriation bill tomorrow and want \$30,000 more for landings. I don't think that's fair. I think it is ridiculous."

"It seems to me that some of the members here are sore. They want us to spend this money on schoolhouses and wharves. I demand fair treatment from this committee. We never got fair treatment under the Loan Bill but if the members do not want to be fair now it is up to them," answered Rice.

"Oahu never gets anything under this bill except the \$75,000 for the Nuuanu reservoir and that has been deferred," said Kaleopu, who went on to say that Honolulu wasn't asking for anything.

"No, that's the way with Honolulu," said Sheldon. "Honolulu never asks for anything. She just gets in and takes it. Now we are not here to dictate to anyone but when we want to get a pair of shoes we don't want to be told that we have to have a coat."

Hughes moved that the Kauai members' request be granted.

"Kauai is a land of sugar barons, feudal estates and baronial halls, but it seems to lack wharves," he remarked.

Rice thanked Hughes for his condemnation and all seemed to be in good humor, but Long soured the milk of human kindness in all by moving that the items be struck out altogether if Kauai did not want it for schools.

Pali moved a point of order and Rice demanded a ruling of the chair. Silva, the chairman, went into the air and Pali, Rice, Long and Sheldon all clamored for fair play and a ruling.

Long held the floor and demanded the money for Oahu's schools. Oahu needed it if Kauai didn't.

"Kauai needs the money all right," said Rice.

PALI GETS BIBLICAL.

Pali quoted Scripture about the bread and the stone and reproved the members for not being more familiar with the Bible. If Kauai wanted wharves, wharves they should have.

Kaleopu moved that the committee rise but Rice and Sheldon called for a vote on the item. Kaleopu insisted on his motion, which carried.

FINES AND LICENSE VETO.

A message from the Governor was received immediately after the committee had reported. This was a veto of House Bill 213, the bill which was intended to turn half the police court fines and license fees over to the county in which they were collected. The ambiguity of the wording of the bill was responsible for the veto.

Rice moved that action be reserved until Monday, which was agreed to. House Bill 121, which was originally the new Loan Bill, was also deferred on third reading until today.

Hughes then presented the special committee report on the Nuuanu dam muddle, the adoption of which was deferred on request of Rawlins, who asked for time to look into it.

If the contract can be canceled, as recommended, he wished to know it before voting and suggested a delay until this afternoon. More especially in view of the fact that Senator Chillingworth was believed to have a minority report.

Coney wanted until Saturday, although Rice thought it important, in view of the pending appropriation bills, that it be dealt with as soon as possible.

The report was accordingly put on the order of the day for this afternoon and the House adjourned.

HELIOPOLIS DUE.

At any time now the British steamship Heliopolis may be reported with her living cargo of over two thousand Spaniards from Malaga. Everything is in readiness for the reception of the immigrants. Walter Dillingham has the Channel wharf provided with bunks. Women and children will be accommodated in these. As the immigration station passes the Spaniards they will go to the Channel wharf for board and lodging until they are sent to their future homes. The Heliopolis was 48 days out yesterday.

RHEUMATIC PAINS RELIEVED.

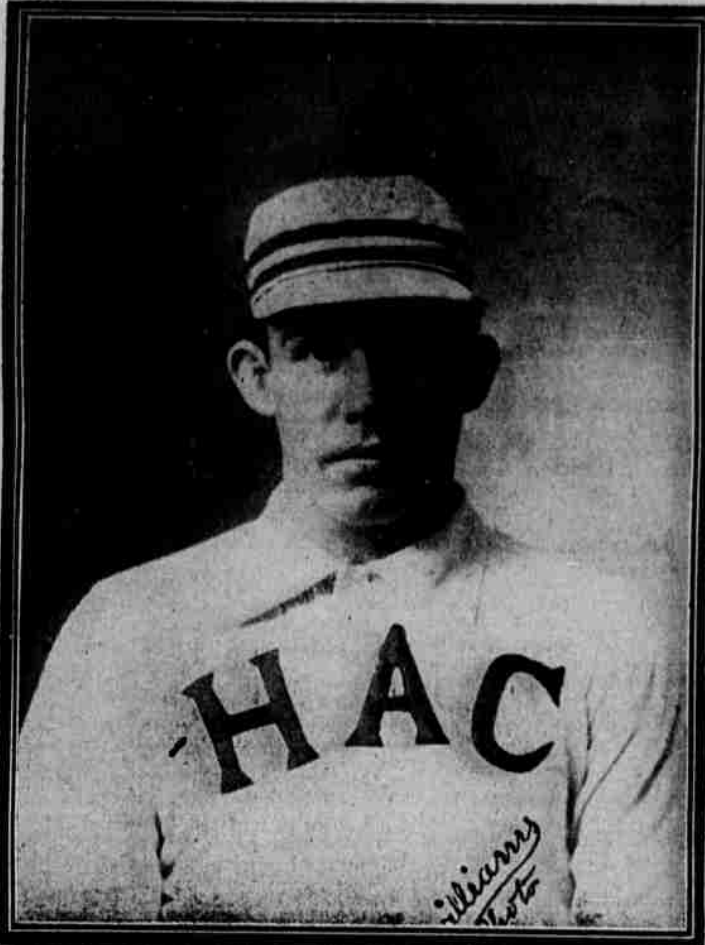
No one need now suffer the agonizing pains of sciatic and acute rheumatism, as quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This fact has been clearly demonstrated in many thousands of cases. This liniment relieves the pain and makes sleep and rest possible, which is alone worth many times its cost. Many have been permanently cured of rheumatism by the use of this liniment. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SPORTS

JOY'S WILDNESS LOST THE GAME

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—In the Oakland-San Francisco game yesterday, Barney Joy, who pitched for the San Francisco,



BARNEY JOY.

passed seven on balls and struckout three. He allowed one hit. His wildness lost the game.

An afternoon paper had the following special cablegram, which conflicts materially with the above:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Barney Joy pitched his first game for San Francisco here today in the game between Oakland and San Francisco teams. The score was: San Francisco, 1; Oakland, 2. Joy pitched a first-class game and the loss was none of his fault.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT DATE IS CHANGED

A full meeting of the Hawaiian Tennis Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Pacific Tennis Club.

It was decided to change the date of the championship tournament in order to suit the convenience of players on the other islands.

It is hoped, by this means, to make the affair much more of an inter-island event than has been the case in the past.

The championships will be played either just before or after the polo tournament and will probably take place in August. Heretofore the annual tournament has occurred in May.

The date of the tournament and the tournament committee will be decided on at a meeting which will be called later.

It is probable that Hawaii will send two teams, that a bunch of players will come over from Maui and that Kauai will also be represented. Ewa is likely to make a bid for some of the honors.

C. G. Bockus was reelected president of the association at the same salary, and R. Cooke was elected secretary in place of S. H. Derby.

Interest in tennis is on the increase and yesterday afternoon the Pacific courts were kept busy until dusk.

ISENBERG HAS A SPEEDY TEAM

The bay pacers, Denny Healey and Sid Abbott are now hitched up together and make a very swell team. They are owned by D. P. R. Isenberg.

The Healey horse, which has a mark along about 2:17, was recently purchased from a Waialua man.

Sid Abbott was bought by Isenberg at Munro Salisbury's big sale for \$550. As a three-year-old the horse is said to have paced in 2:18.

The pair are almost perfectly matched and are both natural pacers. They sure can make a rig hum and with the proper work could travel a mile at an astonishing fast clip.

The team would make New York's speedway sit up and take notice and \$2500 should not be difficult to obtain for them in the east.

D. P. R. Isenberg has at his Waiwai ranch, Crescent, a bay mare and half-sister to Sid Abbott. She has gone a mile in 2:14 and is credited with having trotted out a quarter in a road buggy at a \$111 gait. Crescent is seven years old and cost Isenberg \$600.

MAUI ENJOYS SPEEDY BALL

The result and line-up of the baseball games at Waialua last Saturday were as follows:

Waikapu—Viola, p.; Kalea, c.; J. Enos, ss.; Smith, rf.; W. Enos, lb.; Cederloft, 2b.; A. Jackson, 3b.; Kaula, cf.; Silva, cf.

Lahaina—D. Espinda, p.; J. Espinda, c.; R. Keanupuni, ss.; E. Napaepae, rf.; Kaniho, lb.; P. Espinda, 2b.; Kua, 3b.; Ah Fong, cf.; Miner, cf.

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Waikapu 2 0 0 3 0 3 1 5—14
Lahaina 0 2 1 3 1 0 1 0—8
Time of game, 1 hour 23 minutes.

Stars—Jno. Garcia, p.; T. Kruger, c.; A. Garcia, ss.; W. Bal, lb.; Joaquin Garcia, 2b.; G. H. Cummings, 3b.; T. Wilson, rf.; K. Waiwai, cf.; D. Pokipala, cf.

Kahului—Jas. Hattie, p.; Simpson, c.; M. Joseph, ss.; Smith lb.; Henderson, 2b.; Lloyd, 3b.; Smythe, rf.; Husle, lf.; W. Morris, cf.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Kahului 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Morning Stars 1 0 0 0 0 2—3
Time of game, 1 hour 28 minutes.

Umpires—M. K. Keolekalo, W. F. Kane.

Scorer—Dr. W. R. Boote.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Sataga was released from the charge of selling liquor to a minor on a nolle prosequi entered by County Attorney Cathcart before Judge De Bolt yesterday. A. S. Humphreys appeared for defendant.

Lee Chuck waived jury for his trial on the charge of assault and battery and his trial was set for Monday. Geo. D. Gear assists the prosecution, R. W. Breckons being for defendant.

The jury was excused until Tuesday. W. M. Graham was let off for the term.

Eugene Duvauchelle was arraigned, on motion of Deputy Attorney General Milverton, for "acceptance of a bribe by an executive officer," and at the request of his counsel, F. E. Thompson, was allowed to continue his plea until Monday. His bail is \$1000.

Lee Look, indicted for assault and battery, was represented by E. M. Watson as counsel and given one week to plead. His bail is \$1000. The offense is alleged to have been committed on Lan Lan and is attributed to the feud in the Ho On Koo society.

NEWS OF NEW SYSTEM.

It is expected that the Alameda mail, due this morning, will bring detailed information in regard to the plans of the Oceanic Steamship Company in putting the Sierra on with the Alameda on the local run. It is hoped here that the arrangement will be permanent and it is believed that the Sierra will find the required support.

BOX ONS NOW DECLARED PAU

The recent election of the Box On Society is causing no little trouble. The elections were held without the old set of officers being present and these, together with a number of adherents, claim that this is not legal and as the new officers refuse to resign, the old ones decided to bring the matter into the courts. The Consul was appealed to and he advised that the matter be arbitrated and suggested that the old set employ Attorney Peters, and the new set, Attorney Lightfoot. Upon consultation, the lawyers decided that the only way to settle the dispute was to appeal to the people and let them decide whether or no they wanted the society.

Yesterday's meeting at Asia Park was for that purpose. The Chinese Consul opened the meeting with a speech in which he said:

"In the last elections, the same trouble occurred, and little combat was in order. The Chinese are always ready to fight among themselves and this partially accounts for the way the other nations treat us."

"The exclusion law was passed because of this. At first, a low class of Chinese came to America with the sole intention of making money when they got there. The Americans did not think that they were making and treated them as if they were animals, making them work all day and letting them go at night. They looked down upon us, because we were always ready to quarrel."

"I see no advantage in keeping up this society. In years gone by there have been quarrels and if we keep it up, in years to come, there will be quarrels. If we drop it, the troubles will cease."

The question was then put to the people present. All those who wished for the abolishment of the society were asked to move to the Consul's right, and those who wished for the continuance of the society, were requested to move to the left.

Amid wild demonstrations, the factions moved. About two hundred favored the continuance of the society while anywhere from four to six hundred wished the society to be abolished.

When the Consul announced the decision, that of the abolishment of the society, the "right hand" faction nearly went wild with joy. Hats were thrown up and the air was rent with terrific yelling. One Chinaman threw up a costly Panama, which fell in a mud-puddle and was trampled upon by the nervous feet of those around it.

Whether or not this method of deciding will be satisfactory to the old officers and their supporters is not known.

One Chinaman was heard to say that if the Box Ons were disbanded, steps would be taken to break up the Chinese United Society.

ONE YEAR FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Manslaughter in the third degree was the plea entered before Judge De Holt yesterday morning, by Kue Long, the charge being amended from that of first degree manslaughter on request of his attorneys, Breckons and Thayer. The prisoner was sentenced to serve one year at hard labor.

The crime for which Kue Long is convicted occurred on November 24, 1924, at Waipio, Ewa, when he shot at and killed another Chinaman, Kum Chin. The latter he had caught in the act of stealing a part of his rice crop. The Manchuria label case is making slow progress before Federal Judge Dole, the first main witness for the Pacific Mail interests having just been put on yesterday afternoon. This was Captain Pillsbury, one of the two wrecking experts brought here to get the liner out of her perilous position on the Waimanalo reef.

Captain Pillsbury testified to the methods used and explained the significance of the numerous cablegrams sent to the owners during the course of operations. These cablegrams were many and long and stated the positions of the vessel each day. The tenor of the despatches were not all one, either, the expressions of great hopes one day being tempered by qualifying remarks about the weather on the next.

The witness stated that he had had doubts at times of ever being able to get the liner refloated and also stated in cross examination that had she not been freed from the entangling coral the probabilities were that she would have become a total wreck during the heavy weather of the next November, although there was no immediate danger at any time while she was ashore. Throughout the whole operation of saving the vessel he had not been so optimistic as Captain Metcalf and it was at his advice that the general tone of the cablegrams sent was not made too cheerful.

Captain Metcalf will probably go on the stand today.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY STILL BUSY.

In spite of the fact that already the Federal grand jury has returned over a score of indictments the number of witnesses gathered in the corridors of the Judiciary building to testify before it grows none the less. Yesterday there were at least forty waiting for their turn to go in behind the closed doors and tell all about it.

One of the new faces in the crowd was that of Joe Clark, who has just succeeded in getting free from one grand jury indictment concerning the way in which he ran his cafe. He professes the utmost ignorance of what the Federal jurymen can want from him.

LATE BILLS APPEARING

HOUSE—FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

The related bills now coming up in the House are causing more than the usual amount of plain speaking, possibly because they are measures that the various committees considered it wise to hold over until the last few days of the session in a sort of pocket veto way. The bill which called for the warmest speech yesterday during the morning session was that to exempt the steamships of the Commercial Pacific Cable company from taxation. Rawlins getting heated up over the measure and taking a full out of the Attorney General over it. In the course of his debate he asserted that the bill to exempt building railroads from taxation was put through solely to help three lines, the Hamakua railroad, the O. H. & L. line and the Kaula Electric, and he thought the steamship taxation bill just as worthy a measure.

The Finance committee rapped the fingers of the Superintendent of Public Instruction over the contract let for the Kaliahwa schoolhouse, the figure for which exceeded the appropriation. The report recommended refusing any further money to track the department a lesson.

A bill to enable the translator to earn an easy fifteen thousand was killed on the recommendation of the Public Expenditures committee.

There was little doing during the afternoon session, the House taking an early recess to enable the conference and special committees to prepare reports for the evening session.

Morning Session.

Hughes called the legislative hall rolling yesterday morning by asking for a little more time for the Kaula Electric committee to prepare its report. He promised if possible to present the report during the day.

SECOND READING.

A special hurry-up second reading was given House Bill 249, Corcoran's second bill relating to hunting with firearms. This bill is to correct mistakes made in drafting the first measure and is on the special order of the day for third reading today.

CHANGES OF DISTRICTS.

Senate Bill 9, which changes certain electoral, judicial and educational districts was taken on third reading. The defeat of the measure, which appeared to be greatly wanted by some of the Maui members, was due more than anything else to the fact that none of the members knew what the bill meant nor what was behind it. This may be explained later and the vote reconsidered.

Rawlins read a letter from Treasurer Campbell showing that House Bill 217, to pay back wrongfully collected license fees, carried \$5501 too much, that amount being for over-licensing and properly collected after the Organic Act came into effect. He asked for a three minute recess to prepare an amendment.

His amendment cut out the names of a large number of those to be benefited and was adopted.

On the vote for third reading Fitchdon said that he believed it was the duty of the members to pass the bill. The money had been paid to the Territory in good faith and should be returned.

The vote stood: Ayes, 19; Nays, 7.

BACK FROM SENATE.

Two bills were returned unamended from the Senate, these being House Bills 225 and 229.

A DREARY DEBATE.

A report from the Miscellaneous committee touching upon Senate Bill 102 and dealing particularly with House Petition 49, from Mr. Luciwski, asking for \$1500 for land taken at the corner of Bortlandia and King streets, Moiliili, broke in on the order of the day. The report recommended the granting of the petition and the inclusion of the item in Senate Bill 102.

The question of the adoption of the report was briefly debated for upwards of an hour and finally passed.

Senate Bill 102 was then taken up. This bill appropriates for certain claims against the Territory and was variously amended.

KALELOPU A SCRAPPY.

Kalelopu presented an item to pay the claim of H. Mabe, amounting to \$2000.

Sheldon called for particulars and criticized the mover for presenting an item of that amount without further explanation.

Kalelopu bridled up and launched into a challenge. "It seems to me the member from Kauai may not under his collar carry the Waikiki newspaper. If he wants a copy on the floor of the House I am ready for him."

The chair reported him in a friendly way and there was an ending.

The bill was amended was finally carried through by a vote of twenty to

to one, Mr. Speaker being the one.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CORRECTED.
The bill to exempt the steamships of the Commercial Pacific Cable company from taxation was called on the report of the Finance committee, the bill being unconstitutional and also of present importance, as the U. S. Revenue can not be assessed as it is, this not being her home port.

Rawlins objected to the opinion of the Attorney General.

"It seems to me that this opinion is not founded on law," and the chairman of the Judiciary committee, "and this is not the first time I have not agreed with him, either."

He then gave an instance or two of how he had improved on the advice of the Attorney General and had his views confirmed. If the Finance committee had submitted this valuable and great emphasis was given to the word—communication to the Judiciary committee the bill could be amended by one or two words and made good law.

The chiefship was the means of leaving many thousands of dollars in the Territory and because of the doubt as to whether they can be reasonably taxed or not the Revenue goes away for some months each year and six or seven thousand dollars a month is lost to Honolulu.

"We have passed a bill exempting railroads from taxation," continued Rawlins, "and everyone can read between the lines and see that it is the Hamakua railroad, the Kaula Electric railroad and whatever extensions that will be built to the Kaula railroad which are to be benefited. Why then did the Finance committee not be fair and submit this bill earlier so that it could be passed. It was too late now."

In spite of Rawlins' fiery speech, and he was talking in his best form, the report of the committee was adopted without question or further debate. DEPARTMENTS WENT BE CHECKED UP.

The committee was severe in its comments on House Bill 102, to appropriate \$5000 for the completion of the Kaliahwa school, recommending that it be tabled because the Legislature of 1935 appropriated \$25,000, and those in charge of the construction of this work had seen fit to call for plans and specifications for a building, the cost of which was far in excess of the appropriation, and the committee did not believe that the House should uphold such a policy.

Rawlins said that the work would only cost \$3500 anyway and that before it could be used the appropriation for the next period would be available.

"I believe there ought to be a check kept on the departments and the way they spend the public money," he concluded.

The report was adopted.

NO TRANSLATOR'S FEE.

Fifteen thousand dollars, which would go in full fees for translators to turn the Session Laws of 1935 and 1936 from English into Hawaiian, will not be spent. The committee on Public Expenditure asked for the tabling of the bill which was promptly done. The fact that it would never get through anyway probably shut off any debate. Joseph was the introducer of the bill and Hughes the pocket vetoer. The original bill had been presented to the House written in pencil on the back of an appeal to electors signed by Charles Achi.

SUPERVISORS MEETING.

The conference committee reported on Senate Bill 89, dealing with the day of the month upon which the meetings of County Supervisors should be held. The matter was compromised in committee, the meeting day being set for the first Wednesday after the first Monday of each month except in Maui, where it shall be the first Wednesday after the fifth of the month. The report was adopted.

ELECTRICAL FRANCHISES.

Rawlins general electrical franchise bill and a private bill granting a franchise for a Lualaba company were reported on by the Agricultural committee and both passed second reading.

FAYOK A STATUE AT LAHAINA.

The Educational committee reported favorably on Senate Bill 76, to provide for a memorial to commemorate the signing of the first constitution of Hawaii by Kamehameha III, submitting also a copy of Librarian Lytle's letter on the subject. The report was adopted.

GOVERNOR STHA. VETOES.

A veto of House Bill 24, was brought in by Secretary Atkinson. This bill was to require a hearing before a district magistrate of loper suspects and was turned down by the Governor for the reasons that it was defective in not providing for the issuance of citations to persons alleged to be suffering from loper but only to those having loper.

KALELOPU WOULD GO AHEAD.

Kalelopu made a long speech on the matter and said that for his part he would go ahead and pay his head to the territorial objectives of the day.

Sheldon, who had introduced the bill, said that there was good deal of point in the Governor's veto and asked that Saturday to study up the matter. This was granted.

HOUSE BILLS REPEALED.

A communication from the Secretary announced the signing of the following bills:

Senate Bill 12, to exempt loper at

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR 1893 CITIZENS' GUARD PAPERS?



FRANK B. MCSTOCKER WHO COMMANDED THE CITIZENS' GUARD.

One of the incidents in the revolutions that took place in Honolulu in 1893 and 1895 was the formation of the Citizens' Guard. Men in all walks of Honolulu life who proved themselves true to the cause of reform measures in government were eligible to membership.

The guard was divided into squads, each squad having a captain and the men were stationed generally near their own residences. Frank B. McStocker was at the head of the organization and it was there he showed his executive ability. To each member of the guard it was intended to give a commission on parchment, something he could hand down to posterity as an evidence of his loyalty to the United States at a time when good men were scarce.

These commissions were first printed and then the name of the person to whom it was to be presented was engraved on each. In some way they did not all reach their destination for

while Sheriff Iaukea and Detective Taylor were going through some debris in the station house the other day they came across a package of them only one of which appears to have been returned from the owner. The package was turned over to Frank McStocker as the former head of the organization and he has asked the Advertiser to see to their delivery to the owners. The management of the Gazette Company will do this to the extent of delivery to anyone who proves his right to a commission in his name that may be in the package.

A list of names has been made and the commissions are here on demand. One will be a memento of stirring times in the islands and should be in the hands of its rightful owner. There is no charge, all one must do is prove his right to the parchment and it will be given him. Some of the owners are known to be on the other islands. A request with four cents in stamps will secure the commission.

EXPERT J. D. SCHUYLER HAS FAITH IN THE BIG NUUANU RESERVOIR

Expert Schuyler has submitted his report of the investigation he has made relative to the Nuuanu dam to the joint committee of the Legislature. Senator Chillingworth and the committee were closeted in the committee room of the Senate during the noon hour yesterday while the expert read his report, from it is made the following extracts, lack of space preventing its publication in full. Mr. Schuyler was asked by the committee to report respectively on the following:

1. Are the plans and specifications, as drawn by S. G. Walker and approved by Mr. Hollaway and Mr. Howard, of the Public Works Department, for a reservoir in Nuuanu valley, complete in every detail?

2. Are the alterations suggested by Mr. Kellogg being carried out?

3. Is the work of the Nuuanu dam in its present state of construction proper and safe?

4. If the dam is completed under the present plans and specifications, will it be safe?

5. Your opinion of the efficiency of the dam when completed.

Replying to the first, he rather severely criticized the specifications as prepared by S. G. Walker, referring to the same as a "novel arrangement which should be attempted only by skilled workmen and never even by them if it can be avoided. It is not so common that it can be undertaken without the complete specifications." He points the way such specifications are prepared, going into minute detail of the work. Two plans are common but the expert found neither in the work he is investigating. The deductions drawn by a layman indicate laxity in the specifications, yet he closes this portion of his report with the following: "Taken as a whole I may say that the specifications compare favorably with the average run of specifications for such work, and are not so seriously defective but that the work might have been satisfactorily completed under them within the time stipulated in the contract, with a proper plan and an adequate organization and system. I have known of larger works having been executed by an ex-

perienced contractor without specifications, plans or written contract, other than a few sketches and the verbal directions of the engineer, but, of course, this loose method cannot be applied to public works and is not to be commended under any circumstances."

Mr. Schuyler finds that every recommendation by Mr. Kellogg has been carried out except the rock fill portion of the dam, which has been commenced.

"As to whether the work in its present state of construction is proper and safe and if the dam would be safe if completed under the present plans and specifications, I am glad to be able to express an unqualified opinion in the affirmative," he says, also, that "after a close and thorough investigation I am convinced that the work is being properly done."

"The failure of the Nuuanu dam by overtopping, due to floods exceeding the capacity of the spillway cannot, in my judgment, be regarded as a possibility, for the reason that the capacity provided by the plans appears to be reasonably ample and in excess of all probable stream flow under extreme conditions."

"To reach an intelligent understanding of the efficiency," continues Mr. Schuyler, "and value of the Nuuanu reservoir, it is necessary to study its probable effects in controlling the variable run-off of the torrential stream on which it is located over a period of years, comparing the results it will accomplish with the present utilization of the stream and with the cost of pumping water to supply deficiency in gravity flow under existing arrangements. Considering the fact that the cost of raising the dam to the elevation furnished in the table given is liberally estimated at \$31,000 it would appear to be a wise expenditure and I recommend that the plans be changed to provide for this increase."

Under this head would be the consideration of the improvement in the quality of the water supplied.

He makes sundry suggestions as to the methods of the different phases of construction and intimates that a saving could have been made if the engineers had used broader judgment.

and House Bills 234, 231 and 198 had passed third reading, the latter slightly amended. Senate Bill 115, relating to pounds was also sent down. The House concurred in the amendments and gave the Senate bill a first reading.

THE INCOME TAX VETO.

After some skirmishing it was decided to take the vote on overriding the veto on House Bill 147, the Income Tax Exemption bill. This vote has been put over from day to day for some time, but when called found only three opposed to overriding, Kaleo, Nakaleka and Kalana.

PAI PRESENTS A BILL.

Pai presented a bill to provide for the disposition of the net profits from the agricultural and industrial pursuits at Lahainaluna Seminary and the Waialeale Boys' Industrial school, by empowering the Superintendent of Public Instruction to spend the money as he deemed best at the school where it was earned. The bill passed first reading.

ANOTHER RECESS.

The House then took a second recess until 1 p. m.

CERTAIN RESULTS

Many a Honolulu Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

The back aches at times with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a new and stronger one. Follow the example of this Honolulu citizen.

W. J. Maxwell, Truant officer of Honolulu, Hawaii writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort street, and got them. I was relieved almost immediately upon taking them. I may say, that they are the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons. Among them is a friend, who found relief, and is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

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

GOVERNOR CARTER FOR THE COAST

It is the intention of Governor Carter, should the Legislature adjourn next week, to go to California on the steamer Mongolia, leaving here on May 7. He contemplates taking a rest for six or seven weeks on the Pacific slope, leaving the executive management of affairs in Hawaii to Secretary Atkinson, who has acted as Governor on several previous occasions. At the present time Mr. Carter has no decided intention of going to Washington; but the President, of course, will know where he is, and that he is easily accessible in case a consultation should be deemed necessary by the Chief Executive of the United States upon Hawaiian affairs, such, for instance, as the vacancy that will occur in the office of the Governor on November 17 next. Mr. Carter has just been through a year's steady and constant application to work, and he has certainly earned a little recreation.—Trans-Pacific Trade.

The French steamer Amiral Jaurguerry is chartered to leave Yokohama, for Honolulu, on May 12 and should, therefore, arrive here about May 25. She will bring immigrants and a general cargo.—Trans-Pacific Trade.

The Krupp Guns and Governor Carter

(Manila Times, March 24.)

While not alarming, the report that Japan has placed a large order for Krupp guns is not reassuring.

As we said yesterday, when taken in conjunction with the news of a few days ago telling of feverish activity in the arsenals of that country, it acquires more than usual significance. And it is likely to be so interpreted in Washington.

It is a long step, however, from the ordering of a few guns to a declaration of war, and, if any apprehension is felt, it will doubtless soon pass.

If there are some who feel they must speculate over the prospect of a war between Japan and the United States and fight imaginary battles, we suggest that they project their campaigns well into the future. In such distance there is safety for the prophet and peace for the public.

If Japan really has contemplated such a contingency as a conflict at this time, we may feel sure that since Governor Carter of Hawaii has announced having not the slightest objection to a Japanese as a son-in-law, the Mikado has been busy calling off such of the dogs of war as may have slipped their leashes and now has them safely back in the imperial kennel.

It is the practice in Europe to arrange royal marriages with a view to keeping peace in the continental family. With Governor Carter setting the example we might find it good policy to model after Europe in this respect. Given the hand of young Kamehameha as President the Emperor, in some other form of Japanese royalty, and we could keep our fingers off the mailed Mars and turn our attention to chess.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 23.
Str. Mauna Loa, Rimerson, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 5:05 a. m.
Wednesday, April 24.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 2:10 a. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo, 7:40 p. m.
Eleele, Saturday, April 20.—Am. bk. Peohing Suez, from Honolulu, 9:50 a. m.

Thursday, April 25.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 3:15 a. m.
Str. Nihau, Ores, from Anahola, 6:05 a. m.

MAHUKONA.
Schr. Metha Nelson, from Hilo, Friday, April 19.

HILO.
Saturday, April 20.
Am. sc. Robert Lewers, from Honolulu.
Am. sc. Mary E. Foster, from Honolulu.

KAHULUI.
Wednesday, April 24.
Am. bkt. Fullerton, McKee, from Port Harford.

DEPARTED

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Noeua, Pederson, for Mahukona, Honokaa and Kukuhaele, 5 p. m.
Str. Iwani, Piltz, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai, 5 p. m.

U. S. S. Annapolis, Clarke, for Midway, with mail and mail, 4 p. m.
Schr. Ka Mol, for Hawaii, 5:45 a. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, 8:30 a. m.

Am. sp. Edward Sewall, Quick, for Atlantic Coast, with sugar, 1:30 p. m.
Schr. Levi P. Woodbury, Harris, for San Francisco, 4:45 p. m.
Thursday, April 25.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for windward Oahu ports, 7:30 a. m.
Str. Maui, Bennett, for Hawaii ports, 12:10 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. Siberia, from Orient, April 22.—David L. Al, W. S. Easton, G. G. Guild, Mrs. G. G. Guild and infant, Mrs. J. Rush, Miss Sharp, Miss V. M. Sharp, S. Wolf.

Per str. Mauna Loa, April 22.—From Kauai: C. B. Hall, L. Petermann, From Kona: J. Todd, Mrs. Panian, Father Charles, C. A. Elston, Mrs. C. A. Elston and child, Miss C. F. Hemenway, Miss Anna M. Parle, Mrs. J. Smyth, Miss E. Smyth, Mrs. W. C. Moore, J. A. Maguire, From Maui: Ah Moh, E. S. Johnston, T. S. Chong and wife, Bishop Restarick, Miss M. Restarick, T. Fulmote and 54 deck.

Per str. Mikahala, from Kauai, April 24.—Mrs. G. C. Hofgaard, Lady Heron, Mrs. G. T. Greig, Miss A. M. Dow, Hee Fat, Miss M. Hackbarth, William Werner, T. Osaki, and 53 deck.

Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii and Maui, April 25: From Hilo: Julio August, From Hana: Mrs. Deas, Miss J. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, W. A. Anderson and wife, C. J. Austin, H. M. Gittel, Sing You. From Kahului: Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. S. Decker, Mr. Carter and wife, G. S. Keeney, F. Hons, Mrs. McGerrow, Miss Naukana, Mrs. C. Bailey, Mrs. J. Garcia, Miss M. Dokego, Master Wrenn, Dr. Sawyer, C. Hansen, H. M. Cooke, C. S. Kookoo, Sam Po, Mrs. A. Woon, Robert Plunkett, M. Joseph, Mrs. C. A. Cash, Mrs. A. Enos, Sr., A. Enos and wife, From Lahaina: Miss Helen Rose, W. E. Chambers, A. V. Cobb, T. Mori, K. Kawasaki, A. V. Peters, J. S. Ralston; 53 deck.

Departed.

Per S. S. Siberia, for San Francisco, April 22, 6 p. m.—Samuel Johnson, J. H. Howland, M. T. Lyons, Lester Petrie, H. E. Murray, Chas. F. Murray, J. T. Moore, J. A. Lyle, K. R. G. Wallace, J. M. McKinnon, J. Lando, Stanley Stephenson, Geo. H. Angus, Geo. A. Martin, E. J. Waterman, W. A. Wellbourne, J. J. Beiser, J. S. McCandless, W. F. Heilbron, L. C. Ables, R. H. P. Lishman, J. H. Craig, H. R. Simpson, C. S. Hall, E. J. Lord, J. W. Francis, J. D. Tucker, F. P. Woods, Ernest Kaal, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Thomas E. Wall, wife, infant and maid, E. H. Parle, E. P. Low, Miss V. Richardson, Miss I. Richardson, J. C. McGill, W. T. Schmidt, Mrs. A. T. Schmidt, Miss E. J. Breck, Miss Waterman, Mrs. August, H. G. Plummer, Judge Stanley, Paul Muhlendorf, Lou Koon Chock, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Manning, W. A. Kinney, D. P. R. Isenberg.

Per str. Kinau, for Maui and Hawaii ports, April 23.—Rev. T. Kato, E. W. Sutton, W. S. Easton, H. R. Bryant, E. O'Brien, J. Todd, J. Parkinson, Miss E. Kahakula, James Gibb and son, E. M. Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Porter, Miss Viera, A. G. Curtis, C. S. Schultz, C. S. Wells and wife, C. M. Lovsted, Ira Wells, John Watt, Mrs. J. T. Lewis, J. Jorgenson, O. W. Rose, Miss K. Kerby.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, April 23.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moragne, F. C. Crawford, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, C. B. Gray, Miss Ketter, J. M. Lidgate and child.

Per str. Mikahala, for Kauai, April 25.—E. H. Weed, Mrs. Hans Isenberg, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr., K. Makino and wife, Miss Annie Kaubo, E. L. Hadley, E. C. Smith.

MONUMENT TO WILLIAM C. WILDER

A handsome monument was recently erected to the memory of the late William C. Wilder, in the family lot in Oahu cemetery. It is a heavy block of fine Scotch granite, highly polished, surmounted by a simple cap. It stands in the center of the family lot. In accordance with the simple taste of the man to whom it is a fitting memorial, and whose good deeds are still remembered, the stone bears no eulogy, and no inscription, but the name and the date of the birth and death.

Abbie Manewa has sued E. L. Staunton, to whom she was married on July 1, 1896, for divorce on the grounds of failure to provide and desertion for over three years.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

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MONGOLIA WAS BADLY HANDLED

"The surprising thing to me was to see an Irishman at the head of a Dutch firm."

This portion of an answer by Captain Metcalf on the witness stand in U. S. Judge Dole's court yesterday caused an outburst of laughter. It appears that when the veteran Lloyd's wrecker went to H. Hackfeld & Co's office to consult with the firm about arrangements for pulling the Manchuria off the reef he found Mr. McClanahan, the firm's attorney, in the president's office and mistook him for the president of the corporation.

Captain Metcalf, who is a genial soul, frequently made smiles lighten the proceedings by his flashes of humor. Once he made a remark indicating scepticism of what he read in the news, papers, and, noticing along with the ripple of mirth that followed everybody else glancing at an Advertiser reporter seated near him, looked over his shoulder in the same direction and remarked comically, "I see I've put my foot in it again."

Mr. Ballou cross-examined Captain Metcalf at length yesterday afternoon, not having concluded at 4 o'clock adjournment, in the effort to obtain admissions that the Pacific Mail people held the cableship Restorer's presence and standing by the stranded steamship Manchuria, at the Waimanalo reef, as of supreme importance.

Captain Metcalf understood the Restorer to be at his service under per diem pay. If he had been asked to let her go to the stranded transport Sheridan on the other side of the island he would have consented. But he did not recollect having been so asked.

Incidentally he was questioned about the P. M. S. Mongolia's stranding at Midway, his wrecking gear having been placed on board the Restorer, after the Manchuria had been towed into port, to go to the relief of the other liner.

As a navigator he knew about Midway and would always give it a wide berth. It was a danger to passing vessels as were all the low-lying reef islands from Honolulu to Ocean Island.

Yet there was no great risk involved in the Mongolia's going to Midway island to land Vice President Ward of the Pacific Commercial Cable Co. If the captain of the Mongolia had used "the commonest discretion" he would not have let the steamship go ashore. There was good anchorage on the west side of the island where the Restorer cast anchor when she went to assist the Mongolia. She shifted to a location on the south when the wind began to blow strongly from the west. As a possible explanation of the original plan for the Restorer to meet the Mongolia at sea and take Mr. Ward off and land him at Midway, Captain Metcalf said it might have been owing to objections of the underwriters against a diversion of the Mongolia from the regular course.

There was a distinction drawn by the witness between the danger to vessels "passing" of which he had testified and any risk to vessels going of set purpose to Midway. For another thing, besides anchorage there was a light on Midway visible 12 or 14 miles at sea, and whenever the captain of the Mongolia saw the light he should have stopped the ship.

All of this cross-examination was to make it appear that the attendance of the Restorer on the stranded Manchuria was considered of momentous importance by the Pacific Mail people, as otherwise they would not have allowed the Mongolia to go out of her course to land Mr. Ward at Midway with its peril.

Ballou & Marx represent the Pacific Commercial Cable Co., Honolulu, and Kinney, McCandless & Derby the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., steam.

TO CONCUR ON LIQUOR

(Continued from Page One.)

appointed and in conference committee on Wednesday the House members agreed to appropriate the money on condition that a bacteriologist be imported from the States.

The bill calling for the greatest amount of discussion was that relative to the disposition of funds arising from the sale of goods produced by the pupils at Waialeale and Lahainaluna. Senator Dowsett offered an amendment which was not acceptable to the Maui members and they talked out for several minutes. Senator Hayselden said the Board of Education knew nothing of the conditions out of the district and he wanted the distribution of the funds in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

During the afternoon session a long recess was necessary while waiting for a report from the House relative to the liquor bill. Nearly two hours were wasted in this way, part of the time being occupied by three of the members on the dam committee and the rest in conversation around the lobby. Late in the afternoon the majority and minority reports were presented and the dam question taken up in earnest.

Senator Chillingworth reported as a minority supporting the Schuyler recommendations which means to appropriate about \$132,000 and finish the dam from present specifications. The minority report was the cause of the loan bill being so amended that this sum has been introduced in it and all of the other items stricken out. Originally that bill called for the appropriation of \$900,000, most of which was to be spent on this island.

The majority report calls for the cancellation of the present contract, employing competent engineers, and the title is emphasized by the committee, calling for new specifications and bids and submitting them to this session of the Legislature. This, Senator Chillingworth showed to be impracticable unless there is an extra session.

Joint Resolution No. 4 called for some amendments to the law relative to corporations. A commission is to be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the laws and report to the Governor not later than July 1, 1908. The committee does not believe that any considerable change in the statutes is advisable and recommends that the resolution be tabled.

CITIZEN EMPLOYEES.

Senator Smith reported from a joint conference committee relative to the bill requiring that all employees of the Government be citizens of the United States that the House had finally agreed to the amendment offered by the Senate.

The Governor's veto, No. 25, was again deferred until today as the House had not taken action.

On motion of Senator McCarthy House Bill No. 171 was again laid aside for consideration at some future date.

TREATING LEPROSY.

The bone of contention for many years past, the treatment of leprosy, was again brought up by Senator Lane. His bill makes the issuance of permits to persons who believe they have a cure for the disease mandatory upon the Board of Health and it was on this rock that the members split and where Senator Smith tried to show the danger they were bringing themselves to. He said that during the existence of the present law there had been such permits issued by the Board. Senator Coelho waxed eloquent on the subject telling how an old Hawaiian had furnished him with herbs that would cure the disease and that he had sent the remedy through the mail to a patient at the settlement who had subsequently recovered. He had neglected to secure the name of the herbs but was in the way to ascertain the information. There was a warm discussion and the bill passed second reading on an aye and no vote.

MONGOOSE TO GO.

The bill for the extermination of the mongoose was called. Senator Coelho showed a disposition to kill the measure for some reason but failed to do so and it passed.

The bill relating to the right-of-way and water rights passed as mentioned above without too much time being spent on it. Senator Hayselden was one of the strong objectors to the measure on this the second reading.

ENCOURAGING FARMERS.

The bill to encourage the small farmers by providing a safe, reliable and economical means of transportation of their products to the markets here, and at the Coast, was referred to the Ways and Means committee. This measure passed the House and has a few friends in the Senate.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Bill No. 216, relating to insurance companies was called and a long bill and report read. After this Senator Dowsett moved that action be deferred as he was unable to tell from either the bill or the report whether they referred to life, fire or marine insurance. The bill will be taken up today.

The Mahuka claim for title to land in Honolulu was tabled after the presentation of a report which charged tardiness on the part of Mr. Mahuka.

Senator Smith read a report on Senate Bill 110 in which the committee recommended that the bill be laid on the table. The report was adopted. The report of the committee on House Bill No. 230, relating to certificates of acknowledgment, recommended certain amendments and the report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Afternoon Session.

It was twenty minutes to four before work was begun in the Senate though the recess for luncheon terminated at 1:30. The first matter considered was the veto by the Governor of the bill providing that one-half of the money collected for taxes shall be given to the counties. There was an error in the drawing of the bill, or in that one submitted to the Governor, for it appeared from it that the counties would get all the money so collected. An effort will be made to remedy this today, otherwise, Senator Lane says, the bill will have to pass over the veto in its present shape as the intent of the bill was clearly understood in the House and Senate and it is too late now to throw the whole bill out.

WHARFAGE TOLL.

Senator Bishop was an earnest talker on this bill. He said he had talked with the merchants in session during the committee and he was willing to vote for the bill provided it was amended to read five cents a ton instead of ten. This could be tried for two years and if it did not fill the bill it could be increased to ten cents. There were other amendments offered and the bill passed second reading.

FOR THE DAM.

At this time the reports from the dam committees arrived and were read by Senator Chillingworth. There seemed to be a danger that the time would pass and it would be too late for an appropriation. Senator Bishop remarking that this was the last day on which a bill could get through both houses. Then came the suggestion from Senator Knudsen that the loan bill be amended and the motion carried. The chairman of the committee showed how impossible it would be to carry out the recommendations of the majority report but as these reports had not been printed the members had some difficulty in following. On a motion it was decided that they should be printed and handed to the Senators the first thing this morning when the matter will be taken up in earnest.

DAM REPORTS.

The majority report of the Nuuanu dam committee was read. It is understood it will have no supporters in the upper chamber and that the Chillingworth report will be adopted. In speaking upon the majority report Senator Kalama remarked that he was so anxious to get his name on one of them that he had signed the majority report and, while not confessing an error, it was thought by the rest of the Senate that that was what he would like to do. The Senator said he had noticed here and on Maui a carelessness in carrying out contracts and under which ever report the work at Nuuanu is completed he hoped there would be some one who would look after it better than the Public Works Department had done in the past.

SUNDRIES.

Senator Smith reported from the conference committee relative to House Bill No. 11, relating to estates. The report recommends several amendments. It was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. House Bill No. 137 took the same course. The Judiciary committee reported on House Bill No. 223 and the report was adopted carrying with it the passage of the bill on second reading. From another committee Senator Smith reported on Concurrent Resolution No. 8, relating to offices in the Government overlapping and recommended that the resolution be laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

A new bill relating to hunting with firearms, to take the place of the one vetoed by the Governor on Wednesday passed first reading.

Senate Bill No. 91, better known as "the compromise booze bill," came up from the House so full of amendments that its own father failed to recognize it. Senator Smith moved that the Senate should not concur and this carried. At this point the Senate adjourned.

REPORTS PRO AND CON

(Continued from Page One.)

It would have made a safe and permanent structure, and that too at a cost exceeding but little the contract price of the whole work, and not at a great amount of extra cost to the taxpayers. These allegations, however, are being carried out at a great cost to the taxpayers; the same bickering and disputes between the Department of Public Works and the contractor being still

in evidence, and, if anything, worse than existed prior to the Kellogg investigation. These conditions prevailing, the Governor was moved to state in an interview prior to the opening of the present session of the Legislature, and to include in his report to this Legislature, that he would turn the whole matter over to the Legislature. The result of this latter, or second protest from the people, is your special committee, and the request to Mr. Schuyler to come here and investigate the dam, and finally this report.

Your committee visited the dam, and found it in a chaotic condition. Witnesses, under oath, have been examined, and all stated that the contractor (although the Public Works Department was aware of this before the work started) had neither the tools, experience, men, nor proper plans and specifications to carry on the work as it should be done. In proof of this, they point to the length of time already spent on this work; (it should have been completed several months ago), but the end is not yet in sight. They testified to the endless friction between the contractor and officials of the Public Works Department, of charges and counter-charges obnoxious to all, but particularly so to the people whose money is being wasted.

One witness, an official of the Public Works Department, testified that he had no control whatever over the contractor as to what part of the dam construction should be carried on. As a consequence of this, in the portions of the dam where construction was easy and the profits high, there the contractor worked; but in those portions of the dam where construction was difficult and profits low, little work was done. This witness also testified that if the specifications were properly drawn, he could have compelled the contractor to build a proper dam. This statement coincides with common sense, and corroborates that of Engineer Kellogg in regard to the specifications.

Taking all things into careful consideration, your committee feels, and recommends, that in the interests of the people the present contract on the Nuuanu dam be cancelled; that specifications and estimates be made to complete the dam in accordance with the recommendations offered by Engineer Schuyler; that bids be called for and a contract awarded to responsible parties, under a heavy bond, and that a competent and responsible engineer be placed in charge.

If the above plan is carried out, your committee recommends that this Legislature appropriate by new Loan Act the amount necessary as called for by Mr. Schuyler's plans and specifications. Mr. Schuyler's report is herewith submitted and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

KNUDSEN,

RICE,

WAIWAIKOLE,

KALAMA,

HUGHES.

Does not concur:

CHILLINGWORTH.

Of the original contract amount of \$151,990.18, there has been already expended or reserved \$120,456.31, leaving a balance of only \$31,533.87. These figures are important in view of the threat to cancel the contract, for if it should be decided that the present contractor must be allowed to complete his contract the time will be short in which this amount will be spent. The figures of the work to date are as follows:

Amount reserved for contract—old appropriation	\$ 71,990 18
Am. reserved for contract—new appropriation	50,000 00
	\$121,990 18
Total value of work done to April 19, 1907	\$118,892 93
Amount paid on account of bills on contract	1,768 38
	\$120,661 31
Amount paid on account of contract	\$ 94,954 38
Amount paid on account of bills on contract	1,768 38
20% reserve	25,738 55
	\$122,451 31
RECAPITULATION.	
Contract	\$151,990 18
Amount paid and reserved	120,456 31
	\$ 31,533 87

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report presented by Senator Chillingworth, which was read yesterday afternoon in the Senate but not as yet presented formally to the House, finds the specifications and plans "on the whole, favorable," while the main objection to them, that covering the wooden stave pipes, has been overcome by the recommendations of Mr. Kellogg. The report quotes Schuyler's report on the safety of the dam and commends the "unqualified certificate of the substantial character of the construction" to the careful attention of the legislators.

The report quotes extensively from the report of Mr. Schuyler throughout and concludes with the following recommendations:

"In view of the clear showing made by Mr. Schuyler that the completion of the Nuuanu dam would be of extraordinary great advantage to the City of Honolulu, both in raising its water supply to an efficient amount and in providing a source of electric lighting power, we respectfully submit that it would be an act of supreme folly now to abandon the work. Although it will cost \$250,000 it will still make an aggregate sum far within the lines of a profitable investment for the Government and we therefore respectfully recommend that the sum of \$132,000 be appropriated to complete the Nuuanu reservoir."

CLAIM CUT DOWN.

In the case of Tom Pedro v. C. F. Peterson, administrator, the jury before Judge Lindsay took seventeen minutes at noon yesterday to find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$484 with interest, attorney's fees and costs. The amount awarded was set out of about \$200 in the amount claimed, the suit having been on a claim that the administrator rejected. Both Peterson for himself and Lightfoot for plaintiff noted exceptions to the verdict.

Weight and Health

THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED THE TONIC TREATMENT.

This Woman Took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Gained Thirty Pounds and Has Been Well Ever Since.

How many women—and men too—are suffering from a general decline in health which the ordinary remedies seem unable to check? How many husbands see their wives wasting away, steadily losing health and beauty, and are powerless to help? Consumption and other germ diseases find in these debilitated systems easy prey, for the lowered vitality is unequal to the task of fighting off the infection of these diseases to which most of us are almost daily exposed.

The symptoms indicating the decline which may have results so fatal could scarcely be better described than in the statement of Mrs. William Manley, of 92 Court street, Utica, N. Y. Her case is a typical one. She says:

"For six months after the birth of my baby, I suffered from sick, dizzy headaches, which seemed like a rush of blood to my forehead, just back of my eyes. Some days they twitched so I could hardly see and black spots floated before them. The least exertion brought on this sickness. My appetite was poor and I was often sick to my stomach."

"If I tried to work my feet soon became swollen, paining me terribly. I had sinking spells and grew pale and nervous. I was so thin that I weighed only 95 pounds."

"One day when at the drug store to get headache powders I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills instead. I soon noticed that my headache was disappearing and my nerves gradually grew stronger. The pills gave me a hearty appetite and I now weigh over 130 pounds. I believe the pills to be the best tonic and builder a woman can take, as they certainly helped me when my condition was critical and I have never been seriously ill since."

The great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills lies in the fact that they actually make new blood and this carries health and strength to every portion of the body. The stomach is toned up, the nerves are strengthened, every organ is stimulated to do its work.

If you are ill and the treatment you are taking does not cure you, write for proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done in similar cases.

Your druggist sells them or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A NEBRASKAN'S VIEWS OF HAWAII

John E. Miller comes back from the Hawaiian Islands with several definite ideas on public questions. His mind is made up as to the undesirability of admitting orientals to this country. "We don't want them," is his verdict. "We can afford to develop our resources more slowly with white labor rather than become involved in another race problem." Mr. Miller finds that the American end of his journey leaves him more strongly impressed than ever with the incompetency of the management of the greatest of the western railroads. Travel was light, but the trains were almost invariably late.

On the islands Mr. Miller found the sugar business prosperous. With labor at seventy cents and protection \$34 a ton the business is abundantly profitable, and yet the planters fight against the free admission of sugar from the Philippines to the mainland as if their lives depended upon it. Some interesting side lights on the ship subsidy question were seen there also, when the ships were delayed more than a week, apparently to give the impression that the line was in its last gasp and that nothing would keep the flag afloat but a grant from the treasury. On account of that delay Mr. Miller was obliged to come back by way of Canada and buy extra railroad tickets from Seattle to Lincoln. He can't prove that the ships were held back for a subsidy argument, but the suspicion was strong in Honolulu that this was the case.—Nebraska State Journal.

JACK LONDON SAILS.

Jack London's Snark sailed from San Francisco on Tuesday last on a journey around the world that is to last several years. Mrs. London accompanies her husband and her uncle, Captain Eames, is the navigator.

In this little 45-foot, schooner-rigged vessel, equipped with an auxiliary gasoline engine, the Londons will voyage throughout the seven seas and explore their shores. The auxiliary engine is designed for the purpose of navigating rivers. The Snark goes to Hilo and thence comes to Honolulu where a considerable visit will be made.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.