

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, September 12.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 86; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.95c; Per Ton, \$79.00. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 11½d.; Per Ton, \$81.70.

VOL. L No. 75

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1907. —SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2937

GRAVEL SLIDE GOUGES DAM

Part of Famous Nuuanu Structure Washes Away.

Over a thousand cubic yards of the Nuuanu dam slid out and came down the Nuuanu stream on Wednesday. This is about the amount of earth put in position during the time the seven thousand dollar pump of Howland's was trying to work and it is the gravel brought down by this expensive sluicing that was the indirect cause of the latest stunt of the big work. The direct cause of the washout was an order given by Engineer in Charge of Construction B. Franklin Howland.

As a result of the washout the heavy redwood core wall, put in according to the recommendations of Engineer Kellogg, has been jammed out of plumb and is probably smashed along the bottom. It is a pretty little mess and will cost the taxpayers of the Territory perhaps a thousand dollars in all.

Rains have been frequent of late up Nuuanu valley and the sluicing pond had filled up within a few inches of the top of the sluiced-in embankment on Tuesday last. This embankment is formed of the material brought down from the hillside in the two sluicing flumes—one carrying water from the stream on the Waikiki side, the other having been used before the engine of the Howland pump got smashed to flume the pumped water. Mention has been made incidentally on several occasions of the fact that the material being sluiced in by the Howland pump carried too high a proportion of gravel to be classed as good material, although the officials of the Department of Public Works declared that the material was ideal. The matter of the gravel has been (Continued on page 8.)

WOOLLEY TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN

Temperance Leader Will Commence Active Work Within a Few Weeks.

John G. Woolley, president of the Anti-Saloon League, will commence an active campaign in the interest of temperance within a few weeks. During the campaign he purposes visiting and speaking at the various Honolulu schools and at other public institutions to which he has been invited. Since coming to Hawaii he has been busy in making a thorough study of conditions here, familiarizing himself with the temperance work that has already been done and attempted, studying the liquor laws of the Kingdom, Republic and Territory, and otherwise putting himself in readiness for the special work for which he has come here.

Yesterday he was present at the regular monthly meeting of the Anti-Saloon League and addressed the members. He stated that in looking over conditions in Hawaii he had found that the cause of temperance was gaining ground here and that the principles of temperance were beginning to be better understood among the people, especially among the native Hawaiians. He made the announcement of his coming campaign as above.

At the meeting Mr. Woolley was elected a delegate to attend the meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, to meet at Lahaina on September 20.

As a member of the league, to succeed Rev. G. D. Edwards, the Rev. Mr. McKeever was elected.

WARRANT OFFICERS FEAST.

A party of twenty of the warrant officers of the Big Four gave a "beef-steak" at the Seaside Hotel last night, which will go down in the annals of the hospitality as one of the most joyous occasions ever celebrated in Honolulu. All were equipped in cook's caps and aprons and were divided into four sections. Those in one class had to tell a story, or pay some exacting penalty. The next would have to sing a song, the third to recite something apropos and the last had to do some funny stunt which must be adjudged satisfactory by those present.

Needless to say the fun was fast and furious and from the time that the feast was started until it wound up about half past ten, there was not a slow minute.

MAYER DENIES CHARGE OF HART

Accuses Clerk of a Big Shortage in His Accounts.

George H. Mayer, manager of the local offices of the Standard Oil Company, who was accused in the confession made by Lionel Hart of complicity in the forging of certain oil orders and the destruction of some original orders, yesterday appeared before the jury in the kerosene warehouse fire inquest and denied point blank the allegations made against him. He further made a statement that Hart was a defaulter to the extent of \$1700 of Standard Oil money.

Things moved rapidly yesterday in the resumed fire inquest. The night before Hart made his confession and had been arrested, and early yesterday morning Mayer was brought to the police station by Chief Taylor and Officer Reeves, having been found at a house on Tantalus. He was kept secluded until the inquest reconvened and was not told the particulars of the Hart confession, the authorities wishing to have him hear the facts alleged from Hart himself.

The two confronted each other as soon as the jury met, Hart repeating some of the things he had said the night before, particularly the fact that he had made out false orders and destroyed other orders at Mayer's dictation.

Mayer under oath denied this absolutely.

"I did not give Hart orders to destroy the orders or the records," he said. "The printing of the new books at the Star office was done at my order, as Hart had told me that the office was out of order books. An order book was first made without stubs, and I ordered him to have some made with stubs."

In answer to a question by Breck (Continued on Page 8.)

MOORE LEAVES BY THE HILONIAN

Proprietor of the Palace Saloon Who was Out on Bail Departs.

Another man who went on the Hilonian unannounced and unexpectedly is J. D. Moore, the proprietor of the Palace restaurant at Richards and Merchant streets. Moore was out on \$100 cash bail on a charge of violating the liquor law by selling liquor on Sunday, and it is expected that his case will come before the Territorial grand jury at any day now. Moore had also begun an injunction suit to restrain the Board of License Commissioners from taking any action to rescind his license. Judge De Bolt decided in favor of the License Board, and the case is now in the Supreme Court.

Moore's name does not appear in the passenger list of the Hilonian. At his restaurant it is said that he went to San Francisco to be gone a month or two, and that the restaurant, which is licensed to serve drinks, is being run by the Seattle Brewing Company under power of attorney.

HON. CECIL BROWN'S WIFE PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Cecil Brown, wife of the president of the First National Bank in Honolulu, died yesterday after a short illness, at the age of 54 years. Her funeral will take place at 3:30 this afternoon, from Kawaiahao church to Nuuanu cemetery. Mrs. Brown was educated at the Millham school in Honolulu, conducted by Mrs. Davison (now Mrs. A. A. Montano), and at Makawao seminary, and was well known and esteemed. Before her marriage to Hon. Cecil Brown she was the relict of the late M. Dickson. The pall-bearers at the funeral will be M. P. Robinson, Bruce Cartwright, Samuel Parker, Abraham Fernandez, C. W. Booth and Jas. W. L. Maguire.

VANCOUVER LABORERS WILL SHIP SAMPLE ASIATICS TO THE CAPITAL

ALUMNI PLANS FOR BIG WEEK

The Twentieth Anniversary of Founding Kamehameha Schools.

The plans for the reception to be given Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oleson by their former pupils of the Kamehameha Schools were discussed at length at a meeting of the Alumni held last night in the Kamehameha Girls' School, which was presided over by S. W. Spencer, chairman of the special Oleson committee. The meeting was largely attended and the interest shown in the plans for greeting the returning first principal of the schools was general.

It is proposed to devote a whole week to the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the schools, commencing on Sunday, December 18, when memorial services will be held in the Bishop Memorial chapel in the Kamehameha grounds. Following this the members of the Alumni and the pupils of the schools will march to the mausoleum and decorate the grave of the founder of their school. The following week will be given over to various exercises at the schools, including a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Oleson, a day of sports, a luau on the campus and other congratulatory affairs.

The committee are taking up the matter of reduced fares for members of the Alumni on the other islands, in order that as many of them as possible will be in Honolulu for the anniversary events.

After the celebration the Olesons will make a tour of the islands and a series of receptions in their honor will be arranged at the various towns to be visited.

ANOTHER GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS

Marshal Hendry Again Makes a Very Important Capture.

United States Marshal Hendry returned yesterday morning from Hawaii with four prisoners and a quantity of counterfeiting apparatus which it is believed fully accounts for all of the spurious coins which have been in circulation in the Territory, especially on Hawaii and Maui, for some time past.

These captures were the result of a great deal of hard work and of careful planning and patient investigation on the part of Hendry and United States District Attorney Breckons. Five and ten dollar counterfeit gold pieces of very excellent mintage and good appearance have been detected in circulation for some time. The minting and milling is good enough to escape any but the most careful inspection, the weight and ring are of course defective.

Marshal Hendry went to Hawaii on information contained in a wireless message from Deputy Sheriff Rickard. He found that three Koreans, Chu Hong Yong, Kim Neon Moon and Pa Hu No had been arrested at Kukuiahae by a clerk in Lindsay's store on whom they had tried to pass some of the spurious coin. The men were placed in jail, where they confessed and implicated their leader, Kong Chi Soon, who was found asleep in a cave on the land of Kapulea between Kukuiahae and Honouliuli.

With Kong Chi Soon was captured a great lot of counterfeiting apparatus, including two sets of dies for \$10 gold pieces and one set for \$5 gold pieces, an electro-plating apparatus and other material and appliances.

These four men were all given a hearing before Commissioner Hatch yesterday afternoon.

It is now pretty certain that there have been two gangs of Korean counterfeiters, each operating independently of the other at least for a time. And there is some indication of a rivalry between them as to which can do the best work.

The leader of the first gang was Kim Bong Chuen, who was arrested some weeks ago on Hawaii, and who has been in jail here since, and has demonstrated his experience as a coiner by making coins for the instruction of the federal authorities.

TEACHERS DROP OUTSIDE WORK

Meeting of the Board of Education and What was Done at It.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. C. E. Copeland, principal of the Walluku school, wrote a long letter to the board setting forth that when he was sent to that school three years ago, it was on the promise of a salary of \$1800 a year. But the 20 per cent. cut came just at that time and he really only got \$120 a month. Now that salaries are raised he thought he ought to get the \$150 a month. But instead of that he was getting only \$125 a month which, less the three per cent. cut, made his actual salary \$121.25. He asked that his salary be put at the \$1800 a year, or \$150 a month.

He also argued that the rate he was getting was what he would be entitled to as principal of a purely elementary school of the same enrollment, while his school was doing high school work.

The board took the position that, having established a schedule carefully worked out, designed to systematically do justice to all teachers, and as he had been given the salary according to this schedule, it could not grant his request, notwithstanding the board felt that he had much claim on its consideration.

Mrs. Anna B. Tucker asked the board for an increase of salary from \$125 to \$150 a month on the ground of her years of service and the work she did and the increase of work brought about by the departure of Mrs. Yarnley. There was a division in the board as to whether her position at the head of a department did not entitle her to rank with a principal and so be entitled to the salary asked. Superintendent Rabbitt favored the salary (Continued on page 8.)

TO OPEN MORE KAU HOMESTEADS

The Land Near the Thompson Settlement Association Lots.

At a conference with Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday afternoon, Governor Frear approved the opening of a tract of land in Kau, Island of Hawaii, adjoining the land recently taken by the Thompson Settlement Association.

Applications for land in this region have been coming in lately in considerable numbers, and there is land available there for settlement. It is the present plan of the Land Commissioner to open up about a dozen lots, though the exact number and their size have not as yet been determined on. These lots will be offered on the right of purchase lease plan, open to any citizen of the United States.

Land Commissioner Pratt thinks that under most circumstances the opening of land in this way is better than by the Settlement Association plan, as it throws the land open to any citizen who desires it, and does not restrict the right of application to the particular individuals of a settlement association. In the opinion of the Commissioner the settlement association plan has its advantages for the Territory only in particular circumstances.

MARY KELLY'S OFFERING.

The congregation of a little village church, says Judge, had been untiring in their efforts to raise a certain sum of money much desired by the pastor, to be used in beautifying their place of worship. During evening service, shortly after a most generous and unexpected amount had been placed in the good pastor's hands, he was quite overcome, and praised their kind and generous impulses, explaining that, no matter how small the offering, God would reward them.

"Take, for instance," said he, "the case of little Mary—poor, but generous—who wanted to contribute; and nothing affected me so much as when little Mary Kelly walked down the aisle and laid an egg on the altar."

A good rule to follow, if you have children, is not to allow them to annoy your neighbors unless your neighbors have children to annoy you.

Eight Hundred Hindoos to Be Sent to Ottawa to Impress the Law Makers—India Protest Against Rioters—Street Car Strike in San Francisco Pau.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

VANCOUVER, September 13.—A subscription list has been started here for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the passage of eight hundred Hindoos to Ottawa. The object of this is to impress upon the Canadian lawmakers the undesirability of the class of laborers being allowed into Western Canada. The Canadian Parliament will soon be in session.

LUCKNOW, India, September 13.—Indignation meetings are being held here to protest against the attacks made by mobs upon Hindu laborers at Bellingham, Washington, and at Vancouver.

The labor unions have ordered employers to replace Orientals with whites.

VANCOUVER, September 12.—A number of Asiatics who arrived at Victoria have been ordered sent back to the Orient on instructions from Ottawa.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—The trade unions have formally rescinded the order fining any of their members found riding on the street cars here while the strike was in progress. The fine amounted to from twenty-five to fifty dollars for each offense.

This rescinding order on the part of the unions practically brings the strike to an end, the United railroads having defeated the strikers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It is believed here in official circles that as a development of the anti-Japanese sentiment in Canada the Japanese government will be led into concluding exclusion treaties with the United States and the British colonies.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 10.—The Governor General has wired his regrets for the incidents of the anti-Oriental riots and expresses a desire to have rioters punished.

TOKIO, Sept. 10.—The Japanese government expects a speedy settlement of the Vancouver troubles.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 10.—It is rumored here that the Vancouver outbreak was planned to impress Commissioner Ishii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Drs. Huntington, Tait and Ophuls have been appointed to the Board of Health. McConkey and Manning are retained.

PEKING, Sept. 10.—Lauan Tun Yuen has been appointed Ambassador to Washington and member of the Waiwupu.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The court of Common Pleas declares that the two-cent railroad law passed by the Legislature is unconstitutional.

TROMSOE, Norway, Sept. 11.—The Wellman north pole expedition will not make its start this year. Captain Wellman has decided that the season has become too far advanced and the start has been postponed until next summer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Claus Spreckels, in a deposition made in the damage suit brought by the Pennsylvania Sugar Company against the American Sugar Company, states that he owns no interest in the American company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The issue of city bonds just put on the market has been oversubscribed to the amount of forty million dollars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at the regular meeting held yesterday, voted their approval of the stand taken by their officers in the present strike. The regular dividend was voted in spite of the strike.

TOMSK, Russia, Sept. 11.—The regular postal train running out of here was held up yesterday by robbers and fifty thousand dollars secured by the brigands.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—Five non-union car men were wounded today in an encounter with police and strike sympathizers.

BERLIN, September 11.—Count Inouye is preparing to sail for home. Aoki, ambassador at Washington may succeed him.

LONDON, September 11.—The London Times accuses American labor agitators of having promoted the Vancouver riots against Japanese and Chinese.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Chester Runyon, the embezzling banker, has been sentenced to seven years in jail.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—A hundred thousand dollar shortage has been discovered in the accounts of Tax Collector Fitzpatrick. His clerk, C. E. Letten, is wanted.

HONGKONG, September 11.—Several large kerosene warehouses in Canton are on fire.

KISHINEV, September 11.—Eighty persons have been killed in an anti-Jewish outbreak here.

HANGO, Finland, September 12.—The Russian Imperial yacht Standart, with the Czar and Empress aboard, went aground on the west coast yesterday. Torpedo boats, which have been escorting the yacht on her cruise, are standing by in readiness to assist in refloating the stranded vessel. It is believed that there is no danger to anyone on board.

PARIS, September 12.—Minister of War Clemenceau has issued instructions to General Drude, the commander-in-chief of the French forces at Casablanca, to deliver a decisive attack upon the Moorish army.

SARATOGA, September 12.—During the parade of the Grand Army veterans in convention here a heavy rainstorm came up. Many of the veterans were prostrated as a result of the exposure to which they were subjected.

HULA DANCERS OUT ON A STRIKE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
The hula dancers of Honolulu are out on strike and there was no Hawaiian performance in the Opera House last night as a consequence. What would a Hawaiian performance amount to without a hula? It would be like Uncle Tom's Cabin without Little Eva, therefore the Opera House was dark and the advance money taken in for tickets sold was sorrowfully returned.

The strike among the fair contentions came off about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause was that the Honorable H. M. Kanoho, the impresario, saw a chance to ask for an advance of wages and had his demand turned down. The fee to be paid the ladies of the Hawaiian corps de ballet was two and a half apiece for the performance. Kanoho jumped the price to one hundred dollars a dozen, finally offering to split the difference and call it fifty. Failing to get even the smaller price he called out the dancers and declared a strike on.

Princess De Fries, under whose management the show was to have been given, visited the flagship West Virginia last night, announcing to Admiral Dayton that it was all off and tendering back the money that had been collected on board the four cruisers for seats, amounting in all to something over two hundred dollars. The Princess informed the Admiral that she had not altogether given up hope of inducing the strikers to return to their work and the hope is expressed that the delayed performance will be given before the Big Four leave these waters.

NATIVE SOCIETIES OBJECT TO ANY SALE

The Hui Koku a Hookeunono o na Oiwai Hawaii, which is the name in full of the Hui Oiwai, and the sister society made up of the wives of the Oiwai are taking steps to prevent any transfer of the Queen Emma property in Nuuanu. Yesterday the societies sent delegations of their officers to Governor Frear to present petitions against the consideration of the application sent in for a sale of this property, petitions which the Governor is now considering. The application which has been sent in for this property is from A. Isenberg.

Some time ago an application for the property was made by Mrs. Holmway, wife of the Superintendent of Public Works, the application arousing a storm of protest. The Oahu Central Improvement committee passed resolutions in the matter and a delegation presented these to Governor Carter, urging the necessity of the government retaining this property for park purposes and also as a site for a filtration plant for the water from the Nuuanu reservoirs. In view of the protests the application was withdrawn.

The petition of E. V. Dunn, in bankruptcy, was granted yesterday by Judge Dole.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. 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; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dake, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

LEAVE SUDDENLY FOR THE COAST

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
A great deal of mystery surrounds the departure for San Francisco of two young men of this city, who made a sudden and very quiet departure on the Hilonian yesterday morning. Harry Tomlins and W. R. Pittenger, both connected with the Trans-Pacific Trade, a weekly journal issued in this city and owned by C. R. Buckland, the present editor of the Hilo Herald, left by the Matson liner yesterday morning without telling any except one or two of their most intimate friends of their intentions.

When the tickets for the trip were obtained from Castle & Cooke, the local agents of the Matson company, the two did not appear in person but obtained them through an employee of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company with whom they were friendly. The desire was expressed that the names of the two should not appear in the papers and in fact should not even be put on the passenger list but this secrecy naturally could not be observed.

That the business affairs of the Trans-Pacific Trade are involved in the sudden departure of Tomlins and Pittenger is strongly suspected. C. R. Buckland was not notified that his office force was about to leave, or in fact that they had left, till some of his friends in Honolulu sent him a wireless message after the Hilonian had left port. He was surprised to hear of the sudden departure and has made arrangements for other parties to take charge of the publication of the trade journal.

When the Hilonian left the dock neither Tomlins nor Pittenger was in evidence, but keeping out of sight of the crowd on the wharf until the vessel was safely out in the stream. From this it can only be inferred that they were very desirous that their absence should not be noted by those on shore.

A. N. Campbell, who has been acting as the treasurer of the Trans-Pacific Trade, in the absence of Mr. Buckland, stated yesterday that the money for advertisements and subscriptions had not been coming in as it should recently, and that he had intended to write to Buckland to ask if there was any explanation of the matter. The news that both Pittenger and Tomlins had left without any warning was a complete surprise to Mr. Campbell and he was unable to give any explanation of their strange action.

At noon the office of the Trans-Pacific Trade was locked and no one was there during the afternoon. A Chinese boy who was employed as bookkeeper did not show up but will probably be found this morning. The first thing that will be done is to audit the accounts and find if any explanation of the sudden departure may be found in this way. The Trans-Pacific Trade will be issued regularly as it has been and the only change will be in the office force, new men being put in to take the place of those who have left.

Tomlins was at one time a teacher in Iolani College leaving that to take a position as reporter on the Star, where he remained for some little time before going to the Trans-Pacific Trade. Pittenger came to this city about a year ago and was advertising solicitor of the Star before taking the position of the same kind on Buckland's paper.

Pittenger had been talking about leaving Honolulu for several months past, making no secret of his inclination to emigrate.

MORE PLUNDER FOUND AT ROSENBERG'S PLACE

The more the junk heaps of Rosenberg's stock in trade are turned over the more stolen goods are located. Yesterday it was found that among the plunder accumulated by the junk dealer was a quantity of brass fittings stolen from the Territory, the waterworks and sewer departments having been especially favored by the visits of the gang of boys who have been stealing metal for Rosenberg and the other places about town where, it is stated, anything can be sold and no questions asked.

District Attorney Breckons made the first discovery yesterday, locating some gate valves, new and shiny, which he inquired about. The actions of the firm members excited his suspicions and he carried one of the valves over to his office. Here it was identified as a part of the belongings of the sewer department. Hearing this some of the other heads of departments became interested and there was a general demand for search warrants and a paving over of the junk.

The officials are pleased at the accumulation of evidence against Rosenberg, as it has long been suspected that his place was a sort of training ground for young thieves and the authorities have been anxious to secure a case against it for months.

NAMING OF BROWN CAUSES FAMILY ROW

County Attorney Cathcart has not yet officially named A. M. Brown as the prosecuting attorney in the District Court, but he has announced his intention of doing so as soon as he gets around to it. In the meanwhile the announcement of his intention has precipitated a family row in the party and four of the Supervisors are quoted as stating their intention of voting not to confirm the appointment. These four are Chairman Hustace, Fern Harvey and Archer.

A man never looks so meek and down-trodden as he does when he walks along the street carrying a white parasol over the head of some woman.

COMES TO MARRY HAWAIIAN QUEEN

In the matrimonial plans of royalty all the world takes an interest more or less keen, and for that reason A. P. A. Salmon, or Pia Salmon, as he is known in his South Sea home, was the star passenger on the liner Mariposa, which arrived here yesterday from Tahiti. Salmon belongs to one of the first families of the Society Islands and is a descendant of a long line of famous chieftains related to Pomare, last of the rulers of Tahiti. He is said to be on his way to Honolulu to wed his boyhood sweetheart, no less a personage than Liliuokalani, Hawaii's deposed queen.

Pia Salmon is a man of mighty stature. He is tall and broad and was known in his more athletic days as the most powerful man in all the South Sea Islands. He was educated in England and while an undergraduate at Oxford first met Queen Liliuokalani, then a slender maid of delicate chocolate complexion.

Pia Salmon would not discuss the nature of his mission, but his fellow passengers say that his coming marriage with Queen Lili is the one topic of conversation among the smart set of Tahiti during the Mariposa's stay there. Salmon is wealthy and has a beautiful home near Papeete—S. F. Call, September 2.

The San Francisco Examiner says Prince Salmon admits his intending marriage to Queen Liliuokalani.

CATHOLICS IN ROME ON THE DEFENSIVE

ROME, August 24.—There seems no doubt that the action of the pope in directing a suspension of the pilgrimage to Rome in connection with his jubilee, on the ground that they might be ill-received by the people in view of the present anti-clerical agitation, has a political or at least a politic object. At the Vatican there exists a strong current, having for its ending a definite suspension of all pilgrimages, and a consequent protest to the powers respecting the position of the church in Italy. M. Giolitti, the prime minister, says the government could not prevent the Vatican from persisting in representing itself as persecuted.

The anti-clerical campaign has spread like an epidemic throughout Italy. It reached its climax in the mob excesses at Spezia and Sampierdarena, where two churches were devastated. It is believed that the pope fears that Italy intends following the example of France with regard to the church.

The Catholics in Rome have decided on energetic counter action if they are attacked and have placarded Rome with posters vigorously denouncing the insecurity which surrounds priests, who are constantly being insulted. The composer Perosi was spat upon in the street.

The government has shown great firmness at Spezia and declared a state of siege there.

FINGER PRINT SYSTEM IN THE MARINE CORPS

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The system of finger-print identification, as used by the army and navy, has been adopted by the United States Marine Corps, and it is expected that the other departments of the government will have adopted the system by January 1 next.

It is stated that many of the government employees do not take kindly to the idea, but in view of the fact that the finger-print system of identification tends to the safety of the general public, no trouble is expected when the government introduces the system throughout the respective departments.

The finger-print bureau is to be placed in charge of Robert McClaughry, Jr., of Leavenworth, Kas., who has developed it so extensively among Federal prisoners. McClaughry took a special course in the work in Europe. He says it is the most certain way yet discovered of identification. Only two people out of every 14,000,000 have like lines on the fingers. In other words, only six people in the United States have the same kind of lines on their fingers.

MAKIKI DAM WORK WILL BE FINISHED

It has been decided by Governor Frear that the Department of Public Works may go ahead and finish the work on the new Makiki reservoir without charging the cost up against the expense of running the Honolulu waterworks. The shut-down of the Auditor on that attempt before dragged the Makiki affair out into the open, so that diversions of appropriations have been found unnecessary to get the work completed. The expense is to be charged directly up against the expenses of the department. Against this same fund will also be charged the cost of inspection at the now broken Nuuanu pump, including Howland Junior's salary, which accounts had also been held up by the Auditor. The Makiki accounts are fairly large, being in the neighborhood of \$2000, but a small amount of work only is required to complete the reservoir.

WHOOPING COUGH.
This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated, but all danger may be avoided by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

CANDIDATES STOMPING

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—Secretary Taft has contributed to the current discussion of national politics by his progress across the continent. His speech at Columbus, Ohio, was followed by a speech at Lexington, Ky. A rousing state campaign is on in Kentucky this year, as is the case in Oklahoma, where the Secretary will also speak. There is strong Taft sentiment in Kentucky and the Secretary hopes to bag the delegates from there. While he has been declaring for tariff revision and for general accord with the Roosevelt policies in his utterances, he is holding aloof from any discussion of the negro question. That has been carefully noticed by the Secretary's opponents, for it is known that the disapproval of his candidacy by the colored voters is regarded as a matter of grave danger to him.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, is proving himself a very spectacular and, as many believe, a very forceful opponent by attacking the Secretary constantly from the stump. He has not only championed the anti-revision cause which will help to rally the standpaters of the country against the Secretary's nomination. He has also been jabbing a knife under the Secretary's rib because of the negro. Chautauqua platforms have offered the Senator splendid opportunity to exploit his views. He has declared that the Secretary "is properly in favor of doing all in our power for the 8,000,000 of brown people in the Philippines who were until recently entire strangers and open enemies, but how about the 10,000,000 of black people in America, not one of whom ever drew a disloyal breath, who are openly and defiantly being denied their constitutional rights of citizenship through exclusion from the ballot in the South?"

In the meantime Secretary Taft was in Kentucky preaching loyalty to the Republican party and urging Kentucky Democrats to forget the race issue which had kept them in the ranks of the minority party of the Nation and to help make national policies in accord with Republican principles.

Sensor Foraker will be a more dominant figure than ever in the Senate this winter. The country will watch him with great interest, probably with more interest than any other Senator. For even the people who do not agree with him admire his ability and fearlessness. He is the only man of many Republicans in the Senate who dares voice his opinions in criticism of the President. His term as Senator expires in a little more than a year. Under such conditions, Senators are usually very cautious of expressing opinions that might be unpopular and injure their chances of reelection. Mr. Foraker, however, is not of that class. He wants to come back to the Senate, but would prefer defeat to a career of political hypocrisy.

He has already made good his promise to make the administration pay attention to him after the President had undertaken to eliminate him from public life. The President and Secretary Taft have had to heed his criticisms and make answers thereto. He has claimed consistently that the Elkins law, which he helped frame, was adequate for the prosecution of trusts and that the rate law, which he opposed, besides being unconstitutional, in his opinion, has not been helpful in relieving the situation. Time will demonstrate whether his contentions are accurate. If they are, men who now frown at the Senator and deprecate the fight he is making will take their hats off to him and his career in the public service will have an added luster. Some of the ablest lawyers of the land are with him, although less fearless men will not express their convictions in the open.

A MASSACHUSETTS FIGHTER.

Representative Samuel W. McCall, of the Harvard College district in Massachusetts, has already come to the support of Senator Foraker in a public speech. He is one of the most independent Republicans in the National House and was one of the few members who voted against the rate bill. At the Marshfield Fair, held within a half a mile of the homestead where Daniel Webster died, Mr. McCall the other day deplored the centralizing tendency of the times, declared the evil influences which he thinks sure to follow the imposition of such an enormous fine upon the Standard Oil company—"a fine of such proportions that it allies itself with the tribute which a victorious nation imposes upon a vanquished one, a fine that probably is not greatly exceeded by the aggregate of all other fines imposed by our Federal courts since the establishment of the government"—declared the sufficiency of the Elkins law to punish trust offenders, although it was not secured with a "great flourish of trumpets" like the rate law, and warned the country against Presidential autocrats and against "a strutting, confiscating, shrieking, meddling America."

Mr. McCall is one of the leading Republicans of the House, comes from a strong Republican but very intelligent constituency, and has never hesitated to express his views on public questions frankly. His honesty and high mindedness are conceded, but the President has been a bitter foe of Mr. McCall, because the latter would not bend the knee to him politically and sanction all his policies. Whenever the President has been right, as the Harvard Congressman thought, he has not hesitated to say so, and in some Congressional fights has forcibly championed the President's measures.

The general criticism of the big fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company has been forceful. The President has not openly approved the fine, but indirectly he has allowed it to be known that he is highly pleased at it. Some of the most leveled men of both parties have deprecated it, notwithstanding the popular view that the Standard received no more punishment than it deserved. There is a feeling

that the courts may not sustain the verdict in Judge Landis' court. He is known as a jurist who likes to play to the grandstand and it is claimed, how truthfully is not known, that he did not give the trust what President Roosevelt calls "a square deal" at the trial in excluding evidence which would have proven that the company did not know it was receiving a favored railroad rate in the instances on which the indictments were framed.

The independent critics of the trial and of the fine are not speaking their minds out of any sympathy for the octopus, but out of fear that such legal actions, whether or not they be upheld, will cause something of a popular revolution and thus work an ultimate injury to reform.

It is noticeable that prominent men, known alike for their honesty and independence, are taking the same view in both parties. Ex-Representative John R. Thayer, a Democrat, of Worcester, Mass., who maintained himself several years politically in an overwhelming Republican district, recently criticized the fine in a public speech.

CABINET GOSSIP.

There has been more hot weather talk about the President's cabinet and this time it is about the resignation of Attorney General Bonaparte. Probably there is nothing in it, except a voicing of the Attorney General's unpopularity. As far as anyone knows authoritatively, the President is standing squarely behind his attorney general and has no serious intention of discarding him for some other law officer.

As a matter of fact, the President is not likely to ask the resignation of any of his cabinet officers at this stage of his administration. He said at Provincetown the other day that he had but eighteen months more to serve as President. During the six years and more that Mr. Roosevelt has been in the White House he has not dismissed a single cabinet officer. Mr. McKinley, in the more than four years he was President, dismissed two cabinet officers—the late Senator Alger of Michigan, who was Secretary of War, and the late John Sherman, who was Secretary of State. Cabinet quarrels are much less frequent nowadays than formerly. The administrations proceed with finer discipline, cabinet officials have a much larger mass of details to handle, but Presidents keep a closer eye on matters of general policy, probably. At least, that has been the case with President Roosevelt, who has approximated the custom of President Cleveland in that particular. It is used to be said of Mr. Cleveland that he advised his cabinet officers to the grade of clerks and simply made them the instruments for executing his orders.

President Roosevelt has by no means been entirely satisfied with all the men who have served in his cabinet and has frequently reorganized that body. But he has gotten along amply with every man he has invited into the cabinet. No member has gone out who wished to remain, except Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne. But he was appointed at the very close of Mr. Roosevelt's first administration. He was promoted from the office of First Assistant Postmaster General, upon the death of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, and it was well understood that Mr. Wynne was appointed only for an interim.

There have been two deaths of cabinet officers since Mr. Roosevelt became President—that of Mr. Payne and that of the late Secretary of State John Hay. The mortality percentage in the cabinet has therefore been high.

Very likely there will be more cabinet changes before the close of the administration, for it is very unusual that a year passes with every man retaining his seat about the President's council table. But the resignations from this time till March, 1909, are likely to be for business reasons. Even a cabinet officer now receives, many business men are anxious to return to their business interests. The resignations for that cause have been increasing in the last twenty years.

The President now has several wealthy men as well as several poor men in his cabinet. Secretary of State Root, who has recently gone to the training farm of "Billy" Muldoon, a former wrestling champion, near White Plains, N. Y., to build muscle and overcome the fatigue of official labors, is now counted as worth at least several hundred thousand dollars. When he resigned as Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's cabinet and returned to the practice of law in New York, he was comparatively poor. But enormous retainers came to him, once he hung out his shingle again, and he now has sufficient money to maintain one of the most elaborate cabinet establishments in Washington. There is little danger of wolves howling at Mr. Root's front door.

Probably Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, the second highest ranking member of the cabinet, is poorer in this world's goods than any of his colleagues, unless it be Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Mr. Cortelyou has had to count the dollars in his salary, but he has lived modestly, is still in middle life, and, as an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will be in a good way to make a fortune for himself and family within the next ten or fifteen years. He can command a gilt-edged salary as head of a financial concern when he retires from public life.

Secretary Taft, too, is a poor man. He has held office ever since he was a very young man, but his official salaries have no more than sufficed to maintain himself and family. Some of his brothers are wealthy, especially his half brother, Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, and it is understood he advanced him money occasionally that he might continue to hold high office and keep up appearances commensurate with his position. Secretary of the Interior Garfield is by no means a rich man but there is money enough in the family so that he does not have to worry.

Attorney General Bonaparte is a very rich man, probably many times a millionaire, although he has never been much advertised in the millionaire class. He is a large landlord in Baltimore, having a multitude of houses that net him a handsome income. The nucleus of his wealth came from his grandmother, the beautiful Miss Patterson, whose marriage to the great Bonaparte's brother was annulled.

Postmaster General George von L.

TERRIBLE STORY OF DEATH CITY

SEATTLE, August 24.—The intense interest created in everything pertaining to Alaska and Yukon by the advent of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held at Seattle in 1909, has caused old pioneers of the Northland to recall many stories and incidents of the stirring days of the rush of the gold seekers.

No tragedy of ancient or modern times, no dream of Ammageddon could be more horrible than the story of Death City and the brave band that built it as the terrible winter of 1897-98 was falling. It is a tale of a city that sprang up in a few hours, lasted a season and then was abandoned forever. The remains of this deserted city are situated near the camp headquarters of a tribe of Yukon Indians on the Mackenzie river in somewhat the same latitude as Dawson and Fairbanks.

When the news of the Klondike discovery reached the outside world, several hundred thousand men and several hundred women at once resolved to go to this land of gold. But at that time the best route to reach the country was a matter of fierce debate. The Nome, the Skaguay, the Dyea, the Wrangell, the Valdez, the Atlin, the Edmonton and the Prince Albert routes were fiercely championed by their respective supporters. And as a result thousands started in to the Yukon by what is now known as the terrible Prince Albert and Edmonton routes.

Many turned back, many died by the wayside and the remainder scurvy ridden, dirty, hungry, hoarse with that laughter that is worse than tears or hysterics, struggled along till winter began to fall. Most of them followed the Mackenzie, and before they started it was understood that they would meet for company's sake, to spend the winter at the highest point on the Mackenzie a traveler would touch, the point at which he turned westward to reach the Yukon. There party after party struggled in, frost bitten, starving and hopeless, and those who had arrived before and were somewhat rested built the cabins and tended them till their strength came slowly back.

But the food was scarce. The cold had driven the game away. The lack of fresh vegetables made the scurvy worse as the winter deepened. Day after day the steady ring of the picks on the frozen ground told that one more grave was being dug for some unfortunate resident of Death city who had given up the struggle.

When spring came only a few white haired, gaunt, old looking, stooped and twisted men were left. Food and supplies were long since gone, and the dogs had all been eaten. But the lure of the gold still beckoned, and on they staggered day by day eating roots and occasionally managing to shoot some game or to snare a rabbit. They finally reached the gold land—only to find that the others who had gone by the Dyea and Skaguay routes had arrived months before and had staked all the good grounds in the camp.

Some day, some survivor of Death city will write the story of that terrible winter, and will tell the dark stories that are only now whispered of men turning old in a single week, of women refined and gentle who died by their own hands rather than live marked by the terrible scurvy, of heroic sacrifices and of panic-stricken cowards whose breaches of discipline were suddenly ended by the crack of a rifle. And in the meantime the deserted tents and decaying cabins and the heaped mounds which cover the losers is all that remains of an experience that few occasions in this world's history have equaled.

Meyer is also a very wealthy man. He inherited a large fortune from his father, married a rich wife, and is now in charge of a big and lucrative business. Considerable of his income comes from the manufacture of chocolate. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, too, has plenty of money, although not exceedingly rich. Mrs. Metcalf brought him a good fortune.

Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor Straus is also a rich man. He is of the better type of rich men in office and has always spent his money lavishly in keeping up water official position he has held.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

FIRST HAWAIIAN FRUIT TO INVADE INTERIOR

CHICAGO, September 2.—After a journey of eighteen days from the plantations of Hawaii, the carload of fruit brought here as an experiment, under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, arrived yesterday. This is the first shipment of Hawaiian fruit to invade the interior of America. While the car was not opened last night, J. E. Higgins, representative of the experiment station in the Hawaiian Islands, who is in charge of the car, believes the fruit stood the trip first rate. The fruit will be disposed of here through the committee of the association named to conduct the display.

"We raise the best pineapples in the world in Hawaii," said Higgins. "I am sure the time is not far distant when the Hawaiian pineapples will be the favored variety in the markets of the Central and Western States. They are far superior to the Florida pineapples, which are the main source of supply here now. The pineapple plantations in Hawaii are growing rapidly. While now the annual acreage is 3000, I predict that within two years it will be twice that."

Burns Healed In One Day by "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON".

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

DOES LAUKEA APPROVE OF BROWN?

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

County Attorney John W. Cathcart yesterday evening dictated the following statement, in the third person, to an Advertiser reporter with a request for its publication:

"Mr. Cathcart, up to a late hour this afternoon, did not think that there would be any opposition in the Board of Supervisors to any appointment in his office that he deemed fit to make.

"But he has been informed that there is some opposition to Mr. A. M. Brown as court prosecutor. The public should know the procedure that Mr. Cathcart took.

"He first submitted the name of Mr. Brown to the present district magistrate (Mr. Andrade), who approved and urged Mr. Brown's appointment.

"Then Mr. Cathcart saw Sheriff Laukea and Chief of Detectives Taylor and submitted to them the name of Mr. Brown, saying that if they or either of them objected Mr. Cathcart would not appoint him.

"They both approved of Mr. Brown and thereupon, and only after that, did Mr. Cathcart decide to appoint Mr. Brown.

"Mr. Cathcart says that he expects no trouble with the Board of Supervisors, but that in that case, as in all cases, if the trouble arises he feels equal to it."

WHAT CHIEF TAYLOR SAYS.

The statement of the County Attorney was repeated last night to Sheriff Laukea and comments invited. The Sheriff referred the matter to his assistant, Chief Taylor, stating that Taylor had been present at the interview between himself and the County Attorney and could tell exactly what had happened. The Chief's statement in the matter was:

"Mr. Cathcart came to the police station during the afternoon of Monday and was closeted with the Sheriff and myself. Mr. Cathcart stated that he had been figuring on the appointment of a prosecuting attorney to succeed Mr. Andrade, elevated to the magistracy. He stated that many names were on his list, and he named several attorneys, but none appealed to him as being qualified for the important duties appertaining to the office of prosecuting attorney for the police court. Mr. Cathcart finally stated that out of all the persons proposed he believed that Mr. Brown was best qualified for the position. He stated that Mr. Brown was conversant with the duties and he believed he would give full service if appointed. He said also that Mr. Brown needed the money, but that that was not the real consideration. I stated at the time that I did not believe the attorneys mentioned were possessed of the peculiar qualifications necessary for a successful police court prosecutor.

"Sheriff Laukea listened attentively to Mr. Cathcart's announcement of his choice for the position and then said: 'Well, I would not like to stand in the way of any man getting a position. Personally, I have nothing to say against Mr. Brown. Of course, he is of a different political faith, but I know that politics does not enter into this appointment. As I have said, I would not stand in the way of any man getting a position, but how would this appointment of Mr. Brown appeal to the people in general? Do you think it would be favorable to all?'

"Mr. Cathcart assured the Sheriff that it was not a matter of politics, merely an appointment which he thought would be a good one. In answer to a question as to whether Mr. Brown would work in harmony with his (Laukea's) administration, Mr. Cathcart replied that he was certain of it, as the success of his own administration as County Attorney, depended upon the success of the attorney in the police court. He added further that if cases were well presented in the lower court, so much the better for such cases that came to the higher courts. Mr. Cathcart said he thought Mr. Brown could be depended upon to give faithful service. The Sheriff then said, of course, under any circumstances, Mr. Brown would be responsible to Mr. Cathcart, as Mr. Brown would be an appointee of Mr. Cathcart, and not of the police department.

"The Sheriff, in my opinion, was non-committal throughout the interview. Mr. Cathcart was thanked for his courtesy in coming to the Sheriff and acquainting him with his determination to appoint Mr. Brown, and at the conclusion of the interview repeated his statement that if, under the circumstances, Mr. Brown was appointed, he would do his part in continuing the successful prosecution of cases, just as had been done during the time when Mr. Andrade held the office of prosecuting attorney.

"Personally, I added that Mr. Brown certainly did know the routine of the police court work, and if he was appointed I would take pleasure in working with him for a successful prosecution of all our cases, as I have done in the past with Mr. Andrade.

"On leaving the office, Mr. Cathcart asked us to consider the interview as confidential.

"As to that portion of Mr. Cathcart's statement wherein he states that he would not have appointed Mr. Brown if either the Sheriff or myself had objected, I desire to state that I, at least, noticed that Mr. Cathcart was anxious to have us approve of his proposed appointment. I do not be-

SECURING SOME INDUSTRY DATA

Information in regard to the diversified industries of Hawaii is to be secured by the Chamber of Commerce and kept on file in order that inquirers may be told what's what from the data secured. Secretary Wood has sent out a circular letter to various people throughout the Islands asking them for special information regarding the different industries in which they are engaged. This was done at the suggestion of President Morgan, the Chamber being notified of the matter at the regular monthly meeting of that body yesterday afternoon.

The Secretary also reported having sent out certified copies of the resolution passed by the Chamber at the last meeting referring to the necessity of the opening up of Pearl Harbor and the building of a drydock there, the copies being addressed to the President, the members of the Cabinet, to every Senator and Congressman, the Delegate and to the leading commercial bodies of the United States, asking for their approval and endorsement.

A number of names were proposed for membership, the following being elected: George R. Carter, C. H. Cooke, J. A. Gilman, F. Klamp and George Rodiek.

President Morgan informed the meeting that, at his request, Captain Otwell, of the United States Engineering Corps, had consented to address the members at their next bimonthly meeting, to be held on September 18. The subject of the address will be Harbor Improvements and Lighthouses.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were President Morgan, J. P. Cooke, J. A. Kennedy, A. Garvie, E. I. Spaulding and H. P. Wood.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE SCHOOLS

Reports continue to come in of increased attendance at the public schools of Honolulu, and of difficulty in providing for all the pupils applying for admittance.

Yesterday Prof. Scott of the High school reported fifteen pupils who had passed the examination for entrance to the freshman class of the High school for whom there was absolutely no accommodations.

Superintendent Babbitt transferred the pupils of the low seventh grade of the Central Grammar school to the Puhukaina school and thus made room for the fifteen freshmen.

At the Central Grammar school there is an increased attendance of 118 new pupils this year over last. Moiliili school closed last year with 113 pupils, and opened this year with 131.

Superintendent Babbitt is having prepared reports of the Honolulu schools showing the increased attendance this year over last by ages of pupils, by sex and by nationalities.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Education at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

THE TWO ARRESTED.

Mary Madelros and H. A. Walker were arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out by United States District Attorney Breckons charging violation of the Edmunds Act. The woman, who is a part Hawaiian, came to Breckons and told him of the relations that had been sustained by the two. Now, she said, the man was about to leave for Japan and she wanted to know if there were not some way by which he could be made to supply her with money while he was away. The arrests followed.

Walker retained A. L. C. Atkinson to defend him and gave bail for his appearance. He is going to Japan in connection with business interests he has there.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

Everybody who has used it says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy never fails to give relief from pains in the stomach or diarrhoea, which is positive proof of its reliability. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BACK IN POLICE STATION.

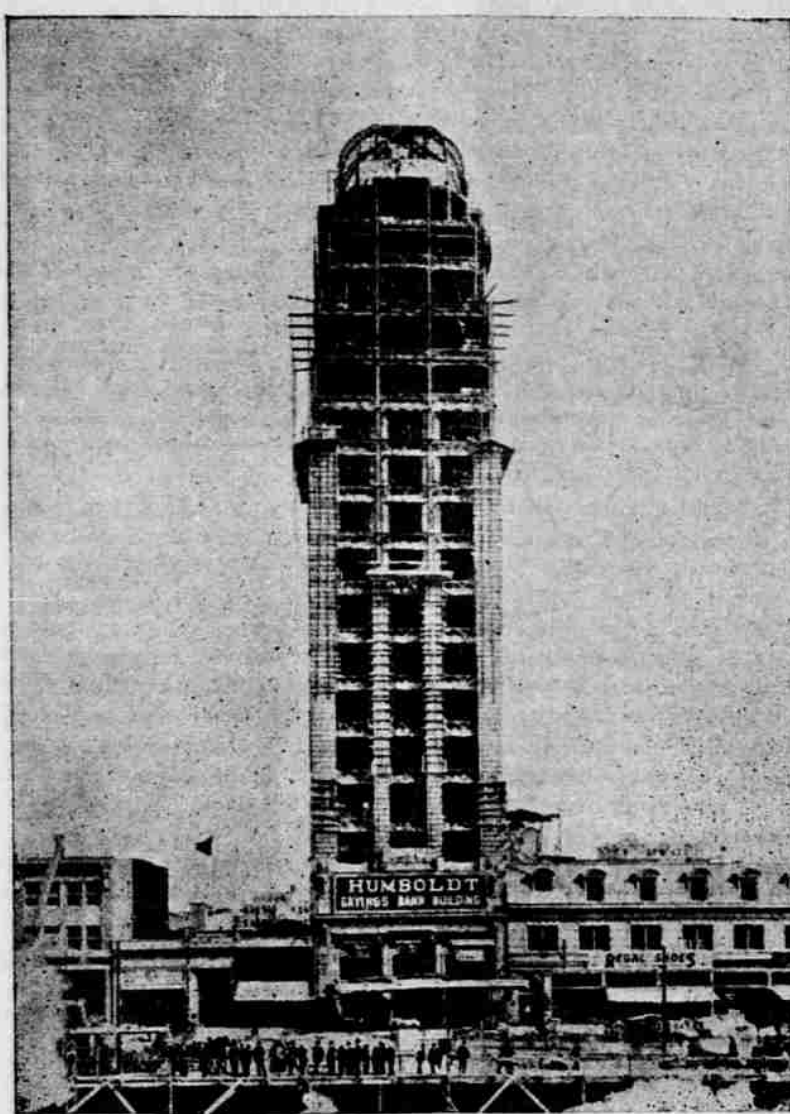
If the appointment of Brown is confirmed at the insistence of the County Attorney, it is said that he will immediately locate his headquarters back in the police station. The plan is for Judge Andrade to shift his books and belongings into an office in the police dormitory, the police court clerks to take the office vacated by him. Then Brown would move into the clerk's office at the head of the staircase.

This plan is not relished by those in charge now at the police station and because of it more objections have been raised to the appointment than for any other one reason.

None of the prosecuting attorneys have so far had offices at the station, having been located in the county offices near the office of their chief.

The Real Situation in San Francisco

By Walter G. Smith.



HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK BUILDING—SEVENTEEN STORIES, STEEL AND CONCRETE—SAN FRANCISCO RECONSTRUCTION.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—All that is said in promotion literature about the rapid and stable rebuilding of San Francisco is true. A fine modern city is rising from the ashes of a rather old-fashioned and shabby one. There is a craze downtown for putting up high buildings, a natural result of costly land; and as most of these structures, outside the focal point of wholesale and retail business, are intended for apartment houses and hotels, there is danger of building beyond the need. Today there is more room in San Francisco to house people than there was before the fire, and at least forty per cent. of the burnt area remains to be covered. The population must grow enormously to reach the limits of the provision made for it; and for such population as may come, the metropolis will have no mean competitors in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. Those cities are growing fast; and viewed from the San Francisco side of the bay, their houses would seem to have doubled in number. There is one continuous city along the eastern shore for miles and the high ground has been invaded by homes—ground that I recall as pastoral land eight or nine years ago.

It may be taken for granted that business will return to its old haunts. The aspect of things on the new business streets, Fillmore and Van Ness, is temporary. No one seems to have built "for keeps," while downtown steel-cage sky-scrapers and vast piles of re-enforced concrete, indicate permanence. Chinatown is rebuilding in the old place and the wholesale people naturally keep near the wharves and railway ferries. The great incentive, however, to the property-owners who are so busy in downtown construction is that of restoring and maintaining values. The man who had \$300,000 in a downtown building site before the fire can only get his money back by restoring and improving upon the old conditions there.

One notes a fine, confident look about the people on the street. They go swinging along.

SEBENE, INDIFFERENT TO FATE as if not caring whether Mother Earth is in vicious mood or not. Underfoot a doom may be preparing, but who cares? Men can get used to anything. The Confederates slept in the trenches at Petersburg when they felt morally certain that the Yankee sappers and miners were storing gunpowder somewhere below them, for their quick undoing. The San Franciscans eat, drink and are merry, though well aware that the force which made that April day so tragic knows no limit and may multiply its energies at will. This is true of the great bulk of the population, the younger men, but I hear that, among the middle-aged, the old and the overworked, the sense of insecurity survives and festers. Lots of men lost their nerve forever in the April days of calamity. Some of them have confessed as much to me. Not a few veteran journalists of the town have been unable to write since and are staying at various spas, out of harness for good. Fear of a geologic fault under the peninsula is the cause of the growth of Oakland and its sister cities at the expense of San Francisco.

Some people here, especially the hotel-keepers, talk lightly of the earthquake. It was "no great shakes." The damage was all done by the fire. But one cannot look at the ruins of the City Hall or of Stanford, without feeling deep respect for Enceladus, the blind god of earthquakes.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Labor is busy, and, until the city has been reconstructed, it will be the most evident thing going. Workmen swarm over the burnt district, but they do not seem to be so flush as they were. Wages, or the premiums given with wages, are lower. A year ago or less, when bricklayers began

getting eight dollars a day, the old South of Market crowd, as I have been told, began to appear in the fashionable restaurants and jewelry stores. The horny hand raised a silver knife to an untutored mouth and passed over unaccustomed gold in return for the inappropriate diamond. Formerly the markets provided "chuck" steaks and legs of mutton for the laboring classes; but one of the largest of them had to put 300,000 pounds of such provender into cold storage because there was no one to buy it. Your workman, with a healthy appetite and a pocket full of money, wanted a Chateaubriand steak and was partial to prime rib roast and canvasback duck. And he wanted to be served in style. The silver and cut-glass of Marchands and The Poodle Dog were none too fine for him and he started the voluptuaries at Tait's by an invasion like that of the French Jacobins in the days when the nobles had to fly for their lives. He lives more simply now, as advancing rents and retail prices give him pause. His hair cut costs him thirty-five cents and while he can still shave for fifteen he must pay extra for a hot towel and for a razor on the neck. His nickel glass of beer, once so generous, has dwindled to a taste and he must pay a dime for a fair drink. Prices in the popular eating houses have gone up a third. Groceries are higher and the huckster no longer gives soup vegetables free with an order for the usual supplies. If the laborer rides in the street cars while the strike is on and his union finds it out he is fined \$25 or \$50. He must either walk and be "docked" if late, or ride in the pathetic trucks labeled "San Francisco Has One Calhoun Too Much"—trucks that charge dime fares and provide springless board seats. And every week the laborers that work must put up \$35,000 for the laborers who have erased themselves from the Calhoun payroll to make room for newcomers. No wonder the boulevardier and his fair Imogene again have the French restaurants to themselves.

SAN FRANCISCO POLITICS.

It looks as if the grafted labor government would have control of the city for some years to come. The next Mayor may be Jerry Dinan, a creature of Schmitz. Labor interests predominate now and will while the city is rebuilding on a great scale. Thousands of reform voters have moved across the bay and will register there, all of which is pleasing to the grafters. And to make the outlook worse, the public upon whom the reform movement depends is tiring of the graft prosecutions. It's the old story of the pendulum swinging the other way. One hears that Heney is a "bloodhound," that the press exposures of municipal iniquity are "hurting the town," and that so much harping on one string is "monotonous." At the theater the other night where the play was a melodrama of baffled civic integrity, I observed that "the boss" in defending graft by invidious remarks about United States senators who had made it respectable, got about as much applause as did the "reform mayor" who cited the examples of Folk, La Follette and Roosevelt to the contrary. Prophecy is a thankless task, but if San Francisco is not worse off under the eventual successors of Schmitz and Ruef than it was under those predeceous worthies, I miss what seems to be a fair guess. Just now there is an ad interim administration which is clean and useful—but wait until it gets the verdict of the polls.

PERSONAL MENTION.

I ran across Johnny Bowler the other day, looking the same as ever and longing for Honolulu. He will have to stay here to preserve the health of his wife. Johnny is busy at his old trade of contracting and is putting up one or two big buildings in the vicinity of Eddy and Leavenworth streets.

H. T. Lake was at the dock to see the Sierra depart. He is not in the restaurant or hotel business now but

MANY LAWYERS IN THE PIU CASE

Judge Lindsay and a jury spent another day on the case of the Territory of Hawaii against Lau Tung Piu, who is charged with assaulting Tam Pong in a fight over water rights among some Chinese farmers at Waikiki. The case has already consumed about a week, and promises to consume another, as the thirty odd partners in the water right in dispute may be brought in as witnesses.

The event of yesterday was the augmentation of the forces of the defense by the addition of W. A. Kinney, Wade Warren Thayer and T. M. Harrison have been conducting the defense until now. Yesterday they were reinforced by Kinney.

Before Judge De Bolt yesterday, in the case of James McInerney vs. Kauhoie, a bill for the foreclosure of mortgage, a motion for judgment by default was made and will come up for hearing September 18.

The second annual accounts of William Savidge as trustee of the estate of Manuel Barete were approved yesterday by Judge De Bolt.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a divorce to Rose Kauai Kapu from David Kapu for desertion; also to Joa Baptista from Christina Gouvira Baptista, also for desertion.

THE MONEY POSITION.

(Communicated.)

The journey of Treasurer Campbell to secure approval by the President of the \$250,000 loan authorized by the last legislature would tend to confirm the statement by Mr. Reidford in Sunday's Advertiser that the dulness of real estate business in Honolulu is due to there being no money in the city.

As a matter of fact the opposite is the case and the financiers abroad will be apt to look askance upon the representative of a government seeking a loan of a paltry sum like that named. Dividends are being paid by some of the corporations monthly and in most instances it is to persons who immediately seek investments.

Possibly the idea of a scarcity of money in the city emanates from the policy adopted by the banks not to make loans on real estate. A dozen years ago, and less, this character of security was looked upon as double-gilt-edge but it has decreased in value as a means for individuals to raise money through overproduction on one hand and the exodus of mechanics, the true middle class, on the other.

A number of years ago there arrived here two expert real estate men who immediately began to develop outside property and in-town-rent-payers soon blossomed as living in their own homes. In many instances their "own homes" were blanketed and the banks were mortgage-laden to the guards. The success of the pioneer real estate boomers encouraged others and more out of town sections of real estate were exploited, homes were built, mortgaged and in many instances sold under foreclosure. The banks still hold mortgages on some of this real estate, but so depreciated is it in value that to offer it at public auction would only involve a greater loss. There is no demand for real estate because the middle class men who would buy homes are not here nor will they come until there is an enterprise begun that will create a greater demand for that class of labor and less for the Asiatics who are, since the ranks of the white mechanics are depleted, asking higher wages than ever. The banks have the money, possibly greater reserves than the law of banking, or the land, warrants their keeping, but banks have gone out of the real estate business to remain until there is a demand for property and its value as security for loans is restored to the position it occupied before the boom.

PRINCESS AFTER JEWELS.

Princess Theresa Wilcox has put in the hands of the local police the matter of securing the arrest in Washington, D. C., of Miss Lillian Cramer for the alleged theft of \$50 which Mrs. Wilcox wrote her from here to collect from a man in Washington who owed that amount to her late husband. Mrs. Wilcox also alleges that Miss Cramer has certain diamond rings and other jewels of hers which Miss Cramer took away when she left Honolulu where Mrs. Wilcox had brought her after employing her in Washington as a governess to her children.

The first of the new Waterhouse line of freighters, the Foreric, left San Francisco on August 30 for Australia. The Foreric is a steel vessel and is the first of the six steamers to be put upon the Australian run since the withdrawal of the Oceanic company's liners.

is, I am told, a dealer in hardware.

Former Governor Freeth, of Laysan Island, stopped me on the street and asked after Honolulu people. He is stout and very gray. Gov. Freeth missed seeing his son, the swimmer, on his way through town.

Webb, who kept the Golden Rule bazaar, is located here or hereabouts and has the rugged, healthy look which Honolulu men acquire after they have imbued this tonic climate for awhile. The same may be said of Alvin Crook, who is with the Crook Audit Company, in the Call building.

I met Elmer Paxton on a car looking as if San Francisco agreed with him; also Tommy Hobron, whose interest in yachting has not abated.

Judge Kingsbury, after a few days' stay, has gone East.

Alexander Young intends to be a guest of all the big hotels in turn and see what he can find to improve his own hostelry.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

LIONEL HART'S DAMAGING TALE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Admissions of a most damaging character were made at a secret session of the inquest looking into the government kerosene warehouse fire last night, the session being held in the office of Sheriff Laukea behind closed doors. Lionel Hart, who has been the clerk in the office of the Standard Oil Company here, confessed that the orders substituted among those found intact after the fire, ordering Standard Oil oil from the warehouse, had been prepared by him, substituted among the orders and the ones taken out destroyed. This he did, he stated, at the orders of his superior, George H. Mayer, manager of the local Standard Oil agency.

As a result of the confessions made Hart was placed under arrest and is now in detention at the police station under investigation. After he had made his confession before the jurors he broke down and was in a pitiable state of funk after being placed behind the bars in his cell for the night. He denied strenuously, however, that he had had any hand in setting fire to the warehouse. His statements as to his doings on the morning of the fire are contradictory, however, at one time stating that he had spent the night at Waikiki and last night stating that he had been at his home in Nuuanu.

E. W. Breckons, United States District Attorney, conducted the case last night before the jury on behalf of the Territory and it was at his request that the session was held in secret and the representatives of the press excluded. In addition to the members of the jury there were present at the inquest Deputy Attorney General Whitney, E. W. Sutton, the newly appointed criminologist, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Sheriff Laukea, Chief Taylor and Detective Reeves. C. B. Reynolds, the caretaker of the warehouse, was also present as a witness but was excluded from the hearing.

Hart was taken in before the jury as soon as the session opened and was put through a searching course of questioning at the hands of Breckons. Much of the evidence secured was not given out after the session adjourned. What was learned was that Hart had confessed his share in the substitution of orders, substituted at the direct orders of Mayer. He stated that he had thought that such orders were rather strange but had in no way questioned them. No reasons were given him by Mayer and he had asked none.

He knew, he said, that there was a shortage of oil at the warehouse, the oil seeming to be going out without any orders being issued by either himself or Mayer, "or at least through any orders of mine," he said as if correcting himself.

Since the fire inquest began Hart has been under suspension, explaining last night that he was in the office only to finish off the work of the month.

It has been definitely learned by the Department of Public Works that the shortage of oil at the warehouse amounts to seventeen hundred cases.

Reynolds, the caretaker, stated last night that he wished to give some evidence at the inquest, being especially desirous of putting on record his denial of the statement made at the last session of the inquest by Juror Berry, who had stated that oil had been delivered to May & Co. on the firm's order, contrary to the rules of the warehouse. Reynolds states that at the time this remark was made he had regarded it as a joke, not realizing that it reflected on him so seriously until he read it in the Advertiser the next morning.

FORGOTTEN IN JAIL FOR EIGHT MONTHS

The Territorial Grand Jury held a short session yesterday afternoon in the Throne Room of the Capitol. The session was called principally to consider the case of Francisco Castro, a Porto Rican, who has been eight months in jail on a mittimus from the police court holding him to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was arrested on complaint of Harry Mossman who charged him with having assaulted a woman with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life.

The Grand Jury after hearing the testimony refused to indict him and orders were given to the High Sheriff to release him at once. Nobody seems to know why his case has never been brought before the Grand Jury before. County Attorney Cathcart says this is the first term of court at which he has had charge of the Grand Jury investigations, and that he heard of the case for the first time just now, and as soon as he heard of it he brought it before the Grand Jury.

The Waimaea Mill Company will begin grinding on Friday.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : SEPTEMBER 13.

THE VANCOUVER RIOT.

There is probably more than a spasmodic outbreak of organized labor matter at Vancouver. It may be in itself but a spasm and possibly the labor organizations may form the sole agency immediately producing the trouble. Yet the riot against the Asiatics at the chief port on the Canadian Pacific Coast mainland has a deeper root than mere racial labor jealousy. Also it opens up a question of more international moment than one that can be settled by amends, moral and material, which either the Dominion of Canada or the Empire of Britain may feel obliged, voluntarily or upon formal demand, to make to Japan and China for the obvious wrong to their subjects. So far as pacifying those nations is concerned, as well as restoring local order for good and all, the incident may not present a very serious problem. But a question of the good faith of Japan may come into strong light, and a matter of pacification of at least a large section of the Canadian people obtrude itself, both of which are existing factors today in the situation that has not been created but only made acute by the Vancouver riot.

It is a situation that has not been the exclusive worry of British Columbia politicians and the provincial labor element that it is to their interest to cultivate. The matter of Japanese immigration has been for some time one of grave concern to the federal statesmen of the Union. For a time past the question of Chinese labor in British Columbia had ceased to be vexing to any great extent, because the once threatening pressure of Chinese competition had been considerably alleviated by the operation of a head tax of \$500 on immigrants of that nationality. This device has had a result described by Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, thus: "The Chinaman's position today is exceptionally good individually. He will command as large wages as a white man, because he has cornered the market. Since the head tax was put on, Chinamen's wages have doubled and their efficiency depreciated 25 per cent." The quotation is from an interview with the Dominion minister of the interior, given at Winnipeg on August 24, while returning from an investigation of Oriental immigration in British Columbia. Following the above remarks Mr. Oliver said he was not in favor of removing the head tax and, asked what he thought of indentured labor as a solution, declared: "That is merely slavery, and we could not stand for that. The Japanese raw laborer receives \$1.65, as against \$2 and \$2.25 paid to the white man, but the former, as soon as he becomes independent, asks for his \$2 like the white man." So much for an inkling, from highest authority upon investigation, of the cause for the antagonism of white labor in British Columbia toward the abrupt inrush of Japanese cheap labor within the past few months. Mr. Oliver had gone deeper into the matter, however, and his views on the situation in the Pacific province, uttered within twenty days of the Vancouver riot, have weighty significance in connection with that event. They form the grounds upon which the propositions at the beginning of this article are based—namely, that Japan's good faith is in question and that a considerable portion of the Canadian people has to be pacified.

Beginning his discussion of the Japanese influx, the Dominion minister said that it was a little different from any Oriental question that had arisen hitherto. "The labor organizations object," he went on to say, "and all laboring classes naturally object, because of the consciousness of the presence of a large number of men who are competent and able to work for very much less wages. But the feeling of opposition extends beyond this class. There is a patently feeling among the inhabitants generally that they do not know what is behind the movement. They are not in a frame of mind to reason the matter on the generally economic side. They fear that it is a preconcerted movement; that there is a responsibility behind it, some sort of mysterious responsibility that they do not understand, and do not know the limits of. Employers, who recognize only economic considerations, are measurably in favor of the introduction of Japanese on the ground that they are competent workers and supply a requirement which everyone admits to exist. But, instead of there being a clear division between employers and the working classes, as was the case in regard to Chinese and Hindoo labor, there is a middle element including employers and the mercantile classes. Everyone except the employer who is up against it badly for labor in order to meet some urgent demand seems to share the feeling of distrust engendered by the suddenness and volume of the influx."

It was only this spring, Mr. Oliver said, that the movement had taken place, and its suddenness had "alarmed the people." Referring to the fact, as "an important feature of the case," that the Japanese immigrants were not coming from Japan but from the Hawaiian Islands, he said that some years ago the Japanese government entered into a tacit agreement that only so many would be allowed to leave Japan for Canada, "and seeing that they can not be held responsible suspicion is aroused." With his information that the people who are landing in British Columbia have passports to Hawaii dated only this spring, Mr. Oliver reports a feeling prevalent in the province that the Hawaiian Islands "are being used as a cloak to cover a preconcerted move toward Canada. He says the feeling of panic is at present practically confined to the coast cities. Japanese in numbers had not penetrated the up-country districts, but he had "no doubt that if the same conditions became evident to the minds of the inhabitants there similar feelings would be evoked." On this point Mr. Oliver concluded with the following remark, showing that an issue existed between Canada and Japan before any possible disorder at Vancouver had ever been imagined:

"If the Japanese government could show that it was adhering in spirit as well as letter to the understanding of some years ago, I think there would be comparatively little cause of complaint. At least the position would be radically changed. It would then become largely economic, whereas it is now regarded more from the national aspect."

ORIGIN OF THE VANCOUVER RIOT.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Vancouver demonstration against Asiatics may be formed from an account of what it was going to be, which is found in a dispatch of August 27 from that city which appears in the Victoria Colonist. It states that Vancouver's fifty-eight labor unions would participate in what promised to be "the biggest anti-Asiatic demonstration in the history of the coast" on Saturday, September 7. Reference was made to a resolution unanimously passed at the last meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, deciding to bring out the band wagon at the head of a parade that the league intended to hold, "to awaken the heart of the province to the growing proportions of the flood of Orientals." The committee then appointed had been at work organizing the demonstration. A request was to be made of the city council to grant the use of the city hall for the evening of the demonstration, when prominent business and professional men would, it was expected, address "the biggest anti-Asiatic meeting ever held on the coast." It is stated in the dispatch that the fifty-eight unions have a membership of nearly 7000 and if one-seventh of these followed their marshals in the parade there would be one thousand, while those in sympathy with the movement, all being invited, would add at least five hundred more.

There, surely, was the setting for a serious outbreak, which only needed a certain amount of hot-headed oratory to incite. It, moreover, shows a breadth and depth to the movement indicating, as this paper has already said, that it will not end with apology and indemnity for the actual wrongs perpetrated. The movement represents a public opinion that neither the Imperial nor the Dominion government will disregard in the discussions of the treaty with Japan which are bound to ensue.

Referring to Governor Frear's second trip to the Kapaa lands, the Garden Island expresses itself as dubious of the satisfactory settlement of the question in Honolulu. It proposes a commission of experts who are familiar with all the conditions—land values, water economy and so forth—to take up the matter and, presumably, advise the executive what to do about it. The Kauai paper must be anxious to have a Nuuanu dam started on its island.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

At the universal peace conference in Mystic Grove, Mystic, Conn., the second last week in August, resolutions were adopted declaring that war is inimical to all progress, that war can be prevented, that arbitration is a certain means of settlement of international disputes and that Congress should enact a law forbidding the solicitation in this country of foreign loans for war purposes. The adoption by Congress of measures to neutralize the Philippines and the withdrawal of imperial control over the islands is advocated, military drills for school children are deplored and boys' brigades in Sunday schools are declared to be contrary to the teachings of the Christian.

It is doubtful if the conference is on the right track when it condemns the military drilling of young people. The best alternative and preventive of burdensome, not to say liberty-menacing, standing armies is the competency as well as readiness of the people to defend their country in time of peril. A people knowing that their country expects them to do the fighting in case of war are less likely to develop a warlike spirit on comparatively slight occasion than a people depending on their hired soldiers for protection of the nation or its honor. Military training of the young, to a certain degree not interfering with their other education, is useful in itself for its discipline and its developing of manly carriage.

In general the peace movement, however, is a grand one. Moreover, there is no doubt it is making headway among the nations of civilization. The Literary Digest says that two recent happenings at The Hague—the declaration in plenary session in favor of resuming the "serious study of the limitation of military expenditure," and the presentation of the proposal to establish a permanent court of arbitration—have caused some of the papers which were predicting a fiasco at the conference to modify their prophecies. The disarmament declaration, while "academic to the last degree," as the New York Tribune describes it, is considered by many papers as at least a slight concession to the spirit of peace. The support given to the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration by America, Germany and England is deemed a much greater advance. As an example of the perception of real progress evinced by some papers, the New York World is quoted as saying that "the resolution, in addition to the unanimous support of the delegates, gains further weight by the authorized declaration that the government of Great Britain is ready to exchange programs of naval and military construction and expenditure with other powers, as likely to facilitate 'an understanding as to the amount of expenditure states would be justified in providing for in their budgets.' This is making progress, the World continues, and, referring to depreciatory sentiments of Berlin newspapers, says the outlook is brighter and concludes thus: "The point is the influence already exerted on opinion whereby the project of international peace is no longer regarded as wholly illusory. Berlin may deride and other capitals doubt, but the cause for congratulation is there. Meanwhile international public opinion keeps far ahead of the formal avowals of diplomats."

It is mentioned by the Literary Digest that, as soon as it was announced that the English and German delegates acquiesced in the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, which Mr. Choate of the United States had fathered, and that the chances for the adoption of the measure seemed good, the papers of this country began even then to praise our delegates for bringing about the one great result so far wrought in the conference. One of these papers is quoted as saying that "Mr. Choate's purpose is to make the new international tribunal a permanent court of appeal from the findings of commissions of inquiry or of special arbitration, and the precaution is taken to debar a member of the appellate court from taking part in such preliminary commissions or from sitting in a case wherein his own country is concerned."

In view of the considerable number of cases in which probable war has been averted by amicable submissions to The Hague temporary tribunals, and to commissions suggested by what may be called "The Hague Idea," within the past ten or fifteen years, really momentous results in the prevention of resorts to armed conflict between the nations may be expected from the establishment of a permanent high court for the adjudication of international disputes. Even the avoidance of one great war in a century by such an agency of peace would be worth all the agitation and expense, as well as sacrifice of merely chauvinistic prestige, which the institution had cost.

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

Japan's attitude toward Canadian objections to the unrestricted admission of her laboring class into the Dominion would appear to be identical with that she assumed with regard to the United States labor agitation for Japanese exclusion, which, scattering and desultory before the San Francisco school episode, became general and intense after that occasion. About twelve days prior to the Vancouver disturbance Hon. T. Nosse, consul-general in Canada for Japan, made pretty clear his view of the matter. He said that the enactment of any Japanese immigration law in Canada would immediately give rise to an international question between Great Britain, Canada and Japan, because, under the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation made last year between Japan and Canada, the latter country was bound to give the Japanese the same freedom of entry, residence and business occupation as the Dominion extended to any European nation—to say nothing, Mr. Nosse added, of Japan's position as an ally of Britain to which bond Canada was herself a party. Japan, moreover, would never entertain any idea of allowing her people to be discriminated against. This sounds familiar after the utterances of the Japanese press, both at home and in Honolulu, upon the compromise patched up, after the San Francisco affair, whereby Japanese laborers having emigration passports to Hawaii, etc., from their government, were excluded from the United States mainland.

Mr. Nosse went on to discuss the special arrangement between Japan and Canada, by which he mentioned the Canadians claimed Japan was still bound, under which the number of Japanese entering the Dominion was restricted to 500 or 600 a year, exclusive of merchants, students and about 3000 Japanese that had been naturalized in Canada, together with the families of these Japanese Canadians. Flatfootedly, the consul-general stated that there was no obligation on the part of the Mikado's government to observe this restrictive arrangement. He said it was a purely voluntary restriction on the part of the Japanese government, out of sympathy for the Canadian government, for the benefit of Japan's own people and with the desire of preventing any irritation on the part of British Columbia by the flooding of the labor market. Mr. Nosse concluded with the assertion that the understanding had been faithfully observed by Japan and he had no fear of its being departed from by the Dominion government.

Nevertheless, as has been pointed out by the Advertiser, the Minister of the Interior of Canada, after investigating Asiatic immigration in British Columbia, rather plainly suggested that Japan had evinced bad faith relative to the arrangement in question. At least he had discovered the prevalence of a strong suspicion in that province that the dumping of large steamship loads of Japanese from Hawaii was part of a preconcerted movement to flood the country with that nationality. There is no doubt that the abrupt incursion of Japanese laborers from here precipitated the grave situation now existing between Japan and Canada which involves Great Britain in a ticklish diplomatic affair with her ally in the Far East. Those responsible for that human traffic between Honolulu and Vancouver, both in Japan and here, may take what satisfaction comes to them from the reflection that they have immensely promoted the cause of Japanese exclusion both in the United States and Canada.

PROBABLY GROUNDLESS APPREHENSION.

Rumors are reaching Kauai, according to the Garden Island, that dissatisfied liquor dealers of Honolulu are "going to break the new liquor law." The Lihue paper credits the theory that almost any law can be smashed by a lawyer of sufficient acumen. It says the result of bursting the new liquor law would be that the public should "have to tolerate the disgraceful conditions that were the rule during the period just finished." The Garden Island concludes with the following pathetic appeal to the smart limbs of the law: "If there are weak points in the liquor law, as there are in the rest of our statutes, the professional lawbreakers would do a graceful act and earn the gratitude of the community if they would turn a deaf ear to the call of the dollar with a liquor axe to grind."

There is probably little reason to fear that the liquor sellers who have been granted licenses under the new law will, at this late stage of the game, make any attempt to have the law judicially declared void. If they did carry out any such project, the executive would still hold a fairly serviceable whip hand. Both wholesalers and retailers might find that such general powers of regulation as the old law contained could be utilized in ways that would make their fresh start a matter both difficult and expensive. Governor Carter, at all events, was able to worry some of them enough to make them cry out for the old law's amendment. Neither wholesalers nor retailers, however, are likely repining for a reversion to the destructively fierce and largely disreputable competition that characterized the entire trade under the old law. Most of

those who have run the gauntlet of the Commission, with its somewhat broad powers, and emerged with their parchments tucked under arm are business men of sufficient astuteness to know when a thing is good enough to be let alone.

The picture or souvenir postal card is probably doing more to make the world known to the untraveled than all the geographies and gazetteers. There is scarcely a village anywhere in the domain of the Postal Union that has not had its picture taken for a postal card impression in black or white or in colors, and thus its humble fame has been carried over seas and introduced to the four corners of the Union. All the aliens and prodigal sons can not return for the old home week celebrations, but, thanks to the man who invented the picture postal card, they may be reminded of the old home scenes at an expenditure of a few cents.

Bronze coffins are being especially made at Springfield, Ohio, to contain the bodies of President and Mrs. McKinley when laid in the new mausoleum at Canton which is to be dedicated on September 30. Cost is not considered and, although simple, these permanent receptacles of the honored remains will be among the finest ever constructed. The dedication day of the Canton memorial would be a fit date for a general meeting of the subscribers to the McKinley memorial for Honolulu, for the purpose of at least hastening a decision as to the form the object is to take.

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, in an exhausting itinerary of sight-seeing in New York, walked fearlessly on the unprotected edge of the topmost completed floor of the Singer building, twenty-nine stories above the street. Yet when asked the next day to mingle with a howling horde of brokers on the floor of the Stock Exchange, his nerve was not equal to such an ordeal. He viewed the trading from the members' gallery, but positively declined urgent invitations to go on the floor. It takes a Roosevelt to be unafraid of the Wall Street bulls and bears.

Telegraph battalions in the German army are having sections for wireless telegraphy added to them. The wireless telegraphy station at Nauen claims to have increased its range of operation to 2500 miles. This would give a good margin on the distance between Honolulu and San Francisco. What the Matson line people, as well as the War and Navy departments, are doing in wireless installations on ship and shore can hardly fail to hasten the time when this mode of communication with the mainland will be available to the people of Hawaii.

CABLEGRAMS.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

CASABLANCA, September 12.—The French and Spanish army has routed the Moors again, at Taddert.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Dr. Rupert, of the Federal Service, United States Marine Hospital Service, has arrived here to take charge of the plague situation.

SEATTLE, September 12.—Secretary of War Taft sailed today for Manila, on the Minnesota.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 12.—Charles G. Burton has been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—From reports just issued it is learned that the total cost of the work on the Panama canal, up to December last, has been eighty-three million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—It is being predicted that there will be a general coal famine throughout the country during the coming winter.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Twelve tentative jurors have been secured for the trial of Tiley Ford, the attorney and secretary of the United Railroads, under indictment for bribery of the San Francisco old Board of Supervisors.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Biggy has been named as Chief of Police to succeed Dinan, discharged by the new Board of Police Commissioners.

SEATTLE, September 13.—Tsukuno, one of the wealthiest Japanese in this city, was killed yesterday in a railroad accident, being run down by a switch engine.

SAW WOOD AND
SELL HARNESS

Articles of association of the Union-Pacific Transfer Company, Ltd., were filed with the Territorial Treasurer yesterday. These set forth that the business of the Union Transfer Co. of the Hustace-Peck Company and the business of the Pacific Transfer Company of which A. D. Scroggy is the owner have each been sold to the new company, the Union-Pacific Transfer Company, in exchange for its \$20,000 of capital stock to be issued, 75 shares of the par value of \$100 each to the Hustace-Peck Company, 75 shares in the name of A. D. Scroggy and 50 shares in the name of treasury stock to be held for the benefit of the stockholders of the new company.

The Hustace-Peck Company sells to the new corporation in exchange for this stock twelve horses, ten wagons, eight sets of harness, three spring drays, one extra set of harness, one piano moving truck, two other trucks, tarpaulins.

The Pacific Transfer Company transfers nine horses, nine sets single and double harness, six single drays, two wagons, one handcart, five-horsepower motor, five 25-inch saws, belt, buildings, tools, with wood and coal plant, hand truck, five tarpaulins, chest of tools, furniture, fixtures, signs, stationery and a lease of the Bulletin building at a rental of \$1500 a year.

The \$20,000 of the capital stock of the new company is represented by twenty-one horses and mules, \$4200; twelve wagons, nine drays, harness, tools, wood and coal plant, furniture, fixtures, tarpaulins, piano truck, leasehold, and goodwill, \$11,020; fifty shares of Union-Pacific Transfer Co., Ltd., fully paid up, \$5000; a total of \$20,000.

The purposes for which the corporation is organized is to carry on the expressage and transfer business in all its branches, to deal in hay, grain, feedstuffs, coal, wood, lumber and building materials, sand and ballast, and in such other merchandise as may be useful or convenient; to conduct and carry on sawmills, planing mills, to manufacture and generate electricity, steam or other power for the operation of machinery, to acquire and dispose of the stocks and bonds of other corporations; to deal in vehicles, harness, saddles, to carry on horsehoeing, and to carry on and engage in agriculture, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits which may lawfully be done for the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

The capital may be increased to \$50,000 and the officers of the company are J. F. Morgan, president; C. J. Campbell, vice president; W. H. Smith, secretary; O. D. Scroggy, treasurer; and Frank Hustace, auditor.

WILL SUE SCORES
OF DELINQUENTS

Tax Assessor Holt and his office force are busy preparing to begin a large number of suits for taxes. These suits, which will number several hundred, will be brought in the district courts according to where the taxes are due or the delinquents reside.

On the average there is about sixty or seventy thousand dollars of taxes delinquent each year in Honolulu. For many years the amount delinquent each year exceeded the amount of delinquent taxes collected each year, so that there accumulated an immense amount of taxes which stood on the books as delinquent. Of course a great deal of this never can be collected. The delinquents have died or moved away, leaving no property or assets out of which they can be collected. A great deal of it, however, can be collected by diligence and energy, in the opinion of Tax Collector Holt. The collection of delinquent taxes last year amounted to about \$80,000, which was more than the average annual amount that becomes delinquent.

"I believe that the most successful way to collect delinquent taxes, especially personal taxes," said Collector Holt, "is to send a persistent collector out after them. Keeping after the delinquents is more successful than any other means. That is why I proposed to the Board of Supervisors that it make an appropriation for this purpose. I am sure it would greatly benefit the county. I have just had a conference with County Attorney Cathcart in which I urged the advantages of this means."

RAILROAD WORK STARTS.

HILO, September 9.—Contractor Isuzu is losing no time in making the new roadbed from Glenwood to Thirty-one miles. Ten days ago the first pick and shovel work on the contract was begun at a point half way between the two termini working toward Glenwood, with fifty men. When the full force is operating there will be more than one hundred men at the work.

Part of the roadbed will be over lava and rock, there will be several cuts and naturally considerable blasting. Contractor Isuzu has to lay his own portable track and furnish small cars for removing material where necessary, and of course there are level sections requiring little or no unusual labor to compensate for the difficult parts. He has secured considerable of the available supply of picks, shovels and wheelbarrows in Hilo, and has started out determined to finish the work on time.

There are different ways of being shaken, and the kind a man gets when his friends discover he is a Christmas tree hurts just as badly as the other kind.

SPORTS

MARYLAND WINS AT BASEBALL

The first of the series of games which will be played for the championship of the baseball nines of the Big Four, took place Tuesday afternoon at the league baseball grounds. No admission was charged and a good-sized crowd was present to witness the contest, which was between the West Virginia and the Maryland. The latter were victorious after an unusually hard struggle, the West Virginia tying the score at 8-8 in the first half of the ninth inning. The Maryland team was ready for the emergency, for all that, and brought through a run in their half of the inning which gave them the victory.

The lineup and score by innings was: West Virginia—Reid, rf; McGinn, ss; Shaeffer, lf; Canard, c; Callaghan, 1b; Gallagher, cf; Cantwell, 2b; Munroe, 3b; Snider, p.
Maryland—Miller, ss; Ludwig, cf; Higgins, 3b; Scully, c; Breen, 1b; Brooks, rf; Anderson, 2b; Pierce, lf; Glowski, p.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
West Virginia 3 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 8
Maryland 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 1-9

The following baseball schedule for Saturday and Sunday has been arranged:

Saturday—Kams vs. Maryland; Diamond Heads vs. West Virginia.
Sunday—Chinese A. C. vs. Colorado; St. Louis vs. Pennsylvania.

SCHRECK BEATEN IN POOR FIGHT

Al Kaufman, the California heavy-weight boxer, took a step last night that could hardly be dignified by the title of a giant stride toward the world's championship. He stopped Mike Schreck early in the seventh round of a fight that was notable chiefly for the lack of class shown by both boxers. It was a question which was the poorer fighter, but when it came to a question of gameness Kaufman was the more abundantly endowed.

Picture to yourself the artistic Dutch windmills in Golden Gate park moved closely together and then the giant arms placed in motion. This would be a fair reproduction of the efforts of the two boxers, who presented a heroic appearance in the ring before the action was begun.

There never was a time when Schreck seemed to have a chance with Kaufman, and the wonder is what quality carried him through the many battles in which he has engaged during the last seven years. The spectators were looking for the end of the contest in the fifth round, but Schreck weathered the storm, and then it seemed he would surely go out in the next round. He was able to pass this danger point and then decided that discretion was the better part of valor.

Kaufman saw his advantage and commenced to press Schreck about the ring. He was jabbing with his left and brought his right over to the body. After one of these blows, which did not carry with it the power of a knockout, Schreck sank slowly to his knees and clutched convulsively at his groin.

The spectators would not accept his mute claim of a foul and the whole house was in an uproar, urging Schreck to go on and fight. His manager, Billy Hogan, stood in his corner and pleaded for the boxer to arise. Referee Billy Roche shook his head when Schreck looked appealingly at him. All this time George Harting, the official time keeper, was tolling off the seconds which spelled "defeat" for the giant from Cincinnati.

Apparently Schreck knew when he had reached the limit of his powers of endurance and nothing could induce him to regain his feet and continue the battle. When Schreck was officially declared out Referee Roche pointed to Kaufman as the winner and Schreck's seconds carried him to his corner. The club physician examined him before he left the ring and said there were no evidences of a foul blow having been received. The spectators were uncharitable enough to say that Schreck "dogged" it badly and that he showed pitiable lack of courage under the hot fire of his opponent.—S. F. Call, August 30.

STANFORD GIRLS TO BE ARCHERS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Aug. 31.—Soon the athletic members of the fair sex at the university will be given practical lessons in the art of shooting arrows. Not only will they be made deft of hand and quick of eye in the working methods used by Cupid of old, for sports more manly will be introduced into the curriculum of the Roble gymnasium.

Cricket will be part of the regular work of the gym-workers who care for the game, and an effort is being made to organize two teams of volley ball. If the attempt is successful games may be arranged with outside teams. Hockey, which became popular last year, will be continued. Only those girls who will pass a rigid physical examination will be allowed to try out for any of the teams, while the others will be given special work in the gymnasium. For each hour spent upon the field one unit of credit will be given.

When a girl talks to a man on the street, and he leans up against a wall while he talks, that is the kind of man to shake, and shake promptly. If a man hasn't the energy to stand up without a wall to lean against, he hasn't enough energy to make him worthy of any girl's chase.

BARNEY JOY IS DRAFTED

Barney Joy has been stung. The Boston National League Club did the stinging. This club sent in a draft for the crack Honolulu twirler, and the National Commission awarded popular Barney to it. By not selling Joy the local club lost a nice bunch of money, for Jack Huston had his pocket full of dough when he was here and anxious to do business with Danny Long. Huston, who represented John McCloskey, was prepared to pounce on Joy and was displeased when advised that there was nothing doing at any price. The San Francisco Club decided to take the chance of not losing Barney by draft. It figured that only one player could be gobbled, and it took the chance that that player might not be Barney. Luck was against San Francisco, and Barney must graduate to the major league next year, though Long might possibly make some sort of a deal whereby he could hold his crack pitcher another season.—S. F. Bulletin.

SQUIRES GETS SECOND FIGHT

Bill Squires, the Australian heavy weight boxer, is to have another chance to redeem his reputation as a fighter. He signed articles at Corbett's yesterday to meet Jack (Twinn) Sullivan of Boston in Manager Jim Coffroth's arena on the Mission road on the afternoon of Saturday, September 28. The bout is to go twenty-five rounds and Billy Roche has been agreed upon as the referee.

This is expected to be an attractive match. Sullivan is essentially a boxer and will bring out whatever qualities the Australian may have and was unable to show when he met Tommy Burns. Squires wanted to bet Sullivan \$1000, but the latter said he did not make a practice of betting.

Sullivan has never appeared in the ring in this city, although he has been a frequent visitor to second his brother, Mike. He has appeared several times in Los Angeles and earned a decision over Tommy Burns there two years ago. He also has a decision over Mike Schreck to his credit. This latter is not such a boost just now as it might have been some days ago. At that it is better than a defeat at the hands of the Cincinnati brewer.

Squires will take up active training at once at Shannon's, near San Rafael, while Sullivan will try to engage accommodations at Croll's in Alameda. Squires will pay more heed to American methods of training this time and expects to have no excuses to offer when the affair is over.—S. F. Call.

JOE THOMAS GETS BEATING

Stanley Ketchel, as rugged as the rock-bound hills of his native State, Montana, defeated Joe Thomas decisively in the thirty-second round of their fight yesterday in the arena across the line in San Mateo County. Such gameness on the part of both boxers in the face of the severest punishment and such ring generalship in an effort to obtain a lead over an opponent have seldom been seen in any Queensberry contest. Round after round the boxers struggled for the mastery and neither could obtain a decided advantage over the other. From the start, however, it looked bad for Thomas, as the other man proved to be a hard hitter with both right and left, and the Californian showed a wholesome respect for his blows at all times. This reduced the effectiveness of Thomas, as he did not throw the weight of his body into his punches and they lacked the force necessary to stop a man like Ketchel, who seemed as tough as whalebone which would bend but would not break.

Every instant of the two hours the struggle lasted was full of exciting incident, with virtually three climaxes. The first of these came in the sixteenth round, when Thomas was knocked down and took the count of six seconds. Ketchel virtually had the fight won then and there, but he was not able to follow up his advantage and Thomas was permitted to recuperate.—S. F. Call, September 2.

AL MOORE IS MAKING GOOD

Al Moore, the Honolulu umpire, made his bow to the fans and made good. He is a little fellow, built very much on the lines of Perrine, full of ginger and gets around the field in a snappy way that suits the fans. He renders decisions promptly and apparently has a good eye for balls and strikes and close plays on the bases.—Call, August 20.

Al Moore, the Honolulu indicator man, showed his scrapping spirit in the sixth round when he went after Bassey, who cursed and swore at him for being called out on strikes. Moore immediately threw off his mask and walked up to Bassey, ordering him to the clubhouse and walking right alongside of him to see that he did not try any more rowdy tactics. The player did as he was bid.—Call, August 21.

THOMAS DUE SATURDAY

The transport Thomas, coming here from San Francisco with troops on board for the Philippines, left the Coast port last Saturday afternoon or early Sunday morning. The Thomas will bring a large shipment of treasure, in the shape of coin for use in the Philippines, which has been coined at the mint in San Francisco. She will take on 750 tons of coal while here and will be at the Channel wharf, as was the Sherman when she was here last week.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHING FORCE

A complete list of all the teachers in the public schools of the Territory, together with their positions and salaries, has been prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and was presented to the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon. It is given here except as to the salaries. These are according to a regular schedule approved by the Governor, and the salary of any teacher can be learned by enquiry at the Department. They are withheld here at the request of the teachers themselves and because it is not considered necessary as a matter of news to go into what is to all intents and purposes a private matter:

Mrs. Helen Kelsey, Wailupe; Mrs. Ellen Kenway, Miss Mabel Kinney, Waikiki; Mrs. M. D. Brown, Miss Agnes Creighton, Manoa; Miss Helen Robertson, Miss Emma Puuhau, Moiliili; Miss Alice M. Felker, Miss Ethel Monarrat, Mrs. J. H. Davis, Miss Mary Aylett, Miss Isabel Weight, Mrs. Eldora Deacon, Miss Clara Gurney, Miss Ethel Wolfe, Miss Nellie McLain, Miss Emma Lyons, Miss Agnes Judd, Miss Bernice Cook, Miss Ella Goo Kim, Mrs. Isabella Creighton, Mrs. Katherine Winter, Kaunahuna; Mrs. Mary Gunn, Miss Lulu Cameron, Miss Lorna K. Lauken, Miss Louise Melim, Miss Esther Goo, Miss Adeline Francis, Miss Louise Pihl, Miss May Patsy, Polukaine; M. M. Scott, E. B. Blanchard, Mrs. S. S. Kinney, Mrs. Grace Crockett, Miss Lena Whitford, Miss Eva McGregor, Miss Katherine Woodford, Miss Abbie Dowd, Miss Anna Tucker, Miss Margaret Loomis, Miss Mildred M. Yoder, Miss Isabel Kelley, J. H. Donagohy, High; Mrs. H. M. Hendricks, asst. Cent. Gram., Miss Harriet Needham, Prin. Cent. Gram., Miss Ellen Bicknell (Miss Wirt), Mrs. F. W. Carter, Miss Jane Winnie, Miss Gladys Rickard (Mrs. Sinclair), Mrs. S. E. Greene, Miss Alice Greene, Miss Anna W. Deas, Mrs. Jack Bergstrom (Mrs. Gregory), asst. Cent. Gram.; Rev. Mackintosh (J. C. Davis), Miss Iwalani K. Dayton, Miss Juliet Tanager, Miss Mabel Ladd, Mrs. Alice Brown, Miss Louise Brickwood, Miss Mollie Grace, Miss Anna Sorenson, Miss Ada Lyeett, Miss Mary Starbird, Miss Jean Angus, Miss Annie Goo Kim, Miss Gertrude Whitman, Mrs. S. H. Douglas, Miss Sadie McLain, Miss Frances Bindt, Mrs. Maria Marcellino, Miss Milie Morris, Miss Maria Pihl, Royal; Edgar Wood, W. T. Pope, Miss Ida MacDonald, Mrs. Lilla G. Marshall, Miss Marion Bell, Miss Mabel Deane, Miss Ida Ziegler, Miss Louise Gulk, Normal; Mrs. Emma L. Wood, Miss May Kluegel, Blanche Soper, Miss Carlotta Stewart, Miss Marjorie Freeth, Mrs. Bridgewater, Miss Marie H. Douglas, Miss Margaret Cooke, Miss Rose Peck, asst. Cent. Gram.; Mrs. Louisa Lucas, Miss Nellie Rickard, Pauoa; Miss Myra Angus, Miss Maud Jordan, Miss Victoria Jordan (Miss Grace), Miss Franc Eaton, Maemae; Miss Rhoda Green, Miss Johnson, Miss Mary Maxwell, Alca; Mrs. J. E. Bell, Miss Keolaha Hookano, Miss Esther Kahale, Pearl City; Mrs. Sophie Overend, Mrs. Tillie Williams Macaena, Miss Anna Dandford, Miss Martha Nielsen, Waipahu; Miss M. Alice Smith, Miss Eva Boswell, Miss Florence M. Chilton, Honolulu; Miss Minnie Churchill, Miss Lydia Kawainui, Miss Margaret Johnson, James Awa, Mikela Kegan, Waialua; Miss Mary Cramer, Waialua; Mrs. Rose Ayau, Waialua; H. N. Stalnaker, Kawaihapai; F. J. Nobriga, Susan Kekela, Mrs. W. J. Nobriga, Miss Helen Kaiwalea, Waianae; Mrs. Lulu M. Smith, Miss N. Christopherson, Kahuku; Mrs. Wilkins, Kaunawa; Mrs. McGregor, Daniel McGregor, Haunala; Miss Alice Mudge, Miss Virginia Ekstrand, Waialeale; Zack McKeague, H. K. D. Domingo, Kaneohe; Akuni Ahau, Kailua; John Kaaha, Waianae; Frank A. Richmond, Miss Mary F. Potter, Chas. Laugier, Miss Louise Deyo, Miss Esther Pomeroy, Hilo High; Miss Josephine Deyo, Alice McGord, Miss Helen Severance, Miss Stephanie Guard, Miss Mary Deyo, Miss Lilione Hapai, Miss Rebecca Bohnerberg, Miss Harriet Hapai, Mrs. Esther Lyman, Mrs. Clara Stone, Mrs. Maud Boers, Mrs. A. Kai, Mrs. Saki, Miss Alice West, Hilo Union; Stephen Desha, Kaunawa; Miss Louisa Hapai, Waialeale; Miss Kalei Ewalika, Miss Emily Ewalika, Kaiwika; Miss Emma Akamu, Mrs. H. Ludloff, Miss Emma Potter, Haalehu; J. V. Marcell, Mrs. J. V. Marcell, S. J. Malua, Laupahoehoe; Miss Rebecca Macy, Miss Mabel Suter, Miss Sophia Beerman, Miss Hattie Ayau, Miss Edith Nichols, Mrs. Mollie Yap, Kaula; Mrs. Nina L. D. Fraser, Miss Julia Snow, Miss Lizzie Ayau, Miss Mary Louquist, Miss Ricardo Soares, Miss Florence Lynch, Miss May Giles (Mrs. Minton), Miss Maud Johnstone, Miss Kate McIntyre, Miss Aimee Mossman, Miss Romana Ferreira, Mrs. Letitia H. Walker, Miss Mary Franca, Mrs. Ida Knight, Kaula; Mrs. J. N. Taggard, Miss Christina Gertz, Miss Ethel Horner, Mrs. Emma Hottel, Miss Olive Horner, Miss Gertrude McCortison, Miss Alice Steinhauser, Miss Mabel Chin Kau, Miss Emily Naopala, Kailiwaena; Mrs. Florence Edwards, Kailiwaena; Mrs. Anna W. Tucker, Miss Margaret Mossman, music, Miss Nina J. Adams, physical, A. C. Mabey, Chris. Evenson, mechanical, Mrs. Clara Mokumala, Moanalua; Miss Carrie Claypool, Miss Lillian Claypool, Miss Hulda Lydia May, Pohakupuka; E. S. Capellans, Mrs. H. S. Capellans, Miss Katie Sadler (Mrs. Sadler), Hakalau; Miss Percy B. Dillon, Miss Maggie K. Kamakawi, Pepeekeo, Miss Clara Cameron, Hilo High; Mrs. Oma Holland, Puuoo; Leon Maltorre, M. Maltorre, Onomea; Wm. McCuskey, Miss Sarah Aloia, Mrs. C. W. Hill, Manuel Deas, Miss K. Trowbridge, Miss Elvira Osorio, Papakou; A. J. Ignacio, Okaia; V. A. Carvalho, Mrs. A. Carvalho, M. R. Baptiste, Miss Virginia Freitas, Honolulu; Mrs. J. B. King, Miss Mary Nailima, Miss Rose Nallimu, M. Malani Coleman, Olua 12 M.; Miss Adelaide Ward, Mrs. W. Finche, Miss Alice Carvalho, Miss Berta Spencer, Olua 9 M.; Mrs. Wakefield, A. B. Chung, Miss Ivy Borden, Mt. View; Mrs. L. Carpenter (C. Elderts), Pahoa; Mrs. Henry Lyman, Ka-

poho; David B. Keawehano, Kaunaea; Dan Kalol, Mrs. H. Kalol, Kalapana; Miss Ella Quinn, Wm. K. Kekapa, Miss Emma K. Lewis, Pahala; A. J. Wilson, Miss K. Waiua, Hilea; Moses Malakau, Honoupa; Miss B. B. Taylor, Miss L. Auld, Miss Jennie Jones, Waloahinu; Abraham Pohina, Moiliili; E. K. Iona, Papa; Thos. K. Nahiwa, Miss Elizabeth Iona, Alae; Thos. H. Haee, Mrs. K. M. Kat. Hookena; Lot K. Kauwe, Geo. Apela, Honouanua; Julian Yates, Sarah Kamaouha, Napoopoo; Miss Mae Paris, Miss L. Ackerman, Miss L. Minecke, Kona-waena; Julia Kuplhea, Keauhou; Mattie L. Scott, Mrs. I. T. Maydwell, Manuel de Corte, Holualoa; E. M. Muller, Thos. Aliu, Miss Katherine Clark, Kailua; Miss Alice Muller, Miss T. Marcos, Honokohau; J. N. Komomua, Geo. Kauhahao, Kailua; Henry Komomua, Makalawena; Sam Kaekuauihi, Kawaihai; Miss Maria Payne, Puako; Robert Kohol, Mrs. J. D. Koki, Waimea; Mrs. Miriam Kekuewa, Puuhue; Emil de Herne, Honouliuli; Miss Maud Woods, Miss Nora Keawe, Mrs. H. C. Austin, Honomakua; Mrs. A. M. Bond, Mrs. Geo. Tullock, Miss Eliza Atkins, Alaka; Mrs. Florence Patton, Miss Emily Kaohi, Halawa; Miss Edith Bond, Mrs. Yama Hussey, Miss Aoe Akina, Mrs. C. B. McKenzie, Makapala; Miss M. Maekau, Pololu; Mr. J. K. A. Kamauna, Waimanu; Mr. J. K. Kealoha, Solomon Burke, Waipio; Joe de Silva, Miss Myrtle Kuhns, Kukuhaele; Mrs. J. K. Haa, Keehihi; Miss Hattie Saffery (Mrs. Saffery), Kauhuhu; John Perreira, Mrs. Nellie Perreira, Joseph Cyprano, Miss Edith Hall, Ahualoa; Mrs. L. Overend, Miss Agnes Kamakawaoole, Mrs. A. H. Onel, Miss Elizabeth Long, Honokaa; David Lomohiva, Frank Toy, elra, Knapahu; Eugene Horner, Mrs. Alice Winter, Mrs. E. Askew, Paullu; Miss Emma Hall, Paauhau; Wm. K. Hoopli, Olowalu; Robert Law, Miss Lucy Kaukau, Miss Anne Hadley, Mrs. R. K. Rose, Mrs. Nora Gannon, Lahaina; C. A. MacDonald, Archibald Dods, S. Kapu, H. Roberts, Mrs. M. B. MacDonald, Sam Mookini, Lahaina; Mrs. R. C. Seale, Jr., Honokohau; Miss Nancy Aki, Kahakulua; Miss Rose Alana, Honokowai; Mr. Alfred Mia, Lanai; Mrs. E. L. Austin, Miss H. Maule, Miss L. Lani, John M. Brown, Waialea; C. E. Copeland, Mrs. Cora Copeland, Mrs. K. McKay, Mrs. A. Ontai, Miss L. Crickard, Miss Jennie Hansen, Wailuku; Miss Zelle Rodgers, Waikapu; Moses Kaulimaha, Kahulu; Miss A. J. Gault, Miss Nancy Daniels, Miss Gertrude McCann, Puunene; Mr. Sam Kahale, Makena; J. P. Cockett, Utupalakou; Mrs. Laura Sabey, Miss Emma Peplowsky, Spreckelsville; D. Kapohakimoheva, Mrs. D. Kapohakimoheva, Keokea; J. Vincente, Miss Agnes Pieper, Elizabeth Correa, Kealahou; F. W. Hardy, Irene Correa, Miss Rose K. Creek, Makawao; W. I. Wells, A. S. Medeiros, Mrs. A. J. Tait, Kaupakalua; Miss Mary E. Fleming, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Hattie Kailua, Miss Nellie Smith, Hamakua; F. E. Atwater, Miss Susie Kiakona, Hailuku; Joseph Dolim, Miss Mollie Cummings, Kihel; Mr. W. C. Crook, Miss Mary Vincente, Miss C. de Lima, Miss Mary Reid, Mrs. C. A. Vickery, Paia; Alfred Franklin, Huelo; Miss Caroline Scholtz, Haleakala; Abel Ah Yoo, Keanae; Sam Kawalea, Ulalo; W. A. Yeatts, Naliuku; Mrs. L. C. Frain, Miss Kilgore, Miss Kahauani Hala, Hana; R. L. Ogilvie, John Medeiros, Haou; W. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Kipahulu; B. Brightwell, Miss Lily Aki, Kaupo; Miss Ellen Cobey, Kalaie; Mrs. L. Dudolt, Kaunakakai; Miss H. Kaunahu, Kamalo; Mrs. Wm. Ana, Kailua; A. K. Cathcart, Waialea; D. P. Kapewa, Pelekunu, Miss Emma Kane, Waialua; J. T. Kane, Kalaupapa; Mrs. Wm. Kalaue, Miss Mary Titcomb, Hana; Miss Florence Deverill, Chin Kim Amoa; Mrs. Hannah K. Ahi, Hanalei; Miss Emma Kalpu, Miss Mary Ann Huddy, Koolau; Miss Gertrude Topham, Miss Eve Shaw, Mrs. F. Huddy, Miss M. Reddell, Kilauea; Cyril O. Smith, H. Munday, Miss Rose Ekekele, Kapapa; W. J. Iona, Araholo; Miss C. A. Mumford (Gladys Rickard), Miss Lottie Jordan, Miss Adeline Correia, Hanamaulu; J. T. Alexander, Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Smythe, Miss Daisy Sheldon, Mrs. Hannah Sheldon, Mrs. K. Kaulili, Lihue; Mrs. L. S. Mesick, Huleia; John Bush, Mrs. Henry Blake, Miss Bertha Peller, Miss Edith Dunn, Miss Helen Kalawi, Koloa; Miss Violet Lima, Miss Miriam Kauhane, Kalaheo, H. H. Brodie, Miss Mabel Hastie, Miss Janet Hastie, Miss Marlon Hastie, Mrs. H. E. Abbey, Miss Lennox, Hanapepe; Miss Elizabeth Cameron, Miss Bernice Aldrich, Miss Allene Aldrich, Makalei; Mrs. E. Omsted, Mrs. Lucy Wright, Miss L. Akina, Mrs. Yee Kuli, Mrs. Rose Aea, Alexandrian Peahu, Waimea; Miss C. Finkler, Miss Dorothy Whittington, Ah Pung Ontal, Kekaha; D. Prigge, Hana; Edward Kahale, Niihau.

This was the pleasing announcement made at the meeting of the Promotion Committee yesterday by Secretary Wood. At the meeting a general discussion of the work to be carried on was indulged in. The matter of placing an order with the Gazette Company for one or more thousand numbers of "Picturesque Honolulu" was gone into, although it was not definitely settled as to how many copies of the edition would be secured. Secretary Wood stated that such a publication was of great benefit for advertising inasmuch as it gave the reader a correct idea of what could be done in Honolulu in the way of artistic printing and book making.

The month's accounts were passed. These aggregated \$771, of which \$416 was for mainland accounts. The regular report of the secretary dealt with a number of interesting subjects, the good promotion work being accomplished through the sending of Hawaiian plates to Chicago being especially referred to. The report was:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Chairman and Members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.
Gentlemen: From letters to hand by the Persia it is evident that the local Agricultural Experiment Station has been most successful in its trial shipment of pineapples across the Rockies. We were fortunate in being able to enlist the interest of the Commercial Association of Chicago, whose Foreign Trade Committee made special arrangements for receiving Mr. Higgins and his car of island fruit. A letter from a member of the association, dated August 26, says:

"We have a telegram from Mr. Higgins saying he will be here the 30th." Receipt of the printed matter and photographs we sent was also acknowledged, of which a careful distribution was made among the different newspaper men, thus providing them with suitable material for write-ups upon Mr. Higgins' arrival. In closing his letter, our Chicago correspondent says: "Inasmuch as Chicago is the greatest fruit market in the United States, I believe that this experiment will be productive of general good results."

Our plan of advertising Hawaii's pineapple industry by means of photographs displayed at different county fairs is apparently meeting with success.

A letter from the secretary of the Washington County Fair Association, dated Fayetteville, Arkansas, August 26, says:

"I am just in receipt of yours of 14th inst., also photograph of a Hawaiian pineapple field, which is most interesting. I exceedingly regret that it will not be convenient for you to exhibit at our county fair. I will, however, give your picture proper space with card attached, as requested."

The editor of the Bismarck, N. D., Daily Tribune, writes under date of August 29, acknowledging the receipt of different pamphlets, saying further: "We shall be pleased to receive additional illustrated publications relating to your country and will review the same for the benefit of our readers, many of whom will doubtless visit your islands in the future."

Mr. Harry L. Paddock, American Consul at Amoy, China, writes acknowledging receipt of our folders, which he states have been placed on file in the consulate.

The secretary of the Atlantic City (N. J.) Bureau of Information writes under date of August 23:

"The photographs of your last Floral Parade have been neatly framed and occupy a very conspicuous place in my office, where everyone who enters can see them. They have attracted much favorable comment, and, as you have doubtless noticed in copies of the Atlantic City Evening Union I mailed you, several of the photographs were reproduced in that paper."

The New York agency of Thos. Cook & Son writes under date of August 27: "We find much enquiry for travel on the Pacific, including Japan and around the world. Our first tour for this season is scheduled to leave San Francisco by the steamship Korea, September 24."

Mr. W. H. Simpson, advertising manager of the Santa Fe, in a letter to hand by the Persia, says: "The corrections for map of Hawaii have been received and are being made on the Santa Fe's red wall map. I will see that you receive a number of these maps as soon as they are finished."

Mr. Charles S. Fee, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, writes under date of August 28:

"Your letter of August 2 received relative to giving Hawaii representation in our advertising matter. You may rest assured of our hearty cooperation in this respect."

By the steamer Persia we forwarded an additional supply of our general folder "Hawaii" to the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong and Colombo. We also sent a supply to Cook's agencies throughout the Orient. Respectfully submitted,

H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

POSTERS FOR FLORAL PARADE

The posters for the next annual Floral Parade, which is coming off in February next, are to be the very best that the artistic talent of Honolulu can produce. In response to the request of the members of the Promotion Committee for assistance in the designing of advertising matter appropriate and suitable for the big parade, several of the leading artists of the city are working out tentative designs to submit. D. Howard Hitchcock and James Wilder are collaborating on one design and the members of the Kilohana Art League are at work on others, so that the committee is assured of something quite out of the ordinary and of a designed poster that may be sent with pride to the mainland.

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H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

HILO MAY HAVE GREAT WORKS

HILO, August 2.—Advertisements calling for tenders for the construction of the Hilo breakwater will be, I expect, published in the newspapers in November. The law compels that they be published for thirty days. In a work of such magnitude as the breakwater it may be advisable to publish them for sixty days. That would be into January. I see no reason why the actual work of construction should not begin here in February or in March at the latest.

These were the cheering words told by Captain C. W. Ottwell to the Herald, on Friday morning last, before he went on the Kinau, words that will be welcome to every well-wisher of the Island of Hawaii.

This was Captain Ottwell's last visit to Hilo in connection with the breakwater before the final plans, specifications and recommendations are sent to Washington. He said:

"It takes two months to get an answer from Washington on a project of this kind. That is why I say the advertisements will be published in November. The papers will go forward as soon as I return to Honolulu."

"No, I cannot tell you whether the breakwater will be that known as the 'outer' or the 'inner' one, not yet. That can only be determined in Washington."

"At present, also, it is not decided what form the advertisements calling for tenders will take, whether I will ask for bids to include material, machinery, labor and, in fact, the whole of the work, or whether I will bid it myself and only call for bids for the necessary material. The form of the tenders has not been determined."

As soon as Captain Ottwell, Engineer Burbank arrived here, on Wednesday afternoon, they went to the top of the Hackfeld building, then to the top of the hill where the old cemetery is. At the latter place they found that the growth of trees prevented the observations they expected for range light sites.

On Thursday morning a visit was paid to Puna. A ledge of rock was examined there, also at eleven miles in Shipman's pasture on the Puna road. On Thursday afternoon the Federal engineers went to the lighthouse site at Pepeekeo, incidentally also studying range light sites and examining rock along the coast. These observations enabled Captain Ottwell to say: "I believe I have found rock that will be suitable for the construction of the breakwater."

As a matter of fact there are several places where the rock comes up to specification requirements, so there will be no trouble on that score.

That Captain Ottwell was so interested in lighthouses and range light sites in the neighborhood of Hilo suggests that the Federal government may have more projects in view for this island than have yet been disclosed. He was willing to admit that Reed's bay would be a good spot for dry docks, but beyond this he would go no further.

As Congress will meet again in less than three months, no harm can be done by the enterprising people of this island getting together and putting into shape any suggestions for improvements for Hawaii in order that they may be in the hands of the Delegate when he leaves for Washington.

SHAKE WAS SHARP BUT NOT PROLONGED

HILO, September 9.—Some made a rush for their babies. Others made a rush for the doors. This was when the earthquake shook up Hilo at 6:42 o'clock on Friday evening last.

Of course mothers first thought of their little ones. So did Postmaster Desha who stowed one under each arm and started to make a hurried call across the street. But the earth was still once more, before he reached the door, and the visit was postponed.

It was a lively little shock while it lasted, only a few seconds, lively enough to let everybody in Hilo know that something unusual had happened. It was a long, steady motion that swayed houses perceptibly, made the timbers creak and the foundations strain. But it was soon over and pictures settled back against the wall, tea and coffee stopped from spilling over into the saucers, liquids in full bottles that had been dripping over returned to their normal steadiness. Only in Kennedy's jewelry store, on Front street, is it known that a few pieces of cut glass moved from their place, and a couple of articles of silverware fell on their sides. Yet in the Hilo Drug Store, close by, nothing moved at all, so far as could be seen.

First reports by telephone came from Laupahoehoe, then Kau was heard from. These were at once sent to the Herald. Next morning Hakalau reported a lively terrestrial movement, while Kohala seemed to have excelled in shakes. E. Faxon Bishop came in from Papeaou and said it was as bad as he wanted. Waimea felt it. In fact the tremor showed no discrimination but let its presence be felt all over the Big Island.

One man in Hilo, who has been living on Hawaii for nearly thirty years, said:

"It was the worst shake I have felt since '82."

Other old timers would not go back as far as that, but they shook their heads and acknowledged that "it was a bad shake all right, the worst we have had for many years."

A man in a small Western town bought a quart of milk, and, on arriving home found it was adulterated with water. The next day he posted in different sections of the town the following notice

PINKHAM STATES QUARANTINE LAW

Beyond the presentation of a number of interesting reports there was little done at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the Board going early into executive session. Attorney General Hemenway was present at the meeting, as was also Superintendent Jack McVeigh, of the Molokai settlement.

In the report of the President reference was made to the appointment of John Venhuizen as Chief Sanitary Officer, the appointment being confirmed. Dr. John H. Farrell was granted a license to practice medicine and surgery, having passed the Board of Medical Examiners.

QUARANTINE.

The question of quarantine was dealt with in part as follows:

"There has been so much discussion relative to quarantine it is proper that this community be enlightened as to its international aspects.

"The following agreement was signed at an International Convention held in Paris in the year 1903, by the United States, Great Britain and all European countries except Serbia, Portugal, Turkey and Greece.

"Places are not considered infected until a number of non-imported cases have occurred provided the government takes prompt and effectual disinfection and control measures.

"Each country signing the convention is requested to give prompt notification to all others of the presence of these diseases.

"Local authorities are declared to be the judges of materials and merchandise requiring disinfection according to the history and condition thereof.

"A ship is infected if cases have occurred on board within seven days.

"A ship is suspected if cases have occurred previous to seven days.

"A ship is healthy even if from an infected port if no case has occurred on board before departure or en voyage provided the trip exceeds seven days.

"Procedure in plague infected ships: (1) medical inspection, (2) the sick to be immediately disembarked and isolated, (3) passengers and crew to be kept under surveillance ten days or under observation in isolation for five days and optionally five days surveillance additional.

"Plague suspected ships to be treated as specified above in 1, 4 and 5. Passengers and crew may be subjected to five days' surveillance. Rats must be destroyed.

"Important ports must provide organized medical service, supervision, buildings for isolation, care and treatment, and suitable laboratories and staff.

"These are practically the measures in practice at quarantine in Honolulu. In order to accommodate the public and public safety disinfection is undertaken at the port of departure and under certain conditions the term of seven days is made up of one or two days quarantine and the length of the voyage. This gives unrestricted health entry provided the ship can show a clean bill of health."

DEPORTATION OF JAPANESE LEPROS.

Regarding the question of deporting Japanese lepers, the report said:

"It has been the custom of your officials to extend every possible courtesy to the Japanese friends of any of that nationality so unfortunate as to contract the disease leprosy.

"For some time requests have been preferred that certain Japanese lepers be allowed to return to Japan through private assistance of friends. To comply would show a disregard of our Territorial laws, the rules of steamship passenger traffic and a lack of good faith in international courtesy.

"I have suggested to several prominent Japanese gentlemen that they ascertain the views of the home government as to receiving Japanese lepers. Should that government declare itself in favor of receiving their unfortunate leper fellow countrymen, the Territory of Hawaii would, undoubtedly, be pleased to be relieved of the expense of their maintenance. Your executive believes clandestine transfers would be demoralizing in many directions while open and above board perfectly agreed upon transfers would be a mutual advantage.

"The initiative negotiations lie with Japanese officials and not with Territorial officials."

DRUGS BELOW PAR.

Food Commissioner Duncan presented a report in which he stated that samples of tincture of iodine taken from the various city drug stores had been analyzed, those samples from three Japanese stores being intentionally below standard. The tincture should contain 6.56 grams of iodine per 100 cubic centimeters. The sample analyses showed:

Benson, Smith & Co., Fort and Hotel streets.....	7.22
Yamamoto Drug Store, Hotel and River streets.....	7.17
Yamamoto Drug Store, Hotel and River streets.....	3.71
Hollister Drug Co., Fort street.....	6.87
K. Oshima Drug Store, Beretania avenue and River street.....	6.80
Honolulu Drug Co., Fort street.....	6.77
Chambers Drug Co., Fort and King streets.....	6.63
Makino Drug Co., Hotel street and Nuuanu avenue.....	4.84
Ishii Drug Store, Beretania and Nuuanu avenues.....	3.99

DISPENSARY WORK.

During August 401 cases were treated in the dispensary, of which 172 were surgical cases. Of these the great majority were Portuguese, that nationality outnumbering all others combined. The figures are: Portuguese 239, Hawaiian 60, Porto Rican 44, Korean 15, American 12, Negro 7, Spanish 5, Chinese 5, Filipino 4, German 4, Irish 2, Japanese 1, Dane 1, Russian 1, Hollander 1.

WILL BOTH FISH AND CUT BAIT

Attorney General Hemenway yesterday approved as being in proper form and properly executed the articles of association of the "Su San Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.," as a joint stock company. The company is formed to buy, sell, catch, and to deal in and cure fish and all other sea products; to own, control and dispose of markets, stores and other places for the vending of merchandise; to buy, sell, manufacture and otherwise deal in fishing boats, nets, tackle and other appliances for taking, handling and curing fish and other sea products.

The capital stock is to be \$2500 with the right to increase it to \$5000. The place of business is Waiala and the subscribers to the stock are Kimura, T. Hayashi, H. Egawa, N. Yamasaka, C. Shimamoto, K. Nagahisa, K. Kadoto and K. Yamata.

HAWAIIAN SECURITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Among yesterday's quotations on the Stock Exchange were the following, bid and asked:

Hawn, Com'l & Sug. 5s.....	99 1/2	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6s.....	105 1/2	106
Hawn, Com'l & Sug. Co.....	79 1/2	80
Honokaa Sug. Co.....	10 1/2	11
Hutchinson Sug. Plant.....	14 1/2	15
Kilauea Sug. Co.....	3	3 1/2
Makaweli Sug. Co.....	30 1/2	31
Onomea Sug. Co.....	34	35 1/2
Panauhau Sug. Plant, Co.....	14 1/2	15
Union Sug. Co.....	45	46

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

The imports of sugar into the United States for the year ending June 30, amounted to 2,196,000 short tons, valued at ninety-three millions of dollars, against 1,885,000 short tons, valued at eighty-five millions of dollars for the previous year. In addition to these foreign sugars, there were received from Porto Rico 204,000 short tons of sugar, valued at fifteen millions of dollars, and from Hawaii 411,000 short tons, valued at twenty-eight millions of dollars, making an aggregate of 2,811,000 tons for the year.

Of the foreign sugars, 1,618,000 short tons came from Cuba, as against 1,391,000 short tons the year before. The Dutch East Indies, which means Java, gave us 224,000 short tons. The next largest shipper of sugars to us was Germany, which gave us 163,000 short tons, but they came in chiefly during the latter part of last year, as scarcely any sugar has been received from Germany this year. When we add together these foreign importations, the importations from Porto Rico and Hawaii and our domestic production of over 700,000 short tons, we have an aggregate of 3,511,000 short tons that have supplied the wants of the American people during its fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.—Louisiana Planter.

AROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY DAYS

Jules Verne's imaginary record for encircling the globe has been halved by the actual performance of a British army officer. The United States was not traversed in this trip, the officer selecting the Canadian Pacific route. Says The Scientific American (New York, July 20):

"The prophetic and lively imagination of the late Jules Verne recorded one of its most daring flights when he wrote that entertaining work 'Around the World in Eighty Days'; and it is probable that none of us who read its chapters supposed that he would live to see the day when the Frenchman's estimate of eighty days would be cut in half by an enterprising officer of the British Army, who set out to test the speed of modern around-the-earth travel for himself. In a recent letter to the London Times Lieut. Col. Burnley Campbell wrote that he landed at Dover on June 13 at the completion of a trip around the world which occupied forty days and sixteen and one-half hours. He left Liverpool on May 3 at 7:20 p. m., reached Quebec at 3 p. m. May 10, and was at Vancouver on the Pacific coast at 5 a. m. on May 16. Leaving there about noon of the same day, he reached Yokohama on May 26, Tsingtau on May 28, and leaving there by steamer at 6 p. m. he reached Vladivostok May 30. Here, after a wait of about four hours, he took a Trans-Siberian train, reaching Harbin on May 31, Irkutsk on June 4, Moscow on June 10, and Berlin on June 12. On the following day he was at Ostend, which he reached at 7:30 a. m., and at 2:50 p. m. of the same day he landed in England at Dover. Throughout the whole trip Lieut. Col. Campbell was remarkably fortunate in making connections; otherwise his time would have been several days longer."

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul General, Miki Saito, called on Admiral Dayton yesterday on the Flagship West Virginia. He was given a salute of nine guns.

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

LONG STANDING CASES CLOSED

Three Supreme Court decisions were handed down yesterday, all dealing with suits of long standing in the Territorial courts.

In the matter of the estate of Lavinia Kapu, deceased, on appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit, the opinion of the Court by Justice Wilder is that where a creditor of an intestate whose estate is insolvent holds security for his claims, and after his claim is presented disposes of the security, the sum realized operates as a partial payment to reduce the claim pro tanto, and he is thereafter entitled to dividends only on the amount remaining due on the claim.

The Waialua Agricultural Company held a mortgage on real estate against the estate, foreclosing and realizing \$3000. The estate proved insolvent, paying only fourteen per cent of the claims against it. The holders of the mortgage claimed, however, to be entitled to the full amount of the unsatisfied balance of their claim. The Circuit Judge ruled against this claim and the ruling was sustained. Castle & Witherington for Waialua Agricultural Co., P. L. Weaver, for the administrators.

In W. W. Beaver, Ltd., versus Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, the opinion written by Justice Ballou sustained the defendant's exceptions. Upon a decisive point having been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the defendant is entitled to a consideration of the other points presented by his exceptions, so far as they are not concluded by the opinion of the Supreme Court.

An oral suggestion that Justice Ballou was disqualified to sit in the case because of his former connection with the firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for the plaintiff, was overruled.

A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiff, D. L. Witherington and J. W. Cathcart for defendant.

In the claim of Hoopii Wire (w) against the Waialua Agricultural Co. et al, the decision was against the plaintiff. Her contention was that through the children of one Kopaea her claim to certain lands was valid. Kopaea was dispossessed in 1882, the statute of limitations then beginning to run against her, but the heirs being minors it was claimed that no child was barred until five years after becoming twenty years of age. This was overruled.

The statute clearly shows that once it begins to run against a person it is not suspended or interrupted during a subsequent disability of his heirs.

Virginia Perry has begun action in the Circuit Court against S. M. Damon for damages to the amount of \$2559, for injuries received and subsequent worry and suffering as a result of a driving accident on March 1, last. The plaintiff is the wife of Antone L. Perry.

In the complaint it is stated that owing to the negligence of a servant of the defendant a horse and dump cart couched with a buggy being driven by the plaintiff. In the upset, the plaintiff was thrown out and injured, the injuries received by her resulting in great worry due to fear for an unborn child, which was born three months afterwards with a hernia.

The amount claimed is made up of bills of expense for medical services and other help for \$59, and for \$2500 for injury in mind and body. Thompson & Clemons appear as attorneys for the plaintiff.

CHILLINGWORTH TALKS OF PACIFIC GIBRALTAR

Charles F. Chillingworth, a Hawaiian, known throughout the islands, and a member of the Hawaiian Senate, was in Portland Friday. Mr. Chillingworth is in many ways a remarkable man. He stands six feet high, weighs 248 pounds, and is only 31 years old, yet is one of the leading lawyers in Hawaii.

"We have some wonderful islands away off there," said Mr. Chillingworth, as he sat in the Oregon Grill listening to his countrymen in the Hawaiian orchestra. "They are the key to the Pacific Ocean. The nation that controls Hawaii rules the Pacific. Hawaii is too small ever to hope to hold such a position herself, perhaps the proudest position any nation in the world could hold, so she wants to be right where she is now—under the Stars and Stripes."

"Perhaps no place on earth has a more mixed population. Out of 154,000 inhabitants of all races, 71,000 are Japanese, and the Japanese colonists are increasing at the rate of 500 a month. Still we on the islands have no fear of them, that they will ever attempt to seize the group; but you can never tell, you know."

"Last year we exported \$42,000,000 worth of sugar alone. This should come back to us more than it does in the way of fortifications, and especially in a drydock for the Navy. We need that there above all else. If the people of America realized the importance of Hawaii they would fortify it like Gibraltar or Port Arthur. And if the United States loses the islands some day from the want of such precautions, she will have a warm time getting them back."

"Where can a fleet coal that is attacking them for any length of time? No matter what is thought about the Philippines, America must protect Hawaii, the quicker the better. Let America hold Hawaii and from there, with her fleet, she can fully protect the entire Pacific and Alaskan coasts. But let another nation have Hawaii, say Japan or Germany, and it would take a long line of ships and forts to protect this coast line from a hostile fleet quartered in Honolulu. America must wake up to the fact that Hawaii is the Gibraltar of the Pacific, and act accordingly."

Mr. Chillingworth will tour the United States before returning to Honolulu. This is his first visit to America.

—Portland Oregonian, Sept. 1.

MARU ESCAPED HORRIBLE CARGO

Officers of the Japanese liner Hongkong Maru, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, are congratulating themselves on their narrow escape from unpleasant intimate connection with one of the most gruesome crimes in the recent annals of the Far East. The body of a woman found in a trunk among the luggage of a man who had sought passage on the Hongkong revealed the slayer, who had offered his victim's jewels as security for fare. He had no cash, and for that reason was sent to another ship.

While the liner was lying at Hongkong there came on board a ready-tongued individual who gave his name as Adsett. He was well dressed and wore much valuable jewelry. A diamond studded pin sparkled in a rather loud necktie, and on his fingers glittered a barbaric array of yellow metal and precious stones. He wanted to take passage on the Hongkong Maru to the United States. He showed postal orders, fifteen of them, each for \$100, and all payable in Manila. He was out of ready cash, he said, but was willing to deposit a part of his jewelry as security for his passage, which he would pay at the end of the voyage.

Purser Chapman said he thought the matter could be arranged, but suggested that the Canadian Pacific liner Montague probably would suit Adsett better than the Hongkong. Chapman does not know why he made the suggestion. Adsett thanked Chapman and Chief Steward Richards and left the ship.

When the Hongkong reached Shanghai the authorities came on board and searched the ship for a murderer, and then the Hongkong's officers learned what they had missed. Adsett had made arrangements with the Montague people and had sent a large trunk on board the British steamer. Instead of sailing at once the Montague had gone into drydock, where a peculiar odor from Adsett's trunk caused the ship's officers to open it. Inside was found the body of a woman who evidently had been strangled to death. She was an American and had been prominent in the underworld of Hongkong for her rare collection of rich jewelry. Adsett had disappeared and was supposed to have left Hongkong on the Hongkong Maru. He was arrested August 13 at Chefoo.—S. F. Call.

MISS KILGORE'S FATHER IS SORRY

Miss Helen Kilgore, a pretty young woman of this city, is under the espionage of the chief of police in Honolulu, and her father, Arthur Kilgore, a contractor, living at Green and Jones streets, is anxious to get her back to San Francisco, because he fears his girl was shanghaied. She left without his knowledge or consent and arrived there last Thursday.

The story behind the girl's sudden trip to Hawaii was disclosed last night by her father, when the fact became known that he had caused the police here to wire the Honolulu authorities to look out for his girl.

Miss Kilgore, the heroine of the escapade, is a niece of John F. Merrill, a wholesale lumber dealer. She chafed under the restraint of uneventful home life, and so for the experience of it she engaged herself as governess in the family of Mrs. Augustus Tilden of Goldfield. Her father objected to her going to the Nevada camp, but permitted it when the girl obtained her mother's request. Mrs. Tilden planned a trip to the islands and Miss Kilgore was only too glad to go along, too. Her mother again consented, but her father withheld permission.

The girl went without it, and the father, not knowing with whom she had gone, and knowing the fate that sometimes awaits adventurous girls blessed with good looks, feared harm would befall her. She had eluded him in this city and boarded the bark R. P. Rithet alone, so far as he knew.

On August 19 and before the ship could reach its destination Kilgore went to the police department and asked Chief Dinan to help him. He said he feared for his daughter's safety and was consumed with anxiety about her. So Dinan wired to the chief in Honolulu as follows:

"Look out for Helen P. Kilgore, arrive there on R. P. Rithet. Shanghaiing suspected. Letter follows."

According to dispatches received yesterday, Miss Kilgore was in safe keeping in the island city, but indignantly demanded to know for what reason she was being held.

When sent last night Kilgore expressed regret that his efforts to protect his willful daughter had been carried so far. His cablegram had been misunderstood, he explained. He had merely wanted his daughter watched to prevent any possible harm coming to her, he went on, and had taken the only means at his command. He denied that he suspected the companion of his daughter, but declared that his action had been caused by stories he had read of similar cases where young girls had been carried into oriental slavery.—S. F. Call, August 3rd.

CURTIS IN BIG STORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—The bark George Curtis, Captain Herbert, which arrived yesterday, 23 days from Honolulu, encountered the storm on August 25 and 26 that did considerable damage to other vessels that have reached port within the last few days. The Curtis brought 51,150 bags of sugar. Captain Herbert reports that about 650 miles off shore he saw five schooners, all in company.

A BALM INDEED.

No external application is equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm for sore muscles or swollen joints. No matter what may be the cause this liniment will give relief. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RECEPTION FOR FLEET OFFICERS

A grand reception and ball under the official auspices of Governor Frear and Secretary Mott-Smith will be given probably early next week to the public of Honolulu in honor of Admiral Dayton and the officers of the cruiser squadron. The affair will be held in the Alexander Young Hotel, the two dancing pavilions and the roof garden being secured by those in charge of the arrangements.

The affair will be invitational, and the list of those to whom cards will be sent is now being prepared. This time the list to be used will not be the "Two Hundred" one, it being decided to send out between a thousand and fifteen hundred invitations. These will be mailed before the end of the week.

To receive the guests as they arrive at this reception will be the Governor, the Secretary and Admiral Dayton. Two of the best orchestras in the city have been engaged for the dancing, one for each of the pavilions, while the Hawaiian band will discourse sweet music on the roof garden during the early hours of the evening.

This affair promises to be one of the most brilliant of the fetes to be given in honor of the officers of the visiting war vessels.

HUTCHINSON SUGAR TO BE REFINED AT AIEA

Not only will all the sugar from the Honolulu plantation be refined at Aiea, but the raw sugar from the Hutchinson plantation on Hawaii will also come here to go through the final processes which will fit it for the market. At present in the warehouse at the railroad dock there is over 1000 tons of Honolulu plantation sugar and nearly as much from the plantation on Hawaii. This will all be sent back to Aiea and will be refined before it is sent to the Coast in the Hilonian and Enterprise.

The sugar was sent to this city with the intention of sending it to the California refineries for treatment, but on the arrival of President John A. Buck the plans were changed and this sugar will be given the final processes of refining at Aiea. Mr. Buck came down on the Hilonian on her last trip and has been at Aiea ever since. He will remain in this Territory for about thirty days.

The Patience of Job

Could Hardly Endure the Torment of Itching Piles.

Itching piles is constant torment—so is eczema.

No comfort all day, no rest at night. Can't keep your mind on work.

No use to go to bed.

Suffer no longer; use Doan's Ointment. It gives relief in five to ten minutes. It cures in a short time—cures you to stay cured.

Mrs. Helen Lewis, 52 Astor Street, Astoria, Oregon, says: "I consider Doan's Ointment the best remedy I have ever used. For the past ten or twelve years when cold weather came on, I was troubled with a breaking out around my mouth and lips. This made my mouth so sore that I could hardly speak. I finally read about Doan's Ointment and got a box. A few applications of this wonderful remedy healed up the sores completely, and I have not been bothered with the trouble since."

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

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS MAY BE INCREASED

Inquiry at the War Department into the report from Japan that the authorities are projecting an increase of military forces in the Philippines by the addition of thirteen regiments of native troops, to be officered by Americans, discloses the fact that the foundation for the story is a simple recommendation of General Mills, in command of the Philippine Scouts, Department of the Visayas, that the force of scouts be increased by fifty companies, which would make altogether about four regiments. The basis for the recommendation was the desire to reduce the expense of the military establishment in the Philippines instead of increasing it, for the proposed additional force of scouts were to replace an equal number of the American troops, which are much more expensive. In fact, the project involves the increase of pay of the scouts, but even with the allowance proposed the private would receive only \$8 a month for the first enlistment, and only after thirty years' service would his pay equal the \$12 a month which the American recruit receives to begin with.

The scouts have been found to be easily maintained on the food of the country and to be patient and loyal at all times.—Washington Star.

THRASHED BY CAR CONDUCTOR

The police patrol wagon answered a call from the corner of Beretania and Emma streets at 8:15 o'clock last evening and found Rideau Ross waving his arms and shouting curses from the curb, watched over by a bicycle officer. His face was bloody and he had apparently received a severe drubbing. Blood oozed from his left ear and his lips were purple, swollen and cut. He was without coat and his shirt was torn and bloody.

Ross hailed the driver of the patrol and made a move to climb up to the seat beside him, resisting violently when this was not permitted. He was lifted into the wagon, which was driven to the police station by way of Beretania avenue and Nuuanu. Ross doing his best to jump out and shouting filthy language.

At the Hotel street crossing an army rig in which several ladies were seated nearly ran into the patrol and Ross seized the opportunity to fling an outrageous epithet at the occupants. At the station he was registered as a drunk and put below.

What led up to Ross' condition was not clear beyond the statement by the bicycle officer that the prisoner had been a passenger on an Emma street car and had behaved disgustingly and was warned by the conductor, whereupon he assaulted the conductor and received a thorough beating for his pains. Nothing was known of the incident at the Rapid Transit headquarters.

Ross has given the police trouble before, three or four having to handle him, during which he assaulted the Deputy Sheriff. The police are backward in using handcuffs and frequently suffer themselves on that account.

JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES

The navy of the United States is made up of 23 first-class battleships, 5 second-class, 22 coast defense ships, 12 armored cruisers, 22 protected or first-class cruisers, 16 second and third class cruisers, 11 sea going gunboats, 31 river gunboats, 16 torpedo boat destroyers, 41 torpedo boats, 103 transports, hospital, special service ships, tugs, etc.; 15 subsidized and auxiliary ships, 5 school and training ships, 2257 officers and 32,211 men.

The navy of Japan is composed of 18 first-class battleships, 8 second and third-class battleships, 12 armored cruisers, 23 protected or first-class cruisers, 23 second and third-class cruisers, 22 sea going gunboats, 13 river gunboats, 43 torpedo boat destroyers, 87 torpedo boats, 39 transports, hospital, special service ships, tugs, etc.; 63 subsidized and auxiliary ships, 7 school and training ships, 2369 officers and 20,490 men.

A Honolulu man who this week bet a hat on the United States' having more battleships than Japan may safely don a new top piece at the other fellow's expense.

SAN FRANCISCO PLAGUE SITUATION AS IT IS

Associated Press dispatch to San Jose Mercury and Herald:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—Sensational stories of prevalence of bubonic plague in San Francisco are without foundation in fact. The exact situation is this:

Since the 18th of June, when the disease first made its appearance, eleven cases have come to light and nine deaths have resulted. The Board of Health, unanimous in its decision to assume no preventable risk, early took the situation in hand, and with the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors and the Marine Hospital Service, has adopted vigorous measures to keep the disease from spreading and to stamp it out. The city has been districted, and physicians, inspectors, bacteriologists, disinfectors, and helpers have been systematically assigned. The City and County Hospital, where most of the eleven patients have been treated, is quarantined and has been under thorough fumigation for a week. Even the grounds are being disinfected. This work is under the supervision of the warden, Dr. O'Neill, and Passed Assistant Surgeons Long and Stanfield of the Marine Hospital Service, all three of whom are experienced. The city is buying tents from the Government and an isolation camp is being prepared.

There is no scare. The public is aware that this disease, peculiar to all maritime cities in temperate climates, has made an appearance here, but thus far no cause for alarm has developed. The authorities, municipal and Federal, are satisfied that the prompt measures of protection and eradication that have been taken are effective and that the situation is well in hand.

Manuel de Silva, a demented Portuguese, is missing from his home at Kawaiaha since Saturday morning last.



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Diamonds—Win Hearts A Diamond is the gift of all gifts. It lasts forever and is a continual reminder of the giver's affection. Now is the time to obtain a Diamond by the Famous **LOFTIS CREDIT SYSTEM**. Write Today for a copy of our Catalog, 1000 illustrations, and our Souvenir Diamond Booklet—We mail both to you free. We will send the Diamond, Watch or article of Jewelry you select on approved, 12 monthly payments. We pay all express charges. We ask no security. All transactions the most exact; quality of goods the finest; prices lower than others ask for spot cash. The Famous Loftis System received highest award—the Gold Medal—St. Louis Exposition.

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Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd.

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Waimanua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
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Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis.
Hale's Steam Pumps.
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Hale's & Wilcox Boilers.
Green's Fuel Economizer.
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Matson Navigation Co.
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Agents for Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
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SURPLUS.....200,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....102,617.80

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

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

YOUNG OFFICERS ON BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Admiral Evans has taken his big battleship fleet on a cruise northward from Hampton roads. He started yesterday, leading the way with his flagship Connecticut. His announced destination is Cape Cod.

It is understood at the navy department that the fleet will make no haste in going north, but will engage in drills and various kinds of fleet and squadron evolutions on the cruise. The full target practice is to begin next Monday and this will be the last opportunity the big ships will have to test their great guns before they drop anchor in Magdalena bay, Lower California, some time in early spring.

So far as can be learned now, the navy department has resolved to keep the following captains now in command of ships in their present positions on the cruise to Pacific coast ports: Potter of the Vermont, Vreeland of the Kansas, Osterhaus of the Connecticut and Wainwright of the Louisiana.

Among naval officers of high rank it was said yesterday that Captain McCrea, commander of the Georgia, might also be kept in command, making five of the eighteen battleship captains to stay aboard ship for this cruise. The secretary of the navy and his assistant have planned to advance the young to the fighting line and keep the elders on shore duty. The eighteen captains will command and be responsible for \$100,000,000 worth of armament and equipment. The shake-up is scheduled to occur just after the finish of the target practice and maneuvers off Cape Cod.

NAVY YARD WORK IS MUCH RUSHED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The movements of the battleship fleet of 16 vessels to the Pacific coast has resulted in orders for rush work at the Washington navy yard. The local force will be taxed to the utmost in filling the orders for the most modern guns of smaller caliber, with which type the vessels are to be equipped before they start on their long voyage.

Work also is being rushed on the submerged torpedo tubes, which are under construction at the Washington gun factory, for the larger vessels of the navy. All work must be finished by November 15. Rear Admiral Leutze is commandant and superintendent of the navy yard and gun factory.

Sarah Kaiawe has filed suit for divorce against Kaihenu Kaiawe on the grounds of desertion. The marriage took place in Honolulu in 1901.

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As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record September 3, 1907.

Samuel Parker to Halawa Plantation Ltd. L
N G Peterson to Pat Makia. A M
N G Peterson to Pat Makia. A M
Malia Naunao and hsb to San Antonio Port Ben Soc of H. M
Dixie F Owen and hsb to Iola V Ekstrand. M
Elizabeth Sahlin and hsb to Trent Trust Co Ltd. M
C Hang Yai to Ching Shai. P A
Kaholokahiki and wa to Chung King. D
Entered of Record September 4, 1907.

Lee St John Gilbert to O St John Gilbert. P A
William P Kapulani by Regr. Notice Tr of Thomas Metcalf by Regr. N
Oswald St J Gilbert et al. N
Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Works to Thomas Metcalf tr. E D
Thomas Metcalf by tr to Territory of Hawaii. D
Wailuku Sugar Co Ltd to Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Works. E D
S M Balloa and wf to Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Works. D
Territory of Hawaii to Trs of Est of Bernice P Bishop. E D
Wm Kahaloa and wf to Mary N Simerson. D
Kalia Poulomaka and hsb to Mary E Foster. D
Heeia Agrieti Co Ltd to Ho Sam Yin et al. L
Entered of Record Sept 5, 1907.

John Utterstrom and wf by atty to Itsu Yoshioka. D
Itsu Yoshioka and wf to William Kinney. M
M A Halo and wf to Julia M Tavares. D
Charles Copp and wf to George Copp. D
Maria A Castro to Phillip D'Olim. D
Geo M Maalo to Mariano Botelho. D
Emma Gode and hsb to Ernest Lindemann. A M
A N Campbell Tr to Mercantile Printing Co Ltd. Rel
Phoenix Sav Bldg & Loan Assn to Mary N Simerson. Rel
August Humburg to Paul Bartels. P A
August Humburg by atty to Hilo Railroad Co. D
Edmund B McClanahan and wf to Trent Trust Co Ltd. D
Justin Chosson to Trent Trust Co Ltd. D
Kallimemele and hsb to Mary E Foster. D
H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd Tr to Allie M Felker. Rel
Francis Lum to R D Silliman. Sur L
Francis M Hatch to Jessie Kaufman. D
Jessie Kaufman to Alicia Hatch. D
Entered of Record September 6, 1907.

J Kuaupio to Theresa Perry. L
D H Kahaloa to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd. L
S Fahia by atty to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd. L
William L Decoto to Lahaina Agricultural Co Ltd. L
Charles A Baker and wf to George Copp. D
K Yamamoto to M Karamoto. B S
J Ena and wf to Edmund B McClanahan. L
Bank of Hawaii Ltd, tr, to A D Scroggy. Rel
Lucy K Peabody to Tom May. M
Lam Wo Sing et al to Bank of Hawaii Ltd. M
Entered of Record September 7, 1907.

Mary E Low to Haumea (w). D
Charles W C Deering by petr to. D
Charles W C Deering by jdge to. D
George P Merrick. Decree
C W Backberg by atty to Kolli (w) et al. Rel
McBryde Estate Ltd to McBryde Sugar Co Ltd. A L
Central Mill Co Ltd by regtr to. Notice
Est of John Ena by exors and trs to. Affid
Mrs Amelia A Victor by atty to Ah Hip. L
Sam Kallikane to Fong Hing. L
Makaloa Simeona and hsb to Mrs Alo Hering. L
Francisco Figueira and wf to Joao Gadama. D
Maka Kurakawa to Ah Kina and wf. D
Chow Yee to Kubota Tsumatsu et al. B S
Recorded August 23, 1907.

Kala (k) et al to John Emmeluth, tr, L; por R P 443, Kakaako, Honolulu, Oahu. From Aug 1, 1914, to expiration of B P Bishop Est L B 293, p 48. Dated May 4, 1907.

K L Herbert to Edward H Holt, Rel; por R P 642, kul 788, Nuanuu Ave, Honolulu, Oahu. \$3500. B 290, p 473. Dated June 14, 1907.

Lawrence Sheldon and wf to Elizabeth C Greenwell, D; 1-3 int in kul 9671, Kaunamulau, N Kona, Hawaii. \$1400. B 296, p 74. Dated Aug 22, 1907.

Manoel Quni in Bkrptcy, D; int in lot 13, blk C, Villa Franca, Hilo, Hawaii; Mildred Gear (widow) et al to Tr of int in 3 pcs land, Volcano Rd, Hilo, Hawaii; int in pcs land, Hawaii. \$100. B 296, p 75. Dated June 15, 1907.

Recorded August 24, 1907.
Bishop & Co to Charlotte K Iaukea, Rel; R P's (grs) 2615 and 2018, Waikeiki, Honolulu, Oahu; int in patent 4005, Kamanuwa, Honolulu, Oahu. \$6000. B 290, p 479. Dated Aug 23, 1907.

Charlotte K Iaukea and hsb (C P) to Bank of Hawaii Ltd, M; R P's (grs) 2615 and 2018, Waikeiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$5000. B 290, p 480. Dated Aug 22, 1907.

Joao de Coito and wf to Tr of Ahua-

loa Holy Ghost Soc, D; 1a of lot 10, patent 3842, Ahua, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$100. B 296, p 82. Dated Aug 20, 1907.

Samuel Ako and wf to T K Lalakea, D; int in R P (gr) 2979, Halepuna, Hilo, Hawaii. \$25. B 296, p 83. Dated Aug 20, 1907.

G C Akina to H L Holstein, A M; mtg H Kauaia on R P 739, Haena, N Kohala, Hawaii. \$1. B 290, p 486. Dated Aug 8, 1907.

Manuel Duarte and wf to Antonio Moniz, D; int in pc land, Honomakau, N Kohala, Hawaii. \$500. B 296, p 87. Dated Aug 6, 1907.

Antonio Gonsalves and wf to Manuel Farias, D; int in 2.25a in hui land, Uluamalu, Hamakua, 1-4a land, East Kaupakulua, Hamakua, Maui. \$100. B 296, p 84. Dated Aug 6, 1907.

Amu Akuni to Annie Thompson, D; 1-2 int in R P 3171, Kamaole, Kula, Maui. \$40. B 296, p 85. Dated Aug 6, 1907.

Recorded August 26, 1907.
Maria I Fernandez and hsb (A) to Rosa P Fernandez, D; 8a land, Kaupakulua, Hamakua, Maui. \$550. B 296, p 86. Dated Aug 21, 1907.

Samuel G Wilder by atty to Notice, Notice: applicn for reg title of land patent (gr) 1, Dept Pub Wks; R P 1831, kul 8662; R P 1905, kul 240K, ap 9, and por R P (gr) 9, Judd St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 294, p 325. Dated Aug 24, 1907.

First Bank of Hilo Ltd to Harry S Rickard and wf, Rel; R P (gr) 1960, Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii. \$2000. B 290, p 487. Dated June 19, 1907.

H S Rickard and wf to Manuel Branco, M; R P (gr) 1960, Laupahoehoe, N Hilo, Hawaii. \$2000. B 290, p 487. Dated June 17, 1907.

Nancy K Louis to Hattie K Hoolapa, D; int in 82a land, Ahp, Honokua, S Kona, Hawaii. \$1. B 296, p 88. Dated Sept 21, 1905.

Kolli and hsb to T Olive Davies et al, D; int in R P (gr) 2729 and bldgs, Kailiwhilahi, N Hilo, Hawaii. \$15.50. B 296, p 89. Dated Aug 8, 1907.

Recorded August 27, 1907.
Catherine Lloyd (widow) to Richard H Trent, tr, M; pc land, Kailih, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 296, p 482. Dated Sept 5, 1905.

Est of Martha Calhoun by atty of extrx et al to Tr of Thomas Metcalf, Rel; R P 1640, kul 138, and gr 1304, Beretania Ave and Alapai St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 290, p 493. Dated Aug 26, 1907.

Thomas Metcalf and by tr to Cecil Brown, tr, M; pors gr 1304 and R P 1640, kul 138, bldgs, etc, Alapai and Hotel Sts and Beretania Ave, Honolulu, Oahu. \$3300. B 290, p 495. Dated Aug 24, 1907.

Kipola K Kawaunui and hsb (K) to James Ako, D; int in kul 9238, Honokohau-nui, N Kona, Hawaii. \$5. B 296, p 91. Dated Aug 6, 1907.

Keaulama (w) et al by comr to W F Roy, D; kul 7249, Kawaunui, 2, Kona-waena, Hawaii. \$25. B 296, p 92. Dated Aug 17, 1907.

Keaulama (w) et al by comr to W F Roy, D; ap 2, R P 7891, kul 9753, Keaula-nui, N Kona, Hawaii. \$10. B 296, p 94. Dated Aug 20, 1907.

Clifford Charlock, tr, to Hawn Mahogany Lumber Co Ltd, L; pc land, Waikeiki, Hilo, Hawaii. 11 yrs 5 mo at \$255 per yr. B 293, p 50. Dated Jan 1, 1907.

Louis Mossman and hsb (W L) to Young Men's Save Socy Ltd, M; 23a land, Lili'okul Gulch, Makawao, Maui; R P 2182, kul 417B, and R P 3941, kul 5420, Makawao, Maui. \$700. B 290, p 489. Dated Aug 24, 1907.

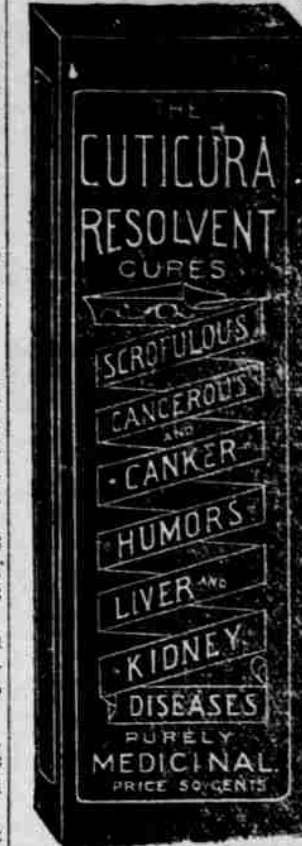
Kamaunoha (k) to C Brewer & Co Ltd, D; int in R P 6152, kul 442, Pohihi, Waihee, Maui. \$125. B 296, p 95. Dated Aug 24, 1907.

Wailuku Sug Co to C Brewer & Co Ltd, D; por ap 2, kul 1742, Koloa, Wailuku, Maui. \$475. B 296, p 97. Dated Aug 27, 1907.

Recorded August 28, 1907.
N G Peterson to Kuakaniho Manu-wai (k), Rel; lot 23, blk 3, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$700. B 290, p 497. Dated July 5, 1907.

N G Peterson to Manase K Make-kau et al, D; lot 28, blk 3, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 296, p 98. Dated Aug 24, 1907.

Territory of Hawaii by Dept Pub Instrcn to Emily C Judd et al, Ex D; school gr 35, ap 4, Koolauloa, Oahu. B 296, p 100. Dated July 23, 1907.

SPRING HUMOURS
Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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Rel; por R P 1794, Auwaolimu, Honolulu, Oahu. \$65. B 297, p 4. Dated Feb 19, 1907.

John H d'Almeida by atty to Christian Litemb et al, Rel; por R P 2220, Emma St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$235. B 297, p 5. Dated Aug 9, 1907.

Manu Aku (w) et al to C B Maile, D; int in pc land, Keoneula, Honolulu, Oahu. \$4. B 296, p 118. Dated Aug 27, 1907.

Est of James McCready by admr to H H Williams, D; lots 6, 7 and half lots 8 and 9, blk 1, Kapiolani Park Addn, Honolulu, Oahu. \$125. B 296, p 119. Dated Aug 29, 1907.

Helen W Kelsey to Harmon E Hendrick, D; lots 1, 2, 13, 14 and 15, blk 9C, Kapiululu lots, Honolulu, Oahu. \$525. B 296, p 121. Dated Aug 29, 1907.

Kipola K Kawaunui and hsb (K) to James Ako, D; int in kul 9238, Honokohau-nui, N Kona, Hawaii. \$5. B 296, p 91. Dated Aug 6, 1907.

Keaulama (w) et al by comr to W F Roy, D; kul 7249, Kawaunui, 2, Kona-waena, Hawaii. \$25. B 296, p 92. Dated Aug 17, 1907.

Keaulama (w) et al by comr to W F Roy, D; ap 2, R P 7891, kul 9753, Keaula-nui, N Kona, Hawaii. \$10. B 296, p 94. Dated Aug 20, 1907.

Clifford Charlock, tr, to Hawn Mahogany Lumber Co Ltd, L; pc land, Waikeiki, Hilo, Hawaii. 11 yrs 5 mo at \$255 per yr. B 293, p 50. Dated Jan 1, 1907.

Louis Mossman and hsb (W L) to Young Men's Save Socy Ltd, M; 23a land, Lili'okul Gulch, Makawao, Maui; R P 2182, kul 417B, and R P 3941, kul 5420, Makawao, Maui. \$700. B 290, p 489. Dated Aug 24, 1907.

Kamaunoha (k) to C Brewer & Co Ltd, D; int in R P 6152, kul 442, Pohihi, Waihee, Maui. \$125. B 296, p 95. Dated Aug 24, 1907.

Wailuku Sug Co to C Brewer & Co Ltd, D; por ap 2, kul 1742, Koloa, Wailuku, Maui. \$475. B 296, p 97. Dated Aug 27, 1907.

Recorded August 30, 1907.
Charles H Rose and wf to Tong Yock et al trs, D; R P 1971, kul 1700, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 296, p 122. Dated Aug 29, 1907.

Norman Browne to William R Castle, D; int in 1-4 int in por kul 268, ap 1, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$10. B 296, p 124. Dated May 31, 1907.

Jno F Hausman by tr and wf et al to Theo H Davies & Co Ltd, A M; mtg D P E Isenberg on int in pcs land, Kalaheo, Koloa, Kauai. \$14,000. B 297, p 5. Dated Aug 30, 1907.

Recorded Aug 31, 1907.
Wong Sing Hee et al to Heela Agreli Co Ltd, Sur L; pc land, bldg and fish pond, Heela, Koolauloa, Oahu. B 293, p 58. Dated July 2, 1907.

Richard H Trent Tr to Joshua Kanahele, Rel; add secy of rents on 3 leaseholds, Waialeale, Ewa, Oahu. \$1. B 297, p 7. Dated Aug 31, 1907.

Richard H Trent Tr to Joshua Kanahele, Rel; lot 7, blk 4, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$350. B 297, p 7. Dated Aug 31, 1907.

Henrietta Amoschiona (Mrs) et al to Joshua Kanahele, Rel; R P 1232, kul 1614B, aps 1 and 2, Waialeale, Ewa, Oahu. \$600. B 297, p 8. Dated Aug 31, 1907.

furniture on Kihelani Homestead premises, High St, Wailuku, Maui; household furniture on Cornwall Homestead premises, Waikapu, Maui; 200 shares Maui Drug Co Ltd, and 5 shs Maui Publishing Co Ltd. \$5000. B 297, p 12. Dated Apr 13, 1907.

James L Coke and wf to Hugh M Coke, D; 272-100a land, Kapapahua, Wailuku, Maui. \$500. B 296, p 123. Dated Aug 14, 1907.

D N Hooplin and wf to Patrick Cockett, D; int in aps 2, 3 and 4, R P 6560, kul 4672, Aiolua, etc, Kula, Maui. \$100. B 296, p 130. Dated July 29, 1907.

Recorded September 3, 1907.
N G Peterson to Pat Makia, A M; mtg C B Bindt on lot 23 and 1-2 lot 25, blk A, Kapiolani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 297, p 19. Dated Aug 31, 1907.

N G Peterson to Pat Makia, A M; mtg R Sylva on lots 9 and 10, blk 14, Kailulani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 297, p 20. Dated Aug 31, 1907.

Malia Naunao and hsb to San Ant Port Bent Socy of Hawaii, M; 3-10a land, Keoneula, Honolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 297, p 20. Dated Aug 31, 1907.

Dixie F Owen and hsb (C G) to Iola V Ekstrand, M; por lot 499, gr 5628, Prospect St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$550. B 297, p 23. Dated July 31, 1907.

Elizabeth Sahlin and hsb (G E) to Trent Trust Co Ltd, M; lot 49, Gulick Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B 297, p 26. Dated Aug 31, 1907.

C Hang Yai to Ching Shai, P A; general powers. B 294, p 332. Dated Sept 26, 1905.

HILLO WHARF MATTER NOT TO BE HURRIED

"The announcement that the advertisements for bids for the construction of the Hilo breakwater will be issued within the next two months will not make any immediate changes in our plans regarding the new bond issue," said Governor Frear yesterday, when asked in the matter. "The work of building the breakwater will take some time and there seems to be no immediate necessity of taking up that part of the loan appropriation bill dealing with the

