

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 4.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall trace. Temperature: Max. 77; Min. 71. Weather, fair; valley showers.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.42c. Per Ton, \$88.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 11a. 9d. Per Ton, \$89.80.

VOL. LI NO. 38

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1908.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3004

BRYAN TO GET HAWAII'S VOTES

Democrats Now Favor an Instructed Delegation.

An instructed delegation for William Jennings Bryan will be sent to Denver by the Democrats of Hawaii if the wishes of the local party leaders can be carried out. This will not be done without a fight in the convention, however.

Ed. Ingham, Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, is working for the Bryan instructions. Senator F. P. Woods, member of the National Committee, expressed himself during a recent visit to Honolulu as opposed to the Hawaiian delegation being instructed for anybody, stating that "one experience of that kind ought to be enough for the party in Hawaii." So unless the National Committee has changed his mind there is a scrap in prospect, either on the floor of the convention or in the preliminary caucus.

The idea of Mr. Ingham is that the delegation should be instructed to vote as a unit and to throw their strength to Bryan as long as their six votes will give him a majority.

CAHU PRIMARIES YESTERDAY.

The election of delegates to the Territorial Convention to meet the delegates to represent the party in Denver at the National Convention was held in the various Cahu precincts yesterday afternoon and evening. The primaries were very quietly conducted, in only five of the precincts contests being necessary to determine who would gather at the Okeana for the meeting of the Denver contingent.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The list of delegates elected yesterday, so far as the reports were received by the Democratic headquarters, are:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

First precinct—D. K. Martin, B. R. Beedy, Kallih, and Ed. Ingham.

Second precinct—H. A. Juen, M. G. K. Hopkins, M. H. Sanders, and A. Kowalek.

Third precinct—Charles L. Rhodes, W. S. Ewing, W. C. McGonagle, and E. C. Bawa.

Fourth precinct—G. McCarthy, J. J. Egan, W. Gearing, and Wm. D. McIntyre.

Fifth precinct—Eug. Kane, J. K. K. Kane, D. K. Mahala, and Dan Fowell.

Sixth precinct—Jas. A. Ash, Sr., Abraham Kalochea, Theo. J. Gaudall, John Galloway, and E. H. F. Wolter.

Seventh precinct—No returns.

Eighth precinct—W. R. McClellan, M. L. Silva, John D. Holt, and S. Gumpfer.

Ninth precinct—G. E. Lewis, Jesse Thuma, E. J. Mahla, Sam Whitehouse, L. F. Kahlaha, Goney, K. R. Mosema.

Tenth precinct—Moses Pipi.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

First precinct—Koolauka, Noah Mahala.

Second precinct—Koolauka, elections May 11.

Third precinct—Wahala, Koolauka.

Fourth precinct—Wahala, no returns.

Fifth precinct—Ewa, Mills, no returns.

Rebuilt Monitor Wyoming Honolulu Station Ship

W. F. Erving, the Metropolitan Meat Company's agent at San Francisco, made a visit to Mare Island on April 24, and writes of it as follows to his company.

"I learned while there that the coast-defense monitor Wyoming is nearly in trim, and will be finished in about thirty days, and is expected to be despatched to Honolulu at once as the station boat there. This you may know of, yet it may be news. She has been practically rebuilt, and converted into an oil-burner. A new egg-shaped turret and two of the new 12-inch guns will make her thoroughly up-to-date, and with a crew of 175 men she will be quite an addition to Honolulu."

The monitor Wyoming is one of four vessels of the Arkansas class launched in 1890. She is a capable vessel, having a speed of about twelve knots, and being well armed. She carries, in addition to the new two 12-inch guns in the forward turret, four 4-inch guns, three 6-pounders, four 1-pound automatic and four 1-pound rapid fire, and two Colts. She is also fitted with two 18-inch torpedo tubes above water. Her sister ships are the Arkansas, Nevada and Florida. The information that the Wyoming would probably be sent to this station was published in the Advertiser some weeks ago.

CHILDREN FROM MOLOKAI MARVEL AT THE SIGHTS

There was a great demonstration among the children who arrived in the steamer Likelike on Saturday afternoon as Honolulu harbor was approached. Many of the young ones, penniless children of leprous parents, brought here to be housed away from Settlement associations, had never before seen this island, and some of them, indeed, had never thought of any land but Molokai.

Honolulu loomed up to their youthful eyes as a great and magnificent city, much as New York or London or Paris would seem to the vision of a man from Honolulu who had never before been off the Isle of Oahu.

The children, thirty-one boys and four girls, range in age from two to

fifteen years, and there were a good number among them old enough to appreciate the situation.

There was, too, sorrow at leaving Molokai; but here on this island there are the friends of parents who will often call to see them and will do much toward being fathers and mothers to them. In any event, they will be well cared for.

The girls were taken to the Kapiolani Home and the boys to the detention camp near the Kapiolani Home, where they will remain, it is at present planned, until their permanent new quarters are constructed.

The first emotion, of course, was sorrow at leaving home, but the novelty of the new land somewhat ameliorated this.

NEW JOB FOR DR. SINCLAIR

Understudy and Factotum for the President of Board of Health.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday afternoon was the appointment of Dr. A. N. Sinclair as Government Physician for Honolulu at a salary of \$100 per month. Dr. Cofer as President of the Board asked for the appointment. He said that Dr. Sinclair was already the dispensary physician at a salary of \$50 a month, and that he would like his services for four or five hours a day more at an additional salary of \$50.

"His services are wanted," said Dr. Cofer, "not at any fixed hours of the day, but whenever they are needed, and as emergencies require. I want him as a sort of understudy for myself, as a factotum in cases of emergency, and as an assistant. For one thing, I want his services now to compile the laws relating to the Board of Health, so that they can be studied more readily and improvements and amendments suggested. Then he will be needed in studies of typhoid and other things as they arise."

"I have thought myself," said Dr. Wayman, "that there was need of what might be termed a City Physician to do many of the things that you suggest and to look after the unattended sick, of whom there are many, and to attend the sick at the Kapiolani Home, and now that the boys from the Settlement are here, to attend them. But in that case there should be a definite scope of duty and a salary sufficient to secure a capable man. It seems to me that the appointment for the purpose asked is a delegation of the Board's powers and duties to one whose time it does not control. If an executive officer is needed, there is Dr. Pratt, who is already the executive officer of the Board, and a capable man."

Dr. Cofer said that he did not see that there would be any delegation of the Board's power to Dr. Sinclair. He would simply be an agent of the Board to do its direction. But he thought there was a very great deal of work which he could do, and the fact that he was the boarding officer of the quarantine service during the busiest hours of the day would add greatly to his usefulness in many particulars.

The appointment of Dr. Sinclair was authorized by the Board.

MOTT-SMITH IS STUDYING LAND

Spent Saturday in Koolau Looking Pineapple Lands Over.

Acting Governor Mott-Smith spent Saturday and Sunday in Koolau examining the government land over there which it is proposed to open up for settlement. He also examined a piece of land which William Henry offers to exchange. The Henry land he says has a fine spring on it sufficient to supply water for domestic purposes for an adjoining piece of government land proposed to be opened up.

The land of Halekua have to be supplied with water by pumping and before this can be undertaken the water rights of the rice lands below must be considered and determined.

"There are a great many elements to be considered in bringing about these land settlements," said Mr. Mott-Smith. "Conditions differ in different places and a plan that would meet requirements in one island or in one section of one island may not meet those of another. Our purpose is to secure permanent settlers for these lands—men who will take them up, improve and cultivate, and live on them. How to accomplish this is what we are trying to study out."

"There is the greatest difference of opinion as to the size of the tracts into which these lands ought to be divided. Some say that twenty acres is enough; that it is as much as a man can cultivate well without hiring a large number of laborers. A number of people are applying for twenty acre tracts. Then there are others who say that nothing less than forty acres will do. As a matter of fact pineapple lands differ in quality just as sugar lands do, and so I suppose that a tract that would be of suitable size in one quality of land would not be big enough in another."

"In my study of the subject so far, I believe that a conditional sale is the best method under our law. The conditions roughly are: Payments for the land in twenty annual installments; no title to be acquired in any event until the end of ten years; very definite requirements as to cultivation and improvement each year; residence of three years on the land, the three years to be distributed during the ten years in any way the purchaser wants, except that no part less than a continuous period of residence for six months at a time shall count; failure to comply with the conditions of the sale forfeits the land.

HEDGING AGAINST DR. J. ATCHERLEY

Conditions Under Which He Can Treat Patients at Kalihi.

Wallach was turned down again, and this without even any terms of grace or courtesy to soften the fall. It came at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday when a petition from 133 lepers at the Settlement was received asking that J. Lor Wallach be permitted to come there and treat them under the "supervising eye" of Dr. J. Atcherley. Apparently, the people at the Settlement do not know that Wallach is in jail under the "supervising eye" of High Sheriff Henry.

The brusque motion "that the petition be refused" was carried. At the meeting of the board there were present President Cofer, Attorney General Hemenway, Fred Smith, M. P. Robinson, D. Kaloakalani, James F. Morgan and Dr. J. T. Wayman.

After the reading of the minutes, the memorial from 806 of the people of the Settlement, expressing their satisfaction with Superintendent McVeigh and Dr. Goodhue and Dr. Hollman and other employees of the board at the Settlement, was read. On motion of Attorney General Hemenway, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to reply on behalf of the Board of Health to the inmates of the Leprosy Settlement on Molokai, acknowledging the receipt of the petition presented to the board relative to the conduct and administration of the affairs of the Settlement by the present superintendent and physicians, expressing the gratification of the board at the satisfaction shown with the work of said superintendent and physicians, and assuring the inmates of the Settlement that, after a careful examination made by the president of the board and his party upon their visit to the Settlement on April 23, 1908, the Board of Health thoroughly endorses in every way the work of Mr. McVeigh and assistants, and their able, sympathetic and careful administration of the affairs of the Settlement."

A petition was received from a number of suspects at Kalihi Receiving Station asking that Dr. J. Atcherley be permitted to attend and treat them. The following resolution, offered by M. P. Robinson, was adopted as the reply of the board to this petition:

"Resolved, That any regularly-licensed physician in the Territory may from time to time, at the discretion of the Board of Health, be given permission to treat patients suffering with leprosy at the Kalihi Receiving Station in Honolulu, upon the request of such patients and upon condition that the treatment proposed to be given by such physician, together with samples of all medicines proposed to be used, be submitted to and approved by a committee of two, to be appointed by the board, consisting of one of the physicians serving as a member of said board and the superintendent of the United States Leprosarium, and upon further condition that the treatment thereafter so given be at all times subject to the surveillance and inspection of such committee and the members of the Board of Health."

Dr. Cofer reported that he had appointed F. M. Hatch by cable to represent the Territory at the National Health Conference held in Washington, April 27. This action was approved.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

A communication was received from the Wireless Telegraph Company saying that the company would like to reopen its Kamalo wireless station again, if the necessary support could be secured. The Maui Board of Supervisors had agreed to pay \$25 a month for the service. The Inter-Islands Company and the American Sugar Company were willing to do their share. If the Board of Health would guarantee a certain number of messages a month at regular rates, the company believed it would be able to reopen the office, which it felt sure would be a convenience and a satisfaction to the board.

GO SLOW.

The following cablegram was received by the Acting Governor yesterday morning:

"Oakland, May 4. "Mott-Smith—McBride's letter on the next steamer contains important information and suggestions for the entertainment of the fleet. Go slow meanwhile."

"FREAK." McBride is the Governor's private secretary, who arrived in San Francisco on the Irmgard last week. He is the permanent secretary of the Entertainment Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS A \$200,000 CONFLAGRATION

New Buildings on Market Go Up in Smoke—Takahira Sees Coming Good From the Fleet Visits.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night on Market street, between Kearney and Grant, doing damage to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars.

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 1.—It is reported that the British cruiser Indomitable has attained a trial speed of 28 knots.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House will agree to the appropriation for two battleships this year.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, May 1.—Secretary of War Taft has sailed for the Isthmus, where he will inspect canal operations.

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey, May 2.—It is rumored that the illness from which Grover Cleveland is suffering is cancer of the stomach.

MUKDEN, May 2.—The Chinese staff in the American consulate here, which was implicated in the assault on the consulate made by Japanese, who pursued the Chinese within the enclosure, have been exonerated of all blame in the matter, not having been the aggressors in the affair.

TOKIO, May 2.—Prince Yamashita, a member of the Imperial family, who saw service in both of Japan's recent wars as a naval officer, is dead. He held the rank of captain in the navy.

TOKIO, May 2.—The French and Italian automobiles, participating in the New York to Paris race, arrived here yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The case against Tiry L. Ford for the bribery of the supervisors will go to the jury today.

OAKLAND, May 2.—Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has arrived here to welcome the battleship fleet.

PANAMA, May 2.—Honduras is concentrating troops on the Guatemalan frontier.

SANTA CRUZ, May 2.—Eight warships arrived here today. The other ships are at Monterey.

LONDON, May 2.—There is a general lockout of the shipbuilders throughout the kingdom.

The lockout is the result of the wage strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—Malevsky Malavitch has been appointed Russian ambassador to Japan.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Emperor of Japan has sent his thanks to President Roosevelt for the President's condolences over the recent explosion aboard a Japanese warship.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Tiry L. Ford, general counsel United Railroads Company, was today acquitted by a jury on the first ballot in his second trial on a charge of bribing supervisors.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The King of Sweden has arrived in this city. His presence here is for the purpose of attending the wedding of his son Wilhelm to the Grand Duchess Marie of Pavlovna.

BUTTE, May 2.—A train on the Burlington line was derailed today near here and two persons were killed. The engine was wrecked. There is as yet no clue to the identity of the wreckers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3.—A revolution is reported to have broken out in Peru.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The celebration of the Roman Catholic centenary of the diocese of New York closed yesterday with a parade of 60,000 communicants.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The House has passed the bill authorizing the appointment of another member of the Philippine Commission.

HAVANA, May 3.—A British steamer has been seized for violating the Cuban fishery laws.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 3.—It is denied that Grover Cleveland has a cancer.

LONDON, May 4.—Twenty thousand Afghans yesterday attacked one of the block-houses occupied by the British troops in the Khyber Pass. The tribesmen were repulsed, the casualties to the British being slight.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The Swedish Imperial Prince Wilhelm and the Grand Duchess Marie of Pavlovna were married yesterday, the ceremony being one of royal pomp. The King of Sweden, father of the groom, and representatives of the Imperial family of Russia, were present at the wedding.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Six persons perished here yesterday in a fire in the tenement district.

MANILA, May 4.—Antipola, a town of 3500 people on the Island of Luzon, was burned yesterday, the fire being started by lightning. Four hundred houses were destroyed, and there are many hundreds homeless.

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, May 4.—The application of Harry K. Thaw, confined in the asylum for the insane here as the result of the court order after his trial for the shooting of Stanford White, for a release under a writ of habeas corpus, will be heard today.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, May 4.—Ten people are dead, twenty missing, and thirteen injured in the hospitals as the result of a hotel fire which occurred here yesterday.

LIMA, Peru, May 4.—The insurrection which broke out here on May Day has been quelled.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—A ferryboat on the river Dnieper capsized today and one hundred and twenty passengers on board were lost.

NEW YORK, May 5.—At a complimentary dinner given here yesterday to Ambassador Takahira, the guest of honor said in his speech that the visits to be paid by the American battleship fleet to the various countries about the Pacific would open a new era of international fraternity.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Jose Espinosa has been appointed the new Spanish Consul here, his jurisdiction including Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The United States Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of the United States against Friedman, and has returned instructions for the dismissal of the petition.

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey, May 5.—The condition of ex-President Grover Cleveland is improving.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Vreeland financial bill has been tabled in committee.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 5.—Fernando Guachalla has been elected President of Bolivia.

Which of these will be delegates and (Continued on Page 2.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 4.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 71. Weather, fair; valley showers.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.42c. Per Ton, \$88.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 11s. 9d. Per Ton, \$89.80.

VOL. LI NO. 36

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1908.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3004

BRYAN TO GET HAWAII'S VOTES

Democrats Now Favor an Instructed Delegation.

An instructed delegation for William Jennings Bryan will be sent to Denver by the Democrats of Hawaii if the wishes of the local party leaders can be carried out. This will not be done without a fight in the convention, however.

Ed. Ingham, Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, is working for the Bryan instructions. Senator P. P. Woods, member of the National Committee, expressed himself during a recent visit to Honolulu as opposed to the Hawaiian delegation being instructed for anybody, stating that "his experience of that kind ought to be enough for the party in Hawaii." So unless the National Committeeman has changed his mind there is a scrap in prospect, either on the floor of the convention or in the preliminary caucus.

The idea of Mr. Ingham is that the delegation should be instructed to vote as a unit and to throw their strength to Bryan as long as their six votes will give him a majority.

OAHU PRIMARIES YESTERDAY.

The election of delegates to the Territorial Convention to select the delegates to represent the party in Denver at the National Convention was held in the various Oahu precincts yesterday afternoon and evening. The primaries were very quietly conducted, in only five of the precincts contests being necessary to determine who should gather at the Orpheum for the choosing of the Denver contingent.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The list of delegates elected yesterday, so far as the returns were received by the Democratic headquarters, are:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

First precinct—D. K. Martin, B. R. Reedy, Kellum, and Ed. Ingham.

Second precinct—H. A. Jura, M. G. K. Hopkins, M. H. Sanders, and A. Kawahara.

Third precinct—Charles L. Rhodes, W. S. Edging, W. C. McGonigle, and E. C. Rowe.

Fourth precinct—Col. McCarthy, J. J. Egan, W. Gehring, and Wm. D. McIntyre.

Fifth precinct—Geo. Kane, J. K. Keogh, R. K. Malaka, and Dan Towell.

Sixth precinct—Jas. A. Auld, Sr., Abraham Kaloaka, Theo. J. Gandall, John Gehring, and E. H. F. Wolter.

Seventh precinct—No returns.

Eighth precinct—W. B. McClellan, M. I. Silva, John D. Holt, and E. Gardner.

Ninth precinct—G. K. Lowe, Jesse Thum, H. J. Makia, Sam Wahineena, L. F. Kahlakala, Geney, K. B. Muesum.

Tenth precinct—Moses Pijil.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

First precinct—Koolaukolo, Noah Makia.

Second precinct—Koolaukolo, elections May 11.

Third precinct—Waiakoa, Kaulaaua.

Fourth precinct—Waiakoa, no returns.

Fifth precinct—Ewa, Mills, no returns.

Sixth precinct—Pearl City, Jas. M. Muesum and Kapano.

Seventh precinct—Wm. Kaai, Kahlakala, and Gibson Kaloa.

Eighth precinct—No returns.

Ninth precinct—H. N. Crabbe, G. S. Heikunahi, Sam Kanahala, and Kealo Kahlakala.

Tenth precinct—Jas. Klapapa.

Eleventh precinct—L. L. McCandless, J. W. Higinson, and E. H. Trent.

Twelfth precinct—D. Kusanaka, D. Kaili, N. Kawan, John Kanase, D. R. Kawanaka, and S. K. Kanala.

Thirteenth precinct—No returns.

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN.

At the convention, which will meet on May 11, it is likely that the ones to be chosen as delegates and alternates from Oahu and Hawaii will include the following:

Oahu—Charles McGonigle, Frank R. Harvey, E. M. Watson, B. R. Beedy, J. J. Egan, and William Walters.

Hawaii—P. P. Woods, D. E. Metzger, O. T. Shipman, and F. H. Hayselden.

Which of these will be delegates and alternates will be determined at the convention. (Continued on Page 1.)

Rebuilt Monitor Wyoming Honolulu Station Ship

W. F. Erving, the Metropolitan Meat Company's agent at San Francisco, made a visit to Mare Island on April 24, and writes of it as follows to his company.

"I learned while there that the coast-defense monitor Wyoming is nearly in trim, and will be finished in about thirty days, and is expected to be despatched to Honolulu at once as the station boat there. This you may know of, yet it may be news. She has been practically rebuilt, and converted into an oil-burner. A new egg-shaped turret and two of the new 12-inch guns will make her thoroughly up-to-date, and with a crew of 175 men she will be quite an addition to Honolulu."

The monitor Wyoming is one of four vessels of the Arkansas class launched in 1890. She is a capable vessel, having a speed of about twelve knots, and being well armed. She carries, in addition to the new two 12-inch guns in the forward turret, four 4-inch guns, three 6-pounders, four 1-pound automatic and four 1-pound rapid firers, and two Colts. She is also fitted with two 18-inch torpedo tubes above water. Her sister ships are the Arkansas, Nevada and Florida. The information that the Wyoming would probably be sent to this station was published in the Advertiser some weeks ago.

CHILDREN FROM MOLOKAI MARVEL AT THE SIGHTS

There was a great demonstration among the children who arrived in the steamer Likelike on Saturday afternoon as Honolulu harbor was approached. Many of the young ones, non-proper children of leprosy parents, brought here to be housed away from Settlement associations, had never before seen this island, and some of them, indeed, had never thought of any land but Molokai.

Honolulu loomed up to their youthful eyes as a great and magnificent city, much as New York or London or Paris would seem to the vision of a man from Honolulu who had never before been off the Isle of Oahu.

The children, thirty-one boys and four girls, range in age from two to

NEW JOB FOR DR. SINCLAIR

Understudy and Factotum for the President of Board of Health.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday afternoon was the appointment of Dr. A. N. Sinclair as Government Physician for Honolulu at a salary of \$100 per month. Dr. Cofer as President of the Board asked for the appointment. He said that Dr. Sinclair was already the dispensary physician at a salary of \$50 a month, and that he would like his services for four or five hours a day more at an additional salary of \$50.

"His services are wanted," said Dr. Cofer, "not at any fixed hours of the day, but whenever they are needed, and as emergencies require. I want him as a sort of understudy for myself, as a factotum in cases of emergency, and as an assistant. For one thing, I want his services now to compile the laws relating to the Board of Health, so that they can be studied more readily and improvements and amendments suggested. Then he will be needed in studies of typhoid and other things as they arise."

"I have thought myself," said Dr. Wayson, "that there was need of what might be termed a City Physician to do many of the things that you suggest and to look after the unattended sick, of whom there are many, and to attend the sick at the Kapiolani Home, and now that the boys from the Settlement are here, to attend them. But in that case there should be a definite scope of duty and a salary sufficient to secure a capable man. It seems to me that the appointment for the purpose asked is a delegation of the Board's powers and duties to one whose time it does not control. If an executive officer is needed, there is Dr. Pratt, who is already the executive officer of the Board, and a capable man."

Dr. Cofer said that he did not see that there would be any delegation of the Board's power to Dr. Sinclair. He would simply be an agent of the Board to do its direction. But he thought there was a very great deal of work which he could do, and the fact that he was the boarding officer of the quarantine service during the busiest hours of the day would add greatly to his usefulness in many particulars.

The appointment of Dr. Sinclair was authorized by the Board.

HEDGING AGAINST DR. J. ATCHERLEY

Conditions Under Which He Can Treat Patients at Kalihi.

Wallach was turned down again, and this without even any terms of grace or courtesy to soften the fall. It came at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday when a petition from 193 lepers at the Settlement was received asking that J. Lor Wallach be permitted to come there and treat them under the "supervising eye" of Dr. J. Atcherley. Apparently, the people at the Settlement do not know that Wallach is in jail under the "supervising eye" of High Sheriff Henry.

The brusque motion "that the petition be refused" was carried.

At the meeting of the board there were present President Cofer, Attorney General Hemenway, Fred Smith, M. P. Robinson, D. Kalauokalani, James F. Morgan and Dr. J. T. Wayson.

After the reading of the minutes, the memorial from 86 of the people of the Settlement, expressing their satisfaction with Superintendent McVeach, and Dr. Goodhue and Dr. Hollman and other employees of the board at the Settlement, was read. On motion of Attorney General Hemenway, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to reply on behalf of the Board of Health to the inmates of the Leprosy Settlement on Molokai, acknowledging the receipt of the petition presented to the board relative to the conduct and administration of the affairs of the Settlement by the present superintendent and physicians, expressing the gratification of the board at the satisfaction shown with the work of said superintendent and physicians, and assuring the inmates of the Settlement that, after a careful examination made by the president of the board and his party upon their visit to the Settlement on April 30, 1908, the Board of Health thoroughly endorses in every way the work of Mr. McVeach and assistants, and their able, sympathetic and careful administration of the affairs of the Settlement."

A petition was received from a number of suspects at Kalihi Receiving Station asking that Dr. J. Atcherley be permitted to attend and treat them. The following resolution, offered by M. P. Robinson, was adopted as the reply of the board to this petition:

"Resolved, That any regularly-licensed physician in the Territory may from time to time, at the discretion of the Board of Health, be given permission to treat patients suffering with leprosy at the Kalihi Receiving Station in Honolulu, upon condition that the treatment proposed to be given by such physician, together with samples of all medicines proposed to be used, be submitted to and approved by a committee of two, to be appointed by the board, consisting of one of the physicians serving as a member of said board and the superintendent of the United States Leprosarium, and upon further condition that the treatment thereafter so given be at all times subject to the surveillance and inspection of such committee and the members of the Board of Health."

Dr. Cofer reported that he had appointed F. M. Hatch by cable to represent the Territory at the National Health Conference held in Washington, April 27. This action was approved.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

A communication was received from the Wireless Telegraph Company saying that the company would like to reopen its Kamalo wireless station again, if the necessary support could be secured. The Maui Board of Supervisors had agreed to pay \$25 a month for the service. The Inter-Island Company and the American Sugar Company were willing to do their share. If the Board of Health would guarantee a certain number of messages a month at regular rates, the company believed it would be able to reopen the office, which it felt sure would be a convenience and a satisfaction to the board.

(Continued on Page 8.)

GO SLOW.

The following cablegram was received by the Acting Governor yesterday morning:

"Oakland, May 4. 'Mott-Smith—McBride's letter on the next steamer contains important information and suggestions for the entertainment of the fleet. Go slow meanwhile."

"FREETAR." McBride is the Governor's private secretary, who arrived in San Francisco on the Irmgard last week. He is the permanent secretary of the Entertainment Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS A \$200,000 CONFLAGRATION

New Buildings on Market Go Up in Smoke—Takahira Sees Coming Good From the Fleet Visits.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night on Market street, between Kearney and Grant, doing damage to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars.

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 1.—It is reported that the British cruiser Indomitable has attained a trial speed of 28 knots.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House will agree to the appropriation for two battleships this year.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, May 1.—Secretary of War Taft has sailed for the Isthmus, where he will inspect canal operations.

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey, May 2.—It is rumored that the illness from which Grover Cleveland is suffering is cancer of the stomach.

MUKDEN, May 2.—The Chinese staff in the American consulate here, which was implicated in the assault on the consulate made by Japanese, who pursued the Chinese within the enclosure, have been exonerated of all blame in the matter, not having been the aggressors in the affair.

TOKIO, May 2.—Prince Yamashima, a member of the Imperial family, who saw service in both of Japan's recent wars as a naval officer, is dead. He held the rank of captain in the navy.

TOKIO, May 2.—The French and Italian automobiles, participating in the New York to Paris race, arrived here yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The case against Tiry L. Ford for the bribery of the supervisors will go to the jury today.

OAKLAND, May 2.—Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has arrived here to welcome the battleship fleet.

PANAMA, May 2.—Honduras is concentrating troops on the Guatemalan frontier.

SANTA CRUZ, May 2.—Eight warships arrived here today. The other ships are at Monterey.

LONDON, May 2.—There is a general lockout of the shipbuilders throughout the kingdom.

The lockout is the result of the wage strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—Malevsky Malavitch has been appointed Russian ambassador to Japan.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Emperor of Japan has sent his thanks to President Roosevelt for the President's condolences over the recent explosion aboard a Japanese warship.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Tirey L. Ford, general counsel United Railroads Company, was today acquitted by a jury on the first ballot in his second trial on a charge of bribing supervisors.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The King of Sweden has arrived in this city. His presence here is for the purpose of attending the wedding of his son Wilhelm to the Grand Duchess Marie of Pavlova.

BUTTE, May 2.—A train on the Burlington line was derailed today near here and two persons were killed. The engine was wrecked. There is as yet no clue to the identity of the wreckers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3.—A revolution is reported to have broken out in Peru.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The celebration of the Roman Catholic centenary of the diocese of New York closed yesterday with a parade of 60,000 communicants.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The House has passed the bill authorizing the appointment of another member of the Philippine Commission.

HAVANA, May 3.—A British steamer has been seized for violating the Cuban fishery laws.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 3.—It is denied that Grover Cleveland has a cancer.

LONDON, May 4.—Twenty thousand Afghans yesterday attacked one of the block-houses occupied by the British troops in the Khyber Pass. The tribesmen were repulsed, the casualties to the British being slight.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The Swedish Imperial Prince Wilhelm and the Grand Duchess Marie of Pavlova were married yesterday, the ceremony being one of royal pomp. The King of Sweden, father of the groom, and representatives of the Imperial family of Russia, were present at the wedding.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Six persons perished here yesterday in a fire in the tenement district.

MANILA, May 4.—Antipola, a town of 3500 people on the Island of Luzon, was burned yesterday, the fire being started by lightning. Four hundred houses were destroyed, and there are many hundreds homeless.

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, May 4.—The application of Harry K. Thaw, confined in the asylum for the insane here as the result of the court order after his trial for the shooting of Stanford White, for a release under a writ of habeas corpus, will be heard today.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, May 4.—Ten people are dead, twenty missing, and thirteen injured in the hospitals as the result of a hotel fire which occurred here yesterday.

LIMA, Peru, May 4.—The insurrection which broke out here on May Day has been quelled.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—A ferryboat on the river Dnieper capsized today and one hundred and twenty passengers on board were lost.

NEW YORK, May 5.—At a complimentary dinner given here yesterday to Ambassador Takahira, the guest of honor said in his speech that the visits to be paid by the American battleship fleet to the various countries about the Pacific would open a new era of international fraternity.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Jose Espinosa has been appointed the new Spanish Consul here, his jurisdiction including Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The United States Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of the United States against Friedman, and has returned instructions for the dismissal of the petition.

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey, May 5.—The condition of ex-President Grover Cleveland is improving.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Vreeland financial bill has been tabled in committee.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 5.—Fernando Guachalla has been elected President of Bolivia.

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—

The Senate Naval Committee began consideration today of the annual appropriation bill for the Navy. Senator Hale, the chairman, favors putting thereon as an amendment the House bill for dry dock, shops, and channel dredging at Pearl Harbor. This will probably be done and, if it is done, will bring that important measure for Hawaii one step nearer final enactment at this session of Congress.

The committee will be asked to increase the appropriation of \$200,000 for dredging the channel. It will be represented to the Senators that a larger sum will be necessary to make the channel navigable for big ships by the time the dry dock and the shops are completed. There is some hope that the committee will assent to doubling that appropriation and possibly to make it \$500,000.

The Navy Department wants the total authorization of \$2,700,000, which was the House figure, increased. Navy officers claim that that sum will not be sufficient. Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Mr. McClellan are not altogether certain of the expediency of making such a request. They fear it might endanger the entire proposition, but are sending some influential Senators for advice on the question.

Two items of importance to the Territory in the matter of lighthouses have occurred during the past week. The House Committee on Interstate Commerce has reported favorably a bill appropriating \$23,000 for the reimbursement of the Territory for maintaining lighthouses after annexation. This bill was favorably reported to the House in the last Congress but failed to become a law.

The same committee has also reported an omnibus bill for new lighthouses, which includes an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new lighthouse on Kauai. It is somewhat doubtful whether the bill can become a law at this session but it has a chance before the 60th Congress comes to a close.

Mr. McClellan had a hearing a few days ago before the subcommittee on appropriations that is preparing the Sundry Civil bill for the House. He asked an appropriation of \$10,000 for conducting hydrographic surveys in the Territory. The subcommittee was non-committal about its attitude but probably will be against the item. Chairman Tamm of the appropriations committee, has long been an opponent of these appropriations for the Geological Survey. The fact that the Territory of Hawaii receives the proceeds from the sale of its public lands will also militate against such an appropriation by Congress.

The Delegate and Mr. McClellan have arranged for a hearing at an early day before a House committee on the matter of a public building appropriation for Honolulu. They have decided to ask for only about \$250,000 at present in view of the fact that the total of the omnibus public building bill will be restricted at this time and there are many mainland projects to be cared for. The Treasury Department has recently furnished an estimate that the new Honolulu building should cost \$800,000. It would be almost hopeless to attempt to secure an appropriation for that amount at this session, but there is believed to be a good chance for securing the smaller amount toward a total authorization of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Collector of Customs Stackable, whose commission for another four years' term is said to be on the way to Honolulu. There was no opposition to his confirmation but there was serious opposition to his nomination. The Navy Department took the ground that he had been unduly severe in enforcing the customs regulations against Navy officers and the Department of Commerce and Labor complained because of the Collector's attitude regarding the conduct of the immigration station. This opposition threatened at one time to prove serious. Treasury officials, however, stood up for the collector and through representations from that department the President finally decided to re-nominate him. Some of Mr. Stackable's friends in Washington also pulled hard for him.

No steps have been taken yet to press the bill to allow local passengers to travel on foreign ships that touch at Honolulu on the way to and from San Francisco. There was an understanding between the friends of the bill and Representatives who want the mail subsidy bill passed that the passenger bill should not be pressed as long as there was any chance of getting the mail subsidy bill through. In the event that the latter measure seemed likely to fail many of its friends promised to turn about and help the passenger bill to get through.

It is still claimed that the mail subsidy bill which has passed the Senate, will get through as a rider on the post-office appropriation bill. Probably the friends of the passenger bill will wait

WANTS SOME KIHAI MONEY

About the first use attempted to be made of the Kihai funds which Alexander & Baldwin are distributing to Kihai stockholders was to get \$500 of what was coming to Prince David for Frank J. Kruger.

February 5, a year ago, Kruger loaned Prince David \$500, so he says, and took David's note for it which he says has not been paid. Suit for payment was begun some days ago.

Yesterday was the first of May and the day on which it was advertised that Alexander & Baldwin would begin the taking up of the Kihai stock at the rate of \$10 a share under the terms of the sale of the Kihai property to Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Promptly at 5 o'clock, the hour set for receiving Kihai stock, Deputy High Sheriff George C. Sea, served Elmer E. Paxton, secretary of Alexander & Baldwin, with garnishee process in Kruger's suit, thereby making an attempt to hold any money to be paid out for Kihai stock to the defendant, for the purpose of satisfying this note.

At the same time garnishee process was served on the Kapiolani Estate as to hold the stock itself liable for the note if it had not been presented for payment. The idea seemed to be to catch the stock or the money "a-coming or a-going."

A similar course was taken in the suit of Lupua Kekaulaha against David Kawananakoa.

SHOT BY A FLYING FISH

L. S. Reibold, a respected and prominent financier and banker of Dayton, Ohio, who is returning to the States from the Orient aboard the S. S. America Maru, suffered a painful surprise when the vessel was three days and a half out of Yokohama.

The gentleman had retired to his cabin after having said good-night to his mother, who accompanies him throughout his long journey, and had removed his clothes and donned his pajamas for a comfortable night's repose.

The ship was bowling along at a good clip and was throwing up a great deal of spray, but the racing motion tended to soothe rather than annoy, and, being a fresh-air enthusiast, Mr. Reibold preferred the salt moisture through the open port to what would otherwise have been the stuffiness of the cabin. He was just dozing and was in that interesting stage between day-thoughts and night dreams when he was suddenly struck in the neck by something that had moved like lightning and left the muscles of his neck almost paralyzed by the shock. His awakening was so swift that his mind evidently was not prepared to arrive at a reasonable conclusion as to what had hit him, and he was under the instantaneously-formed impression that he had been shot.

His neck pained him as if a bullet had hit him. He jumped from his bunk and made for the cabin door, yelling. In a moment there were a score of people in the passage, clamoring to know what was the matter. He declared that he had been shot, and for a moment there was something of a small panic, for everybody wondered who could be the villain and if he was thirsting for more gore.

Inasmuch as he still lived, however, and there was no sign of blood on his pajamas, some less hysterical member of the hastily-summoned group of passengers suggested that it might be a good idea to examine the bunk for a possible indication of what struck Mr. Reibold.

An examination of the bunk revealed the presence on the pillow, and very much out of its element, of a large flying-fish, fluttering its wings and vainly endeavoring to get out of bed. Using a towel, so as not to cut his fingers on the sharp wing points, Mr. Reibold, now recovered from his fright, took the flying-fish to the steward and had him weighed. He tipped the scales at 1-1/4 pounds and measured twelve inches from tip to tip. He was now dying from suffocation, and the ship's surgeon being consulted, the flying-fish was put in alcohol so that Mr. Reibold can take him home to Dayton, Ohio, to use for an ornament on his desk in the bank.

GHASTLY TRAGEDY IN LILIIHA ST. TENEMENT

A ghastly tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon, Kekuwa, an elderly Hawaiian who was living on Liliha street near Vineyard, cutting his throat with a razor in the presence of his ten-year-old daughter, who watched the suicidal deed through a window and who could do nothing to prevent it.

Kekuwa, who lived in the Liliha street tenement with his wife and two stepdaughters, has been sick for some time and had become despondent. In preparation for the act which ended his life yesterday he sent the little girl, the only one with him in the house, out on an errand and had locked the door before her return in order not to be interrupted, the girl finding the door locked and getting up to the window just in time to see the keen razor blade at her father's throat. Her cries attracted the neighbors, who in turn called in Captain Parker, who broke in the room and found the dead body of the suicide.

Deputy Sheriff Jarrett held an inquest last night, the jury returning a verdict of death from wounds self inflicted. A while longer before pressing it, but the days of the session are waning and they are becoming a little impatient. It has been recognized, however, that it would be futile to call the passenger bill up under suspension of the rules, as that would require a two-thirds majority. The Oceanic and Matson companies are fighting it.

Rev. Hans Isenberg and Mrs. Isenberg, of Kauai, have been in Washington several days the past week, and were registered at the Shoreham. They are on the way to Europe.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAWAII IN PUBLIC EYE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—With letters to Mayor Taylor and James D. Phelan, chairman of the fleet committee, A. P. Taylor, chief of detectives of Honolulu, is at the Hotel Stewart, obtaining pointers for the big celebration that will take place in the Hawaiian Islands during the week stay of the battleships there on their way around the world. Taylor says the patriotic islanders are preparing to make the occasion the gala event of their history.

Automobile rides, sightseeing trips to points of interest about the islands, dinners, receptions, dances and entertainments of all sorts have been arranged by a committee of sixty public spirited citizens. In addition they will make use of unique or attractive features of the celebration here that are reported by Taylor when he returns on the transport Sheridan May 6.

"Fleet week" on the islands will be a continuous series of holidays and festivities. The Hawaiians are so anxious to give the jacksies the time of their lives that the police will be instructed not to arrest sailors for minor offenses. All little disputes will be settled by a citizens' arbitration committee.

TO STUDY POLICE METHODS.

A. P. Taylor, chief of detectives of Honolulu, arrived yesterday by the transport Buford. Ostensibly, he is on a vacation, but in reality he comes to study police methods here and to confer with the local detective department as to the best methods of policing Honolulu during the stay of the fleet. He will also confer with the officers of the fleet on that subject.

Taylor is a newspaper man. He went to Cuba during the troublous times preceding the Spanish war and got into communication with the revolutionists for a syndicate of Eastern papers. He went to the Philippines during the early days of American occupation. For seven or eight years he was employed on the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. When Curtis P. Iauka was elected Sheriff and Chief of Police of the Island of Oahu, of which Honolulu is the capital, he asked Taylor to take charge of the detective department. Taylor did so, and has given the islands by far the most intelligent police administration they ever had.

WON'T SUSPEND ALIEN LAWS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The sugar trust was given a body blow by the House today when it refused to suspend for a period of six years the operation of the alien contract labor law in Hawaii. The purpose of the suspension of this law was to permit the sending of foreign labor there to work the great sugar plantations. The bill came from the committee on immigration with a favorable report. It was advocated by Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole, delegate from Hawaii. He said that the laborers were needed there to work the sugar plantations. Representative Bonyage of Colorado said it would result in the flooding of the islands with contract Japanese and Chinese laborers. As there was no duty on sugar from Hawaii, the sugar interests in this country would be subjected to an unfair competition.

TRICKED IN HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Mrs. Veda Rodriguez of San Francisco, who is employed as a stenographer in the office of Edward M. Greenway in the Kobi building, is another woman who claims that she was victimized by George E. Littell, who was arrested last week by United States secret service agents.

Littell is now in the Alameda county jail awaiting trial on a charge of impersonating a government officer. Mrs. Rodriguez says that Littell met her in Honolulu some three years ago and made love to her. The day set for the wedding, she averts, Littell left the islands, taking with him valuable jewels belonging to her.

Secret Service Agent Moffitt received additional information from Seattle yesterday which charged Littell with having bunked several members of the Masons' and Elks' lodges. Littell pretended to be a member of both orders.

Mrs. Rodriguez called at the office of the secret service agent yesterday, seeking information regarding her diamonds, which she claims were stolen by Littell. Littell denies that he ever met Mrs. Rodriguez, but Mrs. Rodriguez is positive that he is the man who took the jewels. Chief Wilkie of the secret service has instructed Agent Moffitt to make every effort to have the man held for the Seattle officials. Chief Wilkie charges that Littell was masqueraded in several cities as a secret service operative and that he has obtained large sums of money.

There is a reward of \$200 offered for his arrest by the Tombstone police, and the police of Boston and Chicago would also like very much to get Littell. Littell will come up for examination Wednesday before United States Commissioner Heacock. The government will be represented by Assistant United States Attorney McKinley.

EXCLUSION BILL DROPPED.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Representative McKinley today announced that the Senators and Representatives from California have determined not to press a bill for the exclusion of Japanese from this country at this session. He made this statement after a talk with the President at the White House today. He declared, however, that the bill would be taken up at the beginning of the next session and pressed to a vote in both branches of Congress. "And then watch out," he said. "The

SAITO CABLES TO SAVE SAKE

Temperance advocates can scratch Consul General Saito off their lists. He is one of the men who regard a little wine for the stomach's sake as not only a good thing, but a necessary thing, especially if that wine be sake.

The recent order affecting the importation of sake as a violation of the Pure Food laws, the sake being admittedly preserved by the addition of salicylic acid, will hit the Japanese between wind and weather, and the Consul, ever watchful of the morals and health of his compatriots, feels that too sudden a switch from the hot snake medicine of their native home to the iced beverages of the Occident will bring some of the field hands in cramps and sorrow to their graves, or at least somewhere within hailing distance of a cemetery.

Thinking thus he has appealed to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington to make the proper presentation of the case to the authorities and secure some moderation of the Pure Food order until arrangements can be made to secure a supply of the sake that cheers to come up to the standard of purity set by Food Commissioner Duncan. He has called his Ambassador to get busy and be a rock in a thirsty land, promising that in the meantime the entire Japanese colony of Hawaii will put their heads together and discover some way of either manufacturing sake in Hawaii for home consumption or of doping it with something less tanning in its effect than salicylic acid.

Consul General Saito's cablegram went forward on Friday and his fellow countrymen here are waiting anxiously to learn whether the Washington authorities will incline the ear to the request from Hawaii or invite their Ambassador to turn the other cheek.

TAYLOR WILL GET A PROVOST GUARD

Chief of Detectives A. P. Taylor, who is in San Francisco looking into fleet welcoming conditions from a police standpoint, writes that he feels certain of being able to arrange for the landing of a provost's guard from the battleships to assist the local police in handling the situation here, Chief Biggy of San Francisco having arranged to do the same thing in his city. The Chief reports that there is an appalling amount of crime in San Francisco at the present time, holdups and robberies being of everyday occurrence.

In watching how the San Francisco police handle crowds the Honolulu officer became one of the hunted for a short time. He says: "I heard Emma Goldman make one of her speeches on anarchy, she plainly calls it 'anarchy,' and urges her audiences to break any law they choose to. The police watch her closely. Last Sunday she spoke in a hall, and I stood on a corner watching the crowds and the police. Suddenly a squad of mounted police charged across the sidewalk, and I had to run along in front of them just like all the rest."

Mr. Taylor is meeting plenty of Honoluluans in San Francisco. Noah Gray is the manager of the Hotel Stewart, where he (Taylor) is staying, this having become the Honolulu headquarters for the city; Larry Dee is in charge in the buffet section; Will Ellis and his quintet are playing nightly in a big cafe on Fillmore street, crowds going there to hear the music; Fred Killey has a saloon on Geary street, where the Honolulu license commissioners are foegotten, and Coleman, formerly of the Youngs, has just opened a new saloon near the ferry.

Chief Taylor will return on the transport Sheridan, sailing from San Francisco on Tuesday next.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable, to be troubled with pains in the stomach, and there is no need of it, for one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will allay the pain. Try it once and be convinced. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

PAUL VOELLER, JR. DEAD.

Paul Voeller, Jr., night pressman helper of the Gazette Company, died at the Queen's Hospital yesterday of spinal meningitis. He was ill for several days. The funeral will take place today.

Japanese will resent legislation of this kind and I presume we will have to get busy. But the people of the Pacific coast who have had the experience with the Japanese do not propose to have them continue coming to this country as they have been in the past. "I think it is true that few Japanese are coming to the United States now. The Japanese government is refusing to give them passports and what immigration we are having comes principally from Hawaii. So long as the government keeps them out the feeling on the coast and in the West will be allayed.

"When the gates again are opened and immigration starts with a rush there will be a revival of the bitter feeling against these people. This will be followed by exclusion legislation by Congress and then—"

BROTHER DUTTON TELLS A FRIEND OF LIFE AT MOLOKAI

Los Angeles Times—Although meeting one another eight years ago for the first and last time, Postmaster M. H. Flint and Rev. Joseph Dutton, the devoted head of the leper settlement at Kalawao, Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands, keep up correspondence and hold each other in warm regard.

The letters of Brother Dutton are cheerful, filled with news and reminiscence. Although he has not left the settlement since 1885, the man who has surrendered his life to the cause apparently does not feel that he has done anything heroic or worthy of praise.

"Brother Dutton is a wonderful character," said Flint yesterday. "I only met him for a few days when I was in the islands in 1900, establishing the postal system, yet he seems like an old and cherished friend. He is absolutely unconscious of the splendid heroism of his life. Possessed of a fine education and gifted with many talents, this lovely brother of the Roman Catholic church has consecrated his life to the good of humanity. He can never leave his post or associate freely with his equals. His is a living death and perhaps his end will be that of other leper workers who have contracted the dread disease."

Postmaster Flint has just received a long letter from Brother Dutton, in which he thanks him for sending him a copy of the Midwinter Number of the Times. He writes that he has read it with pleasure and that it has passed through the hands of the lepers who could not understand the text, but appreciated the many illustrations. Brother Dutton succeeded to the work begun by Father Damien and it was in his arms that the aged priest gave up his life. He is in charge of the Baldwin Home for Lepers, which is beautifully located in a tiny valley by the sea. In his letter Brother Dutton writes: "The construction and management of this home will doubtless round out my life. I helped Father Damien in testing the work, which he began in 1885 by fixing up two temporary homes, which were a simple cluster of huts close to his house and mine. As the utility of the work was established, the Board of Health authorized me to go on with the construction and my own plans were adopted.

"When it was all done the members of the board paid me a visit. They were pleased and rather astonished. They gave me so much praise that it made me ashamed. That was in 1894. The sisters helped me to carry on the new home, which was built with funds given by Mr. Baldwin, until the following year when four brothers came from Europe. The work has been carried on without a setback. Various boards of health have from time to time in more recent years done much for the place.

"Kalawao was the main settlement for many years. The offices, shops and warehouses were located at Kalapaapa, the steaming landing. The present Board of Health has been active in improving Kalapaapa, putting up many buildings which were much finer than any there before.

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty, every incident and every accident."

But still our pace here, the old place we must call it now, has not lost any of its charm. It is still called a beauty spot. I have never been away from the home yard since April, 1893, when I went to Kalapaapa to fix up Father Damien's effects for shipment to Belgium, as I was one of the executors of the estate. Have not been away from the leper settlement since I arrived in July, 1886. So the place has a charm for me. Every scrap of nature's handiwork is an inspiration, and so is every duty

OAHU MUST RAISE TROOPS TO HELP MAN HER FORTIFICATIONS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Uncle Sam will furnish a minimum force of one thousand men to man the coast defense artillery now being installed on Oahu and he will send more soldiers here as a permanent force for the land defenses for the batteries, giving the island many more of the men of the regular army than any other portion of the United States in proportion to the size of the Territory, but all the men that can be spared will not be sufficient to man the guns or defend them from attacks in the rear. Hawaii must make up the balance. For coast defense work a militia auxiliary force of five hundred men will be needed and a large proportion of the troops to be thrown into the land defense works at the time of need must be national guardsmen, trained and ready for the task.

This was the substance of the remarks made yesterday by Major W. W. Haan, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., and a principal member of the board mapping out the coast defenses of the United States, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce. He did not speak specifically with the extent of the coast batteries to be installed or how going in, but reduce his statements of the number of men required to figure, but he created the very satisfactory impression that the Territory in general and Oahu in particular was to come into its own in the way of attention from the Army and Navy departments.

Major Haan is getting under a general order from the War Department, which makes him, with Lieutenant Colonel Waterhouse, of the general staff, a member of a board that is to meet in each of the many coast artillery districts of the United States to go over the ground for the purpose of considering questions pertaining to the protection of the coast forts from attacks by land. In the original order Hawaii was not included and he is here in pursuance of a special order. He is regarded as an authority on coast defense by the War Department, practically the whole present scheme of the coast defenses of the United States having originated with him. His reports therefore have the greater significance and interest.

At the meeting yesterday he was introduced by E. D. Tenney, President of the Chamber of Commerce being out of the city. His address was:

MAJOR HAAN'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen, before beginning to make any remarks I might say that this is practically my first visit to the Territory, although I passed through here just about a month before the Treaty of Annexation went into effect on my way to other islands that have since then become a part of the United States.

"I think perhaps it is as well to state first what I intend to make my main subject. In a very few remarks that I will have to make I am going to try to explain what I consider to be the national defense that the people of this Territory make the greatest possible effort to have ready as large a personnel as possible to assist the Federal government in manning the fortifications that are to be built and which I think will be ready by the time the Naval Station is completed, and also to assist the Federal government in obtaining a personnel that becomes necessary in making a defense against any dangers that might threaten. I think that we can rest assured that the Federal government will furnish all the material in the way of arms, ammunition, etc., that will be necessary, and a part of the personnel. I say this as a lieutenant because I will try to explain about the nature of the assistance that is necessary.

"It is now nearly ten years since this Territory has become a part of the United States, within a few months, and I suppose that during that time many of you almost came to the conclusion that the United States had forgotten the existence of this outstanding Territory. I can assure you, however, that the War and Navy Departments never have forgotten its existence or its importance as one of the strategic points that they would sooner or later have to consider in connection with the commercial development that was going on in and around the Pacific. Upon the recommendations of these departments and also upon the activities of the business men and the people generally of these islands the conclusion has finally been reached by the National government that some definite steps should be taken in order to make this a part of the general plan that we have for advancing our standing, for advancing our commercial relations that we have around the Pacific, and for guarding the safety of such institutions as we have established around this ocean. I think then, whatever may have been the attitude of the Federal government toward these Territories and in connection therewith, it is well to remember that this is only one of many things that the Federal government has to look after. The spirit of expansion has been going on in the spirit of commercial expansion especially, to such an extent that the American commercial interests have come in contact and competition with the interests of foreign countries all over the world, and our State Department has been very busy in every direction in getting arranged its machinery to look after, to assist and finally to protect American interests to such an extent as they might be expected to be entitled to. I think the movement is on foot now, you might say well under way, to look after some American interests in the Pacific that have heretofore not received as much attention as, perhaps, you here think that they ought to have received.

A GREAT NAVAL BASE.

"In this connection the policy of the government seems to be well established to establish here a naval base of the first class. A preliminary movement in that direction has been taken by Congress and it is the province of the War Department to take the necessary steps to provide protection, not only for this naval base but for other interests in these islands.

necessary in two distinct classes. Our fortifications are already started for guarding against attacks from the sea; as I have said before, by the time the naval base is well under way I think that our forts will be in a sufficient state of completion so that we need not fear much from attacks that may be made by any fleets or any probable enemy from the sea. In order, however, that these forts may become more than passive obstacles, it is necessary to provide a personnel for them after they have been completed. This question of personnel is one that probably will bother us the most of anything, and that is the one thing in which we must have local assistance.

"Before going into details in that respect, I would say that in addition to this class of defense against sea attack, there is another kind of defense necessary, and that is to guard these very fortifications from falling into the hands of the enemy by attacking it from the land side. The War Department is taking steps to find out what would be the minimum force necessary to safeguard the naval base and fortifications from such attack. This defense will necessarily also guard everything else on this island, or practically everything else, especially the city of Honolulu, and important commercial interests besides. Therefore we will consider then this defense as safeguarding the island against landings that might be made away from the points that the fortifications might reach, for which we also need a personnel. So that we have two distinct classes of defenses to make in that respect, and I am going to try to show you the necessity of some steps of the local government to assist us in getting a personnel for these kinds of defenses.

ATLANTIC COAST MILITIA.

"On the Atlantic coast this matter has been taken up with the national guard, and the various state governments, and they are organizing national guards for the two kinds of defense. A number of the states have already organized and others are actively engaged now in organizing what they call a coast artillery corps, to assist in handling the guns. This is necessary because the coast artillery of the regular army is far short of the number of men necessary. The same will come true when our defenses here are completed—we will be short of regular coast artillery; we will be short of men to man all the guns, and guns without men behind them are useless. The regular coast artillery is expected, however, to furnish enough men to supply all of the experts, as you might say, in handling the electrical machinery, the ranging systems, the submarine mine systems, and those things that take a long time to learn—in fact, the things that a man has to be working at nearly all the time to be up to date and know his machinery, just the same as a man running a ship. But there are other things that can be learned in a shorter time, which, however, are such that some instruction at least should be given so that the men are ready when the time comes to take their places. Therefore I consider it necessary that a certain part of the defense should be furnished by the Territory—the personnel for the defense of the large guns, when they are completed, as I said before.

"In the states, on the Atlantic coast especially, active steps have been taken and success has very largely met the efforts. For two years now we have had joint maneuvers with the regular coast artillery and national guard troops; also some regular troops of the militia, and some of these troops have been placed with the regular coast artillery and instructed in actually handling the guns, and they have done so far as to make good scores at target practice and in handling entirely the heavy guns by themselves. That is only, however, the case with such organizations as the coast artillery regiments of New York and Boston; the others have progressed fairly well in their instruction, but they have not taken over the whole system.

HALF ENOUGH MEN.

"We can probably promise you enough men to man about half the defenses, in addition to manning the expert places—that is, the observing stations and lines of communications, etc.—but we need just about that many more men. That is about the condition of affairs that obtains on the mainland of the United States, and I don't think it would be far different here. I can not speak from statistics on this matter, but I would say that we might need, say, a thousand men to handle the guns here; that if an organization, say an artillery corps, should be raised here of about five hundred men or so, equivalent to a battalion at war strength, organized almost exactly the same as an infantry battalion, and instruction given annually, even if for only one week at the guns, they would be ready when the President needed them to be called into service and assist right in the local defense immediately. You may rest assured they would never be ordered to any other place; you would have them right here at home all the time. Now, having these defenses these men would not be available for any other defenses. They must remain at those guns, otherwise those guns will not do their duty; they will not keep away fleets that might attack the fortifications from that side. There must be another defense. You all know how small our regular army is and how scattered even that small army is. It is now scattered over many of our island possessions, and, in fact, there is a very small force left in the United States, and under such conditions, while perhaps there will be much more of the regular army in this Territory than it is entitled to according to population, even that can not be a large regular garrison, and that also needs assistance of two kinds. In case of war an attack may be expected here almost immediately, especially if our fleet should be far



MAJOR W. W. HAAN, COAST ARTILLERY, U. S. A., WHO IS PLANNING THE LAND DEFENSES OF OAHU.

distant and the enemy should have temporary control of the sea, having one of its fleets in the vicinity of these islands; and unless we had some mobile troops they might by a quick movement land some of the sailors and marines of their fleet on this island and by a quick movement take our fortifications from the rear. Such a defense against such a possible attack must be here all the time; we can not wait to have it sent from the mainland of the United States. It must be here continually, and that kind of a defense must be prepared, with organized troops. If we have not that defense ready, we are more than liable to lose our base here at the very beginning of hostilities. Now, it is this particular thing that we have need of looking after now; that is, the Federal garrison that may be stationed here must have assistance locally, and that must be organized assistance. You should have a national guard here organized just as large as you can for this purpose.

"I think that you all agree that the action that the government has taken in giving you a large naval base here, which I think it undoubtedly will be in the future, will give much more importance to this Territory. It will add to the prestige and it will add to the business of the Territory. And likewise I think that you are all willing, if you can see your way clear, to do what you can to safeguard that institution. Consequently, in addition to having organized troops for assisting in the handling of the heavy guns, we must have organized troops to assist the mobile garrison that may be stationed here in guarding against a first attack that might be made.

NEED LARGE DEFENSE.

"In addition to that, of course, we need a large defense, but that need not be here immediately. A part of that will necessarily have to be furnished from the mainland; part of that it is also expected will be furnished from here; and I think some steps might be taken here to find out in measure what can be done in that respect, about what might be expected. The War Department needs information of what it might expect locally here, for the reason that you are so far away, that we should know quite definitely what is necessary here as an ultimate defense. If by some accident or by an overwhelming force we should lose control of the sea, this defense could scarcely be reinforced from the mainland—no reinforcement could be expected. Therefore, our defense, which should be sent here as quickly as possible after war breaks out, should be such a one as will sustain itself. I think, perhaps, that the resources on this island are sufficient, in addition to what is sent here with the force, to support a force of that kind for a long enough time to secure relief by a fleet that would have to come even from the other ocean, but the force should be strong enough to prevent this place from being taken as long as the force can remain here and be strong enough to keep off any probable attacks that might be made upon it. For such a defense, I say, the larger defense—what we call on the mainland the coast guard—but which here should be called a permanent defense—this force must be met mainly from volunteers, and we must have some information about what might be expected in the way of volunteers in this Territory to make up this larger force, in order that we may know two things—first, the establishment of a proper arsenal to furnish supplies for such a probable force; and, in addition to that, the minimum force that must be sent from the mainland in order to safeguard the station on this island.

THE CHARACTER OF WARFARE.

"And that brings us down to the character of warfare that must be carried on to be successful. We might say that if we lose this, they can't take away the mainland from us, but no war has ever been successful, no war has ever brought about proper results or strengthened the character and dignity of a nation, that has not been carried on aggressively. This place is of more value to us as a base than it is to anybody else for aggressive operations. If we do not keep this base we are unable, or it is very difficult for us, at least, to carry on war aggressively anywhere in the Pacific, and there are this base is worth more to us than it is to anybody else. They would take this place, perhaps, not so much for acting aggressively against the mainland of the United States as they would to injure us in acting aggressively against them.

VOTE OF THANKS.

"I don't know that I have very much further to say. My main object was to show, as I started out to say, the necessity of organized personnel here at the very beginning of trouble. We are not looking for trouble, and the best way, as you all know, to guard against trouble is to be prepared; but if trouble must come, I would rather be prepared than not. If I must go to war against my wishes, I would rather be prepared to go to war than unprepared. I recognized that last evening—I saw two of Major Dunning's boys out at the post in a little boxing match, and I think one of them had prepared himself much better than the other and had him at a disadvantage. In the same way I think the army as well as the other parts of the government or the other citizens of the United States are not particularly desirous of having war, but nobody is so desirous of being prepared for war when it comes as the army itself. I cannot say but there is a little selfishness in this proposition of our recommending certain measures. I presume that everybody who has a specialty, everybody who has a profession, or is pursuing any particular line of study, brings out the strongest points that he can for that particular thing; and so if you think sometimes that the army officers bring out things that possibly are a little extravagant, it is on account of the careful study they have made of the subject and I want to tell you one thing, that the officers of the army have the welfare of our country and the safety of our country constantly at heart, and I do not believe that any officer would come before a body of American citizens and recommend anything that he did not think was essential for the safeguarding of our American institutions. Thank you gentlemen."

THE CHARACTER OF WARFARE.

At the conclusion of his address the Major was applauded by those who filled the meeting room of the chamber, a vote of thanks for him being proposed.

A \$200 A MONTH JOB ON MAUI

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Treasurer A. J. Campbell has received the resignation of William T. Robinson, Tax Assessor and Collector of Maui, and yesterday wrote him accepting the resignation which takes effect May 8.

Robinson applied for a leave of absence in order to attend the Republican National Convention in Chicago in June. Treasurer Campbell replied that he did not see how leave could be given at the time desired as it was in the very middle of the tax collecting period. Robinson thereupon resigned.

Before the Territorial Convention when he heard that Robinson was a candidate for delegate to the convention, Treasurer Campbell suggested to him the difficulty of a leave of absence at that time.

There have been complaints from Maui regarding Robinson, though none of them came with much weight, and most of them were based on the feeling that Robinson was interested in too many business concerns whose property he had to assess to be entirely free from bias.

Robinson has been in the Assessor's office for a long time, first as clerk and deputy under C. H. Dickey and afterwards under W. O. Aiken, and later as Assessor. He has held the latter position for several years.

Treasurer Campbell said he had heard some time ago that Robinson had announced himself a candidate for the Senate, and so he supposed his resignation had been some time in contemplation.

The position formerly carried a salary of \$175 a month, but the last legislature raised it to \$200 a month.

Treasurer Campbell said he had not as yet fixed on anyone for the appointment, but that he was looking over the available material on Maui.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH DIARRHOEA.

Mr. S. G. Mathers, publisher of Chronicle, Normantown, Queensland, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy completely cured me of chronic dysentery from which I had suffered for years. I feel confident that this remedy also saved the life of my infant daughter, who when teething was severely attacked with diarrhoea and was given up by the doctors." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ed by ex-Governor George R. Carter and carried. Mr. Tenney asked all who might wish for further light on but tabbed subjects to put what questions they wished to the speaker. This invitation was accepted by Justice Hartwell.

"Major, I was extremely interested in what you said, although it was too little, I thought—allow me to say so? Concerning Oahu, this island, being the main object, because that has often caused me no little anxiety in thinking what could be done by the enemy on the other islands, possibly you would be kind enough to say a little more on that subject. Of what use could the enemy find a position on any of the other islands, for the long range artillery?"

"I would say that I do not know very much about the other islands," answered Major Haan. "My main reliance on that statement is from a study that has been made of this as a strategic position by the Army and Navy War College, by combined effort of Army and Navy officers. From my general knowledge only I would say, however, that it is extremely doubtful whether any enemy—suppose we put ourselves on his side and in possession of these islands. Now we, the United States, know that there was a strong, powerful naval station here, that is such a station as we didn't think we could take. I doubt if we would consider it either advisable, safe or profitable to try and establish a base on any one of the other islands. This is a menace to any acts of that kind that might be made. I think our Navy Department have for years been working on the policy that they now seem to be carrying out consistently, and that is to keep your force combined and do not scatter it about. I believe that all of our effort that is to be made should be concentrated at some point, and determine to hold that point. Holding that point as a base in these islands will give us a point from which we can operate against any assault that an enemy might be making on the other side, and you see what a much shorter line we would have to operate against him then; he would have to supply himself from a long distance. I don't care what enemy it is; I don't care where he comes from in the world, his base, his line of operations, would be very long to operate against these islands as compared to a line of operations from our base here to any one of the other islands."

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Honolulu Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching back.

Brings you hours of misery at leisure or at work.

If women only knew the cause—that Backache pains come from sick kidneys.

'Twould save much needless woe.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.

Mrs. Selina Jones of 200 Main street, Ansonia, Conn., says: "I think if it had not been for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I would not be alive today.

Seven years ago I was in such a bad state with pains and aches across my back and other weakness that I was obliged to keep to my room, and was at times confined to my bed for six weeks before I could get about. Seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills recommended, I began taking them and inside of a week the terrific backache, pains and soreness across the loins and the headaches had vanished, as well as the feeling of general weakness and languor. The kidney weakness was corrected and the dizzy spells had disappeared. I strongly endorse the claims made for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

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

Dancing "El modra Hespanolita" and also the "Chamrita" will be on the program at the dance given by the Portuguese and Spanish for the benefit of the yacht Hawaii.

BRAZILIAN SHIP OF WAR IN PORT

"There was not a picture postal card at Punta Arenas when we got there; the American fleet had bought up every one. Confound the American fleet, we said. And when we got to Callao there was not a postal to be had; that American armada, they told us, with the twenty thousand men, had purchased every picture, and so again we said, all of us, confound that American fleet!

"But, ha, ha, we beat them this time! Here we are in Honolulu, way ahead of your great armada, and we can buy all the picture post cards we desire before the fleet gets a chance, and I have to laugh about it, we will get to Yokohama before the fleet gets there and we will beat the fleet everywhere after this, and there will be all the picture post cards we want without that big fleet interfering."

Laughing heartily, Commander Antonio Continho Gomes Pereira, in command of the Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Callao, made the above declaration to a representative of the Advertiser last evening.

But, though the idea of the American fleet buying up all the picture post cards in every port of call on its 15,000 mile run from Hampton Roads to the California coast amused him immensely, and the fact that he can now buy postals head of the fleet amused him more, the gallant commander laughed much more merrily over the statement, which appeared to be news to him, that the American fleet was to call at Yokohama. He made no comment but merely snipped his thigh and went into delighted peals of laughter. The fact seemed to touch a strategic sympathy somewhere in the immediate vicinity of his humorous vein, perhaps as an example of how war-talk often ends in a love-feast, or something else.

The Benjamin Constant is a pleasure to the eye. Steam she can, and sail she can, and she carries three square-rigged masts, bristles with guns and is much protected over her wooden bottom.

She is a training ship, "for young officers," as says her commander, to make them efficient. Aboard there are 330 marines and sailors and a fine lot of officers whose names are given below.

The Constant left Rio de Janeiro the day the American fleet under Admiral Evans sailed from that port and was behind the fleet for thousands of miles. She had a pleasant run from Callao and expects to remain here about a week and then proceed leisurely to Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Cairo, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Rio de Janeiro.

The man-of-war was in communication by wireless with the United States Naval Station for several hours before docking and by the wireless she inquired concerning the buoys and other harbor guides, her commander not having a modern chart of the harbor and its approach.

The national salute of twenty-one guns was exchanged between the Brazilian and the Naval Station as she entered the channel.

During the stay of the Constant in port she will be thrown open, on a day to be later announced, to the public. She is well worth seeing. Her men will be allowed ashore. Last night nearly all the officers donned civilian clothes and came ashore to take in the city.

Henrique Feljo, Junior, is second in command aboard the training ship.

Captain Lieutenants are: Alvaro Carvalho, Azenor de Souza, Ernesto Cunha, Henrique Guilhem, Annibal Gama, Marcellino Souza, Nojeira da Gama and Macio Montoro.

First Lieutenants are: Oscar Espindola, Tacito Carvalho, Borba e Souza, Aaaro Reis, Eullino Cardozo, Alfredo Rabello, Vieira Barcellos, Ferreira Pinto, Maris Coimbra, Maria Alves, Pinto Guimaraes and Eujenjo de Castro.

Second Lieutenants are: Garcia Aragao Guro Presto, Annibal Mattos, Flavio Medeiros, Oscar Gomes Nora, Hesus de Mello, Fernandes de Souza, Alves de Moura Brandao, Junior; Mour Freire, Nan Tuya Torres, Nelson Souza, Pereira das Neves, Campo y Smeodo and Raul Esnatty.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Honolulu Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching back.

Brings you hours of misery at leisure or at work.

If women only knew the cause—that Backache pains come from sick kidneys.

'Twould save much needless woe.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.

Mrs. Selina Jones of 200 Main street, Ansonia, Conn., says: "I think if it had not been for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I would not be alive today.

Seven years ago I was in such a bad state with pains and aches across my back and other weakness that I was obliged to keep to my room, and was at times confined to my bed for six weeks before I could get about. Seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills recommended, I began taking them and inside of a week the terrific backache, pains and soreness across the loins and the headaches had vanished, as well as the feeling of general weakness and languor. The kidney weakness was corrected and the dizzy spells had disappeared. I strongly endorse the claims made for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

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

Dancing "El modra Hespanolita" and also the "Chamrita" will be on the program at the dance given by the Portuguese and Spanish for the benefit of the yacht Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$.25 Per Month Foreign.....\$.35
Per Year.....\$ 3.00 Per Year Foreign.....\$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 5

THE PROBLEM OF DEFENSE.

It appears from Major Haan's address that while the Government will build a chain of forts for the protection of Honolulu it cannot, as the army is now manned and apportioned, afford to give these defenses a full garrison. This being so, the Government wants to assure itself of aid from the citizen militia, so that the big guns may be adequately served in war and an infantry force provided that would be strong enough to oppose a landing corps to windward.

To a layman, but one who knows Hawaii, this program brings grave misgiving. The spectacle of a partly-disciplined Hawaiian militia doing half the work of serving great guns against the accurate marksmen of such a fleet as might be sent against us—matching themselves as amateurs against experts in a gigantic duel that calls for no less of science and discipline than of fortitude—would be no less remarkable than that of the same militia trying to beat off landed battalions of seasoned regulars, as, for instance, the heroes of Port Arthur and Mukden. Possibly it could be done. The age of miracles may not have passed. But if it should be done, the fact would upset the well-built theories of military experts touching the value of armed citizens in war with regulars and slower the Hawaiian militia with a fame at least equal to that won by the Indian fighters and Tennessee hunters with whom Andrew Jackson, behind a line of cotton-bales, beat off an inferior force of British troops-of-the-line.

Major Haan has posted himself on the topography of this island but has he studied the population? Has he considered what loyal proportion of it would stand fire and what alien proportion would, in such a war as he obviously has in mind, become active and dangerous reinforcements of the enemy? He presupposes the landing of a force to windward from a place we all know, intent on capturing Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, but does he consider that such a force would have the sympathy and aid of upwards of 20,000 fellow-countrymen in our fields and homes and business places—something like twenty such men to every one man whom the Major designates as our probable garrison? Now as these hostile denizens could attack our troops from their very midst with such weapons as they might secure, or even set fire to the city, it would be the business of the General commanding here, at the first sign of trouble, to hold them under armed surveillance. He would have to declare martial law and provide enough troops to enforce it. Where would he get these troops? According to Major Haan war would burst suddenly if at all and the General would have to depend, for the manning of his guns and the repulse of landing parties, upon a force composed of requisitioned militia in the ratio of 50 per cent. Such a levy, if confined to men who, for racial and other reasons, are likely to stand fire, would leave very few men indeed to enforce martial law upon the thousands of enemies within our lines. And such enforcement would be vitally necessary.

It seems clear that if the United States is to erect a Malta here for the protection of the Pacific coast and its routes of commerce, it will have to provide the men to do the expert fighting. It should expect to do so, and once the forts have been built, we believe Congress will see the point and provide the garrison. There is no unamendable law keeping the army down to a certain size; and, as our need of troops has grown during the past few years, the troops have been supplied. It is inconceivable that Congress would spend from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 here for forts and grudge us an extra regiment or two to man them.

Major Haan speaks of our reciprocal duties. We admit them; but on the theory that the Oahu fortress is to be built primarily for the defense of the Pacific coast and as a safe refuge for the Pacific navy, a fifty per cent proportion of the garrison would make our local contribution of men equal to that of the whole United States besides. Is not this a bit too reciprocal? Do not the three Pacific States which Oahu is to safeguard, get off too cheaply?

Nevertheless, this journal favors the improvement of the National Guard of Hawaii in numbers and personnel, and it believes if war should come in the manner and form and from the direction Major Haan points out, the services of the Guard, in the enforcement of martial law, would be vital to the safety of the city. For the other work, the actual defense of Honolulu, men trained by years of daily drill and study are the only kind a brave and powerful foe would have occasion to fear.

CONFESSIONS AND COURTS.

During the trial of the so-called "Mormon case" in the United States District Court some months ago, Judge Dole was called on to decide whether testimony regarding a confession made under the seal of religious obligation according to the practice in the Mormon church could be required of those to whom the confession was made. Judge Dole decided that the facts in the case then under consideration did not bring it within the provisions of the Hawaiian statute, which is much more indulgent to the inviolability of such confessions than the laws of most other States and Territories are.

According to a press dispatch, the same question is to come before an Illinois court for decision in the case of a confession to a Catholic priest. In this case a man known as Andy Craig, described as "the notorious saloon-keeper and formerly professional bondsman," is accused of stealing a diamond ring. James Kelly, his accuser, says he entrusted the ring, which is worth \$105, to Craig, who refuses to return it, and denies that he ever had it. In the preliminary hearing of Craig in the police court, Rev. Father Walsh, of the Paulist Fathers' church, gave the ring to the court with the statement that a penitent thief had given it to him. The question now to be raised is, whether Father Walsh can be required to testify concerning the person who gave him the ring, so far as such testimony will have bearing on the question of the guilt or innocence of Craig? There is said to be no law in Illinois making such confessions inviolable. Hence the question will have to be decided on general principles of law and public policy.

WHERE MUM IS THE WORD.

How a whole community can enter into a conspiracy of silence is one of the most interesting studies in social psychology that we know of. That communities do, is shown by numerous examples. The vendetta in the south; the persistence of moonshining in the same region; the violations of the laws against hydraulic mining in California, are all examples of it. Efforts to secure evidence in any of these cases is met by the silent opposition of the whole community. An example of it has been given on the Koolau side of this island. Man Pio, who was convicted the other day of receiving stolen property, was indicted three years ago. He got word of it through George Kekauoha, and when officers went to arrest him he had disappeared. The effort was made to create the belief that he had gone to China. But he hadn't. He had been over in Koolau ever since. And though that isn't a very large place, persistent efforts on the part of the United States authorities to find him were unavailing until an accident gave the right clue two or three months ago. The man had probably never been twenty miles from his old home. Scores of people who knew him, and knew he was wanted, saw him every day or every week, but no one gave him away. Everybody denied knowledge of him when inquiries were made.

DETROIT'S CLAIM TO FAME.

Milwaukee's claim to fame is based on beer, Gotham talks in millions and claims the monetary rank of the universe, Buffalo has harnessed Niagara and calls upon the world to bear witness, Denver is the highest city, San Francisco swells up with the achievements of the past two years, and there is always sunshine in Honolulu; but the claim Detroit makes for the spot light is that she is preeminently "The City of Pills." Detroiters will tell you proudly that three-quarters of all the pills that are turned out in the world come from their shops. If this doesn't create the enthusiasm that the Detroiters think is necessary, he will supplement his information by quoting figures, putting the output of the pilleries at 6,000,000,000, a row of ciphers that looks more like a box of pills than anything else.

JUDGE DAVIS' CASE.

Judge George A. Davis has taken a pleasure of The Bystander in all seriousness and, in an open letter, states that he is not only a citizen, but that the question raised about his right to be one was planned as an attack "by two men in disregard of the higher obligations of honor and manhood, which (attack) is directed against me and my family, and which was conceived in malice and for revenge for imaginary injury, and more especially for profit—"for gold." Fearing that so grave an offence would be actionable, we looked back with some trepidation to The Bystander's paragraph to see what part of it referred to Judge Davis' estimable family or what was injurious enough to him to unlock the hoarded gold of his enemies, and was relieved to find nothing at all. The Sunday paper's genial gossip, after referring to the fact that Judge Davis had long ago been an alderman in Canada and a loyal subject, therefore, of Her Majesty the Queen, gaily asked when he was naturalized; and after commending his platform, said: "Now, as soon as the question is settled as to whether George is running for a seat in the Territorial Senate or in the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament, I shall know what to do. Now for it! Is George a mango-juicer, or a lime-juicer? Tell me quick!"

One cannot but think that if this bit of persiflage was, in Davisian language, "conceived in malice and revenge" and "in defiance of the obligations of honor and manhood," and was directed against Judge Davis and his family as the result of a bribe given by their enemies, the impetuous George will hardly have any suitable characterizations left, when the campaign gets hot, for the things he will hear said of him seriously. He should have savaged such vigorous language for the time when he will have to deny far graver allegations and defy more ferocious allegations; and, indeed, it would have been wiser if Mr. Davis, with that judicial serenity which ought to characterize a gentleman of his long experience on the bench, had met a jest with a smile and let it go at that.

We say this because Judge Davis, in his heated mood of argument, has turned a joke into an interrogation. The first remark of the public when they saw the paragraph he complains of so bitterly was: "Oh, that's some more Bystander monkeying!" But when the judicial George came out with his citations from the law, people began to sit up and take notice—for surely they did not seem to cover the Judge's case; they proved too little. If we may point this out and live, here come his authorities:

"Thus where a child gained citizenship by his father becoming a citizen of the United States by the Treaty of 1783 with Great Britain and on becoming of age removed to a British province and adhered to its government, he was on his return to the United States entitled to the right of citizenship." Callis vs. Mansfield, 30 Maine 511.

"I also cite and refer the Thugs who are attacking my citizenship to Boyd vs. the United States, 143 United States 103, in which case the opinion of the United States Supreme Court was written by Chief Justice Fuller and the entire Court except Mr. Justice Field concurred. Boyd came over from Ireland. When he was born his father was not naturalized, but the son exercised the right of citizenship for years. Held: He was a citizen, and he was elected and held the office of Governor of the State of Nebraska."

Since the above came out, two questions, not hitherto observed, have heaved in sight:

One is, if the American child of a naturalized father, removing to a British province and, on becoming a civil official there, taking the oath of allegiance as such official to the sovereign, retains at the same time his American citizenship or can resume it at will?

The other is similar. Boyd came over from Ireland and his father, when he was born, had not been naturalized. He exercised the right of citizenship for years. It was held by the Supreme Court that he was a citizen. But suppose, in the meantime, he had returned to Ireland and taken the oath required of an alderman of Dublin, would not the Supreme Court have held that Boyd had relinquished his citizenship?

The Advertiser trusts to Judge Davis' judicial attributes to receive these remarks in the philanthropic spirit in which they are tendered. If lay ignorance in these matters of law has shown its bucolic face between the lines of our two questions, we hope that it may pass as such and not be reckoned as evidence of a criminal attack upon the hallowed memory of all that a man holds sacred, and a fiendish manifestation of the viper spirit in the lower orders of humanity. We claim in this matter a desire to advance Judge Davis' best interests, so that all questions affecting his eligibility may be settled in advance of his triumphant election as Senator. It would humble thousands, as well as the Judge himself, to elect him and hold the series of justifications which such an event would naturally inspire, and then stand by helpless to see him unseated by a despotic and soulless Supreme Court and hurled into that limbo prepared for men without a country.

AN EXPERIMENT IN TAXATION.

At the public meeting of the Tax Commission some time ago, Byron O. Clark and L. G. Kellogg proposed that in the taxation system to be recommended by the Commission, all land should be taxed at its capitalized value, independent of improvements. On this basis improved land would be taxed no higher than unimproved land capable of the same or equal use. Their argument for this was that thereby there would be no premium on holding land out of use, and no fine on the industry and enterprise that puts land to profitable use, which benefits the community.

In New South Wales the same principle of taxation has been put into practice in a little different form. The Premier of New South Wales carried through the Legislature of that State an amendment to the municipal taxation laws, providing that municipalities might raise the revenue required for their needs either by a rate based on the unimproved capital value of lands, or partly by a rate on the unimproved capital value of lands, and partly by a rate on the improved capital value. The board of aldermen or other governing board was to determine the method in the first instance, but on the petition of a certain proportion of the taxpayers, the question was to be submitted to a vote of the taxpayers. The municipalities affected by the new provision of law are having their first opportunity to put the law into practice. According to the latest files of Sydney papers, nearly all of the municipalities so far called to take action under it have adopted the system of a rate based on the unimproved capital value of lands. In a few instances boards of aldermen have decided on the mixed system, one rate on the unimproved capital value and another rate on the improved capital value of lands. In several of the latter cases there has been a demand that the question be submitted to the taxpayers, and in every case where it has been so submitted the taxpayers have decided by decisive majorities in favor of raising the entire revenue required by a rate on the unimproved capital value of lands.

The sooner the financial limit of the entertainment of the fleet is arrived at and the various committees know what they are to receive for their share the better. It is when the curtailments have to be made and the desires of the various committees balanced up against the money in sight that the trouble, if there is to be any, will start. The sooner that is over with the better. The experiences of the Coast towns is that each committee considers its work of surpassing importance, which is well for the fact that it keeps each worker up in the collar, but bad in that few are satisfied with the distribution of the funds. Honolulu may rise superior to such bickerings, but in any event have them over with and forgotten before the ships come.

The decision of the Ministerial Association to make its fight under cover for the moral purification of the town is one which the Advertiser fully approves. This journal does not care to publish certain things which it is often importuned to print by those engaged in various lines of moral endeavor here, and at the same time it does not like to appear indifferent or hostile to any moral undertaking. Now that nothing of the kind is to be sent to the press hereafter by the campaigners, a perplexing editorial problem will have been solved. And, we do not doubt, the Ministerial Association will find that it accomplishes greater results by the new method. In matters like these, publicity, whether by press or pamphlet, does nothing to increase the zeal of friends and much to arouse the fighting blood of enemies.

The Supervisors had a special meeting yesterday, which they took pains to conceal from Advertiser reporters, where they bravely abused a writer in the Sunday paper for telling how they had dodged reporters at their regular meetings. The statement made on Sunday was true, though in further matters of detail Archer was made accountable for some foolishness of Fern's. Archer is quite right in thinking that he has enough to be blamed for without shouldering anything which belongs in the record of the other man. Yesterday's hide-and-holler meeting ended in an overboiling of blubber which was sympathetically described in an afternoon print as some remarks by the chairman about the Advertiser.

BARRICADES AND JURIES.

The police ought to have the aid and protection of legislation that would authorize them to break open barred or barricaded doors behind which gambling is being carried on. But a greater aid to the police in their efforts to suppress gambling and to the civic sentiment that insists that public gambling should be suppressed, would be a campaign for the education of jurors.

It is a matter of common observation among those whose business calls them to the courts, that there is a sort of a juror tradition or policy, or conventional sentiment that makes it almost impossible to convict in gambling or illicit liquor selling cases in the Territorial courts. It does not seem to be that men favorable to gambling or to illicit liquor selling get on the jury, for it does not seem to make much difference what class of men the juries are drawn from. But there seems to have become established a sort of doctrine or conventional belief in regard to the evidence required in such cases, and jurors, whatever their previous bias or trend of mind may have been, imbibe it and act on it, in spite of the arguments of counsel or the instructions of the court.

That it is rather an atmosphere of the circuit court than a natural bias of men, or a case of the selection of the fit material for such verdicts in the selection of juries, would seem to be indicated, if not proved, by the fact that the same men, when drawn on a jury in the United States court have no difficulty in convicting counterfeiters and illicit distillers in cases where they are called on to draw the same kind of inferences and deductions which they refuse to draw in the circuit courts.

The great stumbling blocks that juries in the circuit courts find, in the way of convicting gamblers and illicit liquor vendors, are the testimony of informers, and the deductions of intention and purpose from circumstances and actions. In many cases that have been tried in the circuit court within some months past, it has actually seemed as though the testimony of informers, no matter how conclusively corroborated by other unimpeachable evidence, has no weight whatever against the uncorroborated testimony of defendants. Men who base the most important actions of their business and of their lives on the information given them by those who are, in fact if not in form, informers, deliberately refuse to find a verdict against a defendant where the testimony of an informer or anyone branded as an informer, is used in the case, no matter how conclusively such testimony may be corroborated. In the jury room they seem to forget the common experience of all affairs, that the tests that can be applied to information, rather than the source from which it comes, make it trustworthy.

In gambling and illicit liquor selling cases, juries in the Circuit courts seem to abdicate their right of judgment, when it comes to applying the lessons of common experience to deductions of intent from circumstances and actions. Anywhere else but in the minds of juries in our Circuit courts the fact of barred and barricaded doors, taken in connection with circumstances indicating that the purpose of barring and barricading was to make it safe to carry on gambling behind them, and that gambling had been carried on, would be more convincing that gambling was actually carried on, than the testimony of witnesses that they had seen what was apparently gambling. But instructions of courts that the law is in harmony with the great lessons of human experience, go for naught.

Juries seem equally opposed to deductions as to intent. A man in the grocery business is found with three hundred dollars worth of liquor hid in a bin under the floor of his place of business, the trap door leading to it being so nicely joined as almost to escape detection; it is shown that this stock has been maintained for a considerable time though constantly changing as some of it is disposed of—drank or sold or otherwise used—and is as constantly renewed, and yet a jury refuses to find by its verdict that he kept it to sell, when no other explanation that was not an insult to intelligence was offered for the presence of so much liquor there.

Such juries apparently insist that intent must be shown as some material, tangible thing, that can be handled with the hands, examined with the naked eye, critically tasted as a connoisseur might taste to judge of wines.

While juries retain and maintain such a state of mind, nothing but invincible hard luck, or the greatest maladroitness can endanger the blind pig proprietor or gambling house keeper willing to resort to force.

What is needed is a campaign of education of jurors and juries. Whether that education shall come by mass meeting and public address, or by sharp recall to duty and common sense administered by judges one may not be able to advise. But the campaign of education ought to come.

POLITICS IN THE KONA SECTIONS

The Home Rule party is said to be dead on the island of Hawaii as far as the two districts of North and South Kona are concerned. This was settled last week, says the Hawaii Herald, which has a strong Democratic leaning, and hopes that this may be so, at any rate.

While Republican leaders and party politicians have not yet begun to work nor even to think of the elections in November, the Democrats have been quite active all around the island, and the first results of their missionary work come from the two Konas. What the Democrats want, and apparently are getting, is the conversion of the Home Rulers to their side and the doing away with all need for fusion. This, apparently, has been achieved in North and South Kona, where, it is claimed, there will only be two parties, the straight Republicans and the straight Democrats.

On Friday of last week delegates from all the Democratic and Home Rule precinct clubs in the Konas met in joint conference at Kona-waena. The meeting was a long and earnest one, but finally the Hawaiians came to the conclusion that they could do no good for themselves by opposing each other, so the Home Rule representatives decided, and with full power to act, to fuse their party with the Democrats, uniting forces against the Republicans. There are almost eight hundred voters in the two Konas, and enthusiastic Democrats claim that less than twenty now are Republicans.

The principal feature of the meeting was the hard fight made by Supervisor Kalaiwaa against fusion. But his road workers have not yet been paid what is due them for work done in 1907, and they have lost faith in their former leader. Kalaiwaa tried to place the blame on the shoulders of County Attorney Williams, but the Kona people failed to catch on and could not see how Williams could be responsible for the extravagance of their Supervisor.

On the Big Island the principal fight of the 1908 campaign will be over the shrievalty. Word has been passed around the districts that the plantations have decided to reelect Keolanui and give him another term on account of his clean administration. But there will certainly be opposition to the present Sheriff, even in his own party ranks perhaps, but decidedly so from the Democratic camp. The long-heads of the opposition say that they are not so sure about the planters electing their man, that they are welcome to all the Japanese labor votes they can get counted, but when it comes to Hawaiians—"Well, there are not so many Hawaiians working on the plantations," said one of them, "and each election we realize more and more that we must stand together."

It is conceded that Keolanui may win out in the North and South Hilo districts, but there are seven other

districts to be heard from, and with seven hundred votes claimed by the Democrats in the two Konas, there may be a new occupant of the little building in Courthouse Square that faces on King street.

Former Senator Link McCandless, it is said, will head the Democratic Territorial ticket as candidate for Delegate to Washington. Link is a hard political fighter, probably the hardest in the islands. What is more to the point, some say, is the fact that he is always a liberal contributor to campaign funds, especially when he is engaged in a fight. But he has a good man to beat in Prince Kuhio, who is popular on Hawaii and whose record in Congress is improving every year.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists

AMATEUR SPORTS PROFESSIONAL

LEAGUE SEASON WELL LAUNCHED

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The baseball season was launched yesterday at the league park, and well launched at that. The crowd was a good one and both games were of an unusually high order for so early in the season.

The Kama and Diamond Heads played the first game, and the latter won by the close score of 5 to 2.

The feature of the game was the hitting of Lota of the Kama. He was four times at bat and got a double, a triple and a single.

Amoy, for the winners, pitched a good little game.

Ed. Fernandez did some mighty good base-running and handled his team well.

Evers, at short, put up a crack game and made some beautiful stops.

The crowd was an enthusiastic one, particularly in the makai bleachers. All the old fans and rooters were on deck and many new ones.

The Hawaiian band played during the afternoon.

The Diamond Heads scored in their first at-bat, Fernandez getting a pass, going to second on a passed ball, and then to third and home on errors by second and third.

Kama forced ahead with two runs in the second. Lota connected for a double. Kultima smashed the ball far over the left garden, scoring Lota, but being at the plate. Reuter made a double and moved to the next station on a passed ball at second. Hamauku was given a temp, and Reuter delivered the goods, thanks to a wild pitch.

In the third inning the Diamond Heads netted three. Davis was hit by a pitched ball and swiped second. J. Fernandez went to first on an error by the pitcher, and Davis made the third out. Fernandez stole second and Olmos, with a beautiful two-bagger along the right-field line, scored Davis.

K. Fernandez bunted and failed to beat it out. Then Louis singled over second and brought home J. Fernandez and Olmos.

In the fourth Lota, for the Kama, registered a triple, and Reuter scored him with a timely hit.

The only other scoring in the game was done in the fifth by the winners. J. Fernandez flew out to Lemon. Olmos stroked. K. Fernandez bunted and made it good. Olmos paid the penalty of trying to steal third. Fernandez came home on an error by second.

The score:

KAMEHAMEHA.									
	AB	RH	SB	PO	A	E			
Lemon, cf.	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
McKenzie, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Noble, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lota, 3b.	4	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Kultima, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
Reuter, c.	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hamauku, rf.	3	0	1	0	6	2	0	0	0
Kamohopili, cf.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kama, fourth in- ning, if.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	7	0	24	9	4	0	0

DIAMOND HEADS.									
	AB	RH	SB	PO	A	E			
Olmos, lf.	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
E. Fernandez, 2b.	2	2	1	0	10	2	0	0	0
Louis, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Evers, ss.	4	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0
S. Chillingworth, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0
Costello, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Amoy, p.	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Davis, c.	2	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0
J. Fernandez, cf.	3	1	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
Totals	27	5	4	0	27	14	6	0	0

KAMEHAMEHA.									
	AB	RH	SB	PO	A	E			
Runs	123456789	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0
B. H.	020311000-3	0	20	311000-7	0	0	0	0	0

DIAMOND HEADS.									
	AB	RH	SB	PO	A	E			
Runs	123456789	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
B. H.	003010000-5	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Lota, Olmos. Three-base hits—Lota, Kultima. Base on balls—Amoy 1, Reuter 2. Sacrifice hits—Kama 1. Passed balls—Hamauku 1, Davis 1. Struck out—Amoy 7, Reuter 5. Double plays—Amoy-Fernandez-Chillingworth, Evers-Fernandez-Chillingworth, Evers-Costello-Fernandez.

THE SECOND GAME.

In the second game the Punahou beat the St. Louis by the score of 4 to 2, the score being 1 to 0 at the end of the eighth.

The scoring started in the second inning, Punahou making a run by a hit by Jack Desha, a stolen base and an error by Gleason at first.

In the fourth Kia got a three-bagger, but was caught at the plate, thanks to a pretty throw by En Sue.

In the last half of the eighth, Punahou up, Hoogs struck out. McCarrison died third to first. Henderson went to first on Gleason's error. W. Desha took his base on balls. Hampton tripled, scoring Henderson and Desha, and Bruns' three-bagger brought Pitcher Bill in.

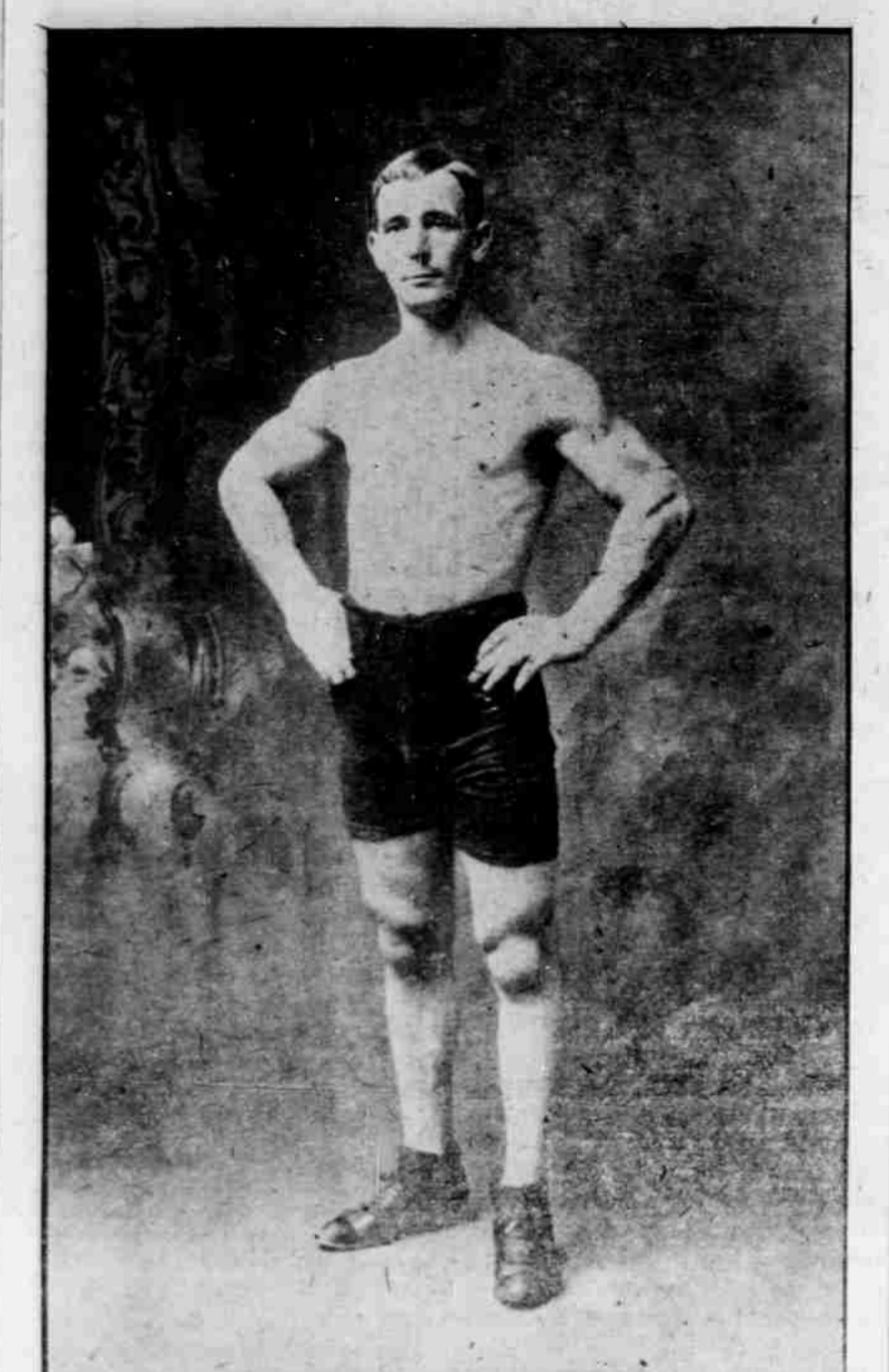
In the ninth Joy, for the Saints, went to first on Henderson's error, but was thrown out in a foolish attempt to steal second. Gleason and Markham struck out.

Hampton pitched a dandy game and was right up to his best form. He managed to get out of some bad holes. Joy brought off a pretty catch at second in the fifth, retiring Henderson and Hoogs.

Lyman, for the winners, caught a particularly nice game.

The score:

RUSHED AT EACH OTHER LIKE TWO WILD STEERS



SAILOR ROBERTS. He defeated Mitsuka last night for the wrestling championship of Hawaii.

A large crowd filled the Orpheum last night to witness the wrestling and boxing bouts and enjoyed a good evening's sport. The events were all well contested, and everything passed off without a hitch.

The main event, a catch-as-catch-can contest, between Mitsuka, the giant Jap, and Sailor Roberts of the Iron-quois was won by the latter in straight falls, after a sensational encounter.

The Jap was there with the strength and aggressiveness, but Roberts had it on him in skill, and skill won out.

For the benefit of future promoters, it may be stated that Manager Cohen's statement of finances showed that there was exactly \$400.50 in the house, 50 per cent, of which went to the principals in the main event, on the basis of 75 per cent, to the winner and 25 per cent, to the loser.

The program started with two preliminary contests for the Japanese wrestling championship of the Territory, with Mitsuka barred.

The entrants were all big, willing men, and furnished capital sport. Isoarashi won from Ichino in the first bout, getting the first and third falls.

Mashikiyama lost to Akiraka in the second preliminary, the latter getting the first and third falls. The third fall took fifteen minutes to secure.

Isoarashi was suffering from a very sore shoulder, and on this account the final round consisted of only one fall, which Isoarashi won. The ex-champion is strong and game and was treated to a generous hand when he downed his man with a pretty throw.

Between the first and final rounds of the wrestling preliminary, Young Scott and Greek Anderson figured in a four-round sparring exhibition, in which no decision was given by Referee Tait. If there had been a decision Scott would have won. He was in good shape and boxed well, using a pretty left to advantage. Anderson was built fat, but showed that he has improved with the months since last seen in the local ring.

Charlie Chillingworth kept time for the bout. The way was thus cleared for the main event. Announcer Ayres introduced the men and Referee Harry Cobb. Roberts was warmly applauded on appearing, and Mitsuka was not forgotten in this respect either.

Behind the sailor were Prof. Pete Baron and August Reirecke. Mitsuka was attended by three of his countrymen. Roberts, who looked in the pink of condition, weighed 180 pounds. Mitsuka was fifteen pounds heavier.

The men went at each other like mad bulls, and Mitsuka rushed his J. Williams, p... 4 0 0 0 0 3 0
Joy, 1b-2b. 3 0 0 0 4 1 0
Aylett, cf. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Gleason, lb. 3 0 0 0 8 1 5
Markham, ss-rf. 3 0 0 0 2 0 0
Bruns, 2b-ss. 3 0 0 0 0 1 0
Soares, c. 2 0 0 1 1 8 2 1

Totals 28 0 3 3 24 10 4

PUNAHOU.

	AB	RH	SB	PO	A	E
W. Desha, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Hampton, p.	4	1	0	1	5	0
H. Bruns, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
J. Desha, ss.	4	1	1	1	5	1
Kia, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Lyman, c.	2	0	0	8	4	0
Hoogs, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4	1
McCarrison, lb.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Henderson, 3b.	3	1	0	1	3	0
Totals	28	4	5	3	27	15

ST. LOUIS.
Runs 010000000-3
B. H. 000011010-0

SUMMARY.
Two-base hit—H. Bruns. Three-base hits—Kia, Hampton. Base on balls—Hampton 4, Williams 2. Sacrifice hits—Lyman, Bushnell 2. Struck out—Williams 7, Hampton 8. Double plays—Hampton-Desha-McCarrison, Joy-Gleason.
Mike (Twin) Sullivan beat Jimmy Gardner in twenty-five rounds.

CHINESE HAVE UNLUCKY DAY

The Chinese lads had an off day at Aala Park yesterday afternoon. Both the Chinese A. C. and the Chinese Alohas lost to the Japanese and Kaalas respectively.

The first contest between the Chinese A. C. and the Nippon nine, although not as exciting as the second game, was nevertheless interesting. The Japanese team didn't find much trouble in hitting Pitcher John Lo of the Athletics and managed to lead at the end of the game by the one-sided score of 11 to 2.

The Chinese Alohas lost to the Kaalas in an eleven-inning game by the score of 10 to 9. It was one of the liveliest contests of the season and the crowd was wild during most of the game.

The first match started with the Chinese team at bat. Hong Chack flew out to center and got first on center-fielder's error. He went to the third bag on a passed ball. Lo drew transportation. Lo also reached the second bag on a passed ball. Both Chack and Lo scored on a bad throw of the catcher to third, who was attempting to put out Chack. Chi Bui hit safe to third. Akina bunted a slow one along the third base line and beat it to first. Asam hit to short and forced out Chi Bui at that base. Akina was nabbed stealing third. Mon Yin walked and Asam stole the third bag. P. Wong flew out to Maesaka at left field.

Maesaka got first on four balls, stole second and third and scored on Lo's bad throw to third, the latter trying to put out Maesaka at that base. Fukumura fanned the air three times and took the bench. Kuaili walked and stole second. Kaipo struck out. Pickard flew out to Asam at short.

The Chinese lads did not tally again until the eighth inning, when the last run was scored. In the fourth, the Nippon boys scored one run and in the fifth they piled up 7. The seventh and eighth innings gave them one run each, making the score 11 to 3 at the end of the game.

In the second contest, the Chinese Alohas managed to lead up to the fifth inning. In the sixth, both teams tied with the score at 3 to 3. Neither team scored again until the eleventh. Smith drew a pass from Heine English, who did the slab work for the Alohas. Hoopli soaked the horse-hide pellet for a two-bagger and scored Smith. Hoopli was retired in an attempt to steal home and Makaanui fared likewise in trying to connect the third sack. Parker and Medeiros reached first, but R. Parker ended the inning via the third to first route.

H. English fanned. Ayau flew out to Smith at the left field. Akana also swished the air three times and retired to the bench. This finished the game with the score of 10 to 9 in favor of the Kaalas, who are now the leaders in the Riverside League.

The following is the lineup and score of the two games:

FIRST GAME.
Chinese A. C.—Hong Chack, 2b; Lo, p; Chi Bui, cf; Akina, 3b; A. Asam, ss; Mon Yin, rf; P. Wong, lf; E. Sang, lb; W. Ayau, cf.
Japanese A. C.—Maesaka, lf; Fukumura, rf; Kuaili, cf; Kaipo, c; Pickard, 1b; Flores, p; Notley, 2b; Ross, 3b; Suenaga, ss.

Score by innings:
Chinese A. C. 123456789
Japanese A. C. 200000010-3

SECOND GAME.
Kaala A. C.—Chillingworth, 2b; Freitas, 3b; Smith, lf; Hoopli, cf-rf; Makaanui, c-lb; S. Parker, ss; McCandless, p; Aki, lf; R. Parker, cf; Van Gleason, rf; Butler, c.
Chinese Alohas.—McShane, lf; H. English, p; V. Ayau, ss; Akana, 2b-3b; Townsend, 1b; S. Kala, 3b-2b; Brito, cf; Akana, cf; Zerbe, rf.

Score by innings:
Kaala A. C. 123456789
Chinese Alohas. 430020000-9

Umpire—Barney Joy.

YACHT RACE IS CALLED OFF

McInerney, Honolulu. Race postponed one year. No entry except yours. STEWART.

The above cable was received by W. H. McInerney from Secretary Stewart of the Transpacific Yacht Race Committee of the South Coast Yacht Club, yesterday, and settles all doubt as to the fate of the race.

The South Coast Yacht Club have been beaten at their own game and the sportsmen of the Territory have a racing yacht on their hands.

The despatch caused the keenest disappointment among the local yachting community for it was hoped up to the last moment that enough entries might be received to make a race possible.

What will be done with the Hawaii is a matter of uncertainty at present. She is the property of the subscribers and the Transpacific Yacht Race Committee of the Yawall Yacht Club are her trustees and will remain so unless the boat is sold to some private individual. Sam Parker may bid for it. W. H. McInerney stated yesterday that for private reasons he would no longer serve on the yacht race committee.

George Madeira won out in the Miller street tennis tournament, and therefore has the first leg on the E. O. Hall & Son's cup. The cup will come into permanent possession upon a man's winning it three years in succession.

CASTLE TAKES THE CONTRACT

HILO, April 30.—The Hawaii Mahogany Lumber Company has arranged with James B. Castle, of Honolulu, to handle 2,500,000 ties for the Santa Fe road between Hilo and Southern California ports. This information came to the Herald yesterday from Honolulu, and, when asked as to its correctness, Manager Harris said: "I refuse either to deny or confirm it. I have no authority to say anything."

What steamers or sailing vessels will be used is not stated, but Mr. Castle will be the freight contractor. This is in line with his policy for the development of Kona, and the steamers, probably, will go from here to Kona for light freight to be furnished by the Bruner pineapple and coffee plants, which Mr. Castle has just acquired, sugar and fresh fruits. Kealakekua Bay was surveyed about a year ago for Mr. Castle, and Mr. Hedemann of the Honolulu Iron Works has recently been there examining the requirements for wharfage accommodation at Napoopoo landing. The first shipment of ties will leave Hilo between July 1 and July 15 next.

ANOTHER MILLION TIES WANTED.
Daniel P. Mumbrue, a tie contractor for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, has been in Hilo within the past week and will leave the Volcano House today in company with Manager W. W. Harris, of the Hawaii Mahogany and Lumber Company, for Kona. There they will inspect the company's forests, as Mr. Mumbrue is anxious to see the prospects for getting ties, of which he wants one million. His idea is to erect his own plant, as he does in other places where suitable tie lumber can be found, making an arrangement with a local company for the product of the forest as it stands. The company has 112 square miles of forest on the other side of the Island.

Mr. Mumbrue speaks in the highest terms of the gila ties, but thinks the Mahogany people are making a mistake in using ohia for such purposes, as he believes they could sell to better advantage for other purposes, and in advance the difficulty in securing oak for ties, as it is now more valuable in other directions.

MILL INSTALLATION PROGRESSING.
The foundations for the new tie mill of the company are laid and the carpenters are at work on the main building, which is to be 120 feet long and 65 feet wide, two stories high. Most of the timbers are on the ground, and several cars of the machinery are at San Francisco waiting for the return of the Enterprise to Hilo. The work of grading and filling has been a big job, and is now completed.

The small tie mill, which will run as an adjunct to the main mill, is nearing completion, and will supply ties pending the completion of the big mill. This mill is up in the timber, where a supply of water has been located, and this water will be piped down to the main mill later on. Logging has commenced for the small mill, and preparations are being made to log the big mill and have a supply of three million feet ready for the time the saws will commence turning the logs into ties. With a daily capacity of 80,000 feet, the big mill will require a big force in the woods to keep it going.

The Hilo railroad has put in the switch for the mill, and the mill force is pushing the switch tracks through the mill yards.

BILL CUNNINGHAM STILL IN NEVADA

John T. Murphy of Goldfield, Nevada, writing to P. J. Ryan, has the following to say regarding a former resident of Honolulu:

"You enquired about Billy Cunningham. He has some good property about 50 or 100 miles from here. He is out there at this time. I think he will make some money out of it. His family resides here in town. His boy is a bright little fellow and runs a messenger express here. His daughter is a stenographer and, I think, has steady employment, also here in town."

"Bill has not made any big money during his time here, but he is always rustling, and that means, in this country, that he may strike it any day, because this is surely a great country; and while there are a great many broken men here, as elsewhere, I still think that this is the greatest country for opportunities in the world."

LINGERING COUGHS.

Persistent coughs that continue through the spring and summer usually indicate some throat or lung trouble, and it is a serious mistake to neglect them. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of coughs of this nature and a few doses taken in time may have doctor's bill and perhaps years of suffering. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MADAME PELE IS INDUSTRIOUS

HILO, April 30.—Not for many years has there been such wonderful activity in the pit of Halemaumau as has developed during the past ten days, and as a result the favored residence of Madame Pele has been visited by large numbers of wondering tourists, Hilo-nians, people from all parts of this island, as well as from others of the group.

There had been fire in the pit ever since the lava flow of a year ago last January, but the fire was fluctuating and uncertain. It would blaze brilliantly for a day or two, just long enough to encourage many to make the trip, but would then shrink away coyly. People have waited on the brink of Halemaumau for hours without seeing any of the splendors, and have then returned to the Volcano House to see a sudden burst of fire from the place they had left.

There has been nothing of this kind for some time past, however. The pit has been gradually filling up by the well-known process. The molten lava, forced from below by titanic force, has squirted in a dazzling white stream in half a dozen places through the floor of the pit. As it cooled, cones would be formed, and through the center of these the torrents of fire would spout until, literally melting themselves, the cones would collapse with a roar into a crimson lake of flame. So the process has gone on repeating itself in the full view of hundreds of awestricken people unable to tear themselves away from the sight of nature working in one of her angriest moods.

A visitor to the volcano last week was Rev. Father Aloystus of the Catholic Mission in Hilo. Although he has labored here for over a decade, Father Aloystus had never been able to spare the time to get even a glimpse of the volcano, but this time, being in need of a change after the rigid duties of the Lenten season, he went up for a couple of days.

"I have heard many descriptions of the Volcano of Kilauea," said the Father on returning, "but descriptions are quite inadequate to convey any idea of the immensity, the awfulness of the scene. The roar and rush of the torrents of lava, the wonderful changes of color, the knowledge that one is standing directly over a force so overwhelming that it can not be estimated, the explosions, the sudden collapsing of the lava cones into the seas of fire below them—all these impressions crowd on one at the same time. I never expected to see anything like it."

"Of course the fire is seen best at night, but to me the place is even more impressive in the daytime, though doubtless many will not agree with me. Somehow in the daytime the vastness of the desolation in the crater and the pit is much more to be wondered at. I think the best way to do is to go down in the middle of the afternoon and literally 'make a night of it' so that the volcano can be seen in every stage."

Father Aloystus, despite his gray hair, is a famous walker, doing all of his parish work afoot, so it was nothing to him to reel off eighteen or twenty miles a day while upon the mountain.

"I had an idea what things were like," he said, "but I did not realize a fraction of it all. The koa forests, the tree ferns, the sight of Kilauea-iki, these have been familiar terms to me for years but I am an enthusiast now."

Many who have had experiences with Kilauea agree that the pit is rapidly filling up, though the word "rapidly" must not be construed as meaning that there is any likelihood of a sudden boiling over. The pit is so vast that it would be difficult to compute how many millions of tons of lava have been forced up from the bowels of the earth since the activity began, but whereas about a year ago the depth of the central pit was variously estimated at from 800 to 1500 feet, it is now not more than 175 or 200 feet, and the work is still going on.

NEWS NOTES FROM MAUI.

An operation was performed on Mrs. Ed. Rogers at the Maluhani Hospital last week.

A Portuguese woman at Pala gave birth to triplets Sunday. Two of the children are living.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Corbelay celebrated their wooden wedding on Monday, April 20. A pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Mrs. A. Enos has returned home from the Maluhani Hospital, where she underwent a serious operation. She is convalescing rapidly.

The Walluku school observed May Day by appropriate exercises at the school, after which teachers and pupils adjourned to the cool shades of Iao Valley, where they enjoyed a picnic.

Mrs. C. D. Lufkin was taken ill at her home Saturday and on Monday was much worse. Three local physicians were called in and the services of a trained nurse from Honolulu were secured. Mrs. Lufkin is a little better and her friends are now hopeful of her recovery.

The name of E. A. Wilson of Hamakua is being mentioned as a possible candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket this fall. Mr. Wilson has been in the employ of the Haiku Sugar Company for the past eleven years and recently resigned to take up pineapple culture.

E. Omsted returned to Honolulu this week on the Claudine. He has been on Maui to bid his brother, N. Omsted, good-bye, as he and his family will leave shortly for Idaho, where they will make their future home. Mr. Omsted leaves many friends here and on Kauai, where he has resided for many years. He was deputy sheriff of Waimea, Kauai, for many years.

W. F. Cole of San Jose, Cal., has been engaged by the Kaupakaua Wine and Liquor Company to manufacture wine and brandy. He left today for the Coast to purchase machinery for the local company, and expects to be back in thirty days with a fully-equipped plant which he will install. Brandy will be distilled from pineapples, grapes and other fruits.

THE BYSTANDER



The Strategic Solons.
The County Maps.
Is George a Citizen?
Corn's Notarial Boom.
Fresh From the Vealery.

The supervisors have been playing it pretty low on the press and the public lately by letting off all their fireworks after the reporters had gone out. The way they do is to hold a decorous session, a sort of a Quaker meeting, and then, closing debate, they settle down to an examination of the estimates. When it comes to this formality, the reporters leave, whereupon the supervisors, dropping the estimates, begin to free their overburdened minds about men and things. At the last meeting not a word was said about the park appropriation until the press had removed its baleful presence, and then things fairly hummed. Archer got up and launched an anti-hoax speech at the park-keeper. The up-country supervisor—who once handled road money—didn't know why Bill Oponui or some other sleeping beauty shouldn't have the job. All you had to do was to watch the prisoners point the hose at the grassplat and then you cash a monthly warrant. Bill could do that much without waking up. The rest of the supervisors also found something about the parks to growl over, and the session ended in cutting out the appropriation for the month. There was so much hot air expended in this little afterglow gathering that the steam settled on the window panes as it does back east after the furnace has been started up in recognition of a frost.

It was Archer, I believe, who urged the Board to put a friend of his into the band. "He all right!" said the supervisor, eagerly. "He play the flute"—twiddling his fingers in the air as he said it—"he play the trombone, the cornet, the snare-drum, the piccolo, the—the—" "Pedro!" struck in Harvey. "Yes, yes; the pedro," responded Archer with an enthusiasm which was shared by all the rest of the Board.

About once in three years since 1836 the local papers have printed some item like this:

A new and excellent map of Oahu has been prepared by Surveyor Blank, a copy of which may be seen at this office. It is complete in all its details, and will be invaluable to those who are interested in our public lands and highways or even to tourists who want to see the beauties of the island from our mountain trails.

A few weeks ago along came Major Haan of the General Staff, intent upon plotting some forts and spying out summit trails by which an enemy, landing on the windward side of the island, could sneak into our backyards unobserved. In blithesome mood he started up the mountains and, as I learn from ole' Bill Jones, he soon fell down a valley some 1460 feet deep. Arriving at the bottom, in the course of three or four minutes, he remarked positively, "This is all wrong!" and he proved it, too, by his county map. "Instead of being at the bottom of a cliff he was on the shoulder of a peak, 4768 feet above the level of the sea. He had been climbing instead of falling, but it did not feel so. The Major hobbled along up a watercourse and came out on a plateau overlooking Diamond Head. This plateau was plainly marked on the county map, but it was placed on the other side of the range, overlooking Kahuku Point, and there was a pali near by at least 700 feet down. He picked his way carefully around some rocks, thinking he might find the pali where it wasn't, when he slapped up against a 5000 foot mountain that a goat couldn't climb, yet the map, which placed this mountain seven miles north of where the Major found it, had a fine wagon road marked on it as running to the summit. Then the Major quit, and resolutely starting north by the map he soon came out in a stone quarry on the south side, where the map had placed a rural school. His next move was to mail his county map to the War Office at Tokio and send for a company of engineers, not likely to be affected by the topographical needs of sugar plantations, to make a new map for the use of the General Staff.

Ole' Bill reports the Major as saying that if he had located forts at the points which seemed favorable on the maps of the Hawaiian Survey, one of them would have been seven hundred feet in the air between two gulches, so that it would have to be held up by balloons, and the other would have been so far underground as to have dammed the flow of the artesian water.

Before I vote for my friend George A. Davis, I want to know whether he is an American citizen or not. He once told me he had been an alderman in Canada, and a loyal subject, therefore, of Her Majesty the Queen. When he came over the line, did he get naturalized? If so, when and where? Being a Missourian, I want to be shown; and if I am shown, I am going to close my tailor shop and go out speaking for him. His platform suits me to a T:

1. No taxes to become delinquent. Long credits to law-abiding citizens and officers of courts.
2. Abolition of the Board of License Commissioners and no interference with the right of a citizen to sell liquor who has taken out a Federal license.
3. The right guaranteed to an attorney-at-law to move the previous question on any Judge who gets too personal in his remarks, particularly a Judge of a United States Court.
4. Anything else that you may want.

Now, as soon as the question is settled as to whether George is running for a seat in the Territorial Senate or in the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament, I shall know what to do. Now for it! Is George a mango-juicer, or a lime-juicer? Tell me quick!

Farm Corn, who, since he sold out his Pawaa grocery store, has become a sort of comprador, seems to be working the partnership registration act to good business. Almost every day some Chinese firm files a notice of co-partnership with the Territorial Treasurer. Some of them are firms that have been doing business for a long time, and probably never thought of registering their co-partnership before. Farm Corn's name is on the notice as Notary Public. The notarial fees in all these cases must amount to something very pleasant, and then besides there may be a fee for advice in the matter. Firms don't have to register. But perhaps Corn doesn't tell them that.

This from the Vealery:

Mr. Thwing is doing nothing more than has been done in this community for years past by certain well-known factions who have not the slightest measure of honesty. We do believe Thwing is honest, though he be fanatic.

These factions of men whose single thought has been to rule or ruin have conducted campaigns of slander and vilification, misrepresentation of the city and of its decent citizens, day after day, month in and month out.

This refers to the movement to clean up the town in a moral sense. The only other movement of the kind I recall here was begun by Humphreys and Gear, continued by Estee, participated in by Corey and Kincaid, and backed by the Bulletin in the hope that its under purpose, a change in the Governorship, could be realized. As soon as the political part of the plot was defeated, the movement came to nothing, and the morals of the town sagged back into the old bog. And now, the vealy Bulletin undertakes to say that there was not "the slightest measure of honesty" in the previous undertaking, doing so in the belief that the public has forgotten that the former crusade was its own and will lay it to others. I do not cite this to show the cheap and ready mendacity of the Bulletin, but, by the ease with which its most blatant charges can be made to react upon itself, to indicate how valid the public impression is that if the Bulletin had not been born a calf it would have surely been born an ass.

Small Talks

GEORGE W. SMITH—It seems impossible to carry out Major Haan's recommendations for a militia auxiliary garrison.

DR. F. E. CLARK—We used to take out teeth by an electrical device, but people dreaded the shock more than they do the pull of the forceps.

BYRON O. CLARK—These Japanese florists would do a great deal better if they had some taste in the display and arrangement of their flowers.

W. T. RAWLINS—The pirates of the Lady have developed a most extraordinary appetite for poi, over at the jail. They prefer it to any other food.

CHARLEY ACHI—Buffandeau is the man who puts all the schemes into Charley Hustace's head. Elect me Mayor and I will think up my own schemes.

A. H. FORD—When we get through with the Outrigger and Fishing Clubs, there'll be something to do along the line of reviving the ancient sports of Hawaii.

JUDGE DOLE—It will be better for the yacht Hawaii to keep her in use as much as possible until the time for the next race comes round, instead of laying her up.

W. C. PEACOCK—Competition has reduced the profit of the two staples of the liquor trade—California wine and sake—to a lower point than the rate of profit in any other business in the Islands.

K. YASUMORI—With the showing that the Japanese A. C. made in last Sunday's baseball game against the Chinese Alohas, I am confident that they will not be at the tail-end of the league this season.

W. OKRAN—I consider that with the coming of the fleet, Honolulu will be launched on an era of prosperity which will grow and keep on growing for the next five or six years. It's going to be a good town.

DR. A. E. ROWAT—The very few cases of puupuu noticeable in Honolulu and vicinity at the present time, as compared with the prevalence of that disease a few years ago, I believe to be correlative with the mosquito campaign.

JOEL COHEN—The best way to kill a bad law is to enforce it. This apropos of the tabu on boxing and other results of the moral wave. The people will stand for just so much monkeying with their rights and liberty and no more.

ELI J. CRAWFORD—If Alex Robertson intends to hand in a resignation as the chairman of the Territorial Executive Committee, it will be considered on Monday night. I do not think that we will accept his resignation, however, if he does present it.

FRED. T. P. WATERHOUSE—In Java, coconut planters place a little bag of salt among the leaves of each coconut palm. The rains dissolve this slowly, and with the rainwater the salt runs down the trees to the soil in which the cocoanut palms grow.

MRS. KEARNS—Why not have "hougainvillea season" of Hawaii like "cherry blossom season" of Japan? That suggestion of Mr. W. T. Lucas is great. Let every house, stable, tree, fence, etc., have its flowering vine. Start at once, and the "season" will be ready in a year.

MAJOR HAAN—I may have given the impression in my address before the Chamber of Commerce that Oahu would have to raise the majority of the men for the defense of the island, but I did not intend to do so. If Hawaii were able to defend herself, there would never have been any necessity for annexation.

LICENSE INSPECTOR FENNEL—So far from the Board conspiring to hold up license renewals, for three weeks I have been notifying licensees that applications for renewals must be made and ought to be made early, so as to give plenty of time for the Inspector's report on them and the four weeks' advertising required by law.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HEMENWAY—I did not want to go to the Settlement with the Iroquois party, but I am glad now that I went. It is one of the most wonderful institutions I ever knew. The work that Dr. Goodhue, and his assistant, Dr. Hollman, and Superintendent McVeigh, are doing, is simply wonderful. And there are others deserving the highest praise.

JACK LUCAS—If the advocates of temperance insist on making local option one of the questions of the coming campaign, they will be hurting their own cause and doing an injury to the town. As it is now, we have practically full control over every part of the city, and every saloon-keeper is toeing the mark because of fear of losing his license. Opening the question will probably result in the license commissioners losing some of their power, and the conditions will change for the worse. We have a good liquor law that works well. Let it alone.

Hints About Living

By a Balstonite.

Here are a few things that are worth remembering—facts gathered from experience:

The healthiest and purest lives come from those who do not eat meat before the age of 15.

Potatoes, sliced thin and fried, are indigestible. While getting delicious, they afford no real nourishment, and cause a derangement of the liver.

Cake clogs the stomach. All rich pastry is poison to the liver. Soft caramels and creams are also bad for anyone with a liver at all rebellious.

When you get old look out for your food! Do you ever notice that Grandfather's face is not as jolly as it used to be? His strength of mind also seems slowly disappearing, though he is getting fatter every day. He needs a change of food. Probably he has been eating buckwheat cakes and syrup, white bread and butter, sugar, fat meats, etc., etc. Give him lean meat and fish, cracked wheat and potatoes, barley cakes, rye bread or Southern corn cakes. Try it, and instead of moping and sitting round the house all day, you will find him running around lively as a cricket.

Maybe, on the contrary, he is growing thin and pale. Then he needs buckwheat and molasses, fat meats, mashed potatoes in milk, Northern corn, cracked wheat and fish, oatmeal porridge, and fruits every morning.

All rules have their exceptions and the diet prescribed for the mass may not answer for exceptional cases, but the following directions are good for the majority:

Milk is the simplest and most natural food. If you cannot drink it your stomach is in a diseased condition. Cheese is a good substitute, if mild, fresh and made from pure milk and cream. Persons who live mostly on vegetables have the best nerves and the best complexion. Red pepper is an excellent condiment. Its effect upon the liver is remarkable. Malaria, intermittent fever or congestive chills cannot endure the presence of red pepper. Pure red pepper (known as cayenne) should be on every table.

Ill health is caused largely by improper food, or by food which is in a bad condition when it is eaten.

Think as you eat.

What did you eat today?

Was it too much carbonaceous? Or nitrogenous? Or phosphatic? Or protogenic? Examine tables of food. The old injunction, "Man! know thyself," ought to be changed to "Man! know what you eat and its effect upon you!"

TRIPE RECIPES.

Fried Tripe—Fried tripe will be found the most satisfactory. Cut the boiled tripe into good sized squares. Marinate in French dressing for two hours. Drain, dip in cracker dust, then in egg, then in cracker dust again. Set in ice chest for an hour. Fry. Serve with tartar sauce.

Tripe and Tomato Sauce—Cook as directed above. Make a rich tomato

sauce, place a layer on the platter and, on the soft red bed, the delicate brown squares of tripe, with a suggestion of chopped parsley sprinkled over.

An oyster sauce served with the tripe is delicious as is also onion sauce, made by adding chopped cooked onions to a good white sauce.

Shepherd's Tripe—Add small squares of tripe to a white sauce in which the yolk of an egg has been stirred. Place in serving dish with a crust of mashed potato. Bake until brown. Or you may prepare in the same way as the preceding using tomato instead of white sauce.

At a well known club in a large city, tripe is often served cut in squares and creamed with oysters or fried and served with celery sauce.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

It is a good idea to save all one's white silk stockings, when too old for their legitimate use, and cut them up into complexion rags.

In this day of high collars it is well to remember that one too tight gives a mottled, purple look to the complexion and makes the nose red.

Always rub off all superfluous grease from the face with a soft rag. A piece of old linen is good for this purpose or squares of white silk.

If you have regard for the strength of your eyes never sit looking at an object with the head turned. The strain of looking out of the side of the eye eventually affects the nerve.

Spraying the face with hot water is necessary for the woman who wants smooth, pink flesh. The hot water opens the pores and the cleansing is completed by a good skin food well rubbed in.

Often it is found that a chronic sufferer from headache also complains of cold feet. This shows bad circulation and it should be strengthened. A simple and helpful remedy is to bathe the feet in cold water night and morning and rub briskly with a flesh brush or Turkish towel.

It is well to get into the habit of giving the face a vigorous rubbing with a towel at least twice a day. Dash the face with cold water and rub briskly over the face and under the chin. This brings the blood to the surface, clears the pores and takes off all dry particles of skin.

When very tired stop talking. Don't let the fear of being thought rude force you into conversation when it is necessary to recuperate quickly. Even when the duty of entertaining a strange guest falls on you, smile and look interested, but say as few words as decency permits until some one comes to relieve you.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The good ship Hawaii and the crew which were to have sailed her to the Coast and back for transpacific cup race honors cruised to Lahaina and back, starting on Saturday and making port again last night.

It was a fair and goodly sight to see them start out. Each amateur yachtsman was correctly arrayed in clean duck, natty blouses, nautical caps and gold buttons. The pretty colors of the Hawaii Yacht Club on their caps looked real nobby.

No sooner had the Hawaii passed the fairway buoy than each passenger and member of the crew produced a cute little pipe and, lighting up, puffed vigorously, looked up at the sails as if they understood and appreciated them, and whistled or hummed "A Life on the Ocean Wave," with hardy abandon.

All this lasted until Diamond Head light was reached, then—oh, such a difference, and oh, such groanings and sadness!

The gallant crew which was to have toiled the staunch little craft to San Pedro with one accord fell sick. They said that it must have been something that they had eaten. The only ones who did not suffer from the epidemic of mal de mer were a couple of professional sailors and passengers—Wille Roth and Ollie Sorenson.

Otherwise everybody was incapacitated, from the captain to the cabin boy.

The cook was far too ill to attend to his duties, but his services were not much in demand, anyhow.

Commodore, Captain and Sailing Master Alex Lyle took it bad. Exercising his prerogative as commander, he yanked a fellow sufferer from an upper berth in the cabin and, climbing in himself, remained there and refused to budge.

The cook, sick in the kitchen, bravely defended the honor of the sink against the designs of them as wanted to use it as it wasn't intended to be used. He fought all comers and awarded that sink as Horatius did the bridge.

As the poor sufferers lay scattered about below, the yacht would ship a sea every now and again and the water would percolate through the cracks and open places onto their wretched persons. They neither knew nor cared, in the majority of cases, however, and if the ship had sunk none of them would probably have given a hoot.

No landing was made at Lahaina, because it was feared that if once the crew and passengers got ashore nothing would be able to induce them to go aboard again, and the homeward progress of the Hawaii was thus apt to be considerably hindered.

It is extremely improbable that a salary of \$100 a week would tempt the amateur crew of the racing yacht to make the trip to San Francisco, let alone return.

The yacht Hawaii returned from her cruise to Lahaina last night, anchoring about 9:30.

She made a splendid trip and surprised all aboard by her sailing qualities and the way she slipped through the water.

Speaking of her last night, A. W. Neely said:

"She is a beautiful sea boat and her performance was the best I ever saw, bar none. We crossed the channel, light to light, in 3 hours and 20 minutes, a distance of about thirty-two miles, or better than ten miles an hour, and this with a heavy sea."

Aboard the Hawaii were Commodore Alex Lyle, Vice Commodore C. T. Wilder, Chancy Wilder, Olaf Sorenson, William Roth, Walter Macfarlane, A. W. Neely, Leslie P. Scott, Charles Crozier, George Turner, Chas. O. Spinale, A. Lundquist, W. Lyle, Samuel Lyle, John O'Brien, Samuel Meeker, Ray Rietow and Billy Crewes.

Port was left on Saturday and at 5:25 p. m. the fairway buoy was passed. At 6 p. m. the Diamond Head lighthouse was passed. The Kamehameha also set out for Lahaina and was some ten minutes behind the Hawaii. She turned back, however, some time during the night.

The Gladys also set out for the Maui port with the Hawaii and the Kamehameha.

Molokai light was picked up by the Hawaii at 9:40 p. m. and Kaaanapali was passed at 11:15 a. m. yesterday.

The Hawaii failed to quite reach Lahaina owing to being becalmed about two miles off that place.

The yacht lay off Lahaina till 1:15 p. m., when she caught a light breeze and started home. It was not long before a very strong trade was picked up and Molokai light was passed at 4:50 p. m. Diamond Head light at 8:10 p. m. and the spar buoy at 9 p. m.

The Gladys put in at Kaaanapali yesterday morning at 7 o'clock and was observed, there by those aboard the Hawaii. She anchored here shortly before the Hawaii last night.

The channel was found to be very lumpy, and a stiff trade well from the east made it a beat all the way to Lahaina.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

You will hunt a good while before you find a liniment that is equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In cases of rheumatism and sciatica it relieves the intense pain and makes sleep and rest possible. Soreness of the muscles, swellings and lameness are quickly relieved by it, and for the treatment of cuts and bruises there is nothing better. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOREIGN TARS SPORT ASHORE

From both sides of the South American continent there were men-of-war-men ashore yesterday, at least five hundred spending Sunday maki, the most of the advantages afforded.

Livery stables, first of all, were sought for horses and horses and buggies and the Brazilians from the training ship Benjamin Constant and the Chileans from the training ship General Baquedano proved themselves better horsemen than the average sailor who looks for a plug as soon as he strikes the beach.

Next in order of live transportation systems came the bicycle and bicycles which have not been used for many months were oiled up and run out, some of the boys having to take ladies' wheels, the Japanese bicycle shops supplying most of the velocipedes.

Parties made up of officers from the two ships took surreys and other rigs, a few sporting automobiles, and promenaded around town, extending as far as around Diamond Head, up to where the wind comes hard at the Pali, and out to the houses on the hill at Fort Shafter.

There were merry parties at Scotty's and The Grill and elsewhere and there was no dinner ordered without wine. They get wine aboard ship and they must have it ashore, even though it costs much more ashore.

Last evening the restaurants were crowded and the streets were alive with Naval pedestrians and carriage parties. It was interesting to note that numerous men from Fort Shafter, from the U. S. Naval Station and from among the U. S. Marines had formed acquaintance with men from both the Brazilian and the Chilean and, although there are few of the foreigners who speak any English and very few of the American Army and Navy here who understand the language of the visitors, they appeared to understand each other sufficiently to enjoy each other's company and to profit by information each was able to give the other.

Early in the afternoon there was a big crowd on the Alakea street wharf to go aboard the Brazilian, the Benjamin Constant, and the people were welcomed and entertained. A considerable proportion of the officers are of Portuguese extraction and the majority of the visitors were Portuguese, there being some French, Italian, Greek, Spanish and American callers among the sightseers.

Shortly before 5 o'clock a big blackboard was hung over the side of the Brazilian, announcing that "no more can visit today." This left a hundred or so on the wharf who had arrived late and who went away disappointed.

With the Chilean, lying in the stream, there was not so much social adventure, for it cost to hire a boat to get out to her and the visitors aboard the General Baquedano were considerably less than the delegation to the Brazilian.

It is seldom that so politely merry a crowd of sailors and marines visits Honolulu. They appear to derive pleasure from everything they observe. They besieged the stores that had picture postcards for sale and laid in a great stock. Several thousand cards were sold. They all seem to be well supplied with money and are not afraid of spending their coin being English sovereigns and French silver.

The Chilean will probably sail Wednesday and the Brazilian on Saturday next, both for Yokohama.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending May 2, 1908:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Alvor, Francis | Manibo, J A |
| Lord | Meyers, H |
| Allen, George L | Markiewitch, |
| Babbitt, David | Louis |
| Baker, Capt Frank | Minger, Geo Roy |
| C | Moore, Dr E O |
| Bray, Lily | Page, G B |
| Button, Mrs | Patterson, William |
| Roswell S | Pearam, Mrs Mattie |
| Cartwright, Walter | (2) |
| H | Peterson, Mrs C |
| Corney, Miss Katie | (2) |
| Davis, Mrs Mary | Record, Mrs Pichu |
| Edward, Joe | Sam, Mr |
| Fisher, Mamie | Shawell, R J, Jr |
| Foster, Enos | Shand, James B |
| Hall, Chas F | Smith, Mrs Louisa |
| Hall, W H | Swinnett, O S |
| Henry, Benjamin | Taylor, John H |
| Hopkins, Mrs | Wilson, Judge |
| Annie | Adair |
| Hose, Moses | Williams, Miss |
| Irwin, T H | Daisy |
| Jacob, Miss S M | Wikander, Mrs |
| Jarrett, Miss | J F |
| Emma | Wond, Miss Mabel |
| Jayne, Lieut J L | Young, Mrs A S |
| Jones, Mrs Annie | Young, Robert H |
| Koelline, H | (3) |
| McLean, Mrs T | Yowle, Mrs |
| McColl, W G | Lizzie |

JOSEPH G. PRATT,
Postmaster.

FROM MAUI AND MOLOKAI

With Deputy U. S. Marshal Holt and Charles Maschke as cabin passengers, and seven travelers on deck, the steamer Iwalani, Captain Seif, arrived at 4:03 yesterday morning from Maui and Molokai. From Lahaina to Pu'ukoo she carried Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. W. B. Olesen, Rev. J. Nua, Rev. D. W. K. White and three deck travelers. For freight she brought a phaeton, a bag of cocoanuts, a score of calves, 4000 bags of sugar and an assorted lot of produce. Fine weather in and out was enjoyed. The sugar comes to Schaefer & Co. from the Pacific Sugar Mill. J. F. Brown shipped the calves to the Metropolitan Meat Co.



HELP THE EARTH AND THE EARTH WILL HELP YOU

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

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., (Limited) Agents for Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$23,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital \$1,000,000

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Mountain Resorts: BANFF, GLACIER, MT. STEPHENS AND FRASER CANYON EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line. Canadian Pacific Railway.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$600,000.00 SURPLUS 200,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 102,617.80

OFFICERS: Charles M. Cooke, President; F. C. Jones, Vice-President; F. W. Macfarlane, 2nd Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; C. H. Cooke, Jr., Assistant Cashier; F. B. Damon, Assistant Cashier; F. B. Damon, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

HEAD BUILDING, FORT STREET.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Aetna Fire Insurance Co. —ATTENTION— We have just accepted the Agency for the Citizens Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.) —and— The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.



Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Honolulu, T. H.

Commission Merchants

Sugar Factors

Ewa Plantation Co. Waiulua Agricultural Co., Ltd. Kohala Sugar Co. Waimea Sugar Mill Co. Apokan Sugar Co., Ltd. Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis. Blake Steam Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. Babcock & Wilcox Boilers. Green's Fuel Economizer. Marsh Steam Pumps. Matson Navigation Co. Planters' Line Shipping Co.

BISHOP LIBERT'S RUBBER LANDS

A lease of rubber lands in Nahlku from the Bishop of Zeugma to the Hawaiian-American Rubber Company was filed for record with Registrar Merriam yesterday. The lease is for thirty-five years, of lot 8 in Nahlku, and is on condition that the lessee shall plant it in rubber, the trees to be planted as close together as experience shall prove is best for that region.

The rental for the first five years is \$60 a year, for the next five years \$150 a year, and for the remainder of the term \$325. During the last ten years of the term the lessee is not to cut down any rubber trees except such as it shall be proper, for the benefit of the remaining trees, to cut down.

A deed of rubber lands from Hugh Howell to the same company was also filed. The lands consist of about twenty-one and a half acres and a part of the consideration is that the rubber company shall as successor to Howell pay an annuity of \$2 a month to Hoopli (w).

GOO KIM FUI DIES SUDDENLY

Goo Kim Fui, one of the most prominent Chinese of Honolulu, passed away at his home on Liliha street yesterday afternoon, after a very short illness. The family was at his bedside.

On Thursday evening last he held his usual service at the Aala Mission, but was not feeling very well and his family did not wish him to go out. On his return home he was taken with a chill, and Friday was much worse. On Saturday he seemed to be failing fast and became delirious.

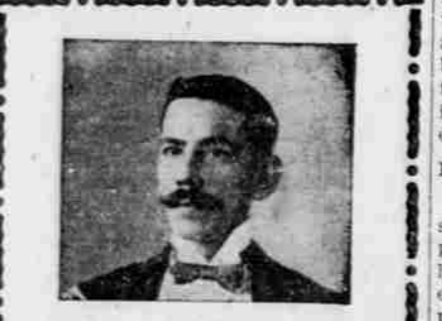
Yesterday morning he could hardly speak, and he passed quietly away shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon.

The deceased was born in South China, at Ka Yin Chau, Leen Tong Heung, in 1826, and came to Honolulu in 1867. He was married to Ellen Kamie in 1872, by Father Damon, at his home on Chaplain lane. He became a Christian soon after and joined the old Bethel church, at the corner of Bethel and King streets. He was one of the leading workers who organized the Fort street Chinese church in 1879 and was most active in all Christian work until his death. From 1884 until 1898 he was the Chinese consular agent in Honolulu.

The funeral will be held at the Chinese church on Fort street tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock. All friends are invited.

DEATH HAS TAKEN MANUEL MACHADO

For the second time in two days death has selected his victim from among the employees of the Gazette company, Manuel Machado, who has been with that company for the past ten years, dying yesterday at his home in Kalihi. He was a faithful and hard working man and much liked by his fellow workmen and employers. He was also an expert in his line, having had charge of the ruling department in the Gazette bookbinding for some



The Late Manuel Machado.

time, his work being that of a master of the craft.

The deceased was thirty-one years old and leaves a wife and four small children. He has been sick for some time, having recently gone to Kona for a change of climate. There he developed quick consumption and returned home to die. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and of the San Antonio society and carried a small life insurance.

The funeral takes place this afternoon, leaving his late home at four o'clock for the Roman Catholic cathedral, where the funeral services will be held. The members of the Foresters' lodge and the San Antonio society will gather at the cathedral and will escort the body to the last resting place in the Roman Catholic cemetery on King street.

Commercial News

By Charles L. Rhodes.

The important financial event of the week was the Kihai transaction. Something over 36,000 of the entire 49,000 shares of Kihai Sugar Company have been surrendered to Alexander & Baldwin and been paid for. These 36,000 shares were owned by approximately 300 different persons.

The scene at Alexander & Baldwin's office yesterday morning when stockholders began coming for their money was an animated one. There were a large number of people in line for a good part of the morning. Certificates of stock had been turned in on Friday and receipts given for them. Yesterday morning these receipts were surrendered in exchange for checks. All certificates of stock were transferred to Alexander & Baldwin, who paid out the money. This will greatly facilitate the matter of disincorporation and the winding up of the affairs of the company.

This transaction in Kihai stock was the principal topic of discussion so far as financial matters are concerned on the street. It was digressed from all points of view. There were jibes and pleasantries about its being the first and final dividend to be paid by Kihai. Then there was discussion of the effect of this paying out of \$360,000 on business and finances. In some cases this stock has been held as collateral security for loans on which borrowers have been paying interest for a long time. This interest will stop now. It will put in funds for the first-time for a long while a certain proportion of holders, so that its effect on local trade ought to be good, in the estimation of most men. Another portion of the money paid out in this transaction will find investment in other stocks and securities. Some holders, doubtless, will be made extremely conservative by their experience in Kihai, and will reinvest only in the solidest, most gilt-edged securities, stocks or bonds, letting security and steadiness of income outweigh rate of income. Others will look on their returns as so much saved from a disastrous speculation, and will be ready to take the gambler's chance of recouping on some other speculative proposition. So that it is expected that to whatever degree the releasing of this large amount of money affects stocks, it will affect the whole list, the speculative as well as the other.

Although three-fourths of Kihai stock has thus been redeemed in two days, very little has yet come in from the other islands, the change of notice to the effect that stockholders could get their money having been made only a few days ago. Stock from away from here has, of course, not yet had time to get here. It is expected, however, that the great bulk of the stock will be received for redemption within a very short time. There will, as there always is in such things, be some stock which will be months in getting in. Some certificates have been mislaid. Some holders have died, and the fact of their ownership of stock has been forgotten by their families or relatives.

BUSINESS IS ACTIVE.

Business in all lines, both of finance and trade, has shown an increased activity during the week. It has been reflected in the business done at the stores, and the increased number of people having business at the banks. Most decisively it has been shown in the volume of business done on the Exchange or reported to it. The transactions, too, have been in the whole list of stocks and securities, and almost without exception there has been an upward tendency. The transactions of the stock exchange for the week have been as follows:

Monday—80 Olan, 4; 15 McBryde, 4,625; 250 Haw. Pineapple Co., 27,75; 250 Paauhau, 17,375.

Tuesday—5 Onomea, 34; 5 Oahu Sugar Co., 28,25; 50 Paauhau, 18; 15 Waiulua, 85; 175 Olan, 4,125; 5 Waiulua, 83,50; 15 Waiulua, 84; 10 Onomea, 33,50; 410 Paauhau, 17,50; 10 Ewa, 28; 30 Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 87,50; 170 McBryde, 4,75.

Wednesday—\$3000 Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6s, 105,50; 50 Oahu Sugar Co., 28,25; 30 Olan, 4,125; 375 Olan, 4; 260 Oahu Sugar Co., 28; 15 O. R. & L. Co., 95,50; 5 Ewa, 27,75; 18 Pioneer, 130; 10 Pain, 140; 25 Paauhau, 17,50; 50 McBryde, 4,625.

Thursday—50 Ookala, 7; 5 Oahu Sugar Co., 28,25; 820 Olan, 4; 80 Ewa, 28; 100 Ookala (seller 5), 7; 100 Oahu Sugar Co., 28,25; 32 Pioneer, 130; 155 Paauhau, 17,50; 124 McBryde, 4,625; 10 Waiulua, 82,50; 20 O. R. & L. Co., 95,50.

Friday—30 O. R. & L. Co., 95,50; 170 McBryde, 4,75; 35 Oahu Sugar Co., 28,25; 100 Olan, 4,25; 140 Oahu Sugar Co., 28,25; 120 Ewa, 28; 253 Olan, 4,125; \$7000 O. R. & L. Co., 99,75; 100 McBryde, 4,75; 5 Pioneer, 132; 14 Hon. B. & M. Co., 20.

Saturday—\$1000 Ter. 4s Fire Claims, 100; 10 O. R. & L., 95,50; 25, 60, 15, 200, 20 Oahu Sugar Co., 28,25; 5 O. R. & L. Co., 95,50; 10, 5 Pioneer, 135; 10, 100 McBryde, 4,75; 15 Ewa, 28; 10 Haw. C. & S. Co., 87,50; 25, 50 Ewa, 28; 8 Olan, 4,25; 5 Waiulua, 86.

The transactions of the Stock Exchange during the month of April were as follows:

2508 Ewa, 27 to 28; 22 Haw. Ag. Co., 185; 235 Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 84 to 87,50; 30 Honomu, 34; 30 Honokaa, 140; 50 Haiku, 10,50; 10 Kahuku, 150; 268 McBryde, 4 to 4,75; 1912 Oahu, 27,50 to 28,25; 15 Onomea, 33,50 to 34; 185 Ookala, 6 to 7; 2310 Olan, 3,875 to 4,125; 1065 Paauhau, 17,375 to 18; 10 Pain, 130; 10 Pepeekeo, 115; 109 Pioneer, 127,50 to 130; 475 Waiulua, 77 to 85; 7 I. L. S. N. Co., 116,50; 247 O. R. & L. Co., 94 to 95,50; 250 Hon. B. & M. Co., 18 to 20; 405 Haw. Pineapple Co., 22,50 to 22,75; \$2000 Cal. Beet Sugar & Ref. Co., 6s, 100; \$1500 Hamakua Ditch Co. 6s, 99; \$3000 H. R. T. & L. Co. 6s, 105,50; \$2500 O. R. & L. Co. 6s, 99,50 to 100; \$2000 Paia 6s, 99 to 99,50; \$1000 Waiulua 5s, 93,50.

The following dividend announcements have been made: April 30, 1908—C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent.; Ewa, 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 2 1/2 per cent.; Haw. Electric, 3/4 per cent.; Olowalu, 1 per cent.; Hon. B. & M. Co., 1 per cent.; I. L. S. N. Co., 3/4 per cent.; Kahuku, 1 per cent.; Haw. Ag. Co., 1 per cent.; Haw. Pineapple Co., 1 per cent.

May 1, 1908—Haiku, 1 per cent.; Paia, 1 per cent.; Pioneer, 1 per cent. May 5, 1908—Onomea, 1 1/2 per cent. per month instead of 1 per cent, as heretofore.

AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The long inchoate plans for transforming the American Sugar Company's property on Molokai, now used for ranch purposes, seem to be taking some definite form. Although no announcement has been made, it is a matter of more or less current knowledge that very careful studies of the possibilities and the cost of getting a supply of mountain water are being made. A tunnel proposition to bring the water to where it can be utilized is being considered. There seems to be a universal belief that if water in sufficient supply can be brought within reasonable cost to the level lands, a sugar plantation of immensely profitable character can be developed. The land is abundant and is considered very rich and well adapted to sugar. If a sugar property such as seems feasible should be developed, it would transform one of the least productive islands of the group into a highly productive one.

KAELEKU WILL PAY A DIVIDEND

During the week Harry Armitage sold a block of Kaeleku stock at \$12, par value \$10. Mr. Grinbaum before he left on the Korea for the Coast stated that the plantation would this year pay a dividend of five per cent. The company is capitalized at \$600,000 in shares of \$10. The crop this year will be about 3000 tons. Next year's crop is expected to be about 45,000 tons. The operating expenses are said to be exceedingly low.

A DEAL IN KEKAHA STOCK

Harry Armitage also sold a block of 150 shares of Kekaha stock at \$110. This is the first transaction in the stock of this plantation for a long time. The stock is very closely held, there being only about a dozen or fifteen stockholders. This is said to be the only plantation in the Islands which secures crops from twenty year ratoons.

INTEREST IN PAAUHAU.

A considerable amount of interest is being centered in Paauhau. After a yield of 7750 tons for the year of 1907 was closed with a cash balance in round numbers of \$30,818, which with advances to planters of \$3511, and rent

advances of \$10,937, made a total of \$45,266. Liabilities amounted to \$1317. The plantation is not bonded. Dividends to the amount of \$15,000 a month, or \$180,000 for the year were paid out of the net profits of \$230,585, and the remainder, amounting to about \$30,000 put in improvements. This was accomplished with sugar averaging \$75 a ton gross. Sugar is now very nearly \$90 a ton, and the plantation expects a yield of 8500 tons, if not more. The stock is strong at 18 bid and 18 1/2 asked, with a good many sales. An increased dividend is expected.

OOKALA.

Ookala has advanced rapidly with sales at 7. The stock is now strong at 7 bid and 7 1/2 asked.

WAIALUA.

Waiulua has advanced from \$2,50 to \$5 bid and \$7,50 asked, and is strong with sales at \$5. There is much speculation as to when the Waiulua dividend, which everyone expects, will be declared.

PIONEER ADVANCING.

Pioneer has advanced and is selling for 132. The capital of this plantation is \$2,750,000; it is bonded for \$1,250,000. The question has been discussed in these columns of whether a part of the exceptional profits of the present time ought not to be applied to the reduction of bonded indebtedness, where that is possible. There has been more or less expression of opinion that the bond reduction policy might be wisely adopted by Pioneer.

THE OUTLOOK FOR OLAN.

Olan stock has acquired an altogether new tone in the market during the past few months. The analysis of Olan's outlook and situation by B. F. Dillingham, published in the Advertiser yesterday morning, was widely read and extensively commented on. For the most part comment was favorable and the transactions in Olan yesterday assumed considerable proportions. There was one deal involving about 800 shares completed after the stock exchange closed for the day. Mr. Dillingham in his analysis places the crop this year at 16,900 tons yielding an estimated net gain for the year

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Agent: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LINDSAY LTD., Cape Town. How to Cure Baby Humours. Free. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/11, 2/9, 4/6.

of \$204,384.83, and reducing the floating indebtedness of the plantation at the end of this year to \$138,040.64. The crop of 1908 is estimated at 6555 acres yielding 21,304 tons, and an estimated credit balance at the end of the year of \$17,714.10. The crop for 1910 is estimated the same as for 1909. The estimated credit balance at the end of 1910 is estimated at \$31,371.67, less reductions by capital expenditure of \$150,000 during the three years, leaving a credit balance \$31,371.67. The crop of 1911, it is estimated will be harvested from 7000 acres and ought to yield 28,000 tons. Olan owns, it is stated, 20,000 acres of sugar lands and controls by long leases several thousand acres more. An area of 12,000 acres has been cleared. Mr. Dillingham discusses how Lalaha cane came to be first planted on this estate and the reason why the change to Yellow Caledonia was made, and why it was necessary. One part of his statement aroused very widespread and intimate interest. It was the part where he said: "One has only to recall the quotation of Ewa Stock when its capital was only \$500,000 and its stock offered, in 1893, at \$65 to \$70 per share, or a valuation of say \$350,000 for the whole of Ewa Plantation as it then existed, controlling the same area of land it does today. The principal stockholders of the new plantations which were organized in 1898 and 1899, who supplied the bulk of the money which made possible 'Waiulua,' 'Olan' and 'McBryde,' have held their stock and stood by the plantations to see them through, believing the investments would ultimately prove remunerative. Present indications strongly suggest that they made no mistake. What would these islands amount to today commercially without the sugar business and the developments made from the proceeds of that industry? With scarcely an exception, the dividend paying plantations in this Territory have a history of narrow escape from partial or total failure. The total output of sugar from these islands in 1876 was 13,026 tons. The total crop in 1898 was 222,481 tons. The crop this year will be more than double the output ten years ago. The present prosperous condition of the country's main industry, with its annual output of nearly a half million tons of sugar, is due to the courage, patience, perseverance and never-failing faith of the men who put in their money, their credit and their best mental and physical effort for what has been accomplished. When we remember that good, true, honest friends of Hawaii are living today, who did not believe, in 1876, that these islands would ever produce 75,000 tons of sugar per annum, we may regard their present status of development, considering all the difficulties encountered, a remarkable achievement and a worthy stimulus to posterity."

On May 10, Paauhau pays 15c. a share..... 15,000.00 On May 15, Oahu pays 11-2 per cent. or \$54,000, Hawaiian Sugar 11-2 per cent. O. R. & L. Co. 3-4 per cent. and Pepeekeo 1 per cent. aggregating..... 121,500.00 On May 30 various plantations will pay, aggregating..... 117,800.00 Total..... \$385,550.00 These are all listed on the Exchange. There are many other plantations and private corporations paying dividends which are not made public.

RATE ON MARKET VALUES.

A correspondent has made the following very interesting calculations as to the rate of return on the market value of their stock which different plantations are paying. Here it is: Ewa, 8-4-7 per cent.; Oahu, 12-88-103 per cent.; Waimanalo, 17-11-17 per cent.; Olowalu, 12 per cent.; Paauhau, 10 per cent.; Onomea, 10-10-17 per cent.; Pepeekeo, 10 per cent.; Hawaiian Agricultural 6-19-37 per cent.; Hon. B. & M. Co., 8-32-35 per cent.; Hawaiian Sugar Co., 10-19-17 per cent.; Honomu, 12-6-7 per cent.; Haiku, 8-4-7 per cent.; Paia, 8-4-7 per cent.; Pioneer, 9-1-11 per cent.; Kahuku, 8-8-11 per cent.

THE CUBAN CROP.

The statement made in this column last week that the estimates for the Cuban crop had seemingly adjusted themselves to the 300,000-ton figure is confirmed by later reports brought by the Hongkong Maru. Willett & Gray, who have come down in their estimates with greater reluctance than any other authorities, now speak of that figure as being the probable one for the crop. Smith & Schipper, under date of April 14, say regarding Cuban conditions: "The number of centrals grinding is reduced to 74, as compared with 134 the corresponding time last year, and 139 in 1906. A falling off of 34 centrals since last Tuesday shows how rapidly the season is drawing to a close, and a comparison of the grinding today and the corresponding time in 1906 shows clearly the difference between the two years, and emphasizes what we have been pointing out for some months. It is said that there will probably not be more than 49 or 50 centrals grinding next Tuesday, and very few will be at work after the first of May. Planters believe that as the season progresses they will secure higher prices, and are not disposed to sell their sugars at present. The greater part of the crop having been sold, they are in a much better position to do this, and we understand that the banks are loaning money at reasonable rates. The weather continues extraordinarily dry and the country is again suffering from extreme drought, which we think can not but help have its effects on next year's crop. The drought has prevented plantings, and the cane fields which have been cut are in poor condition." On April 16 it was announced that the number of centrals grinding was 65.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

If so, apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It has cured others and there is no reason why it should not cure you. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



Why be bald headed and old looking before your time? Neglect of the hair causes dandruff, and dandruff is the forerunner of falling hair and baldness. The remedy is

Ayer's Hair Vigor

A gentleman residing at Dunedin, N.Z., writes under date Jan. 7, 1907:

"It is with gratitude I write you that I have now a splendid head of hair, both thick and very soft, all owing to my having used your wonderful Hair Vigor. I was almost bald headed before I used the Hair Vigor. I still use it once a day, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair. I used to wear a skull-cap, and I am very grateful to Ayer's Hair Vigor for the improvement it has made in my locks."

Be warned in time. Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and preserve your youth.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Any person sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Write to the Scientific American, 415 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Send for our free book on Patents.

Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 per year in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

W. Munn & Co., 625 F St., Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS CARDS

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. McCLENNAN—The Royal Hawaiian Hotel, cottage N. Entrance Beretania street, near junction of Alakea and Emma streets Honolulu. Specialist in chronic, difficult and lingering diseases. An honest opinion given at first consultation. Accommodation furnished island patients. Telephone 229.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, May 4, 1908.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Hawaiian Sugar, Oahu Sugar, etc.

* 23125 paid. † 26 per cent. paid. ‡ 36, seller 10.

SESSION SALES

(Morning Session.)

McBryde, 4.75.

BETWEEN BOARDS

765 Olan, 4.25; 10 McBryde, 4.75; 1000 Cal. Ref. 68, 100; 15 Pioneer, 135; 20 Oahu Sug. Co., 28.25; 5 Hon. R. T. & L. Com., 60.

DIED

PACHECO—In this city, Wednesday night, April 23, 1908, Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Pacheco, aged 10 years.

MARIONT—In Honolulu, May 4, 1908, J. R. Mariont, aged 57 years.

Fred Cooley knocked out Tat Riordan.

MARINE REPORT

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Friday, May 1, 1908.

Salina Cruz—Sailed, April 30, S. S. Virginian, for San Diego.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 1, A.-H. S. S. Nebraskan, for Honolulu.

Saturday, May 2, schr. Muriel, for Honolulu.

Sunday, May 3, 1908.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 1, S. S. Nebraskan, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 2, schr. Helene, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 2, bk. Annie Johnson, for Hilo.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 2, S. S. Alameda, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 2, S. S. Enterprise, from Hilo, April 22.

Yokohama—Arrived, May 2, S. S. Mongolia, hence, April 21.

Newport News—Sailed, April 18, Brit. S. S. Bucrania, for Honolulu.

Newcastle—Sailed, April 20, S. S. Elvaston, for Honolulu (not as former report).

Monday, May 4.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 2, Am. schr. Muriel, for Hana, Arrived, May 4, Am. bk. Coronado, hence, Apr. 14.

Hilo—Arrived, May 2, Am. bk. G. C. Tobey, from San Francisco.

PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED

Friday, May 1.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Carter, from Molokai, 5 p. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, Bent, from San Francisco, 2 p. m.

T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, Filmer, from Orient, 2:20 p. m.

Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant, Pereira, from Callao, 5 p. m.

Saturday, May 2.

Stmr. Mauna Kea, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 6:50 a. m.

Chilean training ship General Baquedano, Fontaine, 70 days from Valparaiso, via Easter Island and Paapeite, 7 a. m.

Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Anderson, 21 days from Gaviota, 8 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kaula ports, 6 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, from Molokai, 5 p. m.

Am. bk. George Curtis, Herbert, 20 days from San Francisco, 5 p. m.

Semra-Nootia, for Kukuhae and Honokaa, noon.

Sunday, May 3.

Stmr. Iwalani, Self, from Maui and Molokai, 4:00 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kaula, 5:15 a. m.

Monday, May 4.

U. S. A. transport Thomas, Lynam, from Manila and Nagasaki, 9 p. m.

DEPARTED

A.-H. S. S. Nevada, Greene, for San Francisco, 5 p. m.

Fr. S. S. Ceylan, Jouan, for San Francisco, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Bennett, for Hawaii and Maui, 5 p. m.

T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco, 8 p. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, Bent, for Orient, 11 p. m.

Am. bk. Fullerton, Verry, for Port Harford, 9:30 a. m.

Am. sp. Falls of Clyde, Larsen, for Port Harford, noon.

PASSENGERS

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, May 2.—C. E. Phipps, Miss M. K. Phipps, Mrs. E. J. Weldon, Master Weldon, G. W. Kirkaldy, Mrs. C. L. La Rue, Mrs. H. M. La Rue, Jr., Miss E. M. La Rue, Mrs. J. E. La Rue, H. Hapal, Miss S. Peck, A. J. Green, A. B. Clark, John T. Baker, S. Solomon, A. J. Scott, H. S. Gray, Mrs. H. S. Gray, Miss King, L. Horner, J. A. Robinson, W. Scholtz, A. F. Clark, C. M. L. Watson, Miss S. Smith, Geo. Wells, S. Fukui, Miss Anderson, Mrs. E. Madden, J. A. Gibb, J. F. Woods, W. R. Castle, K. S. Gjerdrum, E. Bell, Chas. Davies, A. W. Carter, W. F. Cole, F. W. Knight, C. W. Baldwin, C. C. Blitting, T. M. Church, J. J. Sullivan, C. A. Bruns, Miss E. Gibb, Mrs. Geo. Gibb.

Per stmr. Iwalani, May 2, from Maui and Molokai.—Deputy U. S. Marshal H. Holt, Charles Maschke, 7 deck.

Per stmr. Mikahala, May 3, from Kaula.—Mrs. Francis Gay, Mrs. H. P. Faye, Miss Estel Wilcox, Mrs. Silva, W. Chillingworth, H. B. Brown, A. Hayashi, I. Ozaki, R. Ito.

Per U. S. A. transport Thomas, May 4, from Manila.—For Honolulu: Mrs. Custino, Mrs. James Miller, Miss Ida Yowell. For San Francisco: Capt. R. H. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. C. M. Allen, Capt. Murray Baldwin, Lieut. E. J. Bracken, Mrs. Bracken, Lieut. C. R. Bennett, Lieut. Leonard Baker, Lieut. A. W. Brown, Col. W. P. Bidde, Maj. George Bell, Jr.; Mrs. C. Beutinger and infant, Lieut. A. LaR. Christie, Lieut. H. D. Coburn, Mrs. Coburn and child, Capt. H. LaT. Cavenaugh, Mrs. Cavenaugh and four children, A. S. Crossfield, Mrs. Crossfield, Miss Ruth Crossfield, Lieut. W. J. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dinwiddie, Capt. H. V. Evans, Mrs. E. G. Elliott, Lieut. James E. Fechet, Mrs. Fechet, Lieut. C. H. Farnham, Mrs. Farnham, Lieut. H. M. Fales, Miss Giendennig, Lieut. D. J. Gilmer, Mrs. Gilmer, Capt. S. V. Ham, Lieut. S. A. Harris, Lieut. J. F. Humphrey, T. L. Hartigan, Mrs. Hartigan, Mrs. Hull, Capt. E. M. Johnson, Lieut. W. H. Johnson, Lieut. R. A. Jones, Lieut. Russell James, Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, Lieut. F. H. Kalde, Capt. H. G. Learnard, Lieut. J. J. Moller, Mrs. Clara C. Moller, Lieut. H. N. Manney, Mrs. M. L. Maus, Lieut. F. S. Moorman, Lieut. H. Moore, Capt. T. Norman, W. F. Norris, Mrs. Norris, Miss Ethel Norris, Capt. F. S. L. Price, Mrs. Price and infant, Lieut. B. H. Pope, Lieut. Sam M. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Capt. H. M. Powell, Lieut. W. F. Robinson, Jr.; Col. F. A. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss E. A. Smith, Capt. E. B. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and son, Lieut. P. Shea, Mrs. Carl Stone, Maj. C. P. Terrett, Miss J. C. Terrett, Lieut. Wilford Twyman, Mrs. Twyman and three children, Maj. W. K. Wright, Lieut. S. W. Widdfield, Mrs. Widdfield and son, Lieut. W. C. Whitemer, Capt. Paul A. Wolf, Lieut. Wm. S. Weeks, Mrs. Weeks and infant, Ralph W. Waddell, Mrs. Waddell, Lieut. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and child. From Nagasaki for San Francisco: Lieut. E. H. Andrus, Mrs. Andrus,

SITE FOR BOYS' HOME PLANNED

The Board of Health is to seek to acquire the land now leased from the Bishop Estate on which the Kapiolani Home for Girls and the Kalihii Receiving Station, and the Detention Hospital now used temporarily as a home for the boys brought from the leper settlement, are located, and locate these three institutions permanently on it. It is expected that an exchange of public lands somewhere can be made for this land.

The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. It met with unanimous approval. It was pointed out that the location was an exceedingly healthful one, as healthful probably as any location on the island. It is accessible, and having the three institutions there makes them convenient for administration. There is an abundant water supply from an artesian well. The question of sewerage is settled by the fact that the sewer is already built extending into the sea, and that all that is needed is to connect with the sewer.

As to the matter of teaching the boys agriculture, which has been proposed, Mr. Smith said that there was sufficient land there available for all the work that the boys could do, in gardening, unless they were kept in the institution long after they were able to earn a living elsewhere.

Attorney-General Hemenway said that he had never favored the idea of trying to make farmers out of all the boys. His idea was that the boys should be sent to the public schools, and be brought up as much like other boys as possible, and when they were old enough to earn a living, work should be secured for them, and then they should leave the institution. Otherwise the institution would develop into a place where a large number of able-bodied youth would simply be supported at public expense.

Dr. Cofer said he had already received application from some people in Kaula for one of the boys. The people said they were able to take care of the boy and were willing to do so. Dr. Cofer was given power to act in the matter after full investigation.

Other lands were considered in the matter of a location for the Boys' Home. Some land opposite Allan Herbert's place in Kalihi, and some land farther up the valley were suggested, but the objection to them was their distance, important in the matter of cost of getting building supplies, to them, and in administration and especially in the matter of the attendance of physicians when such were needed.

There was an offer also of the Kona Orphanage property in Kona from Miss Alice F. Beard. She offered the property, ready for occupancy, dormitories furnished, and twenty acres of land reduced to cultivation, for \$14,500. This offer was placed on file.

The approval of plans for a chapel for the Kapiolani Home was deferred until after it shall be determined whether the Board will acquire the fee on which the institution is now located, or whether another location shall be sought for all of these institutions.

The Attorney General was appointed a committee to look after the matter of negotiating an exchange of lands so as to secure the lands where these institutions are now located.

The action of the President in appointing a superintendent at \$70 a month for the boys' home, a matron at \$20, and two women assistants at \$16 a month, and a cook at \$25, was approved.

MORE ARGUMENT IN LAHAINALUNA CASE

The Supreme Court wants further argument in the Lahainaluna case. Yesterday formal request for further argument on the following question was made:

Whether the evidence in the case shows that the confession of faith declared upon was part of the agreement approved by the prudential committee of the A. B. C. F. M., and if not, what would be the effect upon the liability of the defendant in this case? Counsel are requested to appear before the court this morning at 10 o'clock to arrange a time for hearing.

TIME EXTENDED

Governor Frear has extended the time within which the government's proposition in regard to the Kapua land settlement may be replied to by the Maake Sugar Company. The telegram to Acting Governor Mott-Smith is as follows:

"San Francisco, April 30. 'Mott-Smith:—Riteth awaiting reply from Cook's locating Spalding. Extend time if necessary until you receive my letter per Alameda. Go East on Monday."

"PREAR."

Per stmr. Claudine, for Hawaii and Maui ports, May 1.—Miss Eva Scholtz, Ah Pin, L. Y. Anna, H. E. Holt, J. H. Garner, E. F. Delbert, H. F. Weislaue, M. Deas, Mrs. S. E. Bulley, Rev. O. H. Gullick, Rev. W. B. Oleson.

Per S. S. Nevada, for San Francisco, May 1.—F. L. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hutchins, Charles Clapp, Miss D. Biggar, Mrs. Buchly and child, Miss Peck, Isaac S. Logan, E. Omsted, Alexis Bothwell, Hans Gunther, J. P. Rego.

Per S. S. Hongkong Maru, for Orient, May 1.—Arthur Linneman, M. Le Comte and wife, D. McIntyre, S. Suizu, C. H. Broad and Andrew Catton.

MARY ATCHERLEY WINS OUT AGAIN

The Supreme Court in an opinion by Associate Justice Ballou yesterday refused a rehearing in the matter of the petition of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., for a registered title to the land at the corner of Queen and Punchbowl streets, used by them for a lumber yard. They petitioned the Land Court for a registered title, Mrs. Mary H. Atcherley set up an adverse claim as to part of the land. The Land Court granted Lewers & Cooke a title. On appeal, however, the Supreme Court decided that Mrs. Atcherley's claim was valid. By the decision on the rehearing, the Supreme Court reaffirms its previous finding.

It is probable that there will be an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

In the opinion of the court, Mr. Justice Ballou says: "Upon oral argument upon the petition the argument was devoted almost wholly to a re-statement and reargument of the case in general. A case thus presented is naturally stronger than when counsel have not the advantage of an opinion of the court as a basis for argument, but aside from the lack of any substantial showing bringing the case within the usual rule for rehearing, we have not been led to any change in the conclusions arrived at upon the previous hearing."

THE BOY ORATOR

Emma K. Kekekolo has brought suit for divorce against E. H. Kekekolo, the Boy Orator, alleging failure to provide.

HEDGING AGAINST DR. J. ATCHERLEY

(Continued from Page One.)

The president was given power to act in the matter. The petition from sixteen lepers at the Settlement was read asking that their children under one year of age be not removed from the Settlement, but be maintained in the new nursery, and granted.

Petitions for permission to maintain a wash-house, by See Tuck Tong & Co., at Pauoa, on Pauoa street, near Nuuanu avenue, and of Tam Quay, near the Nuuanu river, were refused on the recommendation of the plumbing inspector, E. G. Keen.

HILO HOSPITAL

Dr. J. J. Grace, the chief sanitary officer and government physician at Hilo, reported an estimate of the cost of repairing and plumbing the quarantine hospital at Hilo, and the president was authorized to advertise for bids. The estimate is \$1500, which is the amount of the appropriation. Permission was given James A. Rath to construct a plunge bath at the Palama Settlement.

The trustees of the Hilo Hospital sent two tuberculosis patients from that hospital to Honolulu, reporting the matter to the Board of Health, there being no institution in Hilo for the care of tuberculosis patients. The matter was referred to the president, with power to act.

BALDWIN'S BENEFICENCE

H. P. Baldwin submitted the engineer's plan for a complete sewer system for the Baldwin Home at Kalaheo, offering to furnish all the material necessary to construct it, if the Board of Health would furnish the labor. The board accepted the proposition with a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin.

President Cofer reported that he had appointed L. K. C. Lane fire inspector at Honolulu, and the appointment was confirmed.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS

A plan and specifications for a public comfort station were submitted by Plumbing Inspector E. G. Keen. They were approved by the board, and the board voted to request the Board of Supervisors to have six erected in the city of Honolulu, not only because the city is coming, but because of the necessity and usefulness of such stations for the general public. The stations as designed will cost \$700 each. They will be built of corrugated iron on wooden posts, with cement floors.

On the favorable report of the Board of Examining Physicians, Dr. James O'Day was admitted to practise medicine in the Territory.

The reports of the various agents of the board for March were received and placed on file, and the board adjourned.

TROOPS ABOARD THE THOMAS

Aboard the Thomas are 127 enlisted men, casuals, of the Army; 100 enlisted men, casuals, of the Navy; 94 enlisted men, casuals, of the Marine Corps; 519 enlisted men of the Eighth Infantry; 53 officers; 153 civilians, of the War, Navy and Insular departments, first and second cabin; several miscellaneous, and altogether 1051 passengers.

Louis E. Dermer died at sea on April 22. J.-E. Eklund, a mate in the Navy, left the ship at Nagasaki. Frank E. Green, ex-captain of volunteers, also left at Nagasaki.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The May dividends of various Hawaiian corporations will amount to more than \$155,000.

Dr. O'Day's ten-year-old child was operated on yesterday at the Queen's Hospital for appendicitis by Dr. Judd. Capt. Wm. Matsun, head of the Matson Navigation Company at San Francisco, has been appointed consul for Sweden at San Francisco.

Albert P. Taylor, Honolulu's Chief of Detectives, was at the Stewart Hotel in San Francisco recently. He left for a short visit to Los Angeles on April 22.

Superintendent Babbitt is planning a system of medical inspection of pupils in the public schools, something similar to that in practice in the schools of Massachusetts.

Advices to the Sugar Factors' Company are to the effect that the first half of the cargo of the Virginian, which sailed from Hilo early in March, reached New York by the Luckenbach April 28, when sugar was 4.45 cents a pound.

Mrs. Abbie C. Dyer, wife of Hubert Paul Dyer, a graduate of the University of California, and a sugar beet chemist, has brought suit for divorce in the San Francisco courts for failure to provide. The couple were married in Honolulu in 1893, and Mrs. Dyer claims that her husband was unable to hold a position because he constantly quarreled with his employers. She claims that he has given her but \$60 in many months, and that she has been compelled to live on the generosity of her father.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Harry Tomlin, formerly a newspaper man here, is now with the Memform, Oregon, Mail.

Dr. William E. Gell, scientist, explorer and adventurer, passed through here on the Hongkong Maru on his way to Tibet.

It was reported by officers of the America Maru that a Japanese training squadron of three vessels might visit Honolulu at the end of this month.

W. F. Cole of San Jose has been engaged by the Kaupakalua Wine and Liquor Company to manage their plant and will leave for the Coast to buy appliances for a distillery.

Attorney General Hemenway was notified yesterday from Hilo that no cause for the fire that destroyed the residence of Rev. Mr. Shields and burned his little child to death had been discovered.

Governor John T. Baker of Hawaii is in town. He will shortly leave for the Coast on a hunting expedition through the mountains of California. He will join Howard Pratt, brother of the Land Commissioner, on the Coast, and may be accompanied from here by Colonel Sam Parker.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez raided an illicit still near Wahiawa and captured two Japanese and their still, a crude affair, as well as about four gallons of kolehaleo of poor quality. The Japanese gave their names as Okuzuka and Shibota. They were brought before Commissioner Hatch for examination, and the case was continued until Monday.

E. B. Thomas writes a friend in Honolulu that he has left Capetown for Sydney and that he will be here in June.

The courthouse at Waimea is to be repaired and enlarged by the Department of Public Works. The expense will be \$500.

Brother Dutton has written Governor Frear asking that the feet pass near enough to the Settlement to be seen by the people there.

During the fifteen days ending April 30 there were seven fatal cases of contagious disease in the district of Honolulu, all tuberculosis.

The men of the two foreign men-of-war now in port are admitted to be the best spenders that any vessel has brought here for a long time.

It is stated by Francis M. Brooks' legal representative here that Brooks is coming to Honolulu shortly to prosecute his suit against Judge Willey.

J. N. K. Keola is an applicant for the position of Tax Assessor for Maui. Tim Lyons, it is also stated, may be a candidate. William A. McKay of Wailuku is another candidate.

President Cofer reported that he had appointed L. K. C. Lane fire inspector at Honolulu, and the appointment was confirmed.

A plan and specifications for a public comfort station were submitted by Plumbing Inspector E. G. Keen. They were approved by the board, and the board voted to request the Board of Supervisors to have six erected in the city of Honolulu, not only because the city is coming, but because of the necessity and usefulness of such stations for the general public. The stations as designed will cost \$700 each. They will be built of corrugated iron on wooden posts, with cement floors.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

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

THE THERIAPY NO. 3. than by any other known combination. So sure! as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medication is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is either for, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERIAPY

is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapies" appears on white and Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

COURT NOTICES

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF AKAU, OTHERWISE CHING CHOW, DECEASED, BEFORE JUDGE JACOB HARDY.

Order of Notice of Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts and Discharge in this Estate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of P. E. R. Strauch, administrator with the will annexed of Aka, otherwise Ching Chow, wherein he asks to be allowed \$19.35 and he charges himself with \$129.35, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that Wednesday, the 3rd day of June A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M. before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of said Court at Lihue, Island of Kaula, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time thereof appointed for said hearing, to-wit: in its issues of 28th April, 5th, 12th and 19th May, 1908.

Dated at Lihue, this 24th day of April 1908.

(Signed) JACOB HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

(Attest) R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

3902—April 28, May 5, 12, 19</