

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 25.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 71. Weather, cloudy.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.25c. Per Ton, \$85.00
88 Analysis Beets, 11s. Per Ton, \$86.40.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3010

GOV. FREAR DID GOOD WORK AT THE CAPITAL

Island Executive Pitted Against Steamship Interests in Coastwise Shipping Discussion Before Senate Commerce Committee.

(Small Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The visiting Hawaiians—Gov. Frear, Hon. W. O. Smith, Ralph S. Hosmer and Alonzo Gortley—have had a chief place as regards territorial interests in Washington of recent days. They arrived here Saturday after a somewhat tempestuous voyage across the Pacific and after a pleasant transcontinental journey. They broke their journey, of course, at San Francisco, and likewise at Denver, Peabody, Kan., and St. Louis.

They have been hospitably received here in Washington and all the time they could spare from the Conference of Governors at the White House, has been devoted to talks with officials and to social functions, where, also, they have met with many prominent people. Gov. Frear and Mr. Smith have been invited out to luncheons and dinners every day since their arrival. They attended the laying of the corner stone of the new building for the International Bureau of American Republics, where the President delivered the principal address. Gov. Frear attended the dinner at the White House Tuesday evening, when the visiting governors were the chief guests. All the Hawaiian visitors are invited to the Garden party which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give tomorrow evening.

"The Conference regarding the Natural Resources," said Mr. Smith this afternoon, "is proving very successful and it will be very helpful." He said Gov. Frear are well pleased over the results of their trip to Washington thus far. "I had this morning," said the Governor, "that it is one degree cooler in Honolulu today than it is in Washington. I have no doubt it is very much more comfortable there."

The Governor will probably speak at the Conference before its close. He brought statistics and other data to demonstrate what the natural resources of Hawaii are. Some of this data will be presented if the Governor decides to speak before the conference. He has talked with the President about Hawaiian affairs, the latter showing his usual keen interest in the welfare of the Mid-Pacific Islands. However, the Governor has taken up little in the way of details with the President, because the President has been very much occupied with general affairs.

Gov. Frear, together with Delegate Kakanaka and Mr. George B. McClellan, appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce this morning for a hearing on Senator Piles' bill to suspend the provision of the coastwise shipping laws, as regards passengers, between the Pacific Coast and Honolulu. Maxwell Everts, of New York, representing the Spreckels line, appeared at the same hearing in opposition to the bill. After the hearing it was voted by the committee to report the Piles' bill, but there will be a minority report, signed by Senator Perkins, of California, and possibly by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. The New Hampshire Senator was not present at this morning's meeting and it is not known positively what his attitude will be.

The bill provides that only three more boats, carrying passengers, are put into the service between the Coast and Honolulu. Senator Perkins, however, takes the ground that the suspension of the coastwise law would benefit chiefly the Japanese lines and that it would turn a considerable passenger traffic over to them and would be to the prejudice of American lines.

There was a wide difference about the condition of passenger traffic at present between San Francisco and Honolulu, according to the statements made to the committee, this morning. Mr. Everts asserted that the ships were not carrying their capacity of traffic at present and that therefore there was no necessity of suspending the passenger provision of the existing coastwise law. Gov. Frear and Mr. McClellan stated that the ships were crowded and that people in Honolulu experienced great difficulty in securing passage. The committee apparently regarded Gov. Frear's statements as entitled to full credence, as the large majority of the Senators voted to report the bill.

The small subsidy provision has been attached to the Postoffice appropriation bill in the Senate as an amendment and stands some chance of becoming law. It was accepted by the Senate without debate, but of course it has yet to run the gauntlet of the conference on the Postoffice appropriation bill and there is no telling what the result will be.

The disposition is to press the Piles bill in the Senate, but the opposition of Senator Perkins and the steamship lines must be reckoned with in both

branches of Congress. There was a previous hearing last week before the Commerce Committee, at which Mr. Everts, who is general counsel for the Harriman transportation interests and who announced today that he advanced ingenious opposition arguments. The friends of the measure hope to get it up in the House within a couple of days. The lateness of the session—adjournment is expected about May 25—will militate against the advocates of the bill.

There has been some talk by the Hawaiians in town with Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, about providing a federal fund for the sanitation of Honolulu, but it is understood that General Wyman gives but little encouragement in that direction.

Gov. Frear plans to visit New York next week to attend the Mohonk Conference and later will visit Boston and other cities before he returns to Honolulu.

Senator Dowsett, who is an alternate to the Chicago convention, and Mrs. Dowsett and son are in Washington this week. They are registered at the New Willard. Mr. Edward Dekum, who was formerly a resident of Honolulu, has also been here on the way to Europe.

The completion of the Naval Appropriation bill was in all respects satisfactory to Hawaiian interests. The Senate amendments to the bill for Pearl Harbor appropriations were all accepted and will become law. The law will carry a total of \$3,100,000 for the various projects at Pearl Harbor. The public building bill, which probably will be reported tomorrow, will authorize a public building at Honolulu to cost \$550,000 and will have a cash appropriation of \$250,000.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

PEARL HARBOR NAVAL AND REPAIR SHOP

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Civil Engineer C. W. Parks and Assistant Civil Engineer G. S. Burrell, United States Navy, will leave San Francisco May 25th for Hawaii, the former officer being detached from the Portsmouth navy yard and the latter from the navy yard at Boston in order to superintend the work of establishing a naval dock yard and repair shop at Pearl Harbor. The civil engineers will conduct a survey and make borings to determine the site for the new dock.

Orders have been issued to Civil Engineer Parks to report to the board of naval officers, of which the president will be Captain Seaton Schroeder and which will convene at Honolulu on the arrival of the Atlantic fleet in Hawaiian waters. The Schroeder board will make recommendations to the Navy Department regarding the location of shops and dock and submit a plan of construction and development of the proposed station, for which Congress at the present session has made provision by appropriating \$1,000,000 and establishing limits of cost of \$2,000,000 for the dock, \$2,000,000 for the dredging, \$300,000 for the shop, \$200,000 for a storehouse and \$100,000 for miscellaneous items.

The important question for the consideration of the Schroeder board will be the location and dimensions of the dock. The latter feature will undoubtedly contemplate a structure of the concrete granite type, of a size which will accommodate the largest of the battleships, also taking into consideration the possibility of increased displacement.

CUSPIDORS BY MAIL

United States Marshal Hendry yesterday received a dozen cuspidors through the mails. They came from the Department of Justice and are for the use of the Federal departments here. The cuspidors are made of wood pulp, are light in weight, and of a dirty brown color that will show little discoloration from tobacco juice.

GILMORE OR EARLE

Governor Frear in his letter to Acting Governor Mott-Smith said that he had received Judge Cooper's cablegram announcing that both Prof. Gilmore of Pennsylvania University and Sumner Earle of Cuba were available for president of the College of Agriculture and that he had informed Regents Gortley and Hosmer.

James Treadwell, the San Francisco bank wrecker, has been indicted for perjury.

PRINCESS SALMON GETTING DOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO

Tells of Phosphate Riches in the Paumotu Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Princess Mainihini Salmon, sister of Queen Marau, arrived in this city yesterday on the Mariposa from Tahiti. With the Princess was Miss M. Bracken, who inherited from her mother about a year ago one-half of the island of Tetiaroa, one of the most valuable of the entire group; Miss M. C. Parkhurst and Mrs. Daisy Fisher, who is acting as chaperon for the young ladies. Princess Salmon will make but a brief stay in the United States, having come principally for the sea voyage. Miss Bracken, whose stepfather is Dr. Williams, a very wealthy dentist of Papeete, the principal city of Tahiti, will visit the East before returning to her home in Papeete.

Princess Salmon, when seen at the Jefferson Hotel, where the entire party is staying, was very reluctant to reveal her identity, and much prefers to be known as simple, demure "Miss Salmon."

"I have come here for a rest, and really expect to return on the same steamer, which sails next week," she said. Attired in a simple blue native frock, Princess Salmon looked the picture of perfect health and ease. The great changes in San Francisco since her last visit to the United States, about six years ago, were a source of much wonder to her. The assemblage of men-of-war in the harbor also interested her very much, as did the decorations and the tales of the festivities for the fleet.

The Princess brings news of the first real industry that has ever been started on the wonderful sun-baked islands of the South seas. Some Englishmen, cruising among the more remote little islands last September, made an exploring expedition over Makateo, one of the little islands of the Paumotu group, and discovered that it was a veritable open mine of phosphate. A considerable quantity was taken back to England, where it was found to be one of the richest deposits yet found. A company was organized and preparations have so far advanced that some shipments will be made within the next sixty days. Whether it can be made to pay remains to be seen, but meanwhile the islands are very enthusiastic over the first real industry that has ever been conducted there.

BABBITT DUE TODAY

Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt is expected this morning by the Mauna Loa from a ten days' trip to Maui, where he went to look over school property and select locations for one or two schools.

HAWAII AND THE COASTWISE MEASURE

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate Committee on Commerce decided today to report favorably the Piles bill to amend the laws concerning transportation between the ports of the Territory of Hawaii and other ports of the United States. Perkins has been trying to defeat the bill, and the shipping interests of San Francisco have been urging that it be tabled, but all the senior senators from California have been able to accomplish has been to get the bill amended so that when there shall be three steamships instead of three lines of steamships running between the United States and Hawaii, the act shall cease to be operative.

The bill reads that "for a period of six years from the passage of this act, passengers may be transported without penalty in foreign vessels between ports of the Territory of Hawaii and other ports of the United States, provided; however, that the provisions of this act shall cease to be operative whenever at least three additional steamships of the United States shall have been established from the United States to Hawaii."

OPIUM PROHIBITION BILL MAY PASS CONGRESS

The importation of opium into Hawaii may shortly be a thing of the past. Congress may prohibit it.

On May 8 Senator Foraker introduced into the Senate of the United States the following bill:

A Bill to prohibit importation of opium into Hawaii except by the Government for medicinal uses only.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the importation of opium into Hawaii in whatever form, except by the Government and for medicinal purposes only, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. That the penalty for violation

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

Fleet Entertainment Committee Outlines a Plan of Action.

A meeting of the executive committee of the fleet reception and entertainment committee was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Promotion Committee.

Present were George R. Carter, chairman; G. W. Smith, L. T. Peck, J. A. McCandless, F. L. Waldron and H. P. Wood.

The only absentee was J. F. Morgan, who is expected to arrive from the Coast by the S. S. Alameda.

The committee considers itself a committee of control and passed a resolution at yesterday's meeting that no expenditures be permitted without the authorization of the executive committee.

L. T. Peck was appointed a committee of one to submit a plan of finance in order that the accounts may be kept in proper order as those of any large business should be.

George R. Carter was appointed a committee of one to get in connection with the Navy Department at Washington in order to ascertain the definite date of the fleet's sailing, the names of the vessels and their number, and any other information procurable which may facilitate the arrangements for the entertainment of the fleet. The committee will keep in touch with the department and will endeavor to be notified of any changes in the plans as soon as possible.

The press committee by motion was requested to do all in its power through the medium of the newspapers to create a general interest in the entertainment and reception of the officers and men of the fleet.

Messrs. Carter and McCandless were appointed a committee of two to submit to a meeting to be held today a digest of the reports of the different committees, with the understanding that the executive committee at today's meeting take up the plan of entertainment as submitted by the sub-committees on entertainment.

The press committee will meet at the Promotion Committee rooms at 4 p. m. today and all members are requested to be present.

FREAR TOUCHES UP KAPAA LAND MATTER

A long letter from Governor Frear was received by Acting Governor Mott-Smith yesterday. It was written from Washington May 14. In this letter Governor Frear touched on a large number of matters. One of these was the Koolau lands which may be opened up for pineapples. He said that he did not see how the special conditions proposed could be attached to the Settlement Association plan and he did not approve the Settlement Association plan.

Another matter was the Kapaa lands. He said he had received no word from R. P. Rithet as to the whereabouts of Col. Spalding and asked if Mr. Mott-Smith had. He urged that something be done as he did not think that the government's proposition should be kept open too long.

The Acting Governor also received a letter from George H. Fairchild in response to his own of last week insisting that something be done. In this letter Fairchild authorized the following cablegram which has been sent to R. P. Rithet, San Francisco:

"Government annoyed at our delay and inability to locate Spalding. Cable at once whether he has been located, that we may give some valid reason for our failure to answer."

"FAIRCHILD."

In a message of Governor Blanchard sent to the General Assembly of Louisiana he urges the strictest regulation of the liquor traffic, and says that if this does not correct the evils growing out of the sale of liquor there should be absolute prohibition.

BILL AGAINST OPIUM IMPORTS BY HAWAIIANS

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A bill prohibiting the importation of opium to Hawaii, except by the government for medicinal use, under penalty of \$1000 fine and a year's imprisonment, has been introduced into the House by Representative Foster of Vermont.

TOKIO, May 22.—The third squadron of the American Pacific Fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Hemphill, will arrive late this month and spend Memorial Day at Yokohama.

LA PORTE, Md., May 22.—Seven indictments have been returned against Ray Lamphere, for murder and arson, as accomplice in the Mrs. Guinness crimes.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—J. A. Sullivan, on behalf of the stockholders, has brought suit against the United Railroads and Abe Ruef to recover money paid in bribes.

SEOUL, Korea, May 22.—In clashes between the local populace and immigrants, a number of Japanese have been killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The House today rejected the ship subsidies conference report and the Senate has ordered another conference.

KHERSON, May 22.—Twenty Russian soldiers have been executed for their actions in the recent agrarian disorders.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A fire, which did damage to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, occurred yesterday on the waterfront.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamship Lusitania established another record on her westbound trip, reaching Sandy Hook in four days, twenty hours and twenty-two minutes.

RENO, Nevada, May 23.—Governor John Sparks of Nevada died here yesterday of Bright's disease.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The price of refined sugar dropped yesterday ten cents per hundred.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, May 23.—Three thousand five hundred coal miners returned to work yesterday with the wage conditions, over which they struck, unchanged.

BELLINGHAM, May 23.—Two of the sailors from the battleship New Jersey were killed here yesterday in a car accident.

SEATTLE, May 23.—The ships of the big fleet, with the exception of one in dock at Bremerton, have reached an anchorage in the vicinity of this city.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—The monument to Mark Hanna was dedicated here today, with appropriate ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The House has again rejected the Ship Subsidy proposal, presented in the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

Incomplete figures indicate that the total appropriations at the session of Congress just closing will exceed a billion dollars, being an increase of many millions over the appropriations of any previous session of any other Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—M. H. De Young has been elected the chairman of the California delegation to the Republican National Convention. This signifies the defeat of the Roosevelt-Lincoln League, which has opposed Herrin and De Young.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 24.—Reports from throughout the State yesterday tell of disastrous floods and much consequent damage.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 25.—There are seven known deaths and five thousand homeless people throughout this State as a result of the floods of Saturday and yesterday. The rivers rose suddenly, following a torrential down-pour of rain. Thousands of dollars' worth of stock have been lost on the ranges.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 25.—The streets of this city are flooded, the water having risen to a height of seven feet. Much damage has been done.

SALISBURY, Missouri, May 25.—Joseph Lubeley, the pastor of St. Joseph's church (Roman Catholic), was stabbed with a pocket knife yesterday by Joseph Schuette. It is supposed that the assailant of the priest, who is a farmer, is insane.

FAIRMONT, California, May 25.—In a riot, which followed a Slavonic wedding feast here yesterday, one of the Slavs was killed and two policemen and twelve of the foreign wedding guests were injured.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 25.—This city has been free of plague for eight days, and the port of La Guayra will be open for European trade today.

NIKOLSK, May 25.—The American car is leading in the New York to Paris race in the dash across Siberia. The reports from the contestants are that difficulty is being experienced through muddy roads.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Three persons are dead as the result of a collision here yesterday between two trolley cars, while the number of injured amounts to fifty.

TIFLIS, Russia, May 25.—Thirteen soldiers were injured yesterday in a train wreck, the coach being derailed and shattered.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House has agreed to the Conference Committee report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, and it has been passed. The bill contains a provision for inspectors of hulls and boilers to be stationed in Hawaii.

LONDON, May 25.—The striking shipbuilders have agreed to accept the terms which have been offered by their employers. Over 250,000 men are involved in the strike.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—William Quisley and Charles W. Smith have been ordained Bishops of the Methodist church.

LONDON, May 25.—President Fallieres of France has arrived and has been extended a welcome by His Majesty King Edward.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Four carmen who have been on strike here, have confessed to being implicated in some of the recent dynamiting outrages.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Mrs Alfred G. Vanderbilt has received her divorce.

DALLAS, Texas, May 26.—The losses from the floods in this neighborhood will amount to millions of dollars. Fourteen dead are reported. Troops are patrolling the streets of this city to prevent disorder.

OKLAHOMA, May 26.—Six are dead and hundreds homeless as a result of the floods.

NIKOLSK, Siberia, May 26.—The American car, in the New York-to-Paris race, was confronted by an impassable swamp and returned here.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26.—The strike will probably be declared off today. Three hundred strikers will return to work.

BRUSSELS, May 26.—In the Belgian elections the Socialists have gained five seats.

MRS. CROOK DIVORCED FROM HER HUSBAND

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The divorce record was again broken yesterday. The libel for divorce of Marion C. Crook against Lawrence R. Crook, his answer and acknowledgment of service and waiver of notice were filed, the case was heard and the decree granted yesterday afternoon all in a few minutes and all before the papers could be got to the clerk's office to be entered on the filing book as filed.

Cruelty is the ground on which the divorce was asked, and the custody of the one child of the marriage was given to the mother. There was no defense, and the libellee was not present, though he was represented by A. L. C. Atkinson. The libellant was represented by E. M. Watson. The only testimony heard was that of the libellant and her brother-in-law, Dr. J. H. Raymond.

One of the most startling statements in the libel is, that on some day in June, 1907, the libellee in a fit of causeless anger and jealousy attempted to end his life in the presence of libellant by shooting himself with a revolver which he held in his hand. It is known that January 1 last the libellee was shot through the lung by a revolver which he held in his hand, but it was claimed at the time that it was purely accidental. Whether the shooting referred to in the libel is another shooting suffered by the libellee, or is merely an error of statement through carelessness or otherwise, is not known. If it refers to the same shooting it is interesting because of its variance from the statements made at the time. At the time of the shooting in January Mrs. Crook said to the police: "I don't see what you want to come into this matter for at all. It was no suicide or anything of the kind. Mr. Crook was cleaning a small revolver and thought there was only one cartridge in it. He fired the one shot off and thought that the pistol was empty and started to clean it. In breaking it open to take it to pieces he touched the trigger and the weapon exploded, hitting him in the left side."

The next day Mrs. Crook made emphatic denials of the rumors which had

to do with suicide and infidelity, declaring the shooting was an accident.

The libel alleges that the couple were married in 1904 and that they have not lived together since April 26, 1908. This was a very few days before Mrs. Crook's appearance as Bettina in the opera of "The Mascot" at the Hawaiian Opera House.

The allegations of cruelty are thus set forth in the libel:

That for more than two years last past libellee has treated libellant in an extremely cruel manner and has caused her great mental suffering and humiliation; that he has during said time on several occasions causelessly and without foundation accused her of improper and compromising conduct with other men and has also made this charge to others of and concerning libellant.

That he has on several occasions threatened to shoot and kill himself, and on, to wit, the — day of June, 1907, in a fit of causeless anger and jealousy he did attempt to end his life in the presence of libellant by then and there shooting himself with a revolver which he then held in his hand and with which he threatened to commit suicide. That many times thereafter he threatened, in the presence of libellant, to terminate his existence, and by reason of his said treatment and actions kept libellant in a continuous state of nervous depression and anxiety.

That libellee, because of his unreasonable jealousy, objected to libellant's receiving the most ordinary and conventional attentions from other men, and on more than one occasion humiliated her in the presence of others by reason of his actions and conduct in that behalf.

That libellant is an extremely nervous and sensitive woman, and as a result of the treatment hereinbefore set forth she is reduced to a serious condition in mind and health and, as she is informed by medical experts, is on the verge of a nervous and physical collapse. That she is further informed by such medical experts and on such information states the fact to be that further continuance of the conditions and relations now existing between herself and libellee will result in great bodily and mental injury to herself, and that her mind will be permanently impaired from the worry and anxiety incident to such conditions unless speedily terminated.



MRS. MARION C. CROOK.

GRACEY GAVE A GOOD TALK

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There was a large attendance at the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called yesterday afternoon to hear an address by T. Wilbur Gracey, the American Consul at Tsingtau, on the subject of trade conditions in China. Mr. Gracey, with his wife, is on his way to Washington on leave of absence from his post, and was a through passenger by the Manchuria. He has been for nineteen years in the Orient, and speaks the Chinese language fluently, being considered the finest Chinese scholar in the American Consular service.

Mr. Gracey was introduced yesterday by E. D. Tenney, who said that he acted in the absence of President Morgan, on the coast and of vice president J. P. Cooke, on Maui. The address by Mr. Gracey, he said, was the first one in what it was hoped would be a series of similar ones in response to the representation from the Chamber of Commerce to the State Department suggesting such addresses from consular representatives passing through.

Mr. Gracey began by giving some description of Tsingtau which is the seat of government of the German colony of Kiaochow in the province of Shantung. It is held under lease for ninety-nine years from the Chinese government, and is governed wholly as a German colony.

"Because of its magnificent harbor and the Shantung Railroad and its connections, it has become the emporium of trade for the province of Shantung, the most thickly populated province in China, with a population of 650 to the square mile. It is a modern city in every respect. It has perfect sanitation, and a perfect sewer system. It has the finest slaughter house in the world. No animals for food are permitted to be killed anywhere in the colony but there. They are kept under observation for forty-eight hours before killing and the carcasses immediately placed in cold storage for forty-eight hours more, during which time they are microscopically examined twelve times. Thus does Germany look after the health of her colonists.

"The Chinese laboring classes are not allowed to live in Tsingtau, but are required to live in a village of about 40,000 three miles from Tsingtau. This village has a sewer system and is supplied with water. It has one main street running through it and cross streets named after the various provinces of China.

"When the Germans took the colony there were some fishing villages there, a temple, and a yamen. There are now maintained there about 1500 troops housed in granite barracks. There are about 3000 or 4000 Germans there, most of them in government employ, and the others in occupations depending on government employ.

"The Germans have done much in developing a system of forestation not alone for the colony, but for the Chinese in the hinterland. Shantung is a great fruit country and they have educated the Chinese in the matter of grafting better varieties on their native stock until last year 150,000 grafts were sold to the Chinese.

"The Imperial Chinese Customs Service has charge of imports and exports, and twenty per cent. of these import duties go to the support of the colony. The cost of living is very high, from fifty to seventy per cent. higher than elsewhere in China. Rents are high.

"The oil is the great import. The American Oil Company last year imported 4,600,000 gallons and the Sumatra Oil Company 1,700,000 gallons. This was a great increase over previous years. There is a great deal of piece goods and woolen goods imported and whole shipments of old horse-shoes, which are used by the Chinese to make their agricultural implements out of. Aniline dyes in large quantities, sugar from Honkong and yams from Japan are largely imported. "One great difficulty in Chinese trade

is the rate of exchange, which is constantly fluctuating. In Shantung there is the additional disadvantage in the variation in the exchange rate between the tael and cash. In 1906 the rate was 2400 cash for one tael. In 1907 it had risen to 3200 cash for one tael. This resulted in a considerable falling off in the importation of yarns and piece goods.

"The great export is straw braid, which is made up into straw hats in other parts of the world. In former days this trade went to Chefoo, but it has been diverted to Tsingtau, partly because of the superior transportation there and partly because the Germans allowed the Chinese compradors two per cent. for purchasing it, whereas in Chefoo only one per cent. was allowed.

"Sixty per cent. of the straw braid goes to America. The Shantung silk trade still goes to Chefoo. Other great articles of export are beans and peanuts and oils extracted from them. After the oil is extracted the residue is bean cake, which is used as fertilizer and as feed for cattle. It increases the butter fat in the milk of Chinese cows fed on it from two and a half per cent. to seven or eight per cent. It might not give equal increase in the cows of America, because the Chinese cows are poor stock, seldom giving more than a quart of milk a day.

"Among possible imports are cold storage plants and products. Some cold storage meats are already being brought in from Australia. Timber for coal mines might also be brought in. The Shantung mines last year yielded 163,000 tons of coal, useful for domestic purposes, but of little value for steam. Iron mines are as yet little developed because of the lack of coke.

"The total trade of the colony last year was \$50,000,000. Very little of this is really the trade of Tsingtau. It is the trade that goes through Tsingtau to the hinterland.

"The trade of China may be divided into three classes—(1) that for the 25,000 Europeans who live in China, who buy the identical things that Europeans everywhere want; (2) the trade of the high-class Chinese, the literati, the merchant class and the official class, who want many of the kinds of goods desired by Europeans and are able to pay for them; these there are between three and four millions; (3) the trade of the 430,000,000 common people of the Empire, who want everything that is a little better and a little cheaper than the same class of goods made by themselves.

"The best way to improve trade conditions is personal investigation. There should either be a Commercial Commissioner to travel throughout China or a Commercial Attaché. Great Britain has a Commissioner, Sir Alexander Hocking whose reports are looked to by the whole world. Following the work of such a commissioner must be investigation by expert agents familiar with each trade. The Chinese have but vague ideas of what they want and must be educated. Catalogues are of no value whatever. Personal representation is the important thing. The Chinese are anxious to engage in manufacturing and therefore there is an opening for manufacturing plants of all kinds. But in order to sell them there must be personal representatives capable of showing the Chinese everything; there must be constructing engineers.

"Americans won't cater to the needs of the Chinese. In this they are excelled by the British and the Germans. The American Oil Company found the sale of oil prohibited in the whole regions because the Chinese used a bottle with a string in it for a wick as a lamp and the danger of fire was so great that their use had to be prohibited. The company immediately secured the manufacture of a cheap lamp which, chimney, wick and all, they sold for seven cents Mexican, less than it cost them. But by doing this they saved the market for their oil.

"Americans expect to be paid cash. British give from three to six months credit. Germans give longer credits yet.

"In the matter of packing the Americans are behind the British and the Germans. Goods should be packed in packages about the size of two oil tins, and so well that they can stand the travel they must stand before reaching the interior carried by coolies, by wheelbarrows, and by Peking carts."

GEN. M'CLELLAN WOULD USE MORTAR BATTERY TO CURE THE DROUTH

Editor Advertiser: I would like to suggest to the members of the Promotion Committee a use for the mortar battery at Diamond Head—an idea which may not have occurred to them.

We have had dry weather of late and the want of rain is beginning to be felt in Honolulu. A way of producing rain is now at hand, and on many days, when clouds hang over the mountains and rain threatens, but does not fall, I believe it could be produced by firing the mortar in the new battery at Diamond Head.

Many experiments of this kind have been tried and some have been successful.

It is well known that a sudden shock administered to the air will cause the condensation of the moisture into drops, provided, of course, there is sufficient moisture present in the air. On this principle, all the experiments for breaking droughts by firing cannon have been based.

The ordinary observer must have noticed that during a thunderstorm it

generally rains harder just after a loud clap of thunder.

Well, what I mean to say is that, when the mortars are in position at Diamond Head, very good imitation thunder will be produced when they are fired, and if there is sufficient moisture in the air above rain may be produced and this mortar battery be the means of making an experiment which may be of vast importance to Honolulu and the Island of Oahu.

Of course, the government will not give the expensive smokeless powder used in the mortars for such a purpose, but it doubtless has on hand some old black or brown powder, which would make sufficient noise and shock, or the Territory could afford to purchase a few barrels of such powder to make the experiment.

It must not be supposed that the success of the experiment would make possible another Ewa plantation in the vicinity of Koko Head, but it may easily be the means of saving many trees and many lawns in Honolulu, and also the reputation of the water supply of the city.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

WHERE LOVE AND KINDNESS REPLACE WANT AND MISERY

An institution concerning which little is known among the general public of Honolulu, and which is yet doing an amount of practical good quite out of proportion to the limited means at its disposal, is the Salvation Army home, located near the corner of King street and Pawa lane. Here homeless children are taken in and tenderly cared for, irrespective of origin, color, race or sex, age or history. Here also can be found a home for girls who have fallen but who have seen where their erring would certainly take them if continued, and who have expressed a desire to regain the world of honesty and honor. This institution has no endowment fund; it receives no assistance from the public purse; it has no high salaried specialists on its payroll, and it publishes no elaborate reports of its work; yet in one year, that of 1907, eighty-eight unfortunates, from babies in arms to deserted wives, were cared for in the home.

At the present time there are twenty children being cared for by the three worthy women in charge of the institution, while ten older girls and women find shelter there. The youngest child of the score was born on Thursday last, her mother being an inmate of the institution and her father in jail. One other child is a tiny infant, over whose head years will have to pass before she can know that her birth was a shameful one, her brief life's history one that the gentle matron of the home, accustomed as she is to the stories and sights of the under world and the shames and miseries of cities, hesitates to tell. The eldest member of the home family is a Chinese wife, deserted with her two children by her husband and being cast off by her relatives has only charity to look for to save her from a life of degradation. Her husband, tempted, before he sailed for China, to sell her to another Chinaman for \$300,

Each one of the twenty children in the home has his or her story, and few of them are anything but sad. The little ones themselves are merry, however, forgetting what misery has been theirs in the loving kindness that now surrounds them. It is most noticeable that the children do not regard their guardians as disciplinarians or task-masters. The toddlers cling to the skirts of the women in charge, lisping their wants with the full assurance that they will be granted. They play, during the few poor toys that the home is able to give them. They are healthy looking children, well nourished and cleanly clad, and the sight of their little groups, happy with so little, emphasizes the good that the Salvation Army is doing here in Honolulu.

During the past few months four girls have been married out of the home. Last month homes for four children were found, and the little ones adopted by people who will look after them. Recently a white man, who is in business in Honolulu, went to the home for a wife, stating to the matron in charge that he had little time to spare from business to attend to social affairs where he might meet eligible young women, and came to the home in the hope that there might be there some girl willing to marry him. He realized, he said, that any girl willing to stay in the home was a girl who wanted to do right, and that was the kind of a wife he wanted, irrespective of her origin. Unfortunately no girls of a marriageable age were at the home at the time.

There are two little Spanish children being cared for there just now, Tony and Julia Praster. Their parents were among the immigrants recently arrived from Spain, who had gone to

one of the Oahu plantations. The mother died a short time after arriving, leaving the two children, the boy under five years old and the girl a baby of only a few days over a year old. The father could not pay anyone to look after the children and was ignorant of where to apply for help. Every morning he went off to work, after washing and attending to the children, leaving food for them on a chair. All day, every day, for nine months, the five-year-old boy looked after his baby sister, until friends told the father of the home. The little girl, who was brought up in an uneducated condition, is now the pet of the home, a bright, brown-eyed, fat, little toddler whose only Spanish word is "agua."

Elizabeth, a little Porto Rican girl, with soft curly hair and a winning smile, spent two years of the seven she has lived, wandering about Honolulu with an old woman, a foster grandmother, who had taken her away from her real grandmother to protect her from the beating she received, some of the marks of which yet remain on her soft baby body. The foster granny refused to give the baby up at the command of her relatives, and the two, the aged woman and the baby, were put out on the streets. For twenty months they lived on the pickings from garbage barrels and the little that could be begged. At nights they slept under buildings and in parks, ever watchful of the police. Then the old woman gave up the fight to keep the baby and brought it tearfully to the home.

"The Heavenly Twins," two kinky-haired little Porto Rican girls, grin broadly at visitors. They are eight years old, and have been two years at the home. Their father brought them there after his wife had run away from him, and in the two years he has been once to see them. The twins are among the happiest of all the children, the only cloud on their horizon coming when they quarrel between themselves and one calls the other a "nigger."

For the keep of none of these children does the home receive a cent from the relatives. The older ones help in the work, while the women living there work in the laundry, in the sewing room and about the house and kitchen. From all sources the income of the home is \$200 a month assured and \$50 which has to be raised to make ends meet by hard rustling on the part of Staff Captain McAbee, the matron, who is assisted by Adjutant Long and Ensign Stevenson. The rent paid is \$55 a month, leaving less than \$6 a month to feed, clothe and house each of the inmates. The three paid officials of the home are the matron and her assistants, and they receive as salary an average of three dollars and a half a week apiece. To a representative of the Advertiser, Matron McAbee apologized for the largeness of this amount, stating in explanation that they had recently had their salaries increased from two dollars a week, because "We found that we really could not live on two dollars only."

This home deserves public support. The matron has hopes that the Oahu Board of Supervisors will agree to pay the rent for the buildings, which will do away with all the worry every month of where the extra fifty dollars is to come from over the two hundred dollars guaranteed by charitable ones. The children need toys, and those among the fortunate little ones of Honolulu would be doing a kindly act to spare for the unfortunate children some from their plenty. The home needs furniture. It was opened eight years ago, and much of the bedding, furnishings and dishes are worn out or gone.

NAHORA HIPA READY TO SERVE IN LEGISLATURE

Captain Nahora Hipa, late of His Majesty's Guards and now of the Iwilei garbage dumps, yesterday announced himself as a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket as a member of the House. The Captain's native beach is the thirteenth of the fourth, and it is as a Representative from the fourth that he would shine.

"You may say that I am in the field as a candidate," announced the military leader yesterday, "and I want to run as a Republican. I admit that the Democrats are going to give us a run this time, but that is their business and does not affect my determination to be a candidate for the House.

"I am not one of those kind of fellows who thinks that the Democrats have no business in politics. I think that that party has some good men and I intend to advise my people to pick out those good men for election. I think they ought to look over all the tickets carefully and select the good men."

Nahora was in the office of Deputy Sheriff Jarrett when he announced himself to this effect, having doubtless

been made aware of the fact that there was a talk of a combination between a wing of the Republican party and the ones hoisting Jarrett towards a Democratic nomination.

In stating what his policy would be after election, Hipa said that he believed the essence of politics to be in compromises on the "you do this and I'll do that" order. "I will not be like some of those other fellows, only thinking of my own bills and not caring what becomes of the others. No, sir, I will help them all through and then when my bills come up everyone will help me. I know what politics are and how to work a Legislature. I was the officer of King Kalakaua who used to take the messages to the members of the Legislature that the King wanted to see them. So, after the adjournment, the members used to come to the bungalow and I know what the King said to them.

"I have before this held the royal commission as an officer and I could not hold an elective office, but now I have decided that I can best serve my country by surrendering my commission and going into the House."

ANOTHER FORGOTTEN CASE TO BE SET FOR TRIAL

The Attorney General's Department has found another case that has been on the calendar untried for even a longer period than the Lee Let case. This is the murder case of Miomura and Maseda. They were indicted early in 1906 for the murder of another Japanese at Waipahu. They have been in jail ever since, something over two years.

The murder, according to the testimony adduced before the grand jury, was of a peculiarly atrocious kind. One of the men is alleged to have held the victim while the other literally cut him up. The defendants have been represented by W. T. Rawlins, now Assistant United States Attorney.

A motion was filed yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court by Deputy Attorney General Larnach to have a day set for the trial of this case.

GARDEN ISLAND ITEMS.

Both the lighthouses at Keala and Mana have been completed and the one at Koloa will be finished in a few days.

The Armstrongs left Keala by this week's Ke Au Hou. Mr. Armstrong will sail for Fiji on the 29th inst. while Mrs. Armstrong and the boys will remain in Honolulu and the latter attend school.

Great interest is exhibited in the tennis tournament now going on at Makawell for which Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have donated a pair of rackets as prizes for the lady and the gentleman with the best scores.

Mrs. W. H. Rice gave a charming afternoon on the younger Lihue last Wednesday in honor of her youngest grandson who had reached the respectable

age of two years, just about ninety years less than his eldest living ancestor.

H. Truscott who for two years held the position of assistant engineer at Makawell has accepted the place made vacant by the departure of Norman Greig for Cuba. Mr. Truscott is now on the way over from England and expected here within a short time.

ANDREWS APPOINTED.

Chief Justice Hartwell yesterday appointed Lorrin A. Andrews District Magistrate for South Hilo, to succeed Judge Hapal. Andrews was for many years Sheriff of Hawaii. He is now in Honolulu as a witness in the Koki case. He will return to Hilo and assume the duties of his office as soon as his services as a witness are dispensed with.

SECRETARY OF NAVY SENDS HIS REGRETS TO HILOITES

HILO, May 21.—On April 16, in accordance with terms of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, County Clerk Sam Pua wrote to the President of the United States urging that one or more vessels of the fleet be permitted to visit Hilo. The Honorable Mr. Pua has received the following reply:

The White House, Washington, May 4, 1908.

My Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 15th ultimo has been received and will be called to the attention of the President.

Yours very truly,

WM. LOEB, JR., Secretary to the President.

Later Mr. Pua got in touch with

the Federal departments at Washington. The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Truman H. Newberry, was his latest correspondent, though the news he sent was not just what Hon. Sam K. Pua would have liked to receive.

Mr. Newberry acknowledged the hearty invitation extended to the Atlantic fleet to visit Hilo by the Board of Supervisors, but sent an itinerary of the fleet, from which it was shown that Honolulu is the only port in the Hawaiian Islands to be visited by the big boats of Uncle Sam's Navy.

"The department regrets, therefore, being unable to accept the cordial invitation of the city of Hilo."

BIERGE GIVEN \$28,156 VERDICT

After a trial lasting two weeks, the jury in the Bierge case brought in a verdict at 8:45 o'clock last night in favor of the plaintiff for \$28,156.74, the full amount asked for.

The entire day was spent in argument and the case was given to the jury at 8:30 p. m. Three hours and a quarter later the jury, by its foreman, J. F. Soper, returned its verdict. The defense gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

The suit was on a replevin bond given in 1901 to secure the return of a railroad furnished and equipped by the plaintiff for the Kona plantation. When Kona plantation was sold at receiver's sale, W. W. Bierge & Co. gave notice of their claim and took measures to enforce what they claimed were their rights. Eventually a replevin suit was brought, and a bond was given by C. J. Hutchins, as trustee, with Henry Waterhouse and A. E. Wood as sureties, conditioned for the return of the road to W. W. Bierge Company if they should be adjudged the owners. The bond was in the penal sum of \$28,156. Judge De Bolt decided the replevin suit in favor of Bierge. The Supreme Court of the Territory reversed him. Meanwhile the amendment in the Organic Act was secured permitting appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States in cases where more than \$500 were involved. This was one of the cases. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Supreme Court of the Territory making the Bierge Company victorious in the replevin suit. Thereupon they were entitled to the railroad or its value. This the jury has just given them.

The judgment is against William Waterhouse and Albert Waterhouse, executors of the estate of Henry Waterhouse, deceased, and the Waterhouse estate, a discontinuance against Hutchins having taken place during the trial of this suit.

The plaintiffs were represented by A. M. Robertson and Mr. Privy of Chicago, and the defendants by J. W. Oshorn, Abram Lewis and D. L. Whittington.

DISRATED MATE GETS HIS MONEY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There will be no appeal taken in the admiralty proceeding of Paul Peterson against the American schooner Robert Lewis.

Notice was given yesterday that the defendant would not appeal from Judge Dole's judgment in the matter and later in the day the judgment, with interest and costs, was paid.

The plaintiff in this case was engaged as second mate of the vessel on a voyage here from the Sound. When within eight of this port, Captain Underwood disrated Peterson and ordered him forward into the fore-castle, at the same time using expressions derogatory to Peterson's ability and competence. Peterson libeled the vessel, claiming damages for being disrated, for the humiliation, and transportation back to the Coast. On the hearing, which was had some months ago, Judge Dole awarded judgment against the vessel for \$500, together with \$50 for transportation back to the Coast and damages taxed at nearly \$100. These were paid into court yesterday and the judgment satisfied.

MORE MONEY FOR COURTS.

It is figured that it will require at least \$1000 more to meet the expenses of the United States District Court for the remainder of the fiscal year, to June 30. The original sum drawn for the term was \$2500. But since then an additional \$1700 was asked for, and given, by the Department of Justice. There is now due the jurors, including their mileage, about \$1275. By the small yesterday a request for \$2000 went by the Manchuria. In these requests the Judge, the District Attorney and the Clerk all join with the United States Marshal.

MARINES SENTENCED FOR AN ASSAULT

The Barnum brothers, the two marines from the Naval Station arrested on Thursday for an assault on a number of Hawaiian stevedores, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Andrade to serve ten days each in jail. The pair were the two caught by Officer Matane during the roughhouse period in the Anchor saloon on Thursday at noon, when a bunch of marines sought to avenge supposed insults cast at their corps by the Hawaiians, said to be members of the National Guard. Another of the marines, who is said to have taken an active part in the scrapping, named Lathrop, was arrested yesterday on a warrant and will come up for trial this morning.

Judge Andrade had a number of assault cases before him yesterday, the most important of which, that against R. Kinney for stabbing Nigel Jackson in the arm during a dispute at the government stables at Kakaako, went over until today.

Maikaka, who was caught the night before by Officer Palenapa stealing coal from the piles belonging to the Naval Station, was found guilty and sentenced to ninety days, while Mrs. Nelson of Kakaako, who threw slops out on the street, was fined \$30 and costs for her disregard of decency.

FIJI JACK GOES BACK ON THE REEF

Fiji Jack, who claims to be a cannibal and who looks the part, has an appetite for the freshest of civilization second only to the city to that possessed by Manuel Dirigo, alias Frank Peterson. It may be that Jack doubts to forget the fact that once upon a time, when the bear pattern on his face was fresh and his garments consisted of blue mud artistically applied, he feasted with his tribe in the Sunny South Seas on the remains of his enemies, or it may be, too, that he looks up to drown the same to feel that his feasting days are over, but whatever is the case, he makes a decided success of his efforts. Jack on a jag is one of the sights of Palapa, a sight which has been missing for some time except on Thursday last, because his jamborees have been discouraged by the police, assisted by the district magistrate, who keeps him on the reef.

On Wednesday he was released after serving a sentence of some weeks. On Thursday he was drunk and relating to all who dared to listen the sad story of his life, and the many men he had kept in jail. Yesterday morning he started back for the reef pile to put in many more days of sobriety and shame.

FIREBUG AT WORK ALONG IWILEI ROAD

The third fire of mysterious origin to occur either on or very close to the premises of Blanche Martin, in Iwilei, broke out Thursday night about eleven o'clock. The fire was discovered before it had gained much headway and was put out without any alarm being turned in. This time the blaze was in a stable across the narrow road from the Martin domicile; the first time it was in the house itself and on the second occasion a building in the rear of the house was ablaze. Each fire appeared to be of incendiary origin and considering that all three have occurred within a few weeks the Martins fear that some enemy has designs on their safety. The police are investigating. There is no insurance on any of the buildings or contents, so far as can be learned.

EMERSON CALLED FOR CASE OF HOME-SICKNESS

Ah Kau, a Chinese boy, about twelve years old, who was held under arrest at the police station last night charged with truancy, developed sudden pains under his belt soon after being locked up that alarmed the station house officials and a hurried call was sent to Dr. Emerson, the police physician. The doctor probed the boy's anatomy, made him stick out his tongue and answer the regular questions. Then he announced his diagnosis: "I find that the patient is suffering from an acute attack of home-sickness," he reported, and left. The proof of the correctness of this came a few minutes later when the father and mother appeared with ten dollars for bail and the boy skipped out of the station without a symptom of ache.

BIDS OPENED.

Tenders for the construction of the Pupukea-Pamalea road were opened at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday. There were but three bidders and their tenders were as follows:

A. A. Wilson, first section, \$3990; second section, \$1890.

Concrete Cons. Co., first, \$4311; second, \$1761.

Albert Trask, first, \$7000; second, \$8900.

The award has not yet been made but it is probable that it will be given to Mr. Wilson who is the lowest bidder.

POLIGEMAN WILL BE DRUMMED OUT

John Kalauka, a member of the mounted police force, will be drummed out of the service at the police inspection this morning. The officer is now under arrest, booked for investigation, while booked with him is Annie Bailey, an eighteen-year-old girl whom he has wronged. Their case will probably go to the Federal grand jury, as Kalauka is a married man.

The girl entered the officer's family some months ago, leaving her home and refusing to return, although the matter was brought before Sheriff Iauka by her parents. As the officer's wife was a friend of the girl and her age entitled her to live where she wished, the advice of the Sheriff could not be enforced. Then the wife, lately brought a complaint of neglect, telling her suspicion that the girl was being kept somewhere by her husband. Investigation proved this to be true, and the Sheriff was about to discharge the officer, leaving his punishment in the hands of the grand jury.

Yesterday, however, the officer appeared before the Sheriff and stated that he had been the victim of a conspiracy, a conspiracy acknowledged by the girl and her parents. The Sheriff, accompanied by Father Valentine, again visited the parents and learned that the officer had urged them to misstate the facts to the Sheriff in order that he might be retained on the force.

With this knowledge the man was arrested yesterday, and this morning when the force is drawn up for inspection, the Sheriff will take off Kalauka's badge and publicly expel him from the force before the men, giving him a dishonorable discharge. It is probable that he will take advantage of the opportunity to refer to the Duvaehelle dismissal and again impress upon the men the fact that honesty of service and observance of the laws are requisites for service in the department.

CHINESE YOUTHS TO BE SOLDIERS

The Chinese of Honolulu are going forth to war. In case there isn't any war they are going to get ready for one just the same, and are thinking of organizing a company for enrollment in the National Guard.

This is according to information given out officially by the Chinese Information Committee of Honolulu in a circular letter addressed to the editors of newspapers on the mainland. No details of when the military order first broke out among the Chinese is given, nor is there anything in the circular letter to denote whether the warriors have taken the National Guard officers into their confidence or not. It is likely, however, that this will be the first information given the officers in question as to the addition to the forces they may expect.

In the circular letter referred to, a copy of which has been left at the Advertiser office by the Rev. E. W. Thwing, the plans of the Chinese are referred to as follows:

"The increasing importance of Hawaii will necessitate the enlargement of the National Guard. Some of the young Chinese men of Honolulu are planning to form, if possible, in this connection, a company which will be composed of Chinese American citizens, ready at any time to come to the defense of Hawaii."

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.

MARINES ARE MAKING CAMP VERY ATTRACTIVE



Headquarters of the United States Marine Corps in Honolulu.

A very interesting place is Camp Very, the headquarters of the United States Marine Corps in Honolulu. The former camp of the marines was in No. 1 coal-shed of the Naval Station, and the command moved to its present quarters on November 1 of last year, the new camp at that time consisting of twenty-three tents for living quarters and two hospital tents which were used for a mess hall. With the exception of a lot of white sand and coral this comprised the camp. For quite a time there was doubt as to the exact location where the new camp should be, but finally the ground on the Ala Moana road, formerly occupied by the National Guard of Hawaii for target range purposes, was selected.

All the work such as grading, road-making, laying out the lawn and the erection of buildings, with the exception of the offices, mess hall, gymnasium and post exchange, was done by the members of the command.

The commanding officer, First Lieutenant W. Garland Fay, U. S. M. C., is responsible for the general plan and location of the camp, which it is the intention of the command to make in time one of the beauty spots of Honolulu.

The name of the camp was chosen as a fitting tribute to Rear Admiral Samuel M. Very, U. S. N., recently retired, who by his dignified bearing and pleasant manner gained the aloha of all whom he came in contact with. He was commandant of the Naval Station when the camp was proposed and installed.

CAPTAIN HARRIS PRAISES HAWAII

Captain Harris has officially declared that the yacht Hawaii is all right, to the good, and Captain Harris knows whereof he declares, landlubbers to the contrary notwithstanding.

With some score men whom he invited, including the crew, Captain Harris yesterday took the Hawaiian cup representative, in the coming transpacific yacht race, out for a spin, leaving the harbor about 10 o'clock in the morning and returning about 4:30 in the afternoon. She went out toward Makapuu, about nine miles, and on the return to port overtook the little yacht Gladys, beating the latter in her own weather.

No one was seasick this trip and everybody was enthusiastic over the revealed merits of the dandy craft.

The Hawaii is in all right condition except, perhaps, for ballasting and Captain Harris is considering shifting some of the forward ballast aft or putting it ashore, to bring her head up about three inches out of the water.

She showed yesterday, clearly enough, that she can sail within five points of the wind, and that's going an unusual record for a schooner.

She is a remarkable sea boat and as dry as a chip, according to yesterday's experience, but she was not built to sail in the lee of Oahu. She is built for the open sea and she will stand a great pile of weather and the more wind she gets the better she seems to like it.

She is, however, a brute to steer running before the wind, otherwise she is tuned up fine. Her crew is a good bunch, handy and gallant all.

Ordinarily she handles easy. Yesterday, at her best she logged about eight knots. Some of the racing sails being tried out. The square sail was given a chance, but she yawed so that it was taken in. Jibtopsail, ruffee and fisherman's staysail were used to advantage and on the wind she was a "peach."

She carried her topsails and jibtopsails all the time she was out. She was not particularly on exhibition coming in for she entered with headsails up.

It was lady's day as far as weather was concerned and more than anything was it shown that the Hawaii loves a wind.

Among those aboard were: Captain Harris, Charles Wilder, Frank Wilburton, Rletow, father and son, Fred Whitney, James Thompson, Bill Vannatta, E. Kruss, D. Lloyd Conkling, Carpenter Stone, and the four sailors of the crew.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

- Letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending May 23, 1908.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Adams, R K | Hedley, Miss |
| Ainsworth, J S | Phoebe |
| Albright, George W | Hedley, John |
| Anderson, Mrs | Holeman, W C |
| Arthur, E | Kelley, E N |
| Becker, Peter Anton | Kirk, Robt |
| Beveridge, Mrs | Koito, Henry, Jr |
| H D | Lemmon, A W |
| Bright, Mrs T K | Logan, Isaac S |
| Brar, Lily | McCarthy, Mrs |
| Brown, Joe | George |
| Cherry, Miss I F | Mackenzie, J F |
| Child, Lizzy | Miller, Miss E |
| Conard, R C | Peters, Mrs Lizzie |
| Denis, August | Pearson, Potter Co |
| Dolliver, H C | Phillips, K L |
| Edwards, Rev G D | Sam, Ameri |
| Freeland, Miss | Striker, Thos H |
| Dophyne | Taylor, Alec |
| Gerst, Frank | Toogood, A J |
| Greany, Francis | Wood, Miss |
| Hautier, Fred | |

PACKAGES.

MacKusick, Edw M Spencer, Charlie JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

POTATO MATONNAISE.

Remove and mash the inside of a small potato, and one teaspoonful each of mustard, salt and powdered sugar, add one tablespoonful of vinegar and rub the mixture through a sieve. Add slowly three-fourths of a cupful of oil and another tablespoonful of vinegar. By the taste one would hardly realize that eggs were not used in the making.

BEAUTIFYING OF FORT SHAFTER

In all suburbia there will soon be no beauty spot to surpass Fort Shafter, Kahauiki, though the completion of natural beautification may be somewhat delayed by the imminent commencement of the duplication of the thirty-odd buildings there, for which new work bids have been called for.

As Fort Shafter is today, there is presented to the visitor a circular village in whose center a great parade ground sweeps sloping toward Honolulu and around which finely-perfected roads break their serpentine way, neatly curbed, broadly walked on either side, while grass strips flank the paves and young trees are beginning to promise delightful avenues.

The water supply is generous and the lawns about the officers' quarters, the barracks and headquarters and other buildings are taking on a fresh green that is a marvel of contrast to what the hillside once was.

From a great mast, situate toward the mountain end of the collection of handsome houses, a large flag floats by day, and at the foot thereof is stationed a saluting piece.

At present oil lamps on posts at frequent intervals guide the pedestrian during the dark hours, but soon electric lights will be installed throughout.

Concerning the present lot of buildings and everything therewith connected, everything is about complete, and whatever is lacking will be made good with the increased accommodations for troops.

Along the hill road from the fort entrance to the present terminus of the Rapid Transit line there used to be great overshadowing trees, obstructing the view. These have been removed and the way is clear. Where there was a rough embankment overlooking the road near the fort approach there is now a gracefully-graded slope which will soon be in grass, surmounted by shrubbery and hedged with flowers, and the public road which cuts through the reservation has been graded, macadamized and put into excellent shape by the county.

The location is ideal for a fort, backed by the hills from which cool breezes sweep, with a spread of foliage, shallows, reefs and islets, and then the ocean, at its feet.

Each officer's household seems to take particular pains to beautify the surroundings and the fort is a model of neatness. Ladies are occasionally to be seen watering the grass and personally adding to the attractiveness of the place.

ORGANIZED STOWAWAY BUSINESS IN JAPAN

Wholesale stowaway transactions in which a gang of waterfront crimps and crooks in Yokohama are involved have been discovered, according to reports by vessels recently arriving from the Orient, and there has been considerable business in stowing away Japanese for the American continent, particularly for Canadian ports, aboard vessels taking the great circle route, a few managing to get through in vessels passing through Honolulu to San Francisco. Several arrests have been made in the Japanese port, and many Japanese, some of them members of the crews of the transpacific boats, are implicated. One agent at Yokohama succeeded in stowing away eleven Japanese between March 1 and May 1.

SIMS SAYS POLICE KNEW.

W. R. Sims, in explanation of the fact that a loaded revolver was found on him on Saturday night by the police, states that the weapon was being carried with the tacit consent of the police, to whom he had reported that threats against him had been made by two men in Palama and by whom he expected to be waylaid.

SOMETHING OF G. A. CANFIELD

It has been definitely decided that the Hawaiian Kennel Club's coming bench show shall be held on the gore lot at the corner of King, Merchant and Richards streets. The show will be held in a monster tent.

The dates of the dog show will be July 20, 21, 22, 23, and the entries will close on July 11.

Entries for the show are coming in right along and it is expected that over a hundred first-class dogs will be shown and that the general standard will be much higher than was the case at the last bench show held in Honolulu.

The following interesting sketch of George A. Canfield, who has been engaged to judge the coming show, appears in "Doglovers":

"I have met Mr. Canfield, the judge at San Mateo, in widely distributed parts. Some years ago, in the days of the Collie Champion Eclipse, I remember the now manager of the Valverde Kennels looking over that dog with his owner, the late Mr. George R. Krehl, who in his time was quite a power in the British kennel world and one of the cleverest writers that ever wrote on doggie subjects. The period of Eclipse was over twenty years ago, and then Mr. Canfield was going strong and driving his tandem in and about the great metropolis. It is perhaps eighteen years ago since he went in principally for breeding fox terriers in England; then, a long time after, he had hounds in Australia. He used to make the awards at some of the upcountry shows there—always delightful outings and of great interest. Mr. Canfield is a swell brewer by profession, and while he was pupil with Reid & Co. of London he used to hunt a couple of days a week with the Hertfordshire Foxhounds, better known as the Enfield Hunt. Then he was a champion pigeon shot in 1890, and in 1891, when running for his club, the Thomas Valley Harriers, for the ten-mile-across-country championship, he came in fourth, his time being 67 minutes; he lost the third place by a yard. Another phase of Mr. Canfield's accomplishments is cricket. At the age of seventeen he played for the County of Essex. Thus, we see, besides 'dogs,' the subject of this paragraph has several other sports and pastimes up his sleeve."

GIVEN UP BY SPECIALISTS

CURED BY DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Miss Emma Shirley, of Kill Buck, N. Y., says: "Kidney trouble mysteriously fastened itself upon me and I ran down so rapidly that in a short time I was a nervous wreck. I had no strength and was so weak and had so much pain I could hardly totter about. I was down in bed for weeks, and could hardly turn over. When I got up I was so nervous, that if any one looked at me I was ready to cry. My eyesight failed, headaches and dizzy spells racked me, and I had terrible pain in the side. I could not retain my food, my complexion was pasty, and all the time the kidney secretions were awfully irregular. I went to Buffalo and was treated by renowned doctors, but only sank lower and lower until my friends gave me up to die. Through a friend I learned of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes, felt very much better. I kept on until I had used twelve boxes, and was then so greatly improved that I was able to go home to Kill Buck. This was within four weeks after I left my bed, and I hardly dared hope I was well, but so it proved. Though I had lost 18 pounds while in bed, I recovered that and six pounds more. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved my life, and I shall never quit praising them."

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

SOCIALISM IN JAPANESE ARMY

Kyoji Fukuda of the heavy artillery of Yokosuka has been proclaiming socialism among his fellow-soldiers since his enlistment last December. At last his socialistic mind could not withstand the oppression of the military life and he deserted last January. A hunt for his whereabouts has been undertaken by the authorities concerned, but with no success. The socialist has gone to Shanghai and joined the revolutionary party there. On the 25th last month he was arrested at Shanghai under the direction of the Japanese Consulate. Fukuda was some seven years ago at the Meiji Law College, but did not graduate. After leaving the school he led a vagrant life and was for a time at the house Dobetsu Matsumoto, ringleader of Japanese socialists.

O'ROURKE MAY BE IN HOSPITAL

There was a report round town yesterday that John O'Rourke, the Hilo horseman, who went to San Francisco recently, had broken a leg the day before the S. S. Enterprise, on which he was booked, left, and that he was in a hospital in the Golden Gate City. O'Rourke went to the Coast in order to pick up a racehorse or two with which to astonish the natives at the July meeting in Hilo.

His many friends will regret the accident, if such has really happened, and wish John a speedy recovery.

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TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 26

IS SUICIDE COWARDICE?

Moreover, it may be urged, the suicide, who only seeks peace and escape from trouble, confronts death with just as firm a decisiveness as the brave sailor or dutiful soldier.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

One night in the later years of the eighteenth century a young French officer stood on the banks of the Seine looking into its moonlit waters. He was ill and hungry and penniless, and he knew no way to get medicine or food or money. All hope seemed gone; he felt he was at the end of the passage, and so he prepared to die. As he was about to take the fatal plunge he felt a hand on his arm and turning, looked into the eyes of a friend, who knew and understood. The friend had coins to loan and he was generous with the young officer, who, under the stimulus of hope, went back to the life of the city. The young fellow was a coward, you say? But you would not say so if you knew his name; the name was Napoleon Bonaparte.

An old man rode at the head of his soldiers, Macaulay tells us, with a quire of verses in one pocket and a vial of poison in the other. The verses were to help him enjoy victory; the poison to solace him in defeat. What a cowardly general, you say? Who could he have been? He is known in history as Frederick the Great.

On a tawny hillside a desperate soldier stood, fighting against great odds. His men had fallen all about him and he was nearly alone among the living. He had saved one bullet in his revolver for himself, and just as the enemy was closing in he put the weapon to his head and blew his brains out. A coward? No, George A. Custer never was a coward. It was not in him to be one.

The writer of this topic has known seven men who took their own lives and each one of them was superior in the qualities of manhood.

Yet it is the human habit to call every man who contemplates suicide a coward and to think so of every man who commits it.

As well say so of every man who takes medicine to ward off the ills of which the flesh is heir. Sometimes death is the only medicine.

A man may have committed a crime that would blight his family with the disgrace of an imprisoned father or son. Death would save them that prolonged agony and the criminal takes his life. Is he a coward—he who, thinking to soften a blow to his kindred leaps into the Unknown with all his imperfections thick upon his head?

A man is suffering from a slow and wasting disease, for which there is no cure. He is using up, in the effort to prolong a doomed existence, all the savings of his active life—savings that might keep those he loves from pauperism. He sees his duty. He knows what chances he is taking with the hereafter; he fears the wrath of God, but for the sake of his family he reaches for the morphine and swallows ten grains. Is that man a coward or a hero?

Let us revise our terms and our opinions and look at the facts about each suicide we know of before passing any sweeping condemnation of the practice or of the manhood of the victims.

LUXURY ON THE SEA.

The new Japanese liners are going to set an example of speed and luxury which the American steamships on the San Francisco-Yokohama route must equal or be content with the hearings of the through tourist trade.

For many years the Pacific Mail and O. & O. lines used, on this sea, vessels that could no longer do business on the Atlantic. They were the cast-off relics of an out-of-date service there. Improvement was very slow, but finally size and speed began to have attention—largely because Jim Hill was looking to those qualities in a competing line up north—and the Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia and Korea resulted. These were and are good boats but their primary object is cargo and between them and the floating palaces of the Atlantic there is no comparison.

Now come the Japanese with a vessel, the pioneer of two others, which will approximate the efficiency and luxury of the Cunard, White Star and North German Lloyd service on the other ocean. In length, breadth, tonnage and speed, the Japanese ships will have no Pacific rivals for the present; and in the things that make passengers comfortable and keep them pleased and interested, these vessels will be a Pacific class by themselves. We tell about their special features in another column. It is a story of gymnasia, modern heating apparatus when the weather is cold and cooling devices when it is warm, nursery, cafe, private salon, hospital, swimming tanks, deck piano, swimming cots, dark room for photographers—everything, almost, that can be found in a fine hotel.

What can the owners or lessees of the Asia, Persia and China, not to mention some other ships, do against these great liners in the competition for passengers and fast freight? Tourists seek the biggest and best ships and show no local patriotism in such matters. Shippers prefer them. It is certain that, when the three Japanese ships go into commission, they will have the cream of the transpacific trade and will keep it until as fine or better ships are put into competition with them. The Pacific Mail must build three floating palaces or take the Japanese smoke. There is no other way out, if the American line intends to keep up its deep-sea service.

Honolulu can well afford to be complacent in the matter, for the finer the service compelled on this ocean the better for our tourist trade. If relief is given from the coastwise laws, that benefit will not depend upon American ships alone.

DEFEAT OF THE SHIP SUBSIDY.

The secret for the apparent determined hostility of the House against the adoption of any form of ship subsidy at this Congress is probably because of the already large deficit staring the members in the face and the remembrance of the swollen appropriations, totaling well over a billion dollars. Having to face their constituents for reelection within the next few months, the members have probably become alarmed at the showing of the statisticians, and may be depended upon at this particular time to vote down anything calling for further outlay from the public treasury. On the sea fringes of the country the adoption of the ship subsidy amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation Bill would undoubtedly be popular, even in view of the added deficit, but elsewhere the stand of the members will be popularly regarded as proper under the circumstances.

This time last year the treasury had a surplus of \$50,000,000; now it has a deficit of \$40,000,000—a difference of \$90,000,000—and the revenues are reported to be falling off at the rate of \$2,000,000 a week as compared with last year. These cold facts tend to chill the enthusiasm of some who might otherwise have favored spending the amounts estimated for the assistance of the American merchant marine. It was this lapse into economy which induced the House to disregard the pleadings and commands from the White House for the adoption of a four-battleship policy and appropriate only for two, the \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 extra that the other two would require being balked at. At the beginning of the session this amount would have been regarded as practically trifling, so lavishly was the money voted, but as the session grew older and the totals began to be figured out, there was a quick case of cold feet and an evident widespread desire to cut wherever possible. The subsidy measure amendment came in at the wrong time.

That Japan wants to lead Asia, as the Haskin correspondence points out, is a good thing for Asia. Today the most active, powerful and welcome civilizing force there is Japan. Everywhere on the great continent its name is celebrated and the desire to emulate it is felt. The British have done vast good in India and the missionaries, in their various ways, are accomplishing much in all Asiatic lands. But they are foreigners while the Japanese are native to the soil; and the demonstration Japan has made that an educated and civilized brown man can contend on equal if not more than equal terms with an educated and civilized white man, has stirred Asia as nothing has done since the Moslem deluge. Under the leadership of Dai Nippon what may Asiatics not hope to achieve?

Hello! poor Pinkham's voice is heard from the tomb again in an editorial utterance! Go it, Lazarus!

THE NEW AMERICAN FARMER.

The trite statement made before the Promotion Committee last week by A. R. Leckenby, that: "Filling the soil is no longer another name for poverty," is based on statistical facts and figures that stagger one who has not kept note of the progress of agriculture throughout America. Mr. Leckenby's contention is that there are American farmers today ready to come to Hawaii if invited and made to know the ideal conditions under which we of Hawaii live, farmers with the necessary capital to clear small land holdings and convert them into farms and with knowledge to apply capital of money and muscle in the proper way.

The New American Farmer, the class referred to by Mr. Leckenby, is the subject of an article in the May issue of the American Review of Reviews, written by Herbert N. Casson, who says in part:

"If the American farmer went out of business this year, he could clean up thirty thousand million dollars. And he would have to sell his farm on credit, for there is not enough money in the whole world to pay him half his price.

"Talk of the money-mad trusts! They might have reason to be mad if they owned the farms, instead of their watered stock. When we remember that the American farmer earns enough in seventeen days to buy out Standard Oil, and enough in fifty days to wipe Carnegie and the Steel Trust off the industrial map, the story of the trusts seems like 'the short and simple annals of the poor.'"

"One American harvest would buy the Kingdom of Belgium, King and all; two would buy Italy; three would buy Austria-Hungary, and five, at spot-cash price, would take Russia from the Czar.

"Talk of swollen fortunes! With the setting of every sun the money-box of the American farmer bulges with the weight of twenty-four new millions. Only the most athletic imagination can conceive of such a torrent of wealth.

"Place your finger on the pulse of your wrist, and count the heartbeats—one-two-three-four. With every four of those quick throbs day and night, a thousand dollars clatters into the gold-bin of the American farmer.

"How incomprehensible it would seem to Pericles, who saw Greece in her Golden Age, if he could know that the yearly revenue of his country is now no more than one day's pay for the men who till the soil of this infant Republic!

"Or, how it would amaze a resurrected Christopher Columbus if he were told that the revenues of Spain and Portugal are not nearly as much as the earnings of the American farmer's hen!

"Merely the crumbs that drop from the farmer's table (otherwise known as agricultural exports) have brought him in enough of foreign money since 1892 to enable him, if he wished, to settle the railway problem once for all, by buying every foot of railroad in the United States.

Such is our New Farmer—a man for whom there is no name in any language. He is far above the farmer of the story-books as a 1908 touring-car is above a jirrikisha. Instead of being an ignorant hoo-man in a barnyard world, he gets the news by daily mail and telephone; and incidentally publishes 700 trade journals of his own. Instead of being a moneyless peasant, he pays the interest on the mortgage with the earnings of a week. Even this is less of an expense than it seems, for he borrows the money from himself, out of his own banks, and spends the bulk of the tax-money around his own properties.

"Farming for a business, not for a living—this is the motif of the new farmer. He is a commercialist—a man of the twentieth century. He works as hard as the old farmer did, but in a higher way. He uses the four M's—mind, money, machinery, and muscle; but as little of the latter as possible.

"Neither is he a Robinson Crusoe of the soil, as the old farmer was. His hermit days are over; he is a man among men. The railway, the trolley, the automobile, and the top-buggy have transformed him into a suburbanite. In fact, his business has become so complex and many-sided that he touches civilization at more points and lives a larger life than if he were one of the atoms of a crowded city.

"All American farmers, of course, are not of the new variety. The country, like the city, has its slums. But after having made allowance for exceptions, it is still true that the United States is the native land of the new farmer. He is the most typical human product that this country has produced, and the most important, for, in spite of its egotistical cities, the United States is still a farm-based nation."

REGISTERED LAND TITLES.

It is a curious fact that since the Supreme Court rendered its decision on the appeal of Mrs. Mary Atcherley, reversing the decision of the Court of Land Registration as to a portion of the land for which a registered title was asked by Lewers & Cooke, there has not been a single petition for registered title filed. Whether this is a mere coincidence, or whether this reversal has in some way shaken confidence in the utility of registered titles remains to be seen. How confidence could in anywise be shaken, except by a total misapprehension both of the purpose of registered land titles and of the effect of this decision, it is hard to understand. The title of Lewers & Cooke was contested before the Land Court. Judge Weaver decided that they had a good title. Mrs. Atcherley, who claimed a part of the land in question, appealed from the decision to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal decided in her favor. As to the remainder of the land, the registered title of the Land Court is confirmed. If Lewers & Cooke appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Land Court may there be sustained, in which event its title to the whole tract will be registered. If the Territorial Supreme Court is sustained, the registered title will stand as to all except the part claimed by Mrs. Atcherley.

But if the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory stands, it will be because of a defect of title, and not because of a defect in the forum where it was litigated. It is to be presumed that the defect would have been fatal in any forum where the issue could be raised, and that at some time or other the defect would have been taken advantage of.

It is one of the advantages of the Land Court that it brings before it all persons who may or can question the title of the petitioner, and settles finally all questions arising, barring forever all claims that might have been presented at the time of the registration.

It seems quite likely that the fact that no petitions have been filed since this decision of the Supreme Court is a mere coincidence. The banks and trust companies have encouraged registered titles. But with the beginning of the panic on the mainland, nearly a year ago, the banks ceased loaning on real estate mortgage, keeping available funds for the protection of commercial enterprises. Latterly interest in the stock market has excluded the bulk of transactions in other lines, and so there has not been any particular call for registered titles.

It is of the highest credit to the Court of Land Registration and the Judge of it, that this is the first successful appeal from its decisions. In a great many of the cases tried, there have been controversy and clash of claims. But the Lewers & Cooke case was the first in which the decision of the Land Court has been reversed. That decision, so far from discrediting registered titles, ought to give them a far firmer standing.

PROHIBITION THAT PROHIBITS.

The interview published this morning concerning the workings of prohibition in Birmingham, Ala., is worthy of careful reading. The statements are not those of a fanatical agitator, or even a temperance worker, but of a looker-on, who recognizes facts as they exist.

After but a few months of conducting the city on the "dry" principle, crime has immediately decreased, an important item in municipal economy. Men who drank up their wages now have money to bring home to their families. The substitution of cash payments for credit, by former patrons of the saloon, has been a boon to landlords, merchants and grocers, who must pay their various creditors promptly.

That foreigners, accustomed always to beer and other alcoholic drinks, should array themselves on the side, in favor of temperance, but of absolute prohibition, almost passes belief. The politician, supposedly shrewd and generally self-seeking, has always argued that "to meddle with the German's beer is to stampede the German vote."

But the German in Birmingham has voluntarily given up his beer, and has done what he could to banish it from the community.

One of the most significant features of the workings of the new movement is the accession of confirmed drinkers from the mills and factories, their places being promptly filled by sober men who wish to be good citizens. This means a better grade of work where the sober men are employed, an extension of a permanent and profitable trade, an elevation of the moral tone of the entire community.

The whole campaign is an illustration of what may be accomplished by complete and harmonious organization, one in which women as well as men have a place and a voice.

Were other American cities to imitate Birmingham, and the educated, law-abiding classes stand as a unit for sobriety and morality, and good government, there would be no need to wait uncounted aeons for the millennium. Something very like it would begin at once.

About all the loose tornadoes this year seem to be making an American tour.

HOPES OF CHINESE BOYS.

In an address made the other night to the Chinese boys of Mills Institute, it was pointed out by the speaker that the rehabilitation of the ancient empire, her protection against the encroachments of the European powers, would devolve upon young Chinese educated according to Western methods. It was also added that it was a field wherein leaders would assuredly be required, and from the enthusiasm with which the idea was received it was evident that the lads had thought it all out for themselves.

The same will be true of any military training they may receive here. The members of a Honolulu company may live to be distinguished generals on the soil of their forefathers. It will be recalled that at the beginning of our Civil War hundreds of officers were recruited from well-drilled militia companies, the supply sent out by West Point not being equal to the demand.

It is generally agreed that with leaders that they trust the Chinese are invincible, and his may apply to the conquests of peace as well as to those of war.

Honolulu is already well represented by her adopted sons in the Great Middle Kingdom, and she will send many more to help in the work of regeneration.

The Oriental papers printed in English, with American or English editors, give a good deal of space to the American fleet. The arrival of so many battleships in Asiatic waters is an event the like of which they have never seen, and it will be long remembered. In the personnel of their officers, in the trimness of the ships, and the ease and skill with which they are maneuvered—as they will be on occasion—the American navy is likely to gain universal prestige. The operations in Manila Bay were the first intimation that a good many of our foreign friends had that the American navy had real guns and real gunners behind them.

On the very page yesterday where the Star was celebrating its civic virtues, old habit asserted itself and it spoke of "the more or less absurd gambling crusade to get rid of Brown." Does the Advertiser need any plainer proof of the hollowness of the Star's pretensions of being on the side of good government? If there ever was a crusade which was needed it was the anti-gambling one, and the people endorsed it by a fair majority in both districts and by a tremendous one in the fourth. In calling the campaign "absurd" the Star is merely currying favor with the Cunha alley politicians, whose cause it plainly means to support.

The Garden Island is of the opinion that if San Francisco has not enough decent people among her citizens to see that Abe Ruef is convicted and sent to jail that city is not all that its fond friends claim for it. Looking at the situation from the Libue standpoint, the Garden Island says: "San Francisco still retains a good many traits of the old-time frontier town in spite of the fact that it has tried to gloss over crudities with imitation civilization; but there is one thing that it used to possess and that it still seems to be in need of at the present time, and that is a modified vigilance committee."

The wants of the Salvation Army rescue home and orphanage are so comparatively little in amount, and the good being done and to be done so apparent, it would seem that no second plea for assistance in Honolulu should be necessary. In a city where the endowments for public institutions run annually into the hundreds of thousands, a request for a few hundred ought to be granted at once. The Salvation Army is the only place in the Territory, outside of the jail, where a white woman, unfortunate or erring, will be taken in and cared for.

The six-to-six stand of the Ruef jury shows that the belief that Ruef was badly treated in the denial of immunity, is strong among average San Franciscans. When a man turns State's evidence as Ruef practically did in the case against Schmitz, and is promised relief from prosecution therefor, it is up to the law authorities to keep their word. When they don't, they can hardly expect to convict their witness. Ruef is guilty, as a matter of course; but fair play is very dear to the American heart and he is safely relying on it now.

Honolulu is in most serious peril of sickness during a drouth. It is then that incidental filth piles up, despite the best efforts of the health inspectors. Rain in plenty washes it away. A deluge followed by a stiff trade wind is always a sanitary blessing to this city, while a long dry spell with just breeze enough to stir the dust is a threat to public health. The way to meet the danger is to see that your premises are kept clean and all neighborhood nuisances reported.

Someone named John P. Swazy has defeated Harold Sewall for the Republican nomination for the Littlefield vacancy by a vote of 212 to 123. The Man-Who-Voted-Against-His-Father has never been popular in Maine since, and will now hang his harp once more on the willows. It is, of course, a great pity from the national standpoint to have lost Sewall, but the country has so far recovered from the effects of the panic that it may be able to stand the strain.

Yesterday, May 24, was celebrated through Greater Britain as "Victoria Day," being the anniversary of the birth of the late Queen, whom all the world joined her subjects in revering. "Twenty-fourth of May, the Queen's Birthday," is a date, the remembrance of which as celebrated during the many years of Queen Victoria's reign, will last as long as the memories of those who celebrated it around the world.

Tomorrow evening the Methodist church will be a point of vantage as it is to have a service of patriotism, preparatory to Memorial day. The G. A. R. men will attend in a body. Rev. Mr. Crane will speak and there will be appropriate music, all of which commends the service to patriotic citizens, especially to those whose knowledge of what the Civil War meant to their country does not have the keen edge of personal recollection.

Governor Hughes shows that he still has hope by opening a headquarters at Chicago. While it is probable that Taft will be named for President it is by no means certain, as he is still far short of the proportion of votes which Seward took to the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln. Should Cannon, La Follette, Knox and Fairbanks join forces with Hughes, the Taft boom might easily miss the entrance of the channel.

All of the Stanford editors seem to have fallen under the ban. The last files note the expulsion of the editor of Quad, the college annual, while the editor of the Daily Palo Alto is held to have forfeited his degree. The latter editor, Harold Fitch, is a son of the News and Literary editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, George Hamlin Fitch, and is an exceedingly bright young man.

The Democrats are already telling who will be Governor when Bryan is elected. Link McCandless is running strong among the anti-land grabbers and a McClanahan boom is said to be a-borning. If McCarthy gets in, too, the Governor will be a McC, whatever happens. Nobody could beat a combination like that.

The enormous confidence of the business classes in the Star is shown by about eighteen columns of paid advertising as against thirty-two columns in this journal—measuring two issues of the same day. Probably our asteroid contemporary expects to divide with its morning issue and each have eight.

The struggles over the name of the noted Tangier bandit have been pitiful to witness. At last accounts he had attained the dignity of Rais Uli. A middle initial is shortly expected, unless he is really dead, as reported.

It would be a good thing, the week the fleet comes, to give the streets a sprinkling of oil. High winds, blowing dust seaward, make things unpleasant for ships in the harbor.

If the house on Beretania avenue where Mark Twain lived could be identified some wood from that might well be worked into the mantel-piece if it isn't too full of borers.

Alexander Hume Ford ought to be put on the Promotion Committee. No more enterprising and original boomer of things Hawaiian has ever reached the beach.

It is hard to see where a Star parallel is deadly unless it is at the breech. The thing's harmless enough at the muzzle.

If the Star's much-wanted morning paper lasted two days that would be a day longer than its Sunday paper lasted.

S.P.O.R.T.S

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD BOILED DOWN TO BARE FACTS

SAINTS IN THEIR STRIDE

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
The big league baseball games yesterday afternoon were of an interesting nature, particularly the first, between the Saints and the Punahous.

The Champions won by the score of 5 to 2. Bushnell twirled a nice game, only four hits being scored off his deliveries.

Batsey Joy was there with the big stick, knocking out a couple of two-baggers.

In the second game the Jewels beat the Kama in the time of 9 to 1. The Native Sons had strengthened up their team a while ago, but Bill Chillingworth pitched a well high pitched game for the Diamond Heads and carried away many runs for the Kama.

The weak spot in the Kama nine was Miller, who pitched at short. This young man contributed three to an error list of five.

Loke, for the winners, did good work at bat, being credited three base hits.

Yester had another off day, being touched up for ten hits and walking six times.

Makaha held down first for the Kama and put up a star game.

Summary:

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
En. Sic. K.	4	2	1	1	3	0
Bushnell, p.	4	1	1	1	9	3
Jim Williams, 2b.	3	2	2	2	2	0
Joy, cf.	4	2	0	2	2	0
Ajlett, c.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Joe Williams, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	3
Al Williams, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Sauer, 1b.	3	0	0	4	1	0
George Brown, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	6	4	27	16	3

PUNAHOU.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

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W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

PUNAHOU.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

PUNAHOU.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

PUNAHOU.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

PUNAHOU.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
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AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
W. Deane, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lynn, cf.	4	0	0	4	1	0
J. Deane, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hampson, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Kia, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Warren, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boys, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Totals	32	2	4	14	7	3

DIG UP!

The Transpacific Yacht Committee are up against it for money. There is a debt of \$3000 on the yacht, and at least \$2000 more is needed to meet the expenses of the trip to the Coast and return.

The Hawaii will, it is expected, sail for San Pedro on or about June 1, and if the money needed is to be raised someone will have to get a mighty lively move on.

Should the \$2000 not be forthcoming, the prospects are that Hawaii's representative yacht will have to remain in home waters.

All who have not contributed to the yacht fund are invited to send what they can spare to Charles T. Wilder as early as possible. Those whose names are on the list of contributors to the yacht and who feel like donating again will find any extra subscriptions on their part gladly received.

If it is more convenient to hand the money to W. H. McInerney, the shoe store proprietor will be happy to receive it.

The money is needed badly, and it is also needed quickly. Any contribution from a dollar up will be most welcome.

Some of the local business houses who have refrained from digging up for the yacht will find this an excellent time to redeem themselves by signing a handsome check in favor of the yacht which looks like being one of the biggest advertisements that Hawaii has ever had.

FRANKLIN WON AUTO CONTEST

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
A very large crowd visited Kapiolani Park yesterday afternoon to witness the first automobile race ever run in Hawaii and a couple of match horse races which were also on the program. A surprisingly large number of rigs were out and interest in the race was remarkably keen.

The starters were E. H. Lewis' 35-horsepower Franklin and C. H. Behn's 40-horsepower Tourist.

Each car carried four passengers, as follows:

Franklin—S. R. Jordan, C. Lutz, J. Colburn, Gus Schneider.
Tourist—C. H. Behn, Sr., C. H. Behn, Jr., J. A. McLeod, W. J. West.

E. H. Lewis drove the Franklin and M. C. King handled the Tourist.

The race was driven under chariot rules, and the distance was five miles. Each car was required to change position at the corners, the run in being from a point a little past the half-mile pole.

Until the run in, the race was an endurance affair, the cars having to go four and a half miles wide open. The last half mile was the race proper.

The idea of changing positions at the turns was to avoid accidents by insuring control of speed.

The track was in very fair shape, having been worked for the occasion by Alex Harris, who did a very good job considering the short time at his disposal. The only bad spot was between the half and three-eighths pole.

The cars started on the run with the Tourist in the lead. The Franklin led the first time round and also passing the starting line the second time. At the completion of the third circuit, Chauffeur King was leading, with Lewis in close pursuit.

The end of the fourth mile saw the big Tourist a length to the good and the cars rounded the first turn nearly on top of each other.

The Franklin passed the half-mile pole the last time well in the lead and entered the home stretch half a dozen lengths to the good. Coming down the stretch King made a desperate effort to catch Lewis, but was unable to do so and lost the race by a length.

After the race Chauffeur King stated that his carburetor refused to work properly in the last half mile, preventing the grandstand finish which he had planned.

He wants to race Lewis again next Saturday straightaway without changing positions.

THE BYSTANDER



The Snake in the Grass.
Small But Useful Work.
The Ounha Alley Scheme.
The Disbanded Clubs.
Uncle Patrick's Poetry.

In Friday's Bulletin was a long editorial on the alleged shortcomings of the Advertiser, which was written by the unhappy Pinkham. Naturally it was not signed by him, for Pinkham has an incurable penchant for getting other people to do his questionable work, but he choked it full of his own grievances. The article arraigned the Advertiser for "charging business men with being swayed in public matters by the size of the contracts they might receive," it repeated the stupid falsehood, first sprung in the Pinkham campaign, about the Advertiser and its editor trying to get special help from the Japanese community against Pinkham's reappointment; it called this journal to account for its criticisms of Pinkham's unlawful policy toward vice; and after making a lot of defamatory charges which have no more to do with the Advertiser than they have to do with the London Times, it took a wipe at Pinkham's old bete noir, the Rapid Transit and Dillingham enterprises, referring to them in the same terms that he did a year and a half ago when he was skulking in the lobby of the Legislature trying to get somebody to push through the bills he had prepared to do them harm.

I know L. E. Pinkham excellently well, and I know him to be utterly without the courage of his reverses. When he writes anything over his own signature, he is careful to make it civil, or reasonably so, aiming by that to make the public think he is a fair and considerate man, one not to be denounced with severity save at cost to his critic's reputation for fairness. In the open he is the good Dr. Jekyll; but in secret he is the degenerate Mr. Hyde, busy laying plots and weaving snares in the hope of doing the other fellow up. That he never succeeds; that he is a bungler as well as a hider-out, is proved by the disasters which have attended his every conspiracy; that to organize labor unions into a machine which he could use against other people; that to break down the small farm movement; that to establish a successful plumbing trust. Observe the utter abortiveness of his attempts—always in the name of somebody else—to force the Rapid Transit Company into the courts and the collapse of his legislative efforts, which he egged on some native statesmen in making last year, to cripple the Dillingham railroad enterprises on Hawaii. Here are failures enough for one man, but the incurable Pinkham, avid for revenge, keeps preparing for more. Watch him and you will see. He is again sitting on colored goose eggs which he innocently thinks will hatch out snakes.

Usually, so far as the press is concerned, Pinkham finds hospitality in the Bulletin. The editorials at the time his anti-small farm report was under fire were written by him; others against the sisal, pineapple and tobacco industries, when they were starting up, were written by him, and he has had considerable to say in the same paper since his latest defeat—that for reappointment. But never over his signature; always under the general signature of the editor. He is the degenerate Mr. Hyde, as usual; seek him out and you find the smug and unctuous Dr. Jekyll, protesting virtues.

I had hoped to have written the last about Pinkham; I could hope not to write of him any more. After the unanimous approval which the Cofer appointment got from Honolulu, it was up to Pinkham to stay in the Potter's field, where he was thrown. But he didn't; he is out again getting others to malign his betters, and so long as that is the case he need expect no consideration, for he will deserve none.

Somebody the other day told of the small industries by which poor men could make a good living in Honolulu. He mentioned hat-making for one thing. Umbrella-mending might be added and garden-hose mending. The man who used to do the latter and also sharpen lawn-mowers I haven't seen for a good while, and think he may have moved away. There is a fine chance right now for a man who will go about mending leakages in pipes, a service which the town needs in this time of drought. Lots of people would rather let the pipe leak than send for a plumber and have him go back for his tools, charging time in the good old plumber way. I don't doubt that a man with a frep and solder, could make \$5 a day without elching anybody.

The political conspiracy as it stands is to get the Democrats to nominate Jarrett for Sheriff and the Republicans to nominate Wise. Then elect Wise, who will be run by Cathcart and Brown, providing Cathcart can be reelected also. In this way, without making Brown run the gauntlet of the voters, the old conditions could be brought back again. Incidentally, as many gang candidates as possible will be run into the Legislature, and where good citizens are in a majority care will be taken to name the men of hallowed standing who always turn up on the side of the machine when the crisis comes. We have two or three of these perambulating whitened sepulchers in town.

The last Legislature passed no law whatever upon the subject, except as the new liquor law affects club applications for licenses to serve intoxicants. As far as the law is concerned, there is no more difficulty in forming clubs now than there was before the Legislature met.—Star.

Book! Let one of those ex-clubs go before the License Commissioners and see! Or a new club of the kind "so easy to form."

My uncle, Patrick Melarsy—uncle on my aunt's side—is a poet. The editor wrote last Sunday about his views on butter-milk and boiled potatoes, but I want to discuss another phase of the genial old philosopher. When you get on the right side of him, so that he sees you are not a Sasenach, he talks poetry like a man who has made a business of it for years and who always raises a fine crop. Like Byron, he liked in numbers when a child, and when he grew up he could hardly talk prose. And he has a poem to fit any theme. I spoke of one of his cigar-labels the other day and he promptly tore off three yards of Moore, one of Bobby Burns, a yard and a half of Goldsmith and four yards of Cooper. I was going to speak of the box, too, and buy a cigar from it, but I was too fery. That would have meant the whole of the Canterbury Tales and the pathetic ballad of "Only Three Grains of Corn, Mother."

Judaism of New York

New York Tribune.

Dr. Jacob Vooranger, of San Francisco, whose death was announced recently, in a statistical essay recently quoted the late Charles A. Dana as having said, some years before his death, "that in 1900 'Manhattan Island would be Judaised.'" "That astute observer," said Dr. Vooranger, "contended that the predominance of such a homogeneous mass in one center, proceeding under the guidance and influence of American liberty, stimulated by native Jewish energy and industry, could not be anything but a splendid acquisition to the great galaxy of American commonwealths." These facts are given to substantiate the Dana prediction: It may be fairly taken for granted that the New York Jewish community is now the largest in history or tradition. It represents ten per cent. of the entire Jewish population of the world. It is larger than the aggregate Jewish populations of the Eastern largest centers, Vienna, Budapest, Berlin, Vilna, Amsterdam, Lemberg, and London. It is ten times larger than the entire Jewish population of France; it is twenty times larger than the entire Jewish population of Italy; it is twenty-five times larger than the population of Jerusalem, and fifteen times larger than the entire Jewish population of Syria and Palestine.

Small Talks

COLONEL FITCH—I'll be back for that sake money yet.
P. C. JONES—Many of the Hawaiians who left Kawaiahae church long ago are coming back.
JOHN HUGHES—There is still plenty of hard work to do before we can get an American land policy.
C. H. DICKEY—This time the Civic Federation will make its stand known before the primaries come off.
L. L. McCANDLESS—The new high school is on land that the Territory gave away a whole island to get.
CONTRACTOR METZGER—I have about sixty days in which to get ready to begin work on the Hilo breakwater.
BERT PETERSON—Well, I went to Palm Beach with Flagler in his private car. Does that look like hard times?
PERCY M. POND—The more that is done for the training of these boys in the streets the better for the future of Honolulu.
SENATOR HEWITT—The fifteen-year lease clause will kill Cupid at the polls. Hawaii will be almost unanimously against him.
W. A. KINNEY—Some more witnesses in the Koki case were brought down today; the village of Waimea must be depopulated.
DEMOSTHENES LYCURGUS—George will be back this summer, I think. He is having a good time up in the high country of Greece.
CAPTAIN EXTON, U. S. A.—It is strange how uniforms attract dogs. A soldier can pick up more curs around town than a professional dog-catcher.
DR. J. H. RAYMOND—The arrangements for the consolidation of the Raymond and the Corwell ranches only await the settlement of the Corwell estate.
FARM CORNN—It's better being a notary public and business agent than to be a groceryman. I'm doing first-rate in my new line. Come in and have a soda.
M. F. PROSSER—On the train coming West I heard Secretary Metcalf say that, unless all estimates were at fault, the Panama canal will be finished in five years.
MARSHAL HENDRY—I am living, and have been for some weeks, on a diet of eggs and milk, shaken together. As a result I have lost much flesh, feel better, have a healthier complexion, and do more work.
JOHN SMITH—Beverly Kidd wrote here that he would like to be sent to the Denver Convention. White Democrats were willing enough, but the Hawaiians with whom Kidd worked, turned him down.
ARCHIVIST LYDECKER—We have just had an application for a burial permit. People come in her to pay taxes, get marriage licenses, dog licenses, and pay sewer rates. The architecture of this building seems to point it out as a public building, and so they come here.

A PLACE OF LEGENDS ON KONA'S LAVA BOUND COAST



ARCH ROCK, A PICTURESQUE FORMATION ON THE SOUTH KONA SHORE.

One of the picturesque scenic spots along the South Kona shore of Hawaii, the arch rock, is a place seldom visited by others than the natives living close to it, and the very existence of the natural arch, rising from the waters some distance from the shore, is known to few heretofore. The photograph, here reproduced, is probably the only one that has been taken of this freak formation, being snapshotted from a native canoe by Albert S. Baker of Kealahou. The formation is known by the name of the South Kona shore as the Kipahoehoe Arch, and there is an interesting Hawaiian legend in connection with it.

The fact that this arch is so little known is probably because it stands parallel to the shore and its freak nature can not be noticed from the decks of passing steamers, being indistinguishable from the shore cliffs. The native legend, accounting for its origin, is:

In the early days of the land, two beautiful sisters lived in the region, one dwelling on the shore with her aged grandmother and the other having her home far back on the mountain slope. One day, the sister of the beach, desiring some young taro tops, ascended the trail to the home of her sister and made known her wants. The sister, however, angrily refused the request and the supplicant returned to the shore, telling her grandmother of her disappointment. The grandmother became angry at the unsisterly conduct of the sister on the mountain and, going out on the sands of the beach, gazed long and angrily towards the mountainside where the selfish sister dwelt. As she looked she saw the side of the mountain open and belch forth swiftly-flowing lava, which caught up the selfish sister on the crest of the flow and brought her to the sea. The flow also overwhelmed the home on the shore, and swept against each other for support, forming the great arch, while the selfish sister, standing alone, was also changed into lava and overturned.

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MANCHURIA LANDED THREE STOWAWAYS

The mysterious evolutions of the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria off Diamond Head on Friday night, when she dove to and lowered a boat, was explained late last night when Police Officer Reeves took into custody three youths near the sewer pumping station, the boys explaining their presence there by stating that they had been kicked off the liner the night before. They came to Honolulu on the transport Thomas, thinking to back away a few easy months amid the kindly South Sea Islanders, only to find that there was more hustling than basking needed in the Paradise of the Pacific. San Francisco and home looked better to them from here than they imagined could have been possible, so they made a break for the Manchuria so soon as they heard that her nose pointed for the Golden Gate. They appeared on deck to wait a goodbye to Honolulu too soon, however, and were transferred to a sampun for ferrying ashore. This accounts for the demand made on the Pacific Mail agents by the Japanese for his ferry fee, which was not understood.

BABY BOY DROWNED IN A CESSPOOL

John Borges Ferreira, the five-year-old son of Antone Ferreira of Alapal street was drowned yesterday afternoon in a cesspool in a neighbor's yard, the cover of which the child had himself removed. The boy was playing in the yard by himself and his tugging at the cover of the cesspool was observed. It was not thought possible that he could remove it, however, and no attempt was made to stop him. No one was around when he managed to tug the cover loose, and it is supposed that he fell in when the cover finally came up. His dead body was found an hour after he had been last seen playing. Deputy Sheriff Jarrett visited the place last night and it is probable that an inquest will be held.

TO DO WITHOUT EGGS

It Is Surprising How Many Good Things Are Made Without Them.

When fresh eggs are scarce and high in price, the recipes that call for few eggs, or none at all, are in steady demand. It is surprising how many good things can be made without eggs. It must be remembered, however, in making flour mixtures if they seem too stiff that dishes without eggs require more flour. Here are a few of old and tried recipes which may prove useful at this season:

GINGER BREAD NO. 1.
Take one cupful of molasses, one-half a cupful of sugar, one-half a cupful of melted butter or lard, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cupful of boiling water. Sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour with a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger, one-half teaspoonful each of allspice, cloves and nutmeg. Bake in two shallow pans. Sprinkle a little sugar on top before putting in the oven.

GINGER BREAD NO. 2.
Sift together two cupfuls of flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in one-half of a cupful of hot water, add one cupful of molasses and combine with the flour mixture. Beat one tablespoonful of melted butter into this and bake in a moderate oven.

JOHNNY CAKE.
Sift one-half of a cupful each of cornmeal, flour and sugar, one-half of a teaspoonful each of soda and salt. Add one one-fourth cupful of sour milk—buttermilk is best. Beat thoroughly and bake in a hot oven.

COFFEE CAKE NO. 1.
Cream one-half a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar, add one cupful of molasses and a half a cupful of cold coffee. Sift together two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful each of cloves, mace and cinnamon.

COFFEE CAKE NO. 2.
Sift one teaspoonful each of salt, cinnamon and cloves with one and one-half cupfuls of flour. Stir one cupful of raisins into one-half of a cupful of flour. Cream one-half cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar and one-half of a cupful of molasses; beat well. Then add alternately flour and one cupful of cold coffee in which one teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Add the floured raisins a few at a time over the cake as it is poured into the baking tin.

LAYER CAKE.
Cream one-half a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted with the flour.
Filling—Boil together and stir two cupfuls of sugar, one-half a cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of chocolate or cocoa. When cool add one teaspoonful of vanilla. Spread between the layers.

ST. JAMES PUDDING.
Take three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half a cupful of molasses, one-half of a cupful of milk, one and two-thirds cupfuls of flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of soda, one-fourth of a teaspoonful each of salt, cloves, allspice and nutmeg. Chop one-half a pound of dates and mix all together thoroughly. Steam in one pound baking powder cans.

WHITE CAKE.
Cream six tablespoonfuls of butter, add two cupfuls of sugar and two cupfuls of milk. Sift four teaspoonfuls of baking powder with four cupfuls of flour, beat well, add flavoring to taste.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.
Take two cupfuls of brown sugar, ten teaspoonfuls of melted lard, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, one cupful of raisins, one cupful of currants, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one nutmeg, a little salt, sufficient flour to stiffen.

SPICED MOLASSES CAKE.
Take one cupful of brown sugar, one-half a cupful of butter, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of raisins, one teaspoonful of ginger, one-half a teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon and flour to make a stiff batter. Beat when served several days old.

GRANDMOTHER'S BOSTON CAKE.
Take one and one-half cupfuls of thick, sour milk, one-half cupful of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt and one and one-half cupfuls each of cornmeal and flour. The batter should be thick enough to settle smoothly in the pan.

PORK CAKE.
To one pound of finely chopped fat salt pork (take one and one-fourth pounds before chopping) add three cupfuls of boiling water, five cupfuls of brown sugar, nine cupfuls of flour, one nutmeg, one tablespoonful of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and three tablespoonfuls of soda. One cupful of chopped nuts and dates, figs, apples or other fruits improve the recipe. Bake in a large dripping pan. It will keep for months and improves with age.

SOUR MILK CAKE.
Cream one cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually, add one and one-half cupfuls of flour, sifted with one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon and nutmeg, alternately with one cupful of sour milk. Then add one cupful of raisins mixed with one-half cupful of flour. Beat thoroughly and bake in a moderate oven.

EGGLESS FRUIT CAKE.
Add one cupful of sugar gradually, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg sifted with two and one-half cupfuls of flour. Add one cupful of seeded raisins dusted with some of the flour.

FRUIT CAKE NO. 2.
Cream one-half a cupful of butter, add one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of sour cream, three cupfuls of flour, one cupful of raisins, one cupful of currants, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg. Bake

SOCIETY

Mrs. Lewton-Brain was the hostess at a pretty tea on Monday evening at her College Hills home, the affair being made the pleasant occasion through the music rendered by some of the guests. Among the ladies present were Mrs. W. L. Stanley, Miss Stanley, Mrs. Horton, Miss Horton, Mrs. George Davies, Miss Carter, Mrs. Soper, the Misses Soper, Mrs. Waterhouse, Sr., Mrs. Herbert Mist, Mrs. Ralph Forster, Mrs. Restarick, Mrs. Gertrude Damon, Miss Lyon, Mrs. Richard Cooke, Mrs. Alexander Lindsay, Miss Young, Mrs. Van Holt.

Dr. and Mrs. Doremus Scudder entertained on Tuesday night in honor of their visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Noble. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Judge and Mrs. Kingsbury and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey.

With a miniature of the good ship Dirigo in full sail as a centerpiece for the table decorations, several guests of Captain Goodwin were entertained at dinner on Friday evening at the Young Hotel. The guests were Captain and Mrs. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowers, Judge and Mrs. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wall, Mrs. Kackley and Mr. Edward Dusenberg.

"Rosebank" was the scene of another delightful affair on Tuesday evening, the supper given by Mr. Gustav Schaefer to a large number of his young friends and some of his older ones. These included Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ross, Mr. and Mrs. James Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Weight, Mr. and Mrs. Will Soper, Misses Alice Hedemann, Alice Cooke, Beatrice Castle, Cordelia Walker, Helen Alexander, Edith Ewart, Carmen Clowe, Helen Achilles, Lorna Iaukea, Eleanor Waterhouse, Marion Waterhouse, Edith Spalding, Alice Spalding, Lily Paty, Ada Rhodes, Bessie Lawrence, Irene Fisher, Messrs. Harold Giffard, Edward Dusenberg, Arthur Mackintosh, George Isenberg, Harold Castle, George Fuller, Percy Cleghorn, Walter Rycroft, Sam Walker, William Walker, Arthur Ewart, Donald Kennedy, Edward Hedemann, Erling Hedemann.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Waterhouse entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence on Judd street in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Judd, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Humphris, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Jr., and Dr. Hodgins.

"Craigside," the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Clive Davies, was the scene of one of the prettiest garden parties of the week on Tuesday afternoon last, the many guests admiring the beautiful setting of the house itself and the magnificent view to be obtained from the grounds. Assisting Mrs. Davies, the hostess, were Mrs. Ernest Waterhouse, Mrs. George Davies, Miss Carter, Mrs. Herman Focke, Mrs. Montague Cooke and Mrs. H. Harrison. Among the guests were Mrs. George Carter, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Achilles, Miss Achilles, Mrs. MacKinnon, Mrs. F. H. Humphris, Mrs. Mott-Smith, Mrs. W. Whitney, Mrs. Weight, Mrs. J. Waterhouse, Mrs. Richard Cooke, Mrs. Restarick, Mrs. Ernest Ross, Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Miss Ward, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Mrs. Ralph Forster, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Dunning, Miss Beatrice Castle, Mrs. James Judd, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. W. Stanley, Mrs. Vincent Kiteat, Mrs. Sidney Ballou, Mrs. B. F. Marx, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. G. Rodiek, Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, Mrs. James Cockburn, Mrs. L. G. Blackman, Mrs. C. G. Ballentyne, Mrs. Emory, Sr., Mrs. Lewton-Brain, Miss Copstabel, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Gattley, the Misses Waterhouse, Mrs. van Hamm, Miss B. Ruth Young.

The bridge tea given on Tuesday by Mrs. Fred Smith was one of the popular affairs of the week. The table decorations of cut flowers and ferns were particularly attractive. The prizes were won by Mrs. Brainerd Smith and Mrs. Wallace R. Farrington. Among the guests were Mrs. Mary Widdfield, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mrs. Lackland, Mrs. Halstead, Mrs. High, Mrs. M. Phillips, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Biggs, Misses McStocker, Mrs. Peck, Princess Kawananakoa, Mrs. H. Murray, Mrs. A. Wall, Mrs. O. Wall, Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mrs. Chas. Cooper, Mrs. J. R. Walker, Mrs. Grossman, Mrs. L. Lansing, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Archie Young, Mrs. Jas. Dougherty, Mrs. McStocker, Mrs. Waterman.

Three-fourths of an hour in a slow oven.
GINGER SNAPS.
Take two cupfuls of molasses, add one and one-half cupfuls of lard, one-half a cupful of sugar. Beat together until the lard is melted. Sift cinnamon, ginger and cloves to taste with flour enough to roll. Add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little water to the molasses, mix all together and if left to get thoroughly chilled they will roll out with much less flour.

CURRENT COOKIES.
Take one cupful of sugar, add one cupful of lard, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of currants or raisins. Use flour enough to roll and flavor with a little grated nutmeg.

INDIAN PUDDING.
Wet six tablespoonfuls of Indian meal with enough milk to moisten. Add to one cupful of hot milk and cook until it thickens. Add one cupful of molasses, one quart of milk and salt to taste, stir well, pour into buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven three hours.

INDIAN RICE PUDDING.
To two quarts of milk add two tablespoonfuls of uncooked rice, one-half of a cupful of molasses and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a buttered dish in a slow oven four or five hours, stirring occasionally.

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. An application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Avon 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 the among the Roll or Honor in San Francisco.



Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd. Honolulu, T. H. Commission Merchants Sugar Factors

Ewa Plantation Co., Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., Kohala Sugar Co., Waimea Sugar Mill Co., Apakau Sugar Co., Ltd., Filson 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' Live Shipping Co.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Melted butter is a very good substitute for olive oil in salad dressing. Many prefer the butter to oil. Discolored cups and dishes used for baking can be made as new by rubbing the brown stains with a flannel dipped into whitening.

The torn leaf of a book can be mended by pasting new, white tissue paper over it with transparent paste. The print will show through.

When vegetables cook dry and scorch or burn, set the vessel at once in a little cold water, and they will taste very little, if any, of the scorching.

Finger marks disappear from varnished furniture when sweet oil is rubbed on the spot and from oiled wood when paraffin is used in the same way.

Never iron silk with a hot iron or on the right side. It is better, in fact, not to press directly on the silk, but to cover with a slightly dampened cloth.

Fish that is to be fried should be ordered to be sent early, as it cooks much better if previously rolled some time in a clean cloth to insure perfect dryness.

In making cookies if the dough is thoroughly chilled it will not only be lighter, but will not stick to the board when rolling. Some housekeepers also chill their doughnuts before frying.

If you wish to draw down the blind, yet have the window open, it is a good plan to have a screw eye in each end of the curtain which can be fastened to the hooks at each end of the window sill. Unless the wind is blowing very strong this will prevent the disagreeable sound of its flapping, yet will admit plenty of fresh air.

To keep iron sinks and iron kettles smooth and free from rust never use soap in cleaning them. Wash them in the water in which potatoes have been boiled, using a well boiled potato to rub any spot which may have become rough, or rusted, afterward rinsing clean with very hot, clear water. By cleaning in this way they will always be smooth and free from rust.

Weak soapuds of aqua ammonia will clean bronze statuary or bronze ornaments in the fine lines where dust has collected.

A small piece of window glass will be useful for holding the leaves apart on a cookbook and one can read the recipe and not soil the book by too much handling.

Water in which rice has been boiled may be used for starching old lace, choice handkerchiefs, etc. It gives a soft and dainty stiffness which adds a charm to the appearance.

To remove tea, coffee, cocoa, or chocolate stains, soak in cold water first, then place the stain over a bowl and pour boiling water through it, holding the tea kettle at a height to insure force.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the ends of each in newspaper before replacing it. This will prove a complete silence.

Brooms should always hang when not in use. Have a hole bored through the handle four inches from the end and large enough to slip over an ordinary nail. When left on the floor a broom soon loses its shape and will not do good work.

W. R. SIMS IS AGAIN IN TROUBLE

W. R. Sims was arrested last night and charged with being drunk, although it is probable that a further charge of carrying concealed weapons will be brought against him. He furnished a gun at the corner of Hotel and Nuanani last night, this being found in his pocket when he was searched before being locked up at the station. He came down in the patrol wagon willingly enough after his arrest, but created a scene when the turnkey attempted to take him below to the cells, struggling and holding on to the counter while he told the police officers present what he thought of them.

ANOTHER BULLETIN LIE.

Another demonstration of the value of the morning paper "word" was furnished in the Crook divorce. Kind friends called on the evening newspapers and asked that only passing mention be made of the Crook divorce case out of consideration for the extreme nervous condition of one of the parties to the suit. Assurance was given that the morning paper would do the same. "His word" was given. The result was first page and a photograph. "My word"—Bulletin.

No one in authority on this paper knows of any such promise or of any such request. Two drunks, Frank Moniz and Mary Halemano, appeared yesterday where the police could observe them. Both were given rides in the patrol wagon.

Commercial News By Charles L. Rhodes.

The volume of business on the stock exchange during the week has been considerably less than for some time, and the week closed unquestionably dull. As to the causes, there are differing opinions, though undoubtedly the drop in sugar experienced near the beginning of the week was the major factor. It was argued that it ought not to have that effect since at the decline the price of sugar was still high and far above the averages of other years considered prosperous, and that fluctuations should be expected.

But the decline was sufficient to enforce the truth that a continuous rise in prices cannot be expected, and that prices based on the idea that sugar is always to continue to rise or even always to remain where it is, must some time submit to readjustment. The decline in the price of sugar was enough to check any purely speculative element in the market. Hence it may be assumed that it has done no real harm so far as healthful market quotations are concerned.

THE SPECULATIVE SIDE.

That the factors which checked the market during the week, checked it rather on the speculative side than on the investment side, there is reason to believe. Ewa has advanced during the week. So has Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar, though these advances may be accounted for by the dividend prospect. The announcement of the extra Ewa dividend, though made last week and taken up in the advance in price at the time, gives firmer prospect of other similar extra dividends to be declared as the season progresses. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar, though it has not increased its dividend, there is very strong belief, amounting to certainty in the minds of the street, that it will, and the price advanced as shown by the last sales of the two periods under consideration, \$4.25, while by the respective asking and offering prices, not so much.

Oahu is the most prominent stock in the list to show a falling off, though Hawaiian Sugar, Waialua, Honokaa, Waimea, McBryde, Ookala and Olua have suffered in the same direction. Paauhau has held its own, and has, in fact, slightly advanced. The market was firm, in spite of the falling off in sugar and beet quotations almost throughout the week until its very close, at which time, strangely enough, beets recovered to the exact price they had at the beginning of the week, and sugar began to recover.

THE PRICES OF SUGAR.

Just why the prices of sugar went down, there is very little data available to judge from. There has been no mail from the Coast during the week with advices which might show the factors at work. Beets made a slight gain at the very beginning of the week, going to 11 shillings 3/4 pence on Monday, a parity with sugar at \$9.40. The drop began Tuesday, May 19, simultaneously with the drop in sugar, though not quite as fast. On Wednesday it reached its lowest point for the week, 11 shillings 1/2 pence, a drop of sixpence. A reduction of sixpence a hundred weight in the duty on sugars entering Great Britain is to take effect June 1. This will no doubt be found to have had some effect, as tending to retard the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom until that period. This would temporarily deprive a certain proportion of sugars of their accustomed market, and might have some tendency to increase the supply temporarily in other markets, especially those nearby. This would doubtless have some disturbing influence on the beet quotation, though it is difficult to see how it alone could have much.

BET PLANTING SEASON.

During the same time the planting season for European beets nominally closed. It is usually considered that the season ends with the middle of May, and, of course, with the finishing of sowings the correction of estimates of the amount of sowings begins. As these transformations of estimates into certainties proceed, if they change the estimates materially, they might have some effect. But even this is purely conjectural.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN'S CABLES.

Among the definite information received during the week was the following by Alexander & Baldwin from their New York house, dated May 20: "Beet quotation 11 shillings 3/4 pence, steady; advance of 1/2 pence three months hence. Raw sugar market quiet; no change. Refiners bidding one-sixteenth decline for spot sugars. Favorable weather in Europe."

Practically simultaneously with the quotation received by the Sugar Factors' Company from Williams, Dimond & Company, of San Francisco, yesterday, Alexander & Baldwin received the following from their New York house, dated 11:31 a. m., May 23: "There was a sale today at 4.25 cents which affects the basis for Hawaiian sugars. It was of San Domingo 96 degree centrifugals for delivery at New York by steamer now loading. Federal Sugar Refining Company was the buyer. Market steady, but quiet."

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

The following are the transactions of the week on the Stock Exchange: Monday—15 Oahu Sug. Co., 28.75; 100 Ookala, 7.75; 1000 Oiaa 68, 91; 30 Haw. C. & S., 100; 1000 Paia 68, 100; 20 Paauhau, 15.

Tuesday—Ewa, 29; 20 Ewa 29. Wednesday—15 Haw. Pineapple, 24.50; 50 Ookala, 7.50; 100 Haw. C. & S. Co., 95.25; 20 Haw. Sug., 35.50; 50 Hon. B. & M., 22.75; 10 Haw. C. & S., 96.

Thursday—6 Oahu Sug. Co., 28.50; 5 Oahu Sug. Co., 28.75; 1000 Pacific Sug. Mill 68, 100; 1000 Oiaa 68, 91; 30 Haw. Pineapple Co., 24.50; Haw. C. & S. Co., 96.

Friday—1000 Pioneer 68, 101; 50 Ookala, 7.75; 19 Honolulu, 140. Saturday—15 Haw. Pineapple, 24.75; 20 Oahu Sug. Co., 28.00.

DIVIDENDS.

Brewster & Co. have increased their dividend from 1 per cent a month to 1 1/2 per cent a month commencing May 31, 1908 and continuing until further notice.

KIHEI STILL COMING IN.

Kihei stock still continues to come in to Alexander & Baldwin. There has not been a day during the week that some has not come in, though it is all, so far, from these Islands. None whatever has come in from abroad, though it is known that several blocks of stock are held away from here. It is probable that the change of time from July 1 to May 1 has not become widely known. Indeed there has not been a great deal of opportunity for it to become known away from here in time for foreign owners to get their stock here.

The total amount stock so far turned in is 43,979 shares out of a total of 49,000 shares.

LAST OF THE CAPE HORN FLEET.

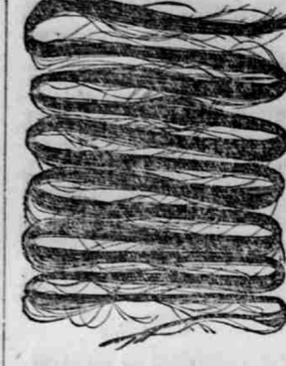
With the sailing of the ship Dirigo from here yesterday and the expected sailing of the bark Fooning Sney yesterday from Hilo the last shipment for this crop by way of Cape Horn have been made. Of the original charters for this fleet, two of them were canceled by the Sugar Factors' Company, the charterer. These were the Bangalore now 214 days out from Norfolk. The limitation of her charter expired May 15, and the charter was canceled May 15. The charter of the Hawaiian Isles was canceled some time ago and the Atlas was secured to carry the 3000 tons which the Hawaiian Isles was to have carried.

THE CAPE HORN TONNAGE.

Without the actual figures of the Fooning Sney the approximate shipments this year by way of Cape Horn were 33,800 tons. This is a smaller amount than has been sent for very many years, in fact probably, since the early days of the sugar industry. Last year, which was the first year of shipment by way of the Tehuanepetel route, the Cape Horn Fleet carried 26,222 tons. The Bangalore was expected to carry about 3000 tons so that but for

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA GENTLY RUBBED INTO THE SCALP. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, proof of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, cleans the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Eczy Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, itching, and humbling skin eruptions, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENOXON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

week when there was reaction in the sugar stock market call attention to the fact that there are other things besides sugar. Hawaiian Pineapple Company stock continued steady on the market, with considerable business in it, showing that it was sugar conditions and not local conditions that brought dullness into the sugar stock market. Hawaiian Pineapple Company stock is the only stock listed on the Stock Exchange. But the organization of the Koolau Fruit Company to go into the pineapple business in Koolau doubtless had its effect in calling attention to the industry. This company was organized with a capital stock of \$200,000, with the privilege of increasing it. Two hundred acres are to be planted this year and 800 next, and the company has an option on 2000 acres additional. A prospectus of the company is in preparation, and a part of the stock will be offered for public subscription.

PLANT EXPERT.

A. B. Leckenby, a scientific horticulturist and plant expert who has originated a number of new varieties of plants, has decided to locate in Hawaii, ALAKEA STREET WHARF SHED. Bids for the construction of the Alakea street wharf shed are to be advertised for this week. Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell has designed a very commodious and convenient, and architecturally handsome structure. The appropriation for it is \$45,000.

CONSULAR ADDRESSES.

American Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, American Consul at Tientsin, China, addressed the Chamber of Commerce on Friday afternoon while the Manchuria, on which he was a passenger, was in port. This is the first address of the kind brought about in response to the request of the Chamber of Commerce to the State Department that consular officials passing through here should make addresses on the trade conditions in the countries where they are located.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

Treasurer Campbell reports the taxes collected on Oahu for the period ending May 15 as \$548,768.59 as against \$509,353.66 last year for the same period. There are on this Island this year only twenty appeals from property taxes, a smaller number than usual.

VERDICT IN LONG LITIGATION.

Litigation dating from 1903 and having its causes in the sugar boom of ten years ago, reached the stage of a verdict of a jury for \$28,156.74 in Judge Le Bolt's court Friday in favor of the W. W. Pierce Company against the executors of the will of the late Henry Waterhouse. The suit was on a replevin bond for a railroad and equipment furnished originally by the plaintiffs to the Kona Sugar Company.

IN CONGRESS.

The House on Friday rejected the ship subsidy bill, the Republican caucus having decided on this course after the conference committee of the two houses had agreed to report favorably on the postoffice appropriation bill as amended, which carried certain proposed subsidies with it. On Wednesday the Omnibus Public Buildings Bill passed in the Senate, amended to bring the amount immediately available for the Federal building at Honolulu to \$200,000 in place of the \$100,000 placed in the bill by the House. The Senate has adopted the Conference report on the appropriation for fortifications. This carries an item of \$129,000 for care of submarine mines in Hawaii, \$21,000 for purchase of mines for Hawaii, and \$351,500 for ammunition and sea-coast cannon.

BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

The California Sugar Company was incorporated May 19. The plans of the new company are for the erection of a six hundred thousand dollar factory at Santa Ana, California.

WANTS TO BE A CITIZEN.

John Christian Arneson, a native of Norway, yesterday declared his intention to become an American citizen, taking the oath before Deputy Clerk Gus Murphy of the United States District Court. He was born in Christiania, Norway, January 12, 1859, and came to Hawaii on the bark Hans Christian, landing at Maalaea Bay, October 4, 1882.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH DIARRHOEA.

Mr. S. G. Mathers, publisher of Chronicle, Normanton, 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.

FIGS AND MANGOES.

Through the efforts of Mr. S. M. Damon and the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, an effort is



The Best Cough Drops Are Drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Sixty years ago physicians first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and ever since then it has been the standard cough remedy all over the world.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

controls the spasmodic efforts of coughing, relieves the congestion in the throat, quiets the inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and prevents the lungs from becoming involved. There are many substitutes and imitations. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind. Put up in large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Scientific American. A handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

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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. McLENNAN—The Royal Hawaiian Hotel; cottage N. Entrance, Breckinridge 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.

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

In the Matter of the Guardianship of Walter William Scott, Janet Mossman Scott, Rubena Frances Scott, Minors.—Petition for Appointment of Guardian.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF HEARING PETITION.

On reading and filing the Petition of Robert Scott, of Kilauea, Kaula, Uncle of said minors, wherein he alleges the necessity of the appointment of a Guardian over the persons of said minors, and praying that he, the said Robert Scott, be appointed as such Guardian:—

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause. If any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper in Honolulu, to-wit, in its issues of the 15th, 22nd May, and 2nd June, 1908.

Dated at Lihue, Kaula, this 14th day of May, A. D. 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.

1908—May 19, 25, June 2

DESERTER FROM NAVY ARRESTED ON MANCHURIA

Under guard at Camp Very awaiting transportation to Cavite for trial by court martial is E. E. Castleberry, an ordinary seaman, who is charged with desertion from the navy. He was arrested on the Manchuria when she was in port, on a cable request from Rear Admiral Hemphill, in command of the Asiatic squadron. The cable requested the arrest of three deserters, but apparently the other two took some other route. Castleberry was a steamer passenger on the Manchuria. There were only two passengers on the Manchuria who might by possibility be the man wanted. One of them was able to make clear his innocence. But Castleberry, who was traveling under the name of E. E. Howard, betrayed himself by his efforts to make out a good case for himself. He had on navy shoes and hat and some of his other clothes were navy clothes. His manner of carrying himself indicated that he had been in the navy. He will go by the next transport or naval vessel to Cavite for trial.

BORN.

NALUAI—In Honolulu, May 22, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Naluai, a daughter.

MARINE

PACIFIC'S PREMIER PALACE.

Honolulu will next month welcome by far the most modern, most comfortable, most luxurious, finest and fastest steamship in half the world, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's magnificent S. S. Tenyo Maru, the first to be completed of three monsters compared with which, in this ocean at least, there is nothing as great under the Stars and Stripes or any other flag. Japan, in point of passenger palaces, will be mistress of the Pacific. Not long after the Tenyo Maru will come a sister, the Chiyu Maru, and later, next year, another sister not yet named, all "the highest expression of the shipbuilder's art."

The Tenyo Maru is 575 feet over all, 550 between perpendiculars, 63 molded breadth, 38 1-2 molded depth to upper deck, 46 1-2 molded depth to shelter deck, 14,000 gross tons, 21,000 displacement, with accommodations for 275 cabin, 54 intermediate and 899 steerage passengers, equipped with Persens turbines, having thirteen cylindrical boilers and designed for a speed of 20 knots.

Her people claim that it can hardly be said that any of the sea giants combines in one all the improvements, facilities and accommodations that the latest inventions have made available for the comfort and safety of ocean voyagers.

Aboard the Tenyo Maru it will be difficult till one looks over the rail to realize that he is aloft, the absence of vibration being one of the liner's recommendations, the turbines working silently and without communication of tremor. The use of liquid fuel insures absolute cleanliness. A daily paper will be printed aboard, containing the day's steaming record, ship's social, athletic and personal news and world intelligence by wireless.

Children will find a nursery in charge of trained attendants; young men and women can culture their physiques in separate gymnasias. Smoking, lounging and bar rooms are distinct; there is a secluded social hall for ladies; amateur photographers are provided with a dark room; surgery and hospital are ready for emergencies; a deck is arranged for dancing, with piano; there are no less than three galleys; meals may be had on the restaurant plan; curious or anxious folks may ask all sorts of questions at an office of inquiry without troubling the purser; social functions will be observed in a special saloon; a laundry will handle linen a la francaise or otherwise; there are whole apartments, just like flats, where families will be as luxuriously at home as if in London, Paris, New York or at the Young Hotel in Honolulu; barbers, manicurers, hairdressers, masseurs and other comforts will be enjoyed.

Every berth has a separate reading electric and every room an electric fan, and the ventilation system is the latest; in short, the Tenyo, which means "Heaven and Sea," will be hard to leave when destinations are reached.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Friday, May 22. San Francisco—Arrived, May 21, S. S. Columbian, from San Diego. San Francisco—May 22, schr. Borealis, from Mahukona, May 1. Gaviota—Sailed, May 21, ship Falls of Clyde, for Honolulu. Port Harford—Arrived, May 21, bkt. Fullerton, hence May 2. Port Gamble—Sailed, May 22, schr. Spokane, for Hilo. San Francisco—Arrived, May 22, bk. St. Katherine, from Hilo, hence May 1. Saturday, May 23. San Francisco—Sailed, May 23, S. S. Alameda, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, May 23, schr. W. H. Marston, for Hilo. San Francisco—Arrived, May 22, bk. St. Katherine, from Hilo, May 1. Sydney—Arrived, May 22, S. S. Marana. Hilo—Arrived, May 20, S. S. Enterprise, from San Francisco. Hilo—Arrived, May 22, S. S. Texan, from Kaaupali. Hilo—Sailed, May 22, bk. Mohican, for San Francisco. Kaaupali—Arrived, May 22, bk. Kaulani, hence May 21. Vancouver—Sailed, May 22, S. S. Aorangi, for Honolulu. Monday, May 25. Seattle—Arrived, May 23, S. S. Nevanadan, from San Francisco. San Francisco—Sailed, May 24, bkt. Coronado, for Honolulu. Eleele—Sailed, May 22, Am. bk. Foohing Sney, for Delaware Breakwater. Kahului—Sailed, May 23, bk. E. F. Whitney, for San Francisco. Gaviota—Am. sp. Falls of Clyde (bound to Honolulu) returned May 23 with foretopmast and headgear gone; will be towed to San Francisco for repairs.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 22. P. M. S. S. Manchuria, J. W. Saunders, from Orient, 8 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kaula, 4 a. m. Str. Mikahala, Tullett, from Kaula, 4 3/4 a. m. Str. Helene, Nelson, from Mahukona, 4 3/4 a. m. Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau, 7 46 p. m. Saturday, May 23. Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 6:40 a. m. Str. Ke Au Hou, from Kaula, 6 a. m. Str. Nilhau, from Mahukona, 8:10 a. m. Sunday, May 24. Str. Iwalani, Self, from Maul and Molokai ports, 3 a. m. Str. Noeau, Mitchell, from Kukuihaele, 3 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kaula, 4 a. m. Str. Maui, Bruhn, from Hawaii, 9:30 a. m. Monday, May 25. T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, W. E.

CORNWELL ESTATE ACCOUNTS RIGHT

In open court yesterday afternoon Circuit Judge Lindsay completely exonerated the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company from any criticism of its management of the estate of William H. Cornwell.

The trust company's petition for a hearing of its final accounts and discharge as administrator was called at 2:30 p. m. A. G. M. Roberts represented the administrator, B. L. Marx represented the widow, Mrs. Josephine Cornwell; and F. E. Thompson represented the children, Mrs. Blanche Walker, Kate Cornwell and William H. Cornwell, Jr.

The report of the master, John MacCallino, criticizing the trust company for permitting one note of John S. Walker, one note of Kamaka for \$35, one of Maulie for \$35, and one note of Makaiwi for \$25, to become outlanded during its administration of the estate, was taken up. After a short hearing it was made clear to the court, and the judge so found, that the action of the Waterhouse Trust Company, as administrator of the estate, in not bringing suit on any of these notes, was fully justified. It appeared that the principal note, that of John S. Walker, had been paid prior to the death of Mr. Wm. H. Cornwell, and that as to the three small notes, they were shown to be uncollectable. The judge approved the final accounts and discharged the administrator.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Hattie Kalauka was given a divorce from John W. Kalauka by Judge Lindsay yesterday on the ground of non-support. Kalauka is the policeman who was dishonorably discharged from the force by Sheriff Iauka on Sunday in the present of the whole force.

THE KOKI CASE.

The Koki case proceeded yesterday with perhaps fewer interruptions in the taking of testimony than on any other day. It is expected to take the rest of the month.

PRINCE DAVID PAYS A JUDGMENT AGAINST HIM

A full settlement was reached yesterday in the suit of H. G. Middleitch as trustee in bankruptcy of Charles F. Herrick Carriage Company, Ltd., vs. David Kawananakoa, Kapioian Estate, Ltd., and E. A. C. Long as trustees. In this case Judge De Bolt some time ago entered an order to the High Sheriff to sell as much of Kawananakoa's 1500 shares of Kapioian Estate, Ltd., as should be necessary to pay the amount due. The sixty days within which the defendants could pay expired today. The matter was settled yesterday by the payment of the judgment \$733.65; interest \$214.40; and costs of \$70.77, making a total of \$1018.82.

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.

DEPARTED.

P. M. S. S. Manchuria, J. W. Saunders, for San Francisco, 5:30 p. m. Str. Claudine, Bennett, for Hawaii and Maul ports, 5 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula, 5 p. m. Am. sp. Dirigo, Goodwin, for New York, 1 p. m. Str. James Makee, with barge Melancton in tow, for Kaula, 5 p. m. T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, W. E. Filmer, for the Orient, 6 p. m. S. S. Rosecrans, for Kaaupali, 8 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Per str. W. G. Hall, May 22, from Ahukini—J. F. Armstrong and wife, Mrs. C. N. Armstrong and 3 children, C. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Weber and wife. Per str. Helene, May 22, from Mahukona—H. G. Gnaeca. Per str. Iwalani, May 24, from Maul and Molokai—Mrs. P. Hose and child, Miss Harrison, Mrs. George Townsend, F. Nobera, J. Munroe, H. Matsumoto, F. W. Kander and 23 deck. Per str. W. G. Hall, May 24, from Kaula—Frank Medeiros, Choy Fin, Rev. J. W. Wadman, Rev. C. H. Min, C. F. Eckart, R. Stussen, Chas. Mashke, W. H. Rice, Jr., R. K. Bonine and 26 deck. Per T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, May 25, from San Francisco—John Matthews, W. J. Conroy.

Per P. M. S. S. Manchuria, for San Francisco, May 22—Arthur Noble and wife, Mr. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Bley, Col. A. E. Strong and wife, Miss Kenion, G. I. Adams and wife, Thos. Fitch and wife, Dr. Hopeman and wife, Miss Lyon, Miss Kinney, General R. A. Pratt and wife, S. A. Duke, Mrs. Dunham, R. J. Baker and wife, Mrs. Hellig, T. C. Jackson and wife, Shirley Ward and wife, O. J. Baker, Mrs. Biggs, H. W. Prouty, Willard Brown, wife and children, General McClellan, wife and child, Mrs. and Miss Horton, Mrs. J. Schwartz and two children, W. G. Smith, Mrs. A. F. Boyd, J. L. Coke, W. R. Castle, J. H. Stahley, R. Lange, J. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Mather, H. A. Munson, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, J. C. Littlepage and wife, G. F. Wright.

Per str. Claudine, for Maul and Hilo, May 22—C. H. Kluegel and wife, H. D. Sloggett, wife and two children, T. Jones, L. W. Zee, Eldor O. Timber, Elder F. Colt, Loui Kasakapa, A. W. Child, A. M. Nowell, wife and child, Yee Kin, J. Goldstein, E. M. Watson, Mr. Ashford.

Per T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, May 23, for the Orient—Mr. and Mrs. R. Twinston, J. Morton, Jr., R. Moka-yama.

BIG MORTGAGE OF HOLT INTERESTS

By conveyance filed for record last Saturday, James L. Holt and John P. Colburn, as trustee, mortgaged to W. R. Castle all of the interest of Holt in and to the estate and property, real, personal and mixed, known as the Holt Estate, covering all the property coming under that designation either in Wailua or in Waianae or elsewhere on the island of Oahu. Such interest covers all the rights of Holt by virtue of his title as an heir at law or as purchaser of any interest therein, and whether the interest is present or expectant. It also covers Colburn's interest as trustee acquired by deed of trust to him by Holt, dated July 1, 1902, as well as any other interest therein acquired prior or subsequent to that deed.

The mortgage is for \$12,500, due in five years, interest payable quarterly, and in addition the sum of \$600 quarterly, for which an order shall be given to the mortgagee directed to the Wailua Agricultural Company to deduct from the rents payable by it to the mortgagor or trustee the amount of \$600 quarterly.

The mortgage immediately after its execution was assigned by Castle to Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

THE NEW STEAMERS WOULD LOWER RATES

The secretary of the Territorial Transportation Committee received yesterday further advice concerning the projected line of steamships from Gulf ports to Japan via Honolulu. The new company assures the Transportation Committee that its rate to both tourists and homeseekers from the Southern States will be exceptionally low, not higher than seventy-five dollars for the through one-way rate, and possibly less, with a round-trip rate not higher than that now existing between Hawaii and the Pacific Coast of the United States.

For the leisurely tourist from the New England and Middle States via the South and Mexico—all by water—there will be a New York or Boston-Honolulu rate of probably not more than \$100, and as the new line expects to send its first steamers from the Pacific side of Mexico before the end of the year, there will be something in the immediate future for the Honolulu home hotels to look forward to.

The through rates to the Orient are such that Hawaii will be looped up with the five-dollar-a-day-cruise routes so popular everywhere else in the world save in the vicinity of the Crossroads of the Pacific.

Secretary Ford, speaking of the new line and its low passenger rates, said: "This is one of the first projects that interested our Territorial Transportation Committee. All the new line asks is proper pilotage fees and reasonable wharfage charges. The men back of the concern are able and financially responsible, their success means the opening up of the Southern States as a field from which to secure white labor for our plantations, by that I mean white men, who, wishing to get away from the environment of the negro, will gladly work in the canefields for two or three years, until they learn the rudiments of cane raising in Hawaii, if only they are assured a few acres of their own, or on shares, at the end of their apprenticeship, and as several of the largest sugar growers have assured me that they will gladly make such offers, I am laying plans to take the matter up seriously with my southern friends. The new line and its low rates from Gulf ports will, I believe, open up a new era in Hawaii, for it can be made the means of bringing a new and desirable class of population to the Paradise of the Pacific."

KING MANUEL MAY MAKE LOVE MATCH

LISBON, May 17.—The Mundo prints a story about King Manuel's attachment for the young daughter of a lady-in-waiting to Queen Amelie which threatens to disrupt the matrimonial plans which were being made for him. King Carlos and Queen Amelie were fully aware of the fondness of Manuel, when a prince, for the girl, who is connected with the highest Portuguese nobility, but they considered it simply a childish fancy.

Since Prince Manuel's unexpected accession to the throne a suitable alliance with a European royal house is regarded as a necessity of state. Queen Amelie and the Duke of Oporto have been casting about to find an available princess, both favoring one of British extraction because of the close relations between the two countries. A few days ago they were openly canvassing the matter in the King's presence, when, to their great surprise, he suddenly announced his unalterable choice of his early love, and proclaimed his determination either to marry her or nobody.

PANCH COMBINATION.

Now that the accounts of the administrator of the W. H. Cornwell estate have been approved by the court, no legal impediments remain to prevent the proposed amalgamation of that ranch with the Raymond Ranch. The plans for the amalgamation have been pretty well agreed on, though there remain some details yet to be finished. There will be a meeting of those interested this morning at the office of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company to complete the details. If the amalgamation goes through, the combined ranch will extend from Kahaikini to Koaanulu, a distance of about thirty miles. The Haleakala Ranch and this one will occupy the whole side of Haleakala.

COMPLAINT ABOUT LAND.

Walohinu, Kau, Hawaii, May 20, 1908. Editor Advertiser: Kindly put this in some space of your paper. Some over a year ago an association composed entirely of Hawaiians applied for the lands of Kamaoa and Puaeo in this district. The land commissioner acknowledged the receipt of the application and gave some advice how to proceed. Now these same lands are advertised for lease under the fifteen years law. Why are legitimate seekers after homes refused and a corporation favored?

Is this the true meaning of the argument made in Washington that the law was in favor of small farmers, or is it simply that a native Hawaiian is not worthy of consideration when a haole wants something.

GEORGE K. KAWAHA.

WAIKANE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The C. E. Society of Waikane held its annual election of officers last Sunday. The meeting was well attended. Among the audience were former Representative J. K. Paele and Postmaster S. Kaiwi. The following officers were elected: President, John Koko; vice president, John Lelaloa; recording secretary, J. Kaloa; corresponding secretary, M. Kuakahi; treasurer, J. K. Paele.

FREAR'S BUSY TIME.

Governor Frear in his letter of May 14 to Acting Governor Mott-Smith said that during his own and Mrs. Frear's, had been taken up with social matters in addition to the Governor's Conference which he came to attend. They had been guests at dinner every evening, and besides had invitations to breakfasts and luncheons. They expected to spend most of the week beginning May 17 at Mohonk and Boston and return to New York the present week. They expect to visit Ithica and Chicago and to sail from San Francisco June 9 for Honolulu. On their way east they stopped off at Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

L. K. Kentwell, formerly of Honolulu, was recently chosen secretary of the Chinese Young Men's Club in New York.

It is reported that Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company may open an office in Honolulu for the transfer of its stock.

A fibrous tumor weighing a little over three pounds was taken from a patient at the Queen's Hospital on Thursday. Drs. Judd, Waterhouse, Hodgins, Osborne and Humphris and the two house physicians taking part in the surgical operation.

A deed was filed for record yesterday by which Abigail K. Campbell-Parker and her husband, Samuel Parker, convey to Hale Aloha church, Lahala, a site for a parsonage and a children's playground as a memorial to the late James Campbell.

W. G. Smith, License Inspector for the County of Kauai, sailed by the Manchuria yesterday afternoon. He goes to the mainland for his health. The Board of License Commissioners of Kauai have appointed J. H. Coney to succeed him as License Inspector.

Miss Fanny Nordmeyer of Kauai, who is employed as a nurse, is reported to have been held up about 9:15 o'clock in the evening on Friday, May 8, at the corner of King and Kapioian streets, while waiting for a car, and robbed of her handbag containing five dollars.

Dr. Rice, who was the companion of Prof. Hiram Bingham of Harvard in some explorations of South America, but who went further on alone and was lost sight of for months in a region of hostile Indians, has been heard from at Manaus, on the upper Amazon. Dr. Rice went south from Venezuela, accompanied by Prof. Bingham.

H. M. Leonard is acting superintendent of the Hilo Railroad since the resignation of D. E. Metzger.

D. E. Metzger, the successful bidder for the Hilo breakwater contract, was an arrival on the Mauna Kea yesterday.

A letter was received by the Acting Governor from Private Secretary McBride, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the cablegrams denying him authority to go ahead with their plans. The letter came by the Enterprise to Hilo.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The Oahu horses for Hilo races will probably be shipped a week from tomorrow.

Walter Macfarlane's horse Sure Shot, which won on Saturday, comes from Oregon.

It looks as if Honolulu would send the biggest crowd to Hilo races in July that has ever gone from here to the Big Island.

Walluku plantation finished grinding this season's crop May 8. The crop is 10,124 tons, which is above the estimate.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lee Richards was operated on for tumor last week at the Queen's hospital is out of danger and resting easy.

United States District Attorney Breckons has been advised by letter that the money to pay for the Federal building site has been sent to Honolulu.

Speaker Cannon and Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent have each acknowledged receipt of copies of the resolution adopted at the Chinese mass meeting April 20, urging a limited emigration of Chinese to Hawaii.

Francis Wong Leong, the eldest son of Wong Leung, has passed his final examinations at the St. Louis University medical department. He will do hospital work there for a year before returning to Honolulu. He was formerly a student at St. Louis College.

Julian H. Arnold, American Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, has written the State Department cordially approving the idea of American consular officials passing through Honolulu getting in touch with the commercial interests of Hawaii. He says that Formosa has much in common with Hawaii.

The will of the late Annie C. Roe was yesterday admitted to probate by Judge Lindsay, and Charles R. Roe, her son, was appointed administrator with the will annexed without bonds.

The will is quite an elaborately gotten up affair being enclosed on large paper, each page having a red border around the text. The witnesses were William Devereaux and William Savidge. The will was made in 1904 when the testator was 53 years of age. It enumerates her heirs at law as her husband and her three children, Eva Hannah Lyle, Florence Amy Devereaux and Charles Robert Roe. She enumerates her property as consisting for the most part of houses and lands on Kalakaua avenue and the furnishings thereof. These are stated in the petition for probate to be worth \$4750. Alexander Mackintosh is named as executor or in case of his death or refusal to act William L. Lyle. Lyle refused to act and Charles R. Roe is appointed.

The testator bequeathed all her property to her husband for life, at his death to go to such of her children as survive her father, share and share alike, and if none of them survive, then to her oldest grandchild.

The sole condition of her husband's life estate is that their lifelong friend James Love shall be allowed to live at the home as he has in the past, rent free during his life.

MURDER TRIAL SET.

The trial of Miomara and Maids for murder alleged to have been committed two years ago at Waipahu was yesterday set for hearing before Judge Robinson on Monday, June 15. This was done on motion of Deputy Attorney-General Larnach.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of *Therapion*.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable remedies since ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Volpeau, Maignonnet, the well-known Chassagnac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since formally adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to repel the falling energies in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely to expel from the system the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in their various forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is the New French Remedy *THERAPION*, which may certainly rank with, and not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men.—Diamond.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, May 25, 1908.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Paid Up	Val.	%	Ask
MENANTILL					
O. Brewer & Co.	\$4,000,000	\$100			
SUGAR					
Haw	5,000,000	2	28 1/2		30
Haw Agric	1,500,000	100			
Haw Com & Sugar Co	2,322,725	100	98		
Haw Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	25 1/2		26
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	11 1/2		12
Hoko	500,000	100	1.0		
Kaula	2,000,000	20			
Koloa	500,000	100			
Koloa	500,000	100			
McBryde Sug Co Ltd	1,500,000	2	4		4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co	4,000,000	100	20		20 1/2
Onomea	1,000,000	2			
Ookala	500,000	20	7 1/2		8 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co Ltd	4,000,000	20	4		4 1/2
Olowalu	150,000	100			
Paahau Sug Plan Co	5,000,000	40	19		
Pacific	500,000	100			
Papa	1,000,000	100	100		105
Peepee	750,000	100			
Pioneer	2,750,000	100			
Waialua Agric Co	1,000,000	100	54		56
Waikuku	1,500,000	100			
Waianalo	250,000	100			
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100			
MUSCADA					
Inter-Island S S Co	1,500,000	100			
Law Electric Co	500,000	100			
H E T & L Co	1,100,000	100			
H E T & L Co, Com</					