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WHOLE 2723

COURT ASKED TO SANCTION A BIG LAND DEAL

J. R. Galt Offers \$108,000 for Two-Thirds Interest in Holt Estate—Four Transactions Aggregating \$1,500,000 in One Month.

Big financial transactions have been so frequent in Honolulu of late that a deal involving less than hundreds of thousands of dollars but slightly interests news consumers. For a second time within a week now a six-figure purchase of property in Hawaii has taken positive form, though as yet but prospective, under the circumstance of requiring judicial sanction. The matter in question is a tender of \$108,000 by J. R. Galt for a two-thirds interest in the Holt estate lands at Waialua.

On the face of this pending transaction, it involves money ranking well up in amount to that of the former big deal of the week—that of James B. Castle's purchase of the Kuntz and Cooper interests in the First National Bank of Hawaii for something less than \$150,000. Should an offer from the same desiring purchaser of the two-thirds interest in the Holt estate for the remaining one-third be forthcoming and both, under judicial direction, be accepted the transaction as a whole would outrank the bank deal mentioned. At the rate of the offer already made, the Holt lands entire would have a valuation of \$162,000.

Besides these two affairs of a week, within a month past have occurred W. G. Irwin's purchase of \$600,000 Territorial bonds and the Bank of Hawaii's assumption of \$750,000 McBryde plantation bonds. Here are four financial operations inside of as many weeks, then, requiring transfers between capitalists of certainly more than \$1,500,000, all of it money derived from domestic resources.

MR. GALT'S OFFER.

An offer of one hundred and eight thousand dollars (\$108,000) has been made by J. R. Galt to Carlos A. Long, administrator of the Holt estate, for the purchase of a two-thirds interest in lands now under lease from that estate to the Waialua Agricultural Company. The lease runs for twenty-five years from April 1, 1905, at an annual rental of six thousand dollars, payable in quarterly instalments.

John F. Colburn, claiming to be successor to the title and interest of John D. Holt and James R. Holt in the estate, has petitioned the First Circuit Court at chambers in probate for an order to the administrator to appear and show cause why the offer of Mr. Galt should not be accepted and the property sold accordingly.

Judge Robinson yesterday signed an order citing the administrator to appear before him at chambers at 1:30 p. m. on Monday, August 28, and show cause as prayed.

HISTORY OF ESTATE.

Mr. Colburn's petition, filed by his attorney, C. W. Ashford, gives a history of the recently much litigated Holt estate. The will of the late Robert William Holt was admitted to probate by the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands on July 26, 1862, over forty-three years ago, William A. Aldrich being appointed as executor of the will. Thereafter Aldrich resigned the office and by divers successive orders of court, divers other persons were appointed in succession under a variety of titles, including administrator, administrator-with-the-will annexed, trustee, trustee-and-administrator-with-the-will-annexed, etc. Finally, about December 7, 1904, Carlos A. Long was appointed by the Circuit Court as conservator of the estate, with the title of administrator-de-bonis-omnibus-with-the-will-annexed.

By the will the estate was divided in equal shares between the testator's four children, to wit: Elizabeth M. Aldrich, John D. Holt, James R. Holt and Owen J. Holt. John D. and James R. Holt are now living, and by a series of mesne conveyances the petitioner Colburn has acquired all of their interests in the estate of their deceased father. About November 17, 1863, proceedings were had whereby the portion of Elizabeth M. Aldrich was segregated from the corpus of the estate and paid over and delivered to her. At another period the interest of Owen J. Holt, who meantime died was segregated and partitioned among his heirs.

COLBURN'S PORTION.

Petitioner says that there now remains in the hands, or under the control of the administrator, a large and valuable amount of property, both real and personal, belonging to the estate

and to which, as successor to the interest of John D. and James R. Holt, he is entitled. Included among the property referred to is an undivided two-thirds interest in certain lands described in the petition, which lands the petitioner says were purchased by William A. Aldrich in his capacity as executor of the will of Robert William Holt, and paid for out of funds belonging to the estate, the price being \$6420.

These lands comprise an area of 14,300 acres, or thereabouts, of which about 1500 acres are suitable for the culture of sugar cane, and at present available in part and in part prospectively available for irrigation, but the remainder lying above the irrigable level is composed chiefly of grazing and forest lands. Said lands are now under lease to the Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., as already stated, Carlos A. Long as administrator having joined in the execution of the lease with divers other persons claiming interests in the lands. The annual rental of \$6000 is for the two-thirds interest in the lands which is the subject of the petition.

(Continued on Page 5.)

JOHN GIBB FOUND DEAD

Body in Kapiolani Park --Probable Case of Suicide.

The body of John Gibb, whose recent disappearance caused a police investigation, was found in Kapiolani Park yesterday afternoon, lying on its face in the lagoon just mauka of the Makee Island grandstand, and it is evident that he carried into effect his threat of suicide.

The body was found in the water of the lagoon which is not over two or three feet deep, and was removed to the morgue last night. H. H. Williams took charge of the remains later in the evening, and the funeral services will be held at the undertaking parlors this morning at 10 o'clock, the interment being in the Nuuanu cemetery, where he will be buried beside his wife. The suicide of Gibb, for such it seems to be, and the events leading up to it are such as to excite much sympathy.

A little over six months ago, Gibb, who is 30 years old, married a young lady from New Zealand. They had been married less than three months.

(Continued on Page 5.)

M'BRYDE LAND IS OFFERED AMERICAN HOMESTEADERS

Some 2000 acres now held by the McBryde Sugar Company on the Island of Kauai has been offered to the Territory for settlement by homesteaders. This land comprises much of the best of the 4252 acres held by the McBryde plantation under a 50-years' lease, which will expire February 15, 1909, and it will be immediately surveyed, platted and opened to settlers.

This is in the line of Acting Governor Atkinson's scheme for the Americanization of the islands and the attaching of the laborers to the soil.

"This is very gratifying to me," said the Acting Governor yesterday, "and shows the faith put in our efforts to settle these islands with steady labor which will have a social and civic interest in the welfare of the Territory."

"This land is excellent cane land, the Waiehu Power Company's line will go through it and in every way it will prove most attractive to settlers."

"We are doing our best to see to it that we have labor that can be counted on. At present too much of our labor is a mere floating population without particular interest in the progress of the Territory. But by putting these people on good land where they can

SCHOLARLY LARCENIST

"Does education prevent crime?" This is an old question, but one yet to be settled. Evidence at least circumstantial has lately developed here which supports the negative of the proposition.

Somebody has been filching periodicals from the reading room of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association. As it is the higher class of literature which has caused him to sin, the purloiner is reasonably presumed to be a person of cultivated mentality. If it were the dollar-a-year monthly packets of ads, with a thin stratum of prettily illustrated literary hodge-podge in the middle, suspicion would not go over the heads of the least intelligent rabble from which an occasional straggler may find his way into Honolulu's public reading room.

As, however, the latest number of the Contemporary Review is one of the mysteriously disappeared periodicals, the painful impression that some profound student of current human affairs has gone wrong is created.

Miss Hillebrand the librarian has complained about the petty thefts to the directors. There is some talk of employing a detective to watch for the offender, but Dr. Alexander, one of the directors, hopes that publication of the stealing will prevent its repetition.

WOUNDED GO TO BOTTOM

Accidental Sinking of a Japanese Transport by a British Steamer Near Nagasaki.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NAGASAKI, August 25.—The British steamer *Barabong* collided with and sunk the Japanese transport *Kinjio Maru*. One hundred and sixty wounded soldiers were drowned.

ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO THE RUSSIAN RULER

PORTSMOUTH, August 25.—Russia opposes all compromise propositions. President Roosevelt is now dealing directly with the Czar.

REITER'S FLAGSHIP ASHORE.

MANILA, August 25.—The flagship *Rainbow* (gunboat) with Admiral Reiter on board is ashore in Butuan bay.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

MANILA, August 25.—There is a sporadic outbreak of cholera in this city.

FEVER SITUATION BETTER.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—The fever in this city is practically under control.

BOULIGAN GOES OUT.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 25.—The Czar has accepted Bouligan's resignation.

FRANCE MAY SEND TROOPS TO MOROCCO

PARIS, August 25.—The cabinet has decided to make a military demonstration against Morocco unless an imprisoned French merchant is released.

AFTE(V)) REPORT

ST. PETERSBURG, August 24.—Count Lamsdorff authorizes the statement that Russia will not pay Japan an indemnity nor cede its territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The attorneys for the Stanford estate deny the alleged attempt to influence the verdict of the physicians in their diagnosis of Mrs. Stanford's death. They say that every legitimate claim for medical services has been paid.

PORTSMOUTH, August 24.—President Roosevelt is continuing his work for peace.

WARSAW, August 24.—The government at Warsaw is under martial law.

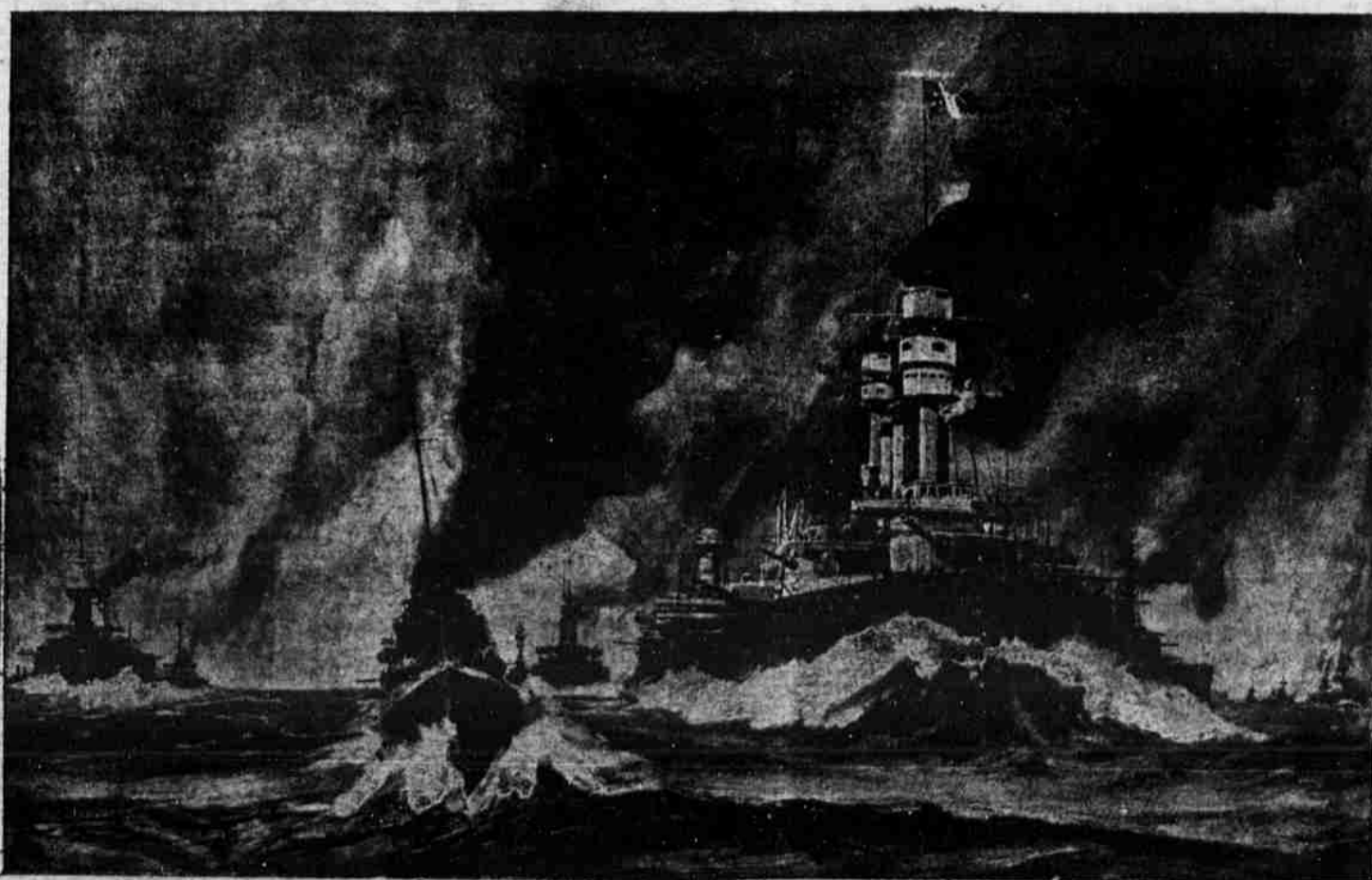
ODESSA, August 24.—Fresh agrarian disorders are reported in Elizabeshgrad and Alexander provinces.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Bloodshed attended the Presidential election of Costa Rica. Valverde the clerical was elected.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Hoch, the wife murderer, will not hang tomorrow. The Supreme Court will consider his appeal.

PORTLAND, Ore., August 24.—Governor Purdee of California has been re-elected President of the National Irrigation Congress.

The Manuka is due to arrive from Victoria and Vancouver tomorrow morning.



THE PRIDE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

HIGH-TONED PIGS AGAIN

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Mark P. Robinson, by unanimous request of his colleagues, presided at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the president being absent at Hilo. Other members present were Fred. C. Smith, Dr. J. T. Wayson, Dr. J. R. Judd, Abraham Fernandez and Attorney General L. Andrews.

President L. E. Pinkham left a message to the board covering subjects requiring consideration. The greater portion of it referred to the examination of candidates for license to practice medicine in the Territory.

TRACHOMA BLACKLISTED.

It was voted by the board to place trachoma on the list of contagious diseases that physicians are required to report promptly on discovery.

KAMEHAMEHA PIGGERY.

A communication from W. O. Smith was read, also one covered from F. G. Kraus, instructor in agriculture to Kamehameha School for Boys. The burden of the letters was a showing of the great benefit the hog-raising division was to the agricultural training of the school. It was represented that the finest breeds of swine were being raised there, which immediately tended toward elevating the hog-raising industry of these islands. Undoubtedly, it was stated, some of the graduates would engage in that industry. Moreover, the piggery was maintained in as cleanly a state as the dairy, another important division of the agricultural branch of the institution.

Mr. Robinson mentioned that the matter was decided at last meeting. The school could have the "piggery" but not the "run," as he thought the decision was.

Dr. Wayson did not see how the school could have a privilege denied to others.

After more general talk it was agreed to hold the matter over until the return of the president.

THE BURIAL QUESTION.

It was voted, on motion of Dr. Wayson, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the president should carry out his suggestions regarding cemeteries. These were to call together the officers of the Oahu Cemetery Association, the promoters of a cemetery at Waiakae and those of two Portuguese cemeteries proposed, and see if it were possible to devise some solution of this perplexing situation. We have now open for burials 15 cemeteries," the message read, "with one enlargement and three new ones contemplated. It would seem Honolulu was intent on maintaining its reputation for overdoing things and scattering efforts that would bring about, if combined, a lasting, well-kept, beautiful resting-place for the dead. Scattered efforts mean chaos in the end."

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. Judd opened the discussion of the president's long reference to "the proper requirements to be exacted of candidates for licenses to practice medicine in the Territory of Hawaii." The doctor told of an informal talk he had held with Acting Governor Atkinson, who said the Board of Medical Examiners took undue legislative functions in saying that medical examinations should be held in English. It seemed to the speaker, though, as the statutes did not say examinations should be or should not be in English, that English was the proper language according to the practice all over the mainland.

Dr. Wayson believed it was within the power of the board of examiners to make a rule that examinations be in English. It was the custom throughout the United States. He would move that it was the sense of the Board of Health that the examinations should be continued in English.

Mr. Andrews did not believe they should express any "sense" of the board, because the examiners had power to make their own rules.

Dr. Judd, after Secretary Charlock by request had read the rules relating to the examiners, asked if the term "necessary qualifications" did not imply that physicians should know the language of the country in which they were to practice. The statistics given by the president showed that the Japanese doctors had a large share of practice among other than their own nationality.

Mr. Pinkham's figures showed that of 726 deaths in the year ending August 15, white physicians attended 421 of the cases, Chinese physicians 49 and Japanese physicians 256, and of those attended by the Japanese physicians 157 were of their own race and 99 of other races. He gave it as a fair conclusion that two-fifths of the practice of the Japanese physicians was drawn from other nationalities than their own. At the last meeting he had informed them that in the past four and one-half years 41 Japanese and 52 white physicians had been admitted to practice. He now informed them "that of the 52 white physicians, 25 have left the country."

ATTEMPTED COERCION.

"It is simply trying to force something down our throat," Dr. Wayson commented on Dr. Judd's remarks.

Dr. Judd asked the Attorney General if the law empowered the Board of Medical Examiners to make the rule, "Is it contrary to any treaty stipulations?"

"No," Mr. Andrews replied; "it is not discriminating against any particular nationality."

Dr. Wayson quoted Editor Shiozawa as saying that three out of five Japanese physicians in practice were not responsible medical men. "How would it do," he inquired after the interpolation of another matter, "to have the Board of Medical Examiners write a letter to the Board of Health asking for its endorsement of the English rule?"

Dr. Judd said the rule was made in

1902 when Drs. Andrews, Taylor and Wayson were the examiners. Notice was given at the time to all foreign representatives.

Dr. Wayson's suggestion of inviting a letter from the Board of Medical Examiners was adopted.

PINKHAM'S MANIFESTO.

In addition to President Pinkham's statistics already mentioned, he made a number of statements at length about Japanese physicians.

One of them, without the responsibilities of citizenship, was permitted to testify in the Kaipu case before the U. S. District Court, and only in his third test did he find proof of the disease which four white physicians had already ascertained from their first tests. Then, in the Makani case, the same doctor was deputized with two white experts to make an examination, and the "case so wrought up the members of both houses as to threaten their friendly relations with the Board of Health."

The president said he knew of no Japanese physician who had been required to pass his examination in the English language or who had been refused an examination in his own language.

"I believe the evidence tends to disclose a growing desire to exploit the profession beyond the limits claimed and a growing disrespect for law on the part of the Japanese," the message stated. Its author went on to tell of his employment of two detectives to secure evidence of unlawful practice.

Two convictions of Japanese had been obtained, and two others had quit their illegal practice.

CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Requirements of various countries for medical licenses were appended to the statement, thus, as here condensed:

England.—Must be graduates of recognized British college. Graduates of stipulated medical schools in Germany, France, United States, the Colonies, etc., may qualify by a one-year course at Durham University.

Germany.—Candidates must pass in German language. Requirements are severe. Exceptions may be made by Federal Council in individual instances of distinguished scientific attainments.

France.—Must have French diploma of Doctor of Medicine. Foreigners must reside in France four years and conform to all requirements of citizenship, including liability to military service.

Italy.—Practitioners must have degree of M.D. from one of 17 Italian universities. A properly qualified medical man (presumably foreigner in meant) may have his diploma examined by local authority, but can only practice in district where registered and upon patients of his own nationality.

Austria-Hungary.—Same as Germany.

Belgium.—Must pass in French. Otherwise, in rare exceptions, the doctor is limited to consultation practice.

Denmark.—No exception to rule of B. A. degree and prescribed medical course at the University of Copenhagen.

Turkey.—Examinations in either Turkish or French, with leave to candidates to take interpreters from their consulates.

LAHAINA DUTY.

"The sanitary condition of Lahaina, Maui, is disgraceful," the president wrote. "We had hoped the Legislature would give us a sanitary officer and food inspector combined for that place, but it failed to do so. We desire to take effective steps and, therefore, I have decided to send Dr. J. S. B. Pratt to that place with full power as Agent of the Board of Health."

The Attorney General reported that the opinion requested on gas inspection would not be ready until today. Mr. Fleming, who had it in hand, was absent from town last week.

NOTHING THAT WILL TAKE ITS PLACE.

We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years for all bowel troubles, and it always gives the best of satisfaction. We never could find anything to take its place.—D. S. Booth, editor and proprietor of the Echo, Alice, Texas, U. S. A. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

For the first time in twenty-five years Captain Simerson of the steamer Mauna Loa is taking a vacation. The vessel will be taken on her regular run next Friday by Captain Sam Thompson of the W. G. Hall.

FIFTY CENTS

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

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DRAWN BATTLE IN COPELAND-HARRY CASE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Copeland-Harry school controversy has been settled. Furthermore the Board of Education have sidestepped an avalanche of petitions and communications which might have been forthcoming had not the Board closed the matter by allowing both Copeland and Mrs. Harry to hold their positions but at the same time reminding the principals in the matter.

The Board met at 3:30 p. m. yesterday with all members present, and the Walluku school trouble was immediately taken up. A letter was read from Mr. Wells, manager of Walluku, stating that he refused to sign the petitions that had been circulated in Walluku, and that he thought the best way to settle matters would be to transfer both Mr. Copeland and Mrs. Harry.

The following petition was read before the Board:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Walluku, having heard that a move is on foot to transfer C. E. Copeland from Walluku school, protest against such action and assure you that Mr. Copeland has our unqualified support and we urge his retention as principal of said school. Respectfully,

(Signed): Thos. Clark, Harry Copp, J. K. Kahookano, Jas. N. Keola, W. E. Saffery, E. F. Rogers, W. H. Rogers, W. F. Crockett, V. A. Vetlesen, Ed. Hefferman, L. M. Baldwin, Chas. Wilcox, Geo. Wright, M. P. Walpole, Mrs. J. W. L. Marshall, Edmund H. Hart, G. B. Robertson, J. Nua, Julia G. Lufkin, C. D. Lufkin, P. H. Case, J. H. Raymond, H. M. Coke, A. N. Kepokai, W. Ault, J. Garcia, M. T. Keeler, Thos. Holstein, John Weddick, D. G. Corey, W. L. Maples, Carl Waldeyer, Patrick Crockett, Wm. F. Kaia, Chas. Lake, E. N. Kerr, J. Palakala, G. Hawley, H. Betho, F. Riedel, W. J. Bell, H. Streubeck, R. A. Wadsworth, Mrs. R. A. Wadsworth, W. B. Keana, Sr., W. B. Weanu, Jr., Mrs. Eliza Keana, Mrs. W. B. Keana, W. L. Mountcastle, S. H. Davis, Mary Bal, S. L. Meyer, Rebecca Nicholas.

The teachers' committee had investigated both sides thoroughly and adopted the following resolution, which, after being read, was in turn adopted by the Board as a whole:

Whereas, An exhaustive investigation of the charges preferred against Mrs. S. B. Harry, assistant teacher, by C. E. Copeland, principal of the Walluku school, strongly indicates that the difficulties have arisen in a large degree from outside factional and social entities, fanned by vicious gossip, and

Whereas, Mrs. Harry, in her statement before the Board, while admitting one charge of refusal to follow the directions of the principal, expressed her desire to co-operate with the principal in developing the work for the children under her direction, and readiness to be courteous in her attitude and loyal to the harmonious interests of the school; therefore be it,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Instruction will take no further action in the matter at present beyond improving this opportunity to remind those connected with the controversy that the welfare of the public schools cannot be promoted by allowing personal and petty prejudices to enter into the atmosphere of the schoolroom, to be displayed in sneers, snubs, fault-finding and harsh words before the pupils, and senseless gossip and nagging criticism outside the school hours. The predominating spirit among all principals and all assistants in the public schools of the Territory should be a consistent and persistent effort to foster good will among the teaching force, and loyal enthusiasm for the school and its teachers among the pupils, their parents and the community at large.

As this spirit and this effort is lacking, to the same degree is the efficiency and value of the teacher as a public servant decreased. If harmony with loyalty is not maintained, the Commissioners must seriously consider a complete re-organization of a teaching force that falls short of a reasonable ideal.

Superintendent Davis had prepared letters to both Mr. Copeland and Mrs. Harry, which having received the approval of the Board were ordered sent to them. The letters settle what has been a most unpleasant controversy and which has divided Walluku into two factions. The letters follow:

Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 22, 1905. Mrs. S. B. Harry, Walluku, Maui.

Dear Madame: Your reply to the charges brought against you by your principal, Mr. C. E. Copeland, has been carefully considered by the department.

Your frank avowal that, as regards certain of the charges, you were at fault, has impressed the department in your favor.

However, the department cannot overlook any insubordination on the part of any of its teachers; such insubordination forming a just cause for dismissal.

As you are aware, any friction between principal and assistant must have a bad effect upon the children, causing them to take sides in the controversy and rendering them disloyal to their teachers and their school.

This state of affairs we feel must not be allowed to continue in the Walluku school, and if we allow you to remain in your present position, we must insist that you do all in your power to bring about a reconciliation between yourself and Mr. Copeland as well as between yourself and Mrs. Copeland.

To this end we feel that there should be mutual apologies made, and we have written to Mr. Copeland in such tenor that we feel sure that he and

Mrs. Copeland will be glad to meet you half way in the matter.

In the future, you must remember that Mr. Copeland is the principal of the school, and hence responsible to the department for its conduct, and that all reasonable requests that he may make should be met in a spirit of cheerful acquiescence and of loyal helpfulness.

If you feel that you cannot render the department such loyal service in any given position, it would become your duty to ask for a transfer to some other school.

We trust that you will meet the difficulty in the right spirit, and that in the future there will be only harmony between yourself and your associates.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES C. DAVIS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 22, 1905. Mr. C. E. Copeland, Prin. Walluku School, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Through charges preferred by yourself against Mrs. S. B. Harry, and from other sources, the condition of things in the Walluku public school has been brought to our notice.

While recognizing the peculiar difficulties under which you assumed your duties as principal of this school, and recognizing also the vigor with which you have grasped the situation on its academic side, yet we feel bound to call to your attention certain matters in relation to which we believe you may be able to improve the situation in the future.

It should be the study of a tactful principal on entering a new school, and especially a school in which he supersedes a former principal, to recognize all that is good in the former working of the school; to praise where praise may be given; to criticize the peculiar difficulties which may have been a cause, or at least an excuse for existing wrongs, and in all his suggestions for the betterment of the school discipline or instruction, to avoid all appearance of harsh criticism.

And this he should do in all due deference to the feelings and judgments of others, remembering that education is not yet an exact science and that others have a right to their opinions as to what is a proper standard of discipline and instruction and that what has been approved by one's conscience or one's former principal must be corrected by a new principal slowly, perhaps, tactfully and patiently at all events.

On assuming the principalship of this school, it seems to have been your determination to have only American teachers as your assistants. While this desire on your part might not be reprehensible, if worked out in a legitimate manner, yet you should remember that the department recognizes no class distinctions in the employment of its teachers, and that in our cosmopolitan population there are bound to rise some, of alien races, who will take their places in positions of society and state through sheer force of energy and character.

Many of this class have risen to positions in our foremost schools, and when wisely directed by their principals they have developed into teachers of high rank.

It would certainly seem to have been the part of wisdom if, on entering upon a new school, you had offered a helping hand to the teachers of this class in your school instead of trying to have them removed, since by so doing you could not but arouse a spirit of discord and rebellion in both school and community.

Since, therefore, you seemed to have failed to grasp the situation in all its details in so much that the proper discipline and loyalty to its teachers seemed lacking in the school itself, and that a feeling of discord seemed to have arisen in the community, we judged that the best interests of the Walluku school demanded your transfer as well as that of Mrs. Harry between whom and yourself there seemed to be an open rupture.

But in view of the fact that a large number of the citizens of Walluku have petitioned this department for your retention in the Walluku school, we defer to their judgment to this extent.

That you will be allowed to retain your position on trial until such a time as the department becomes satisfied that you are or are not able to materially improve the situation in your school.

It will be necessary for you to do all in your power to bring about cordial relations both between yourself as principal and each and every one of your assistants and also among your assistants themselves.

To this end we believe that mutual apologies will be necessary, at least between Mrs. Harry and yourself, and also between Mrs. Copeland and Mrs. Harry.

To this end we have addressed a like suggestion to Mrs. Harry, who will, we trust, meet you half way in this matter.

We wish to thank you for your faithful work in the past, and trust that your future may be bright in your present field, and further, in all things right and necessary to the welfare of your school, the department promises its sympathy and active support.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES C. DAVIS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Many applications for the Year Book for 1906 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are being received by Superintendent Hooper. There are, however, plenty of books left for those who choose to apply for them.

WOMAN MEDICO HAS A LONG TALE OF WOE

There is an aggrieved female in Honolulu thirsting to relieve the corporal ills to which the flesh is heir and unable to do so on account of the unfeeling attitude of the local Board of Health.

Mrs. Caroline Langdau has a grudge against the Board of Health, as the perusal of the following epistle, received at the Advertiser office yesterday, will bear eloquent witness. Here is the letter as it came to hand:

Dear Editor: While your paper shows so much interest in the Japanese rights on the Medical question, would you kindly call the attention of your readers to the rights of an American M. D. I came here on Dec. 10th, 1904. There was no medical State Board here or Territorial Board that was recognized as such and of course no board as we have in America. I made inquiry and found that the Board of Health here did issue medical licenses. I made inquiry of Mr. Pinkham. He said that a fee of ten dollars were required to be deposited with the application, that being the cost of a license. When I was here a few weeks, the examining of Drs. was changed from every month to every three months. Then a law was passed or advertised that 6 months imprisonment was the punishment for practice without a license. At the end of 3 months there was no exam board. It took 2 more months to form a board of anti-Americans. In the meantime about 20 of the Elite told me that a lady would not be tolerated in a profession here. Half the Drs. in town had no use for a lady M. D., and it was their theme for months to keep the lady out. I took the exam, but knew that I would not get justice from men that insulted me to my face, telling me to go back to the States if I dared. Dr. Sinclair told me that I had or must have fled from crimes committed in the States. Dr. Humphreys told me a diploma was no good here, a college education did not count and said you would not be allowed to practice in California. I told him that I am at present a trained Dr. in the State of California also in the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois. That I also passed a government exam as physician to the Indians and have an appointment now in the government hospital in Panama canal zone. I took the exam with the firm conviction that I would not get a license from those men. With me was a man named McCall. He failed in an exam three months before and was allowed to take it again. The men who are cowardly enough to insult a defenseless lady and one who expected at least courtesy from the members of the profession could not give her justice. I went to Dr. Herbert. I said Dr. when am I to get a license. He could not look at me. He was asked to look at a person that he was robbing of all rights. He said he will not give you one. I asked about my percentage. He said I did not tell you. I said Dr. on your honor as a man can you say that I did not pass on your papers. He said it does not matter. We all agreed that you should not pass. I said Mr. McCall got a second chance. He said he will give you nothing. And I am a lady American, Irish parents, my father was Chas. M. Massey of Grandstown, Ireland, a county magistrate. My mother was of the English Russels. I am a niece by marriage of the late B. B. Woodward, the owner of Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco, Cal. He was a millionaire. I taught Chinese here in the old Bethel church about 20 years ago. Went to Medical College in San Francisco in 1884, graduated in 1888. And my college is still in existence now, and Dr. W. Harry, S. F. Health Board and Dr. Mehrman, Coroner for Oakland, were my classmates. I took 2 courses in the Willamette Med. College, Portland, Oregon, it is now the Oregon University. I practiced in Chicago 12 years and one year in 1894 practiced and studied in Sweden. In 1895 I spent a year in St. Louis, a lecturer in a college of Midwifery, and the rest of my practice was in California. I got hurt in a railroad accident two years ago, so came here to get strength. But I thought I was coming to an American annex and see what I have got. Deprived of the means of making a living or supporting myself and also deprived of honor in my profession and insulted and maligned. About English in exam. Dr. John Pinto was allowed to answer all questions in his exam in French, and the examining board did not understand French. Dr. Sinclair was the one that said he could and he passed on the papers which practically left our man to do the duty of three, and he has a Portuguese wife, so where is the justice and they refuse to return the \$10 deposit. All are for fair play for the Japs, but not one man or woman asked for fair play for the white woman. I am an Eclectic Physician with reference as to standing from three States and from the dean of my college. But I am a woman without means and friends.

CAROLINE VON LANGDAU.
627 Beretania Street.

After the communication had been deciphered, thanks to the zeal with which the different members of the staff went to work, a reporter was detailed to interview Mrs. Langdau.

The lady in question received the newspaper man cordially, upon learning that he was not a member of the local health board and reiterated the statements contained in the epistle.

She said that the Board of Health had firmly resolved not to allow a woman to earn a fee in Honolulu and bewailed the loss of her ten good dollars, deposited when application for examination was made. A woman doctor named Hillebrand had, she declared, been permitted to practice here several years ago without being compelled to undergo an examination or being issued a license. She stated that she had a husband who was a post-commissary sergeant in the Philippines, but who did nothing toward her support, and added that her maintenance was achieved entirely by her own efforts to earn a living.

With this tale of woe tingling in his ears, the reporter sought a member of the board, who examined Mrs. Von Langdau, and which consisted of Drs. Herbert, Sinclair and Judd.

The medico smiled audibly when he heard of the fair Caroline's plaint and volunteered the information that Mrs. Von L. was a peneberino.

According to the member of the board in question, Mrs. Caroline Von Langdau is perhaps more anxious to obtain a license to practice medicine than her capabilities warrant.

"You ought to have seen her papers," said he to the reporter, "and even you, a layman, would understand why no license was granted her."

Here are a couple of representative answers as gleaned from the examination papers:

Q.—Define the pedalic version (a term in obstetrics).

A.—Haven't you spelt the word wrong? Shouldn't it have been "pedallic?"

Q.—What is the synopsis, diagnosis and treatment of aneurism of the transverse part of the arch of the aorta (a fatal disease)?

A.—There is no treatment. If I had such a case I would call in a consultation.

"The disease mentioned is often fatal," said the doctor, "but there is palliative treatment which Mrs. Von Langdau should have mentioned. The patient might have died while the consultation was being called."

Probably, had Mrs. Von Langdau mentioned the names of those doctors she would have walked in and they had been members of the Board of Health, the license would have been issued without question.

"Mrs. Von Langdau simply is not qualified to practice, judging from the result of her examination," said the member of the board in question. "It is foolish to say that we discriminate against women. All that we require is that they pass a rigorous examination as men. The health conditions existing here make this a necessity."

"The reason of the delay experienced by Mrs. Von Langdau in being examined was due to the board passing through one of its transition periods at the time of her application."

"Speaking of my own papers, the lady received a percentage of 18 out of a possible 100."

"As to her diploma being no good, she never showed us one. It isn't safe to take much stock in diplomas anyway. They are too easy to obtain possession of, and their face value is, in some cases, greatly discounted by the fact that no accurate knowledge is obtainable as to their acquirement. If the examination be passed the question of diploma or no diploma cuts but little ice."

"Mrs. Von Langdau has been treated courteously by the board, but a license to practice could not be conscientiously issued to her. She has practically no knowledge of the structure of the human body."

"McCall was granted a second examination because he did very well in his first trial. Mrs. Von Langdau can have another examination if she desires it."

"As to the question of ascertaining the percentage attained in an examination, I know of no reason why applicants should not be furnished with the information desired."

"The question of the \$10 fee is without the province of the medical examiners. I don't know if it is customary to return it to unsuccessful applicants, apply it as a license fee in the case of successful examinees, or to retain it to defray examination expenses."

So the matter rests. Mrs. Von Langdau is willing to pay for fees, but the bold, bad board can't see their way clear to let her. Perhaps her form will be reversed in another test of medical knowledge.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep

these are essential to good health, and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

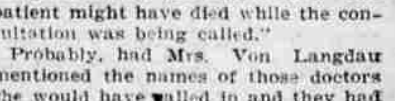
"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.



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CARTER SAYS THERE WILL BE NO CHANGES

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24--Governor Carter in an interview declared that there would be no changes in the Territorial Government and that no resignations would be demanded. He declared himself responsible for all the recent troubles, and intended to smooth all the difficulties and work harmoniously with his official family. He said "I am a changed man."

FOREST RESERVES ON MAUI AND KAUAI ARE SET APART

A public hearing to confirm the creation of forest reserves on the islands of Kauai and Maui was held yesterday afternoon at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Present were Acting Governor Atkinson, Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer, J. D. Dole, Harry Whitney, representing W. G. Irwin & Co. as agents for the Kilauea Plantation; G. M. Rolph, representing the H. P. Baldwin interests, which are particularly large in the Maui reserve, and E. E. Paxton, who was present on behalf of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

lauea Plantation and the Kauai Electric Power Co. The hearing brought to light no objections. The Maui reserves were next attended to. The total area of this reserve is 42,969 acres and of this the two government lands to be set aside are the Nahiku forest tract of 9004 acres and the West Koolau forest tract of 6079 acres. On both these tracts the water rights are controlled by the Baldwin interests. The remaining lands within the reserve are either government lands under lease or private lands held in fee by the Baldwin interests.

Governor Atkinson called the meeting to order and Prof. Hosmer explained the situation with regard to each of the proposed reserves and submitting his report upon the same made to the board. After submitting the resolutions adopted by the board he recommended the creation of the reserves. The area of the Kauai reserve is 40,500 acres, out of which 3040 acres have been excluded as possible agricultural land. Although this is technically excluded from the reservation it will actually be reserved until such time as actually needed for settlement.

Mr. Rolph stated that H. P. Baldwin was about to deed to the government the above-mentioned forest lands to be administered as a forest reserve so long as the government maintains its forest lands for forest purposes. The reserves in question are set apart perpetually, but if it be found advantageous through change of economic conditions to utilize the land to better advantage for purpose other than that of forestry, the boundaries of the reserves may be modified by the Governor after full discussion at a public hearing.

Of the remaining 37,500 acres the two government lands actually set apart have the following acreages: Waiohi, 2650 acres; Hanalei, including the agricultural land mentioned, 11,340 acres, making a total of 13,990 acres definitely made into a forest reserve. Of the other lands in the Kauai reserve, Waipa and Lumahai belong to the Bishop Estate. Waihiha is owned by a native hui, but the water rights have been leased for a long term of years by the Kauai Electric Power Co. Kalihwai is owned in great part by the Hon. A. S. Wilcox and in part by the Kilauea Plantation.

The area of the Koolau reserve may roughly be described as extending from the Hana-Koolau district boundary line at the east end, to the land of Opana in Hamakua at the west, and from the line of the Koolau and upper Hamakua ditch to the crest of the ridge on the side of the crater of Haleakala. The area embraced by the Halealea reserve (beyond and above Hanalei) includes the greater part of the district of Halealea above the belt of the agricultural and grazing land near the sea. The lower line may be roughly described as following the foot of the steep slope of the main ridges. The other lines follow the ridges, making the natural boundary of all the Haleakala district.

Mr. Wilcox has signified his intention of turning over to the custody of the government the portion of Kalihwai owned by him. The Bishop Estate have declared their intention of reserving their lands for forest purposes and it is probable that a similar arrangement will be effected in the case of the Kilauea Plantation.

A proclamation will be signed by the Acting Governor, approving as a forest reserve the land with boundaries described and setting apart as compartments of the reserves, the unleased government lands lying within said boundaries.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF BISHOP ESTATE TRUSTEES

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) The 26th annual report of the trustees of the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop was filed with the annual accounts in the Circuit Court yesterday by Attorneys Holmes and Stanley and Trustees Joseph O. Carter, S. M. Damon and E. Faxon Bishop, the last successor of Colonel W. F. Allen.

The trustees publish with the report a very cordial resolution upon the occasion of the retirement of Col. W. F. Allen from the board. The resolution is extremely flattering to the retiring trustee. Principal Horne's report shows the best of progress and no drawbacks to a successful year.

The report covers the administration of the large land holdings of the estate and of the Kamehameha schools. Receipts for the year were \$222,277.86 and the disbursements were \$205,073.24, leaving a net balance for the year of \$17,204.62. The value of the property in the control of the trustees is \$2,795,512.53 of which \$2,193,100.33 is real property.

Minor departments and some of the teachers in the Kamehameha schools will be dispensed with as a measure of economy and the attendance of pupils will be cut down to 270 from 301, the schools not being designed to accommodate more.

The suggestion that the Secretary of War be asked to detail an army officer to superintend military instruction is not approved, though Principal Horne's report advises it in preference to the present system. The trustees think that in view of their liberal forest reservations for public use, these should be exempted from taxation and state that while not entirely fenced these tracts are as much a portion of the real reserve as any.

The trustees publish with the report a very cordial resolution upon the occasion of the retirement of Col. W. F. Allen from the board. The resolution is extremely flattering to the retiring trustee. Principal Horne's report shows the best of progress and no drawbacks to a successful year. Supt. of Forestry Hosmer leaves for Kau tomorrow on a tour of inspection of private and forest reserves of the Hutchinson plantation and the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. He will also determine the borders of a territorial forest reserve to include these private reserves. Prof. Hosmer expects to be away a month and will be accompanied by Mrs. G. H. Hosmer.

THE WOMAN OVER WHOM THE ARMY IS AT SWORDS' POINTS



THE FAMOUS MRS. TAGGART.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Several courts-martial will grow out of the Taggart divorce proceedings, in view of the charges or drunkenness made against his brother officers by Major Elmore Taggart on the stand. Unless the officers involved request that courts of inquiry make investigations President Roosevelt will order an inquiry.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—It is stated at the War Department that charges were filed there last April against Major Elmore E. Taggart, but no action has been taken nor will anything be done until the termination of the present suit. The charges relate to matters out of which the divorce has grown. Taggart also filed charges against General Miner some time ago, but they were considered trivial and were dismissed.

(Wireless Telegram to the Advertiser.) KOHALA, August 22.—Liberado Soto, a Porto Rican, was convicted of manslaughter today and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Judge Matthewman, for the murder of Ah Lum, a Chinese, employed on a water flume. The killing took place April 28th.

PROBATE AND OTHER MATTERS IN COURT

E. A. Mott-Smith, administrator of the estate of Anna Kittelsen Jack, deceased, has presented his final accounts with a petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$495.14 and asks to be allowed \$165.30, the balance being \$329.84. It is stated that the deceased left a nephew, Antone Helgersen, in San Francisco, Cal.; a sister, Gulheid Helgersen, in Drannen, Norway, and a husband, Henry Jack, at Kalaupapa. Judge Robinson appointed Samuel F. Chillingworth administrator of the estate of Manohell Kahane under \$1500 bond. The property is situated on Maui. W. T. Robinson, D. H. Case and J. M. Vivas were appointed appraisers. Elmira Johnson has sued Peter Johnson for divorce on the ground of failure to provide. They were married at Honolulu on May 21, 1896. Labelant says libelous is a motorman for the Rapid Transit Co., receiving, as she believes, a salary of \$90 a month. Besides a divorce, she prays to be awarded monthly alimony, an attorney's fee and costs of court, also an allowance pending the suit, together with such other relief as the court may grant.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If I could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Anemia, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is effective from the first dose. One bottle convinces. At all chemists.

NO NEED OF DOCTOR.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of colic come on suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Eason, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Acting Governor Atkinson has received from the Attorney General the opinion that the following outlying islands and shoals belong to the County of Oahu: Kure or Ocean, Midway, Lisiansky, Laysan, Gardner Island, Two Brothers, French Frigate, Necker, Bird Island and Kaula.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE WORK IS DISCUSSED

The trustees of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday morning and transacted considerable business, much of which was devoted to the Promotion Committee matters.

President Lowrey announced the following standing committees:

- Finance—J. R. Galt (chairman), A. Garvie, J. F. Morgan.
- Membership—W. Pfothenauer (chairman), J. A. Kennedy, J. G. Spencer.
- Arbitration—W. Lanz (chairman), J. F. Morgan, L. T. Peck, E. I. Spalding, W. M. Giffard.
- Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture—F. M. Swanzy (chairman), W. Pfothenauer, W. M. Giffard.
- Harbors, Shipping and Transportation—J. F. Morgan (chairman), J. A. Kennedy, W. Lanz.
- Legislation and Public Improvements—E. I. Spalding (chairman), A. Garvie, J. R. Galt.
- Reception and Entertainment—L. T. Peck (chairman), F. M. Swanzy, J. G. Spencer.

The Promotion Committee then came up for consideration. J. H. Kennedy said he wished to retire from the Promotion Committee, and Mr. Lowrey announced a similar intention. Mr. Lowrey proposed that E. I. Spalding serve on the committee saying that he would "make a valuable worker."

Mr. Spalding arose and said that it was naturally a difficult matter to ascertain what proportion of the tourist travel here could be accredited to the sending out of literature by the Promotion Committee. He realized, however, that the spending of money for this purpose had done much good. He stated that the secretary of the Promotion Committee had been harshly criticised by some people, much of the criticism perhaps being unmerited, but he thought in justice to all an impartial investigation should be made.

A detailed account of expenses was made showing that \$1250 per month was required, and \$14,200 was necessary for expenses up to and including December. This will include the new folder now being made ready for publication. Mr. Spalding presented the following report from the secretary of the Promotion Committee:

In regard to tangible results of the work of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, we beg to submit the testimony of certain interested parties as the best possible evidence of what is doing this summer, in the way of travel and the leaving of money in Honolulu by visitors of all kinds.

The hotels first feel the effects of any influx of visitors, and the reports last sent to you (March), showed that during the winter season there had been an increase, ranging from 66.23 per cent to 110 per cent in the 3 largest hotels. Wishing to learn the status during what has been regarded always as the duller period, the summer, the hotels again were asked for their records.

In each case the hotels noted that they had to report a falling off of city people, so that the travellers increase is even greater than the figures show. The letters from hotel men follow:

Dear Sirs: Complying with your verbal request I give you some figures from our guest record for the months of May, June and July, in the year 1904-5, and trust that the figures will be to your satisfaction.

Our count shows for May, 1905, an increase of 599 over the record of May, 1904. For June, the increase is \$49; for July, 768. This shows for the three months, 2216; or an average daily increase of 24 guests. There is no segregation of travellers and regular patrons but the percentage of tourists has grown since the last statement.

These figures represent actual roomers only, being an addition of the daily house count. From present indications we will have a heavy tourist travel next winter as this hotel is in receipt of many letters from prospective guests and in this connection, I feel it only just to your committee to say that many of them write as a result of your advertising and so express themselves. If better arrangements could be made with the steamship lines for stopovers, we would unquestionably have a very much larger lot of tourists here. A steamer never passes through, but some one says to me, "We would stay over for a week or so, but cannot be sure of accommodations in the next boat." I realize that it is a hard proposition to handle, but it surely would pay the local agents to have the numbers of the vacant staterooms wired to them when their ships leave port on the other side, and thus place them in a position to actually book guests. Congratulating you on the good work that you are doing for Hawaii, I remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FREDERIC CHURCH,
Mgr. Hawaiian Hotel.

The Alexander Young Hotel records show a total increase in the house count, from June 1 to August 17, of 1283. These figures are divided as follows:

	1904.	1905.	Increase.
June	2517	2830	313
July	1909	2678	769
To Aug. 17..	881	1082	201
	5307	6590	1283

The Moana Hotel records for the summer months show about 121.2 per cent increase on the face of the returns, but the fact is apparent that the proportion of tourists is much larger

this year. This hotel also has a large inquiry for accommodations for the next winter.

The reports of livery stablemen are no less interesting. Manager Quinn of the Territory Stables, while saying that there was felt some falling off in trade during the half year, shows that July and August have been among the very best experienced. Manager Lewis, Stockyards, says the growth of his business has been steady and constant. Manager Hellins, Club Stables, reports that for the period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1905, there was an increase of livery receipts of \$3384.40 or a monthly average increase of \$564, over the same period of 1904.

Reports from the Volcano House indicate that July's was the largest month's business done at the house under its present management. The books at the Honolulu office (April 1 to July 31) show an increase of 70 per cent in business done.

Haleiwa has had practically the same experience, the business of the hotel showing a marked and satisfactory increase.

The curio dealers agree that the volume of business has been good, but point to the fact that there are twice as many stores to divide the gross returns.

The records of baggage express cannot be given, as there are no separate accounts kept by the concerns, but the men who handle this branch insist that an increase is shown.

Effects of the presence of strangers in the city are far reaching. The Von Hamm-Young Company within six months has sold five motor cars to strangers three sales being of the most expensive cars handled by the firm.

Real estate men report sales of several small homes to persons who will spend part of each year here, that a \$15,000 residence site deal is now on; negotiations for one high priced residence, in the interest of a visitor, are going forward.

Several magazine and newspaper articles, gotten up for free advertising, have been sent from this office and a number of others have been procured through the eastern office of the Committee. Special events have contributed to give Hawaii much free advertising and no inconsiderable expense has been incurred procuring photographs for illustrations.

Railroad advertising of Hawaii has commenced and more is promised. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, according to advices, has directed its Eastern Agent to mention Hawaii in all advertising. The Canadian Pacific now runs sailing schedules, as does the Grand Trunk in the regular time cards issued. No free advertising features promise so much as the plan of sending our printed lists of inquirers to various railroads so that personal solicitation may be added to our literature. Since this was inaugurated two great roads have asked for additional supplies of lists. The Missouri Pacific now receives 25 of each weekly issue. This will in time show absolutely whether or not the class of inquiry received by us is worth following up, for the railroads will drop it quickly if it proves unproductive.

Mr. Spalding again emphasized his former statement about the personnel of the committee being criticised. He stated that the secretary of the committee had told him that he had even been criticised and called down by people for not including their names in luncheons given by H. Hackfeld & Co., and other parties, affairs with which he had nothing whatever to do.

Mr. Pfothenauer was of the opinion the hotels should contribute to the promotion work. Mr. Spalding said it had been reported that the Volcano guide had overcharged in one instance. The matter will be investigated. At the suggestion of the chair the committee on harbors, shipping and transportation was instructed to write the Treasury Department at Washington concerning the supposed loss of the missing schooner Chas. Lovell Woodbury, and to show the necessity of keeping permanently established here a vessel of the Revenue service.

The Entertainment Committee was instructed to formulate plans for the entertainment of the Taft party on its return to Honolulu from the Orient next month.

DO YOU WANT A BOOK FREE?

August 21, 1905. Editor Advertiser: May I call attention through your columns to the fact that the delegate to congress, Hon. J. K. Kalaianaoale, has caused to be sent to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for distribution his quota of the year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1903.

The year book is an illustrated bound volume of over seven hundred pages, containing articles describing the work of the various bureaus and divisions of the department, which show how the investigations of the specialists of the department are of practical value to the people of the country. The volume is a very suggestive and helpful one and should be in the hands of every person who has to do with agriculture in this Territory.

While the supply lasts copies of the 1903 year book may be obtained free by addressing a request to Year Book Clerk, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Box 321, Honolulu, Hawaii. Very truly yours,
RALPH S. HOSMER,
Superintendent of Forestry.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE OUTLINES PROJECTS

Any enterprising designer who can suggest a cover for a new folder on Hawaii, to be issued by the Promotion Committee, has a chance to earn glory and no little gold, provided his work be found acceptable.

It was decided, at a meeting of the Promotion Committee held yesterday afternoon, to offer sixty dollars in prizes for the three best designs submitted, \$30 for first, \$20 for second and \$10 for third prize. The competition closes Sept. 15 and details will be advertised immediately. The design must be characteristic of Hawaii and all work submitted becomes the property of the committee, to use as they may see fit.

Present at the meeting were J. Gilman, chairman, E. I. Spalding, W. W. Hall, J. A. M. Johnson, representing Chairman Smith of the Merchants' Association, and Secretary Boyd. E. M. Boyd stated that while Messrs. Harriman and Schwerin were too busy to discuss matters pertaining to transportation, but said that R. P. Schwerin had asked that a letter, embodying various matters pertaining to the welfare of tourists, be addressed to him at Yokohama, promising to give it full attention.

The draft of such a communication was submitted to the committee for consideration.

Secretary Boyd further notified the committee that Schwerin had promised to use his influence to have E. H. Harriman order mention made of Hawaii in all publications issued by the lines of which he is the head.

An offer from the publishers of Præzler's Handbook on Hawaii to furnish an over-run of 1000 copies at five cents each was ordered accepted. The edition consisted of 50,000 copies, which cost 12 cents per copy. Of this about 7000 copies remain. The committee were of the unanimous opinion that the booklet had done remarkably good work along promotion lines.

The folder "Hawaii" is to be re-printed and every effort will be made to secure as attractive a cover design as possible. The new folder will be an eight-page affair, of about 3500 words and containing seven cuts, exclusive of the cover design.

The matter of the coming visit of W. J. Bryan was discussed and the secretary stated that he was sending a package of promotion literature to the distinguished statesman. If some of it gets into the Comcon, with its circulation of 100,000, the effort will have been well made.

The Promotion Committee will prefer their services in the matter of arranging an itinerary for Mr. Bryan's visit. The local Democrats are, it is said, making arrangements to entertain him.

It was decided to offer a silver trophy for an automobile floral parade to be conducted along much the same lines as governed last year's very successful affair. During the past twelve months the number of machines in Honolulu has grown greatly and it is estimated that there were eight or nine autos a year ago there are forty-five today.

The cup will be offered conditionally on twenty-five or more entries being received. After the last celebration, illustrations of the festival appeared in several mainland magazines, the Territory securing much good advertising thereby.

E. I. Spalding remarked that there appeared to be a misapprehension among the commercial bodies and the public generally as to just what work was being done by the Promotion Committee. The committee was not, he said, solely a vehicle for the dissemination of literature. No small share of its work lay in answering enquiries relative to Hawaii and in supplying personal information to tourists.

Illustrative of this Secretary Boyd stated that in the dull season the correspondence of the committee averaged 120 letters a week, while in the winter and spring months it went as high as 275. The offices of the committee, he said, were offered as headquarters to all tourists and all possible information was freely and fully given.

E. I. Spalding was of the opinion that too much could not be done to make tourists aware that the services of the committee were at their disposal.

W. W. Hall and J. Gilman testified to having personally noted the good results of efforts made to acquaint strangers with the work of the committee.

The secretary told the committee that no efforts were spared to get in touch with tourists and to this end every fresh arrival, as soon as his or her address was ascertained, received printed information as to resorts, hotels, etc., enclosed in a plain envelope to insure attention.

The members of the committee spoke of the recent press criticism of the committee and were of the opinion that an incorrect inference had been allowed to go abroad to the effect that the work of the organization was purposely kept secret and that an air of concealment pervaded the sessions of the committee. The reverse was true. Reporters were welcome at all meetings except those of an executive nature and the secretary would supply the press with any information in his power. The committee commented on the absence of reporters at past meetings.

"Once a reporter of an evening paper came to me," said Boyd, "and asked if he would be kicked off if he attended the meeting. I said, 'Certainly not,' and the young man seemed disappointed and went away."

E. I. Spalding called attention to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce had decided to entertain the Taft party on their return to America. He remarked that such entertainment was clearly out of the province of the Promotion Committee, it being a subordinate body, but would, nevertheless, work in entire harmony with any project fathered by the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association.

Mr. Spalding so clearly expressed the views of all present that no motion was made and the meeting adjourned.

PARTITION OF LANDS.

W. A. Wall, commissioner to partition and sell lands in the suit of M. F. Scott vs. E. K. Piliipo and others, asks to have the sales as well as the partition confirmed. He divided 471.49 acres into 26 lots and sold them at auction, when all of the lots were sold for the sum of \$1515.35, all of which has been paid over to him excepting \$22.05 due from one purchaser and \$1.91 due from another. He believes that the prices, in view of the nature of the ground, were high and more than might reasonably have been expected. The lands were known as Houalua I and 2, and the sale was held at Kailua, South Kona. Mr. Wall partitioned other lands among the persons adjudged to be entitled to them.

And still another engagement stares us in the face—that of Miss Alice Marie Sprague and Percy Williams. Miss Sprague is of a distinguished family, being a niece of Henry and Robert Oxnard, who are widely known in the social and business world.

Mr. Sprague, father of this latest fiancée, was the owner of sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Williams is prominent in business in this city, although born and reared in Canada.

The betrothal is arousing much interest and happy comment in the society realm for both of the young people are in high standing and favor.

S. F. Call.

A CHANCE FOR TEN CITIZENS TO GO ON A TRIP

"It is my definite policy to Americanize these Islands and to prevent them from being Orientalized."

"We seek to supply employment to the settler so that we will have our labor domiciled in the country."—Acting Governor Atkinson to August Belmont.

Quick to take advantage of any opportunity for promoting the Americanization of Hawaii—the policy nearest to his heart and most commanding to his head—Acting Governor Atkinson promptly and in eloquent terms has dictated a cordial acceptance of an invitation for the appointment of ten delegates to represent the Territory of Hawaii at a national conference on immigration, to be held in New York City on December 6 and 7, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. August Belmont, the financial magnate, heads the signatures to the invitation and to him Mr. Atkinson's reply is directed.

The opportunity for Hawaii to be represented at a national conference on immigration could not have arrived at a juncture more timely. It is only a few weeks since the newly created board of immigration for the Territory was organized. Commissioner General Sargent was present at its inauguration and gave the members of the board valuable advice, emphasizing the desirability of the Territory's seeking a class of immigrants which should settle the country, develop new industries and become a permanent source of labor for the plantations.

Acting Governor Atkinson signalled the event of this new departure in methods of procuring needed immigration by declaring, in unmistakable terms, the policy of the administration to be that of encouraging the influx of elements capable of building up the body of American citizenship in this Territory. Among the questions mentioned in the invitation of the National Civic Federation are a number that bear intimately upon this declared policy, the following ones for example:

"What are the nature, extent and locality of the demands in the United States for more labor?"

"What practical method can be devised of distributing immigration especially for agriculture, to points where it may be needed?"

"The foregoing question is one that constituted about the first serious problem that the local board came up against. If European immigrants could be recruited for Hawaii at New York, how were they to be brought here without a large proportion straggling off at intermediate points on the way?"

"Should the exclusion of Chinese coolie labor be made more rigid, and should it be extended to Japanese and Korean labor?"

Acting Governor Atkinson, in giving out the correspondence that appears below, emphasized the object of settlement as one he holds supreme.

"Whatever labor we are able to introduce ought to be settled in the country. There should be a stop put to the perpetual shifting of our population," Mr. Atkinson declared.

"If it is to be Japanese, let them settle down. Give them land to cultivate if they are willing to stay and save their children brought up in American ways."

"Yes, I believe the Japanese would learn our language and acquire American habits of life, if they only would settle upon the land. They would show their adaptability for American citizenship in the next generation."

"At all events, have our labor domiciled in the country, as I say in my letter to Mr. Belmont, whatever labor element it may be our fortune to procure."

Herewith are printed the invitation from the National Civic Federation and its acceptance by the Territorial executive:

THE INVITATION.

August 5, 1905.
Hon. George R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. T.
Sir: Your Excellency is invited to appoint ten delegates to represent the Territory of Hawaii at a National Conference upon Immigration, to be held in New York City December 6 and 7, under the auspices of The National Civic Federation.

Some of the questions to be discussed under the general head are:
What is the character of the net increase in the population of the United States from immigration?

Should existing legislation looking to the elevation of this character through the exclusion of undesirable elements be extended and made more effective, and, if so, how?

Should there be any change in the system of inspection, such as having it made at ports of departure, or at the home sources of emigration, or at both? Are there any external influences tending to stimulate the volume of immigration?

What are the nature, extent and locality of the demands in the United States for more labor?

What domestic industries and what labor crafts are most affected by the influx of alien labor, and in what ways? What percentage of European immigration remains in the ports of arrival such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore?

What practical method can be devised of distributing immigration, especially for agriculture, to points where it may be needed?

What will be the effect of the distribution of large numbers of immigrants in the South upon the problem of industrial education and social betterment of the negro race?

Should the exclusion of Chinese Coolie labor be made more rigid, and should it be extended to Japanese and Korean labor?

labor be made more rigid, and should it be extended to Japanese and Korean labor?

How shall the admission of exempted classes of Asiatics, such as scholars, merchants and tourists, be regulated? In fact, any topic related to immigration and its effect upon our national life and industries that the conference wishes to consider may be included in its proceedings.

Yours respectfully,
AUGUST BELMONT.

President, The National Civic Federation;

Secretary, SAMUEL B. DONNELLY, The National Civic Federation;

President, CHAS. A. MOORE, The Civic Federation of New York;

Secretary, JAMES P. ARCHIBALD, The Civic Federation of New York.

ACTING GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

August 23, 1905.

Mr. August Belmont, President, The National Civic Federation, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your communication of August 5, inviting the appointment of ten delegates to represent the Territory of Hawaii at a national conference on immigration, to be held in New York City, on December 6 and 7, under your auspices.

I wish to state that we will be most happy to co-operate in this conference as we are especially interested in the subject of immigration. The Territory of Hawaii is the outpost of American civilization, and the people of this Territory feel that the contest for the settlement of this country by Americans or by Orientals can only be settled by the encouragement of the emigration of Americans, or such people as are eligible to become Americans, to the Territory.

It is my definite policy to Americanize these islands and to prevent them from being Orientalized, and to that end a liberal land policy is being pursued and lands are being opened up to settlement so that homesteaders can easily obtain homes to settle and cultivate; the planters and other employers are being induced to employ Americans in all positions so that the homesteader can obtain employment, so as to help the building up and settlement of the country. We seek to supply employment to the settler so that we will have our labor domiciled in the country.

I feel that we will have your support in our efforts to make a success of our own civilization in this outpost Territory, especially as we are face to face with the full power of the Orient.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. L. C. ATKINSON,
Acting Governor of Hawaii.

COURT ASKED TO SANCTION

(Continued from Page 1.)
BONA FIDE OFFER.

It is the two-thirds interest which J. R. Galt, as the petitioner is informed, offers to purchase for \$108,000. "A bona fide and legally enforceable offer and tender and option," the petitioner calls the overture. He proceeds to declare that, in his capacity as successor to the interests of said John D. Holt and James R. Holt, he is entitled to and receiving the entire net income from said undivided two-thirds interest, and entitled to a conveyance thereof from the administrator, as well as "to the full and complete use, benefit, ownership and disposition of said interest."

He goes on to declare that it would be advantageous to himself and to the estate, to whomsoever the interest and benefits thereof and therein may pertain, that the offer for the purchase of said interest should be accepted, but the administrator informs him that he is doubtful of his right to convey said interest without the sanction and order of the court.

THE PRICE IS RIGHT.

The petitioner believes and alleges "that no better or greater price than above could be obtained for said undivided interest in the present condition of agriculture and business in this Territory. That said price is adequate and a fair exchange for the property in question, and that the interests of all concerned would be subserved by its acceptance. That petitioner is familiar with the business and industrial conditions which have inspired the above recited offer for said property, and he believes that no benefit would accrue to said estate, or to petitioner, or to any other person in interest, from having said interest exposed for sale at auction, but that, on the contrary, the expenses of advertising and selling at auction would not be recouped from any increase over and above said of-

fer, that might be obtained for said interest upon public sale thereof."

ALTERNATIVE PRAYERS.

It is prayed, first, that the administrator be cited to appear and show cause why he should not be directed and ordered to execute a conveyance to J. R. Galt or his assigns, upon receipt of said sum of \$108,000, and thereafter pay over to petitioner the said purchase price, less than regular and usual commissions; or, in the alternative, that he be directed and ordered to execute a conveyance of the said interest to the petitioner.

It is further prayed that, upon the hearing under the order to show cause, the court may decree either a conveyance to Galt and payment of the price to petitioner, or a conveyance to the petitioner himself, and make such other orders and decrees as shall be warranted in law, and necessary or convenient to a full assertion and recognition and carrying into effect of the rights of the petitioner in and to the lands and property in the petition mentioned, etc.

JOHN GIBB FOUND DEAD

(Continued from Page 1.)

when his wife died. Gibb was so deeply affected over the death that his brain was weakened. Mrs. Gibb's death occurred about four months and a half ago, and Gibb has been a broken man ever since. For a time he staid with his brother on Maui and then returned to Honolulu to enter a sanitarium. He disappeared one day, but was afterwards found at the residence of Colin Campbell where he had gone.

Not long ago Mr. Gibb again returned to Miss Warland's sanitarium on Punchbowl. Tuesday morning he left there, after leaving a letter addressed to Colin Campbell. The same afternoon Miss Warland saw Mr. Campbell and told him of the letter, a copy of which was published yesterday, in which Gibb announced his intention of crossing the "Great Divide," and leaving a few directions in regard to the funeral.

It was thought that he would attempt to commit suicide by his wife's grave, and yesterday a policeman kept lonely vigil in the Niuanu cemetery hoping to avert the threatened suicide.

Gibb did not go there, however, and so far as is known the last seen of him was on Tuesday evening when an Advertiser man saw him wearing a black eye.

Wednesday afternoon some little girls in Kapiolani Park saw a coat and some clothes lying on the bank of the lagoon. Noticing the same clothes there yesterday, they told Superintendent Young of the park, who discovered the body and informed the police.

A coroner's jury consisting of H. S. Crane, R. H. Allen, A. M. Burns, J. H. Meyer, P. H. Burnette and W. Savidge viewed the remains which were then removed to the morgue.

George Gibb, John Gibb's brother, arrived from Maui yesterday in response to a wireless sent by Colin Campbell. He did not learn of his brother's death and the recovery of the body until last evening, whereupon he visited the morgue and identified the remains.

Dr. McDonald examined the body and stated his findings as follows: "It is a clear case of drowning. I found no bruises, cuts, wounds or bullet holes in my examination."

A watch which was found on the body had stopped at twelve minutes past three. It is thought Mr. Gibb committed suicide sometime Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning.

ORPHEUM PROPERTY IS ORDERED SOLD

At the conclusion of the hearing of the foreclosure of mortgage suit of George Tourny vs. The Orpheum Company, Ltd., yesterday, Judge Robinson granted an order of foreclosure and sale. Mr. T. Simonton was appointed commissioner to sell the property, under a bond of \$3750. The mortgage debt was \$22,500, but interest, costs, etc., bring the judgment up to \$37,542.44. C. W. Ashford for defendant gave notice of appeal.

COST OF ROADS.

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday recalled a significant remark of President E. H. Harriman, made during the drive down Waikiki road: "What a waste of money," said the financier, "to make so wide a road. We have learned on the mainland that a good narrow road is the best. Every foot of width adds greatly to the expense of construction and maintenance."

BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

Mohan Lal, Manager N. W. Ry. Co-op. Stores, Lahore, India, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is without question the best medicine made for the relief and cure of diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. This assertion I can make from actual experience in my own home." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BICKNELL'S PATRIMONY

James Bicknell's half interest in Fanning and Washington Islands was sold by his attorney, E. B. McClanahan, after the judgment in his favor was rendered by Hon. Charles Major, Chief Justice for the British West Pacific. A copra development company was the purchaser, the price was almost \$35,000, stated in American money, and Mr. McClanahan, who returned in the steamer Aorangi yesterday from conducting the case at Suva, Fiji, brought for Mr. Bicknell a forfeit deposit of \$7500 to bind the bargain.

It was found by the court that the partnership of Bicknell & Greig, originally composed of the fathers of the respective parties in this case, was still in legal existence. It is under a receivership pending the litigation, and Mr. Bicknell stands well to receive a considerable sum of money as his share of the profits, besides the purchase price of his interest already stated.

Mr. Bicknell, who is auditor of Oahu county, is the recipient of general congratulation on his good fortune.

ESTATE MATTER IN ADJUDICATION

In the partition suit of Lyle A. Dickey vs. William C. Cummings and others, Fred. Wundenberg, as agent for Clarissa C. Cummings and guardian of four Cummings minors, files an answer. These defendants deny that the petitioner has any interest in the property which is not subject to a trust held by the late W. H. Cummings for the benefit of his children and his second wife, Clarissa, and in force at his death. In case it shall be decreed that the petitioner has an interest, they admit that the real estate is capable of partition in kind.

Judge Robinson appointed Daniel Kikaha, under \$150 bond, as guardian of the five minor children of the late Hiram K. Anahu, on the petition of their mother, Pihaha Anahu. The estate of the minors consists of an undivided one-fifth interest in property situated at Kawaiahae, or Printer's lane, Honolulu, valued at \$4000.

Clem K. Quinn, administrator of the estate of Kualana (w), deceased, has filed his final account with petition for discharge. His receipts were \$101.50 and payments \$38.51.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record August 23, 1905.

John Palaa and wf to John S. Azevedo D
J. S. Azevedo and wf to Mary Palaa D
J. E. Jones to Bishop & Co. P

Recorded August 15, 1905.

William Berry et al to Ly-lis Schmidt et al, D; int in ests of T and T J Cummings, dec. \$1000. B 269, p 374. Dated July 21, 1905.

James Kapepa to P K Kapua Okalani (k), D; int in R Ps 363 and 163, Mananani, Ewa, Oahu. \$100. B 269, p 377. Dated Aug 12, 1905.

P K Kapanoakalani and wf to J Kapepa, D; int in R P 231 kul 10278, Kamaeawawa, Ewa, Oahu. \$100. B 269, p 278. Dated Aug 12, 1905.

John A. Johnson to Tra of Oahu College, M; lot 2 blk 8, bldgs, etc, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2000. B 275, p 167. Dated Aug 15, 1905.

C Johnson and wf by mtgee to J Alfred Magoon, Fore Affid; lot B of Patent 3578, Prospect St., Honolulu, Oahu. B 275, p 169. Dated Aug 14, 1905.

W R Castle Tr to Hawn Chinese Kona Coffee Plant Ltd, Rel; kuls 18218 and 10221, leasehold, bldgs, live-stock, 300 cords wood, etc, Kaapuna, S Kona, Hawaii. \$3800. B 171, p 84. Dated Aug 1, 1905.

Hawn Chinese Kona Coffee Plant Ltd to Carl Ontal et al, D; kuls 10218 and 10221, bldg, household, furniture, etc, Kaapuna, S Kona, Hawaii. \$4000. B 269, p 379. Dated July 31, 1905.

Carl Ontal et al to William R Castle Tr, M; kuls 10218 and 10221, bldgs, fixtures, livestock, etc, Kaapuna, S Kona, Hawaii. \$4000 and advs to \$5000. B 275, p 173. Dated Aug 1, 1905.

Alice K. McLain and hab to Samuel Kabele, D; lots 3 and 4 blk 3, Kapahu-lu tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$100. B 269, p 381. Dated Aug 12, 1905.

Kapiolani Est Ltd et al to A Lewis Jr, A M; mtg W C Achi on pers ap 1 kul 6450 por gr 3420 and 2 pcs land, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 276, p 9. Dated Nov 26, 1904.

Est of Ely Peck by Exors and Trs to S S Peck, D; int in por kul 4452, po land, bldgs, etc, Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$20,000. B 269, p 382. Dated June 1, 1905.

G Schuman to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd, A M; mtg A Quinn on lots 6 and 8 blk 2, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 275, p 178. Dated Aug 15, 1905.

J A K Cummins et al by Tr to Likka Kale (w), L; R P 535 kul 234H, Waimanalo, Koolau, Oahu. 5 yrs at \$40 per annum. B 273, p 210. Dated Aug 1, 1905.

Victor M Souza and wf to Richard H Trent Tr, M; lots 8 and 9 blk 6, Ke-walo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600. B 275, p 178. Dated Aug 15, 1905.

AN ODD FEATURE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW OF HAWAII

Editor Advertiser: During the trial here, just concluded, of Liverato Soto, a Porto Rican, charged with murder, first degree, a peculiarity of our criminal law was brought out that is worthy of the careful consideration of the legal fraternity.

It may be, indeed, that a special session of the legislature will be necessary in order to give the community the protection to which it is entitled.

At the hearing alluded to, upon requests for instructions, Judge Mathewman stated that under the local statutes, it was practically impossible to instruct the jury as to that body differentiating between the three crimes of manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, and manslaughter in the third degree. Section 2899 of the Revised Laws defines manslaughter, generally; just as Section 2895 defines murder, generally. Yet, while Section 2897 defines the degrees of murder, there are no definitions of the degrees of manslaughter. Section 2900 merely says that there are three degrees of manslaughter and proceeds to provide the different punishments.

It is hardly satisfactory to say that the jury may define the crime, it being their function simply to ascertain the crime that has been committed; they have the right to demand the definitions from the judge. No prosecuting officer would think of framing an indictment for murder, simply, without specifying the degree; nor would such an officer think of preparing a charge

for manslaughter, simply, without particularizing as to the degree; yet, under our statutes as they exist today, how could he draw an indictment for manslaughter in any degree? It is only by guesswork that one may say that manslaughter in the third degree applies to homicide committed under great provocation and in the heat of passion. There is a difference of ten years between the maximum penalties for manslaughter in the first degree and manslaughter in the second degree.

The circuit judge decided that as the matter had only just then occurred to him and had not been investigated to his knowledge (and counsel were not prepared to argue the point at the time), it was safe to follow the old time-honored practice and merely mention that there were three degrees of manslaughter. He, later, instructed the jury that they might convict the defendant of murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the first, second or third degree, or of assault and battery or acquit the defendant.

As a matter of fact, the defendant was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and given a sentence within the range of years provided by the statute—20 years.

Now, is there any such crime, in this Territory, as manslaughter in the first degree?

If so, what section of our statutes defines it? Thanking you for space and enclosing my card, I subscribe myself,
HARRY T. MILLS.
Kohala, Hawaii, August 22, 1905.

A GHOSTLY VISITATION

The natives living at Kaimuki and in the region of Palolo are greatly interested at present in recent pranks of the playful zephyrs which sweep across the Diamond Head promontory and play hide and seek in the great, green valley lying on the mauka side of the Waiialea car-line.

Some of them are not a little perturbed. It appears that the wind in the districts mentioned has lately developed alarming roof-raising properties and at least one Kahuna has been retained by puzzled victims of the baleful breeze to solve the problem.

About ten days ago a family were sitting on the veranda of their cottage at Kaimuki when a strange thing occurred. It was the afternoon of a fine and comparatively windless day. Suddenly the roof of the fowl-house was seen to leave the main structure and to sail through the air, in a southeasterly direction, finally descending like a dead bird in an adjacent lot filled with lantana. The distance from the chicken-house to the spot where the roof fell was measured and found to be sixty-one feet.

The roof is a very heavily framed affair and shingled and it took three strong men to replace it again.

The other occurrence was on the premises of a Mr. Stone who recently acquired a homestead lot in Palolo Valley near the foot of the mountains, and who has already erected a dwelling-place thereon. The heavy iron roof of a Japanese house in his lot unexpectedly took flight one day last week and was carried a distance of fifty odd feet. This roof is estimated to weigh over two hundred pounds and came to earth with a crash which brought the Stone family out of their home in a state akin to terror. The day on which the iron roof took an airing was also calm, which increases the strangeness of the occurrence.

Both these incidents have been subjected to considerable discussion among the neighbors and a diversity of opinion as to the cause of the phenomena exists.

The white folks attribute the thing to miniature whirlwinds, which are common in the district, but which, on account of the untenanted condition of that part of the country have not had a chance to do enough damage to attract attention.

It is apparent to the most casual observer that the wind in the eastern suburb blows in spots.

The natives, however, have a different explanation and lay the disturbance of property to the spirits of the dead who are annoyed by the desecration of ancient places of worship and sacrificial altars.

Helaus are said to be not uncommon in the district, which abounds with strange stones about which weird stories are whispered by superstitious kahunas.

"The ghost no like pig and chicken near his house," said one ancient Hawaiian, "by and by to much huhu." Curiously enough, a short time before the occurrence at Kaimuki, the owners of the fowl-house had lost a pig under inexplicable circumstances. The animal, which was in the pink of condition, was one night, for convenience sake, stabled in the chicken-house. The next morning it was found dead.

Other natives hold the opinion that the ghosts and the spirits of the long dead are irritated at the wholesale investigation of helaus in different parts of the island and are endeavoring, by force of fear, to check the disturbance of other similar sacred spots.

And all the time they are wondering what awful warning will follow the perished pig and the soaring roofs.

NEVADA HAS AN ACTIVE VOLCANO

Reno (Nev.), August 13. — Harry Wheeler, Robert McClure and George Wheeler, three well-known residents of Humboldt county, all cattlemen, yesterday discovered a crater, the first of its kind in the State, in active operation. It is belching forth molten lava and the action is accompanied by distinct rumbling noises apparently deep in the earth.

For a quarter of a mile or more the lava has made its way, burning the sagebrush and filling up the crevices. It is located in Rye Patch, Humboldt county, not far from the Southern Pacific Railroad and five miles southwest of what are known as the San Jacinto and Rabbithole roads.

BURNED BY LAVA.

The three men were engaged in rounding up cattle at the time, when Wheeler's horse stepped into the molten rock, rearing in pain from the burn and nearly throwing its rider. An investigation followed and the stream was traced to its source nearly a quarter of a mile away. Steam was pouring from the mouth of the crater, but because of the fact that the rocks for a hundred yards on all sides were red hot the party could not approach close to the mouth.

THE MOLTEN ROCK.

Samples of the lava, attached to the sagebrush limbs dipped into the molten stream were brought to town last evening. In cooling the rock attached itself to the wood. The samples have been placed in the hands of Nevada scientists and pronounced in unmistakable terms to be genuine lava.

The low hills of the San Jacinto district are barren, with the exception of sagebrush, and for miles around there is no habitation. For this reason

the residents of Humboldt county are not alarmed at the outbreak of the volcano.

A scientific party is now being organized and will be sent to the scene to investigate.

NEVER KNOWN BEFORE.

For years cattle and stock have ranged in that section and often cowboys and prospectors passed over it, yet until yesterday no one knew or even dreamed of the existence of a volcano there. The fact that the lava stream is not long and that the volcano is not of great size gives rise to the belief that it is of recent origin. The further fact that the rumbling sounds are heard is thought to forebode still greater activity. Evidence of volcanic disturbances are everywhere in sight throughout Nevada, but this is the first active volcano ever reported in the State.

Geologically recent deposits of lava are found in all the valleys of Nevada, and the report of a new volcanic outbreak will not be a surprise to scientists.

FISHES OF THE HAWAIIAN GROUP

Two volumes of the report of the United States Fish Commission were received yesterday at the Governor's office. The main part of the report is taken up with an exhaustive study of Hawaiian fish. This is the result of the trip of the Albatross under direction of David Starr Jordan and Barton Warren Evermann.

One hundred and eleven Hawaiian fish are newly described, 191 of these being exclusively native to the seas of the islands. The deep sea fishes are treated by Charles Henry Gilbert, the commercial fisheries by John N. Cobb. Among the statistical tables it is stated that Oahu leads the other islands by a great percentage. There are 74 commercial fish ponds on the island, valued at \$148,850 and employing directly 142 men. Molokai is second.

Just what will be done to entertain the Taft party on its return from the Philippines next month has not yet been decided, but plans have been in the making for a public reception, and with the co-operation of the hotels, a grand ball may also be given, if the vessel is in port over night. The Korea, with the party aboard, is expected to arrive here on September 22.

The Promotion Committee and business men are taking hold of the matter so far. The first entertainment was given mainly by the parent bodies, the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association, the Promotion Committee acting as the medium through which the arrangements were completed.

EXONERATES S. S. MAUI.

Port Superintendent Filler of the Kahului Ry., who arrived yesterday on the Mauna Loa, is of the opinion that the captain of the steamer Maui was in no way responsible for the disaster to the ship Spartan, despite the statement of the master of the latter that the Maui would not answer his signals. Mr. Filler states that the captain of the Spartan evidently mistook Spreckelsville for Kahului, and stood inshore. On finding out his mistake he evidently tried to get out, but the wind was not right for this maneuver, and the vessel struck. There was no particular display of distress when the Maui went by. The Leslie Baldwin had no ballast and went back to Kahului for coal, and then hurried back to the Spartan. By that time, however, the ship was hard and fast on the rocks.

One of the most interesting features of the tragedy in 1859 in which King Kamehameha IV. shot his secretary, Mr. Nelson, uncle of President Harrison of the "Harriman System," arises from the manner in which the monarch fired his revolver. It is said that both men were in a room alone, and were drinking beer. The King walked over to a mantel above which was hung a large looking glass. He toyed with a revolver for awhile, his back to his victim, and then taking note of Nelson's position at the opposite side of the room by means of the mirror, he pointed the revolver over his shoulder and fired, the ball striking the secretary with fatal effect.

PROMINENT WEST INDIA MERCHANT CURES HIS DAUGHTER OF A THREATENED ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The National Bank deal by which James B. Castle acquired the holdings of Messrs. Kunst and Cooper was entirely completed yesterday, the money and the stock exchanging hands. The transfer was accomplished by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. The deal was effected on the basis of \$125 per share for the National Bank stock and the Savings Bank on the basis of \$110 a share.

PALOLO APPLICATIONS.

There were two applications for Lot 14 of the Palolo allotment, two for lot 13 and one for lot 7 yesterday, and these will be auctioned off tomorrow at the upset price. The applicants for unlucky 13 are Kapeka Ken and Hoakano Kuewa, both women. S. R. Stone is ready to bid for lot 14 and Henry Kaillimai for lot 7.

RUBBER IN HAWAII.

By JARED G. SMITH.

A comparatively new industry, the cultivation of rubber-producing plants, now engrosses the attention of planters in all tropical lands. There are probably more new areas being planted to rubber than to any other single crop, and much capital formerly invested in coffee, cinchona, tea, cotton and sugar is being diverted to this new industry in the hope that the profits will be greater than are now derived from older established enterprises.

For those interested in new rubber plantations in Hawaii the following notes in regard to the plants which are the chief sources of the world's rubber supply may be of value. This is mainly a compilation from the extremely valuable monograph on the rubber plants of the world by Peter Reininger: "Die Kautschukpflanzen, Eine Wirtschaftsgeographische Studie," Tropicpflanzer, Vol. VI, May, 1905.

In 1900 Africa produced 16,000 tons of rubber, America 31,466 tons, and Asia and Oceania 239 tons, a total of approximately 50,000 tons. The world's production was estimated at \$3,887 tons in 1902, 55,603 tons in 1903 and 61,759 tons in 1904. The average price for "Fine Para" in Liverpool has risen from 75 cents per lb. in 1902 to \$1.14 in 1904, and has not been less than \$0.75 since 1895, and has not fallen below \$0.60 since 1877. This rise in price has been due to the greatly increased demand for rubber in the arts and industries without any corresponding increase in the source of supply. The outlook is that the price of rubber will continue to rise until either the price becomes prohibitive thus curtailing demand, or, an artificial substitute for this valuable product is produced synthetically in the chemical laboratory; or, until the world's cultivated rubber plantations begin to yield to the full extent of their capacity.

No extensive new rubber forests are likely to be discovered, although investigators are almost daily adding names to the lists of plants from which rubber may be secured. New rubbers require much experimentation before their relative commercial value becomes established.

Artificial rubbers may resemble the natural article in some one of its characteristics, but none have this far produced which have the requisite elasticity.

As to the third solution, while there can be no doubt that cultivated rubber plantations may ultimately supplant the product of the wild trees, it will undoubtedly be a matter of decades rather than years before even a parity between supply and demand is reached. In the meantime the question arises, if we are to plant rubber, to what particular variety shall we pin our faith. A consideration of the climatic conditions under which the various natural rubber producing plants thrive will therefore first be necessary.

AMERICAN SPECIES OF RUBBER PLANTS.

Para Rubber.—In 1904 nearly fifty per cent of the world's supply of rubber came from the Amazon valley and the major share was classed as "Para." Para rubber is, has been and probably will continue to be the standard of excellence with which all other rubbers are compared. It is in the main derived from a large tree, Hevea brasiliensis, Muell. Arg., which grows wild in the tropical forest on the south bank of the Amazon and its tributaries, the Rio Parus, Rio Jurua, Rio Negro, Rio Madeira, and Rio Javary-Iquitos. So far as known, Hevea brasiliensis only rarely occurs on the north side of the Amazon, but its place is there taken by other species of Heveas which yield rubber of inferior quality and secondary value. Hevea brasiliensis is a stately tree often reaching the height of 130 feet with a trunk 3 to 4 feet in diameter, the crown not very large but somewhat dense. The leaf is compound with three oval, sharp-pointed leaflets, dark-green above, bright-green on the under surface and rather prominently nerved. The flowers are small, yellowish-green, and the fruit a 3-celled capsule with 3 seeds as large as hazelnuts.

The trees are sparsely scattered through the tropical jungle over a region as large as Europe, and it is said that the native rubber collectors consider that a remarkably rich rubber district where the rubber trees average one to the acre. The mean annual temperature of the regions is about 83 deg. F., with an annual range between 73 deg. and 95 deg. The rainy season begins in October. By January the whole region for 2000 miles is more or less submerged and the floods do not begin to disappear until June. During the "dry" months, July, August and September, there are frequent thunderstorms. The home of this tree is a hot, steamy, truly tropical, rich alluvial plain, almost under the equator and only slightly elevated above sea level. The tree seldom occurs at elevations greater than 600 feet. Its native habitat, so widely different from the climate of Hawaii, undoubtedly precludes the probability of its successful cultivation in these islands. There are eight or ten other rubber-yielding species of Hevea, some of them undescribed by botanists, all native of the upper Amazon valley. While some of these grow at higher elevations and in lands not periodically submerged their total yield is comparatively inconsiderable in quality and amount.

White Rubber.—This is produced by a number of species of trees of the genus Sapium, native in the north-western portion of the South American continent. Sarium Tolimense, Hort., is a native of the mountains in South Western Colombia, making its best growth at an altitude of 3500 to 6000 feet. The tree is said to grow with extraordinary

A number of Ceara rubber trees were planted in 1893 on the land now occupied by this station. A tree standing alone near the Tantalus road in the upper forest in the midst of a clearing, and which has been somewhat sporadically cared for is about 40 feet high with a trunk ten inches in diameter. Other trees planted along the trails and absolutely neglected for twelve years overgrown by lantana and over-shadowed by Eucalyptus are now little more than twelve to fifteen feet high with a trunk the size of a man's finger. So it pays to take care of trees even though common report has it that "no cultivation is required."

Pernambuco Rubber.—This formerly unimportant but of late years much-talked-of rubber is derived from Hancockia speciosa Muell. Arg. It is a medium-sized tree native to the dryer coastal plains and up lands from Venezuela to southern Brazil and from the Atlantic to the eastern foothills of the Andes in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Unlike the Ceara, this tree bears rubber in every part of the plant, in the bark, wood, leaves and green fruits. The milky sap which flows from wounds becomes rubber without other treatment than exposure to the air. The flow of milk sap is greatest during the summer months. Although Hancockia speciosa is of very slow growth it is being substituted for coffee by many planters in southern Brazil who see only small profits in that business for many years to come.

The tree grows on a great variety of soils, and is easily propagated from cuttings. The leaves are about two inches long by three-fourths to one inch wide, acute at the base and blunt at the apex. The fragrant white flowers are about one inch across. The fruit is a greenish-yellow berry streaked with red, and is edible. The rubber is white and of very good quality.

These species of rubber plants are the chief sources of the American rubber supply. The genera Hevea, Manihot and Sapium belong to the Euphorbiaceae or Spurge family, well known members of which are the Castor Bean, Tea-Tua and Cassava.

The milky sap which yields the rubber is contained in milk tubes in the inner or growing portion of the bark. Hancockia belongs to the botanical family Apocynaceae, while Castilleja is one of the Moraceae, a family including the fig and bread-fruit.

Of the 31,462 tons of rubber exported from South and Central American ports in 1900, 25,500 tons were derived from trees of the genus Hevea, 4700 tons from Castilleja and Sapium (40 per cent Sapium and 60 per cent Castilleja) and 1,250 tons Ceara and Pernambuco rubbers.

AFRICAN RUBBER PLANTS.

The African rubber supply is very largely derived from species of vines of several genera belonging to the botanical order Apocynaceae.

Landolphia Hendelottii D. C. is a woody, slow-growing vine native to the dry hot open country from Senegambia to the western Sudan, between 9 deg. and 12 deg. N. latitude. While this is an important source of rubber it is considered unsuited to cultivation because of its very slow growth. It takes twenty years to attain full maturity. Landolphia ovariensis Beauv., grows in the great tropical forest region of western Africa. About half of the Kongo rubber comes from this vine. A characteristic of this species as yet unexplained is that individual plants growing side by side, and apparently identical, show wide variations in the amount of rubber which they yield—a fact tending to discourage cultural experiments with this species.

Landolphia Klainel Pierre, Native of the Kongo forests, is considered worthy of cultivation in tropical forest regions because of its great rapidity of growth. It produces a rose-colored rubber of high value.

Landolphia Kiril Dyer, is the most important rubber-yielding vine of east Africa, extending from the Portuguese possessions to Victoria Nyanza. It is the source of "Mozambique" rubber, which is worth about 3-4 as much as "Para."

There are many other species of Landolphias but these are economically the most important.

There are also a number of species of Ciltandra and Carpodinus of greater or less value as rubber-producing plants.

Root rubber is derived from the roots of various herbaceous plants that grow in the open prairies or savannahs in central west Africa. The plants are pulled up by the roots, these cut off, dried in the sun and the bark peeled. The dried bark is pounded in stone mortars until the woody portion is pulverized. The rubber is gathered together, pressed into balls or cakes and is ready for export. About 1,500 tons of root rubber is the average annual crop. It is worth about 60 per cent as much as Para. It is derived from the following species of plants:

Landolphia Thollonii, Dewevre. A woody perennial 6 to 12 inches high with strong horizontal creeping root stocks extending many yards under the surface of the ground. It grows in very dry, sandy soils in regions subject to annual prairie fires, so that while it is undoubtedly an attractive plant for cultural experiments, seeds are not easily obtained. The underground rhizomes are very rich in rubber.

Carpodinus chylorrhiza K. Schum., and C. gracilis Stapf, yield a very elastic brownish-red rubber. They are low shrubs 2 to 5 feet high, native of dry, desert regions of central west Africa, little known botanically, but quite important as sources of root-rubber.

Silk-Rubber.—This is derived from the milky sap of an Apocynaceae tree Kiekxia elastica Preuss, native of the tropical regions of west Africa from Kameroun to the Gold Coast. It is considered one of the very best of the recently discovered rubber-producing species. In its home it grows from a few hundred to 3,000 feet above sea level and is said to require about the same climatic conditions as cacao. The milky sap of this tall forest tree is extraordinarily rich in rubber of a superior quality, as high as 58 per cent, having been found. A 58-year-old tree is reported by R. Schechter as

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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

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

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The Overland Route. It was the Route in '49! It is the Route today, and Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



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"THE OVERLAND LIMITED." ELECTRIC LIGHTED RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR Only Two Nights between Missoula and San Francisco Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

PLAQUE OF THE NIGHT.

Keeps Thousands of People in Honolulu Awake.

Keeps you awake; can't sleep a wink. Breeds misery by day, profanity by night.

Know what it is? Itching Piles. Itch, itch, itch. Nearly drives you crazy. Itching away in any position, any time.

Doan's Ointment cures Piles, Eczema and all itching skin diseases.

Read what a local citizen says: William Preston has been a resident of Victoria, Australia, for over half a century and is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda.

He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Having yielded 70.5 ounces of rubber which dried to about 60 ounces.

The sap is collected, mixed with 3 to 6 times its volume of water and is then boiled. The rubber rises to the surface, is skimmed off, washed in cold water and then pressed into sausage-shaped masses. Various salts and acids are also used for coagulating the sap without heating it. The tree is a large one, often reaching 100 feet or more in height, and in favorable situations growing with extraordinary rapidity. It does not seem to be especially particular in regard to its soil requirements, but undoubtedly requires high temperatures and a high degree of humidity.

(To be continued.)

President Kennedy of the Inter-Island S. S. Company states that the steamer Iwailani may be dispatched to Midway with supplies for the cable colony. Captain Piltz may command the Iwailani on this trip.

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CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE Bark Nauvau sailing from New York to Honolulu on or about March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record August 19, 1905. Pika K Makani to Charles B. Cockett... D. Lizzie Cockett to C. B. Cockett... D. Oahu Sugar Co Ltd to Umi Kahoa (w)... R. J. D. McVeigh and wf to Western & Hawm Invtmt Co Ltd... M. Wong Kwai and wf to William B. Rowell... D. Entered for Record August 21, 1905. Thos W Lindsey and wf to Manuel Louis... D. Est of B P Bishop by tr to Robert V Woods... D. First Bank of Hilo Ltd to John Bohnenberg and wf... Rel. Ellen Palau to W. H. Pupuenui... D. Maris H Namahoe and hsb to Dan K Namahoe et al... D. Hoopi Wire and hsb to William R. Castle, Tr... M. Keona and wf to W A Kinney... M.

Est of S Roth by tr to J. Alfred Magoon... AM. C Johnson and wf by mtgce to Oliver C Swain... D. Oliver C Swain and wf to Charles L Beal... D. Chas L Beal to Mabel W Swain... D. Mabel W Swain and hsb to Bank of Hawaii Ltd... M. First Bank of Hilo Ltd to Bernice S Reid... Rel. Bank of Hawaii Ltd to Hawn Trust Co Ltd... L. Charles M Cooke Ltd to Hawn Trust Co Ltd... L. Pacific Hardware Co Ltd to Hawn Trust Co Ltd... L. John A Cummins by tr to Hawn Trust Co Ltd... L. A E Sutton by afft of mtgce to First Bank of Hilo... FA. S Shimamoto by atty to Loo Chong... AL. James F Morgan and wf to Stanley Beardmore... D. Lokale F Blaisdell and hsb to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd, Tr... D. Entered for Record August 22, 1905. Kaniho Kallila (w) to D. K. Kallila Jr... D. D Kekunio to Kaholo (w)... D. Chang Chow to C Akau... PA. Kallil Papa (w) to J K Nahale... D. Chas B Cooper and wf to Gustav Kunst... M. May T Wilcox (widow) to J de Silva Ramos... D. Kallil Kupau and hsb to Waianae Co... M. T Akanaihihi to A F Tavares... D. Antone F Tavares and wf to Henry P Baldwin... D. Est of Geo C Stratmeyer by tr to Nancy L A McStocker... D. Nancy L A McStocker and hsb to W Matlock Campbell... D. W Matlock Campbell by atty to Helen E Carpenter... M. M B Coombs to J H Kamie... Rel. W B Okama to Annie W Akong... S. L. B N Kahalepuna and wf to Ah Tuck... M. Recorded August 11, 1905. J Kawaauhau and wf by mtgce to J Alfred Magoon, Forc Adtd; int in hui land of Wainiha, Kauai, B 275, p 160. Dated Aug 9, 1905. Wm H Harbottle to Akau, L; por R P 3558 kul 2937 part 2, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, 5 yrs at \$60 per an, B 273, p 198. Dated Aug 4, 1905. Akeau Ah Leong to Ah Yin, Rel D; por land, Emma St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 269, p 366. Dated Aug 9, 1905. Albert Ah Leong and wf to J H S Kamakia Magoon, D; por R P 139 kul 776, Emma St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1500 and mtg \$179.04. B 269, p 367. Dated Aug 9, 1905. Joe Andrade to Becky K Chang and hsb, Rel; R P 7623 kul 10167, Lefeo, Honolulu, Oahu, \$75. B 256, p 309. Dated Aug 11, 1905. Wm Kalaehao and wf to Sam Yick Co Tr of L; pe land, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, 10 yrs at \$40 per an, B 273, p 200. Dated Aug 1, 1905. Yuen Joe to Chun Tai, M S; int in 1-2 share in Yee Hoon Wal Co, Kalauna, Koolauoko, Oahu, \$1000. B 274, p 230. Dated Aug 11, 1905. J Alfred Magoon to J W Keola Keali and wf, Par Rel; lots 1 and 6 blk B and 6 ft R W, School St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 275, p 183. Dated July 31, 1905. J Alfred Magoon to Lizzie K Keola and hsb, Rel; see lber 183, fol 11, \$1100. B 275, p 163. Dated July 31, 1905. J Alfred Magoon and wf to Wong In, D; por gr 39, R P 7470 and 2612, Kekaulike St, Honolulu, Oahu, B 269, p 269. Dated July 31, 1905. Wong In and hsb to J Alfred Magoon, M; 6389 sq ft land and bldg, Kekaulike St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$3400. B 275, p 164. Dated Aug 4, 1905. Recorded August 12, 1905. Sela N Sherman by gdn to Wing Hop Tai Co, L; 44-100 A of kul 897, Kapapa, N Kohala, Hawaii, 10 yrs at \$100 per yr. B 273, p 202. Dated July 25, 1905. Oahu Market Co Ltd by regr, notice, of decree of title in Land Reg Court Case No 26. B 274, p 221. Dated August 11, 1905. Lawrence K. Kentwell by regr, notice, of decree of title in Land Reg Court Case No 37. B 274, p 221. Dated August 11, 1905. Henry Klemme to Seattle Brewing & Malting Co, C M; stock, fixtures, bowling alley, beer garden, etc, cor Queen and Richard St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1800. B 275, p 166. Dated August 11, 1905. Est of W C Lunallilo by trs to Sun Kwong Sing, Extn L; 7.59 a land, Mauna Valley, Honolulu, Oahu, For 5 yrs, B 273, p 204. Dated August 11, 1905. J M Dowsett tr by atty to Sing Loy, Rel; leaseholds and bldgs, Kahaiki, Honolulu, Oahu; 25 shares of Waialua Agret Co Ltd, \$4000. B 220, p 315. Dated August 10, 1905. Peter Silva to Antonio R Lucas and wf, Rel; por Lot 17, Patent 9221, Kaiwika, Hilo, Hawaii, \$398.30. B 267, p 187. Dated August 10, 1905. Antonio R Lucas and wf to Peter Silya, M; por Lot 17, Gr 2921, Kaiwika, Hilo, Hawaii, \$322.05. B 276, p 6. Dated August 10, 1905. Keiluhue and wf to Mrs Mokohua Pohano, D; 3 a land, \$10 etc. B 272, p 348. Dated August 10, 1905. Victoria Raposa and wf to Manuel M Botelho, M; pe land and bldgs, Kukuana, 2nd Hilo, Hawaii, \$900. B 276, p 7. Dated July 31, 1905. Hattie Purdy and hsb to J S Canario, P D; int in por R P 1149 kul 1106, Front St, Hilo, Hawaii, \$1. B 272, p 249. Dated July 18, 1905. Lizzie K Makuakane and hsb to Mrs Hattie Purdy et al, Par Rel; int in por R P 1149 kul 1106, Front St, Hilo, Hawaii, \$1. B 272, p 350. July 21, 1905. Recorded August 14, 1905. L D Brown to Maria Brown, P A; general powers. B 274, p 222. Dated May 30, 1905. Jose Marques and wf to Manuel Marques, D; 9 71-100 of Lot 13 L Patent 4872, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii, \$100. B 272, p 251. Dated July 26, 1905. Manuel Marques and wf to Antone M Tavares, D; 8 A of Lot 20 L Patent 4517, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii, \$60. B 272, p 352. Dated July 29, 1905. Kahanahookahi (w) to Jacob Hardy, A M; mtgce Walter A Hardy on 1-5 int in lots 2 and 2a Gr 1639, Puunui, Honolulu, Oahu, \$419.50. B 251, p 492. Dated August 8, 1905.

FRUIT OF THE CACHEW USED TO TREAT LEPROSY



THE CACHEW FRUIT, WHICH IS CLAIMED TO BE EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

MANILA, August 12.—American surgeons connected with the Board of Health of Manila declare that they have discovered a positive cure for leprosy. Of twenty-five cases treated all have improved, six cases being absolutely cured. Several patients, portions of whose bodies were gone, have recovered. All of the cases have been under observation for at least six months, and it is absolutely impossible to discover a trace of the germs of the disease in the blood of the patients. The method used is a system of X-rays. The surgeons do not desire their names to be mentioned at present. They will not ask for the rewards which have been offered by various governments for a cure for leprosy. It is also claimed by medical authorities in the Philippines that cures have been effected by the use of the juice of the seed of the Cashew fruit, a cut of which is given above. The Cashew fruit is remarkable in that the seed grows outside the fruit. It is chocolate-colored and is as hard as a walnut. A property akin to iodine is extracted from the seed. In appearance the seed resembles the hook on old-time Hawaiian hair necklaces worn by the chiefs. The fruit as shown above is from a tree grown by Moses Nakulua at Kalihii, from seeds given him by Allan Herbert.

THREE MORE MEN IN COUNTERFEITING

There was a revival of the Camp McKinley counterfeiting case in the Federal courtroom yesterday the outcome of which was the committal of two more soldiers who up till then had been detained as witnesses against those first detected. An additional corollary may be the arrest of a former Camp McKinley artilleryman on the Coast with possibly a trip for Marshal Hendry, to bring him here for examination and trial if committed. Private Thomas Elison, one of the newly accused, saved all trouble by waiving examination before Commissioner Maling and taking committal under \$2500 bonds to the Federal grand jury. Corporal Hamilton on the other hand fought his case, but ineffectually. He was bound over, after a thorough examination, likewise in \$2500. A face was put on his connection with the affair by Hamilton which was amusing to District Attorney Breckons. He said he had been approached by Private Cooper, the practical man with the moulds, to go into the counterfeiting business. He told Cooper he did not believe coins could be made with plaster of paris moulds. Out of curiosity to see if it could be done, however, he joined in the scheme. Mr. Breckons asked why, if it was merely a mechanical experiment with him did he consent to having it carried on in a lonely house instead of in the camp. His reply was that it would occasion too much talk if done in the camp. Yet he admitted that after he had drawn out of the scheme, as he claimed, he took ten counterfeit \$5's down town and showed them to a woman. Corporal Hitchings, now with the 28th battery at San Diego is the third man implicated in these proceedings.

ROMANTIC YARN ABOUT MRS. STRONG

The activities of Hawaii have not always been centered in money getting. Mrs. Isabel Strong, in her last novel, reminds the islanders that there was once a glitter of regal romance about their lives. Her publishers describe her book in the following fascinating manner, inserting the golden lie where needed: "Isabel Strong's novel, 'The Girl From Home,' acquires a special interest from the fact that it is the only story yet written of Hawaii in the days when Kalakaua was king. Mrs. Strong spent several years in the islands. She was a prominent member of the court circle, and a close friend of Kalakaua himself. One of her most precious possessions is the Order of Oceania, which she received from Kalakaua under interesting circumstances. Near the close of Mrs. Strong's stay, very strong efforts were being made by the American party to bring about the annexation of the islands to the United States, a move to which, of course, Kalakaua was opposed. The politicians, and especially the missionaries, were very active, and planned what was to have been in a mild way a coup d'etat. The pro-annexationists found it necessary forcibly to separate King Kalakaua from his concubine; and one day surrounded him and made him a prisoner in his palace. Quite by accident, Mrs. Strong discovered the situation while paying a morning visit to the Secretary of State at his offices. It was absolutely necessary that a brief message should be carried to the king, and a brief answer brought back from him. Mrs. Strong had undertaken to make for the king drawings to illustrate a book of his on the fishes of Hawaii. With a portfolio of these tucked under her arm, she braved the unsuspecting guards at the palace, and got an audience with the king. Upon one of her sketches the message was written. Kalakaua, while pretending to criticize the drawings, managed to scribble his answer on one of them. Mrs. Strong, with her precious bundle, marched out again past the guards, carried the answer to the Secretary of State, and thus saved the situation. The Order of Oceania, which the king bestowed upon her for this service, consists of a beautiful medal with a palm tree design, worn with a green sash. It is recognized in all the courts of Europe."

STANFORD TRUSTEES REFUSE PAYMENT

It is reported that the Stanford University trustees have refused to pay Doctor Wood his fee of \$150 for performing the autopsy upon the body of Mrs. Stanford, on the grounds that the autopsy should have been performed at the expense of the Territory of Hawaii. Dr. Humphris, Dr. Murray and Dr. Day have received checks for \$150 for their services, performed at the time of Mrs. Stanford's death. It is understood that the doctors are preparing a report to be given the public, which will state the facts plainly which have heretofore been withheld from the world.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO REFERRED NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence. THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, effects a cure, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, gout, rheumatism, secondary symptoms, etc. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body. THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

WHO IS G. M. HANCOCK?

The Mexican correspondent of the Louisiana Planter promulgates the following as news: "That several Hawaiian sugar planters are looking to Mexico as a field for future extensive operations is the declaration of G. M. Hancock, of Honolulu, who has been in Mexico for the past two months examining sugar lands. He states that labor troubles and the big expenditure necessary for fertilizing and irrigating are causing some planters to consider the transfer of their activities from the Hawaiian Islands to Mexico. Mr. Hancock represents a powerful American syndicate, which, he says, is ready to spend from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 gold in the purchase of Mexican sugar land and the erection of a modern sugar house. He has already visited the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and believes that the lack of transportation facilities in many of the best sections of Veracruz and Oaxaca is a serious drawback to the establishment of a sugar industry. He is now making investigations in the country adjacent to the port of Tampico, where excellent results are being obtained by several sugar concerns."

LET IT BE KNOWN.

The widest possible publicity should be given to the fact that summer diarrhoea in children and cholera infantum can always be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Falling Hair



Falling Hair Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears 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, wholesome scalp, when all else fails. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE NET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Agent, Depot, H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot, LEWIS & LEB, Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. All about the skin, scalp, and hair, post free. DOTTED LINE, 500 Pages, Boston, U.S.A.

THE CAREER OF LANGSTON



JAS. F. LANGSTON.

James F. Langston, who departed suddenly on the China, came into prominence last year as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the legislature, and was defeated. Mr. Langston furnished the press with a sketch of his life, which is as follows: "James Frye Langston was born at Knob Noster, Mo. He graduated from the State Normal School in the class of 1889, and afterwards taught school for two years. He then removed to Colorado and Montana, engaging in the business of a contractor and millwright. When the Spanish war broke out he was employed by the United States government as a draughtsman in the engineer corps of the army and served in Utah, California and Honolulu during the war. During this time he was promoted twice and received an honorable discharge with a clean record, not having a mark against him in all his service. Since residing in Honolulu he has engaged in the business of a contractor with the firm of McDonald & Langston."

MONUMENT TO BENNINGTON DEAD

SAN DIEGO, August 10.—Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich has caused to be issued over his signature a circular calling the attention of the men of the Navy to the fact that it has been proposed that the officers and men of the Pacific squadron erect a monument to the victims of the Bennington disaster at the Military Cemetery at Point Loma. He suggests that a plain lofty granite shaft be securely mounted for all time on a commanding site in view of the shipping entering the harbor, and where visitors to this city and the residents may be kept in perpetual remembrance of the Nation's dead. It is estimated that such a shaft forty or fifty feet tall will cost in the neighborhood of \$3500. It is recommended that each ship's company of this squadron select a representative to serve on a general committee; that an amount (however distributed) equivalent in all to about \$5 for each person on board be raised for the purpose named and placed with the fleet paymaster as treasurer for disbursement; and that the general committee select an executive committee of three. Secretary Wood of the board of control of the Bennington Memorial Association has received word from Paul Morton, formerly Secretary of the Navy, saying that he is in accord with the idea of erecting in San Diego a sailors' home as a memorial to the Bennington dead, and that he will be glad to act as a member of the advisory board. The same word comes from Commander William E. English, national head of the Grand Army of the Republic, who offers to allow the use of his name in any way the board may desire.

ROCKEFELLER IS RUNNING BEHIND

New York, August 15.—In the last three months John D. Rockefeller has been giving away money faster than the Standard Oil has brought it in to him. The Standard Oil Company today declared its quarterly dividend of \$6 a share, amounting to \$6,000,000. Of this Rockefeller will get \$2,400,000 as his share next month. Rockefeller's disbursements for the quarter that has brought him in \$2,400,000 more than \$11,500,000, or \$9,000,000 more than his income. On June 29th last Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to Yale University as a permanent endowment fund. On June 30th, the next day, he gave \$10,000,000 to the general education board. He has made a number of smaller gifts of sums ranging from \$1000 to \$100,000 since last May, which aggregate more than \$500,000. This in spite of the difficulty of getting rid of "tainted money." In all Rockefeller will probably receive \$16,000,000 this year as his share of Standard Oil profits. If his other investments yield him \$10,000,000 his total income will be \$26,000,000. Within three months he has given away \$11,500,000. In the preceding five months he gave away about \$2,500,000, or a total of \$14,000,000 so far in 1905. If he makes a \$50,000,000 gift to Chicago University, the total will be \$64,000,000 at least for the year, or about two and a half times his income.

CAPT. HUMPHREY'S BROTHER.

The Manila Times has the following item about the brother of Capt. Humphrey, local depot quartermaster, U. S. A.: "First Lieutenant Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cavalry, now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, has been detailed as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department of Luzon with station in Manila, and was instructed today by the division commander to proceed to Manila and report to the chief quartermaster, department of Luzon, for duty. "Lieutenant Humphrey is a son of Quartermaster General Charles F. Humphrey, formerly chief quartermaster of the Philippines division."



The C-A liner Aorangi, Captain Phillips, arrived from the Colonies yesterday morning a day late, owing to the fact that she stopped to load 1000 tons of sugar at Suva, and also stopped at Fanning Island. The Aorangi was 17 days out from Sydney, and three and half days from Fanning.

There were five passengers for Honolulu, Attorney E. B. McClanahan and wife, Mrs. E. Hodgson, W. White and E. Hardy. The Aorangi had only ten packages of freight for this port, but had a full cargo for Victoria and Vancouver. The purser's report of the voyage follows:

"R. M. S. Aorangi, J. D. S. Phillips, commander, left Sydney, August 7, 1:50 a. m. Arrived at Brisbane August 9, 3:05 a. m. and after embarking overland mails and passengers left again August 10, 12:32 a. m.

"Arrived at Suva, after a fine passage, on August 14, 4 p. m. The Aorangi loaded 1,000 tons of raw sugar from the Vancouver-Fiji Company's mill at Navua, and a number of passengers ex S. S. Taviani from New Zealand embarked. She sailed from Suva August 15, at 11 a. m. arriving at Fanning Island August 20, 5:40 p. m. discharged cargo and stores, found all well on the island, and left 8:40 p. m. same day.

"From Suva to Honolulu strong fresh southeast and northeast trade winds, with moderately rough seas and fine weather were met. Passed R. M. S. Miowera August 11, 12:50 a. m.

The Aorangi took quite a number of local people from this port, and got away for Victoria and Vancouver at 1 p. m. yesterday.

GENEVA IN A GALE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—With her upper topsail and two staysails missing, the brig Geneva of the island fleet made port this morning with 13,379 bags of sugar. She made the run from Eleele in twenty-two days, which is fair time considering the slow passages from the islands of late. The vessel experienced light winds and calms until the last day out. With her destination almost at hand, she ran into a heavy north-northwest gale, which, though of short duration, was strenuous while it lasted. The sea was lashed into great billows, tossing the vessel about and filling her decks with water. The great velocity of the wind made it necessary for the sails to be lowered, but not before the topsail and two staysails had been carried away. Fortunately, the gale subsided and the Geneva was able to make her entry into the harbor early this morning.

ENTERPRISE TOWNS SANTIAGO.

The steamer Enterprise, towing the bark Santiago, arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon, 15 days out. The reason for the long trip was because the vessels went first to Hilo, making the run in nine and a half days, where the Enterprise discharged her cargo.

The two vessels then came on to Honolulu, the Santiago having a cargo of 11,600 barrels of oil. Both vessels will probably remain here several days as the Enterprise is to take on a load of sugar from the Honolulu plantation.

MAUI ARRIVES.

The steamer Maui arrived yesterday morning from her regular run, bringing 46 cabin and 56 deck passengers. She also brought down 18 horses belonging to the Maui polo team. Purser Kibling's report is as follows: Weather fine during trip and all freights landed successfully. As we were leaving Waiakua we touched bottom slightly, not enough to do any damage, as it was just noticeable.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Alameda is due this morning from the Coast.

The Maui will sail for Maui ports this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Mikahala sailed for Kaula ports yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Captain F. C. Tate and Clarence Dehart of San Jose, with a number of chemists and 125 laborers, will start on August 19th on an expedition to an island in the Pacific, 1000 miles west of the Mexican coast, to mine phosphates. They represent a corporation with headquarters in London.

The bark Annie Johnson, Captain Nilson, arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon, after an uneventful voyage of 15 days. She brings a general cargo for W. G. Irwin and Company. The vessel was anchored in the stream last night, but will come alongside the Likelike wharf today to discharge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons who have claims against the Estate of Chas. Allen, deceased, of Waimea, S. Kohala, Hawaii, notice is hereby given that their claims must be presented to the undersigned within six months from the date of the notice published in the Nupapa Kuokoa and the Hawaiian Gazette, both newspapers published in Honolulu, or else they will be forever barred.

Dated Waimea, Hawaii, Aug. 4, 1905. J. KAAPUNI, Administrator of the Estate of Chas. Allen. Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 1.

THE OLD RELIABLE



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, August 22.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kau, Kona and Maui ports, 5:40 a. m. Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 1 p. m. Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, 5 p. m.

Wednesday, August 23. Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, 6:35 a. m., with 4900 bags sugar.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Lahaina and Hawaii ports, 5:20 a. m., with 56 head cattle.

Thursday, Aug. 24. C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from the Colonies, 7:30 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, from Maui, ports, 4:31 a. m.

Stmr. Keahou, Tullett, from Kaula ports, 6:25 a. m.

S. S. Enterprise, Youngsen, from San Francisco via Hilo, 2 p. m.

Bark Santiago, Lyman, from San Francisco via Hilo, 2:30 p. m.

Bark Annie Johnson, Nilson, 15 days from San Francisco, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED. Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, noon.

S. S. Nebraska, Weeden, for Ka-S. S. Arizonan, Tapley, for Kaanahulu, 5 p. m.

Am. bk. Jas. Nesmith, Warner, for Port Townsend, 1:30 p. m.

S. S. Nebraska, Weeden, for Kahulu, 5:15 p. m.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Vancouver and Victoria, 1 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived.

Per stmr. Maui, from Maui ports, August 24—From Kipahulu: Mrs. A. Vierra, Miss Mary Vierra, Miss L. Lovagad, J. Vierra. From Hana: David Pahuelo, Miss Pahuelo.

From Nahuiku: Mrs. Kum Sun, B. C. Achong, wife and three children. From Kahulu: Bro. Martin, Bro. Phillip, Norman Oss, Ah Fee, Miss Kenau, Miss E. Meyer, Miss D. Meyer, Master H. Meyer, Master N. Leal, Miss E. Meyer.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports, August 22—From Kau and Volcano: Miss McIntyre, Miss Johnson, Captain Needham, E. J. Doering, Mrs. Doering, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Eskew, T. O'Brien, Miss K. Kekela, Mrs. Susan Kekela, W. C. Crook, Master C. H. Hoogs, Capt. G. H. Piltz, Miss Mary Kaul, Mrs. Meenu, W. D. Wishard, Henry Beckley, Julian Monsarrat, Marcus Monsarrat, Miss K. McIntyre, Miss Z. Peterman, Miss E. Davis, Rev. J. Kauhane, From Mahukona: Judge Matthewman, J. P. Curtis, Miss Madeline Stolder. From Kona: Maud Kekuewa, Miss Mitchell, A. E. Douglass, J. H. Fisher, Miss Whitford, H. Wicks and wife, Miss Todd. From Maui ports: S. B. Harry, H. H. James, Mrs. A. Fernandez, Miss C. Stewart, W. A. McKay, K. Muraoka, Will Lucas, Y. Chang, C. E. Haynes, wife and son; Miss Alice Green, R. W. Piller, Miss A. Fernandez, Miss I. Kekuku, W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. Wail, Chang Loy, Wm. Miner, A. J. Spitzer.

Per stmr. Kaula, August 23, from Hawaii ports—H. T. Lake and 6 deck.

Per stmr. Mikahala, August 23, from Kaula ports—P. Gay, A. F. Knudsen, R. W. T. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Ishimaru, Ako Tan Wo, Mrs. W. Hapal, Miss K. Joseph, Miss Ishibashi, Miss Arnold A. Correa and 56 deck.

Departed. Per stmr. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, August 22: Yee Sheong, H. G. Davis, G. L. Keeney, Mrs. Keeney, Mrs. Rose Alexander, Mrs. A. F. Sousa, L. E. Pinkham, Dr. L. E. Coker, Miss Ruth Robbin, Miss Aitken, Mrs. L. A. Wong Kong, H. G. Glass, Miss J. Saffery, Miss Glass, Jas. F. Taylor, Frank Bechert, Mrs. L. Crowley, Miss M. Laanaana, C. B. Curtis, C. F. Eckardt, J. G. Smith, F. A. Richmond, L. L. Brain, Mrs. L. Brain, S. M. Kanakani, L. A. Perry, W. D. Lowell, Miss May Lowell, R. R. Catton, Jno. J. Gurido, C. H. Olsen, J. A. Magoon, W. L. Howard, F. J. Lindermann, O. W. West, Miss H. Haina, Miss M. Woods, C. A. Macdonald, Jas. A. Hattie, Miss Julia K. Bush, Miss Carrie Green, L. A. Dickey, Wm. Green, Wm. Henry, Mr. Howie, Mrs. Howie, Dr. Jellings, Mrs. S. Nott, H. H. Perry, W. A. Ramsey, Jas. Kennedy, Leon La Croix, Mrs. La Croix, Miss Grace Zarbauch, Miss Emma Buchanan, Mrs. C. B. Kinney, Mrs. W. M. Lindsay, A. Scott, Mrs. A. Scott.

Per stmr. Likelike, August 22, for Molokai and Maui ports: Mrs. J. A. Gittman, Lulia Heoolapa, C. C. Conrad.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 22, for Kaula ports: George Mundon, H. G. Ramsay, Chang Yuen, E. C. Brown, Miss Y. Lima, R. W. T. Purvis, wife and child; Miss Edith Dunn, Dr. Noble.

The Mauna Loa sails on her regular run at noon today.

The schooner Bertie Minor may get away for the Coast today.

COURT NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The United States of America, Plaintiff vs. Elizabeth Schaefer, et alis, Defendants & Respondents. Action brought in said District Court, and the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

The President of the United States of America, Greeting:

To ELIZABETH SCHAEFER, wife of FREDRICH SCHAEFER; FREDRICH SCHAEFER, husband of said ELIZABETH SCHAEFER; FRANCIS SPENCER; PUNIAI; HILAUEA; KI MO PII (sometimes called JAMES PII); KAMALIE; HAIHEHENA; MELE; HAIYAMA (sometimes called HAILAMA and sometimes called HILAMA); ALAPAA; MIRIAM PURPLE; HENRY RED, JANE GREEN, HORACE BLACK and GEORGE WHITE, unknown heirs at law of KAHKAELE, Deceased; PETER BLUE, KATH. ERINE YELLOW, HENRY BROWN, LYDIA SCARLET and JOHN VIOLET, unknown heirs at law of KAMALIE, Deceased; and JAMES NIHAU, THOMAS KAUAL, WILLIAM OAHU, JOHN LAHAINA, and HORACE HAWAII, unknown heirs at law of KA-EINA, Deceased, Defendants and Respondents.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of the plaintiff's petition herein together with a certified copy of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the petition herein.

WITNESS the Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Judge of said District Court, this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

WALTER B. MALING, Clerk. A true copy, attest: (Seal) W. B. MALING, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. At Chambers, In Equity.

M. F. Scott vs E. K. Pillop, et als. Action for Partition.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given to All Whom it May Concern:

That W. A. Wall, the Commissioner appointed to sell certain lands by a decree in this suit made the 13th day of June, 1899, has this 24th day of August, 1905, petitioned the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of this court, to confirm sale made at Kailua, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, on the 16th day of July last, of 47.49 acres of said lands for fifteen hundred and fifteen and 35/100 dollars (\$1515.35), as more fully appears by his said petition on file herein, and that in pursuance of the prayer of said petition the following order has been made in this suit:

ORDER OF HEARING. Upon filing of the petition of W. A. Wall, Commissioner, praying for confirmation of a sale of lands made by him, as in said petition more fully set forth, and it appearing to me that notice of such hearing should be given to those interested in the said matter, it is hereby ordered:

That the hearing upon said petition shall be and the same is hereby set for 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, the 2nd day of September, 1905, at my chambers in the Court House in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and that notice of said hearing by publication of this order be made public in the semi-weekly Hawaiian Gazette and the Kuokoa until said date. Dated Honolulu, August 24, 1905. (Signed) J. T. DE BOLT, First Judge, First Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii. 273—Aug. 25, 29, Sept. 1.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii. PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00 SURPLUS.....200,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....102,617.80

OFFICERS: Charles M. Cooke.....President P. C. Jones.....Vice-President F. W. Macfarlane, 2nd Vice-President C. H. Cooke.....Cashier C. H. Hustace, Jr.....Assistant Cashier P. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier F. B. Damon.....Secretary DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke.

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

JUDD BUILDING. FORT STREET.



FORECLOSURES

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated February 5, 1901, made by William C. Achi, of Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, (Mary Achi, wife of said William C. Achi, joining therein and releasing her right of dower) to the Kapiolani Estate, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in liber 221, on pages 29 to 34, inclusive, and which said mortgage was thereafter, to wit, on the 21st day of May, 1902, assigned by the said Kapiolani Estate, Limited, to The German Savings and Loan Society (a corporation) as collateral security, by indenture of mortgage dated said May 31, 1902, and of record in said Registrar's office in liber 237, on pages 114 to 123, inclusive, and which said mortgage made by said William C. Achi, as aforesaid, was by said The German Savings and Loan Society and said Kapiolani Estate, Limited, assigned to A. Lewis, Jr., of said Honolulu, by assignment dated November 25, 1904, and recorded in said Registrar's office in liber 276, on page 9, the said A. Lewis, Jr., said assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due and taxes.

Notice is likewise given that the property described in said mortgage of said William C. Achi, and which at the date of this notice of intention to foreclose has not been released from the operation thereof, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 9th day of September, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property conveyed by said mortgage of said William C. Achi, and which is to be sold under said power of sale subject to the exceptions and reservations herein contained, and also subject to the exception and reservation of those portions thereof reserved from the operation of said mortgage of said William C. Achi, as hereinafter set forth, is more particularly described as follows:

First—Beginning at a point on the makai side of the Government road from which point the east angle of a small wooden bridge bears N 59° 20' W, distant 317.4 feet; thence running: S. 42° 20' W, true 1208.7 feet along Kapa-lama to rock ▲

S. 30° 25' W, true 3240 feet along Kapa-lama to rock ▲

S. 76° 28' W, true 1500 feet along Moe-houua Estate;

N. 25° 00' E, true 858 feet along Kaula-pulu;

N. 29° 40' W, true 632 feet along Kaula-pulu;

N. 16° 18' E, true 137 feet to rock marked + on Apili boundary;

N. 45° 49' E, true 2700 feet along Apili boundary;

N. 68° 40' E, true 412 feet along Grant 2303;

N. 55° 15' E, true 238.8 feet along Grant 2303;

N. 55° 8' E, true 214.5 feet along Grant 2303;

N. 38° 32' E, true 66 feet along Grant 2303;

S. 55° 46' E, true 563 feet along Grant 2303;

S. 47° 37' E, true 300 feet along L. C. A. 803;

N. 39° 15' E, true 307 feet along L. C. A. 803;

S. 64° 10' E, true 265 feet along road to initial point containing an area of 163.2 acres, a little more or less, and being a part of apana 1 of Land Commission Award No. 6450 to Kaunohua no Moehouua, east and west 9.54.

Second—LOKO OF PAHOUNI AND KULA: Beginning at cross cut on rock being the extreme northwest corner of 163.2 acre piece above mentioned as first, thence running:

N. 81° 58' W, true 669 feet along Apili;

N. 63° 05' W, true 880 feet along fish pond and wall;

S. 38° 40' W, true 700 feet along fish pond and wall;

S. 31° 20' W, true 545 feet along fish pond and wall;

S. 16° 10' E, true 410 feet along fish pond and wall;

N. 85° 30' E, true 560 feet along Pahouiki;

N. 62° 35' E, true 1620 feet along Kaula-pulu;

N. 16° 18' E, true 137 feet along Moe-houua to initial point, containing an area of 26 acres of fish pond (loko) and 10.7 acres dry land (kula), and being part of the premises contained in apana 1 of Land Commission Award No. 6450 to Kaunohua no Moehouua.

Third—THE LOKO OF PAHOUIKI: Beginning at the south corner of Pahouiki fish pond at the end of a stone wall; thence running:

N. 55° 00' E, true 775 feet along Kaula-pulu to mark ▲ on coral rock;

S. 76° 28' E, true 846 feet along Kaula-pulu and Moehouua Estate;

S. 41° 40' W, true 190 feet along Manu-oho;

S. 54° 40' W, true 730 feet along Manu-oho;

S. 12° 00' W, true 170 feet along Manu-oho;

S. 75° 35' W, true 215 feet along pond wall;

N. 76° 00' W, true 240 feet along pond wall;

N. 23° 50' W, true 430 feet along pond wall;

N. 58° 30' W, true 205 feet following high water mark to initial point, containing an area of 18.8 acres, a little more or less, and being a part of the premises contained in apana 1 of Land Commission Award No. 6450 to Kaunohua no Moehouua.

Fourth—All that portion of Grant 3429 to C. P. Lauke, Trustee, which lies on the southeast side of the line of the southeast side of the existing line of road from King street to the Kailhi Receiving Station, and containing an area of 4.7 acres (approximately)

being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at its point of junction with the line of the southwest side of King street, and running thence:

S. 42° 51' W, 240 feet; thence S. 81° 37' W, 532 feet; thence S. 76° 23' W, 345 feet; thence S. 56° 37' W, 341.5 feet; thence S. 40° 37' W, 3132.5 feet to corner of road in front of Leper Receiving Station about 2000 feet of this last line being along these titles, and the remainder along Kaula-pulu L. C. A. 3237 apana 1 to Hewahewa.

Fifth—A portion of the Kula of Anahou, commencing at the northeast corner of this lot at point which is also the southeast corner of section 1 of above description, the boundary runs thence:

N. 76° 20' W, 1330 feet along section 1 to northeast corner of Pahouiki; thence

S. 94° 40' W, 172 feet along the fish pond wall of Pahouiki to a point marked by a steel bar;

S. 58° 11' E, 455 feet along beach to a point marked by a steel bar, said point bearing 103° 21' 10" to Panch-bowl Triangulation Station, and 131° 21' 10" to Leahi Triangulation Station; thence

N. 30° 25' E, 40 feet to point of commencement, and containing an area of 5.8 acres, a little more or less.

Sixth—All that portion of the land conveyed by deed of Mary Auid and W. Auid to Kapiolani, of record in said Registrar's office in liber 172, page 341, and containing an area of 1.36 acres, 0.67 acres (approximately) of this portion, however, being already covered by the description of Pahouiki, leaving a remainder of about 0.69 acre.

Together with all buildings, improvements, tenements, hereditaments, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances to any of the said lands and premises hereinabove described or referred to belonging or appertaining or held or enjoyed therewith. Especially excepting, however, from the above all such portions of properties described as first and fourth that may lie outside of the line of the southeast side of above described road, said portion of said property described as first containing an area of about 1.4 acres; and also any portion of property described as second (Pahouiki) which may be enclosed within the lines of above described road as at present existing, and further excepting that portion of land conveyed by deed of the Trustees of the Kalakaua Estate to the Oahu Railway & Land Company, of record in said Registrar's office in liber 132, folio 113, containing an area of 1.14 acres; and also a further right-of-way granted by E. H. Wodehouse, Trustee, of record in said Registrar's office in liber 189, folio 183, and containing an area of 1.74 acres. Besides the exceptions hereinabove named in this paragraph there is also excepted and reserved a portion of the beach of Pahouiki claimed by D. S. K. Thompson and also any and all native kuleanas that may exist within the boundaries of these lands of which the mortgagor is not seized or possessed. Claim of D. S. K. Thompson as pointed out by claimant and marked with his approval contains an area of 7359 square feet. The only kuleana located on the land to date is L. C. A. 2038 to H. Kalama, containing an area of 6.19 acre.

Portions of the land hereinabove described are subject to the following leases:

1.—Lease, dated December 1, 1897, from Kapiolani to Lok Hop & Company, of fish pond of Anahouiki expiring December 1, 1907.

2.—Lease, dated June 22, 1897, and recorded in said Registrar's office in liber 185, page 377, from Kapiolani to Tam Kwong of fish pond of Pahouiki, expiring July 1, 1912, annual rental \$200, which said lease was assigned to Akana, August 1, 1900.

3.—Lease dated January, 26, 1898, and recorded in said Registrar's office in liber 185, page 281, from Kapiolani to Kamahe of three acres of kula land, expiring January 26, 1908, annual rental \$37.50.

A portion of the above described lands has been surveyed, platted and subdivided into lots and blocks as appears and is shown on that certain map or "Plan of the Kapiolani Tract" made by S. M. Kanakani, surveyor, and recorded in said Registrar's office in liber 245, on page 409, and also appears and is shown on that certain map or "Plan showing subdivision of Kula Portion of Pahouiki Land Commission Award 6450 Apana 1, Mokuua, Kailhi, Oahu," made by C. J. Willis, Surveyor and recorded in said Registrar's office in liber 255, on page 68, to which said maps or plans reference is hereby made.

The following lots, pieces and parcels of land are excepted, reserved and deducted from the lands and premises hereinabove particularly described, and are hereby excepted and reserved from said sale, being lots and parcels of land heretofore released from the operation of said mortgage of said William C. Achi, to wit:

First—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land known and designated as certain lots in certain blocks in said Kapiolani tract as follows, to wit: Lots 7, 10 and 11, Block A, sold to Anna Kahaulelo; Lots 2, 3, 4, 27 and 28 Block B, sold to C. P. Benton et al.; Lot 5 Block B, sold to J. Cravalho; Lot 15 Block B, sold to Joe Souza; Lots 21, 22, 25 and 26 Block B, sold to Mary A. Evans; Lot 5 Block C, sold to E. K. Goldstein; Ewa half of Lot 6 Block C, sold to Allen & Robinson, Ltd.; Lots 9 and 10 Block C, sold to Anna K. Ahi; Lot 12 Block C, sold to Philip Jardine; Lot 1 Block D, sold to J. A. Akina; Lots 1, 9, 15 and 16 Block H, sold to A. O. Ross, Trustee; Lot 2 Block H, sold to M. Figeira; Lots 10, 11 and 19, Block H, sold to J. C. Grillo; Lot 12 Block H, sold to Antone Fraga; Lot 13 Block H, sold to M. Machado; Lot 14 Block H, sold to Wm. Olepau; Lot 1 Block I, sold to J. W. Alberts; Lot 2 Block I, sold to D. Medeiros; Lots 3 and 4 Block I, sold to O. Ludloff; Lot 8 Block I, sold to A. O. Rosa; Lots 1 and 2 Block 2 sold to F. F. Fernandez; Lot 6 Block 2 sold to J. C. Leme; Lots 8 and 10 Block 2 sold to F. L. Johnson; Lot 15 Block 2 sold to Chas. Wagner; Lots 18 and 20 Block 2 sold to G. N. Rutherford; Lots 19 and 21 Block 2 sold to Mrs. T. Abo; Lot 22, Block 2 sold to V. Fangeliano; Lots 25 and 26 Block 2 sold to L. Kahaulelo; Lot 3 Block 3 sold to P. H. Jones; Lot 5 Block 3 sold to P. H. Bortfeld; Lot 8 Block 3 sold to Manuel de Costa; Lots 3, 4 and 6 Block 4 sold to Arthur Frias; Lots 15 and 17 Block 5 sold to M. Baptista; Lots 19 and 21 Block 5 sold to J. F. Neto; Lot 2 Block 6 sold to Apollonia et al.; Lot 5 Block 6 sold to J. G. Medeiros; Lots 10 and 12 Block 6 sold to Maria Gomez; Lot 11 Block 6 sold to Rose Andrade; Lot 17 Block 6 sold to A. Quintal; Lot 18 Block 6 sold to M. R. Jardim; Lot 21 Block 6 sold to Peter Luiz; Lots 3 and 4 Block 7 sold to W. R. Campbell; Lot 6 Block 7 sold to Lahapa; Lot 11 Block 7 sold to A. V. Couto; Lot 13 Block 7 sold to M. I. Jesus; Lot 15 Block 7 sold to J. de Passos; Lot 12 Block 8 sold to D. Medeiros; Lots 21 and 23 Block 8 sold to E. C. Bruns; Lots 26, 27 and 28 Block 8 sold to M. Monnauil; Lots 21 and 29 Block 9 sold to J. F. de Costa; Lot 23, Block 9 sold to A. C. Silva; Lot 26 Block 9 sold to J. B. Medeiros; Lot 3 Block 10 sold to Carolina Gomez; Lot 8 Block 10 sold to V. Healy; Lot 27 Block 10 sold to A. de Meilo; Lot 28 Block 10 sold to M. Azevedo; Lot 26 Block 10 sold to Mrs. K. Kuhihewa;

All which said lots and blocks are delineated and marked on said map or plan of Kapiolani tract