

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 9.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .01.
Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 67. Weather, variable.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugal, 4.36c. Per Ton, \$87.30.
SS Analysis Beets, 11s. 6½d. Per Ton, \$88.80.

VOL. LI NO. 29

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1908

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2997

CONSUL SAITO SENDS THE PINKHAM LETTERS TO HIS AMBASSADOR

Japanese to Have a Mass Meeting to Express Their Sentiments—The Democrats Will Make Pinkham an Issue—Eleven Doctors Stand by Pinkham's Iwilei Policy and His Course of Deception—Want Him Reappointed—Republican Machine to the Rescue.

What the Japanese, as a rule, think of the reappointment of Pinkham will be known and known without any shadow of doubt after they have had a chance to speak at a mass meeting called for Saturday night.

Governor Frear has asked a large number of persons concerning their approval or disapproval of the reappointment and among those asked have been a number of prominent Japanese, the question to these having usually taken the form of an inquiry as to how the Japanese regard Pinkham. And the Japanese intend to let the Governor know without any qualifying of their statements.

They have called the mass meeting of their countrymen expressly to protest against the reappointment of the man whom they feel has gone far out of his road to insult their representative and through their representative, all the Japanese of the Territory. The meeting will be held probably at the Japanese theater on Ala street. Many of the leading Japanese of the city will be present as speakers, and while many of the Japanese feel a delicacy about advising the Territorial Executive concerning any of his business, they feel that in the present instance, their opinions having been asked, they will be justified in memorializing him on this subject and asking him not to name Pinkham as the next president of the Board with which the Japanese have so many dealings.

CONSUL FILES CORRESPONDENCE

Fearing a reappointment of L. E. Pinkham as a Territorial official and a further outbreak of ill-manners on his part that might bring the Japanese consular representative, either Consul General Saito or his successor, into a clash with the Territorial Executive, Mr. Saito has forwarded all the correspondence between him and Pinkham to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington in order to let the Japanese representative at the National Capital know what kind of a man the Hawaiian Japanese representative has to deal with.

Mr. Saito does not ask that this correspondence be immediately brought to the attention of President Roosevelt, but desires to have it ready in Washington to lay before the President should the occasion arise. He feels that the unwarranted actions and words of Pinkham in the past will be repeated in the future, especially should he be reappointed and be able to regard his reappointment as a practical endorsement of his words and actions by Governor Frear. To protect himself and to protect any other who may be appointed to succeed him, he feels justified in placing these letters where they can be produced and placed before the President without delay in the event of anything arising between the Consulate and the local authorities which might require an official explanation at Washington.

The correspondence, with an accompanying letter of explanation to Ambassador Takahira, has already gone forward.

MEDICAL SOCIETY ENDORSES

President L. E. Pinkham, of the Board of Health, was unanimously endorsed for reappointment by the eleven members of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society who attended the meeting called for the purpose of taking action in the matter last night. The action taken by the majority of the doctors was that Pinkham's attitude towards the medical fraternity of the Territory demanded such endorsement and that at this particular time, when an attack was being made upon him over his Iwilei policy, the attitude of the society ought to be one of strong endorsement and approval.

It was stated at the meeting, and the statement applauded, that Pinkham had been justified in taking the steps he had regarding Iwilei and further justified in view of the existence of the Edmunds Act, of DENYING HIS ACTIONS.

Dr. Raymond was the principal speaker along this line, eulogizing Pinkham for doing what he deemed the best to mitigate the Iwilei evil, although he knew that the enforcement of the Edmunds Act in the Territory made his actions illegal and forced him to speak deceptively as he did at the meeting of the Board of Health.

"When he had to sit there and be practically called a liar, for he was practically called a liar and had to take it, I say that he ought to be rather regarded as a martyr than as one to blame. And the man who called him a liar would not have dared to do so if there had been a man physically strong in the chair."

Concerning those who were leading the fight against President Pinkham in the Iwilei matter, Dr. Raymond dubbed them "moral perverts" and claimed that their reasoning and charges were hostile to every decent man and woman in the city. "What this society should have done and what it should

do yet is to get in behind Mr. Pinkham and endorse him on these grounds. We should have endorsed Dr. Cooper in the same way, when he was president of the Board of Health. We have not done our duty by these men. The trouble with us is that we are too timid."

All the members present with two exceptions spoke, all the speeches being in favor of endorsing Pinkham for reappointment. Nearly all of them paid particular reference to the Iwilei matter and stated that for this one thing alone he should be endorsed. Doctors Waiters, Judd, Murray and Cooper spoke highly of the efficiency of Mr. Pinkham in health matters, the former stating that he had served under many presidents during the past twenty-five years and none of them were so capable and thorough as Pinkham.

Dr. Waterhouse stated that he did not endorse everything that Pinkham had done, mentioning particularly the baiting of the Japanese as something in which he had gone outside of the bounds of his duty to the community. On the Iwilei matter, however, as this seemed to be the main ground of attack on the president of the Board of Health, he wished to endorse him.

There was some question nearly in the meeting of whether it was best for the society to endorse Pinkham for reappointment or merely to endorse his administration and let it go at that, this point being raised by Dr. Herbert. It was the expressed determination of the members to keep out of politics in the matter, this being stated before the meeting began, by practically every speaker during the meeting and again after the meeting had adjourned. It was decided however that the reappointment endorsement was not political.

The following resolution, which had been prepared by Dr. C. B. Wood and sent in, he being unfortunately compelled to be absent himself, was moved (Continued on Page 3.)

HUGHES DELEGATION CHOSEN BY NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION



GOVERNOR HUGHES, NEW YORK'S REPUBLICAN CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Republican State convention has chosen a practically unanimous Hughes delegation.

LOPEZ WAS SEEN AND FIRED ON TAXPAYERS AND COMMISSION

Holds Up Kalihi Residents and Takes a Desperate Chance. Public Hearing Given at the Chamber of Commerce Headquarters.

Lopez, the Porto Rican bandit, is achieving a reputation for himself round about Honolulu which nearly equals in lustre that of Bandit Tracy, whose misdeeds occupied considerable space in the newspapers some few years ago.

The latest from Lopez comes from the Kalihi district, and shows that the outlaw is getting bolder even than he has been credited with being before.

On Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Combs were returning to their home in Kalihi after an evening at the theater.

Combs, who is well known locally as a stenographer, and who is at present working in Judge Robinson's court, in the absence of Colonel Jones, occupies a cottage on the road leading to the leper station at Kalihi.

Mr. and Mrs. Combs got off the car at the makai turning opposite the Kalihi store on Wednesday evening between eleven o'clock and midnight. They had not proceeded far before Combs noticed that he was being followed. Afraid that he might alarm his wife by calling her attention to the matter, Combs kept his mouth shut.

The distance between the car line and their house was almost covered by the Combs when the shadow behind resolved itself into a fearful personage which brusquely demanded that the man and woman stand and deliver what money and valuables they had about them.

Mrs. Combs, who is a highly-strung woman, fainted on the spot, and while her husband was ministering to her wants, the highwayman, whom Combs says was Lopez, beyond any doubt, grabbed his watch chain and managed to get his hands on a valuable gold fob thereto attached. The chain was broken and the fob taken away.

Combs, though a peaceable man, has been much annoyed by dogs, there being a number of nondescript mongrels in the neighborhood of his house.

After the robber had made known his intentions, Combs drew his gun, a .22-cal. revolver, and fired point blank at the man two or three times.

As soon as Lopez, for there is little doubt that it was he, saw that Combs (Continued on page 3.)

The public hearing given by the Tax Commission yesterday afternoon in the room of the Chamber of Commerce, seemed to arouse considerable interest in the very important subject with which the commission has to deal. There was a very considerable attendance and a large number of suggestions were made. For the most part the matters to which the attention of the commission was called were matters of administration of the tax law, or of mere details of procedure. Very few of those who appeared before the commission had any principles of taxation to present or any system of taxation to advocate. One exception to this was H. E. Cooper who urged that in fixing the basis for the imposition of income tax there should be an allowance for depreciation of the income-producing property out of the gross income to be taxed for the year.

James W. Pratt, as a result of his experience in the tax office, urged the assessment of land for taxation purposes by the simple and straightforward way of assessing the whole value on the fee, independent of how the interests in it might be divided up by way of leaseholds or otherwise. By this means the tax office would be relieved of the necessity of keeping track of all the interests into which it might be divided. By levying the taxes on the fee, the various interests would adjust themselves and the burdens of taxation. This would avoid most of the misunderstandings and difficulties about which so much had been said before the commission.

Byron O. Clark and L. G. Kellogg presented the most far reaching principles of taxation for the consideration of the commission. They proposed, principally that all land of equal value, considered independent of improvements, should be taxed equally, independent of whether it was put to productive use by the owner or not. Subsidary to this they proposed that taxes should be taken off of growing crops, specifically, and generally off of industry. Mr. Kellogg proposed also a progressive tax on large areas of land, as for instance that land in one ownership in excess of 100 acres should be taxed higher for each additional one hundred acres. This is the principle that is in force in the taxation system of New Zealand. (Continued on page 5.)

SURVIVORS OF ARTHUR SEWALL WRECK ARE IN PHILADELPHIA

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The details of the burning at sea of the American ship Arthur Sewall have been brought back by George Baker, a Hawaiian sailor, one of the three survivors of the disaster. Baker arrived here yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Pearl Harbor bill provides for a total expenditure of two million dollars. There was only one dissenting vote when the bill passed the House yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The trial of Abe Ruef for connection with the Parkside trolley franchise in bribing Supervisor Phillips, was started today before Judge Dooling, who is sitting instead of Judge Dunne.

PASO ROBLES, April 7.—Admiral Evans' condition is much improved today.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Hospital ship Relief with one hundred and fifty sick on board from the Atlantic fleet now at Magdalena bay, arrived here today.

HUBON, Kansas, April 7.—The safe in the city bank today was dynamited and \$6500 taken, the robbers effecting their escape.

LISBON, April 7.—Seven people were killed and one hundred wounded in street riots today, which are still on the increase.

LISBON, April 8.—The military are camped in the streets and artillery is mounted in the squares. Fresh demonstrations are being continually made by the rioting populace.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the finding of the lower court in the case of the Government vs. Merriam and has ordered the issuance of a writ.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The Great Northern railroad has been convicted of granting rebates.

WINNIPEG, April 7.—Emma Goldman, the notorious anarchist, was escorted over the border line today by the city authorities.

WINNIPEG, April 8.—Emma Goldman crossed to the United States tonight unmolested.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate has passed the Fortifications bill carrying \$12,106,137.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The American Bankers' Association has issued a circular urging opposition to the Aldrich bill.

CHICAGO, April 8.—In the elections yesterday the Republicans gained ten aldermen.

CHICAGO, April 8.—In yesterday's elections in Illinois twenty counties went dry.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Naval bill, carrying an appropriation of \$103,967,518, has passed. This provides for two battleships, eight submarines and the enlistment of 6000 men.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—A bill raising the Russian legation at Tokio to the standard of an embassy passed today.

PASO ROBLES, California, April 8.—Admiral Evans has so far recovered that he will probably rejoin the fleet at Monterey.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Asquith has been made Premier in place of Campbell-Bannerman, retired, this port for Honolulu on July 7. It is possible that the date of departure may be advanced.

TURIN, April 9.—It is reported that the Duke d' Abruzzi will marry Miss Elkins in September.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The State Supreme Court has denied Ruef's appeal for a change of trial judge.

TACOMA, April 9.—The Republicans have elected their candidate for mayor by three thousand majority.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Four policemen have been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for larceny.

ALBANY, April 9.—The vote on the anti-racing bill was a tie. This kills it unless it is reconsidered.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President in his message to Congress today urges legislation against anarchy that will prohibit from the United States mails all newspapers and other publications expressing anarchistic opinions.

PASO ROBLES, April 9.—Admiral Evans is restless today and it is said that there is danger of complicated organic troubles interfering with his speedy recovery.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Congressman Gallagher today introduced an ocean mail subsidy amendment to the postal bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate has passed the House employers' liability measure.

TIFLIS, April 10.—Fifty-six heavy guns have been sent to the Russo-Turkish frontier to be mounted at Kars to defend that point against any possible attack of the Turks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The third trial of Tiley L. Ford for alleged participation in the bribing of the San Francisco Supervisors in the matter of trolley franchises was begun yesterday.

PASO ROBLES, April 10.—Mrs. Evans and her daughter have arrived here to remain with Admiral Evans, who is finding the treatment beneficial.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—Count Bobrinsky has challenged Professor Milukoff to a duel over a dispute which arose between the two in the Duma. The challenge has been declined.

Hawaii in Fortification Bill

The Fortification bill, introduced March 16, 1908, by Mr. Smith of Iowa, contained the following Hawaiian items:

For construction of sea-coast batteries in the Hawaiian Islands.....	\$400,000
For installation of electric plants in the defenses of the Hawaiian Islands.....	20,000
For purchase and installation of searchlights for the defenses of most important harbors, Hawaiian Islands.....	47,500
For the construction of mining casemates, cable galleries, torpedo store-houses, cable tanks, and other structures necessary for the operation, preservation, and care of submarine mines and their accessories at the defenses of the Hawaiian Islands to be expended by the Engineer Department.....	70,000
For the procurement of one torpedo planter for the Hawaiian Islands.....	175,000
For the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to the principal seaports of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.....	200,000

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Congress is working round the President's way. He seems to be repeating his former legislative triumphs. The events of a week, just gone by, indicate that his hand has lost none of its skill and that when he wants legislation he not only wants it, but he is apt to get it.

The days have been filled with conferences—conferences at the Capital among the big men of the Senate, among the big men of the House, among the big men of the Senate and House jointly, and still further between these big Congressmen and the big man at the other end of the avenue in the White House. They have been talking it over to "see what we could do," as their expressions frequently run. They could not see at first that they could do anything, but the more they talked the better their legislative vision became. They are now "seeing" pretty well, although not "seeing" quite as far as the President wants them to.

The shoe pinches, especially in the matter of amending the Sherman anti-trust law and in passing an anti-injunction law. The President wants both, although in amending the Sherman law, which has been the great weapon for fighting the bad trusts, he is not altogether clear himself as to what should be done. Above all, possibly, he wants some start made toward revising the tariff. In that he promises to have his way absolutely. While that may not be the most important of the topics the conferences of Congress have been threshing over with the President, it is one of the significant topics. The President has fought many battles with Congress. He has won most of them. He has fought a number of tariff battles. He has heretofore lost all of them.

If he wins something now toward tariff revision, it will be a particularly important victory for him. He wants the party well committed to revision immediately after he goes out of office. A year ago he wanted some step taken in that direction. He was determined to preach early revision in one of his important public pronouncements. He had written it into his Indianapolis speech, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, standpatter and Republican conservative, got wind of this intention. He hastened to the White House and told the President to "cut it out." There was a spirited talk, the upshot of which was that the President did "cut it out."

Ever since his election in 1904, the President has had this tariff revision program in mind. He wanted the Congress of 1906 to revise, but an influential company of Congressmen went to the White House and told him it would never do. It would disturb business. The great friends of the Republican party did not want any tariff revision. So finally the President yielded on tariff to pursue his anti-trust policies. The talk about revision after the next presidential election became rampant more than a year ago. The President believed, however, that the old standpatters would find some way to block it ingeniously. They were saying that the National convention could best decide that question. The President feared that the standpatters would get their work in with the resolutions committee. As the old saying goes, there are many ways to skin a cat. A shrewdly-worded plank, that would read almost any way the reader wanted it to read, might be framed for campaign purposes. Then if the Republicans win the presidency and elect a majority of the House of Representatives, the standpatter leaders might forget the revision plank altogether. They might argue that it read so and so, and did not commit the party to action forthwith.

But the President is going to have Congress do something to commit itself on that point if he can. The Ways and Means Committee of the House, or, more strictly speaking, the House itself, has the sole authority under the Constitution to originate revenue bills, which means that all tariff bills must be framed there. Neither the committee nor the House, however, has any power to bind the next Congress. It can not frame a bill for the next House to consider. But it can do a lot of necessary preparatory work. It can gather a vast deal of information about prices here and abroad, about the cost of production and about a hundred and one matters that have to be considered in making up a tariff bill. Such preparation would immensely facilitate the making of the new tariff. It would also remove a possible excuse for delay that the Republicans in Congress would have after March 4, 1909, when the new administration comes in.

For these reasons the President has pressed for the designation of experts to gather data during the coming summer and autumn, and the leaders

in Congress have conceded that to him. The appropriation bills will carry provisions for a number of these experts, who must make report to Congress at the next session.

This is only the President's first step. If his friends control the next National convention, as he hopes they will, he intends that a tariff revision plank, whose meaning can not be mistaken, shall be inserted in the platform.

He wants an anti-injunction bill, to pacify the labor leaders, but is unwilling to give them as drastic a bill as they want. It is improbable that Congress, under any circumstances, will enact such a law at this session. But if the President can not get a loaf, he wants a half a loaf. He insists that a beginning be made toward such an enactment. In that the leaders of Congress are preparing to "throw him." They will "work a dodge" something like that they seem disposed to work with the widows' pension bill, only they will not go quite so far with it, in all probability. Instead of letting it pass both houses in somewhat different form, so that it can be thrown into conference and smothered entirely, the House and Senate leaders will have an understanding that something shall pass the House and be laid over till the next session. The Senate will not act.

There has been much scratching of wise heads over this and much scratching of wise heads over a number of other legislative kinks, which are by no means straightened out as yet. And it should be said that the Senate and House have much sound reasoning on their side. For these questions under discussion between the White House and Congress are momentous questions. They are likely to be much for the benefit or damage of the country at large, and should not be rushed through hurriedly or without very careful consideration, and, it is quite possible, should not be passed at all. The great legislative thinkers on Capitol Hill doubt whether politically as well as on other grounds, a pooling provision for the handling of traffic on the railroads should be authorized. The legalization of boycotts is seriously questioned by many able men and stoutly opposed by a very powerful business contingent. The propriety of injunctions against strikers has been argued pro and con for nearly fifteen years.

In the corridors and cloakrooms of the Capitol the men elected to make laws talk a great deal about how the enactment of such measures would affect the party and the country. They are generally speaking of the party first and of the country second in that connection just at present. They also emphasize the unwisdom of trying to take up such important bills toward the end of a session of Congress, when there is always a jam and a crush, when both houses are working under great pressure to get the necessary supply bills through and when there is not time for calm and thorough discussion. The experience has been that the best considered measures have many defects. This was the case with the railroad rate bill, which was "chewed over" for nearly a year in Congress before it became a law.

As an example, there was no other clause more discussed than the anti-pass provision of that railroad rate law. The Senate had a half dozen quarrels over it and then the Senate conferees had a big wrangle with the House conferees about it. The upshot of it was that all hands agreed upon an anti-pass clause, calculated to cut off all abuses and to do even justice to the railroads. The railroads were generally consulted, but their learned representatives, who swarmed Washington that winter, did not think of the embarrassment which might follow the inability of the roads to bring employees from a distance and from the inability of the roads to send employees home, after work was done, without paying cash fares. This lack in the law has been a serious hindrance to railroads that have great construction projects under way, requiring thousands of laborers. The laborers were not in their employ, unless they paid them day wages, till these laborers were on the works. Still another striking instance of an oversight in the railroad rate law was that while it allowed the employees of railroads to travel free, when one of them was killed or diseased had to be paid to transport his remains home.

A lot of people think that politics is largely behind all the agitation over these things and that the men who are pressing for legislation and those who are resisting legislation are doing so with an eye to the forthcoming campaign. Unquestionably there is an element of truth in such charges. However, one can not doubt that the President earnestly wants much of the legislation because he honestly believes it ought to be enacted. He sees the months slipping by and the time drawing short when he will have authority to accomplish such things. He is also anxious that the party should be in the best possible shape for the campaign, and that it shall occupy such strategic positions on the questions and issues of the day that it can not be defeated in the November balloting.

The President has been embarrassed by the labor leaders quite as much as by the Congressional leaders. The labor leaders will not take a half loaf. They want it all and because the President has been unwilling to concede them everything they have drawn out of the negotiations and are going it alone.

Very soon the President will send a special message to Congress defining anew what he wants. That message is awaited with much interest. It has been toned down considerably, as the result of powwows with members of the Senate and House. Senator Aldrich recently told the President his first special message on these subjects, for-

COERCION BY LABOR UNIONS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—A great "Protest Conference" of organized labor has met here and adjourned, leaving political and official Washington in very much of a quandary. The makers of laws and the makers of Presidents are pausing from their activities to study the demonstration and to watch developments. These men are aware that the "Protest Conference" may be of small significance, but also that it may prove, before the summer and autumn have passed, to have far-reaching consequences.

By this time the country understands quite generally the objects of the unusual meeting, which brought under one roof and in one room "the responsible executive officers of 118 national and international trade unions," and likewise with them in hearty agreement "representatives of the Farmers' American Society of Equity and officers of railway brotherhoods." They are suffering under a sense of wrong because of several recent Supreme Court decisions, that strike at the very life of trade unionism, are convinced that a serious crisis in their affairs is at hand, and demand legislation to alleviate their condition. They want Congress to legalize the boycott, to abolish "government by injunction," to renege the employers' liability bill, and, finally, to extend the eight-hour law to all government employees.

Ordinarily such a demand from organized labor would make no particular ripple on the surface of events in Washington. Organized labor has been demanding legislation for a long time, and, after the many delays that attended nearly all Federal legislation, has been securing some concessions. But the big gathering was plainly composed of men grimly in earnest, ready to go to any possible length to punish those who refuse them. They sent an impressive delegation to Speaker Cannon, a presidential candidate, and to Vice-President Fairbanks, also a presidential candidate, thus lodging formal protest against prevailing conditions with both branches of Congress. Their representatives have had communication with President Roosevelt, who has been made to realize the gravity of the situation from a political and an industrial standpoint. Before the protest conference departed an appeal was issued for "mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on the evening of the third Sunday or Monday in April, 19 or 20," where the sentiment of labor people is to be voiced and resolutions adopted asking for amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, which would legalize the boycott and "warning Congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation."

There is great trepidation here lest the coming summer witness a series of general strikes. The efforts to reduce wages, which come with every period of general financial and industrial depression, have already begun. There are many experienced labor officials in the government service, who have been saying to the President and others for quite a time, that there would be unprecedented opposition to these efforts from the ranks of the toilers. Until the Supreme Court decided several cases adversely to them, the labor leaders were confident they could meet such a condition and make their fight from entrenched positions. They were giving little attention to politics and thinking little about using their votes as a weapon for their own protection. But the court decisions gave capital a great advantage in any struggle with labor, which fact has injected labor questions into current national politics. The leaders of the dominant party are worried. They fear to grant concessions lest they alienate the support of a great industrial following, and they fear to refuse concessions, because they do not care to enter the campaign with the pronounced hostility of organized labor, even though it be more or less uncertain how much influence the labor voters could wield against them in an election.

A few lines, printed in very black type in the labor statement, have added to the state of terror among the politicians. "We now call upon the workers of our common country," these lines in heavy black type run, "to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices."

Two years ago a somewhat similar campaign of opposition to Congressmen was begun vigorously by the American Federation of Labor, which has a membership of something like 1,300,000 and which is now behind the

BIG REWARD FOR DR. SUN YET SEN

HONGKONG, February 20.—There is daily in South China some index given of the spread of revolution and discontent with the present system of China's government. Today it will be an uprising against some official; tomorrow it will be a mass meeting at which some wild resolutions are carried; and the day after it will be a story of the capture of smuggled arms and ammunition. These happenings are too regular, too well planned, to be thought but what they are considered to be—the results of active rebellion. At the head of this movement there is one real leader—Dr. Sun Yet Sen. This man is being eagerly sought for by the Chinese authorities, but though he is often heard of, he manages to elude arrest. The Governor of Kwangsi has offered a reward of \$20,000 for the capture of Sun Yet Sen, dead or alive, and names him as "the notorious leader of the anti-monarchist movement." That Sun Yet Sen has succeeded in organizing a great movement is evidenced by the funds he—or rather the movement—has at disposal. For over six months Sir Henry Berkeley, K. C., has been fighting their cause in Hongkong law courts. Iui Si King, a self-confessed member of the party, is at present in the Hongkong jail awaiting extradition to China on a charge of armed robbery in China. The brilliant K. C. has been raising all sorts of legal barriers, and has eloquently urged that the Chinese government want the man as a reformer, and not as a robber, and that extradition for political crimes is contrary to British law. Money is no object to the Reform party.

Protest Conference. It caused some consternation among the Republicans, members of whose party were chiefly assailed. The Federation openly proscribed a few Republican representatives. Speaker Cannon and Mr. Littlefield of Maine being particularly in the Federation's disfavor. The Federation's campaign, however, was discredited in nearly every quarter. They made a bitter warfare on Mr. Littlefield, in the second Maine district. Leading labor men were sent into the district to urge his defeat. It has been claimed that the labor campaign helped Mr. Littlefield more than it hurt him and some have gone so far as to assert that if organized labor had kept out of his district he would have been defeated from other causes.

That trial of strength came in a September election, but the labor leaders pushed on into numerous other districts, including Speaker Cannon's. The efforts there were futile. Speaker Cannon laughed in the faces of his organized labor foe-men. Throughout the country there were like results, and, as far as one could tell, the labor people were no where successful in defeating the candidates they had marked as their enemies.

Ever since that campaign very many Representatives in Congress have contended that the labor vote is something of a bogey any way and that few candidates for office need fear any hostile pronouncements from the American Federation. The officers of the Republican Congressional Committee have argued that somewhere from seventy-five to ninety per cent of organized labor votes against the party always and, that except in a few localities, Republicans have little to fear from this class of voters, whereas labor threats against Democratic candidates might be very much more serious.

But these Republican officials have based their arguments on prosperity conditions. This year they would have felt much more confident if good times were prevailing and the employment of labor was generally assured. They say that labor people are much more concerned about the full dinner pail than about the troubles of their special agents and representatives in securing anti-injunction and eight-hour legislation at Washington. In the campaigns of the last ten years, the Republican managers, however, have been alert to prevent any big strikes before election. They wanted no malcontents in the ranks of labor, who would be irritated because the weekly wages were not coming in with what Representative John Allen, of Mississippi, used to describe as "powerful regularity."

Hence the calculations on continued support from a tenth or a quarter of the labor vote, which has usually been Republican, may go away in this year of changed conditions. In times of stress industrially there is a very large contingent of non-union labor in the industrial centers which has a disposition to sympathize with the demands of the American Federation. Its tendency in this hard times year, when mills and factories are closing down or running on short schedule, will be to take up the cause of the American Federation and to swell the chorus of disapproval. The army of ill men in the country probably numbers now a million men and as an incident of the presidential campaign it looks very formidable to the Republican managers.

There has been a striking parallel between general political conditions and political results in this country and in Great Britain for many years. That is not giving the Republican students of affairs any comfort at present. A couple of years ago the labor faction in Great Britain allied themselves with the minority party and a most unexpected defeat for the dominant party ensued. It does not follow that the same thing is going to happen in the United States next November. Neither does the possibility of such an outcome make the dominant leaders here feel at all easy.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

LEPER CASES TO SUPREME COURT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Judge Lindsay yesterday morning denied the petition, in habeas corpus proceedings, for the release of Mary K. Kamakaha, the first of the two cases in which it was sought to release two women who are held at the Kalihl receiving station for transportation to the Molokai settlement.

The Kamakaha case has for several days been before Judge Lindsay, and yesterday the woman was remanded into the custody of the Board of Health.

Attorney Clarence W. Ashford, representing the women, noted an exception to the ruling of the court, and gave notice to the effect that he would without delay take the matter before the Supreme Court.

For this reason the Attorney-General's department signified willingness to have the case of the other woman, similar to that of Kamakaha, go over until the Supreme Court passes on the Kamakaha case.

IS NOW DIVORCED.
Victorino Soares Vieira yesterday secured release from his wife, Maria Brites Ignacio Vieira, desertion being the ground of action.

For a number of months the case has been pending, owing to inability to locate the defendant, who was supposed to be residing in Oakland. The services of a detective agency were called in, but nothing came of the effort, and service could not be made. The divorce is accordingly granted.

LOPEZ IN KALIHU.
High Sheriff William Henry is in receipt of information that Lopez, the Porto Rican who broke from Oahu prison several months ago, is in hiding in Kalihli valley.

On Monday evening the High Sheriff sent men to the place described by his informant. A dog barked and the officers hid.

Suddenly a man, who looked like the escapee, loomed at the door of the house which had been surrounded. A glimpse of his face could be had in the faint dawn. He began firing at the officers. Several shots were exchanged, and then the man made his way to the road, calling out in Hawaiian. The officers were convinced that he was not the man they wanted and withdrew. The man had been instructed, he said later, to shoot at any intruders who might present themselves around the house in the night. He had, naturally enough, not knowing who they were, mistaken the officers for robbers.

The High Sheriff's men are still investigating the story of Lopez being hidden in the valley, his informant being positive that he was seen there recently.

SAKE DECISION DEFERRED.
Decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the famous sake case, expected today, will not be given until May 4, the judges announcing that they had not had sufficient time to consider all the points as they should be considered.

The matter was tried on March 1, and briefs ordered submitted and all other cases pending took preference over the sake matter.

COURT NOTES.
C. H. Dickey was yesterday morning named by Judge Lindsay as executor of the estate of William F. Williams, deceased, under \$500 bond. The estate consists of real estate on South and Queen streets valued at about \$1500.

In J. P. Rodriguez, trustee, vs. William McCandless, assumpsit, full judgment is awarded plaintiff.

Evidence was completed yesterday afternoon before U. S. Commissioner Hatch in the schooner A. J. West libel in which five sailors are suing for wages, passage and subsistence. The matter went over to this afternoon for any further evidence which might crop up.

ALASKAN'S CARGO GETS TOP PRICE

The 10,949 tons of sugar which left the islands by the Alaskan February 27, arrived at New York, a part of it by one steamer April 4, and a part by another April 4, and all of it received the top price, 4.38 cents a pound, or \$57.20 a ton.

Advisers to this effect have been received by the Sugar Factors' Company. This is the first of the Atlantic seaboard sugar to get to market since that price began to be quoted. Since then the Texan and the Virginian have sailed, their sugar going by way of Tehuantepec.

The Sugar Factors' Company has shipped 123,822 tons of this year's crop, up to the end of March. Since then the Atlas has sailed, or is about to sail, from Kahului with 3688 tons; the Austral has sailed from Hilo with 5520 tons, and the Edward Seawall has sailed from Honolulu with 5427 tons, all to go around Cape Horn, a total in April of 14,665 tons, making a total shipment by the Sugar Factors' Company of this season's crop of 146,887 tons. There have been about 35,000 tons of this year's crop shipped by other shippers, making about 180,000 tons of this year's crop that has so far started for market. The entire crop is estimated at 475,000 tons.

The shipments by the Sugar Factors' Company up to the end of January were 46,365 tons; in February, 50,557 tons; in March, 35,562 tons, and so far in April 14,665 tons. The fleet that has taken these ships across the ocean is an interesting one. The following are the vessels, the dates of sailing, and the tons of this year's crop of sugar shipped by the Sugar Factors' Company. In some cases this is not the whole sugar cargo of the vessel named, the remainder being either from last year's crop, or shipped by others than the Sugar Factors' Company, which handles about 80 per cent of the sugar crop of the islands:

Mexican, Nov. 30.....	1,964
Emily F. Whiting, Dec. 28.....	2,000
Hilolani, Dec. 30.....	1,581
Texan, Jan. 6.....	5,843
H. C. Wright, Jan. 7.....	130
Columbian, Jan. 18.....	11,355
R. P. Rithet, Jan. 19.....	1,915
Amey Turner, Jan. 25.....	1,374
Hilolani, Jan. 28.....	919
Arizonan, Jan. 31.....	12,046
Nevadan, Jan. 31.....	5,998
Mohican, Feb. 3.....	1,228
W. H. Marston, Feb. 12.....	2,019
Mexican, Feb. 13.....	12,012
Nebraskan, Feb. 15.....	4,885
Ingard, Feb. 15.....	1,044
Fort George, Feb. 18.....	2,309
E. M. Phelps, Feb. 19.....	5,109
St. Katherine, Feb. 20.....	1,825
Nevadan, Feb. 24.....	4,772
Hilolani, Feb. 27.....	1,094
Alaskan, Feb. 27.....	11,949
H. C. Wright, Feb. 27.....	142
Andrew Welch, Feb. 29.....	1,477
George Curtis, March 1.....	2,562
Texan, March 12.....	12,967
James Rolph, March 14.....	978
Enterprise, March 17.....	1,409
Nebraskan, March 20.....	4,978
R. P. Rithet, March 24.....	1,949
Virginian, March 25.....	10,552
Muriel, March 27.....	156
G. C. Tobey, April 3.....	696
Astral, April 6.....	3,559
Edward Seawall, April 6.....	5,427
Atlas.....	2,885
Total.....	146,887

SOME SUGGESTIONS AS TO TO ISLAND FARMING

Honolulu, April 7, 1908.

Editor Advertiser: Your efforts in the way of arousing enthusiasm among men who are disposed to become farmers in a small way have taken root in many places, but the natural question that is uppermost in the minds of men who would follow your suggestions and get down to the ground for their sustenance is: "What about the land, where is it to be had and for how much?"

This land offers special inducements as far as soil is concerned but what about the price? It occurs to me that the Government can afford to offer special inducements for settlers; it can afford to let the land go, to those who would really settle, free of cost under certain conditions, and which should not be so difficult of fulfilling that they will drive people away. Thirty or forty acre tracts could go to men with sufficient capital to start and there should be no tracts of smaller area for the reason that such an area, after deductions for house lot and garden, will leave a man with a very small tract, which would not be sufficient to support a family. Let the land be offered for bringing up their families properly and with the comfort one would expect.

The second essential is prominence of action. The iron is warm, growing hotter every day and the soil is waiting to be disposed of. Whatever is to be done should be done now when the people are here ready to invest their savings in horses, cows and farming implements. Oahu needs a farming element, aside from the giant corporations, for they are the people who will build and maintain the retail commercial lines of Honolulu. Let the land be offered while the germ is working. The men who are anxious to invest ask for no other help in the consummation of their wishes than your influence.

J. SMITH.

In Kahikina (wahine) vs. Kalei (kane), \$1000 damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted in an assault, the affair is dropped from the calendar, but may be replaced by notice of either party.

DRAGGED DOWN BY DESPAIR

Hundreds of Others in the Same Plight.

Mrs. John H. Cole, of 52 Arlington street, South Framingham, Mass., was for years a martyr to kidney trouble, but at last found a cure in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. She writes: "I suffered greatly with periodic headaches, terrible bearing-down pains and a whole train of minor symptoms. My back was always weak and the kidneys terribly disordered. I could not rest at night and in the morning would get up feeling ill, tired, and discouraged, and without the least ambition to go about my household duties. If I sat down I felt as though I never wanted to get up again. I grew thin and haggard and developed deep circles beneath my eyes. My appetite grew less and less as the days went by until at last I did not eat enough to keep a child alive.

"During all this time I was doctoring and dosing myself with first one remedy and then another until my stomach fairly rebelled. I called in a doctor but soon saw that he did not understand my case. Well, you may believe I was in despair for I had come to that state where I did not care what happened, when a friend told me what a fine remedy and cure for kidney disease Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were. I bought a box and before I had taken all of it I felt much better, my back felt stronger and I rested much easier at night and was not troubled with nightmares and fits of wakefulness as formerly. After that first box was gone I bought another and still making me stronger and better, until I had taken twelve boxes. By that time not a vestige of my old trouble remained and it is the greatest pleasure to my life to say that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved me from an early breakdown.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, or mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

ENDORSEMENT WAS UNANIMOUS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
At a meeting of the trustees and directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association held yesterday afternoon in the Stangerwald building, it was unanimously voted to endorse L. E. Pinkham, whose term as president of the Board of Health expires next week, for reappointment to the office. Present were: J. F. Morgan, J. P. Cooke, H. P. Wood, R. F. Dillingham, L. T. Peck, W. M. Giffard, J. A. Kennedy, J. P. Potesman, G. H. Robertson, E. L. Spaulding, E. B. Taylor, George W. Smith, F. L. Waldron, Edwin H. Paris, T. H. Petrie, F. W. Macfarlane, G. F. Bush, Robert Catton, George Angus, E. H. Paris was chosen to act as secretary.

J. F. Morgan opened the meeting by remarking that a great deal had been published in the papers of late about L. E. Pinkham. G. W. Smith had called on him and had stated his opinion that it would be a good thing for the business interests of the community for the business men to get together and discuss the matter of endorsing Pinkham for reappointment as president of the Board of Health. The president's appointment would, he said, lapse next week. The meeting had not been called at the instance of Pinkham, but had been called by the two business bodies of the city. He hoped that the business men would deal with business matters and that it would steer clear of subjects which had caused recent newspaper comment. If Pinkham were endorsed, he could be summoned at once.

George W. Smith said that Pinkham had done good work as president of the Board of Health. He stood well with the United States quarantine officers and his record in the office had been honest and efficient. He didn't think that so hard a worker as Pinkham had deserved himself to be could well be dispensed with by the community.

Smith proceeded to read a wireless from Miss Annanizer that the Hills Board of Trade and the Shippers' Wharf committee had endorsed Pinkham.

He also read a letter from the Coyne Foundation Co. and J. Hogg & Co. endorsing the reappointment and endorsement of Pinkham for the position.

On the street, he said, he had been stopped by a number of persons, including a clergyman of the Catholic church, and all of whom expressed their wish that the commercial bodies might see fit to endorse Pinkham for reappointment.

J. F. Morgan then invited a general discussion.

J. P. Cooke gave his hearty endorsement to Pinkham. He said that he had made an honest and capable official. He hoped that the meeting would be so conducted that what had recently happened in the respect about Pinkham, who he sincerely hoped would be endorsed.

E. L. Spaulding endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker. The office in question was an important one as it affected the commercial and mercantile interests of the city. Under Pinkham the port had been an open one and Honolulu a busy city. These conditions justified Pinkham's endorsement by the meeting. He had proved himself to be an upright and efficient officer and had devoted his time and personal means to the good of the health of the community. Another good might be found for the office, but the speaker didn't see any reason why such a good man as the incumbent of the office shouldn't be reappointed. He considered that the press attacks on Pinkham had been manifestly unfair, cowardly and malicious and that they had been sustained by personal and political motives.

F. W. Macfarlane endorsed the previous speaker and said that Pinkham was the right man in the right place. He had worked in harmony with the Federal officials. The Federal matter was not for present consideration. If too much were said about it, it might cause the battleships to cut Honolulu out of their itinerary. Honolulu wanted the men and the ships and therefore the matter had better be dropped. There was no fear about it. He had seen no reason why such a good man as the incumbent of the office shouldn't be reappointed. He considered that the press attacks on Pinkham had been manifestly unfair, cowardly and malicious and that they had been sustained by personal and political motives.

E. H. Paris said that he had had only indirect business dealings with Pinkham. The way the affairs of the Board of Health had been administered by Pinkham had been of great value to the community, especially as it related to the keeping open of the port. He had cooperated with the Federal quarantine service and they had enjoyed the result. The result had been that in a trying time the port had been kept open. Local merchants had been able to get their goods in and to ship their products out, without any great degree of restraint. When a good man was in office it would be exceedingly foolish to drop him for the purpose of experimenting with somebody else. He was heartily in favor of Pinkham's endorsement.

Robert Catton had not been much connected with Pinkham in a business way. He would vote to endorse him, however, because he had kept the port open. Another reason why he would vote this way was because the Advertiser was so terribly down on him. W. M. Giffard didn't think that a better man could be found for the office than Pinkham.

W. Potesman said that all men had their failings and that Pinkham had his. He had made a good president, however, and the speaker was in favor of reappointing him.

F. L. Waldron hoped to see Pinkham unanimously endorsed.

L. T. Peck said that he hadn't come into contact with Pinkham a great deal. The position of President of the Health Board required a practical man and one of great force. He had observed the health department, and had been led to the conclusion that it was efficiently and advantageously managed. Pinkham was resourceful, and had proved himself to be a man of ideas. He had failed deplorably in some of his utterances on matters outside his immediate province. The speaker had nothing to criticize in the way the

THE LADY ON THE REEF AT WAIANAE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
That the schooner Lady was deliberately pirated is now certain. Word was received yesterday morning that there was a schooner on the reef off Waianae. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Deputy Sheriff Gilliland reported by telephone to Chief Taylor that he had made certain the identification of the schooner as the Lady and that two men had been seen to land from her and had fled to the hills. He reported that he had sent men out into the hills to find them.

As soon as it became known that the Lady was off Waianae yesterday, about noon, Captain Miller notified the police and at once started out with the James Makee to tow the Lady back to harbor. It was not then known that the Lady had been deserted and it was hoped that the pirates who had stolen her might be captured on the schooner. Police officers were therefore taken aboard the James Makee. At the same time officers were sent down the road to Waianae by automobile to head off the pirates if they should attempt to come into town that way. The telephone message from Deputy Sheriff Gilliland however rather put an end to the expectation that the men would be captured so easily. They may have already made their return by train back to Honolulu.

It seems now that the employees of Captain Miller who said that they were on board the Lady at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, while she was moored in the harbor were lying about it. It seems certain now that the Lady went out of the harbor as early as 1:30 in the morning Sunday morning under cover of darkness. It seems certain that these two men knew something about the plan to take the Lady out, and it is probable that warrants will be sworn out for them from the United States District Court and that they will have a hearing under the United States laws against piracy and the aiding and abetting of piracy.

Those who took the Lady seem to have been deceived off Waianae and drifted on to the reef.

At Lake yesterday afternoon it was reported that the Lady was fast; breaking up.

Board of Health had been run, and Pinkham seemed to him to be a general man to get along with. He had fallen down on his knees and fancies in connection with the Rapid Transit Co. and in this regard his statements had been scandalous and scurrilous. Mr. Peck had spoken to him, however, and trusted that he had known him the error of his ways. He had no doubt that if reappointed Pinkham would continue to do good faithful work in the capacity of president.

J. A. Kennedy only had one objection to Pinkham. He was too officious in ordering the L-I steamers to be fumigated. He thought, however, that were he in Pinkham's place he would have done the same as the President of the Board of Health had done. The speaker thought that it would be impossible to get a better man than Pinkham, and that it would be hard to find one as good. He thought that all present should take a broad view of the situation and look the facts of the case squarely in the face.

E. H. Paris had always found Pinkham to be an honest, straightforward official. He had made an honest, energetic and efficient public servant. The speaker didn't think that minor infractions of the law should be taken into consideration in discussing the endorsement of Pinkham. He thought that the enemies of the man had been unfairly vindictive. Good work such as Pinkham had done ought to be recognized. He heartily endorsed the endorsement of the office.

T. H. Petrie endorsed Pinkham. He had found him in his connection with him as a member of the Shippers' Wharf Committee an honest, efficient and effective officer of the Board of Health. He had kept the port clean, and had worked harmoniously with the Federal officials.

George Angus and G. H. Robertson were in favor of the endorsement of Pinkham.

B. F. Dillingham said that he thought that he had known Pinkham longer than anyone else here. He knew him as long ago as 1881, and had lived with him. Pinkham had worked in the employ of his railroad for a number of months, and had later secured an interest in the Pacific Hardware Co., of which concern he was made treasurer and for which he had worked strenuously for many years. Dillingham had always regarded Pinkham as a man with his peculiarities, as is the case with all men. He didn't agree with him on every point. He had often remarked of him during his incumbency, however, that he was one of the ablest presidents that the Board of Health had ever had. He was conscientious, and tried to do his duty in every particular. Pinkham had done much good without publishing the fact for the world to know. If all the charges made against him were well-founded he thought that his reappointment would be undesirable. He could bring to mind, however, no charge that had been proven which would cause him to vote against endorsement. He didn't know where a man was to be found who would fill the position as satisfactorily as Pinkham had done. If he had been dabbling in diplomatic matters, he ought to cut this out or he might involve the country in serious trouble. He had seen some reference to something of the kind in the public prints. Personally, he had had his differences with Pinkham, but would not let that prejudice his views on endorsement.

H. P. Wood said that Pinkham had made an efficient officer, and that he was worthy of endorsement.

This ended the discussion.

G. W. Smith moved that L. E. Pinkham be endorsed, and that a committee be appointed to convey word of the action of the meeting to the Governor. The motion passed without dissent, and the meeting adjourned.

WHAT WOOLLEY WOULD DO IF BRYAN OR HUGHES IS NAMED

The Presidential campaign this summer may see John G. Woolley as one of the active figures in it. He looks on present conditions as presenting great opportunities to the great political parties, and platforms and nominations may so shape themselves as to bring Mr. Woolley to the stump in advocacy of the Republican nominee. By possibility they might so shape themselves as to put him in the ranks of the Democratic spellbinders.

IF BRYAN IS NOMINATED.

"I don't know what I shall do in regard to the Presidential campaign," said Mr. Woolley yesterday, when asked in relation to a suggestion that he had plans for his work during the coming summer that would bring him into the campaign. "I don't know what the situation is in detail. In fact I have no plans. If the Democratic party at its convention in Denver, should take the right attitude toward the prohibition movement, and if its nominees commanded themselves, and there was nothing else in the platform to keep me out, I can see how I might support the ticket. I don't know what the attitude of those who will make the platform and the nominations is on the subject. I have been informed that Bryan will not favor any expression in the platform on this subject. But I may have been misinformed. Bryan is an abstainer, I know, and he is at enmity with the liquor traffic, for he has told me so. But I do not know what his attitude on the subject of giving countenance in the platform to the movement that is manifesting itself in so many parts of the country and in so many ways, will be. Neither do I know how much influence he will have on the making of the platform of the party at Denver."

IF HUGHES WERE NAMED.

"If Hughes should be nominated by the Republicans on a platform that indicated that the party was ready to do what was right in regard to the great movement of the people on the liquor question, and with other features of the platform as they should be, I think I could support Hughes with considerable enthusiasm."

"In saying this I do not mean to stultify myself. I do not mean that a mere plank in either platform that is right on this particular measure will bring me to the support of either party. I have some views and convictions on other subjects. The general attitude and the nominees of a party must be given some consideration."

"As it looks to me, with the present position prohibition holds in the outlook of the American people, there is no reason why the Prohibition party, unless driven to it by the other parties, should nominate presidential candidates this year. Still this is a long distance opinion, and may not be a correct one. More intimate knowledge of conditions may show it not to be a good one. The Prohibition party, together with other organizations and other people, during the past forty years, has brought and kept the question and its moral aspects and their moral duties before the American people."

THE POLICE CLOSED IWILEI RESORTS LAST EVENING

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Sheriff Iaukea and Chief Taylor at 5 o'clock last night drove through Iwilei and, stopping at every house or abiding place where it was known an infringement of the law was customary, gave orders that with the beginning of today all such violations should cease and also gave warning to each and every citizen, French, Swiss, German, American, Porto Rican and Japanese, perhaps one hundred and fifty or more, that should any further infractions be observed there would be arrests, wholesale arrests if necessary, and strenuous prosecution, whether such illegal conduct was discovered in the district or elsewhere in town.

Up past the Oahu prison went the back, past the pineapple works near where there used to be a number of resorts until they were moved further along by the Sheriff so as not to be in view of young people going to work at the cannery; through the main thoroughfare of the alleyways, and so to the Japanese section, the Sheriff and the Chief quietly giving notice to close.

TRADE WITH SEATTLE.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: One of the heaviest shipments of Western goods sent to Hawaii this season went on the Columbian yesterday, the consignment consisting of a thousand sacks and 500 crates of potatoes and 500 sacks and 250 crates of lemons. The order was placed with the house making the shipment nearly a month ago, and the stock has been ready to leave for the last fortnight, but has been delayed by the series of accidents which have befallen the boats in the Hawaiian trade.

Fujioka sues William Holt for \$125, the price a sorrel mare is alleged to be worth, which he claims he sold to Holt without ever receiving the money therefor.

ple, until the American people has taken up the question in its own way, and is solving it in its own way, in some localities by state prohibition, and in some by local option. The Prohibition party has brought the question to the point where it cannot be ignored—where it must be met and handled. Yet it may be that the Prohibition Party may be compelled by the other parties to put up candidates to keep the question before the people. If both parties should ignore the subject, if the Republican party should incorporate in its platform another Raster Resolution, declaring its belief in personal liberty in such a way as to make it plain that it was willing to get the liquor votes at any price, then it might and probably would be the duty of the Prohibition party to put up candidates.

A SATISFACTORY PLANK.

"I don't ask the Democratic and Republican parties to put out and out prohibition planks in their platform. If they will declare their determination not to longer permit federal interference with the prohibition laws and sentiment, as expressed in state prohibition, and in local option—if they will declare their determination to prevent in the future the handicapping of these laws in their operation by the federal protection of practical violations of those laws—I will be satisfied. The sentiment of the people is working the question out in the various localities in the way best suited to their localities. The federal government ought not to interfere in this. The Democratic and the Republican parties ought to declare that it shall not."

THE ONLY DEFINITE PLANS.

"But after all, these are only general views that I have thought out. I know very little at first hand or at close range of the conditions that exist. The only definite plans I have are that I shall leave here April 21 on the Hiloian and shall go right on through to my home in Chicago. I shall leave my wife there and go on to New York where I have a number of engagements to speak. Among other things there is to be an International Congress on the Temperance question at Saratoga Springs from June 14 to 18, which I shall attend. Then I will go back to Chicago. Within a short time then the great parties will have framed their platforms and made their nominations, and I shall then be able to determine my plans further. In the fall, probably after the election, Mrs. Woolley and I go to Siam to visit our son who is the physician to the Royal family of Siam. He is coming back to the states late in the summer for his wife and child and he has insisted that Mrs. Woolley and I go back with them for a visit."

"I go tonight by the Iwalei to the Settlement on Molokai to address the schools there. This completes my work here in Hawaii. I have done work that a stranger could do. To remain here, unless I remained with the intention of making this my home for the rest of my life, I would prove an embarrassment to the work instead of a help."

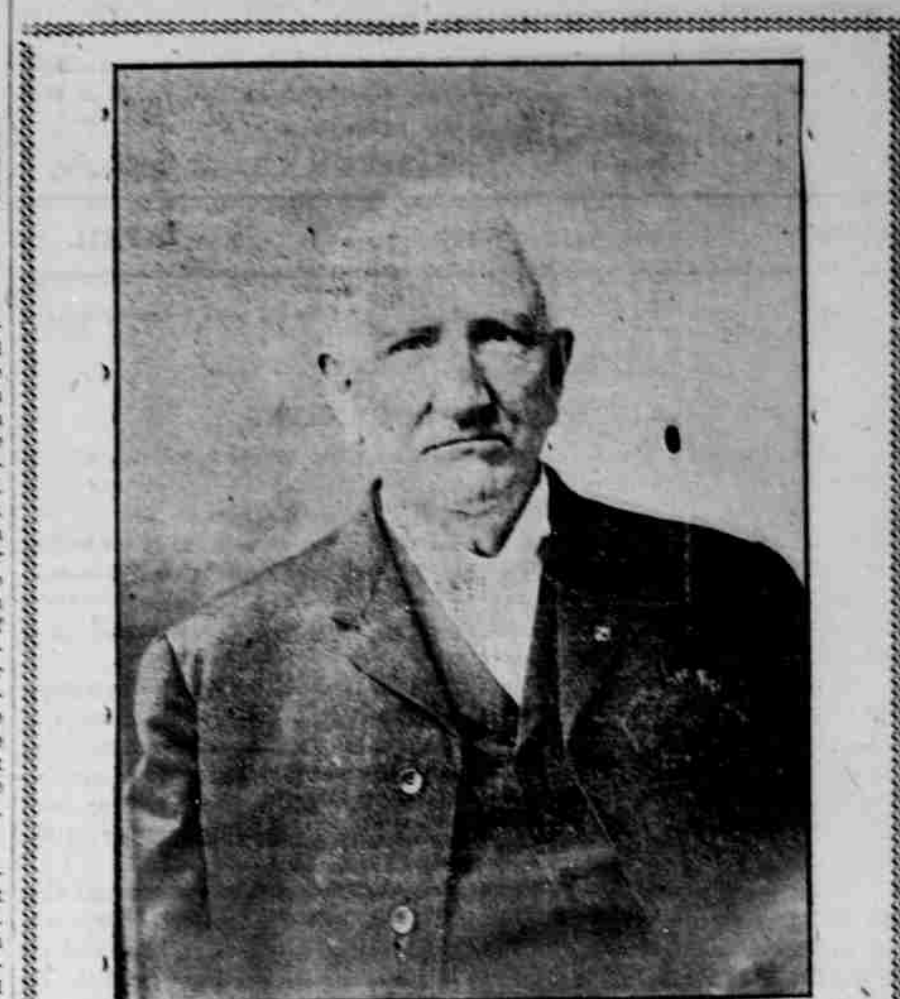
EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A private letter just received from San Francisco states that on March 23, at 11 o'clock a. m., that city was visited by an earthquake shock severe enough to alarm many people.

DON'T NEGLECT A COLD.

Perhaps you believe you will be able to throw off every cold you contract. You may have done so many times before, and yet the very next cold may develop into pneumonia. You can not always tell the condition of your system, and it is better to take precaution than to risk this dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will promptly cure your cold and leave your system in a healthy condition. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

GENERAL PRATT ON THE EDUCATION OF INDIANS



BRIGADIER GENERAL R. H. PRATT, FOUNDER OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

"Old woman's work" is what General Sherman called the education of the Indian at the time that Captain Pratt, U. S. A., was detailed to remain on duty at Hampton Institute and assist General Armstrong, who had become interested in the Indian problem through the admission to Hampton of seventeen young Indian students, the first who had ever voluntarily entered a white school. Old woman's work it was termed by the bluff commander of the army, but as a result of that early work on the part of Captain Pratt, now Brigadier General Pratt, Carlisle was founded and has grown into the greatest factor in the solving of the Indian problem. Mainly through Carlisle, indeed, the problem has been solved, the seed sown there during the past thirty years resulting in such conditions as are found among the Indians of Oklahoma and the Territory, where the aborigine in industry, education and thrift is on a par with his white neighbor.

General Pratt is visiting in Honolulu and his story of the work of Carlisle, of which he was a great part, is an interesting one. From the inception, when it met with the opposition of General Sherman, until the present time, when its opponents are very many and its work minimized and misrepresented by officials high in the government, the progress of Carlisle has been hampered; but it has grown steadily in spite of obstacles and ranks today as one of the great educational centers of the United States.

The choice of Carlisle for the school was due mainly to the action of General Sherman in withdrawing the army cavalry school from there as a rebuke to the ministers of the town, who petitioned the War Department to have the Sunday parades stopped because they attracted so many people, who came to listen to the band. Thus the barracks were lonely and deserted when the idea occurred to Captain Pratt to utilize the building for the school, an appropriation for which he was trying to get through Congress. General Sherman was rather dubious concerning the town of Carlisle for anything and to forestall any complaints from there it was arranged that the citizens should be required to petition for the use of the barracks in that way. Thus the school went to Carlisle, which is famous now mainly because the school is there.

Then the work of inducing the Indians to surrender their children for three years was commenced, the first effort being made at the Rosebud agency in Dakota. Here, at first the Indians refused to have anything to do with the scheme, stating that all white men are liars and refusing to believe that the betterment of the Indian children was intended. The officer argued at great length with the Indians, finally winning over Spotted Tail, Two Strike, White Thunder and Milk, the leading chiefs. After that it was easy.

On the way East with the children, all of whom retained their Indian costumes, the party was the center of attention, crowds turning out to see them at every station along the line. The party arrived at Carlisle in November 1879, only to find that of all the supplies that had been requisitioned, clothes, books, and other necessities, the only thing that had reached the school was a church organ. This was not needed, for the first few days anyway, as a barber had been called in to cut the long hair of the children and there was walling over the operation every day and far into the nights.

Of his trying experiences in those days, General Pratt has little to say. To dwell, however, on the steady progress made by the Indians, of the quick way in which they learned to speak English, of the readiness with which they took up their manual training work, of the organization of the first band and the way in which the boys took to football. The success of the Carlisle football squad, particularly, is a source of pride to the old soldier.

General Pratt presents very vigorously the Wild West shows, the Indian villages at the expositions and the other attempts to give the impression that the Indian of today is the uncouth savage of a generation ago, just as the Hawaiian Promotion Committee resent the flooding of the country with pictures of hula dancers and grass huts as typical of Hawaii of today.

"We seem to have a pride in keeping the Indian crude and rough," he said, "that we may place him as a feature in exhibitions. There is no hesitation, either, in officially favoring the educated young Indians being prominent in these exhibitions and then in officially calling public attention to such educated Indians with a view to disparaging their education."

The presence of an Indian village at the Chicago exposition was combated strongly by General Pratt, who refused to allow any Carlisle students to take a part in it, although it was under the direction of the Indian Bureau. Instead, General Pratt took the entire school, over five hundred pupils, to the exposition by special train and allowed them to spend a week in Chicago without any expense to the government. The situation between him and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at this time grew so strained that he offered to resign and rejoin his regiment, which was not allowed.

At St. Louis, the Secretary of the Interior blocked all attempts of General Pratt to repeat his Chicago success, wild Indians being the dominating feature, and the same was before the case at Omaha, Carlisle being stopped from taking any part as a school, although Carlisle graduates were encouraged to appear in paint and feathers.

"The graduates of Carlisle are doing well," declares the General, "in spite of the reports circulated in Sunday newspapers to the contrary. Official reports prove this and the reports are the more important because prepared by officials not friendly to the school."

Philadelphia Inquirer: When it comes to wearing the shamrock all men of Irish blood are completely justified, but it is a little difficult to find Kalaianale, of Hawaii, and Kuenterman, of the beer district in Milwaukee thus adorned. Any color so it's green seems to be the motto.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write 'Oh! this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money.'—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it—sold by all chemists everywhere."

Lisbon makes a noise like a revolution.

SPORTS

FROELEGHER THREW THREE

One of the preliminaries to the Froelecher-Kanase wrestling contest on the 10th inst. will be a four-round exhibition of sparring between Bill Baxter, a clever coast lightweight, and Kanase, also known as the "Wild Swan," a boxer of ability, who has been seen in the local ring before.

Both men are getting in shape for the exhibition, which will be par excellence an exhibition of skill with the gloves, and may be relied upon to furnish as good a go as Honolulu has ever seen.

Many people think that a boxing exhibition must necessarily be of a brutal nature. That this is erroneous will be proved when the men enter the ring on the night of April 13.

Froelecher wrestled with three local men yesterday, and they kept him busy. He threw them all, but was somewhat tired toward the end of the evening. He is improving in condition all the time, however, and will be in shape for the bout of his life when he faces Frank Kanase on the mat a week from next Saturday.

Kanase is keeping under cover somewhat, but is doing conscientious, hard work. He is as hard as nails, and his wind is pretty near perfect. His friends are willing to bet that he will at least secure one fall out of the three which may have to be wrestled for.

An opponent has not yet been found for Salter Roberts, which is remarkable in view of the challenges which were being hurled thick and fast a week or so ago.

It was said last night that Jim Spencer wished to try conclusions with the man-of-warman, but as he could not be found last night, the truth of the rumor couldn't be ascertained.

SANTA CLARA WOULD COME

The baseball season is looming up ahead and on Saturday the first gun of the campaign will be fired, in the shape of an exhibition game at the ball park between the Diamond Heads and the St. Louis nine.

Both teams have been in harness for some time and are in shape to put up a first-class article of baseball. No charge will be made for admission.

Pat Gleason is still waiting for a reply to his cablegram sent last Friday to Kolo University.

He is in receipt of the following letter from the Santa Clara College team:

Santa Clara, Cal.
Mr. P. Gleason:

Dear Sir: In regard to island trip, would say that our boys would be more than pleased to visit your home this summer, providing our expenses were paid. As to number of games, length of stay, etc., that would rest entirely with you. I would want a guarantee of expenses for not more than fourteen men and not less than twelve. Your prizes as to your hospitality have already reached the States, and I am sure that our boys would do all in their power to make the trip and our visit a success. If it can be brought about.

Respectfully,
H. A. J. MCKENZIE.

At a baseball meeting of the big league held on Tuesday afternoon it was decided to charge \$2 for the season tickets for the first series. A section of the bleachers will be reserved for children, who will be admitted for one cent. The price of the season tickets for the second series will be fixed when it is known whether or not the Japanese team will visit the Territory.

AMOSKA KAUHAI GETS A BOUT

The announcement that Kahalofo would appear an exhibition four rounds with Bill Baxter on the 10th, as a preliminary to the Froelecher-Kanase wrestling contest, was erroneous. The name should have been John Wahila instead of Kahalofo.

Salter Roberts of the U. S. S. Ironquod was yesterday matched to wrestle the best two out of three falls, catch-as-catch-can, on the night of the 15th inst., with Amoska Kauhai.

Roberts is a strong, willing wrestler and knows something of the game. He is working daily with Hans Froelecher and is in fine shape right now.

Kauhai is a boatman and has had considerable experience in a wrestler. He won a number of matches on Kauai and a year or so ago defeated a Japanese at the Japanese theater. He and Roberts should put up a stiff argument.

Froelecher and Kanase are in the best of shape. The former, especially, is working very hard. He is jealous of his reputation and will spare no efforts to be declared winner of the bout. Kanase has all to win and nothing to lose by the match. If he defeats Froelecher his stock will go soaring and he will be known as a wrestling phenomenon both here and on the mainland.

GET A BOTTLE TODAY.

Cold, pains in the stomach, and diarrhoea are not only painful, but may indicate a serious disorder. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy relieves promptly and cures permanently. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

HILO OFFERS BIG PURSES

At a meeting recently held in Hilo it was decided to give two big purses for the Fourth of July races.

\$500 will be offered for the mile free-for-all, and \$300 for the mile for Hawaiian breeds.

The Fourth of July Committee will handle these two races from subscriptions taken up among the Hilo merchants.

Eben Low will have charge of the rest of the celebration of July 3rd and 4th, including the minor races. He will put on a big cowboy carnival which will be the biggest yet given in the Territory.

The tentative program is as follows, though there will probably be other events included:

Friday, July 3rd:

8:00 a. m., aquatic sports: canoe race; swimming races, etc.; diving races; baseball or football.

12:00 m. m. Wild West show and races, at Hoolulu Park.

8:00 p. m., dance at Armory, charge \$1.00 per cent.

Saturday, July 4th:

9:00 a. m., parade, Company D, band, children, under management of Capt. Fetter; 10:30 a. m., sports for children at Mookan Park; 11:00 a. m., literary exercises, at Mookan Pavilion; 12:00 m., salute; 1:30 p. m., Wild West and races, at Hoolulu Park.

BARNEY AND FORTUNE TELLER

From a mechanic to a policeman, from a policeman to a baseball manager, from a baseball manager to a plumber, and from a plumber to a chief engineer. What will be Mike Fisher's next leap? The "kink" was standing in front of a young engine this morning watching intently the steam indicator rise. "What are you doing now, Mike?" were the halting words of an old friend.

"Just making water crazy with the heat," retorted the chief, without even cracking a smile. "That is all, and I guess I am lucky to have this job these tough times."

But Fisher had to turn his tongue to his first love—baseball—and he tore off a good one on Barney Joy. "Remember the time Barney had that bad slump?" resumed Fisher, after discussing in a general way the baseball prospects of this season. "There is a story behind that. Barney was a great believer in fortune-tellers. He was going to them all the time. Finally the players got on to him and they put up a job. They worked Barney to patinize a certain prophet whom they had 'fixed.' They told the card-reader what to tell Barney. I believe they had him tell him that his wife was flirting with other men. I know it was an awful cock-and-ball story. Anyway, Barney worried over it so badly that he attributed his slump to the words of the fortune-teller. It was no nice thing to do to poor Barney, but these ball players are a heartless lot. They will resort to most anything to pull off a gag, especially on a newcomer."—S. F. Bulletin.

W. G. IRWIN CONTRIBUTES

The yacht fund is being swelled all the time and hardly a day passes that some gift, either of money or something needed, is not acknowledged by the committee.

The following letter from W. G. Irwin speaks for itself:

San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1908.
Mr. W. H. McInerney, Secretary Trans-Pacific Yacht Committee, Honolulu.
My dear McInerney: I am in receipt of your letter of March 18th, and the contents was not a surprise to me, as the result of your yacht building scheme has come out pretty near as I think I predicted to you at the time I made my first subscription. However, as I do not want to see Hawaii prove a failure after having got so far as it has, I have written Giffard to give you another additional \$250, for my account, and which I trust with other subscriptions will prove sufficient for your needs.

You can extend the Yacht Club my best regards and sincere wishes for a successful completion of the yacht, and hopes that she will eventually carry off the Pacific cup.

What was the result of that race for which I offered a cup, or has it ever come off?

Yours sincerely,
W. G. IRWIN.

THINGS CAME LAVIGNE'S WAY

"Yes," said Jerry Broderick, yesterday, "it's all well and good for an evening paper to come out with a big headline: 'Things Coming Pinkham's Way.'"

"It reminds me of the time Young Griffo fought Kid Lavigne."

"Griffo was beating the stuffing out of the Saginaw Kid, and a friend of the latter's in the gallery shouted: 'How are they coming, Kid?'"

"Everything's coming my way," replied Lavigne, as he ducked a flock of books, jabs and swings which would have stopped any ordinary man."

KUHIO'S BILL HAS TEETH DRAWN

That the bill now before Congress for the suspension of the Coastwise shipping laws so far as they apply to passenger traffic between Hawaii and the mainland, introduced by Delegate Kalamianole, is of very little practical value in the event of its passage was agreed upon at the meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

The original bill introduced was as desired by the business community of Hawaii, but in committee the measure was amended at the instance of Littlefield and Humphreys to contain a clause that the bill would become void so soon as any new line of American vessels having three steamships be put into operation. No limit of qualification as to size, speed or accommodations of the three steamers was included in the amendment.

The Chamber had urged the delegate to have this amendment cut out, a reply from him being read yesterday to the effect that without the amendment there was no hope of getting the bill through either House or Senate.

"The Ship Subsidy bill is our only hope of relief, then," said J. P. Cooke, whereupon the Associated Press despatch concerning the blocking of that measure was read.

"If the subsidy bill is dead, that is all the more reason for pressing to have the amendment cut out of the other bill," concluded L. Tenney Peck.

"Well, we can't pass it in the House if we do," answered President Morgan. "And it isn't any use to us the way it is now," added E. L. Spalding, a remark accepted as final by the other directors. The blocking of the subsidy bill was a blow to the Chamber, however, and was mournfully discussed by the directors after the meeting.

MAIL SERVICE IMPROVEMENT.

There were a large number of things discussed and acted upon at yesterday's meeting, the matter of nearest importance being a suggestion on the part of President Morgan, adopted by the directors, whereby from one to three hours in the distribution of letters from incoming mail steamers might be saved. Mr. Morgan's plan is that the postoffice inspector be asked to have the first class mail segregated aboard the mail steamers and brought ashore by the government launches, customs or quarantine, as soon as these meet the steamers outside, getting the mail ashore and distributed before the vessel docks. He argued, could be done with comparatively little trouble and expense and would be at all times a great convenience to business men, in some instances allowing them to get answers away days ahead of what is possible under existing arrangements.

The meeting authorized Mr. Morgan to address P. O. Inspector Hare in the matter.

HOUSE COMMITTEE MAY COME.

Another letter from the delegate was read suggesting that authority be given him to invite the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to come to Honolulu to inspect Pearl Harbor. The delegate thought that the value of having these Congressmen here to see for themselves would justify the expense, which would be their transportation from San Francisco and their entertainment while here. The only time the members could come would be to arrive here on July 23 and leave August 5.

MINUTES STOOD AS READ.

An echo of the Pinkham endorsement of the previous day came to the meeting in the reading of the minutes of that joint meeting, the minutes stating that Mr. Spalding had denounced the articles in "the press" against Pinkham. President Morgan wanted to know if Mr. Spalding did not want the minutes to specify the Advertiser in particular. "I see no necessity for specifying," answered Mr. Spalding.

MAINLAND CONVENTIONS.

An invitation for Hawaii to be represented at the Irrigation Congress, at Albuquerque, was read, also one inviting delegates to the Lake Mohonk Conference, where International Arbitration will be discussed. The naming of delegates was left for the president, it being understood that Governor Frear will be asked to represent the Territory at Lake Mohonk.

VALUATIONS OF SUGAR BAGS.

A lengthy report was presented from the Committee on Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture on the question of the proper valuation of sugar bags for dutiable purposes, the matter having been brought up some time ago through the filing of Davies & Co. for a technical violation of the Customs. The report stated the difficulty of receiving definite information of values on the date of shipment of the bags from Calcutta and a recommendation that the Collector of Customs be asked to accept the bond of a reputable importer, without surety, for payment of duty pending the arrival of the values, was included in the report. This was adopted.

The same committee presented a report recommending that the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce join the National Board of Trade and the National Council of Commerce, as "membership in these two bodies will doubtless give Hawaii additional opportunities of making her voice heard." This report was also adopted.

WATERFRONT SUGGESTIONS.

A report from the chairman of the Harbor, Shipping and Transportation

PIRATES HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Charles Deansbury and Stephen Smith were yesterday afternoon heard before United States Commissioner Hatch and held for the Federal grand jury on charges of larceny, in that they did on Sunday morning last take from this harbor the schooner Lady, the property of Captain Frederick Miller, taking her to sea, after stealing her, and finally winding up on the Waianae rocks, the schooner going to pieces and the men, deserting soldiers from Fort Shafter, going to jail.

Captain Miller appeared and testified, recounting the story of the piracy and how he had gone to the scene of the wreck in the steamer James Makoe. He had first missed the vessel from her accustomed mooring place on Sunday last at 10 o'clock in the morning. She had been provisioned for several weeks and was well supplied with all that was necessary for an extended cruise. The defendants had, without his permission and without warning, taken the vessel out, wrecked her and taken her stores ashore.

The defendants have practically confessed, according to the police, though, of course, their statements upon capture may not tally with what they may say when they are put on trial.

A story told to an officer by one of the men is to the effect that they are innocent of any boat-stealing, piracy or wrong whatever, even desertion from the Army; that they were absent from the fort without leave, to be sure, but had no desire to desert; that they went down the country beyond Waianae for a little jaunt and, much to their surprise, they saw a schooner stranded on the beach and breaking up. Thinking she was an abandoned wreck they explored and found that she contained provisions and magazines and clothing and gear. They helped themselves and made a camp.

Whether anything of this nature will be repeated at the trial remains to be seen.

The larceny charge may not be all that will be brought against these men. U. S. District Attorney R. W. Breckons may charge them under that section of the Federal statutes which provides a penalty of \$10,000 fine and ten years' hard labor for plundering a vessel aground.

In holding the defendants for the grand jury Commissioner Hatch fixed bail at \$500 in each case. No bail was furnished and the men are in cells at Oahu prison.

TRAINING FOR MAYORALTY STAKE

"I am positively not a candidate for any public office whatsoever," is the way A. L. C. Atkinson disposes of the rumors that would have him a candidate for or a possibility for Mayor. His declaration was made some days ago and was given as defining then and forever during this campaign his position. "I am doing my best to work up my law practise. That is what I am determined on and that is my sole ambition at present."

It is true that many of my friends have asked me to be a candidate, but I am not nor will I be."

E. P. Low is not so flattered in disclaiming political ambitions. He only laughs when referred to his face as Honolulu's first mayor. "I have not thought much about it at all," he said yesterday. "I have been asked by my friends to allow them to use my name and work for me, but what do I know about being Mayor? When it comes to making records for punching little I am right there, but I never tried much to round up voters or rope a salary. It is too early in the game to say anything very definite, anyway."

In the meanwhile Jack Lucas is sawing wood and Charley Hucast is taking all the chances under advisement. It is quite likely that he will make an attempt at the nomination.

It is when Henry E. Cooper's name is mentioned, however, that people sit up and take notice. "That's the kind of a man we want," is the general sizing up of the feeling expressed everywhere, although the opinion is generally coupled with doubts as to whether the Judge could afford to take any such a position. It is recognized that it would be a pecuniary loss to him although the recognition is coupled with the hope that perhaps he will consider the honor of the position and the good work he might do in raising the level of civic politics inducement enough for him to consider a nomination.

Achl, as usual, talks of his Labor party and looks wise.

Committee, accompanied by letters from many of the leading shipping and importing firms of the city was presented. The recommendations made in the report were:

"Your committee recommends that this Chamber notify Mr. Campbell of its approval in general of the plans outlined in his letter for wharf and harbor improvements, also particularly calling his attention to the necessity of maintaining the present wharf system in good order as of first importance."

"Your committee further recommends that this Chamber use its influence to render any assistance necessary and proper in securing legislative appropriations for the said improvements."

TAXPAYERS AND COMMISSION

(Continued from Page One.)

In presenting his proposal for the equal taxation of all land of equal possibilities Mr. Clark pointed out that while lands in Waiawa were being assessed for taxation at the rate of \$300 an acre, adjoining lands of equal quality and equally suitable for the kind of cultivation going on in Waiawa were being assessed as grazing lands at a few cents an acre. The results of this was that the owners of these lands were holding them out of productive use until the demand for them should become so great that those desiring land for cultivation would be willing to pay still higher prices for them. If they were taxed the same as like lands which are under cultivation it would compel these owners either to cultivate them themselves or to allow some one else to, thus increasing the production and industry of the Islands and benefiting the whole community as well as increasing the revenues.

As a concrete instance Mr. Clark told of ten acres of land he had leased six years ago outside of the Waiawa homesteads. He spent \$1200 on this ten acres in cultivation, pineapple plants then being high. He paid taxes of a dollar an acre on these ten acres on which he had thus exerted his industry and in which he had invested his capital in cultivation. But the surrounding 220 acres of exactly the same kind of land, of land of equal possibilities, which was not being cultivated by the owners nor by anyone else, paid taxes of two cents an acre.

The lands of the Leilehua ranch are assessed as grazing lands at a valuation of a few cents an acre because in their natural state it takes twenty acres to support one head of cattle. The same lands if planted in para grass would support cattle at the rate of two head of cattle to the acre, and if irrigated at the rate of four head of cattle to the acre. That is to say from forty to eighty times more cattle than in the uncultivated state. As soon as such cultivation or irrigation was given it was taxed at the higher rate. His contention was that all land capable of such increased productiveness should be taxed as high as that actually so cultivated. The result would be that it would be forced into cultivation, and the community be correspondingly benefited.

Mr. Clark further argued that if all of the arable land on this Island whether under cultivation now or held out of cultivation by its owners, were to be taxed equitably in proportion to its possibilities, a rate of taxation lower than is now imposed on land in use could be adopted, and still the revenue from this source would equal the entire needs of revenue on this Island permitting the abolition of all other taxes, thus freeing industry from taxation.

He argued that there was no reason why sugar plantations should be taxed for their mills and equipment, if all arable land was taxed equitably in proportion to its possibilities.

L. G. Kellogg speaking along the same lines gave an illustration from instances of banana lands within his knowledge. The land itself was taxed at the rate of \$200; the growing crop was taxed at the rate of \$500 an acre, and if an income of \$1000 was secured that was taxed two per cent. in income tax. At the same time land of equal possibilities adjoining, not put to equally high use, was being taxed at a mere nominal rate because not in use or in a low use.

Mr. Clark said that the exemption of pineapple lands was a mere son, and that no fair-minded man would urge it. What was needed was not special exemption from taxes, but equitable distribution of all taxes.

All of the Commissioners were present—L. Tenney Peck, A. Perry and A. F. Judd—Judge Perry presiding. Judge Perry announced the purpose of the meeting and E. C. Brown of the Dearborn Drug and Chemical Company presented a memorial in which he urged that corporations like his own, which maintained an office here, had employees here, did its banking here, had warehouses here and kept stocks of goods here, ought not to be specially and grievously taxed simply because it was incorporated under the laws of Illinois instead of those of Hawaii.

P. C. Jones objected strenuously to the penalty of ten per cent. on delinquent taxes, and the addition of ten per cent. per annum for five years if they remained delinquent. He thought the government ought to look more closely after the collection of taxes and not let them remain delinquent so long. In many cases where loans were made on real estate security, the mortgagee had to pay two and more years' taxes before he could get a good title on foreclosure. He said that this penalty had stopped very largely the practice of banks loaning on real estate security, especially on small loans. He insisted that this weighed heavily on the poor man and the man who was striving to secure a home. He thought the penalty ought to be made less and the rate of interest less.

C. M. Cooke endorsed what Mr. Jones had said, but wished to protest particularly against the practice of the assessor's office of raising the assessed valuation of property notwithstanding the general tendency downward of property, and notwithstanding the returns made by property-owners. He presented a list of property owned by C. M. Cooke, Ltd., where, in twenty-five instances, the assessor had increased the amount he had returned the property at, notwithstanding his return was sworn to. That he considered an insult. He thought that there should be a valuation once in five years and that that valuation should remain the basis of taxation for the five years. He thought also that all oaths should be done away with in making returns.

He further objected to the assessment of the lessee's interest in land. On this point there was quite a discussion between Mr. Cooke and members of the commission.

Mr. Waldron, representing F. A. Schaefer, objected to the tax office methods in assessing property combined in an enterprise for profit. He

said that there were four ways by which the tax office arrived at this. One was by taking the market value of the stock; another by valuing the different items of property in the combination as an enterprise for profit; a third was by taking the book valuation of the property of the concern; and the fourth was by taking the aggregate value of the several portions of property. Whichever of these means resulted in the highest valuation was the one adopted by the tax assessor. He suggested that either one of two methods ought to be adopted in the case of sugar plantations. First, the book value of the property, with certain reductions; or, second, a specific tax on the amount of sugar raised.

J. W. Francis, representing not the tax office, but himself as a citizen, spoke for his experience as a tax collector. The legal requirements here to enforce the collection of poll tax he thought were too cumbersome. The California methods were simpler and better.

Treasurer Campbell spoke simply to correct what he thought were some erroneous ideas regarding the present laws which had been evidenced in the speeches made.

H. E. Cooper urged that in arriving at the basis for income taxes, salaries, payrolls, repairs and depreciation should be allowed to be deducted from gross income, but not replacements nor renewals.

SLASHED WITH A RAZOR IN SALOON

Two men of the U. S. Army transport Dix last night engaged in a quarrel which resulted in one, Pat W. Smiley, receiving a razor slash in his face which extended from his right ear down his cheek, laying it open, across his chin and lacerating the lip.

Murphy—his first name has so far not figured in the case—was the assailant.

It seems that the two began an argument in a saloon on Hotel street and Smiley left Murphy and started for the transport, which is lying at the Naval wharf. On his way to the waterfront he dropped into the Kennedy saloon, and was drinking there when Murphy, who, apparently, had been following him, entered and walked to the table at which Smiley sat.

Smiley shook the other's hand and inquired if they were not again good friends, when, without warning, it seemed, Murphy drew a razor and drew it across Smiley's countenance, Smiley instinctively dodging in the instant that he saw the shine of the weapon. Had he not moved his head, it is probable his throat would have been cut.

The police were at once notified, but so sudden was Murphy's act that those in the saloon hardly realized what had occurred before he had made his escape.

Smiley was taken to the Queen's Hospital in the police patrol wagon, where the ugly wound was stitched.

In the wagon en route to the hospital, the wounded man endeavored to talk, wishing, no doubt, to explain the details of the quarrel, but he was advised to refrain, as the effort caused the blood to flow more.

THE CZAR SUING FOR MANITOBA REAL ESTATE

One of the most extraordinary law suits that was ever heard in the court of King's Bench for Manitoba was instituted today, says the Winnipeg correspondent of the Vancouver World. The plaintiff is Czar Nicholas of all the Russias, and he is suing for large sums of money invested in Winnipeg real estate by his absconding treasurer of the department of the interior of Turkestan, who ran away with 240,000 roubles some time ago, and who has since been living quietly in this city. Stefer Proskmchoff is his name, and with him is a lady of high degree, Countess Anna Zeman, who accompanied him when he fled from Tashkend. Since arriving in Winnipeg, Proskmchoff has invested heavily in city property in the name of the woman. It is in order to get this property turned over to his Imperial Majesty that the present suit is instituted. J. E. O'Connor is acting for his Imperial Majesty. The defence will put up a vigorous fight, and the case will excite great interest on account of the high interests involved.

ANOTHER WAGNER STORY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Richard Wagner brought Wagner stories, old and new, true and false, in great numbers into the German papers. One of these, published in a Vienna paper, entitled "Jean Paul as a Wagner Prophet," is to the effect that in the second decade of the last century he wrote an introduction to one of the works of C. A. T. Hoffmann. "Before this was finished," so goes the story, "Jean Paul heard that Hoffmann was not only a poet, but a musician of no mean order, and he added to his introduction: 'So much the better, so much more seldom. Heretofore the sun' god has always bestowed the gift of poetry with his right hand and the gift of music with his left hand upon men so far apart that we are still waiting for the man who can write and compose an opera.' The introduction is dated Bayreuth, November 24, 1813, the year of Wagner's birth, and, strange of all, it was written in the place where the wish was later realized."

C. G. Bockus has been elected president of the Hawaiian Tennis Association. Richard A. Cooke is the new secretary. With these officials at the helm the association will have another successful year.

PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT PINKHAM

There were distinct evidences in the development of public sentiment yesterday, that the endorsement of President Pinkham by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association was not felt as either conclusive or convincing. There were many expressions indicating a feeling that if the matter had been referred to the entire membership of either body there might have been an altogether different outcome, as there certainly would have been a much different tone of discussion.

Most significant of the feeling that Governor Frear will assume a grave responsibility if he reappoints President Pinkham, in view of all the considerations that have been presented, was the tendency noticeable wherever the subject was discussed, to cast about for a suitable man to succeed him. There was a feeling everywhere of wonder if Governor Frear would reappoint Pinkham, with a sort of a feeling everywhere that he might not, and so the question of available material for the position became one of interest. It was surprising how this phase of the subject came up everywhere that there was discussion of the matter. There was almost a consensus of opinion that a successor was being looked for, in spite of the unanimity of the endorsement given Mr. Pinkham by the men who met together Tuesday for that purpose.

A great deal of surprise was manifested that plantation interests should apparently acquiesce in the endorsement of a man who had so frequently and so needlessly got at cross purposes with the Japanese who form the bulk of the plantation laborers, and with whom it is the desire of the plantations to be on terms of mutual confidence.

That the statement that Pinkham had kept the port open, had gone unchallenged in the business men's meeting, was also a matter of surprise wherever the matter was discussed. The first police quarantine regulations affecting the passenger and freight traffic out of this port have been in force more frequently during Pinkham's administration than under any previous administration of the Board of Health. It is not so many weeks ago that these restrictions on the freedom of departure from here where in force in all their strictness.

But in any event it is the federal authorities that decide when these quarantine regulations shall be enforced against freight and passengers from island ports, and when they shall be relaxed. Mr. Pinkham's so-called ability to work with the federal authorities amounts merely to a statement that he has not got openly at loggerheads with them. That he hasn't, seems a surprise to many, but that as the matter was discussed yesterday, did not seem to strike people as being anything so remarkably commendatory of him.

As to what the Senate would do in case he were reappointed and his nomination came before it for confirmation, there seemed little difference of opinion. There were some who thought that the result of the elections next fall, at which some new senators are to be elected, would have something to do with it. But in general there was an almost universal feeling that there was not much probability of his nomination being confirmed in view of the attitude of the native Hawaiians toward him.

It was stated that Secretary Mott-Smith had made inquiries among his friends as to who they thought would be an available successor and this was looked on, wherever it was heard, as indicating that Governor Frear perhaps did not intend to have his administration handicapped by the constant danger of international complications or local political turmoils. It was also said that Governor Frear had sent for the original documents relating to some of the matters out of which had grown some of the tangles which had to be straightened out before the ordinary course of administration of health affairs could be renewed.

In short the part of the public which was not absolutely bound by the action of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, seemed yesterday to be taking its sober second thought, and there was everywhere evidence that the appointment of a capable man to succeed President Pinkham, would be accepted by the community as the best guarantee of peace with efficiency in the administration of the health affairs.

Members of the Ministerial Union and the Civic Federation said there was plenty doing.

BENNETT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD MAY COME

James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York Herald, and one of the best known yachtsmen in the world, may come to Hawaii with his yacht.

According to newspapers from the Far East he reached Colombo February 3 from Palermo with his yacht aboard which he has a very distinguished party including Baron de Benter. According to the Shanghai Mercury he was to spend two weeks in Ceylon and then was to visit Chinese and Japanese ports, and from there might sail for San Francisco by way of Honolulu.

Champion Jeffries will referee the naval boxing contests at Los Angeles. The entertainment committee offers a prize of \$50 for the winner of each class.

THE WAVE OF PROHIBITION

Not least among the many novel features which will make the campaign of 1908 a memorable one is the growing importance of the propaganda of the Anti-Saloon League. Louis Brownlow, a newspaper man of Washington, who has been in Honolulu for the past two weeks, for the Frederic J. Haskin Syndicate, has made a study of the political features of the Battle of the Bottle. He is a Southerner and is familiar with conditions in that part of the Union where the Anti-Saloon movement has made its greatest headway.

"The news that twenty counties in Illinois had voted 'dry' in one day is significant," said Mr. Brownlow. "It is a refutation of the oft-repeated statement that the anti-saloon victories in the South were the result of an effort to solve the social perplexities of the negro question. It is true that the negro has had much to do with the prohibition sentiment in many Southern communities, but the real reason for the remarkable growth of that idea lies much deeper.

"It is an economic question. The South suffers from an insufficient supply of labor. It is important that the laborers who are there keep at work six days in the week. In a town where there is whisky the average week's work is five days for white labor and three for negro labor. Thus it came about that capitalists projecting a new cotton mill went to Chambers of Commerce and like organizations with this proposition: 'We wish to put up a cotton mill in your town. We will do it if you will vote out the saloons. We will not build in a wet town.'

"One North Carolina town has the largest cotton mill on earth as the price of its taking the pledge. Added to such things as this is the attitude of the great employing corporations which require a water-wagon certificate with every application for a job. They have put a premium upon sobriety.

"Still later in the chronology of each Southern community which went dry came another factor. Greensboro, N. C., is one of the most prosperous of the new manufacturing towns of the Piedmont region. It is dry. When I was there last autumn I heard about the hotels and clubs that if another vote was taken the city would go wet.

"I had occasion to be present at a meeting of the bankers of the city. I asked them if it wasn't true that the saloons would be back again in a little while. They laughed, and one of them said:

"In prohibition fights which side usually has the money and which the sentiment? Of course I said that the liquor interests were generally the boys with the wherewithal. Just so, answered the banker. But when the question comes up again here, if it ever does, the bankers have agreed to cover every dollar of whisky money with two of prohibition coin. We fought local option because we thought it would hurt business. The town went dry. Now we send runners from our savings departments into the mill villages on Saturday afternoon and the weekly \$10,000 or \$15,000 that used to go for booze comes into our vaults. We pay the mill hands two per cent. on it and we manage to get a little better than that for the use of it. This town will never go wet if the banks can prevent it.

"This is a sample of the thing one meets with all over the dry areas of the South. It is an economic movement which is sustaining the Anti-Saloon League.

"However, it is a mistake to credit all its force to this dollars-and-cents reason. The economic force is an effect, in part, because as the Greensboro banker indicated, the business men formerly fought prohibition. Neither is the movement a new one. It started in the South about twenty-five years ago in rural communities. Little by little it crept into the small villages, then the towns, swelling until it was thrown back by the 'liberalism' of the cities. This movement was a moral and religious one, and its leaders were the pastors of the churches which still have so much influence in the purely Anglo-Saxon communities of the South.

"But it was discovered that the labor problem was not nearly so vexing in the small dry towns as in the wet cities. Capital which needed labor to develop resources saw this and demanded dry towns for factory sites. That started the economic campaign. The preachers are still leaders in the fight, but they are being rapidly crowded out of the way by the Democratic politicians who are clamoring on to the band-wagon and the water-wagon simultaneously with more haste than grace.

"It is as impossible to find a Democratic politician in the South who is not a prohibitionist as it is to find an anti-Taft postmaster. They are all on the wagon. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi have adopted state-wide prohibition. Tennessee is all dry but three cities, thanks to a complicated local option law. Kentucky has but four counties that are all wet and ninety per cent. of the people of the state of shoots and booze can't buy a legal dram. North and South Carolina are ninety per cent. dry. Texas and Louisiana are three-fourths arid, and it is a crime to take a drink on a railway train in the Lone Star State. Oklahoma came into the Union with a white ribbon pinned to its sombrero.

"The movement is not confined to the South. Ohio local option had closed nearly 600 saloons in twelve months. Indiana recognizes prohibition as a paramount issue and endorses Fairbanks for president solely on his burlerm record. They say he has cut out the cock-tail route permanently.

"Now comes Illinois, where the liquor interests were supremely confident two years ago. Twenty dry counties in one day in a state which harbors People's distilleries and a population largely European even in the rural sections. Uncle Joe Cannon was forced to renounce the District of Columbia committee of the House by putting every brewery Congressman on it to keep down prohibition for the national capital. But even Uncle Joe is susceptible to the influence of a temblor which the seismographs say originates somewhere

THE CIVIC FEDS ADVISE AGAINST REAPPOINTMENT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

With one dissenting vote the executive committee of the Civic Federation adopted a resolution yesterday asking Governor Frear not to reappoint L. E. Pinkham as president of the Board of Health. This resolution will be presented to the Governor today.

The meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon was an executive session, attended by practically the full membership of the committee. The resolution disapproving of Pinkham's reappointment was discussed at length, being finally passed with but one contrary vote.

Another resolution, also addressed to Governor Frear, was passed. This called upon the Governor to appoint a commission composed of professional and non-professional persons, men and women, to investigate the whole question of the social evil, particularly as applying to these islands, and to make whatever recommendations may be deemed advisable to mitigate the evil, whether by legislative enactment or otherwise.

The Pinkham Indorsement

Editor Advertiser: Did the gentlemen who met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce the other day and passed a resolution indorsing Mr. L. E. Pinkham really represent this community, or even the some what restricted membership of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association? A member of the former body, and the only one to whom I have spoken, condemned the action of the meeting. A careful reading of the remarks made seems to indicate that the question was decided on the one issue of the administration of his office, with perhaps a slap at the Advertiser as a side issue. I think it is true that in many respects Mr. Pinkham has done admirable work. Perhaps the gentlemen forget that it was the United States Quarantine officials and not the Territorial Board of Health which decided whether this port should be kept open or closed. But none of us forget, at least we ought not to forget, that the Board of Health, under Mr. Pinkham's (perpetual) direction to which he gave his time and best efforts day and night, has succeeded in several instances in abating and subduing very threatening sanitary conditions, and in general he has done well, we believe, in health matters. I think many of us know, too, that Mr. Pinkham has a pleasant personality and that he has a kind heart. He has been generous and kind to more than one poor person who has come in contact with the Board of Health.

But is it not pertinent to ask the gentlemen who composed that meeting, whether their whole duty to the community stopped with the one issue of the duties of the President of the Board of Health as related to the commerce of the port? They represent the employers of most of the labor in the Territory. Is it no concern of theirs that Mr. Pinkham used his position to anger and irritate the people to whom we all look to perform the labor on the plantations? We live among a very sensitive people; who, by the way, control by a vast majority the votes of the Territory. Is it no concern of theirs that Mr. Pinkham made such a horrible mess of the Wallace matter, that it is doubtful whether the Senate next year will confirm his reappointment? Have they any right to take a step which is certain to be resented by the Hawaiians, and which will most likely show itself, should their recommendation be adopted, in the refusal of appropriations for the Board of Health—appropriations, gentlemen, which are absolutely necessary for the protection of the public health and to keep open our port! Here, again, was it wise to recommend a reappointment which is likely to array still another large class against this gentleman? It is not necessary to lug in the Iwilei matter, but even there it is pertinent to call attention to the variation between his statements and facts. With the facts well known on the above matters, it is hardly necessary to touch upon other things, yet they exist, are well known and have a bearing on the question of this reappointment.

In view of all the facts, offsetting Mr. Pinkham's good work on the Board of Health against his very grave errors and mistakes in that position, it seems to me, as it must to many others, that the gentlemen might have laid the motion to recommend on the table.

While it may not be necessary to refer to it I want to add that Mr. Pinkham is wholly wrong to think that all who criticize or oppose him are his enemies. It is an evidence of littleness which he might well eliminate from his treatment of public questions.

W. R. CASTLE.

Honolulu, April 8, 1908.

near Vermillion county, Illinois.

In fact, with the expectation of New York, Chicago and Boston, and the states west of the Rockies, every part of the country recognizes that the saloon is a real issue in politics. The politicians know it and are trimming their sails accordingly. Of course the question is one for state legislation, but no man can say how long Congress, a rural body let it be remembered, will feel safe in turning a deaf ear to the clamor for surrender of federal interstate supervision of liquor shipments to the individual states. If that surrender is made the jug-trains will stop and Dixie Land will be as dry as the Sahara. Then, too, there is the chance that Congress may do a little prohibition stunt on its own account so far as the territories are concerned—a chance which concerns Hawaii.

Those unobservant persons who are wont to class all preachers in politics as senseless fanatics would do well to consider the attitude of the preachers who are leading the Anti-Saloon fight. Just at this time they are not trying to extend their victories with fanatical zeal. In many places they are doing their utmost to stem the prohibition tide. They have adopted the policy of opposing prohibition in any community where public sentiment is not so fully educated to their view that enforcement of the law is assured in advance.

"Many of the politicians who have seized upon the anti-saloon sentiment as a tide to lead them on to fortune are shouting for the enactment of prohibition laws. The preachers of the Anti-Saloon League don't care a rap about a law unless it is to be enforced. Powerful influences are at work to induce the two great parties to take a stand on the question. Probably neither the Republican nor the Democratic platform will refer to the question, but it will figure in the campaign just the same. Remember that William Randolph Hearst is an avowed foe of the Demon Rum. One thing, however, is certain. Our old friend 'sumptuary laws' will be missing from his place on the Democratic platform."

MILLER ARMED AFTER PIRATES

It is probably very fortunate for the two piratical Fort Shafter soldiers that Captain Frederick Miller, who owned the schooner Lady, did not get at them and that they instead were taken by the police near the scene where the Lady lay in pieces at Keana.

Captain Miller on Tuesday afternoon went in pursuit of the Lady and her pirate crew. He had heard that she was ashore beyond Waianae and was going to pieces, but he wanted to save what he could and he also wanted to capture the thieves should they manage to evade the police ashore.

Captain Miller was aboard the steamer James Makee, the famous old Inter-Island steamship, and there were firearms aboard. Had the Lady been at sea instead of ashore and had the James Makee, converted into a man-of-war by Miller, overhauled the pirate, it would have gone ill with her crew in the event of resistance, and if the men had surrendered they would have been brought back to Honolulu in irons in the James Makee's "brig."

The success of the Waianae police did local history out of what might have proved a sea fight, with the men aboard resisting boarders, supposing they were not covered by firearms in the hands of the James Makee's crew. Captain Miller arrived at Waianae on Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock and found the men already in the hands of the police. He told the police it was a lucky capture for the pirates.

The Makee returned to Honolulu yesterday afternoon with the masts of the Lady, all that was saved.

PIRATES OF THE SCHOONER LADY

The schooner Lady is a total wreck, broken up on Waianae reef, and the pirates who stole her are in the police station charged there with larceny in the first degree, with a charge of piracy or something of the kind hanging over them under federal law, and liable to courtmartial on a charge of desertion from the army.

The two pirates are Charles Deansbury and Stephen Smith, enlisted men of the Twentieth Infantry, who deserted from Fort Shafter last week and for whom military and police authorities have both been looking.

The two men were captured by Deputy Sheriff Gilliland of Waianae and police officers G. Maluna and David Kupheha and special officer Hiwaui, about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They were brought to Honolulu yesterday morning on the 8:30 train, and were taken to the police station and later to United States Attorney Breckon's office where they were examined by him, and then returned to the police station. There they were visited by two officers from Fort Shafter.

Deansbury is an Englishman with a decidedly cockney accent. He has been a sailor, though he knows nothing about navigation. Stephen Smith has been an employee of the Army Quartermaster's Department in the Philippines. Both are enlisted men having enlisted at Fort Shafter not so very long ago. The two men seem to have tired of soldiering and decided to desert and leave Hawaii. They seem to have had very vague and very wild ideas of things in general. Scarcely their plans were a sort of incoherent transcript of wild tales of the sea. In their wanderings around the waterfront they seem to have discovered the schooner Lady and to have decided that it would be about the right kind of a craft for them. On Thursday night they deserted from Fort Shafter. Deansbury being on guard duty and leaving his rifle on the lanai of the guard house, and the two came to Honolulu. They went aboard the Lady and found it well stocked with provisions. They remained aboard of her that night and Friday and Saturday only coming ashore to buy a bag of rice. Early Sunday morning the time seemed opportune for them to leave, and cutting the moorings of the vessel they sailed out of the harbor. In view of their evident ignorance of sailing a vessel, it seems a miracle almost, that they were able to get out of the harbor, and especially that they were able to get out without attracting the attention of any of the watchmen along the wharves, the lighthouse keeper or the watchman at the pilot house, or Young Brothers. But they did. Just what they did after they got outside the harbor is not very clear from their account of it. They seem however to have steered a southwesterly course, the trade winds coming up about that time for the first time for a number of days. How far they sailed or how long is not clear. They got out of sight of land and thought they had gone a long distance. They both suffered severely from seasickness, and when finally they sighted the Waianae mountains they thought they had reached another island and they determined to land. The nearest land they saw was Keana beyond Waianae. This is a reef bound part of the coast. When they came near the shore they put out the anchor, but the breeze freshening from the southwest the anchor cable parted and the schooner drifted on the reef, neither of the men knowing enough of handling a vessel to keep her off.

When the schooner went on the reef the two men got ashore. The region seemed uninhabited and there was a dense growth of trees and glue bushes. They decided that the island was uninhabited and they therefore determined to establish a camp. They brought the sails and a considerable quantity of provisions ashore. Out of the sails they made a tent, keeping their camp well hidden among the glue bushes. Here they decided to remain and proceeded to make themselves comfortable lying in their camp idling or reading some of the papers and magazines which they had found in the cabin of the Lady.

Their first surprise came when they heard the noise of an approaching train and noted that the cars were marked Oahu Railway. Then they knew that they were back on the island from which they had started, though even this did not seem to have impressed them particularly.

"Kamoku, a native boy, saw the masts of the schooner through the thick algaroba trees and going out toward the sea saw a schooner beating itself to pieces on the reef. Then he saw two white men making for the bushes. This aroused his curiosity and he went to Deputy Sheriff Gilliland and told him what he had seen. The Deputy Sheriff investigated and found that it was indeed the Lady, and then began the search for the two men. They were found in their camp lying down smoking. They were surprised when captured but made no resistance. They were taken to the Waianae jail for the night and brought into Honolulu in the morning.

Officers Reeves and Leal who had started from Honolulu Tuesday afternoon by automobile to go to join in the search for the men, met with pillikia. The auto met with punctured tires and other disabilities, and they finally abandoned it and undertook to walk the remainder of the distance, arriving at Waianae after midnight.

United States Attorney Breckon has not yet decided what charge to bring against the men, but he is looking up the law on the subject. Meanwhile they are charged at the police station with larceny in the first degree. When searched at the station neither man had any money or anything else of much value on his person. They still had on their army shoes and hats but had secured other clothing.

Their adventure seems one of the most stupidly conceived and worst executed things of the kind that could be imagined. Both men are of a low grade of intellectuality, ignorant and hare-brained.

The pirates of the schooner Lady in this harbor and her wreck on the reef at Waianae has had a very striking counterpart in the South Seas. While the two cases were not identical in all particulars they have many striking resemblances.

On January 18 Captain Malcolm of the trading schooner Laurel, while lying in the Apamama lagoon, Gilbert Islands, saw at some distance away the masts of a fore and aft schooner. From her position he concluded that she was either stranded or anchored to prevent her going on the shore, she being on the windward side of the coast. With his engineer he went in his launch and found the vessel, a schooner yacht of about 120 tons, American built, hard and fast on the reef. The only persons on her were two men who gave their names as J. Taylor of Manchester aged twenty-four, and G. Jackson of London, aged nineteen. They were very reticent in answering questions. They said they were from Valparaiso, and intended to go to Tahiti. They had no register for their vessel and no clearance papers, and there was no name on their craft. In response to inquiries they said they had bought the schooner in Valparaiso from a Mr. Ushley who had declined to turn over to them her registry. They said she had formerly been called the Puelche, but that they had intended to call her the White Rose. They were in complete ignorance of their whereabouts. Captain Malcolm offered them any assistance they might need, but they said they did not need any.

The next day they came over to Captain Malcolm who was getting ready to sail, and asked him to take them aboard. The native magistrate, however, in the meanwhile had warned Captain Malcolm not to have anything to do with them as he did not believe everything was right.

By the last mail from Australia comes the sequel of this story of mystery brought to Fiji by the Laurel. The two men, Taylor and Jackson, had been taken into custody by the native magistrate who had also taken charge of the wrecked schooner. The men were sent by one of Burns, Philip & Co's trading vessels, the L. J. Kenney to Tarawa, the seat of government of the Gilbert Islands. On the voyage to Tarawa, Jackson, the younger man, got communicative and told the cook of the L. J. Kenney that the schooner was the Neptune Tiger sailing under the Italian flag and engaged in the coasting trade out of Callao, Peru. The two men were shipped on the schooner at Callao, Jackson as a seaman, and Taylor, who also went by the name of Mortimer, as cook. They sailed from Callao with a load of coke. When out about fourteen miles, Taylor, the cook, made a murderous attack on the mate who was attending to something in the rigging, striking him with a hatchet aimed at his head but striking the arm and inflicting an awful wound. The mate grappled with Taylor, but finding himself unable with his wounded arm to overpower the cook, made a dash for the rigging and was able to get out of reach of his assailant. The commotion had brought the captain to deck and he was instantly assaulted by the murderous cook and was knocked down unconscious by a blow from the hatchet. The cook then went to his bunk and got a rifle which he had hidden there, apparently as a part of the plan he was carrying out. With the rifle he compelled the mate to jump overboard. The mate started to swim for the shore but was probably unable to do so. By this time the captain had recovered consciousness, and he was compelled by the cook to walk the plank. The cook was now in full control of the vessel. He gave Jackson the alternative of following the captain and mate into the sea or of becoming an accomplice, saying that they would call the vessel the White Rose, sail her to Australia and sell her there. The two men had known each other for some time, having been in Liverpool on a Chilian man-of-war, and had deserted after reaching Valparaiso. The cargo of coke was jettisoned and, the name of the vessel erased. Neither man knew much about navigation and they only sailed before the wind. They had little idea where they were and seem to have run full on the windward side of the Island of Apamama of the Gilbert group.

At Tarawa the two men were handed over to the British authorities and were to be sent to Fiji to Sir Edward Im Thurn, the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. It seems probable that the Peruvian authorities will be notified and the two men sent to Callao for trial.

The Maritime Register in the last number received here notes the wreck of the schooner in the Gilbert Islands, but is unable to give its name or any other particulars farther than those first brought to Fiji by Captain Malcolm.

IWILEI DESERTED.

A visit to the Iwilei district was made last night by Sheriff Iaukea to note any possible disregard of the order issued by him there on Tuesday night. He found the section deserted, none of the habitual frequenters of the place being in evidence. It was reported around the police station that the inmates of the district had scattered to various points through the town, many having arranged to enter soda water shops and ice cream parlors through the Oriental quarters, there to ply their trade. Others are in Palama and a number have gone out towards Waikiki. The police have not yet located any of them definitely. The few Hawaiians living in Iwilei expressed their pleasure to the sheriff last night for the shutting down of the district.

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PIRACY IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS

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We have just accepted the Agency for the

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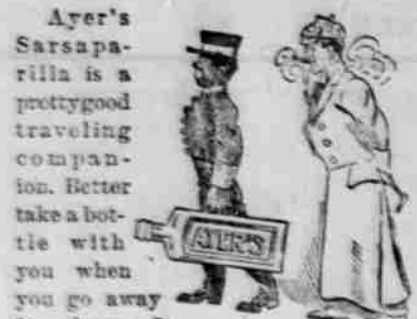
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The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

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

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CABLED OPINION IS NOT CLEAR

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Registrar of Conveyances Merriam is uncertain whether the Court of Appeals decision in which he is involved, reported by cable, is a decision on the merits of the case.

The Associated Press cable received by the Advertiser yesterday morning was as follows: "The Court of Appeals has reversed the finding of the lower court in the case of the Government vs. Merriam and has ordered the issuance of a writ."

The case was based on the refusal of Registrar Merriam to enter certain tracts of land condemned by the Federal Government for fortifications and U. S. District Judge Dole in part sustained the Registrar, denying a writ of mandamus against him in 1906.

A point raised against the Registrar's position was that the law of this Territory on which he took his stand was enacted after the Federal Government had started condemnation suits and the decision against the Registrar, thinks Merriam, may be on this point alone and not involving the principle of the law itself.

In regard to the contention of the Federal authorities that the plan of the condemned property was part of the deed and to be recorded therewith, Merriam admitted that the plan was made part of the judgment of condemnation by the court but said it did not follow that it should be an integral part of the deed. Merriam says that the law requires that the court's order of judgment shall be recorded, which has not been done in the present case, although this point is not involved.

PLAINTIFF IN TROUBLE.

In the divorce proceedings of August Walsh vs. Patrick Walsh, set for hearing before Judge Lindsay yesterday morning, there was an interruption. The plaintiff was arrested on an Edmunds Act charge and was heard yesterday morning before U. S. Commissioner Hatch. Therefore the case before Lindsay was continued.

The wife alleges cruelty. She is fifteen years of age, Portuguese, and attractive. She asks \$50 per month alimony. She has been married a year to Patrick Walsh who is an aged man. Augustus was caught in a raid at Camp No. 2, Vineyard street, and she and Manuel Perras were involved. Her mother's home is in Camp No. 2.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES

The average home is frequently in need of a good liniment, as accidents will happen and slight ailments appear when least expected. For a cut or bruise, a burn or scald, Chamberlain's Pain Balm is excellent. It is also good for sprains and swellings and for lame back it is superior to any plaster. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

Entered of Record April 1, 1908.

Cecil Brown, tr. to James A. Thompson and wf.....Rel

Dang Sam Tuck to Sam Sick.....B S

Ella L. T. Rowland and hsb to J. A. Gonsalves.....M

Halvor Myhre to Ella L. T. Rowland.....B S

Hawaii Land Co Ltd et al by comr to Walter H. Bradley.....D

Entered of Record April 2, 1908.

Lillookalani to Joseph K. Aea, Sr.....A M

Lillookalani to Joseph K. Aea, Sr.....A M

C. C. Kennedy to Joao S. Medeiros.....R

Jose da S. Ramos and hsb to Jose da L. Carvalho.....D

Kaimawaho and wf to Yong See Ah Ana (w).....D

Cecil Brown tr to Sun Ah Mi and wf.....P R

Young Kat Hing and wf to Mary Thompson.....D

Mary Koukaku to Kaupuni Pahu et al.....D

Alban Herbert and wf to Andrew E. Kirkkaly.....D

Harriet L. Wall and hsb to Annie K. Kirkkaly.....D

Entered of Record April 3, 1908.

J. M. Kamikina and wf to Geo J. Campbell.....D

Est of Elizabeth Wright by Admr to John Wright.....L

Wahinehohomoku Ialua to C. Akul.....L

H. Napua et al to C. Akul.....D

Wo How Chong by Atty et al to Lum Yip Kee et al, Trs.....D

Pioneer Lodge No 2, K. of P.....D

Wo Hang Chong by atty to Lum Yip Kee et al, Trs.....B S

K. Yamamoto to M. Yamamoto.....B S

Kapilani Estate Ltd to Wo Sing Wai Co.....L

Kapilani Estate Ltd to Wo Sing Wai Co.....L

F. O. Boyer to Margaret Simonton.....D

Entered of Record April 4, 1908.

E. W. Barnard and wf to Tomo Sakada (w).....D

Mano (k) et al to A. F. Tavares.....D

E. H. Kekapali and wf to Ching Jip et al.....D

Jose de Souza to T. Kanai.....L

Mariano Botelho and wf to Manoel Carreiro Jr.....D

Olaa Sugar Co Ltd to A. G. Curtis.....Rel

Nicholas Barquet and wf to Maria Pacheco.....D

Maria R. Maia to Peter Machado.....D

Melellili Lahaina et al to Albert N. Campbell.....D

Kahaunaale Lahaina et al to Ke-hukal.....D

Mohio Lahaina et al to Albert N. Campbell.....D

Ena Lahaina et al to Albert N. Campbell.....D

Entered of Record April 6, 1908.

Manoel Branca to Manoel de F. Adrien and wf.....R

Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole to David K. Kawarunakos.....R-P

Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole to W. A. Kinney.....P-A

Maria R. Maia to John Machado.....B S

Lee K. K. to Lee Lin Kam.....B S

Keoluha Kapu to Lillookalani Fern.....D

Manoel E. Medeiros and wf to Feliciano Pereira.....D

Eliza L. Kaumuali to Kaholokahi (k).....D

Keoluha Kapu to Koloa Sugar Co Ltd.....M

Mrs Mary Charman et al to Koloa Sugar Co Ltd.....M

Muti Bldg & Loan Socy of H Ltd to Maenani Italo.....M

Entered of Record April 7, 1908.

Paul Muhlenberg tr to John Kapahu.....D

John Kapahu to Mrs Amos J. Mawne.....D

Mrs Amos J. Mawne and hsb to J. A. Bortoli.....D

Alexander K. Nawahi and wf to Emma A. Nawahi.....D

Antonio Perry to Julia H. Macy.....D

Julia H. Macy and hsb to Beeky Hunt et al.....D

Lam Wo Sing and wf to Bank of Hawaii Ltd.....M

Frederick H. Hayelden to Bathsheba M. Allen.....M

Recorded Mar 27, 1908.

Okeka Alapai and wf to Elena Mahoe (w).....D

Int in R P 6722, kul 3588, aps 1, 2 and 3, Puna, Kona, Kauai, \$1, etc. B 299, p 297. Dated Feb 27, 1908.

Henrietta E. Ross (widow) to Mary C. Aldrich et al, D; pe land, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 299, p 294. Dated May 9, 1907.

huku (Koolauloa), Oahu; 10 yrs at \$30 per yr. B 293, p 468. Dated March 26, 1908.

Harry E. Picker to Lena G. Rosewarne, D; Ap 3, kul 1275, Maunakea, Honolulu, Oahu; \$10. B 299, p 304. Dated Aug 29, 1907.

Harry E. Picker to Lena G. Rosewarne, D; por kul 998, Kuakini St Extn, Honolulu, Oahu; \$10. B 299, p 304. Dated Aug 29, 1907.

William R. Castle Tr to Lillookalani, A M; mtg D W Kamallikane on kul 6030, aps 1 and 2, Kahaluu, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$175. B 303, p 189. Date 1 Aug 1 1907.

Pau Kealoa (widow) to Wm P. McDougall, D; int in Gr 2508, Kokoiki, Kohala, Hawaii; \$100. B 300, p 323. Dated March 21, 1908.

Manoel de Mattos to Manoel de Conto, D; por Gr 2049, Keelha, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$360. B 299, p 207. Dated Mar 20, 1908.

First Bank of Hilo, Ltd. to H. G. Junkin and wf, Rel; lot 45, part A, and lot 28, part B of Patent 4206, Volcano Rd, Puna, Hawaii; \$2500. B 303, p 190. Dated May 23, 1908.

First Bank of Hilo, Ltd. to H. G. Junkin and wf, Rel; por secs 168 and 181, and por lot 168, Gr 297, Volcano Rd, etc, Puna, Hawaii; \$2000. B 303, p 191. Dated March 23, 1908.

Evan da Silva to Sam Keenahua, Rel; Land Patent 5647 (Olaa, Puna, Hawaii); \$165. B 303, p 192. Dated March 23, 1908.

D. C. Lindsay, Tr. to A. N. Kepolaki, Rel; 1 14-200 A land, bldgs, rents, etc, Main and Market Sts, Wailuku, Maui; \$4000. B 303, p 190. Dated March 26, 1908.

Recorded Mar 30, 1908.

Chong Kam Chong to Chong Lam Hu, B S; int in 1-2 share in Hop Tuck Wai Co, Koolauloa, Oahu. \$825. B 304, p 114. Dated Jan 19, 1907.

Neil Campbell Sr and wf to Neil Campbell Jr, D; por R P 4719, kul 10490, Waiapuka, N. Kohala, Hawaii. B 299, p 308. Dated Mar 23, 1908.

Neil Campbell and wf to Mary Campbell, D; 1a of R P 4719, kul 10490, Waiapuka, N. Kohala, Hawaii. B 299, p 309. Dated Mar 23, 1908.

G. W. C. Hermann Hugo to Frank L. Webster, A. L. lot 8, gr 3037, bldgs, etc, Kanialaku, Puna, Hawaii. \$401. B 293, p 469. Dated Mar 30, 1908.

First Bank of Hilo Ltd to G. V. Jakins and wf, Rel; gr 4702, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii; lot 18, gr 4755; lots 47 and 52, gr 4737 and por lot 1, gr 4887, Wai-kaunaloa Homesteads, Hilo, Hawaii; lot 19, Kalakea Homesteads, N. Hilo, Hawaii. \$10296. B 303, p 192. Dated Mar 23, 1908.

Recorded Mar 31, 1908.

J. H. Schnack and wf to Richard Pereira, D; lots 17 and 18, blk B, kul 85, Nuuanu Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$50. B 299, p 310. Dated Jan 31, 1908.

S. Kamai and William C. Achi Tr, M; por land and bldgs, Kamohiuli, Honolulu, Oahu. \$75. B 303, p 193. Date Mar 25, 1908.

F. K. Howard to William M. Vincent, D; por 5040, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 299, p 312. Dated Mar 30, 1908.

J. A. Gonsalves and wf to Ella L. T. Rowland, D; lot 446, Patent 3800, Magazine rd and Thurston ave, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2000. B 299, p 313. Dated Mar 11, 1908.

Von Hamm-Young Co Ltd to Hop Lau, Rel; 2 cylinder Reo touring car factory No 2319. \$1000. B 208, p 199. Dated Mar 31, 1908.

F. S. Lyman Tr to Elizabeth K. Victor, Rel; 1-4 int in kul 2663 and pe land, Waiakaa, etc, Hilo, Hawaii. \$317. B 303, p 198. Dated Mar 25, 1908.

Annie T. K. Parker by gdn to Honoka Sugar Co, Exchg L; por ap 2, kul 9971, Kapooula, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$1, 1908.

Honoka Sugar Co to Gdn of Annie T. K. Parker, Exchg L; por gr 7835, Manahaa, Hamakua, Hawaii. 15 yrs. B 293, p 470. Dated Mar 31, 1908.

A. N. Kepolaki and wf to David C. Lindsay Tr, M; R Ps 5979, 3214, \$808, por R P 4588, bldgs, rents, etc, Kailua, etc, Wailuku, Maui; lot 35, R P 3886, rents, etc, Pulehuiki, Kula, Maui. \$5000. B 303, p 195. Dated Mar 14, 1908.

Recorded April 1, 1908.

Cecil Brown tr to James A. Thompson et al, Rel; por R P 401, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu; 9375 sq ft land, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600. B 303, p 200. Dated Mar 31, 1908.

Ella L. T. Rowland and hsb (E. A.) to J. A. Gonsalves, M; lot 446, Patent 3800, Magazine rd and Thurston ave, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 303, p 200. Dated Mar 31, 1908.

Halvor Myhre to Ella L. T. Rowland, B S; int in 2 leaseholds and bldgs, Magazine road and Thurston ave, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 304, p 116. Dated Mar 31, 1908.

Hawaii Land Co Ltd et al by comr to Walter H. Bradley, Comr D; por R Ps 7799 ap 26 and 317 and bldgs, Kaapapa, etc, Honolulu, Oahu. \$630. B 299, p 316. Dated Mar 31, 1908.

Lillookalani to Joseph K. Aea Sr, A M; mtg T. C. Polikapa et al on 3-16 of R P 1794, por R Ps 4462 ap 1 and 4505 and pes land, Auwaialuu, etc, Honolulu, Oahu; aps 1 and 2, kul 7319 and coffee on same, Keaouhu, Kona, Hawaii; kuls 5262, 5429 and R Ps 6562 and 2890 ap 2, Honouliuli, etc, Maui; furniture, plant, types, press, etc, of Ke Aloha Aina Oiaio. \$2750. B 303, p 185. Dated Aug 1, 1902.

Mutual Bldg & Loan Socy of Haw Ltd to Eliza E. Cassidy, Rel; 1-40 100 aer land, Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 303, p 185. Dated Mar 27, 1908.

Magnani Malo and wf to Muti Bldg & Loan Socy of Haw Ltd, M; lot 32, blk B, kul 3316, ap 2, Nuunani valley, Honolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 303, p 186. Dated Mar 27, 1908.

Thomas Ain to Mrs Antonio E. Morahan, L; 4 3-5 aer land, Puna, N. Kona, Hawaii. 15 yrs at \$23 per yr. B 293, p 466. Dated Mar 20, 1908.

Recorded March 28, 1908.

J. Alfred Magoon and wf to David A. Dowsett, D; B por lot 21, blk A, R P Gr 177, Magoon Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 299, p 209. Dated Mar 23, 1908.

Est of W. E. H. Deverill by Admr et al to Trs of Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, B S; collection of ethnological specimens in museum, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 304, p 108. Dated Feb 28, 1908.

Wm W. Goodale and wf to Haw Land & Imprvt Co, Ltd, D; int in shares in Gr 880 in hui land Waimea, Koolauloa, Oahu; \$437. B 2

