

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XI, No. 57

HONOLULU, T. H., TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2714

## ONE PER CENT DISCOUNT UPON ALL WARRANTS

### Bankers Hold a Meeting and Inform Territorial Treasurer Campbell That They Will Ease Up on Salaried Men.

"After the bankers had held a meeting this morning, they notified me that they would reduce the discount on Territorial warrants from two to one per cent," said Territorial Treasurer Campbell yesterday.

It is understood that all the banks in town were represented at the meeting held yesterday afternoon. Treasurer Campbell had had a conference with representatives of the bankers on Saturday, and had told them a few things with reference to Territorial finances. It was in consequence of this that the meeting of the bankers was called, and the reduction made.

The reduction means a great deal to men who are working for the government on salary. Heretofore, when the Treasury has been short of cash, it has been necessary for salaried men, who are not as a rule over-provident, to discount their warrants, and for this discount the banks have charged two per cent. When it is remembered that nearly one million dollars are paid out by the Treasury every year in salaries of one kind or another, it will be seen that this has been quite a handsome plum. And there were other warrants than salary warrants to be discounted.

More than that, the profit has not always gone to the banks, nor has the discount always been even as little as two per cent. A number of salary warrants, particularly in the cases of smaller salaried men, have gone into the hands of the usurers—and these have not been content with two per cent. The man who has got into their clutches has been lucky to get off with a discount of ten per cent.

The banks, however, have adopted a more lenient policy, and that will ease the strain, for the present, to a considerable degree.

## MAY REVOLUTIONIZE SYSTEM OF PRODUCING SUGAR CANE

### The Hutchinson Plantation May Co-operate With Homestead Association--Estate to Lose 800 Leased Acres.

The most valuable part of the lands of the Hutchinson Plantation company in the district of Kau, Island of Hawaii, belongs to the territorial government and the lease thereon is about to expire. A number of would-be homesteaders have applied to Land Commissioner Pratt to homestead the same land under the Settlement Association plan. The plantation has been resisting this proposition by seeking to get the lands again under a new lease, claiming that it would ruin the plantation to take away so much of its best cane lands, which are understood to approximate 800 acres.

The would-be homesteaders thereupon stated they would plant the land in sugar cane if they were given as good terms as have heretofore been given Japanese planters on plantation lands. The directors of the company have nearly decided to take the would-be homesteaders at their word and give them the contracts which they desire.

H. E. Cooper of the legal firm of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, will leave today in the Mauna Loa for Kau, representing the directors. He will meet the proposed homesteaders, discuss the subject with them and ascertain exactly their intentions and desires. If Mr. Cooper's interview with the homesteaders is satisfactory, he will, immediately on his return, take the matter up with Land Commissioner Pratt and endeavor to make things work smoothly for the proposed homesteading of the lands in question.

This is the first move in a policy which may entirely revolutionize the system of producing sugar cane on many of the plantations on Hawaii. Mr. Cooper was seen last evening by an Advertiser representative. He confirmed the above. He said that Mr. W. G. Irwin, a large owner in the plantation, and head of the firm of W. G. Irwin & Co., the Hutchinson agency in

Honolulu, was quite favorable to the proposition. Mr. Cooper said that the homesteaders comprised Senator Hewitt, Dr. Thompson, Miss Ben Taylor, Mr. Hazleton and many other prominent people besides several Hawaiians. The lands in question are under a lease which expires in October. From the sea up to the higher lands there were 1800 acres involved, of which, but 800 were planted with cane. The association, as he understood it, intended taking over the whole section.

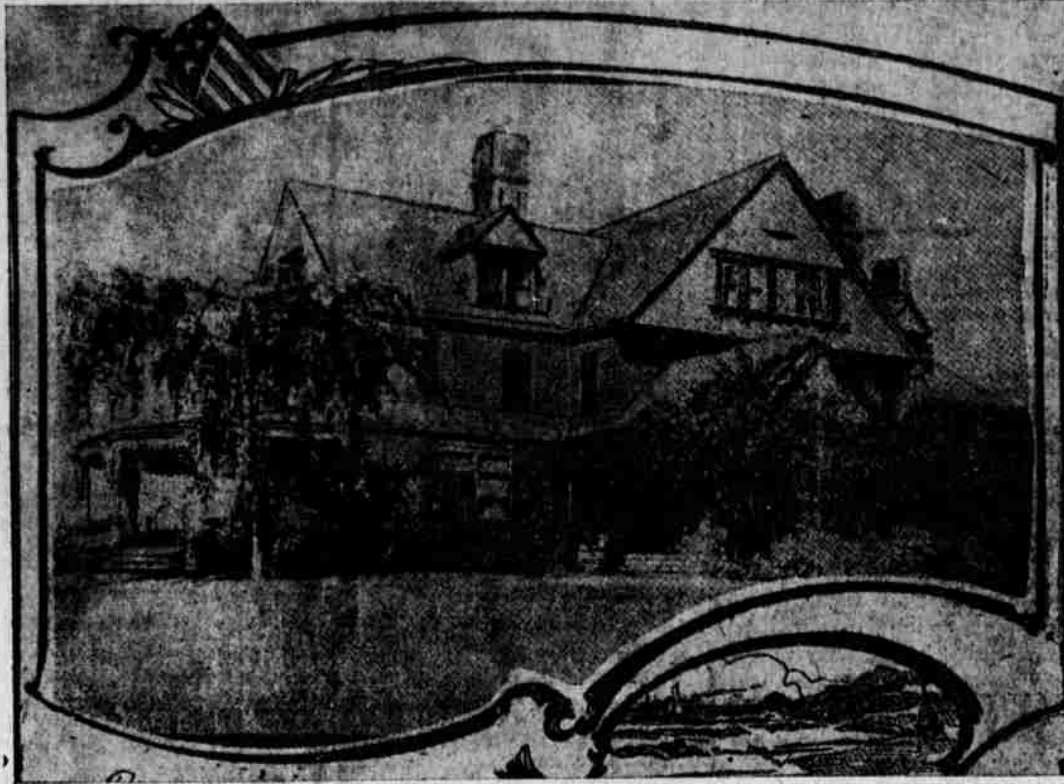
When the plantation people went to Land Commissioner Pratt to renew their lease on these lands, it found that the proposed homesteaders had already filed applications for the same. They proposed to be bona fide homesteaders and under the circumstances the government was bound to take cognizance of their request. The plantation owners and the agency are now quite favorable to the scheme, and if Mr. Cooper ascertains that the homesteaders will meet the plantation on reasonable terms, Mr. Cooper is likely to report back to the directors that the plan is a good one.

#### WANTED HER MONEY BACK.

A fair Hawaiian belle was among the visitors at the police station last evening. She was accompanied by a young man to whom she looked for advice. To genial Joe McKinnon, the clerk on watch, she told a tale of woe. She had visited the store of a pake and bought a tooth brush. Now she didn't want the tooth brush and the mean old thing wouldn't give her the money back. Lieutenant Mossman came to the rescue of the gallant clerk and told the lady that the police department was not in the business of forcing pake storekeepers to do a "money back" business. The nut-brown maiden departed in high dudgeon, with her nose in the air.

The S. S. Sonoma is due from the Colonies early this morning, and she will probably sail for the Coast this afternoon.

## CARTER ASSURED OF SUPPORT



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HOME AT OYSTER BAY WHERE GOVERNOR CARTER LUNCHEONED YESTERDAY

## PRESIDENT IS BACKING HIM.

### Takes Roosevelt's Advice and Is to Continue.

### The Administration Will Give Him Sympathy in His Work.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OYSTER BAY, July 25.—Governor George R. Carter of Hawaii took luncheon with President Roosevelt at the latter's

Sagamore Hill residence yesterday. The governor and the president discussed the Hawaiian situation. Governor Carter said last night that he had accepted the president's advice and would continue as governor. He was assured of the sympathy and support of the administration although he did not hope for an early restoration of harmony in Hawaii.

## GIVES JACK PAT ON BACK

### And County Committee Passes Cooper Resolution.

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Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee congratulate the Acting Governor, Secretary Atkinson, upon the policy of harmony between the Territorial and County organizations which he has so conspicuously advocated; and That we heartily endorse his administration of Territorial affairs.  
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Thus the executive committee of the Republican county committee at its meeting last Saturday. In fact, there was not a great deal done at the meeting of the committee besides the passage of that resolution, the committee having virtually lost the patronage by the ukase of the Republican Supervisors to the effect that, while they would consider committee recommendations for county appointments, in the case of vacancies occurring, there would be no general turning over in the police, fire and road and garbage departments.

The approval of the course of Acting Governor Atkinson was felt to be a graceful tribute to that gentleman, whose political course since Governor Carter went away has been solely in the line of promoting harmony within the party. And it was a nice thing for the executive committee to do.

Yesterday, however, when the county committee met in its own proper person, there being seven of the thirty present, action was taken that, while of course it does not bear against Jack directly, still calls for a change of administration in certain eventualities. At this meeting there were present Chairman Lorrin Andrews and Messrs. H. Murray, J. Waterhouse, C. Booth, C. Hustace, W. Isaac, J. J. Belser and E. Henriques.

After the matter of the patronage had been reported upon, exactly as the Advertiser had said that it would be, and disposed of as the Advertiser said it would be Harry Murray got up and offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, George R. Carter has resigned his position as Governor of Hawaii,

"Resolved, That in the event of his insisting that his resignation be accepted by the President, this Committee does endorse Henry E. Cooper as its first choice for Governor of Hawaii."

This, it will be remembered, is the resolution adopted by the Territorial committee at its meeting on July 1, when everybody but the Governor's political enemies had already become

(Continued on page 2.)

## ANXIOUS TO MAKE SILK

### New York Man Looking for a Factory Site Here.

"I haven't any land close to a city to sell to a silk manufacturer," said Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday, "but I would like to hear from some private owners who may have."

The remark of the Land Commissioner was drawn out by the following letter. It bears the letter head of the Spheropolar Engineering Company, 72 Trinity Place, New York, and is dated at New York, July 5th, 1905:

"J. W. Pratt, Esq. Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 16th just to hand, and in reply to the same I would say that we propose to establish a large plant for the manufacture of silk, requiring three acres of ground, and if convenient, quarters for employees. The amount of land required for buildings to cover 500 looms, and attendant machinery, stables, etc., would be at least three acres, but we might purchase more if it could be obtained at a fair price. In fact, the price of the land will have much to do with our establishment of the enterprise."

"We would want to be near a shipping point, but if it is an object to ship by rail or boat, or both, would consider such a proposition. Of course, freightage is an object in a large manufacturing business, as we would have much coal and lumber to move."

"Does the government allow settlement of lands as a bounty to veterans of the Civil War? What is the price of government land? Would like to know the prices of government and of private lands, with maps and full details, as you suggest."

"Outside of business considerations, my health and pleasure require a better climate and conditions than I can get here. I am not an invalid, but never sick a day in my life, but I am sixty years old and dislike cold weather as does also my son, who proposes to live in Hawaii and do business there."

"I can have a regular little colony of my own out there, if I can make the right figures. . . . I thought a representative of the United States government would be as likely as any one to furnish facts, preliminary to our visiting the place or having our representative do so. . . . Estimates for everything but land have been made, and we have waited patiently for your reply, for which we thank you, and which we fully appreciate. We would want to be as near the city as possible, consistently with the prices of property."

(Signed) "J. L. FOLLETT."

"Now," said Mr. Pratt, "I am willing to do all that I can to furnish information, but I have not got any government land, as I said before, that would be available for this purpose. And I would like to hear from private land owners, as to terms and prices. There must be land near Honolulu that would be suitable for the enterprise in question."

## BENNINGTON DISASTER CALLS FORTH SYMPATHY OF BRITISH

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has sent a message to the navy department conveying the sympathy of the British Mediterranean fleet for the Bennington disaster.

SAN DIEGO, July 25.—The gunboat Bennington has been floated.

SAN DIEGO, July 24.—Fifty-eight bodies from the wreck of the Bennington have been identified. Thirty-six men are wounded, seven critically. One man of the ship's company deserted, leaving ninety-one uninjured.

The boilers are jammed against the steel bulkhead. One was moved fifteen feet. An investigation of the accident has begun.

## KOMURA IS NOT OVER- ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

CHICAGO, July 25.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary stated in an interview that he desired peace, but was not overanxious that the negotiations should prove successful. Neither was he oversanguine as to the successful outcome of the conference.

FRANCE WATCHES HER ALLY JEALOUSLY.  
PARIS, July 25.—The conference between the Czar and the Kaiser excites suspicion here.

NICHOLAS IS HOME AGAIN.  
ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Czar has returned from his conference with Emperor William.

KAISER PROBABLY ADVISED PEACE.  
BERLIN, July 24.—Emperor William and Czar Nicholas met today off the Swedish coast. Their conversation was personal. It is believed that the Kaiser advised peace.

## TAFT PARTY IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The Taft party has arrived here on the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria.

## GREAT TEXAS OIL FIRE.

HUMBLE, Texas, July 25.—Oil tanks containing 2,500,000 barrels of crude petroleum were burned here last night. Twelve lives were lost and the property loss will reach a half a million dollars.

## SIX DEATHS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The mayor of this city has issued a proclamation urging the people to heed the advice of the health authorities regarding sanitation. There have been seventeen cases of yellow fever so far and six deaths.

LONDON, England, July 24.—Premier Balfour has announced to the House of Commons that the Government will not resign as a consequence of the recent adverse vote.

PALERMO, Sicily, July 25.—Twelve were killed and many wounded in a coal mine explosion here.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 24.—The body of Admiral John Paul Jones was landed today and placed in a temporary vault.



# U. S. S. BENNINGTON BLOWN UP

Bennington's complement	201
Killed	39
Injured	55
Missing	21
Total casualties	115
Total survivors	86

SAN DIEGO, July 22.—Yesterday afternoon the starboard boiler of the U. S. cruiser Bennington, lying in port, was blown up causing great loss of life. Lieutenant N. P. Perry and 38 of the crew are dead, 55 are injured and 21 are missing. The Bennington arrived from Honolulu on Wednesday last and was ordered to Port Harford to tow the monitor Wyoming to Mare Island. Steam was up yesterday morning and the Bennington was to sail at 10:30 and at the time of the explosion was awaiting the arrival of Captain Young, who was ashore. At 10:10 o'clock a cloud of steam and water shot up from the vessel and in a moment she was enveloped in smoke. The catastrophe occurred in plain view of hundreds who were on the wharves and about the ship in boats. The shrieks and screams of the wounded were appalling. Many men were blown overboard. Tugs, launches and rowboats rushed to the rescue. The news spread over the city like wildfire and ambulances, carriages and vehicles of all kinds conveyed the wounded to hospitals and private houses. Commander Young hurried to the wrecked ship, took charge, ordered the magazines flooded and the vessel beached on the Coronado shore to prevent her sinking. The work of rescue proceeded in an orderly way. The Bennington has a great hole in the starboard section and the upper deck was carried away. The machinery is a tangled mass and with blood and general wreckage makes a gruesome sight. The bodies in the interior of the ship are mutilated beyond recognition. Lieutenant Perry was officer of the deck at the time of the explosion and was standing directly over the boilers. Lieutenant Yates, the executive officer, was in charge of the Bennington when the explosion occurred. The cause of the disaster is, as yet, undetermined. There is much talk among the survivors of the crew about defective boilers. All the bodies on board the wreck have not been removed, as yet, and many are missing who are supposed to have been drowned.

## THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The main starboard boiler of the Bennington, forward of the smokestack, is the one which exploded. The explosion was witnessed by hundreds of people on shore and from the piers, also by many in pleasure craft and ferriesboats.

Bodies and fragments of bodies were hurled high in the air amid the fragments of the vessel. Launches and ferriesboats picked up the bodies of the dead and dying in the water, and saved many of the wounded. They were conveyed from the wharf to San Diego hospitals in wagons.

Lieutenant Perry is one of the wounded. He is burned beyond hope of recovery.

Commander Lucien Young was on shore at the time of the explosion. He was soon on board and ordered the watertight compartments closed, to prevent the damaged vessel from sinking. She has been beached.

## LIEUT. BLUE NOT ON BOARD.

An injected line into the Bulletin's Associated Press dispatch, announcing the Bennington disaster, caused many to believe that Lieutenant Victor Blue had been among the victims. It appears, however, that the popular officer was not on board, nor even in San Diego at the time. On Thursday p. m. at three, Mrs. Blue, who had been left here when her husband sailed away in the Bennington, received the following cablegram at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel:

"Los Angeles, July 20.

"Mare Island Hospital, Convalescent. No danger. Come."

This was signed by her husband. Aided by friends here, Mrs. Blue hurriedly packed and caught the transport Warren, sailing for San Francisco at 5 p. m. Her little boy, and the child's nurse, were left behind. Of course, Mrs. Blue had heard nothing of the Bennington disaster when she left, for the very good reason that it had not occurred. Lieutenant Blue has been subject heretofore to severe attack of appendicitis, and Mrs. Blue left town under the impression that it was the old complaint that had attacked him, and that he had been taken to Mare Island to be cared for. The incident covers a remarkable coincidence.

It was known here that on the arrival of the Bennington at San Diego, Lieut. Blue was under orders to leave the vessel immediately and proceed to Mare Island to undergo examination. It is said, for promotion. The vessel was to remain a week at San Diego. Blue was to rejoin the gunboat there and the vessel was then to proceed to Costa Rica and Panama.

## BENNINGTON'S VISIT HERE.

The Bennington left Honolulu at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, June 9, proceeding thence to Kalaupapa, Molokai, with Acting-Governor Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and others aboard. Governor Atkinson inspected the site of the new Federal leprosarium. The gunboat brought the officials back to Honolulu late Sunday afternoon, sending them ashore in a launch, and before dark the warship was under way again for San Diego. She was to make a trip in about nine days. The Bennington arrived there Wednesday morning, July 19.

It is said by those who are in the know that the starboard boiler of the gunboat was leaking while the vessel was in Honolulu, and that for this reason she did not leave here Sunday morning, July 9, until two hours after the time scheduled for her departure. The Lieut. Perry referred to as hav-



COMMANDER LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., THE CAPTAIN OF THE ILL-FATED BENNINGTON

## WILL NOT CALL AN EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

"There will be no special session of the Legislature to appropriate money to keep up the militia," said Acting-Governor Atkinson yesterday. "There is no occasion to call one. The assurance that the militia will be kept up by popular subscription will suffice."

"No; the militia is not going to be disbanded. It is still in existence, and will continue to exist. I do not want to say anything that might be construed as a criticism of the action of the Legislature in dealing with the National Guard, but it might have been better if the subject had been more fully considered. The County Act has taken our territorial policy away from us, and there would be nothing to take its place if the militia were to be disbanded."

"But, as I said, the militia will not be disbanded. And we have the situation well in hand, so far as labor troubles are concerned. There will be no trouble. My predecessors have put things in line, and they will be kept in line. We can control any situation, in fact, which may arise."

"If we could not, we would call the backing of the nation to help us. It is not a part of my idea to use the militia to punish anybody. We do not want to kill any Japs, or to make any examples. But we will preserve order, and protect property. And, if there is rioting on the part of plantation laborers, it will be suppressed."

This talk of the Acting-Governor grew out of a Washington dispatch, published in the San Francisco Call of April 10, containing some criticism emanating from the War Department in overlooking the militia. The publication in the Call was probably not the first that Governor Atkinson had heard of the matter. The memorandum of Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army is, in fact, official. But the publication in the Call was the first intimation that the public had had of dissatisfaction in the War Department with the action of the Legislature, and following that

publication only did the Acting-Governor deem himself at liberty to talk. The Call's story follows:

## ADVISES THE GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The labor situation in the Hawaiian Islands, where several thousand Japanese laborers on sugar plantations are on strike, has led to representation to the War Department that a call for the use of United States troops might be expected at any time. There are two companies of artillery at Hawaii and a request was made for four companies of infantry in place of them.

The situation was presented to the department in a memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel John McClellan, commander of the post at Honolulu. In it he states that the Hawaiian Legislature has refused to appropriate anything for the support of the National Guard; that heretofore the police have been relied upon to quell strike disturbances, but that recently the Japanese have shown an entire disregard of the police. The Governor had taken up the matter to ascertain exactly his authority in calling upon Federal troops and had been informed that, under the law, such call would be responded to.

The question was referred to General Davis, judge advocate general of the army, and his memorandum on the subject was approved today by General Oliver, acting Secretary of War. In this memorandum General Davis says: "I gather that there is a disposition on the part of the Hawaiian Legislature to avoid making provision for the preservation of order, and to saddle the duty of police protection upon the War Department. If such be the case the Governor should be advised to call the Legislature together for the purpose of making adequate provision for the protection of life and property in the Hawaiian Islands."

A second memorandum, from Colonel McClellan, states that the Japanese have control of the situation by reason of the scarcity of labor on the sugar plantations, and from the fact that

many Japanese are leaving the islands for California.

## WELL IN HAND.

"Now it is a fact," went on Governor Atkinson, "that under the law the Governor of Hawaii has the right to call out the Federal troops stationed in Hawaii to preserve order in case of riot. But I would prefer not to resort to that excepting at the last moment. The power of the nation is behind the power of the state. If the need arises. But, as I said before, the militia will not be disbanded, and we have the situation here well in hand."

However, the popular subscription for the militia, although there is small doubt that the amount needed will be raised, has not yet netted the sum said by Colonel Jones to be needed to keep his force up. Mr. Tenny Peck, who has the matter in train, said last night that the subscription papers and pledges to the people had only been mailed yesterday. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Peck last night, "but little money has so far been subscribed by the people for this purpose. The people, in fact, have not yet had a chance to subscribe. But the amount will be forthcoming."

## MAINLAND STIRRED UP.

And, in the meantime, the action of Hawaii in relegating the militia to the category of useless things, has stirred up a rather sweeping storm in army circles on the mainland. The Army and Navy Journal of July 9, the official organ of the War Department, has Lieut. Col. John McClellan, Art. Corps, commanding the Artillery forces stationed at Honolulu, has called the attention of the War Department to the anomalous state of affairs in Hawaii as described in the Army and Navy Journal of June 17, and the result appears in a pertinent expression as to the duty of the Hawaiian government, from the Judge Advocate General of the Army. The situation in Hawaii is disquieting. The territorial legislature has virtually disbanded the Hawaiian militia by refusing to appropriate money for its maintenance, the contention being that the task of upholding law and order in the islands should devolve entirely upon the United States Army and Navy. This action, taken at a time when labor conditions in Hawaii are extremely critical, has had a most deplorable effect. Colonel McClellan states that large numbers of Japanese laborers employed on the great sugar plantations of the islands have shown an entire disregard of the police authorities and that, owing to the scarcity of other labor, they are in control of the situation. The helplessness of the police and the abolition of the militia will make it necessary for the Governor to call upon the United States forces to suppress any disorder that may arise, and he is empowered to do so by a provision of the Act of Congress providing a civil government for Hawaii. But, as we have already pointed out, it is altogether unjust that the United States Army and Navy should be called upon in Hawaii to perform police duty against local law-breakers who in other States and territories are looked after by militia maintained for just such work. This view, we are glad to observe, is taken by the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

## A SURPRISED COLONEL.

It will be remembered that when the Advertiser called attention to the fact that the Governor of Hawaii had the right under the law and the army regulations, to call out the United States troops here to suppress disorder Colonel McClellan, then in command at Camp McKinley, found himself confronted by a section of the army regulations concerning which he seemed to have been, theretofore, in ignorance. Colonel McClellan was later brought to acknowledge that the Advertiser was right and he was wrong—and then he fell back upon the statement over his own signature that he had not been altogether correctly quoted—although he would not specify in what he had been misquoted, despite repeated invitations to do so. The plain truth probably was that Colonel McClellan did not relish the discovery made by this paper in his own particular province.

Now, according to the Army and Navy Journal, Colonel McClellan has gone a good deal farther, and seeks to raise an alarm on the mainland relative to the situation on the plantations here that the facts as they exist do not warrant. Nobody will deny that there has been labor trouble on the plantations, and probably will be again. Such things are almost the necessary accompaniment of the labor conditions that exist here. But it is not true, as the Army and Navy Journal quotes Colo-

## BAND MAY NOT LEAVE

There is no certainty that the Hawaiian band will take the trip to the Portland Fair which the Board of Supervisors are willing they should. Joe Cohen, before leaving Honolulu on the Alameda, haunted the cable office, hoping to receive a cablegram from the Fair officials that they were agreeable to having the band go up next month.

Such a cablegram would mean also that they would pay the band for its services. But the cablegram never came, and now it appears that they are really waiting for a letter from Cohen. Cohen will be on the mainland next Tuesday and can get into touch with the Portland people by wire and have the matter settled without further delay. The band has the permit of the Supervisors to go, and the authority of the War Department for the organization to go to the Coast on the transport leaving here about August 7 or 8. The absence of the band from Honolulu would save the county \$1200 a month.

But news is reaching Honolulu that the Fair is not making the great success, financially, that was looked for. The Concessionaires are also having trouble with the Mayor because he ordered the "Trail" closed up on Sundays. The Concessionaires banded together to fight the order, because they were not doing very well on week days, and to entirely cut out one day out of seven would have laid them up on the financial breakers. For this reason it is believed that the Fair people will hardly feel in a position to advance any more money for additional attractions.

nel McClellan as stating that it is, "that large numbers of Japanese laborers employed on the plantations have shown an entire disregard of the police authorities," nor is it true that they "are in control of the situation."

As Acting Governor Atkinson very properly says, the situation is well in hand and will be kept well in hand by the authorities. There is not the least danger of any serious labor trouble—any labor trouble that will get beyond the control of the people in charge. And it is to be regretted that Colonel McClellan has seen fit, as from the Army and Navy Journal it seems that he has done, to create a different impression on the mainland.

## CONTRACTED CHRONIC DIARRHOEA WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"While with the U. S. Army in the Philippines, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the prescriptions of numerous physicians, but found nothing that did me any good until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, two small bottles of which entirely cured me and I have since had no return of the disease."—Herman Stein, 212 N. Union Ave., Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## ADMIRAL WHITING.

The Army and Navy Journal of July 8 has the following brief biography of Rear-Admiral Whiting (retired):

Rear-Admiral William H. Whiting is placed on the retired list because of age on July 8. A few days prior to that date orders were issued by the Navy Department detaching Admiral Whiting from duty in command of the naval training station at San Francisco. Admiral Whiting was born in New York, and was appointed to the Navy from Wisconsin in September, 1860. Having been unemployed for five years, his service covers a period of forty years, of which nearly nineteen years were spent at sea. He reached the grade of rear admiral in October, 1903, and has been stationed at San Francisco since July of that year. He served on the Hartford with Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay and had command of the cruiser Charleston during the Spanish war. The following promotions will occur as a result of the retirement of Admiral Whiting: Capt. Edwin Longnecker to be rear admiral, Comdr. John Hubbard to be captain, Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby to be commander, Lieut. John R. Edie to be lieutenant commander.

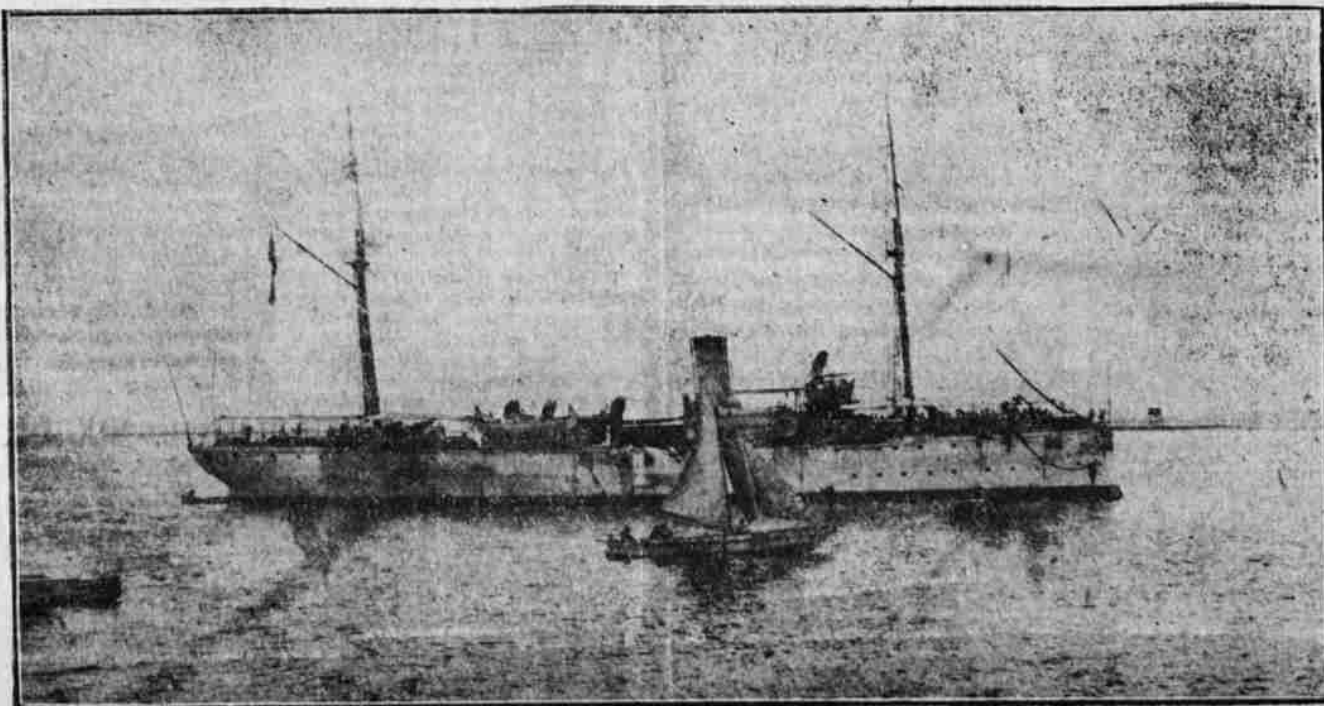
## A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

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

Therapion No. 2 than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and exhausted. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

## THERAPION

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



U. S. GUNBOAT BENNINGTON IN HONOLULU HARBOR.



# THEY DID NOT SPEAK

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There was a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, at which were present Superintendent Davis and members W. R. Farrington, David Al, Mrs. Wilcox and Secretary Rodgers.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the committee's report on the Hilo High School and Kona Orphanage was taken up. The committee recommended that Mr. F. A. Richmond, recently of the Honolulu High School, be appointed as principal of the Hilo High School at a salary of \$175 per month, without an assistant for the first year.

The committee recommended the payment of \$40 per month to each of three teachers at the Kona Orphanage and \$5 extra each month to the special teacher in cooking. The recommendations were approved.

The report of committee on teachers dealt with some charges of teachers against others. This was merely alluded to in a report which Superintendent Davis presented, but Mr. Farrington, chairman of the committee, thereupon presented the rough draft of his report as chairman, and insisted upon it being read. He stated that he saw no reason why the whole matter should not be made public. The report read as follows:

"Charges preferred by C. E. Copeland, principal of Wailuku school against Mrs. S. B. Harry were read. Voted that a copy of the charges made by Principal Copeland be sent to Mrs. Harry for a statement of her side of the case. Inspector Wells in discussing the matter indicated that Mrs. Copeland and Mr. Harry figured in the affair. Mrs. Copeland refused to speak to Mrs. Harry though a teacher in the school and Mr. Harry objected to having his wife transferred."

Following came the reading of the recommendation of the same committee concerning disposition of teachers. The report was as follows:

## OAHU.

Miss Wilhelmina Schmidt (Nor. cert.), Royal school, vice Mrs. Kate Phillips, leave of absence.

Miss Margaret Cooke (Nor. dip.), Normal school, additional.

Miss E. Ayau (Nor. cert.), Kaula, vice Miss M. Giles, leave of absence.

Miss M. Tollefson (Nor. cert.), Wailana, vice Miss Seong, leave of absence.

Miss L. Kawahine (Nor. cert.), Wailana, vice Miss Clark, resigned.

Miss Laughlin (Oregon cert.), Wailana, vice Miss L. Kalemakilli, resigned.

Miss O. Horner (2nd Grd. cert.), Kaili-huana, vice Mrs. Taggard, leave.

Miss A. Wongkong (Nor. cert.), Hauula, additional teacher.

Miss M. Christopheron (Nor. cert.), Kahuku, additional teacher.

Miss Taplin (Boston Kindergarten), Wailana, additional teacher.

Miss L. Claypool (life dip.), Alea, additional teacher.

Miss C. Claypool (Cal. cert.), Alea, vice E. W. Estep, resigned.

Mr. A. W. Yeats (2nd Grd. cert.), Kanaa, additional.

Miss Ruth Shaw (Nor. dip.), Normal school, additional.

## KAUAI.

Miss T. Moor (Wesleyan Uni.), Kilauea, vice I. M. Cox, resigned.

Miss L. Akina (Nor. cert.), Waimea, additional teacher.

Miss V. Mahikoa (Nor. cert.), Kilauea, vice Mrs. Yanagihara, resigned.

Mrs. J. B. Alexander (2nd Grd. cert.), Lihue, vice Miss Thronas, transferred.

Mrs. E. Christian (Nor. cert.), Lihue, vice Miss Ticer, transferred.

Miss E. Dunn (Nor. cert.), Koloa, additional teacher.

Miss Eva Shaw (X. Curtner Semi.), Kilauea, vice Mrs. I. M. Cox, resigned.

## MAUI.

Miss L. Pihl (Nor. cert.), Honokowai, vice D. B. Kuhns, resigned.

Miss L. Aki (Nor. cert.), Spreckelsville, vice Miss Madeiro, resigned.

Mr. James Oliver (Uni. of Sydney), Ulupalakua, vice E. Snyder, resigned.

Mrs. M. A. Pa, Halehaku, vice Miss S. Klakona, resigned.

Miss Bledel (Nor. cert.), Puunene, additional teacher.

Robert Plunkett (Nor. student), Nahi-ku, vice Miss Pihl, transferred.

Miss Elizabeth Kaea (Maunaloa Sem.), Kaupo, vice Miss Aki, transferred.

Mr. Flack (Parkville Col.), Lahaina-luna, vice Mr. Sturtevant, resigned.

Mr. B. Kawalea (Life cert.), Haou, vice Mr. F. P. Rosecrans, transferred.

Miss M. A. Starbird (Cal. Life), Hana, vice B. K. Kawalea, transferred.

Mr. F. P. Rosecrans (Oberlin Col.), Puunene, additional teacher.

Mrs. Rosecrans, Puunene, transferred.

Miss Anderson (Maine Normal), Ulalno, vice Robert Plunkett, transferred.

## HAWAII.

Mr. F. A. Richmond (Stanford Uni.), prin. Hilo High School.

Miss C. Stone (Uni. dip.), Hilo Union.

Miss M. Loomis (Uni. Neb.), Hilo Union.

Miss M. Maby, Hilo Union.

Miss E. Akamu (Nor. cert.), Papai-kou, vice Miss Kalei Ewaliko, transferred.

Miss Kalei Ewaliko (1st Grd. cert.), Hilo Union.

Miss M. Forbes (Nor. cert.), Waila-kea-kai, vice Miss K. Ewaliko, leave of absence.

Miss Lillioe Hapal (1st Class cert.), Hilo Union, transferred.

Mrs. A. Kai (Nor. cert.), Haahao, vice Miss Amy P. Hill, resigned.

Miss A. Macomber, Kamaea, vice Wm. Meinecke, resigned.

Miss Denzer, Holaloa, resigned (no certificate).

Miss A. P. Chung (Nor. cert.), Oliaa-12 Miles, vice Miss Bohnenberg, transferred.

Miss E. W. Ward, Kapaau, vice Miss MacDonald, transferred.

Mr. R. Kibol (Nor. cert.), Waipio, vice T. Nalelehu, resigned (no certificate).

Miss J. Jones (Nor. cert.), Waiolu, additional teacher.

Miss R. Bohnenberg, Waiakea-kai, vice Miss Lillioe Hapal, transferred.

Mrs. C. E. King (New York Life), vice Mrs. Wakefield, transferred.

Miss Kawewehi, Keauhou, vice Miss Taylor, resigned.

Mr. H. F. Sturtevant (San Jose Nor.), Honokaa, vice H. Irwin, resigned.

Miss N. Kay (no cert.), Halawa, additional teacher.

Mr. Geo. Apola (Kamehameha cert.), Honaunau, vice Mrs. Yeats, deceased.

Mr. W. J. Hall, resigned (no certificate).

Mrs. M. L. Wakefield (Ohio cert.), Mt. View, principal, vice Miss Nallima.

Miss Nallima (Nor. cert.), Mt. View, assistant.

Miss Trinidad Marcos (Nor. cert.), Honokohau, principal, vice Mrs. U. Storm, resigned.

Miss Katie Clark (no cert.), Honokohau, vice Miss Marcos, promoted.

Miss Jennie Saffery (Nor. cert.), Ka-auhuhu, vice D. Lonoiliwa, transferred.

Mr. D. Lonoiliwa (Nor. cert.), Paauilo, vice Miss O. Horner, transferred.

## MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

A. K. Cathcart (Kamehameha), Lanai-kai, vice D. W. K. White, resigned.

Life diplomas were granted Miss Alice Mudge and Miss Mattie G. Ticer.

Mrs. G. B. King's application for life diploma was deferred. Life certificates were granted Miss Carrie Green and Zack McKeeue.

NO FORFEITURE OF HOMESTEADS.

By a decision of Attorney-General, just rendered and made public for the first time through Sub. Land Agent Williams at Hilo, all holders of right of purchase leases whose rights have not been officially terminated by the Land Commissioner, are permitted to fulfill the terms of their leases as though no breach of condition had occurred.

In other words, failure on the part of the Land Office to cancel leases when breach of condition occurred is a waiver of the right and homesteaders may from this date fulfill the requirements of their tenure as under a new lease.

—Hilo Tribune.

Sam Johnson seem to have missed his destiny when he did not go to Manchuria. The national guardsmen have been doing some practice shooting lately, to qualify them for the National Tournament at Seagirt, and if Sam does as well there as he did on Friday and Saturday at practice in rapid firing, Hawaii should be able to land the prize.

The rapid firing proposition is five shots in twenty seconds. In this experiment, with timed shots, Sam on Friday scored fifty out of a possible fifty at 200 yards. Repeating the test at five hundred yards, five shots in twenty seconds, Johnson made the same perfect score.

In the other tests, at the 300 yards, Johnson made 46 out of a possible 50, at a thousand yards he made 45, at 200 yards 42 and at 600 yards 13. Taking all the tests together there is a score of 276 out of a possible 800.

Speaking of this score, Colonel Jones said: "It is nine per cent. better than the highest man at the last competition at Seagirt."

Acting-Governor Atkinson will very probably take up the consideration of the Koolau railway charter early this week.

## THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. 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. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

27 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 2nd Ed., 735.

Liens created by statute are enforceable only in the manner prescribed for their enforcement by the law which gave them an existence.

People vs. Higgins, 26 Ill., 481.

Under the statute quoted the lien was created, but the Legislature did not see fit to prescribe a method for its enforcement, as it might well have done, but contented itself with prescribing the means of enforcing payment of the delinquent tax by suit at law.

As was well said in Miami Exporting Co. Bank vs. Turpin, 2 Ohio, 514: "The lien claimed is not an equitable lien, founded upon trust and originating in

# HOLT CANNOT COLLECT TAX

Yesterday afternoon, Judge Robinson handed down a decision in the suit brought by Tax Collector Holt against W. C. Achi, the Kapiolani estate, the German Savings and Loan Society and James F. Morgan, trustee, to enforce a tax lien. Judge Robinson sustains the demurrer to the complaint and dismisses the suit, holding that there was no statute providing for its enforcement at the time when the lien became effective. The decision, in its text, follows:

This is a suit in equity to enforce and foreclose tax liens for taxes levied and assessed to the respondent, W. C. Achi, upon the premises and property described in complainant's bill, for the years 1902 and 1903.

Section 1266, Revised Laws of Hawaii (Civil Laws No. 82) reads as follows:

"Sec. 1266. Tax Liens. Every tax due upon property shall be a lien upon the property assessed; and every tax due upon improvements upon real property assessed to others than the owner of the real property shall be a lien upon the improvements which several liens shall attach as of September 1 in each assessment year and shall continue for two years."

At no time, however, prior to the commencement of this suit, nor at the time of its commencement, was there, in this territory, any legislative enactment providing a means for the enforcement of the lien created by said Sec. 1266.

It is true that at its last session the Legislature of this territory provided a means whereby the lien of every tax due upon property might be enforced and foreclosed (S. L. 1905, p. 211), but in no manner can this last provision be so construed as to have a retroactive application.

The only provisions of law, existing at the time of the commencement of this suit, for enforcing the payment of a delinquent tax, are those contained in Sec. 1269, Revised Laws of Hawaii, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 1269. Payment enforced how. If any tax be unpaid when due, the assessor may proceed to enforce the payment of the same with all penalties as follows:

"1. By distress upon so much of the goods and chattels of the delinquent taxpayer as he may deem sufficient to satisfy the payment of the taxes due and interest thereon from the date when the same became due and all penalties and costs and expenses of such distress.

"2. By suit or action in assumpsit (sic) in his own name, on behalf of the Territory of Hawaii, for the amount of taxes, penalties and costs and interest, in any district court, irrespective of the amount claimed. Execution may issue upon any judgment rendered in any such suit, which may be satisfied out of any real personal property of the defendant in such suit, without other or further authority."

This last section would seem to comprehend a complete and effective scheme for enforcing the payment of any delinquent tax, irrespective of the lien created by section 1266, even to the extent of selling under execution the lands taxed and assessed, as well as other lands of the delinquent taxpayer.

It would appear from the averments of the bill that the complainant had elected to pursue the remedy provided by subdivision 2 of the section last quoted, but the execution issued upon the judgment rendered in the form of action therein referred to had been returned "nulla bona," by the proper officer. Complainant now contends that, having exhausted all of his legal remedies, and the tax obligation remaining unchanged, he has now no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law, and rightfully pursues the course which he has adopted in this proceeding of coming into a court of equity, seeking to enforce and foreclose the statutory lien.

All of the respondents demur to the bill on various grounds, but the most important question raised by the demurrers is, whether or not a statutory lien, a lien of purely statutory creation, can be enforced by bill in equity for its foreclosure and the sale of the land covered by it, in the absence of any statutory enactment providing for its enforcement in that manner.

I think not. A proceeding to enforce the payment of a tax, like the tax itself, is in invitum, and any statute from which the power to institute and maintain the proceeding is asserted to be derived, must receive a strict construction. There is nothing in Sec. 1266 R. L. which authorizes the foreclosure, in equity, of the lien therein and thereby created, nor is there anything contained in the statutes of this territory, at any time prior to the last session of the Legislature, to which my attention has been called, which authorizes or even justifies the complainant in bringing this suit.

A tax lien is purely and simply one of statutory creation and owes its existence wholly to statute. There is no rule of the common law which makes a levy and assessment of taxes ex proprio vigore a lien on the property of the taxpayer.

27 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 2nd Ed., 735.

Liens created by statute are enforceable only in the manner prescribed for their enforcement by the law which gave them an existence.

People vs. Higgins, 26 Ill., 481.

Under the statute quoted the lien was created, but the Legislature did not see fit to prescribe a method for its enforcement, as it might well have done, but contented itself with prescribing the means of enforcing payment of the delinquent tax by suit at law.

As was well said in Miami Exporting Co. Bank vs. Turpin, 2 Ohio, 514: "The lien claimed is not an equitable lien, founded upon trust and originating in

contract. It is a legal lien. Whether it exists or not is purely a legal question. If it exists, the law that gives it life is competent to effect its objects. Chancery, therefore, cannot interfere."

The case of People vs. Higgins, cited supra, is directly in point and is substantially on all fours with the case at bar. The reasons given in the opinion rendered in that case in support of the conclusion reached are clear, logical and convincing, and a better exposition of the law applicable to the question now under consideration cannot be obtained than by a reference to its text.

In this view of the law it is unnecessary to consider the remaining grounds of demurrer urged by the respondents.

It is ordered that the demurrers be and they are hereby sustained without leave to amend, and the bill is dismissed.

Dated, Honolulu, July 21st, 1905.

W. I. ROBINSON,  
Third Judge, First Circuit Court.

AFTER DUCK RAISERS.

In the Circuit court yesterday, Judge Robinson issued an injunction, returnable on Monday, restraining the duck pond men of Waikiki for the use of the waters of Piliakoa stream to the detriment of certain rice planters. The title of the case is Lau San et al. vs. Leong Pau et al., and there are forty-nine Chinese plaintiffs, embracing three different huls, and nine defendants.

The rice planters, who bring the action, say that for twenty years they have used the waters of the stream, which is so nearly level with the ocean that the flow is affected by the ebb and flow of the tide. At high tide they have always shut off their lands, to keep salt water out. And during the dry hours of the day, their soil dried out so that their crops suffered greatly.

The rice planters claim that the duck men interfered with their use of the water by building dams, which keep the water high all the time, and so sent the salt water all over their rice and fruit lands. And so they want damages in the sum of four thousand dollars, and an order that will do away with the dams.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson yesterday allowed the accounts of Mrs. Jessie K. Kaae, executrix of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, but surcharged her with various items, amounting to \$547.95, which were not allowed.

Lau Lam, by his attorneys in fact, has secured a temporary injunction restraining W. C. Achi, H. Makia, W. H. Knox, Kobayashi and S. Pakalinala from tearing down a fence which he is constructing, and from building a house on lands in Kapalama. The plaintiff claims the land as heir of Lau Tsung, who died in China in 1890.

H. H. Haddock & Co. have brought suit against Wong Kwai for \$200, naming the Honolulu Brewery and I. Rubenstein & Co. as garnishees.

Judge Dole, in the Federal District Court, yesterday handed down a decision sustaining some of the exceptions in the libel of the Rapid Transit Co. against the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company, and allowed five days in which to amend the libel.

Deputy Attorney General Peters will attend to the tax appeal cases on Hawaii, Deputy Fleming will go to Kauai, and the Attorney General himself will attend to the same matters on Maui.

ANOTHER PAPER.

The Republican party of this island has decided to start a newspaper for distribution among the Hawaiians and a prospectus will be sent around the island tomorrow with a view to securing capital for the enterprise. There will be four hundred shares at five dollars each and the promoters state that the capital may be increased to ten thousand dollars. In Kona it is believed a number of the residents will subscribe with a view to aiding in a change in the election returns at the next general election.—Hawaii Herald.

Mr. Will P. Lewis, youngest of the Lewis brothers, died yesterday afternoon at 12:25 at the Alexander Young Hotel. During the preceding night, Mr. Lewis rested very well, and it was thought that he might rally sufficiently to be able to take passage for the coast on the Sonoma next Tuesday. At 6 a. m. yesterday Mr. Lewis collapsed and from that time on until his death he sank rapidly.

"I had a very severe lung trouble and was so weak that I could scarcely walk about or talk. All my friends believed I could never get well. I then began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and immediately felt an improvement. It took only two bottles to work a complete cure. It certainly saved my life."

This is one of thousands of testimonials to the wonderful value of

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

in cases of colds, coughs, and lung and throat troubles of all kinds. A standard and unrivaled remedy for sixty years, in large and small bottles. Beware of imitation so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure to get "AYER'S Cherry Pectoral."

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

SOLE-TRISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

They put Eben Low on the grill in the Parker ranch case before Judge Lindsay yesterday. The next friend of the minor in the case, Annie T. K. Parker, was undergoing his cross-examination at the hands of Attorney Kinney, for trustee Carter, and it was not a pleasant ordeal, altogether. In fact, the witness raised his voice quite as frequently as the attorney did, and the air at times grew decidedly electric.

"Did you go on the Parker ranch and seek to interfere with the handling of cattle there?" asked Kinney.

"I did not," replied Low, "I am not that kind of a man."

Mr. Kinney brought out that when the guardian was negotiating with Lucky K. Peabody to buy the land of Waikoloa for the Parker ranch Mr. Low at Hilo received a wireless from F. Wundenburg, who was trustee for Samuel Parker, warning him that the deal was about to be closed. Kinney also asked if he, Eben Low, had sent a wireless in return telling Wundenburg to say that the matter was held open until he could reach Honolulu. Low replied that he may have done so.

It further appeared that upon Low's arrival in Honolulu he had a talk with Wundenburg, and then took active steps to try to get the land by outbidding Carter, who was acting for both Samuel Parker and the minor girl. The upshot of the matter was that Carter secured the land for the Parker ranch for the sum of \$112,000, and that Low was, as he expressed it, "a defeated man."

Kinney then asked the witness "If you had got the land of Waikoloa that day you would have got the key to the Parker ranch?" "What is that?" replied the witness. "The key to the Parker ranch," repeated Kinney with emphasis. "Yes, I would," the witness admitted.

"And that little girl would have been ruined then and there by E. P. Low, cousin of Annie T. K. Parker and cousin of Samuel Parker," demanded Kinney.

"Well, I would not go as far as that," said the witness.

Kinney then began on the witness' attempt to get the Macfarlane sheep station away from the Parker ranch after A. W. Carter had bought it in at auction. Low admitted that he had made a higher bid for it upon his arrival from the States, after the sale was completed.

And then the cross-examination went into the purchase of a certain sheep camp which Carter had bought for the ranch, and which Low had bid for, and that was the matter under consideration when court adjourned for the day with Low still in the hands of his enemies.

Earlier in the day there had been a squabble between Low and Kinney relative to the feeding of hogs, in which it developed that Low had been giving figures from what he called "his notes."

"Mr. Low is constantly referring to these notes," said Kinney. "I would like to have them here. Where are they?" turning to the witness.

"They are in Mr. Magoon's office," said Low. "I may have given them to a friend."

"The notes may not be in Magoon's office," said Low. "I may have given them to a friend."

"Who is the friend?" "Is that any of your business?" "It is my business," answered Kinney. "Who is that friend?"

"I refer this to the court," said Low. "You must answer, Mr. Low," said Judge Lindsay.

"Mr. Wagner," said Low.

The cross-examination, in fact, took as wide a range as the direct examination had done—that is, it embraced about everything connected with ranch management. It will reach the details not yet touched upon before it is concluded.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

"Were you not sent to get possession of the Parker ranch?" asked Attorney Kinney of Eben Low yesterday.

"Yes; but I found that I could not do it without bloodshed, and I did not want to resort to that."

The cross-examination of Low was still on in Judge Lindsay's court up to noon yesterday, when the adjournment for the day came, and Attorney Kinney was still giving Low the time of his life. It was in reference to this sending to get possession of the Parker ranch that the name of ex-Judge Gear was brought into the case.

"Do you not remember that Magoon sent you a wireless telling you that he would arrange for an injunction, so that you could take possession without bloodshed?" asked Kinney.

"I don't remember," answered Kinney.

Then Kinney proceeded to read the application for an injunction restraining Carter. He said that Gear had been just about to sign the injunction at one time, when a hearing was asked for.

Magoon broke in to say this was untrue, and was unfair to Gear.

"Ballou and I were both in court," said Kinney, "and Ballou will bear me out in the statement." He insisted that the hearing had been asked for, and that it had resulted in the order not being signed.

Magoon said that he would have Gear called to disprove the statement, which he said was unjust. He would not have Gear injured by such a statement.

All this was as a side issue, the examination of Low yesterday taking a wide range, and being conducted as little to his comfort as that on Friday had been. Low said that he had furnished the information about the tumble-down dairy buildings on the ranch.

"Then you were getting information for this suit as early as March?" asked Kinney.

"No, I was not."

"Did you not swear that you went purposely to the dairy and timed the revolutions of the cream separator?"







## ASKS MAGOON TO BE SWORN

It looked for a moment as though Attorneys Kinney and Magoon would have a spat in the Parker ranch case yesterday afternoon. But it passed. Eben Low was on the stand, of course, and on the grill. Attorney Kinney saw to that. The matter under investigation at the moment was the sale of the Peabody lands to Carter, as trustee for the Parker minor, and Low had said that he understood that Carter and Fred Wundenberg were acting together in that deal.

"Do you say they were acting together?" asked Kinney.

"I object," said Magoon. "This can only be a matter of opinion, anyhow."

The objection was sustained, and for a moment Kinney sat whirling his eyes and whistling softly to himself. Then he said: "I would ask, your honor, without the formality of written notice, that the other side produce a wireless message, sent from Hilo, and reading about as follows:

"Fred. Wundenberg, Honolulu:

"Have Henriques hold up sale until I can reach Honolulu.

"(Signed) E. Low."

"I have no knowledge of any such wireless message," began Magoon.

"Hold on, Mr. Magoon. If you are to make that statement, I desire that it shall be made under oath. We have secondary proof that that message was in your office on July 4 or 5. If you do not produce the message, we will produce our proof."

"I do not remember anything about such a message," said Magoon.

"But, if it is in existence, you can have it. And while I cannot answer for Mr. Wundenberg, I do not doubt that he will produce it if it is in his office."

"You are willing to accept this as sufficient notice?" asked Kinney.

"Certainly," answered Magoon.

Then Carter's attorney turned upon Low again, and proceeded to grill him upon the point as to whether the stables on the Parker ranch were in good sanitary condition. That issue was still to the fore when court adjourned.

Earlier in the day Low had testified that in his opinion Carter was largely responsible for the rise in the price of beef having intimidated the Metropolitan Meat Company. Low said he had heard that Harry Von Holt was also partly responsible for this.

"Did Carter," Kinney asked, "as manager of two large ranches, have a big say in the price of beef?"

"Yes," answered Low, "by intimidation."

"Did he ever exercise that intimidation?"

"I never saw him do it, but I heard that he was one of the instigators."

**STANLEY DOLLAR LIBELS.**

The cases of two of the fifty Japanese libellants against the British steamer Stanley Dollar were on trial before Judge Dole in the Federal court yesterday, and the corridor looked like a little Japan. The cases were not concluded when court adjourned. The Japs had taken passage on the steamer for Victoria, and brought suit for damages against her upon her failure to clear for that port at once. George Davis appeared for the libellants, and E. C. Peters and John Cathcart for the steamer. Stanley Dollar, the owner, was in court, and was put on the stand by Davis and admitted the receipt of passage money for the Japs.

Collector Stackable was then called as to why the vessel had not been cleared, and his examination and cross-examination occupied the greater part of the day. The court admitted, in the course of the cross-examination, that it was permissible for the steamship people to show, if they could, that they had taken the passage money with the plan of getting a license in this port to carry passengers. The trial of the cases will be resumed today.

**CATCH JAPANESE PHYSICIAN.**

A Japanese physician, Dr. Tsutsumi, was before District Magistrate Whitney yesterday charged with practicing medicine without a license, and was found guilty. He paid a fine of \$150, and agreed to go to California. Dr. Tsutsumi is a graduate of a regular school of medicine in Japan, but failed to pass an examination for a license here, probably because of his lack of knowledge of the English language. However, he seems to have gone on practicing down at Oahu plantation, but although the case was reported to the officers, it was a long time before any evidence against him could be secured, his practice being largely among Japanese. Finally, Chester A. Doyle was put on the case, and found a Portuguese whose hand had been partially amputated by Tsutsumi. This sealed the case, and the doctor was arrested. It is understood that the case is but one of many, and that the others have not even the credentials possessed by Dr. Tsutsumi.

**COURT NOTES.**

Soto Severato, the Portuguese charged with having murdered a Chinese in Kau, will be brought to Honolulu for trial.

Mrs. Olinda M. Collins has brought suit for divorce against Charles B. Collins, charging extreme cruelty.

**GIVE JACK PAT ON BACK**

(Continued from Page 1.)

retty well satisfied that President Roosevelt would make Carter see that was to his own interest and to the interest of Hawaii for him to hold his place. Of course Mr. Cooper was always regarded as available, and so was the name that most readily

suggested itself to the anti-Carter people.

In presenting this resolution to the county committee, Harry Murray said that it was done at the desire of Alex Robertson, chairman of the Territorial committee, who desired the County committee to adopt it.

"I don't believe the County committee has any business to butt in in a Territorial matter," said Chairman Lorin Andrews, "but if Mr. Robertson wants the resolution adopted, why let it go."

"Are you opposed to it?" he was asked.

"Not at all," answered the chairman.

Then Charles Hustace seconded the resolution, and it was passed with Booth and Henriques voting against it. It is said that Booth voted that way because he does not like Carter, and Henriques because he does not like Cooper. However, it does not matter.

As Chairman Andrews said, the County committee has no business butting into Territorial politics, and will not receive a great deal of attention from anybody when it does.

But it does seem an unkind dispensation of fate, that that Cooper resolution should always bob into publicity on days when the Governor is about ready to announce to the public that he will hold on.

**CARTER WILL NOT RESIGN HIS OFFICE**

\*\*\*\*\*

To Atkinson, Honolulu:—I will continue.

CARTER.

\*\*\*\*\*

There were some other things in the cablegram which Acting Governor Atkinson received from Governor Carter yesterday afternoon, but that was the substance and the most interesting part of the message, so far as the public of Hawaii is concerned. The President has refused to accept the Governor's resignation.

It was announced some days ago that Governor Carter, who went to the mainland to consult with President Roosevelt relative to the advisability of laying aside the mantle of power, would take luncheon with the chief executive of the nation at the Roosevelt summer home at Oyster Bay yesterday, and of course the whole town of Honolulu knew that the matter of the resignation would come up for discussion at that time.

The afternoon papers printed an associated press cablegram to the effect that the Governor had taken luncheon with the President and was more desirous of the support of the National Administration than of insisting upon his resignation. But that told nothing. A little bit later in the day Acting Governor Atkinson received the cablegram directly from the Governor himself, and that told everything.

As had been foreseen by a great many of Governor Carter's friends here, and as had been foretold by Secretary Taft, the President was not in the mood for accepting resignations when Governor Carter called upon him. Indeed, it is entirely possible that in the clear light of the President's reasoning, Governor Carter himself was made to see speedily that the best thing for himself was not to resign at this time. At all events, he will not resign, and Secretary Atkinson's hunch bears itself out. The Governor will still be the Governor when he returns.

**IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.**

Do Not Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles. A Honolulu Citizen Shows You How to Cure Them

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness. When urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disease. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles because they are certain to lead to more serious ills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all troubles caused by weak or diseased kidneys.

John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

## RIGHTS OF SETTLERS ARE NOT FORFEITED

HILO, July 22.—By a decision of Attorney General, just rendered and made public for the first time through Sub-Land Agent Williams at Hilo, all holders of right of purchase leases whose rights have not been officially terminated by the Land Commissioner, are permitted to fulfill the terms of their leases as though no breach of condition had occurred. In other words, failure on the part of the Land Office to cancel leases when breach of condition occurred is a waiver of the right and homesteaders may from this date fulfill the requirements of their tenure as under a new lease.

The text of the Opinion No. 106 in full is as follows:

Honolulu, June 28, 1905.

Hon. James W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands:

Dear Sir:—In answer to your request for an opinion as to the interpretation of Sections 61, 62 and 64 of the Land Act, where a tenant has not complied with the terms of subdivision 2 of Section 61 as to residence, but has later taken up his home upon the premises and lived there continuously, I would reply as follows:

We call your attention to opinions Nos. 152 and 155 of this office for the year 1904, giving in general the law applicable to these subjects.

Upon further consideration of the sections of the Land Act referred to above, I have come to the conclusion that Section 64 provided for a different class of cases from those set forth in Sections 61 and 62.

Section 61 is mandatory. It provides certain conditions which must be substantially fulfilled. [Especially relating to rental in advance, maintenance of a home, cultivation of twenty-five acres, and non-assignment of lease.]

Section 62 provides that the violation of any of the conditions shall be sufficient cause for the Land Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, to take possession of the premises. The section gives him an option whether or not to declare a forfeiture. If he does not declare such forfeiture and the tenant fulfills the provisions of Section 64, to wit, "reduces to cultivation twenty-five per cent. of said premises, and resides for two years thereon," and substantially performs all the other conditions of Section 62, the Commissioner, not having declared a forfeiture in the meantime, is estopped, and the tenant is entitled to his land title.

Nothing, however, in this opinion should be construed as interfering with the absolute right of the Land Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, at any time after the breach of any condition contained in a lease or grant, and set forth in Section 61, to declare a forfeiture up to the time when the conditions in Section 64 have been absolutely fulfilled.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

(Signed) LORRIN ANDREWS, Attorney General.

This decision affects practically every homesteader under the right of purchase plan, nearly every one of whom in one particular or another have neglected to perform the conditions of their leases. Because of the failure of former administrations to declare void these leaseholds, the department has decided to give a chance to homesteaders whose patents are pending or who attend to apply for patents, to fulfill the conditions. By residence is meant actual and continual residence. Maintenance of a home is considered to be the place where a man's family resides. The maintenance of a house merely is not regarded as a home.

The decision is based upon decisions of the United States Land Office at Washington, D. C. The squatters at Pahoa village and along the Kaunapali road will be given an opportunity to lease their holdings under a general lease under the law which permits aliens to hold real estate in the Territory. If, after survey and a reasonable length of time, they fail to do so, they will be evicted with the privilege of removing their buildings.

**KOA ON THE MAINLAND.**

A. Richley, who is now on the mainland creating a market for Hawaiian koa timber, writes the letter printed below to the Herald:

Washington, June 29, 1905.

I have just returned from the supervising architect's office where I had

gone to see him about the koa lumber and also to impress on him the necessity of something being done in regard to the lot which the citizens of Hilo selected when Mr. Hustes was out there. For fear that the territorial government would release it to the detriment of Uncle Sam, I showed him plainly by the map of block that Gov. Carter had made a mistake in the number of the block and got the bill defeated last session. He was so much impressed with what I said to him that he immediately took me to the Secretary of the Interior and laid the matter, as stated by me, before him, and he gave me to understand that he would attend to the matter at once and see that the territorial government does not lease the block for any term whatever, unless a proviso be put in the lease so that at any time the United States government would want it they could enter on the premises at once without buying out any lease other than the one now existing at the corner of Waiuanue and Pittman, which has about nine years to run, and by doing so the territorial government could realize some revenue from the premises until such time as it would be taken over.

The superintending architect will specify my koa for the Los Angeles post office and any other building that would be in reach of the koa. He is very much pleased with it. The Bureau of Forestry has taken it up also.

A. RICHLEY.

**HILO NOTES.**

The details have been received of the death of F. S. Clinton, who was found dead in his bed at Kohala, Hawaii, Thursday morning, June 29th. Eddie Quinn, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, was with the deceased the night previous, and when he left the house at 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Clinton was sleeping soundly. At 8 o'clock when occupants of the house went to his room to arouse him, he was found dead. As he was subject to heart attacks, it is supposed he died between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock. After an examination by Dr. B. D. Bond, heart disease was pronounced as the cause of death.

A. B. Louison arrived on the Kinau. He shipped something over ten thousand dollars' worth of coffee to the coast on the Enterprise yesterday.

Last Thursday a Japanese fisherman lost his life at Pepeekeo landing during the unusually high wind and sea. With others he was attempting to place a seine in the bay at the old landing when a high breaker rolled in and washed him away from the shore. He tried to swim back, but could not make it, and within five minutes, and in sight of a number of whites and Japanese, he was drowned. He sank for a moment and then the body came to the surface near enough to the landing for the spectators to see two sharks rise and pull it down.

George Lycouris states now that he will not build the extension to the Hotel Demosthenes for the reason that there seems to be no demand for the stores. He will confine his improvements to a two-story annex which will be used as a buffet.

It is said that T. J. Ryan has been favorably mentioned for editor of the new Democratic newspaper to be published in Hilo. It will be printed in both the Hawaiian and English languages and will be issued weekly.

The Kalapana road, for which Isaac Erickson had the contract, has been completed and accepted by G. H. Gere for the Public Works Department. Bert Loebenstein was the inspector of the work.

**DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.**

Do not wait until some of your family is taken with a violent attack of colic or diarrhoea. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Upon recommendation of Capt. W. A. Fetter, based upon the best shooting records in Company D, the representatives from the Hilo organization selected to make up the rifle team from Hawaii for the Seagriff school, are Sergt. J. D. Easton, Corporal H. H. Morehead and Private Wm. Todd.

## TERRITORY SAID TO BE LOOKING FOR A LOAN

Because the county of Oahu has put its affairs on a cash basis, discounting its monthly warrant at a low rate, and paying its employees in cash, it is said that the Territory of Hawaii will try to do likewise.

To this end, it is said that the Territory is negotiating a loan of \$500,000 with which to take up its outstanding warrants and pay cash to its employees either this month or the next.

Treasurer Trent and the County Supervisors, at the beginning of county government began a systematic effort to put the county on a cash basis. To this end the treasurer proposed, on receiving from the territory his warrant for the entire amount to which Oahu is entitled monthly, to pay the men off along the lines adopted by most business houses who have a long string of employees to compensate for their labor. That is, he proposed to place the amount earned by each man in an envelope which was to be sealed and so delivered into the hands of the wage-earner. The treasurer also did not propose that his warrant should be discounted at 2 per cent, which meant a loss of \$600, but to discount it at one-third of one per cent.

This establishes pretty good county financial credit, and it is said the territory does not propose to be outdone. By raising \$500,000 it can pay off its present warrant indebtedness and put its affairs on a cash basis.

## COL. BAKER OUT OF LUCK

Colonel John T. Baker of Hilo, one of the officials on the big island during the monarchical regime, arrived Saturday from Hilo, intending to take passage on the steamer Maauka for Victoria. But the vessel sailed yesterday without Colonel Baker, for he has been subpoenaed as a witness in the Parker ranch case. The stalwart Hawaiian had made all plans to go to Victoria and then to make a tour of Canada going as far east as Montreal and Quebec, remaining on the continent about five months.

Last year the colonel also planned to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis, but owing to delays in the Parker case at that time, he was obliged to defer his visit.

Colonel Baker was the model for the statue of Kamehameha the Great which stands in front of the entrance to the Judiciary Building.

## KILAUEA ONE OF WORLD'S WONDERS

"The volcano of Kilauea is one of the greatest wonders in the world!"

F. Milo Palma, the English traveler who has been stopping at the Moana Hotel for a month and who departed on the Manuka yesterday for Victoria, B. C., makes the declaration that Kilauea has not its peer on earth.

"I have seen what are considered the wonders of the world—that is, most of them—and have inspected as many volcanoes as I could find accessible, he continued, "but none of them have the fascination of Kilauea. Vesuvius is a grand volcano, but when it is active you cannot approach it, and when it is inactive it is filled with steam and you can see nothing."

"I spent hours at the edge of the crater of Kilauea once remaining there from 8 p. m. until 3 a. m. the next day. There was a mysterious power in the scene which seemed to hold me spellbound at the rim, gazing down at the fiery lake."

"I found the Hawaiian Islands far more interesting than I had anticipated. In fact I have been so much impressed with their beauty, that I am already planning to come back here, and that is something I do not ordinarily do."

Mr. Palma goes to Victoria and will then make a leisurely trip across the Canadian continent, and from Halifax will go to New York, taking a steamer at that port for South America. He will travel in every Latin Republic and one of his feats will be to scale the highest summit of the Andes.

Many who have read Rider Haggard's fascinating romance, "King Solomon's Mines," may be surprised to learn that the mines are not altogether mythical, for Mr. Palma has visited them. In the ruins of the temple-fortress at Zimbabbi, Rhodesia, South Africa, scientists have found abundant proof that thousands of years ago gold was dug there which went to glorify the court of King Solomon. Mr. Palma carries with him many valuables relics from excavations which he personally made at the ruins. This was before the British government took the excavations in hand and stopped private enterprise.

Mr. Palma has two vials filled with small gold beads, pieces of beaten gold, sticks used in moulding the beads and spiral ornaments. The relics are blackened with time but each shows some skill in fashioning.

One relic Mr. Palma prizes above all. This is a plate of beaten gold used, undoubtedly, as a neck ornament. Attached to it is a finely wrought gold chain in spiral form.

Another beautiful specimen carried by Mr. Palma tells of a trip to the interior of Australia. It is a magnificent cluster of "Pineapple" opals, in the rough. If the stones were separated from the mass, probably 150 polished opals could be wrought out.

**NEW DREDGER COMING.**

John McMullen, general manager of the San Francisco Bridge Company, is dredging the harbor and channel has expecting official word that his bid for been accepted at Washington. His bid was the lowest and Lieut. Slattery has practically approved it.

As soon as official word is received McMullen's Company will start a steamer towing one of their huge dredgers from San Francisco to this port. McMullen anticipates that there will be no difficulty in doing this as the company have sent dredgers all over the world.

The funeral of Thos. Christley takes place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from Mrs. Christley's residence, No. 751 Lunaillo street, near the new Normal School. Interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery.

## COOPER ON KOOLAU ROAD

There was a long consultation between Acting-Governor Atkinson and W. R. Castle, head of the proposed Koolau railway, yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of which, although the Acting Governor had not signed the charter for the proposed road, he expressed himself as friendly to the project and inclined to do the fair thing in relation to it.

A little earlier in the day Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, who was asked some time ago to grant rights of way for the proposed line over some government lands, said that he would notify the incorporators of the proposed line that the matter must be carried to the Supreme Court on an agreed statement of facts to get a decision.

It is thought that Mr. Holloway is likewise friendly to the project, the question being merely upon his legal right as successor to the Minister of the Interior to grant the rights of way asked for. The suit will be an entirely friendly one.

"As to the Koolau railway project itself," Mr. W. R. Castle said last night, "I am inclined to think that Governor Atkinson sees the benefit that the road would work to the Koolau side of the island. In our discussion of the project today he asked me why such wide powers had been asked for in the charter. I told him that it was not only our purpose to build a railway, but that we wanted to be in a position to handle the freight and dispose of it."

"The Kahuku plantation company had intended to build a line of this kind, but found that they could not handle it under their charter. We may want to build a cannery to put up pineapples or a sugar mill to handle the cane that may be grown along the line, and we have sought to make our charter comprehensive enough to take in all these things. There can be no doubt that the road would be a great thing for the other side of the island. There have already been applications for cane planting contracts along the proposed line, and the whole country has begun to look up."

"I think that Governor Atkinson understands fully all the benefits that will come from the proposed road, and what its building will mean to the people over there."

**TOGO UNDER FIRE**

A Japanese official who was on Togo's flag-ship the Mikasa, during the naval engagement at Port Arthur, last August, told, in a recent issue of The Independent, how the Admiral carried himself during that battle. Togo directed the battle from the bridge, refusing to take advantage of the conning-tower. When the Mikasa, leading the column, had intercepted the flight of the Russian fleet, the fight grew hot about the flag-ship.

"A 6-inch shell struck a chart-room just under the bridge, killing every man in it. The fragments flew about Togo's staff, wounding four of them. Togo, after seeing that the wounded officers were attended to, went on using his glass."

"There was aboard an old valet of the Admiral, a feudal retainer of his family. This man, when he heard that the Admiral was in a place of great danger, broke all Jap etiquette and rushed to the gangway leading to the bridge. There he hesitated, but a shell struck just then, wounding Imperial Fushimi, who was aboard. The valet made a rush and prostrated himself before the Admiral, begging him, for the good of Japan, to go to the conning-tower. The Admiral, 'with a half-amused seriousness,' gave a kind refusal."

"Just then the 6-inch shell struck the chart-room and scattered the staff. A flying splinter wounded the valet on both legs. He was carried to the hospital, howling protests. From his cot he implored the surgeons to carry the Admiral away by force. Finally, the deck officers surrounded Togo and almost dragged him to the conning-tower. Togo laughed indulgently as they locked him in."

"This first-hand observer of the Japanese fleet in action made note of the perfect coolness which prevailed on board, the outcome of Togo's iron discipline. From the Admiral down they fought like clockwork, without excitement, without cheering. Togo was a bronze and blue statue. A shell killed a whole gun crew in the secondary battery. The men at the next gun were splattered with the blood of their comrades, yet they kept up their regular fire without the loss of a second."

**A-H MOVEMENTS.**

The Texan which is now in port will probably get away for Kahului and Hilo on Wednesday with 7000 tons of sugar. She will complete her load there, then sail directly for New York.

The next steamer from Puget Sound will be the Nebraskan, which is due to leave for Honolulu direct on Aug. 7.

The next steamer to leave San Francisco for this port direct will be the Arizona which will sail on Aug. 5.



## FARM LIFE OF ITALIANS

The large estates in Italy as a general rule are owned by the nobility, and the tenants who cultivate and live off the produce of the farms are very often subject to the orders and commands of the landlord. In most cases these tenants are descendants of servants of these masters under the old feudal system of government. Even in these days of advancement and progress, a lingering willingness still exists in these workers of the soil to humble themselves before their superiors, and in many instances they would sacrifice their own lives to save those of their supposed lords. For this reason, perhaps, you would observe in mingling with these people an undercurrent of natural affection between master and servant. Lands in all parts of Italy have been tilled from time immemorial, and still the product of the soil today is just as great as it ever was.

The women and children are as much a part of a farm in Italy, as the cow, the fowls, the goats, and the donkey. These constitute the working force required for the prosperity and advancement of their work.

What I observed on some of the farms in Northern Italy was that, at sunrise, the mother goes to the stalls to feed the animals and milk the cows; then she saddles the donkey and places 4 baskets on its back. One for vegetables, one for fruits, one for eggs, and one for milk, cheese, and salted butter. This is all covered with a colored blanket, which she uses as a cushion on her return. With this load she leads the donkey to the nearest market for the disposal of her goods.

In the meantime the father has harnessed one cow to the plough and is off to the field to commence his day's work, while the children are feeding the fowls and the goats, weeding the vegetable gardens, washing, taking care of the baby. By about 11 o'clock a. m. the mother is home with her empty baskets. This is their meal hour, so they all cluster around in the open or under shelter, according to the state of the weather, to partake of their meal, which is very often of salad or some other vegetable, with eggs, cheese, bread, fruit and wine. After this meal the mother undertakes all the household work, and the father and children the field work. The next meal is taken at sundown, principally of La Polenta and vegetables. And in this way, with other slight deviation from the general rule, these people work from day to day, except Sundays.

In some instances the income derived from the produce of these farms goes 1-3 to the landlord and 2-3 to the tenants. If the total net income from a farm of 10 acres reaches \$100.00, or 500 francs, per annum, this is considered a pretty good return. This amount divided as mentioned, the farmer and family would receive in this instance \$66.00. Out of this money, very often, these thrifty people manage to save half, which they immediately expend in buying another cow, or something as useful.

In trying to place before you a picture of a very small part of the Italian farmer's life, I wish to impress upon the minds of those who are directly interested in the matter of Italian immigration, that the Italian farmers are pretty comfortable in their own way at home, and that they are not amongst those that are eager to immigrate. In order to induce him to come here to labor in the cane fields, the cost of living here must be presented in detail to him, so that he can intelligently know how much he can save after paying for his living, and also what encouragement he is going to receive in supplies and land from the plantations. If these questions can be answered to the satisfaction of the authorities and the Italian farmers, there is no question in our being able to procure good laborers and useful citizens for this territory from Italy.

R. N. BOYD.

## INDIA DREADS ANOTHER MUTINY

SIMLA (India), July 8.—Dread of another mutiny is being felt by all Europeans here. India is in a very serious state, and the authorities are making endeavors to prevent the spread of unrest and the mutiny spirit which is spreading from province to province.

The cause of this condition is the war between Russia and Japan, for the supremacy of the yellow race has come with a revelation to the bazaar. That an Asiatic race can defy and even conquer a European one has made the natives think. The spirit of dissatisfaction and trouble in the air now is far more acute than it was before the Sepoy mutiny.

Kitchener's statement that the Indian army is practically worthless has been widely circulated among the ignorant natives. Cruzon's tyrannical methods have set every class against him personally. The possibilities of the situation have been brought directly to the attention of the King, and it is known he has had a consultation with prominent Anglo-Indians now in England on leave.

BE FIRM.

When you ask for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, do not allow the dealer to sell you a substitute. Be firm in your conviction that there is nothing so good. This medicine has been tested in the most severe and dangerous cases of cramps, colic and diarrhoea, and has never been known to fail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## THE WINDWARD COAST OF HAWAII

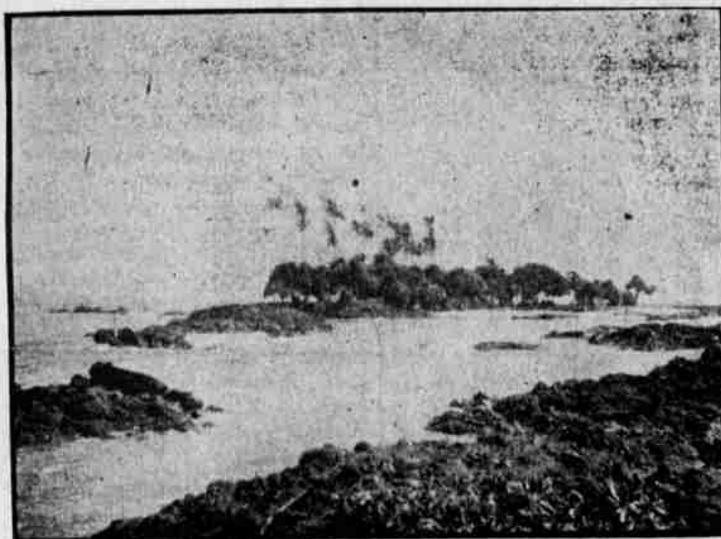
(By Sol. N. Sheridan.)

If you ask a Hilo man, most any Hilo man, he will tell you that the town is dead, and if you tell him that the town is dead, he will at once proceed to demonstrate in the liveliest possible manner that he is at least enough alive himself to kick. For that is human nature in many places besides Hilo.

Coming down from the Volcano House to the metropolis of the Big Island, is a pleasant ride over roads that leave something to be desired. That is, it would seem to be at least possible to take every other rock out of the road, and thereby contribute something to the smoother running of the way. I came down in a surrey, as far as Ferndale, which is the terminus of the Hilo railway, and it would have been an easy riding surrey on a good road. It is a beautiful drive, through a forest of fern and lehua trees, with the wild bananas beginning to appear on the lower levels, and with the undergrowth fairly sparkling with the vivid red of the thimble berries. I wonder, by the way, why some body who is interested in such things, and who likes good things to eat, and who has the ground, does not try to grow the thimble berry on Oahu. Maybe somebody does, but I have seen no signs of it. For the thimble berry is about the best thing, from a gastronomic standpoint, on the Big Island. It is a kind of larger raspberry, tasting a good deal like the mayapple of the middle west, and with cream and sugar makes a most refreshing dish. Also, I should fancy that it would lend itself very kindly to the domestic confection called "shortcake." The bushes bear most abundantly, on Hawaii, and the crop must run through a long season.

THE HILO LIMITED.

There are many places along that



COCOANUT ISLAND.

Volcano road where attempts have been made to grow coffee, and the attempt apparently abandoned. Indeed, I suppose that Olua has absorbed the major part of the coffee estates. Everything seems to be Olua, when you begin to get pretty well down the mountain, even the railway. And, to all appearances, Olua promises to be a decidedly profitable piece of property. As a matter of course, I do not know anything about sugar cane, but there is a lot of it there, and the mill seems to be running right along, and the Japanese laborers are all busy, and there is a full fledged broad gauge railway to haul the product of the plantation into Hilo.

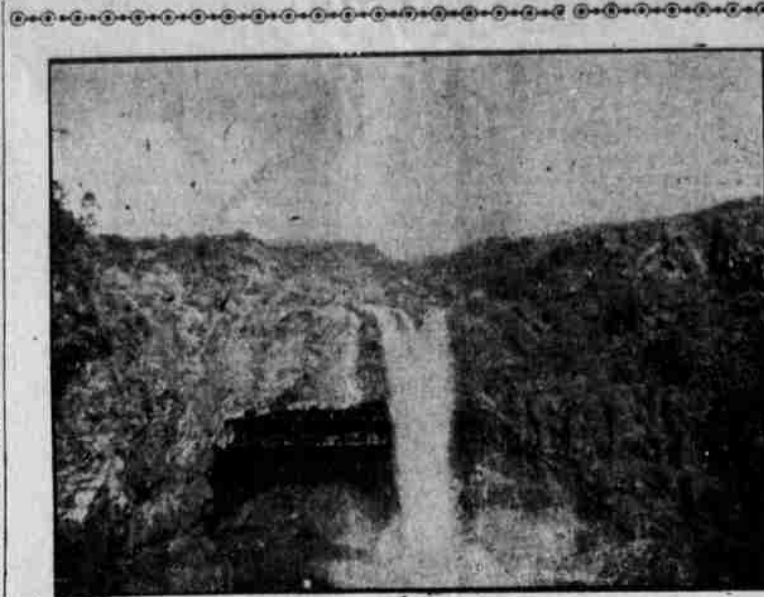
That Hilo railroad, indeed, is one of the surprising things on the island. You do not look to see so big a train, nor to ride upon a road that makes the speed this one does. Of course, the Hilo road, on the mainland, would be what they call a mere "jerk water" line, and the Hilo Limited train would not cut a great deal of ice by the side of the Twentieth Century Limited, say, or the Fast Flying Virginian, but it is a pretty big train for Hilo, and you shine along in it most comfortably over the uplands that form the lands of Olua, and down through the banana plantations to the city that will always have Rainbow Falls and Cococanut Island, and let up hope, Admiral Beckley, whatever else it does not have.

I visited Hilo once, long ago, and they had told me that I would find no change in the place. Well, I did. When I went to Hilo, in 1897, they had an old hotel, that ran, for instance, instead of a new one that does not. I am divided in my mind yet as to whether this is an improvement, although, of course, it is a change. The Demonsthenes cafe affords an excellent place to eat, being under the Lycurgus management, and also a place to sleep. So you do not miss the old hotel so much as you would otherwise. And the new hotel is there, even if it does not run.

'CHANGES IN HILO.

But there are other changes in Hilo. The streets have been paved, some of them, since I was there. When I visited Hilo, first, the street that leads out to Rainbow Falls—I will never tell you the name of it—was narrow and crooked, with a stable fronting it, and a small kind of an office building a block farther up, and a little drug store, and a Portuguese barber shop, and maybe a church. I do not remember, not having a good memory for churches.

That street is paved now, for the greater part of its length, and there is a solid block of buildings on either side of it. After that they are more scattered, but there are still buildings besides that venerable bit out of antiquity, the Court House. Front street, in my time, was just a crooked



RAINBOW FALLS, NEAR HILO.

and there is the long wharf, and there are two sets of policemen to do the work that half of one set would do as well. And that is the greatest change roadway, with half a dozen small Chinese and Japanese shops upon it, meandering out in the direction of Waikeka. There are still Japanese and Chinese shops, rather more Japanese than Chinese, and it is still narrow and crooked and not as clean as some streets I have seen—but it is built up almost all the way to the suburb, and out toward the river there are a number of large warehouses and a planing mill. And these are changes.

Lastly, there is Admiral Beckley's new park, and the dancing pavilion.

ever since I came to Honolulu this last time, and I am ready now to bear witness to the truth of it. The Kinau does not roll nearly so much as she used to do. She is, in fact, a very good sea boat—and a good sea boat is a thing that is needed among the choppy channels that lie between these islands.

When I left Hilo on the Kinau the sea outside was rough, with a strong wind from the southwest, and a long swell that would have made the Kinau of old days dip her rail into the water at every roll. She but rolled decently in the sea, enough to show that she felt it—and after she had passed Laupahoehoe, and the wind had shifted further astern of her, she hardly felt the sea at all. And that was a gratifying thing because, even if one is not inclined to be seasick, one does not greatly relish being bumped about in a small steamer. The Kinau was well behaved, and her table service was good. You want little more, at sea, than that. But if you have a pleasant ship's company in addition, and officers who are inclined to be obliging, why then travel becomes a real pleasure, as it should be. Else, why go away from home, where your pleasures are a matter of every day study, and your routine is such as you make it yourself, with any kind of luck.

THE WINDWARD COAST.

The way of the Kinau, leaving Hilo, lies along the windward coast of Hawaii—and I do not think that any land on earth presents a more beautiful seaward view. Mile after mile, the sugar plantations lie green along the uplands, the cane belt sweeping higher and higher until it melts, almost imperceptibly, into the darker forest region. Mile after mile, the coasts are high and precipitous, and the white waves dashing against their feet receive a tribute from the silver streams that tumble down from the mountains to spring far out into the sea. Mile after mile the rolling plains carry the eye upward to the rugged summit of Mauna Kea, bathed in clouds, and the whole land seems to drip with its richness.

Sugar mill succeeds sugar mill, as the deep gulches open before the gliding steamer, and there are chutes and wire ropes running down from the bluffs to show how the sugar is loaded from the shore upon the ships that come from far lands to get it.

At none of these little landing places does the Kinau stop. She goes sedately on her way, headed for Laupahoehoe, but the smaller steamers run up and down along there, and at some of the landing places big ships are riding at anchor, apparently so close to the high bluffs that the breakers seem to dash right around them. This is a deceptive appearance, because sea captains do not take chances, but there have been many ships wrecked on that coast, for all that. For the trade winds howl there, most times, and the waves run high, and anchors have been known to carry away despite the utmost carelessness of the master mariners. Those who go down to the Hawaiian sea in ship run many risks, although they take few chances.

LOADING JAPANESE PASSENGERS.

The Kinau holds steadily on her way to her first landing place at Laupahoehoe. It is a bad landing place enough. A ledge of rock, an old lava flow, juts out into the sea, and the waves dash in white foam upon the jagged masses that would prove the death of a stouter steamer even than the Kinau should she get into the reef's cruel jaws. Captain Freeman knows that place. And he brings his vessel to anchor, close to the reef, but in very safe water albeit a little rough, and proceeds to send boats ashore laden with freight, as is the manner in the inter-island trade.

You can see the boats, as they turn and break past the dangerous reef through which they must reach the shore. Laupahoehoe is known as a bad landing all up and down the island coast. The place lies at the mouth of one of those tremendous ravines so characteristic of the windward coast of the big island, a little group of houses standing amid the cocoanut trees on the point, and behind it a sugar cane carrier spans the ravine, bearing its burden across at short intervals like a great bird high up in the air. When I first saw it, indeed, I thought it was some monstrous kind of bird flying across there.

Laupahoehoe would be all but impossible if it were not for the skill of the Kanaka boatmen in surfing. They are past masters at that craft. I do not believe that even the dorymen of the Maine coast can touch them at it. And they carry ashore in small boats freight that would puzzle a donkey engine driver with a derrick at com-

## Names Best Doctor

MR. BAYSSON PUBLISHES RESULTS OF VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

A Former Pronounced Dyspeptic He Now Rejoices in Perfect Freedom from Miseries of Indigestion.

Thousands of sufferers know that the reason why they are irritable and depressed and nervous and sleepless is because their food does not digest, but how to get rid of the difficulty is the puzzling question.

Good digestion calls for strong digestive organs, and strength comes from a supply of good rich blood. For this reason Mr. Baysson took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the cure of indigestion.

"They have been my best doctor," he says. "I was suffering from dyspepsia. The pains in my stomach after meals were almost unbearable. My sleep was very irregular and my complexion was sallow. As the result of using eight boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, about the merits of which I learned from friends in France, I have escaped all these troubles, and am able again to take pleasure in eating."

A very simple story, but if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it might have been a tragic one. When discomfort begins with eating, fills up the intervals between meals with pain, and prevents sleep at night, there certainly cannot be much pleasure in living. A final general breaking down must be merely a question of time.

Mr. Joseph Baysson is a native of Aix-les-Bains, France, but now resides at No. 2439 Larkin Street, San Francisco, Cal. He is one of a great number who can testify to the remarkable efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the treatment of obstinate disorders of the stomach. If you would get rid of nausea, pain or burning in the stomach, vertigo, nervousness, insomnia, or any of the other miseries of a dyspeptic, get rid of the weakness of the digestive organs by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are sold by druggists everywhere.

Proper diet is, of course, a great aid in forwarding recovery once begun, and a little book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," may be obtained by any one who makes a request for it by writing to the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y. This valuable diet book contains an important chapter on the simplest means for the cure of constipation.

mand to land on a wharf. There is a tale of a crew of Kanaka boatmen who once landed a great roller for a sugar mill through the surf at Laupahoehoe. And I suppose the tale is true. There are sugar mills all along there, and the rollers must have been carried to them in some way.

HANDLED LIKE CATTLE.

But skillful above all are the boatmen in the handling of second class passengers—Japs, for the most part, but there are natives and Portuguese and Chinese likewise among them. Certainly the Japanese who come to Hawaii are of the stupidest class of the sons of Dal Nippon. They are absolutely wooden, when they get into a surf boat and try to board a steamer tumbling in the rollers at any landing. There was a heavy sea at Laupahoehoe, it is true, but the thing is the same whether there is a sea or not. The Japanese cling to the seats of the boat as they approach the sides of the steamer, and cling more closely to any bundles they may have in hand. If one has two bundles, or half a dozen, he tries the harder to cling to all of them at once.

The boatmen laugh at them good naturedly enough—but they handle them somewhat roughly. In fact, they must do it in the interest of the safety of the passengers. The Jap would cling to the boat and to his bundles until he fell into the sea, or until the boat was raised to her davits, if he could. It is no joke, at the best of times, to board a steamer at sea from a small boat. When the steamer is dancing one way on the waves, and the boat is dancing the other, it comes near to being a tragedy. And, when a stupid and terrified Jap is doing the boarding—well, I suppose it is a comedy if the Jap makes the steamer.

BACK TO HONOLULU.

It had seemed to me, when I first saw the boatmen throwing their passengers about in that way, that it was altogether needless to be so rough with

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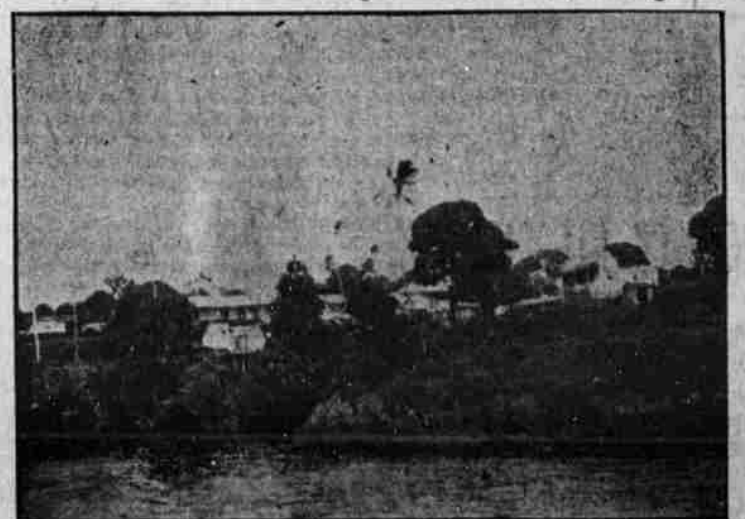
S. F. MOOTH.

General Agent.

them, that the boatmen were doing it in mere wantonness. A little study of the subject showed that this was not true. Literally, the Japanese had to be thrown on board the vessel, in the interest of their own safety. If they had been left to their own devices they would never have got on board at all. Which brings me around once more to the conclusion that the Japanese who come to these islands must be of the most stupid class—or else sea sickness has a strange and most marked effect upon them.

Leaving Laupahoehoe, the Kinau rounded the extreme point of the Big Island and, because the wind was not where it should have been, being southerly, found a rough landing at Mahukona, and a rougher at Kawaihae. But for the same reason that the wind was in the south, the run across the channel to Maui was very smooth indeed. It was just gray daylight when we drew out of the smooth roadstead of Lahaina, and squared away for the last lap on the way to Honolulu and home. And the channel here was smooth, also, although it roughened up a bit after Molokai Point was passed. It always does roughen up after Molokai Point is passed. You would not have the road to Paradise smooth, I hope, and all the way easy sailing. If it were, everybody would go there—and nobody would want to.

Hilo advises state that Mrs. John Scott is ill with diphtheria, at her home at Wainaku Lawns. She is thought to have contracted the disease whilst nursing her niece, Miss Florence Scott, who recently died of it. The Scott family has been placed in quarantine.



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Entered for Record July 19, 1905.

With M. W. Blackman to Harmony Lodge No. 31 O. O. F. Trs. of

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B. P. Bishop by Trs to Territory of Hawaii

T. Baker to Territory of Hawaii

W. Akong to Territory of Hawaii

Broad et al to Territory of Hawaii

K. Palama to Territory of Hawaii

F. Fontes and wf to Territory of Hawaii

Territory of Hawaii

**HAPPY HARVEST HOME OF HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL**

MAUI, July 21.—The third annual harvest celebration given by the general manager and employees of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. in Puunene mill, Saturday evening, the 15th, was the great social success anticipated. The mammoth sugar-room was transformed into a bit of fairyland with its adornment of palm-branches, ropes of ferns, the vivid colors of flags and bunting, and the glamor cast over all by the brilliant light from many electric lamps of red, white and blue.

There were two large halls, each 130 by 30 feet, adjacent to and opening into each other, but still entirely separate. One of them was used by the dancers and the other by the spectators or those of the guests who preferred card-playing to dancing.

The Kawaihau Quintet Club of Honolulu, on a raised platform under the drapery of large American and English flags sang Hawaiian "hulas" and played music most inspiring to dancing feet. There was a multitude of guests present, at least five hundred cosmopolitans conveyed thither in crowded trains from the different villages of Central Maui. It seemed as though every one who had received an invitation had shown acceptance of it by his presence.

Nearer 9 o'clock than 8, Mr. H. P. Baldwin, president and general manager of the H. C. & S. Co. and Mrs. J. N. S. Williams led the grand march. This was followed by a lancers and then by many a pleasing two-step and waltz till midnight. The caterer of the occasion should be congratulated upon the arrangement of the attractive supper room and the delicious menu. The ice cream soda served during the evening hours was more popular than the claret punch and other cool beverages.

Shortly after midnight the festivity came to an end and the trains bore away the many guests who wished their generous hosts many happy returns of the delightful harvest home celebration of 1905. W. B. Hardey had charge of the decorations and J. B. Thompson, Benj. Williams, W. W. Westcott and Theodore Nicholson managed the floor.

**MRS. BECKWITH'S DEATH.**

Early Tuesday morning, the 18th, Mrs. Edward G. Beckwith, the wife of Rev. Dr. Beckwith of Hamakua, died. She had been an invalid for forty years and weary and worn with the long struggle against the ills of flesh—she wanted "to go home"—and at last had her desire. Mrs. Beckwith was born in Honolulu on July 17, 1832, and was 72 years of age the day before her death. She was a member of the well known Armstrong family—her father being the first minister of public instruction of the Kingdom of Hawaii. When eight years old she went to Springfield, Massachusetts and lived with an uncle, who was a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, until after her graduation from Mt. Holyoke Seminary in the class of 1851. Returning to Honolulu she was married to Dr. Beckwith in 1853. The golden anniversary of their wedding was remembered by friends all over the Territory two years ago. After her marriage she spent ten years in Waterbury, Conn., fourteen years in San Francisco, after which she lived in Honolulu and Makawao. Mrs. Beckwith was most charitable. Her every thought seemed to be concerning the welfare of others. She wrote many a letter expressive of condolence, encouragement and sympathy. Frail and delicate in physique, her opportunities for doing good were limited, but she did what she could which is, when all is said, the best of eulogies.

Besides her husband she leaves a daughter, Mrs. J. J. Hair, six grandchildren, three sisters, Mrs. Weaver, Misses Jennie and Amelia Armstrong, and one brother, W. N. Armstrong. The late Gen. Samuel Armstrong of Hampton was also her brother.

The funeral took place on the afternoon of her death and the ceremonies at the Hamakuaoko residence and at the cemetery in Makawao were conducted by Rev. B. V. Bazata. The pall-bearers were H. P. Baldwin, R. F. Engle, H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, W. S. Nicoll and F. E. Atwater.

**DIES OF CANCER.**

Saturday morning, the 15th, Mrs. Edgar Morton, the wife of the deputy sheriff of Makawao district, died of cancer at Makawao after months of suffering. Mrs. Kamia Morton was the daughter of the late Benjamin, a well known Hawaiian resident and land-owner of Kula, and was born at Kamalo (Kula) about 29 years ago. She was educated at Maunaloa Seminary and has always resided on Maui. She was a superior woman, a leader in the Kula community where she lived until three years ago. She was a faithful wife and loving mother. Besides her husband, she leaves a sister, Mrs. John Aea of Honolulu and three sons. The funeral took place at Kamalo on Sunday, the 16th.

**TENNIS TOURNAMENT.**

At the Harvest Home Celebration, the evening of the 15th, J. N. S. Williams, assisted by two ladies, drew the players for the men's and mixed doubles in the tennis tournament to be held on the Sunnyside courts (Paia), August 12, under the auspices of the Puunene Athletic Club.

The following list, however, is subject to changes: G. S. Aiken and Miss Irene Aiken, G. B. Henderson and E. C. Campbell, W. W. Westcott and Miss Belle Dickey, S. J. Dowdle and Mrs. Dora von Tempyck, C. C. Krumhaar and Rev. B. V. Bazata, C. E. Rosecrans and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, W. Lougher and Miss Ethel Smith, D. C. Lindsay and W. E. Smith, Stone Douglas and

Mrs. D. B. Murdoch, Theodore Nicholson and Miss Eva Smith, J. N. S. Williams and Miss Sheffield, Rev. W. Ault and Rev. Baldwin, H. B. Weller and Miss Fanny Engle, C. W. Baldwin and Miss Ethel Taylor, J. P. Cooke and Mrs. W. S. Nicoll, J. B. Thompson and S. E. Taylor, D. B. Murdoch and Mrs. S. E. Taylor.

The offer of the challenge cups has aroused much interest in Maui tennis circles.

**TALE OF A JAILOR.**

Several letters have been printed recently reflecting upon Deputy Sheriff F. Wittrock of Hana for discharging from office Kabele, the Kipahulu jailor. Now the truth of the matter is the Maui supervisors failed to appropriate money for jailors' salaries because jails are under territorial jurisdiction, and hence Mr. Wittrock had no power either to reappoint or discharge Kabele.

All this was beyond the jailor's comprehension, and so he wrote the high sheriff that Wittrock had discharged him and Henry wired Wittrock to know why he did so. Then several letters appeared in the newspapers heaping abuse on the innocent deputy sheriff. Kabele thinking that he had lost his position, was naturally much offended.

**GAVE A HIGH TEA.**

On Tuesday afternoon and evening, the 18th, Mrs. Dora von Tempyck of Makawao gave a "high tea" and reception in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. M. Dowsett of Honolulu. After some tennis games, during the latter part of the afternoon, supper was served at small tables in the parlors and then came music and dancing to the strains of the Kawaihau Quintet Club of Honolulu. The singing as well as the playing of these musicians was the best of the kind heard on Maui in many months. Among the guests present were Senator and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett and Miss Edith Mait of Honolulu, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Ault of Wailuku, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Williams of Puunene and others from Puunene and Makawao.

**NOTES.**

Treasurer L. M. Baldwin states that there is very little money in the county treasury at present, nothing but some road tax funds. However at the end of the month the territorial treasurer will forward \$4600 to pay expenses and will continue to do the same monthly for half a year.

There's no friction on Maui among county officials because of party politics. Supervisor W. H. Cornwell works in harmony with his Republican confederates and Deputy Sheriff Tom Clark of Wailuku takes everything quietly and seems satisfied with appointments to the Wailuku police force.

Owing to a change of plantation the Japanese of Paia and Hamakuaoko celebrated the approaching peace between Russia and Japan in grand style during Friday and Saturday of last week.

Koreans seem to have a peculiar custom, when seriously offended with any one, of tying him up and beating him. Saturday night last, at Kalahele, three Koreans tied a fellow-country man and beat him with sticks until his back and legs were black and blue. His cries at length brought help and one of the two was arrested, the other two escaping. The arrested one was fined \$10 and costs by Magistrate Copp of Makawao on Tuesday.

On Thursday the schooner George E. Bellings left Kahului for Port Townsend.

The new sugar mill now building at Paia will have a capacity of at least 20,000 tons a year.

Misses Arques, Ogier, Katherine Hearne, Bessie Henry, former Stanford girls, accompanied by Mrs. Henry came to Maui last week and have been the guests of Mrs. H. B. Penhallow of Wailuku. They were present at the "harvest home celebration" of last Saturday night.

Misses Mary Alexander and Kellogg of Honolulu are being entertained by Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Paia.

Mrs. Ordway and Mrs. Boyer of Honolulu are visiting Mrs. Kinney at the Kahului club house.

Dr. Davidson of Lahaina is on the mainland settling up his father's estate and claiming an inheritance of quite a fortune, \$15,000, so rumor has it.

W. O. Smith and Ab. Lewis made a brief business visit to Maui this week and returned to Honolulu on Wednesday.

On Monday, a crater party consisting of Misses Alexander and Kellogg, Hon. C. H. Dickey, A. M. Merrill and others made the ascent of Haleakala.

On Monday and Tuesday Hon. J. M. Dowsett and S. R. Dowdle enjoyed the beautiful scenery along the head waters of Honomau valley (Keanae).

Miss Edith Mait of Honolulu has been a visitor at her cousin's, Mrs. J. N. S. Williams, Puunene.

Tonight, Captain Wilcox, who has been in charge of the Salvation Army on Maui, will depart for the Coast via Honolulu. He is to receive a new appointment there.

Miss Stewart, the daughter of the well known Honolulu lawyer, is visiting friends at Paia.

Some of the passengers to Honolulu by the Mauna Loa of Thursday were: Holmes Beckwith, who is returning to California after a brief visit with his grandfather, Dr. Beckwith of Hamakua; Miss Edith Alexander, who is going back to Oakland after a long stay with her brother at Paia; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baldwin of Hailku, School Inspector C. W. Baldwin, and Hon. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett and three children.

Weather.—Generally dry, though a few light showers have fallen on eastern Maui.

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**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**  
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe the inflamed skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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**COMMERCIAL**

One of the principal elements of interest in stock circles during the week was the continued rise of the stock of the Waimea Sugar Company of Kauai, which had but recently been placed again on the stock lists. From 37 it jumped to 60, at which figure Harry Armitage purchased quite a block of stock from C. J. Hutchins. During the week the stock of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company was also placed on the exchange.

There is a rumor, not confirmed, that coast financial people are looking over the local financial situation to ascertain whether another banking institution could be added to Honolulu.

WILLET & GRAY'S REPORT.  
Willet & Gray's statistical sugar trade journal for July 6, gives the following data concerning sugar:

**VISIBLE SUPPLY.**—Total stock of Europe and America, 2,167,918 tons, against 2,548,905 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 2,756,298 tons at the even date of January 1st, 1905. The decrease of stock is 381,674 tons, against a decrease of 395,463 tons last week, and a decrease of 1,005,740 tons January 1st, 1905. Total stocks and drafts, together, show a visible supply of 2,317,231 tons, against 2,736,905 tons last year.

**RAWS.**—The Fourth of July holidays reduced business and decreased meltings for the week. Changes in prices were unimportant here, though important abroad. One sale during the week of Porto Rico Centrifugals was made at 43-16c. for 96° test followed by sales of 44c. on reports of unfavorable crop weather in Europe. At the close, however, a sharp decline occurred in Europe which had a depressing effect upon Cuban holders and they accepted a bid of 213-16c. c. and f., basis 96° test on a cargo for prompt shipment which is equal to 43-16c. landed, thus establishing a net decline of 1-16c. for the week.

The European market made a new low level at the close today at 10s. 9d. for immediate and 9s. 5 1/4d. for October delivery. Inasmuch as September is quoted at 10s. 6d. and October 9s. 5 1/4d., the difference between old and new crop is still too large to hold much longer. The surprise is that the new crop quotations still show declines in sympathy with the old crop, as on merits new crop quotations would seem to be low enough already.

Java sugars might be bought at 11s. 9d. c. and f., equal to 4.30c. landed, for 96° test, but offerings are light, the earlier shipments having been nearly all disposed of and no arrivals being reported at port of call.

Receipts for the week 29,313 tons, meltings 20,000 tons, leaving total stocks 29,231 tons against 227,918 tons last week and 210,286 tons last year.

Refiners stock at New York includes 20,000 tons held by the agents of the Federal refinery, for account of speculators, being the same amount reported by us a month ago.

Cuba receipts for the week 6,000 tons, exports 15,800 tons and stock 322,000 tons, with 5 centrals grinding. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together is now 559,231 tons against 349,905 tons at same time last year.

As the season draws to a close it is more evident that the Cuba crop will surely reach 1,100,000 tons, but not exceed it by many thousand tons.

**REFINED.**—The prices and conditions during the week remained entirely unchanged. A good demand existed over the holidays, since when the market is more quiet and much beneath expectations for demand, hence a further decline appears to be nearly due. On this decline, when it comes, it would seem to be desirable or safer than it has been to carry a good line of stock, although there is no reason to expect any turn upwards in the refined market or the raw market for a long time to come.

European markets opened the week at 11s. for old crop beet sugars, advanced to 11s. 1 1/4d., closing at 10s. 9d., the parity of 4.26c. for Centrifugals at New York, with new crop quoted at 9s. 5 1/4d., parity of 3.98c. for Centrifugals.

Estimated drafts to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 30,000 tons; Java, 50,000 tons; Hawaii, 40,000 tons; Peru, etc., 15,000 tons. Total, 135,000 tons, against 173,000 tons last year.

A feature, for which Hawaii should be thankful, is that Willett & Gray are publishing under "Hawaiian Crop," extracts from the local Weather Bureau's crop statistics, issued weekly. Considerable space is now devoted to the islands.





The Panama Canal Commission has purchased two steamers from the Ward line, with a view to their lease to the Panama Railroad. These are the liners *Maico* and *Havana*. The purchase price was \$650,000 each. The steamers are of 5500 tons each and are capable of sustaining a speed of sixteen knots. They accommodate 100 first class and fifty second class passengers. The Panama Railroad has been chartering steamers for its Atlantic service. There has been some discussion in the States of the possibility of the Panama railroad putting a line of steamers on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic. As the contract with the Pacific Mail Company has expired the government might easily make this move, though at present it seems unlikely. If such an action was taken Hawaii might be affected, though the line would probably only run to Pacific Coast ports.

In a recent report of the Department of Commerce and Labor the Pacific Mail monopoly was denounced and the advantages of independent lines on the Pacific, tributary to the Panama Railroad, were set forth. The report showed how the southern coast of California had been entirely shut out from any share in the transisthmian trade by the refusal of the Pacific Mail line to call at American ports, other than San Francisco. San Diego, California, held an elaborate celebration on July 12, of the raising of the embargo the Pacific Mail has placed on that port for years. One of the events was the reading of a telegram from Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission stating that henceforth the Panama Railroad would transship freight from all steamships offering it. There is much talk of new lines to compete with the Pacific Mail and it is possible that Honolulu may get some of them.

#### SIERRA IN QUARANTINE.

The Chronicle reports the Sierra's voyage and her being quarantined as follows: Leaving Honolulu nearly three hours ahead of the Korea a week ago today, the Oceanic liner Sierra arrived three hours behind the Korea yesterday, five days and eighteen hours from the island port. Good weather was reported to have been experienced, but the Korea, on the other hand, was in a stiff northwest gale two days ago. The slow trip of the Sierra is therefore unaccounted for. At the end of her run, too, she was sent into quarantine on account of a case of smallpox among the crew. Faunt Leroy, a ship's cadet, being stricken when two days out from Honolulu, but the mails were landed in time to be forwarded East by the overland train last night. They will reach New York in time to leave for England next Saturday.

As a matter of precaution, owing to the case of smallpox, all the Sierra's passengers were sent to the quarantine station on Angel island, along with the steamer, to be vaccinated. They were landed about 10 o'clock last night at the Pacific-street wharf by the tug *Reliance*. Very few of them escaped the lance of the physicians, and these few only by having undergone the precautionary operation within a recent period.

Drs. Richards and Cumming of the quarantine squad, assisted by Dr. Deniger of Hawaii, one of the passengers, attended to the long drawn out task of inoculating passengers and crew with the lymph. It was at first reported that all those on board the Sierra would be made to take a bath as well as be vaccinated, but this proved a false alarm.

Faunt Leroy is not seriously stricken, and will probably soon be recovered. The Sierra will not dock before Wednesday, remaining in quarantine at Angel island until that time.

#### A MIGHTY FREIGHTER.

A perfect example of the type of vessel that is driving sailing ships out of the ocean trade is the American-Hawaiian liner *Texan*, now in port. There is little suggestion of the slender spars, the cloud of billowy canvas and the trim lines of the old clipper in the towering steel walls and stubby masts of this big freighter. There is little that could be called beautiful in the *Texan*, but she is the exemplification of strength and capacity for work and money-making, the typical feature of the age. The slender, graceful hull of the windjammer of the fifties has been metamorphosed into a monstrous steel hull, with towering walls which overtop the highest dock shed in the harbor. Within is a cavernous hold whose floor is several stories to speak in a landman's terms—below the upper deck. When empty this great room is big enough to hold a political convention in. When full it contains 11,200 tons of sugar, enough to fill a whole fleet of the sugar packets of the olden time. The towering spars of the old ship have become, in this twentieth century machine, mere derricks for the handling of cargo. Instead of the old yards and rigging, they are surrounded with a ring of yellow cargo booms. In the center of the ship is a huge funnel that stands straight up like a factory chimney. But though the *Texan* is not a beauty, she can do the work and earn the dividends and speed across the water in a way that wins races from the other freighters. These are the things that make the board of directors look happy though the water-front men may sigh for the handsome clippers that once lined Naval row.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 22.  
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 11:22 a. m.

##### Sunday, July 23.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 4:10 a. m.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, 4:15 a. m.  
Am. schr. Helene, Larsen, from San Francisco (off port), 7 p. m.

##### Monday, July 24.

Schr. La Paloma, Macfarlane, from Lahaina, 8 a. m.  
Am. schr. Helene, Larsen, from San Francisco.

Am. schr. W. N. Marsten, Grove, from Hilo.  
C. A. S. S. Manuka, Gibb, from Brisbane.

##### DEPARTED.

Am. sp. John Currier, Murchison, for Port Townsend, 2 p. m.  
Am. bk. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco, 4:30 p. m.

A. H. S. S. Nevada, Greene, for San Francisco, via Kahului, 6:45 p. m.

##### Monday, July 24.

Am. bark St. Katherine, Saunders, for San Francisco, 12:45 p. m.  
Schr. Mol Wahine, for Honolulu, Kohalaale, 4 p. m.

Stmr. Noenu, Pederson, for Honolulu and Kukulhaale, 5 p. m.  
C. A. S. S. Manuka, Gibb, for Victoria and Vancouver, 6 p. m.

##### DUE TODAY.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from the Colonies, a. m.

##### SAIL TODAY.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, about 3 p. m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kona and Kauai ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, for Waimanalo and Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

##### DUE TOMORROW.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, due in morning.

##### PASSENGERS.

##### Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinan, July 22, from Hawaii ports: G. M. Cooke, S. M. Damon, E. S. Tenney, H. Focke, E. Suhr, Mrs. Henderson, Miss G. Williams, Miss B. Williams, Miss K. Hearne, Miss F. Argus, Mrs. J. H. Henry, Miss Bernice Henry, Miss A. Ogier, Mrs. E. Carson, Miss B. Mabury, Mrs. Calborn, Miss Calborn, E. T. Herrick, Mrs. N. A. Tracy, Miss E. Ostwaldt, Mrs. Van De Carr and son, Miss E. I. Aitken, Mrs. G. K. Brown, J. F. Clay, Mrs. J. F. Clay, Geo. Wessels, Bro. Henry, Major J. Millsap, John T. Baker, Miss F. Hall, Miss May E. Toler, Mrs. M. D. Cook, R. Hilo, S. Kusakado, G. Suzuki, K. I. Tashino, Mrs. Geo. Angus, Mrs. H. S. Kamana, E. R. Akaka, S. Livingston, D. B. Macdonachie, Mrs. L. Lake, Mrs. A. R. Askew, Rev. A. L. Hall, Jas. Guild, G. B. McClellan, Mrs. Wagner, Miss Aoe Akina, G. Kobayashi, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, E. A. Fraser and son, Mrs. W. G. Hall and child, Mrs. K. Rickard, Z. K. Meyers, J. C. Ridgway, C. A. Doyle, A. B. Peters, P. O. Schmidt, A. M. Schmidt, H. Riedel, Dang Wong, Dang You, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Capt. Jas. Wilcocks, Miss L. Phil, Miss E. Nuhiwa, Mrs. N. Rice, John Richardson, Miss Ivy Richardson, Miss G. K. Richardson, Mrs. W. Henning, Miss Emma Henning, Miss D. Henning, Mrs. L. Henning, Mrs. T. Henning, Mrs. I. Henning, C. K. Notley, Miss B. M. K. Notley, O. Z. Waiakala, J. K. Nakookoo, D. K. Kahaula.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 23, from Kauai ports—R. G. Henderson, Look Hong, Miss H. Williams, Mrs. K. Williams, Mrs. J. P. Spalding, E. Williams, Mrs. R. Williams, N. Greig, H. L. Kuhlmann, Mrs. Geo. Cooke, Geo. Cooke, W. M. McQuaid, Mrs. Wm. Stoddart, Miss B. Hiscow, Mrs. J. W. Kawai, J. W. Kawai, Mrs. L. C. Bickford, Mrs. K. Goo Kim, Miss H. Goo Kim, K. Miko, H. Ida, Mrs. Kate Kelley, G. Maloho, Miss L. Nahinu, Wm. Henry and 42 deck.

##### CLAUDINE'S REPAIRS.

The Chronicle of July 12 has the following concerning the Claudine which recently left this port for the Coast: "To have new boilers installed and her machinery overhauled, the steamer Claudine arrived here last night from Honolulu. The work is to be done by Union Iron Works, and will take about two months. She reports that on Sunday, when 180 miles southwest of the Farallones, heavy northwest winds with big seas were encountered. The huge billows swept over the small steamer constantly, and succeeded in carrying away one boat. The Claudine brought 7644 bags of sugar."

##### SUGAR ON HAWAII.

Admiral Beckley of the steamer Kinan reports the following sugar ready for shipment on Hawaii: Oahu, 9600; Waiakae, 23,600; Hawaii Mill, 1700; Waiakae, 14,100; Onomea, 25,000; Pepeekeo, 14,250; Honouliuli, 11,600; Hakalaui, 29,000; Laupahoehoe, 2500; Ooakala, 3500; Hamakua, 3900; Paauhau, 500; Honokaa, none; Kukulhaale, 3000; Punaiaui, 1545; Kukulau, Honokaa and Honuapo, none.

Thomas Christley, a native of Wales, about 68 years of age, an old resident of Honolulu died in his chair at the Honolulu Hotel at 12:35 this morning. Mr. Christley has lived in Honolulu for thirty years and was a carpenter by trade. Christley Lane was named for him. Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning he got out of bed and went through the hall. He knocked at Landlord McDowell's door, saying "I'm dying. I can't get my breath." While McDowell was running for a doctor Christley expired in his chair on the lanai.

## WITH THE DREDGERS AT THE ALAKEA SLIP

A trip over the Alakea, Kakaako & Eastern Railroad is a pleasing diversion for the dwellers of the heat-smitten city in summer time. Although this line, which is operated by Lord & Heiser for the purpose of carrying away the dirt and rock excavated from the new Alakea street slip, has not been advertised extensively it is, nevertheless, a scenic line and from its cars most interesting sights can be observed. Accommodations are limited, however, and those unable to get on the trains are given the privilege of seeing the sights from terra firma, along the right of way.

The union depot of the company is at the foot of Alakea street where connections are made with the Rapid Transit cars for all parts of the city. Here the ground is crossed and crisscrossed—literally gridironed with railroad tracks, until the place looks very much like a big railroad yard in an eastern city. Trains of six cars each stand on the tracks beside the big trench that marks the first cutting for the slips. As the cars are filled, the trains, each hauled by a little narrow gauge engine, clatter off around the curve and down the street in front of the Naval docks to Ironworks junction. Here the track divides. One branch goes to Sargentville, where the dirt is being spread out to bring the ground up to a level with the front steps of the immigration station. Already the station building which was formerly connected with the shore by two bridges, has firm ground all the way to the street, giving a magnificent opportunity for a fine lawn.

Going back to the junction we may take the other line. It is doubly fitting that the tracks from the parting of the ways should lead to Sargentville and Hepburn City after the incident at a recent banquet. Hepburn City, as the terminus of the main line of the Alakea, Kakaako & Eastern has been christened by some wag of the waterfront, is like many western cities. At present it consists of a pile of ties, the ends of two rusty rails and boundless possibilities. From the junction where the railroad turns out of Ala Moana it begins to climb up on a trestle. Higher and higher it rises, past the casting house of the Iron Works, where the atmosphere smells eternally like burnt toast, until it reaches a height of fifteen feet above the surface. At this elevation the track runs along on the trestle to Coral street where, like the hopes of many railroad promoters the rails end in the air.

Along the sides of the trestle hundreds of carloads of harbor mud, coral and dirt are being dumped every day. Here the debris will lie until it is hauled away for filling lowlands or raising the grade of streets. A gang of men shovel it into a broad pile as it is dumped out of the cars, and while the "Waterfront Limited" is at the other end of the line, sit in the shade of the feed company's fence, swap yarns, smoke and while the time away.

##### HUNTING FOR RELICS.

These great piles of dirt and mud are fruitful places for the work of the archaeologist or the treasure hunter. Crowds of small boys hover about and dig in the filth for possible stray coins or other articles of value. The refuse of this job is not as productive in money as that of the naval row dredging job when considerable coin was taken out with the suction dredger. But the small boys are still finding the work quite profitable. When questioned about their finds two small native urchins said that they had recovered

quite a number of small coins from the debris. It was "Kalakauna money." Yesterday a Japanese picked an American silver dollar out of the dirt that is being spread in front of the immigration station.

Although there is little money in the soil there are numerous other articles. Pieces of hawners from old Pacific Mail liners, now laid up, new steel hawners, pieces of rotten piling, scrap iron and other junk are thick in the debris. Some of these are picked out, but most of the stuff is not in good enough condition to be worth bothering with.

##### PROGRESS OF DREDGING.

The big dredger Governor is now well started on the second trip up the first cut. The completed slip is to be two hundred feet wide between the two piers. The first cut is about seventy feet in width and extends the full length of the slip. The dredger first made this cut, going down through the top mud to the reef coral. This was comparatively easy work and brought the cut down to a depth of about fifteen feet. The present cut is to remove the layer of reef coral. Beneath this is a layer of black sand which will be easy work. Under this is the foundation coral. It is said that the layer of reef coral is proving slightly harder and thicker than had been expected. It was thought that perhaps it might be dredged out without the use of powder, but this has been found to be impossible. Floats with drills precede the dredger, and rows of holes, five holes to the row, are drilled across the cut. Ten pounds of dynamite are put in each hole and the coral is shattered. Behind the powder gang comes the big dredger.

The dipper that is being used on the work now is a four yard scoop. That means that it will take four cubic yards of debris at one bite. A heaping scoopful is five yards and the big dipper often takes that kind of a bite. When the four big teeth on the outer edge of the scoop once get under the layer of coral it is bound to come up, for the machine has the power behind it to raise most anything. Suspended from an extra large boom, with heavy steel cables and a hundred and fifty horsepower engine to move it, the big scoop is capable of lifting an enormous weight.

Along the side of the cut runs the railroad track. As the big dipper comes up out of the water with a miniature Niagara running from its sides it is swung over the waiting cars and with a motion of the hand the bottom flies back, dumping the debris into the car. The big machine seems almost like a human being, so delicately it is adjusted. The engineer can handle the big dipper as easily as if it weighed a few ounces instead of several tons. So perfect is the mechanism that he might swing the scoop down onto a rock just hard enough to crack a soft-boiled egg without smashing it, or the big dipper might be brought down with a force that would crush a locomotive.

Night and day the work of excavating the slip is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and it will not be many months before Honolulu will have one of the finest docks, for its size, in the United States.

The outside planking of the Morning Star on the port side forward and some of the planking on the starboard has been removed and will be replaced with new timber. The steamer stood the hurricane at Ponape remarkably well, although Captain and Mrs. Garland say that they didn't know whether they were going to survive the storm.

## REPORT OF BRECKONS

Yesterday United States District Attorney Breckons was engaged in making up his annual report to the Attorney-General, this being the time when all the districts send the results of the year's work to Washington.

"My report will show that there has been a large increase in the business of the Federal Court in Honolulu during the year just closed," said Mr. Breckons. "This applies to both the civil and criminal ends of the business. And it is worthy of note that the civil and criminal business of this district is above the average of districts in the United States."

The report of Mr. Breckons will show that the business of the Federal Court, both civil and criminal, has just about doubled in the past year. At the beginning of business in the present year, there were eight criminal cases pending. Sixty-seven cases were begun during the year, and 64 terminated. Of these, convictions were secured in fifty-one cases, and there were three acquittals, and ten cases not pressed. There are still eleven cases pending.

Last year, at the beginning of business, there were two cases pending. Forty-four cases were commenced, and thirty-eight terminated during the year. Of these, there were twenty-seven convictions, two acquittals and nine not pressed. There were eight cases left over to begin the new year.

In the present year, there were \$17,000 in fines assessed by the court and \$1050 collected in cash.

"That is explained by the number of internal revenue cases tried," said Mr. Breckons. "In the case of a man convicted of illicit distilling, the lowest penalty is a fine of \$1100 and imprisonment for seven months. The man convicted of this offense serves his time in jail, and having no money, simply serves thirty days more and at the end of that time takes the pauper's oath. And at that our collections of cash for fines are remarkably large. In some other districts, where as much as \$40,000 in fines has been assessed, only fifteen hundred dollars have been collected."

## MAKING BUTTER OF COCOANUT OIL

According to a report submitted to our State Department by Consul General Skinner, of Marseilles, France, an extensive trade in butter substitutes is growing up in Europe, the chief of these compounds being copra, or coconut butter, with the center of manufacture at Marseilles. A single firm in that city turned out 7200 tons of this edible grease in one year. It is produced by the manipulation of copra oil, but the secret of its manufacture is jealously guarded and remains in the hands of a few. The compound is sold under the names of "vegetaline" and "cocoiline," and is declared to be wholesome as well as cheap, and is generally sold on its merits. It is a boon to the poor, and there has been no attempt to put legal restrictions on its sale.—Leslie's.

##### VOLCANO HOUSE GUESTS

The following guests were registered at the Volcano House between the 13th and 20th of July:

N. F. Isenberg, Naalehu; F. M. Whitehouse, F. L. Johnson Jr., Miss Harriet Johnson, Honolulu; Geo. F. Lynch, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph Jarwick, Cal.; Arthur White, Brayton Douglass, Mrs. Van De Carr, Eita

Osterweldt, Oakland; C. R. Lancaster, Honolulu; Frank M. Anderson, Papai-kou; Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, S. T. Deacon, C. Deacon, Hilo; Mrs. W. C. Colburn and Miss Colburn, Detroit; E. T. Herrick, Honolulu; J. Castle Ridgway, Hilo; Mrs. C. Wolters and child, Miss Evelyn Lewis, Naalehu; Minnie U. Goodwin, Los Angeles; L. Romick, Pomona; Blanch Romick, Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Miss G. Williams, Miss B. Williams, Los Angeles; John Milsaps, Honolulu; Mrs. E. Carson, Miss B. Maybury, Mrs. J. H. Henry, Miss Beale Henry, Miss Fannie Arques, Miss Adda Ogier, San Jose; Miss Katharine Hearne, San Diego, Cal.; N. P. Roth, Honolulu; Miss Mumford, Mrs. Christ, Lihue, Kauai; Mrs. J. W. Macdonald, Mrs. R. R. Reidford, R. R. Reidford, Kenneth Reidford, Honolulu; G. G. Kinney, Kau.

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

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

To ELIZABETH SCHAEFER, wife of FREDRICH SCHAEFER; FREDRICH SCHAEFER, husband of said ELIZABETH SCHAEFER; FRANCIS SPENCER; PUNJIA; HILAUEA; KIMO PH (sometimes called JAMES PH); KAMALIE; HAIHEHENA; MELE; HAIYAMA (sometimes called HILAMA) and sometimes called HILAMA); ALAPAA; MIRIAM PURPLE; HENRY RED; JANE GREEN; HORACE BLACK and GEORGE WHITE, unknown heirs at law of KAHIAE-LE, Deceased; PETER BLUE, KATH. BRINE YELLOW, HENRY BROWN, LYDIA SCARLET and JOHN VIOLET, unknown heirs at law of KAMALIE, Deceased; and JAMES NIHAU, THOMAS KAUAI, WILLIAM OAHU, JOHN LAHAINA, and HORACE HAWAII, unknown heirs at law of KAEINA, Deceased, Defendants and Respondents.

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

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

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

WALTER B. MALING, Clerk

A true copy, attest:  
(Seal) W. B. MALING, Clerk.  
2701

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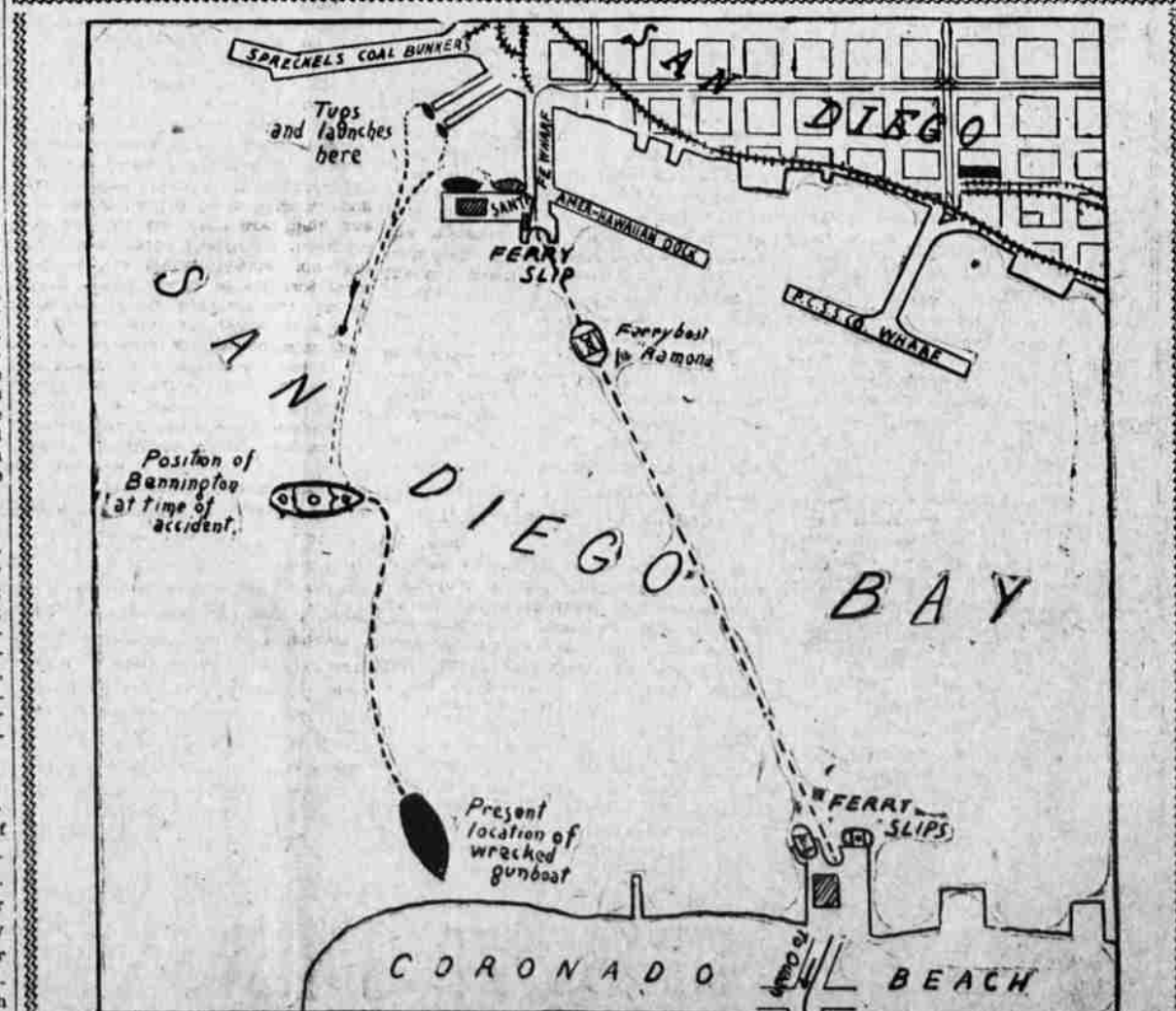
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.  
SURPLUS.....200,000.  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....102,617.

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F. C. Jones.....Vice-President  
F. W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke.....Cashier  
C. Hustace, Jr.....Assistant Cashier  
F. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier  
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MAP OF A PORTION OF SAN DIEGO BAY SHOWING PROBABLE POSITIONS OF U. S. S. BENNINGTON BEFORE THE EXPLOSION AND AFTER SHE WAS BEACHED, FERRY ROUTE AND BERTHS OF TUGS AND LAUNCHES THAT WENT TO HER ASSISTANCE.