

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 14.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 68. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.36c. Per Ton, \$87.20.
88 Analysis Beets, 11s. 5½d. Per Ton, \$88.40.

VOL. LI NO. 39

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1908.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3007

WOULD THEY ALEX. ROBERTSON SNUB THE TARS?

Fear Is Expressed That
Society Here Is
Exclusive.

Would the society women of Honolulu attend a ball given for the bluejackets of the coming fleet and dance with the bluejackets? George W. Smith thinks not, and for that reason he doubts the advisability of the fleet committee giving any balls as part of the entertainment for the officers and men of the battleships. He doubts the advisability of giving a ball for the officers alone, to meet whom there would have to be invited guests from ashore with the drawing of a line between those Honolulu eligible and those not and the consequent heartburnings and pillkias. "Why give a ball at all?" he asked at the meeting of the chairman of committees, called yesterday in the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan.

"The society people of Honolulu would not attend a ball given for the bluejackets," Mr. Smith added as a summary up of his arguments against the elaborate ball program of the entertainment committee, presented by F. L. Waldron.

"Well, if the society people don't want to go they don't have to," said Wallace R. Farrington; "we can get a crowd all right without them."

This didn't strike just the right note, however, and the five chairmen at the meeting considered a minute or two in silence. Mr. Waldron had presented his report and stated that the entertainment committee wanted to look after the ball at the beach all by itself, decorations, music, lighting and refreshments, having decided that one committee could do the whole thing better than a dozen committees each a part. As soon as his committee was authorized to do this he could tell how much money he needed for all their work. Then the chairman asked the question that put a damper on the whole business: "Why give a ball at all?"

L. Tenney Peck, the chairman of the ways and means committee, suggested that the proper way to entertain the officers would be to arrange as elaborate a ball function as possible and give it on a subscription basis. Then whoever sent out the invitations could do so without offending the sensibilities of anybody, and the officers would meet and become acquainted with the people they would wish to meet. In lieu of this, however, he thought that a banquet might be given the officers.

"That would cost twenty thousand dollars," said Waldron, who stuck to the figures in spite of the exclamations of the others.

The few present realized that they were treading on dangerous ground in discussing eligibles and non-eligibles in connection with the officers' entertainment, and came to no decision in the matter. There were too few present at the meeting to decide on anything, as a matter of fact, and nothing definite was done concerning any of the reports made.

Colonel Johnson, of the sports committee, reported everything going ahead nicely in his line, and wanted information as to the proper officer to write to regarding what the sailors might wish in the way of athletics.

Judge Henry E. Cooper reported for his committee, that on clubs and fraternal organizations. He stated that the various organizations would not combine on any joint entertainment. The social clubs would send out cards to those in the fleet personnel recommended to them, and the fraternal organizations would entertain separately the visiting members of their orders. "And this committee will not ask for any funds," concluded the report.

Mr. Farrington stated that there seemed to be too much that was indefinite about the work of his committee as well as that of all others. "What we want is to have a full meeting of the heads of committees and get down to something definite to work to. If we don't, the fleet will be here and we will have nothing done."

This sentiment was echoed by all the others, and a date for a general meeting was set, Monday evening next in the rooms of the Promotion Committee at half-past seven.

COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

The committee at large had an interesting meeting on Wednesday afternoon. F. B. McStocker presiding.

Mr. McStocker, in calling the meeting to order, stated that the call was simply for the purpose of organization and information as to duties expected from members of the committee. This, so far as the chairman could ascertain, after consultation with the ex-

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Cannot Attend the Convention
in Chicago—Local Politics
Is Picking Up.

National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson will not go to the National Convention at Chicago, and the Union Club soiree tonight will accordingly be changed from a farewell send-off to a supper of condolences. Mr. Robertson finds that he is up against the old question of being able to get a passage across the pond to San Francisco. He is tied up as counsel in the Bierce case and cannot sail as expected on the China, while the Hilonian and the Manchuria, the only other two vessels sailing in time for their passengers to reach Chicago by the date of the convention, are so overbooked that there is practically no possibility of making either of them. Consequently he has decided to stay at home, and his proxy will go forward to Delegate Kuhio on the China.

The Hawaiian delegation are very much in the dumps over this state of affairs, as they were one and all relying on Robertson to steer them straight and to lead them in the fight they will have to make to secure recognition for the extra four members they are taking along. Some of the delegates and alternates have never been away from the Islands before, and they will miss Alex's contorts to hang on to in the mainland crowds.

It is also stated that the Democrats will strike out for their National Convention without the hand of National Committeeman Woods to guide them, the Hawaiian Senator having intimated that he would not be a candidate for the Denver trip. The claim of the Territory to a full quota of six representatives has not been disputed by the mainland party, however, and this delegation will have less to contend with than the Republican half dozen, four of whom are going without invitations.

Palmer Woods will be on hand at the local convention in Honolulu on Monday, nevertheless, and unless he is headed off before the question comes up in convention he promises to make things lively for the ones who are working for a Bryan instructed delegation. Prominent local Democrats, despite the message given the press by the Hawaii leader, laugh at the idea of any row developing in their Monday meeting, rather resenting the insinuation that they did not know how to put a good face on for the general public, no matter how much seething there may be below the surface, and the idea of any open row for the opposition to gibe at is flouted.

The party managers are taking no chances at any rate. Just now there is an informal committee talking over the things proper to be resolved about on Monday. The committee is a sort of a moral crusade movement, inasmuch as no authority is given nor claimed, but that of the greatest good to the greatest number, whether they want it or not. This committee, which is supposed to have the moral support of the Territorial Central Committee, had a little meeting in the diningroom of the Commercial Club yesterday, the members dining as guests of Link McCandless.

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HONOLULU WANTS A SHARE OF THE TRADE

Governor Frear, Washington, D. C.
Why can not beef and other fleet supplies be purchased here? Bureau Supplies advise will not be done. Satisfactory prices guaranteed. Are we not entitled to consideration?

J. P. Cooke, Acting President;
MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
G. W. Smith, President;
HAWAIIAN LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
H. M. von Hoyt, President.

The above cablegram was sent yesterday to Governor Frear, authorized at a special meeting of representatives of the organizations named. Its purpose is evident, and is a sign that Hawaii will insist on at least asking for a recognition claim.

At the same time as the above was filed, the following cablegram of similar purport, and signed by the same representatives, was sent to Delegate Kuhio:

Letter received Bureau Supplies to effect no beef purchased here. We request you see bureau endeavor have beef and other fleet supplies purchased here. Satisfactory prices guaranteed.

It is supposed that a grand naval review will take place off Kona after the special maneuvers of the Imperial navy to be held next autumn. The American cruising fleet will be welcomed by the Japanese fleet about the same time and the British China squadron will also attend the naval review, so that the occasion will present an unprecedentedly impressive spectacle.

A HAWAIIAN CARUSO.



SIG. CARLOS SEBASTIAN (LOT KAULUKOU)
Who is making a stir in the musical circles of Italy.

NOISY BOYS MAY CLOSE THE BISHOP STREET PARK

Businessmen Complain of the Gambols of the
Newsboys—Petition for Suppression
of the Nuisance.

The public may lose the park on the Bishop Estate property opposite the Young Hotel.

The noise of the boys playing there at times during the day has got on the nerves of some of the people who signed a petition to the Bishop Estate to have "the nuisance complained of abated." The Bishop Estate has written to the Acting Governor saying in effect that if he doesn't keep the boys still, it will close up the lot to the public.

The Acting Governor has written to the trustees saying that he will investigate any cause of complaint and will take whatever steps are necessary as a result of this investigation, but intimating that the implied threat in the trustees' letter will have no effect.

Apparently, if the Bishop Estate insists that the public shall not be allowed on the lot, the government will discontinue furnishing water and caring for it, and it will revert to its original tin can and paper strewn condition, unless the Bishop Estate or the petitioners meet the expense of its up-keep. The following is the Acting Governor's letter:

"May 14th, 1908.
"The Trustees under the Will of Ber-

nice P. Bishop, Honolulu.
"Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, concerning Bishop Park lot situate opposite the Young Hotel, of which complaint is made that boys making use of the premises for noisy games cause annoyance to the occupants of the Young Hotel and neighboring buildings, and informing me that unless the cause of complaint is removed it will be necessary to terminate the tenancy of this lot now enjoyed by the Territory."

"The Government has been put to considerable expense in grading, filling, planting grass, trees and shrubs, and laying water pipes on this property to bring it to a presentable condition. Considerable labor and water has been, and is now, used in the maintenance of this property as a public park. While the property is in our possession the Government is compelled to treat it as such.

"As in the case of other public parks, whether on Government or private lands, the Government will entertain and investigate any cause of complaint, and upon good cause being shown will take necessary action for that reason alone. I will have the matter investigated."

"I am at a loss to understand, however, why you should follow your request to the Government with a notice, that unless the cause of complaint is removed it will be necessary to terminate the tenancy of this lot now enjoyed by the Territory."

"Yours very respectfully,
"(Signed) E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
"Acting Governor of Hawaii."

The letter signed by Alexander Young, as president of the Alexander Young Building Company, to the Bishop Estate trustees, is as follows:

"Gentlemen: With the greatest respect we desire to direct your attention to a matter which has for some time past been a source of annoyance alike to tenants of the offices and stores in our building and to guests of the Young Hotel, more especially

to those occupying quarters at the King street end. We refer to the daily congregation of boys on the vacant lot fronting on King, Bishop and Hotel streets, and to the noise which accompanies their various games.

"We understand that this lot is the property of the Bishop Estate, and that your intention for the present is to have it used as a public park. While a playground for the boys of the town is undoubtedly a good thing, and even a necessity, we venture to think that this particular locality is not suitable for the purpose; and if we are rightly informed was not what you contemplated.

"We have repeatedly had complaints from both classes of occupants of our premises, and at our suggestion these have been embodied in the concrete form of a petition to your good selves, which we beg to submit herewith.

"Bespeaking for same that courteous consideration which your board is wont to bestow on matters affecting the public weal, we are, etc."

The petition referred to is addressed to the trustees under the will of Mrs. B. P. Bishop, and is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, occupants of the Alexander Young building and other premises in the vicinity of same, respectfully submit:

"(1) That the vacant lot fronting on King, Bishop and Hotel streets, in the city of Honolulu, is daily used as a playground by a number of boys;

"(2) That the noise of shouting which proceeds therefrom is a hindrance to business, a cause of irritation to the nerves of some of us, a source of annoyance and a common nuisance;

"(3) That the beauty of the park laid out upon the lot referred to is being marred by its use as a playground; that the lawn is becoming worn in patches by much traffic, and that some of the ornamental trees and vines have been injured and their growth retarded;

"Now, therefore, having been informed that the lot referred to is the property of the Estate of B. P. Bishop; and believing that the policy of the trustees of that estate is at all times to promote the best interests of the community, your petitioners respectfully pray that you will take such steps as may be deemed expedient to abate the nuisance complained of."

"Signed by: The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.; Commercial Pacific Cable Company; Honolulu Gas Company; Coyne Furniture Company; Mrs. Ethel M. Taylor; Hawaii Promotion Committee; Alexander Young Cafe; Lewis & Co.; Lewers & Cooke; Union Pacific Transfer Company; Hawaii & South Seas Curio Company; Guide Publishing Company; E. W. Scholfield; J. H. Hertsche, manager Young Hotel; C. R. Benton, cashier Young Hotel; C. L. Hall, clerk Young Hotel; B. F. Hellbron, bookkeeper Young Hotel; M. W. Gilbert, auditor Young Hotel, and W. B. Honeyman."

The letter of the Bishop Estate trustees to the Acting Governor is as follows:

"Sir: We are again compelled to write you upon the subject of park

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TRAIN ROBBERS MAKE RICH HAUL IN TEXAS

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

EL PASO, Texas, May 15.—A train on the Santa Fe railroad near here was held up by bandits last night, the safe in the express car rifled, and \$35,000 in coin secured. The bandits escaped with their booty, probably crossing the river into Mexico. The passengers on the train were not molested.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Thousands of people from all over the States are pouring into the city daily, coming on excursion trains and boats to view the great array of warships in the bay. Tonight a grand ball in honor of the men of the fleet has been arranged.

GUATEMALA CITY, May 12.—Safe conduct out of the Republic has been given Bastillo, the Honduran general who has been in prison here for alleged connection with the recent revolutionary movement.

SEATTLE, May 12.—Money to the amount of \$10,000 was taken from the express car of the Oriental limited on the Great Northern railroad by masked robbers.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Governor Hughes will not accept the nomination as Vice President on the Republican ticket.

CHEMULPO, Korea, May 12.—A celebration is being held here today in honor of the anniversary of the port.

SEOUL, Korea, May 12.—Count Ito states that he is trying to prepare Korea for independence.

TONOPAH, May 12.—A fire which caused a loss of \$150,000 took place here today.

SIMFEROPOL, Russia, May 13.—In an outbreak of prisoners yesterday many escaped, wounding the Governor and killing the Deputy Governor, the doctor and two wardens.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 13.—A tornado swept through four towns in Nebraska yesterday. Many people were killed and injured and there was great loss of property.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 13.—The special election here for State Senator resulted in the election of the anti-racetrack candidate. WASHINGTON, May 13.—The visiting governors of States and Territories dined last evening at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A Japanese financial delegation was received yesterday by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Naval Appropriation bill has gone to the President.

OAKLAND, May 13.—Kaufman got the decision in the prize fight.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The arbitration treaty with Japan was today favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TOKIO, May 13.—Marquis Ito will soon return to Tokio. It is expected that political developments will follow his return.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—This is Children's Day for the Fleet. Many excursions for the men are being given to points of interest in and around the city.

SEATTLE, May 13.—It is reported that ten thousand people were drowned in the recent floods at Hankow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The conference of Governors called by the President to discuss the conservation of natural resources had its first formal gathering at the White House yesterday.

Two ideas were developed at the opening session, one that there should be permanent organizations regarding forestry and irrigation throughout each of the states and the other that there should be no limitation to agreements between states on these questions.

PEKING, May 14.—Japan has refused to modify the opposition she has advanced against the building of the Tsinnmunten railroad, a line which will promote the trade of Russia in Manchuria. An agreement has been reached, however, between the Chinese and Japanese government over the Yalu river timber dispute.

Following the Russo-Japanese war the victors claimed to have succeeded to the claims of Russia to the valuable timber rights on the Manchurian side of the Yalu, a claim which China denied.

PEKING, May 14.—The revolutionists in the province of Yunnan have been repulsed by the Imperial troops.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, May 14.—A tornado did considerable damage in Louisiana yesterday, several persons being killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A magnificent gold punch set, given by the State of California, was today presented the armored cruiser California in the name of the State.

CASABLANCA, Morocco, May 14.—There was a collision here today between French and Spanish troops. Three were killed and three wounded.

MADRID, May 14.—The Spanish government has demanded an explanation from France of the Casablanca incident, in which Spanish troops were attacked.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Alaska delegates to the Republican Convention have been instructed for Taft.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—This is Berkeley Day in the fleet entertainment schedule. Tremendous crowds attended the events in the university town.

PARIS, May 14.—The McKee divorce has been granted, both parties being blamed.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate has passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Fritz Sheff, one of the most beautiful actresses on the American stage, has been divorced.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Vreeland currency bill has passed the House of Representatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Joe Gans won the bout with Unholtz last night in the eleventh round, when the referee stopped the fight, Unholtz being unable to continue. He was strong, but awkward, and could not land effectively. Unholtz was knocked down in the fourth round by an uppercut on the chin. The Boer, in further rounds, fought wildly, and was knocked down in the seventh with a swing of Gans' right to the chin. It became only a question of time when Unholtz would be sent to the floor. In the tenth he was dazed and clinched the round out. In the eleventh round, Gans stood aside and the Boer blindly struck the air. The referee then stopped the fight.

HAWAII LICENSE BOARD AFTER PEACOCK'S BAR

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

HILO, May 14.—The License Board today made a new ruling, prohibiting the delivery of liquor except by wholesale houses, and confining saloons to actual retail trade. The effect will be to close the Peacock bar.

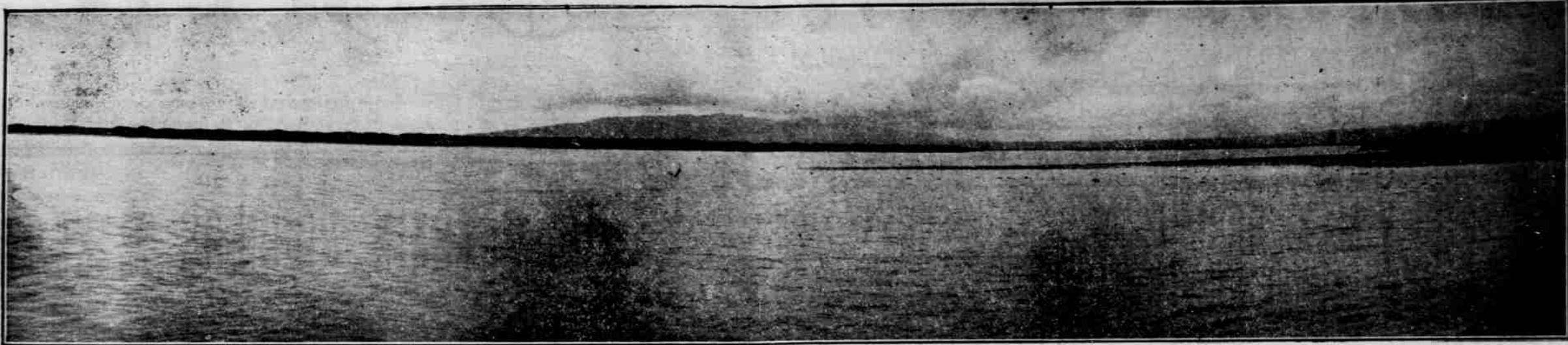
BUCKLAND.

EIGHTY THOUSAND PAID IN TAXES YESTERDAY

Today is the last day on which taxes can be paid without the penalty. The tax office kept open until 9 o'clock last night and will keep open as late tonight for the accommodation of taxpayers.

Up to 6 o'clock last night the collections amounted to about \$80,000.

BATES' PEARL HARBOR BILL TO BECOME A LAW



GENERAL VIEW OF PEARL HARBOR FROM THE NAVAL STATION SITE.

The Measure Passes Through Congress and Now Awaits the Signature of the President--Involves Great Outlay.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—To Acting Governor Mott-Smith, Honolulu: Three million one hundred thousand dollars (\$3,100,000) for Pearl Harbor passed Congress. Seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) for Kauai light.

DELEGATE CONGRATULATED.

The Acting Governor, on receiving the foregoing despatch, cabled to Delegate J. K. Kalaniana'ole as follows: "HONOLULU, May 12.—To Kuluhi, Washington: Congratulations on your good work. MOTT-SMITH."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The white man's outpost in the Pacific! The greatest naval station in the world. It is now settled that this is what Uncle Sam will establish at Pearl Harbor, on Oahu Island, seven miles from Honolulu.

He will spend from ten to twelve million dollars to do it. Once it is accomplished the Pacific fleet sheltered there will protect not only Hawaii, but will become the watchdog of the Pacific Coast, always alert, ever ready for attack.

A bill has been passed by the House, and will be passed without opposition by the Senate, providing for the expenditure immediately of \$650,000 in the preliminary work, and, before the next session of Congress, an additional amount of approximately \$2,500,000.

There are no official figures upon the probable ultimate cost of the improvement, but the Taft Board recommended fortifications to cost \$3,500,000, and there is planned a drydock to cost \$2,000,000 more. This, with the estimated cost of dredging the channel and removing the bar at the harbor mouth, \$2,000,000, the equipment of machine shops at a cost of \$1,000,000, and the coal shed, store house and naval yard construction to cost another million, brings the amount approximately to \$10,000,000.

In preparing for this highly important auxiliary to the Pacific fleet, Congress and the House Naval Committee is going it alone, for the Naval Board has never made any estimates or recommended the general project, despite the fact that the land surrounding the harbor, some 600 acres, was purchased by the United States for this purpose before the acquisition of the islands, for \$650,000. Nothing has ever been done toward improving it to date.

The importance of Pearl Harbor as a naval strategic point has been urged upon the government since 1851. Naval engineers have made voluminous reports upon it. The first step toward making it a naval base followed Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, when Uncle Sam purchased the harbor and its surrounding territory from the Hawaiian government.

The harbor is formed by the mouth of the Pearl river on the southern shore of Oahu Island, seven miles from Honolulu. With the exception of the bay at Honolulu it is the only harbor for large vessels in all the islands.

Topographically, Pearl Harbor is an ideal naval station site. It is a beautiful lagoon, three miles long, which branches out at the inner end into a delta-like harbor with a land frontage of 30 miles. The water varies from 30 to 60 feet in depth. Coral and sandstone banks rise so straight that a full-rigged man-of-war could anchor alongside without docks. The rise and fall of the tides in the harbor is scarcely noticeable.

A sand bar now obstructs the mouth of the river, and the plan contemplates its removal and the dredging of a wide, deep channel out to sea. For a mile beyond the sand bar the approach to the harbor shows only a depth of 100 feet, a condition especially well suited to marine operations. The experience of Honolulu, in dredging away a similar bar, was that after removal it did not re-form.

It would be utterly impossible for a hostile fleet to force an entrance to the harbor, once it was properly fortified. Two immense cliffs jut upward at the mouth of the river, and heavy guns placed here could not only repel any attack from the sea, but also defend Honolulu, whose sea approach lies with in easy range. Back of Honolulu are cliffs that would afford excellent location for coast defenses, which, coupled with the Pearl Harbor fortifications, would make that city of 50,000 practically immune from a sea attack.

Supplies could be brought to Pearl Harbor over the Oahu Land and Railroad Company's line, which skirts the harbor. Fresh water springs and artesian wells on all sides insure an excel-

lent water supply. Surrounding it, inland, is a fine agricultural country, which could be drawn upon for the ordinary food supplies. Congressional advocates of greater naval extensions are enthusiastic over the project. "Within my lifetime," says Representative Richmond P. Hobson, "I expect to see Pearl Harbor become the greatest naval station in the world. I make this statement because it presents the one combination of physical conditions that makes possible a great naval station as the focus of radii of 2500 miles to the Pacific Coast. It makes it thus, not only the outpost for America, but the outpost for the white man."

KUHIU MADE MAIDEN SPEECH IN CONGRESS

Herald Bureau.
Washington, April 28.

The first intelligible speech ever made in the American Congress by one not a legal resident of the mainland was delivered the other day when Mr. Kalaniana'ole took the floor. People out in Hawaii know him better as "Prince Cupid" or if they are speaking formally as "Prince Kuluhi" for he is of the royal blood.

Kalaniana'ole is a good natured, athletic looking man, dark skinned and well educated, but he never took to Congressional oratory. He has been shy as a maiden about speaking. Once or twice heretofore he has answered a question or two in a bashful sort of way and once or twice he has had a speech inserted in the Record but the other day, when some bill affecting Hawaiian immigration was up, "Cupid" got in the thick of the running of questions and afterward made a speech in his own right. He carried himself pretty well, for he has done considerable stumping among the Hawaiians and is not a stranger to public speaking.

His predecessor as territorial delegate was the late Robert Wilcox, who was willing to speak all the time. But Wilcox could not handle the English language and an effort or two demonstrated he could not address the House so that the members could understand him. There are commissioners in the Congress from the Philippines and from Porto Rico, who have the privilege of the floor, but they are accorded little part in the House proceedings.

The New York Herald headed the above account as follows: "Prince Cupid" not so bad as orator—Hawaiian Delegate makes his initial bow to House and does well—His predecessor was unintelligible speaker.

READY FOR REVENUE VESSEL.

Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable is advertising for supplies for revenue vessels and this port will probably soon be assigned a cutter. The advertisement calls for bids on ship chandlery, rations and coal to vessels of the revenue cutter service, regularly stationed or temporarily at Honolulu and delivered aboard in such quantities and at such times as may be required during the fiscal year ending June, 1909. Bids will be received at the Collector's office until 2 p. m., of Tuesday, May 26. Separate bids will be received at the same time for lubricating oils and illuminating oils. No contract will be put in force until Congress shall have made an appropriation for the purpose.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH DIARRHOEA.

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

CHIEF TAYLOR IS BACK FROM COAST

In the midst of magnificent entertainment on the California coast, the men of the great American armada are looking forward to the time when they will be welcomed in Honolulu, and already have they been talking, according to the reports that tumbled over each other along the route of the big fleet where it has been dotted with points of entertainment, of the Hawaiian Islands, of which they hear more as they draw closer.

Chief of Detectives A. P. Taylor yesterday returned from his vacation trip to the mainland. He arrived in the transport Sheridan, and left the City of the Golden Gate just before the great fleet arrived. He mingled with the big and little committees who have worked enthusiastically and well to make San Francisco's greeting to the warships the greatest thing in the history of California, and he thereby gained much of value to the people here in regard to entertaining the officers and men of the navy when they strike Honolulu in July.

"I discussed plans for the entertainment of the fleet with many of those working on the San Francisco committee," said Chief Taylor last evening, "and they advised that the Honolulu entertainment should be as Hawaiian as possible. There should be great luau, luau barbecues or barbecue luau, hula dances, and plenty of ordinary dancing places open all the time and available to all the men.

"The men are looking forward to the merry luau and the charming hula dance, the kind frequently given here in public exhibitions, and they will be delighted if these things are arranged for them, and disappointed if all that they have heard of Honolulu's graceful dances and hospitality is not forthcoming. That's what the committees in San Francisco seem to think, and I guess they are right.

"In San Francisco they have established naval clubs, and some such thing might be gotten up here.

"Large open spaces should be set apart for tent areas, say the San Francisco committee.

"Aala Park would be just the place to be roped off and dotted with tents and reserved for the entire use of the enlisted men of the fleet, where they could indulge in athletics and make a rendezvous, a headquarters.

"All the clubs of San Francisco are open to officers, and doubtless the same courtesy will be extended here. Transportation of a special nature was arranged on the Coast, and it was planned when I left to send special cars through the city for the use of the jacks.

"There will, of course, be plenty of banquets and receptions for the officers, but there will have to be arranged such entertainment for the warrant officers and for the enlisted men. And the dances and other affairs gotten up for the warrant officers, and others for the enlisted men, will have to be duplicated, triplicated and quadruplicated, for all the men will not be ashore at one time, and one entertainment of any nature will not cover the entertainment of the fleet.

"Committees to look after the entertainment of the officers, others to see to the pleasure of the warrant officers, and still others to handle the welcome to the men, if the San Francisco idea is followed, will have to be appointed here. These distinctions have been observed everywhere the fleet has been entertained, and the same thing will probably do well in Honolulu.

"At dances and other entertainments arranged for the men there should be present to meet them prominent men and women of the city. All through California this was and is being done.

"It is suggested that some special welcome be made with flowers. In Southern California ports boats went out and scattered roses on the waters in which the warships rode. It would be a graceful greeting for boats to welcome the fleet off this harbor with long ropes of flowers, leis and other floral offerings; strings of flowers might be stretched from mast to mast on the flagship or dummy floral tow lines from some of the vessels to special entertainers' launches would make a novel spectacle and please the men of the fleet.

"Liquor is not much thought of by the San Francisco entertainers, that is, to be served at functions arranged for the fleet. If the men want liquor they can get all they wish in the ordinary way.

"It may be particularly emphasized that the conduct of the men has been exemplary, except at Santa Barbara, where they wrecked a restaurant because they were overcharged, and the settlement of all the best people was that it served the restaurant people right. No overcharge should be tolerated and the raising of prices of anything just because the sailors are com-

KONA'S BIG CROPS AND COURT TERM

KONA, May 7.—During the past two weeks Kona has been enjoying the usual spasm of excitement incident to the meeting of the jury term of court. The only item of special interest incident to the term was a "roasting" which the grand jury gave to County Attorney Williams for his inefficiency and lack of attention to the duties of his office. It is a poor month when somebody does not take a slam at Williams. But then the people of this county appear to like that kind of an Attorney, or they would not elect him, so those of us who think differently can only swear under our breath and hope that at sometime in the dim and misty future we may be permitted to have a County Attorney who understands his business.

The Jap gambler who killed a companion in Kau a few weeks ago was permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter, and received a sentence of ten years. The evidence against him was chiefly his own confession.

WILLIAM'S WAY OF DOING.

The balance of the criminal calendar went pretty well to pieces, chiefly owing to the inefficient preparation of the evidence on behalf of the prosecution. A particularly rank case was that of the Deputy Sheriff of South Kona who was charged with embezzlement. His case came before the grand jury at Kau last year; but, at the request of District Attorney Williams, was postponed to the present term, he agreeing to present it then. An essential part of the evidence was to prove by certificate of the County Clerk that the Deputy Sheriff had been elected as such. Williams came from Hilo without this evidence, although he knew it would be required, so that when the case came on for trial there was nothing to be done but nol. pros. In another case an essential witness was in Kau, and, although a subpoena was issued, no effort was made to secure the witness, and this case went the same road.

HOLUALOA SCHOOL LOT AGAIN.

The old squabble over the ownership of the government school house lot and the residence of M. F. Scott at Holualoa, again came up in the shape of a civil case to quiet title. This is the case in which some of our distinguished fellow-citizens were indicted for riot and convicted on the evidence of Mrs. Mary Atcherley who saved herself from the legal dragnet by turning state's evidence. The case resulted 'n the indictment should be discouraged and prevented.

"In San Francisco they considered the arbitration committee idea a good one, to settle any disputes between the local police and the fleet authorities.

"There will be a provost guard ashore here from the fleet—that has been arranged—and practically all cases of disturbance or other offenses will be turned over to the Navy men, who will probably establish a detention place for the reception of any who are arrested. The same system as prevailed here with the Big Four squadron in port will be observed when the fleet arrives. Officers will call each morning for any men who have overstayed shore leave or who are in trouble, and the utmost consideration will be shown.

"There are many boxers and wrestlers aboard and there should be lots of entertainment in this line.

"I had a splendid opportunity in San Francisco to meet detectives of national reputation and to get acquainted with a lot of valuable matter in regard to the swarms of crooks that follow the fleet. If any of them come here they will get all they want and more. San Francisco is fleet mad, and when I left, and from the gorgeous decorations and gigantic schemes adopted to entertain the men I should say that city has given the fleet the biggest welcome any fleet ever got."

Taylor was in San Francisco when Bishop Harris arrived in the Korea and was warned of a possible plot to assassinate him. The Honolulu detective at once went to Chief of Police Biggy and tendered his services and was sent to the ship with San Francisco detectives. Taylor went aboard, knowing the Bishop, and took the others to him, and Harris was taken safely to Berkeley.

claim of the Board of Education and Mr. Scott to the possession of the land being sustained.

M'WAYNE SISAL PLANTATION.

The McWayne sisal plantation has been developing very quietly for the last four years, and has just begun harvesting its first crop of fiber with a well-constructed plant similar to the one at Ewa, Oahu. The first shipment of fiber has gone forward to the Coast, with every appearance of being as fine an article as that produced at Ewa, which means that it is equal to anything in the world. The company expects to transport the leaves to the mill by overhead trolley, the posts and cable being on the ground, but it is not yet in working order. The transportation is now being done by wagons. The water to operate the mill is secured from a surface well at Kailua, being pumped a distance of some 1800 feet to the mill. The progressive character of some of the Kona "old-timers" is evidenced by the fact that the sisal mill is located within 300 feet of where water is obtainable, the intervening land being chiefly a rocky waste, but the owner refused to allow a two-inch pipe to be laid across the lot, necessitating the mill company laying 1800 feet of pipe to get around the intervening land. The company has approximately 1000 acres of growing sisal in an extremely healthy and flourishing condition and has good reason to expect a prosperous future.

PINEAPPLE PROSPECTS.

The superiority of Kona over some other localities, for growing pineapples, is shown by the fact that the Bruner cannery in South Kona is already in operation for the crop of 1908, while the canneries on Oahu will not be under way until toward the end of June. Mr. Forbes, late manager of Kukulae, visited the district last week and devoted special attention to examining the pineapple fields in South Kona. It is rumored that he is thinking of going into the pineapple business himself. There is plenty of good pineapple land in Kona and the district would welcome a man of Mr. Forbes' well known energy and ability.

Under the management of E. E. Conant, the Kona Agricultural Company has planted nearly fifty acres in pines during the past few months. With the large area controlled by this company, it will soon be an important factor in the pineapple business of Hawaii.

MISS BEARD'S ORPHANAGE.

We hear that Miss Beard has offered her land and buildings, recently used as the Kona Orphanage, to the government, as a Boys' Home for the use of the boys from Molokai. The price named by Miss Beard is understood to be \$14,000. The property is a bargain at that price. There are nine or ten buildings in good condition besides sheds, stables and outhouses and a number of water tanks ample for the use of the institution. In addition there is a good area of rich land, most of which is cleared and available for cultivation of all the varieties of fruit and vegetables which grow so well in Kona. The bulk of the food used by the home could be raised on the premises. It is the feeling here that the boys would be infinitely better off in Kona than they will be cooped up on the hot coral flat at Kailhi, where, we are informed, the Board of Health contemplates locating them.

SUGAR IN KONA.

The Kailua Development Company is about concluding the harvesting of its crop for the year 1908. What the tonnage will be has not yet been given out; but it is understood to be satisfactory to the owners. The growing cane for next year's crop is in very fine condition, while a large area is being planted for the 1910 crop, more particularly at the Kaimallu end of the district. Chong, who was for so many years a large planter at Pahala plantation is now planting on an extensive scale at Kaimallu, for the Kona mill.

PAPAYAS, PEARS AND MANGOES.

The crop of mangoes is the largest ever seen in Kona, and is accompanied by little or no blight. It will rot by the ton, although the Kona mango is a particularly fine article, for the local population cannot consume one per cent of the crop and as to shipping it to Honolulu—well, we have troubles

LIKES THE ADVERTISER

Among the passengers aboard the transport Sheridan en route to Manila is Eugene A. Pond, who has been assigned to Manila as superintendent of schools.

Pond hails from Kansas City, Mo., and is a nephew of Major J. B. Pond, the well known Lyceum manager.

"The Advertiser surprised me," said Mr. Pond yesterday. "It is by far the best newspaper in Honolulu. Indeed I may say that it is the only one. I am surprised, however, that you don't get out an evening paper of the same standard as the morning sheet and by so doing secure a monopoly of the local newspaper field. The public ought certainly to support you. The Kansas City Star, which is a great paper, gets out both in the morning and afternoon and controls the politics and everything else worth while in Kansas City. The owner is W. H. Nelson and the profit of the paper is over \$1000 a day. Some time ago the paper built its own paper mill."

"The Star bought out the Associated Press privilege outright for the afternoon and shares the morning service. The town would be better served if the Advertiser would do the same thing."

"On Wednesday and Friday the Star publishes a special edition of from twenty-four to twenty-eight pages and on Sundays prints forty-four pages."

"Owner Nelson has been boosting the Star for from twenty to twenty-five years and has made a big winner of it at last."

THOUSANDS SEEK IT

Many Honolulu People Join in the Search.

Nights of tossing—days of misery; Nearly crazy from the constant itching;

Such is the lot of every sufferer With Eczema, Piles or any itchininess of the skin.

Thousands seek and fail to find relief.

Doan's Ointment will cure all itching skin diseases. David J. DeGarmo, Liverman, of 1010 Maple Ave., Laporte, Ind., says: "Several years ago when I was in the blacksmith business I found that Doan's Ointment was a fine remedy for cuts, burns, bruises or any skin eruption. Since then I have resorted to the use of Doan's Ointment many times and always found it prompt and effective in every case. It heals up the affected parts quickly. I am glad to recommend Doan's Ointment for all the purposes for which its use is indicated, and have advised persons needing such a preparation to get your remedy and give it a trial."

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

THE CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Board of Regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts yesterday received notification that Sumner Earle, whom they had first considered for president of the new college, could be secured. But meanwhile the board has been negotiating with Prof. Gilmore of the University of Pennsylvania. Regents Gantley and Hosmer, who are on the mainland, will be authorized to see and confer with both men, and on their judgment very largely the decision will rest.

KOREAN CLOTHES.

A quaint rumor, says the Korea Daily News, is going around Seoul. It is reported that the Korean Cabinet, in conjunction with the Police Department, is arranging a special set of regulations concerning the clothes to be worn by Korean subjects. The idea is that the Koreans shall adopt the Japanese style of dress. If this is agreed to, our Seoul contemporary can see much trouble in the future.—Kobe Herald.

enough already without trying to invent any new ones. As to papayas, they are half a cent apiece for your pick-and-alligator pears are a cent each. In Honolulu the same kind of papayas sell for ten cents each and pears are two or three for a quarter. Why don't we ship them to Honolulu? Well, come up here some of you who would like to speculate, and we will sell you plenty of fruit cheap for cash. KONA.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, April 20.—The domestic industrialism of Japan is a complex mixture of guilds, trade-unions and cooperative stores. There are combinations of all sorts of skilled laborers, such as plasterers, sawyers, stone-masons, barbers, iron-workers, ship-builders, and so forth. Organizations also exist among actors, gamblers, wrestlers, pickpockets, and even the beggars have had their union. The guilds are most bewildering to the foreigner because of the secrecy and deception which surround their operations. They are relics of ancient feudal Japan, and were borrowed many centuries ago, with the most of Japanese learning and customs, from China.

The guilds are entirely different from the trade unions as known in Europe and America, although they use the same weapons of strike and boycott to enforce respect for their demands. They have no federation or alliances with each other, yet each individual guild is secure from attack from the outside because no other guild will encroach upon its preserves. The adoption of Occidental civilization in Japan has had but little effect on these organizations, although a few of them have been reorganized along the lines of American labor unions. For the most part the guild workers are in the lower ranks of society, and to these the Western ideas adopted by the governing class have not yet penetrated.

If one decides to build a house, a contract is made with the boss of the carpenters' guild. Work is begun, and in a short time the men are likely to decide to take a holiday. Although they may remain away from work for days, even when the need for rushing the job to completion is most urgent, there is no use trying to secure other workmen to take their places. They will return in time, and until they do the builder may as well possess his soul in patience. If, in the course of six months or a year, it becomes necessary to have repairs made on the house, the men of the same guild must be called to do the work. No others will touch it.

The cooks' guild has its own peculiar way of doing business. It not only determines what particular cook shall go to a certain household, but fixes the wages that he shall receive. The cooks' guild maintains a close working agreement with the organizations that furnish the food supplies. For instance, the cook brings forward a price list from the butcher, but it is understood that the man who provides the meat must give the cook a certain commission. Unless the housekeeper is vigilant, second-class meat will be charged for at first-class prices, thereby affording still further profit for the cook. In order to escape the exorbitant charges of the butchers' guild, two hundred foreign families in Kobe organized what is known as the Kobe Meat Club, and started a market of their own. The foreign residents of Yokohama took similar action in providing a steam laundry when the washers' guild became unreasonably in its charges.

Another large source of profit to the cooks of Yokohama is the control of the supply of green groceries. It was found that nearly all the cooks insisted upon patronizing a certain market. The reason for this preference was not because the manager offered special inducements in the way of liberal commissions, but because the cooks themselves owned most of the stock in the business. Owing to the many forms of graft radiating from the Oriental kitchen, the East is a cook's paradise. Five of the richest foreigners in Korea are men who went there in the humble capacity of chefs, yet who profited so well by the practice of high finance in the cuisine that they are now rated among the bloated plutocrats of the land.

The Grand Hotel in Yokohama is the best stand in Japan for jinricksha men, and the guild that controls the work at this place is the closest of corporations. While the rates are higher from here than from other portions of the city, the men realize additional profit from generous tips. Rich Americans will frequently give five or ten dollars when the tariff is not more than seventy-five cents or a dollar. The guild puts up a deposit of 200 yen with the hotel management to guarantee good service, and elects one of its members as doorman. If at any time a member leaves, he is permitted to take down his share of the deposit money, and to realize what he owes from the sale of his membership in the guild, provided there is no objection to the successor and that he can produce his share of the deposit money. It is said that coolies pay high for the privilege of joining the little band that gets such fat pickings from the tourists who frequent the Grand, but the exact amounts that have changed hands in the sale of these memberships are not known.

There are upwards of four hundred different kinds of guilds in Japan and the long list includes, among many other novel occupations, a thieves' union. The robbers' organization does

a flourishing business, but it is supposed to confine its operations exclusively to the lower classes. When one of its members preys upon a person of official position or high social standing, the police send for the boss of the guild and demand that the booty be returned. In such cases restitution is generally made without delay. That the Japanese thief is not wholly lacking in a sense of who snatched a watch from a lady's belt. The chain ring was broken by the violent jerk. When the watch was returned, it was found the culprit had not only gone to the expense of having the damage repaired, but had sent a note of apology for the poor workmanship and the delay occasioned by having it fixed.

Sometimes the thieves make their own terms when the police call upon them to disgorge. A clever rogue picked the pocket of the American Consul General while that distinguished gentleman was taking a journey on the train. The matter was reported to the police, and they of course sent word to the guild that the money, amounting to quite a sum, must be returned at once. In the course of time the report came back that the thief had already invested the proceeds of his haul to good advantage, but would return the exact amount if allowed to keep it for three months. His guild stood as security to the police, who in turn gave their pledge to the Consul General, and at the appointed time the money was returned.

While the police exercise power over the members of the thieves' union in certain circumstances, the officials do not come into personal contact with the culprits. When some stolen article is to be returned, it may be enclosed in a package and thrown over the wall at the police station, or it may be left secretly where the owner can find it. The thieves are organized to the extent of wearing distinguishing apparel. This fact was brought out on one occasion when an attempted robbery was frustrated by the approach of some pedestrians. The footpads made off in such haste that one of them lost his shoe. The policeman attracted to the scene merely glanced at the shoe and said: "I can tell from certain marks on this that the men belonged to the robbers' guild."

The stevedores have one of the oldest guilds and one of the largest memberships. There are over 3000 of them in Yokohama alone. While their work cannot be classified as skilled labor and they have no written rules at all, yet they hold together so well that they can boast of never having lost a strike. Their guild makes good any loss that may result from reckless handling of freight, and there is little friction between them and their employers, except on the question of wages. At present they get forty-five cents a day, together with their noon meal consisting of fish and rice. The last time they struck for higher wages they were given an advance of two and a half cents a day. Their employers say that they will work like beavers, but will steal anything they can get their hands on, and will never fail to lie in preference to telling the truth.

While the government gives no official recognition to the guilds, it is known to be assisting financially and supervising some of them, particularly those in the weaving industries. When left to themselves the independent concerns turn out varying styles and grades of goods, and have to find their own market, thus wasting much of their energy from a lack of concerted effort. By fixing upon certain staple grades and appointing a common selling agent, the general standard of the output will not only be raised but the market can be approached to much better advantage on account of the unity of purpose.

Information about the guilds is most difficult to obtain. One hears of some high government official conferring with the leaders, and there are rumors of subsidies being granted upon certain conditions, but there can be no confirmation of these reports. Even the most ordinary matters are hedged about with such secrecy and deception that it would seem to be a country where nothing is ever known that can be kept secret; where the whole truth is never told if a half truth will suffice. All this evasion and indirection is an ingrained characteristic of the people that has its root in the feudal practices of ancient days.

In the time of the clans the members of each clique used their utmost endeavor to keep their affairs from their rivals, and to that end used every device their cunning could invent. While the need for such caution ceased with the passing of the old order of things, the hereditary traits of reticence and suspicion remain as racial faults. As a consequence, even the most trivial matters concerning the individual are still hidden under a mantle of concealment. Even the Japanese government, claiming the right to stand among the powers and asking their frank consideration, befores its affairs and proceeds in the same devious way as if the other nations, whose confidence and cooperation it solicits, were rival clans that must either be kept in the dark or purposely misled.

It is reported that Major Haan will recommend the establishment of a constabulary force in Hawaii somewhat similar to that of the Philippines.

JAPAN'S IMPERIAL HOUSE CONSTITUTES A BIG TRUST

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, April 22.—The greatest economic trust in the world has its headquarters in the Palaces of Tokio. The Japanese Imperial Household is the center around which an amazing business organization revolves. The effects of the application of "trust methods" to a partnership between a sovereign state, a family of princes ruling by divine right, and a certain clique of rich men, are being felt all over the East. To define that partnership and explain the details of its working would be as difficult as it would have been ten years ago to get a line on the operations of a great American life insurance company. But just as financial peace in America required the exposure of the insurance company methods, so international peace in the Orient may require a frank exposition of this mysterious trust of Japan.

The age-long prejudice against merchants in Japan has not prevented the Princes of the Imperial Household from seizing an opportunity to make a little on the side in a purely commercial way. The Imperial Household, operating under the established code of family laws, owns stock in nearly every large business concern under the Japanese flag, and in many of them it controls a majority of the shares. The advantage of this private ownership is apparent when it is considered that the owners can also operate through the government, which they control by their association with the ruling oligarchy.

For instance, the Imperial Household owns a large cotton spinning mill. The raw cotton must be brought from the United States, manufactured in Japan, and then taken to China to be sold. The Imperial Household wishing to make a great profit on this cotton yarn, but being compelled to sell it very cheaply to compete with other yarns in the Chinese market, has an advantage which no other trust on earth could dream of. It also owns the big steamship lines, but in order to make the cotton business "go," it will permit its steamers to carry the raw cotton from America and the finished product to China for less than cost. This effectively shuts out all foreign shipping and makes business for the Japanese merchant marine. Other business may be carried by these ships at a profit; if so, the profit goes to the Imperial Household pockets. The losses are always made up by the government; not by the Imperial Household, but by the people of Japan, who are taxed to pay the ship subsidies.

Losses in other businesses in which the Imperial Household may have a direct or indirect interest are made up in the same way. The essentially paternal government of Japan, exercised by a half dozen men, will subsidize anything on earth. If the Imperial Household and other partners in the trust think there is a chance to make money, a business will be carried on as a private concern, but with the government treasury held in reserve to help out any weak point with a subsidy. If, however, the Imperial Household cannot make any headway at all against foreign competition, then the power of the government will be utilized, a state monopoly is created, and the particular industry is under the control of the Empire of Japan, which is a subsidiary company in the trust.

Suppose that John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Harriman, and Thomas F. Ryan had absolute control of the government of the United States. Suppose that they could levy on the national treasury for a subsidy to make up any loss they might happen to sustain in any branch of business. Suppose that they could so make the laws and wield the government that no other person would have even the legal right to stay in business if they desired to push him out. Suppose that they could absolutely control Congress and thereby change the tariff, increase the internal taxes, or do anything they desired, all for their ultimate personal pecuniary benefit. Suppose, moreover, that these four American financiers could treat with the nations of the world in their capacity as the rulers of the American nation, wage war if they saw fit, and guard every line of attack upon a foreign market with their own army and navy. The imagination that can conceive of such a state of affairs, and that can then go infinitely farther and imagine the American people meekly submitting to the program, will have a fair picture of the true condition of industry and commerce in Japan.

That the work of this great Imperial Household trust, linked with the fortunes of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi families, has accomplished wonders for Japan cannot be denied. Thanks to liberal subsidies from the government to ship lines owned by the Princes, Japan has one line of steamers which ranks fourth among the maritime companies of the world. The Rising Sun of Nippon floats from the taffrail of ships in every sea. Japan has become an exporting nation and is seriously seeking to convert the trade of China to its own purposes. But the very fact that it has become a considerable factor makes it the more necessary for Occidental nations, until now absolute masters of the world's trade, to examine into the ways and means by which these things have been done. The Occident is a unit in supporting the proposition that if Japan has been admitted to the family of first-class nations, the first Oriental nation to be so honored, it must observe the rules of the game as played by the older nations, and must conform to international ethics in business as well as to international law in war.

Official representatives of Western nations in Japan are now beseeching their governments to send competent experts in politics, business, and economics to this country to make a study of conditions and ascertain, if possible, just where the private business enterprise of Japan leaves off and where the government control begins. Such an investigation must, of course, be conducted with great tact and diplomacy. Indeed, it is by no means sure that Japan will consent to the inquiries being made. Yet the diplomatists of the Occident believe that the matter should be probed. This leads to a serious situation, the end of which may be the overthrow of peace and the drenching

of the Orient in another deluge of blood.

The Japanese government declares to the world that it will take steps to stop the dishonest Japanese traders who imitate foreign goods and steal foreign trademarks. Nothing could be fairer than the way the government officials talk about it, and nothing could appear to be more sincere than the expressions of regret from the government. And yet at the very same time a government manufacturing concern, operated by the government, owned by the government, and enjoying complete monopoly, is turning out an imitation of a British-American product, stealing even the initials of the American company to brand the package. This particular brand of goods has wholly driven the foreign article from Japan by virtue of the monopoly, and the Japanese government, not an individual dealer, but the government itself, is trying to force the genuine article out of Manchuria and other parts of China by offering the imitation at a cheaper price.

This is an instance of a government monopoly. But what no one can tell with certainty is how many other manufacturing concerns, apparently controlled by private capital, are really linked with the government through the Imperial Household's private share holdings. And no one can know whether it is an entirely independent concern, or one in the trust, which is doing some of the things that are causing so much commercial trouble in the Far East.

The Occidental interest in the workings of this gigantic trust is not confined to Chinese or other extra-Japanese territory. In Japan proper, where the sovereignty of the government can not be questioned, foreign capital feels the weight of the Japanese "system." In the first place Japan has no money, and has never had money. This may account for the desperate efforts it is making now to get money, honestly if possible, but get money. The internal improvements in Japan have been built with foreign capital. Railroads and street railways lead the list, of course. The government owned part of the railways from the beginning, having constructed the first line. European capital owned the rest. All at once, without warning or by your leave, the government takes over the private railways at its own valuation, paying for them with government bonds which were worth nothing like their face value.

Since the government railroad monopoly was instituted the shippers have been subjected to great inconvenience, the railway equipment is being run down, and the system is being milked of every penny of surplus revenue for the benefit of the impoverished national treasury. The treasury is empty because of the enormous expenditures being made on military and naval expansion. While this goes on, and the Japanese groan under the heaviest taxes ever imposed upon the people of a first-class nation; while the government's credit is strained to the breaking point, and national financial disaster is in sight; while all this goes on, the concerns in which the Imperial Household owns stocks continue to declare dividends of from fifteen to twenty per cent, and the people make up the deficit.

BEFORE THE MISSIONARIES CAME

Kaniho, an aged Hawaiian woman, died Sunday at her home on Punchbowl street, near the Mormon church, of chronic bronchitis. She was born at Kaupo, Maui, and was 90 years of age, having been born before the missionaries came.

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. 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. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

TRADE FOLLOWS CHRISTIANITY

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, April 23.—In any open port of the East one will find the Occidental society divided like ancient Gaul into three parts. There are the commercial, the official, and the missionary circles, and the dealings between them are at arm's length. The missionary is more distinctly apart, but at the same time the other sections of Occidental society in the East recognize him as the potent factor in the development of the Orient. The late Charles Denby, long the American minister at Peking, declared that every dollar spent by American church people in support of Oriental missions was worth ten dollars in actual returns to the commerce of the United States. While the missionary is not a "drummer," and while extension of trade is the last thing he thinks of, the history of the Orient shows that trade always follows the cross.

The direct relation between the advance work of the missionaries and the concrete commercial profit which follows is not always easy to trace. In some instances, however, the benefit is direct. The government of Japan in furtherance of its South Manchurian Railway scheme went into the English money market and borrowed \$50,000,000. When the British found out that this money, borrowed in London, had been spent in the United States for railroad supplies, they kicked up a pretty row in the House of Commons. But there was nothing to be done about it, so the question was dropped. The reason why the Japanese Government spent English money in the United States was due solely to the fact that the Japanese engineers in charge of the work had been educated in the United States at the expense of the American missionaries, and had there imbibed Yankee notions which made it impossible for them to build a railroad along any other than American lines. Therefore at one fell swoop American commerce reaped a direct return of \$50,000,000 from missionary effort.

The missionary outposts are the skirmish lines of the advancing army of civilization. That their mere presence means opening new territory to foreign influence, and hence a new market for foreign goods, no one can deny. It is interesting to study the methods by which these results are accomplished. For instance, one missionary came to Japan twenty-five years ago and went to live in a remote town in the interior. This man and his family could not buy the simplest articles for household use, as no European had ever lived in that section. The people came in to see the foreign house and its furniture just as they might crowd into a museum. They examined the queer foreign clothes with their curious notions. They were filled with admiration when they gazed upon the metal washbasin in which the foreign barbers washed their faces and hands. The first knowledge that came to the missionary that he was a "drummer" in disguise was when a delegation of prominent citizens waited upon him and requested him to send to one of the open ports and buy them some metal washbasins.

Then followed the demand for underclothing with buttons—which is one feature of Occidental dress quite generally adopted now, even in rural Japan. The handiness of a pocket-knife finally struck the Japanese, so that the missionary imported a supply of them. Within two years there was such a demand for foreign goods that he persuaded a Japanese merchant to open a foreign store. A stock was purchased at one of the ports and the store was opened. From that little beginning grew up one of the great trading companies of inland Japan, handling many thousands of dollars' worth of goods annually. Not all of this trade now goes abroad, for the company has two factories, one of which makes metal washbasins and such utensils, and the other spins and knits cotton underwear.

The conservatism of the Chinese is proverbial, but even they sometimes take kindly to an innovation. A missionary family in the interior managed to keep provided with a stock of condensed milk, brought in large quantities once or twice a year from the distant open port. Although the use of milk was unknown to the Chinese, the servants soon spread tales of its wonderful qualities. From time to time the missionary gave away some of the cans to his Chinese neighbors. The result was that a local merchant put in a stock of condensed milk, the first time in the history of the place that any foreign goods had been offered for sale. The business was good from the start, and in the course of time a big trading concern sent a man up to investigate the strange orders for condensed milk which came from a town hitherto unknown on commercial maps. The result was the establishment of a regular business in many lines of foreign wares, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties of distance and transportation.

In Japan the missionary has been a successful furniture drummer without knowing it. The advantage of sitting on a chair appeals to the Japanese mind, although the sitting posture tires him dreadfully. But it is a fact that into whatever towns the missionaries went, the demand for chairs and tables was created. It has now reached the stage that wherever there is a Christian community—that is, where the missionaries have been at work—almost every family not actually poverty stricken has at least one "foreign room" in the house. This room always has a carpet, a few chairs, a table and sometimes even a bed. The presence of these things means that the missionary created a demand by bringing the existence of common Western conveniences to the minds of the Japanese. At first these articles were all imported, but now most of them are made in this country, but with imported machinery. The missionary in Japan has not only

ORGANIC ACT DOES NOT APPLY

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

United States Attorney Breckons yesterday received word by the Sheridan that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit had reversed Judge Dole in the matter of the application of George Friedrich Rodiek for naturalization.

On March 28, 1907, Rodiek petitioned for naturalization. He had been a resident of Hawaii since April 29, 1891. Objection was made by the United States Attorney, acting for and on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the naturalization of the petitioner on the ground that he had not made previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen as required by the act of June 29, 1906. On behalf of the petitioner it was contended that such previous declaration was not necessary, as section 100 of the Organic Act expressly provided that aliens resident in Hawaii for five years or more previous to June 14, 1900, need not make such previous declaration. For the government it was contended that the later act of June 29, 1906, superseded the Organic Act in this particular.

The case was very closely argued on both sides, Thompson & Clemons appearing for the petitioner. Judge Dole in a very carefully-studied opinion held that the petitioner was entitled to naturalization. Pending appeal, however, no certificate of naturalization was issued.

This decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing Judge Dole, would seem to hold that since the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, all aliens, no matter how long they have lived in this Territory, must make declaration of intention of becoming a citizen two years before their petition for citizenship can be granted. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Circuit Court of Appeals was probably composed of Judge Morrow of San Francisco, Judge Gilbert of Portland, and Judge Ross of Los Angeles.

A copy of the opinion in the case has not yet been received here.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

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

carried the "light" to the Japanese in a spiritual sense, but in the actual physical form of a kerosene lamp. The ancient lamp of Japan, a vessel filled with vegetable oil in which floated a rude wick, was fit only to show how dark it was. To read by it was to invite blindness. The missionaries, the first foreigners to get to the interior, carried kerosene and lamps with them. The practical advantage of this strong, clear light was instantly recognized by the people and they asked how they could have lamps, too. As a result, the kerosene lamp is almost as universal in rural Japan as it is in rural America, while in the cities it is everywhere. The Standard Oil Company has a tremendous business in Japan, as have also the Japanese oil concerns. This business undoubtedly would have followed the opening of Japan to foreign ideas, even if there had never been a missionary, but the fact that the missionary was twenty years in the interior before the foreign traders were permitted to go there, means that the immense business of today was built by twenty years sooner than it would have been, had there been no missions.

In China, where everybody wears cotton, there was no such thing as a cotton mill until a missionary built a small spinning mill to give employment and support to his band of Chinese students. Out of this beginning has grown a considerable number of spinning mills in China. Missionaries in the New Hebrides discovered the arrowroot of which the natives knew nothing, and the annual trade is now worth several hundred thousand dollars. How trade has penetrated into darkest Africa through the opening made by the great missionary Livingstone, is known to all the world. That the interior and remote reaches of China are being brought closer to the ports by traffic in foreign supplies, is directly due to the missionaries; for by their agency alone was the demand for foreign goods created in those inland places.

Trade follows the cross. That fact cannot be disputed, but at the same time the commercial set and the missionary set in any Oriental port have an entirely different point of view and are often at loggerheads on local questions. The missionaries in Japan, for instance, are nearly all so thoroughly pro-Japanese that they partake of the fanatic loyalty of the natives themselves to the Imperial government. The commercial foreigners in Japan, on the other hand, are almost unanimous in their criticism of Japanese methods and practices. It was the missionary influence which was largely responsible for the Revision of Treaties which in 1899 brought Japan into the "most favored nation" class. This revision was bitterly opposed by many of the commercial class.

But differ as they will, the missionary realizes and admits that commerce has given him the means to come to the land where he is working for the advancement of his holy cause, and that he owes much to the presence of the foreign commercial spirit. The business man, also, if he be fair, will confess that it was the missionary who first created the tiny demand for foreign trade upon which has been built the great superstructure of the import business of the Japan of today. And most business men in the East will say that the money spent on missions has been more than repaid in advantage to commerce, leaving out of the question the results in education, civilization and Christianity.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 15

BATES WINS FOR PEARL HARBOR.

Congress has passed the Pearl Harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of \$3,100,000, and the document now awaits the signature of the President. The amount is but \$50,000 less than that called for in the original Bates measure.

The history of the bill is as follows: In the House on April 3, Mr. Bates introduced a bill to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. On April 4, the bill was reported from the Naval Committee with a unanimous recommendation for its passage, and was promptly passed by the House by a vote of 248 yeas to 1 no. The following is the text of the bill:

H. R. 20308. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on the site heretofore acquired for that purpose; and to erect thereat all the necessary machine shops, store-houses, coal-sheds, and other necessary buildings, at an aggregate cost of not to exceed \$500,000, and to build thereat one graving dry-dock capable of receiving the largest war vessels of the navy, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000,000.

Sec. 2. That the sums hereinafter stated are hereby appropriated and made immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to wit: Toward dredging an entrance channel of a depth of 35 feet, \$200,000; toward construction of dry-dock, \$300,000; toward erecting machine shops, storehouses, coal-sheds, and other necessary buildings, \$100,000; toward yard development, \$50,000; in all, \$650,000.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, enter into contracts for any portion of the work, including material therefor, within the respective limits of cost herein stipulated, subject to appropriations to be made therefor by Congress.

The \$50,000 taken from the bill may be that for yard development, a sum which it may not have been deemed necessary to appropriate in advance of the construction of buildings.

This bill, it should be understood, did not originate with the Delegate from Hawaii, but with the administration, which entrusted it to Mr. Bates and aided him in putting it through. We emphasize this point because, in the general jubilation, the credit may be misplaced and Mr. Bates fail to secure the local congratulations, invitations, etc., which are clearly his due for the manner in which he has carried the President's bill through the Congressional gauntlet.

The building of the naval station will, we presume, go ahead rapidly; also the building of the forts. Between the two defensive adjuncts an enormous sum of money will be expended here, probably, in the long run, exceeding \$10,000,000. That is money enough to start up things on Oahu and give the island and the city of Honolulu a boom impulse.

THE AMERICAN RELIEF FUND SOCIETY.

The situation which the American Relief Fund Society finds itself in, is an index of very profound social as well as political changes. When the society was organized, or rather when its work began—for its work began many years before the society was organized, these islands were an independent kingdom, in which Americans were, politically, as foreign as any other nationality. The Americans here were one among many foreign nationalities. National pride brought them within one bond as to some things, however they might be divided by interest and taste in other things. National pride prompted them to take measures by common means to relieve the distress to which individuals of every nationality are subject. If an American needed help it was natural that he should appeal to Americans, as it was natural that Americans should feel prompted to relieve the needs of their own countrymen.

But when the great political change brought about by annexation came, it brought corresponding changes. It made the whole community American without being able to at once create the national sentiment. If an American were now in distress, an appeal to Americans would be addressed virtually to the whole community, instead of to a small, in a sense, compact, and a readily determinable body. There was neither the same feeling of a right to appeal as an American nor the same sense of obligation to respond as an American. The term American became less concrete, and more abstract—more a matter of legal definition. Abstractions are a poor basis for sentiment.

So the American Relief Fund Society ceased to have the same definite, easily defined scope and field that it had. Its occupation was gone when we all became Americans.

Its existence is a tribute to the clear quality of American patriotism and national sentiment. That it should have met and fulfilled its purposes as it did and still have in its treasury the handsome sum that it has, is a tribute to the generous impulses and recognition of obligation that rests on the American name and those who bear the American name and share the American nationality. That it now proposes to put into continuing channels of usefulness the funds it has accumulated, and itself to disband, is a tribute to the clear good sense of the American.

There is no such melancholy ruin as the society or organization which persists in outliving its usefulness or the accomplishment of its purposes.

THE HONORS DUE.

The Advertiser in objecting to the credit for the passage of the Pearl Harbor bill being given to one man had no desire to transfer it all to one other man. The Army and Navy Journal, the detailed figures from which were given in this paper yesterday, calls the measure the "Bates bill"; and one of our April dispatches, following the rejection of all Pearl Harbor items by the House Naval Committee and the filing of a substitute bill said that this new measure was in charge of Mr. Bates. Later there was a union of forces which, as this paper showed yesterday, preserved the essential elements of the Bates bill with only \$50,000 difference in the totals, in the enacted measure. On these accounts it seemed shabby and unfair to deprive Representative Bates of all local recognition; but as this omission was made good by telegrams of congratulation yesterday, nothing need be said about it further.

The fair thing is to place the honors where they belong. First praise is due the President, who got in behind the substitute measure and fairly compelled the Naval committees to report it favorably with amendments that made it stronger. Locally, the Chamber of Commerce, which made the necessary borings at the harbor, free of cost to the Government, and the secretary of which body, Mr. Wood, carried on a campaign of education at Washington, was a strong factor in the equation of success. Mr. McClellan's argument before the House Naval Committee was masterly and Judge Hatch was abreast of him in energetic personal work. For whatever Kubie did he is entitled to public thanks and has received them. So everybody ought to be happy.

THE CONSTABULARY IDEA.

In place of the plan, which is quite generally questioned, to devolve part of the expert defense of this island on the militia, there is the suggestion to create a constabulary here which could be drawn upon in a crisis for anything military from a cavalry charge to the handling of great guns. That is to say, we should have a protective force of acknowledged regulars and unacknowledged regulars, which is quite the proper thing, leaving the militia, if a war should break out, to enforce martial law, to do guard and scout duty and to help in any way that it might be serviceable.

This idea is one to work for. It has none of the elements of weakness which marked the other plan; and it means that, if Oahu has to be defended from an enemy, the work will be wholly professional and not at all amateur. Uncle Sam's men can be kept at their training the year around and thus made dependable, whether they are called regulars or constables.

Two months and four days from today the fleet is scheduled to arrive. There seems to be no occasion yet to acquire prickly heat over the matter of a reception.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Each year when the shipping statistics are compiled there is always given a list of vessels unaccounted for; vessels which have never come to port and of the fate of which no trace remains to tell the tale. On every sea this is the same and the Haven of Missing Ships grows ever more and more crowded.

Troopship and tramp, windjammer and fishing smack, liner and lorch, all play their parts in time in the tragedy of the sea. How or where they are lost nobody knows. They start out, are spoken, are posted as overdue, become untraceable and finally Lloyd's great bell tolls their knell and they rot forgotten in unguessed depths.

And yet when one considers the menaces which beset the ships it seems remarkable that more vessels do not drop mysteriously from human ken. Fire may consume, the dreaded berg imperil, the leviathan molested, the meteor wipe from the face of the waters, the seaquake engulf, the dark, looming hull shatter in the night, the exploding cargo destroy, the tidal wave erase, and the typhoon annihilate. If, perchance, the blow falls in the night, the ship's company set out on the long journey, ignorant of what struck them.

It is the uncertainty of the sea which lends it its fascination, in large measure. It is the inscrutable face of the great deep which tempts man to follow the sea in the hope of some day learning its lesson and reading its riddle. It is the treacherous, untamed mood of the sea which sends adventurous men down to it in ships to seek that freedom which the land cannot give and to take grand chances, the like of which the earth cannot offer.

Though the romance of the sailing ship be on the wane and the prosaic cargo tramp thrives up and down the waterways of the world, the romance of the sea remains as subtle and alluring as ever. It is written in the barnacled timber east ashore or passed at sea and noted in the log. It is told by the message-bearing bottle thrown up on the sand. It is to be read in the casualty corner of the shipping journals and it is to be experienced and understood by sailing in any craft on any sea the wide world over.

THE LAND AND THE FARMER.

The Bulletin of Progress, published by the California Promotion Committee, says that colonist travel to California during the two months just past has been steady and thousands of new people have made their homes in the State.

There is plenty of room and opportunity to get such colonists here, but everything possible has been done to prevent, as if the coming of a few thousand more people to produce things, divide the tax burden and secure the prosperity of the islands by means of more anchors to the windward, would be one of the most harmful things imaginable.

Thank fortune, if a boom sets in, it will bring such a tremendous pressure on the land that no combination of land-grabbers can possibly resist it, and the American system of farms will come to its own with a rush.

The time is ripe, as Congress has set the seal of its disapproval on the substitute plan of bringing European labor here to work on the plantations ten hours a day and cultivate an acre garden patch the rest of the time—until the plantation bought in the acre. The story of how that scheme came to grief through a declaration in the organ of the feudalists that the American farmer must stand aside for the Italian immigrants, who would do all the Americanizing required here, need not be told now; but it is full of interest to people who may be wondering why the best laid plan of all the ones to prevent the development of Hawaii along traditional American lines came to grief.

Having come to grief, there is additional reason for turning to the farmer and letting him develop the land the sugar people are not using and even as much of the latter as he is willing to plant with cane on an equitable division of profits. The farmer is ready. His inquiries are, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Promotion Committee, coming in faster than ever. What is to be done for him? Is it not pretty nearly time for the government to make up its mind to renew the Wahiawa plan of Settlement Associations from the mainland?

BUSINESS.

The latest report of Henry Clews on the business status of the country shows a renewed activity in the stock market; in fact, a "substantial recovery." Though some \$15,000,000 of gold has been exported and \$45,000,000 more are to be withdrawn from deposit by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, enough is left to keep money at an easy rate. Nevertheless, general business conditions are looked upon as unsatisfactory and complex. Says Mr. Clews: "The wave of depression which began in Wall street with the panic has entirely left that district, and is now expending its full force in the various departments of commerce and industry. In some quarters it appears to have exerted its worst effects, while in others the crisis is still acute. In the iron trade depression is extreme; both orders and profits being less than half those of a year ago. While there are signs of weakness in prices, the Steel Corporation still adheres to its policy of maintaining values, and orders are much deferred in consequence. It had been hoped that improved conditions in the money market, and renewed ability of the railroads to finance their requirements, would at least lead to the placing of larger orders for structural iron and steel. Such expectations have only been realized to a limited extent; for the railroads are not in need of new equipment while so many cars and locomotives are idle, and will, moreover, probably confine their purchases for structural material to work that must be completed, postponing the unnecessary repairs and new work until prices recede and industrial conditions become more favorable. In the textile trade there is also much depression, but the outlook is brighter. Production of both cotton goods and woolsens is being curtailed to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent. Prices have declined 20 per cent, and over, wages and raw materials have also fallen, so that the textile industry has reached a point in the process of readjustment which places it in a position to respond to the first signs of business improvement."

Some signs of promise appear in the business field outside of the iron and textile industries, but not enough to warrant high expectations. There are 375,000 idle cars, and the railroad situation is critical. Happily, the crop outlook is good, and, in the belief of Mr. Clews, the worst of the hard times are behind us.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting the other night turned down the proposal to construct and maintain one or more public comfort stations in Honolulu. It was hardly to be expected that it would do otherwise. It is not certain that the Board can be specially criticized for doing as it did. Not but that the stations ought to be erected and maintained. But the Board of Supervisors like every other public administrative body in a progressive community has far more calls on its resources than it can meet. Hence it must turn down some of them, and in practice those are turned down which do not have a strong public sentiment back of them, or at least some insistent interest which can produce the appearance and effect of public sentiment. This is human nature and the members of the Board of Supervisors are only human.

But the Board will provide the public comfort stations whenever the public really demands them, and if one or two could be secured now they would no doubt so quickly prove their value and utility that the Board of Supervisors would have no difficulty in finding the means for providing a sufficient number.

Of course the immediate argument for them is the need while the fleet is here. But they ought to be provided whether the fleet were coming or not. Public comfort stations have had to make their way in American cities against a prejudice due to the rural origin of Americans in general. But they are making progress in all American cities and Honolulu should not be behind. The action of the Board of Supervisors the other night postpones the matter but does not settle the question.

THE LEE LET POSTPONEMENTS.

The Star is clearly lost in the discussion of the Lee Let case, as might be supposed from the source of its evidence. It says that a postponement of the case was once asked for by the Advertiser "for the term." The Advertiser is not in the case and has not asked for a postponement "for the term" or for any other time. The Star's story sounds like a statement of the County Attorney, fit to print beside his other whooper about postponements being wanted to protect the Police department while that department was vainly urging Cathcart to do his duty and prosecute. Then the Star says again that the not-prosecuting was done by the Attorney-General's department, forgetting that it said, a few days ago, that the County Attorney's office had done it itself before Judge Lindsay. The latter statement is the true one. The postponements "for the term" by which fifty opportunities to prosecute were lost in a bunch were made by the County Attorney's office which then, as we have said, turned the matter over to the Attorney-General, abandoning the prosecution itself. Naturally, the overburdened Attorney-General's office, having to acquaint itself with the case from the beginning, could not bring it instantly; but it will soon be taken up, much to the disgust, no doubt, of the "prosecuting" official whose administration has been chiefly renowned for the little harm it has done to Chinese gamblers and illicit liquor-sellers.

JUDGE KAULUKOU.

Judge Kaulukou, one of the candidates for District Magistrate at Hilo, in succession to Judge Hapai, is a Hawaiian of good standing. He has been a lawyer for over thirty years, and was once a District Magistrate of this island. His politics are those of the ruling party, and yet he has never been an offensive partisan. Should he be appointed, there would be no occasion to question either the integrity or the good judgment of his court.

He was appointed District Magistrate for the District of Koolau-poko on July 14, 1877; he held that office up to October 23, 1884. He then resigned and was promoted to be Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii. While he was holding that office Judge Kaulukou was elected as a Representative from the District of South Hilo in 1886; later was appointed Postmaster-General and postmaster of Honolulu. After that he became Marshal of the Kingdom. While he was holding the Marshal's office he was appointed Attorney-General of the Kingdom for ten days, and after that went back to the marshalship. The Judge held that office up to 1888, and then resigned. From the time of his resignation up to the present time he has been practicing law. He was admitted as a member of the Hawaiian bar on September 17, 1877, and has remained so ever since. During his long career Judge Kaulukou held several other offices, Tax Assessor and Tax Collector, member of the Board of Education and of the Board of Immigration, member of the Privy Council of State and a member of the House of Representatives or several years. He was Speaker of the House in the year 1898.

The pieces of ordnance which have come for the Diamond Head fort are not guns, but mortars, and most extraordinary weapons they are. Stationed behind a hill or a ridge, completely out of sight of an enemy, mortars are fired towards the sky at an angle which enables them to drop their enormous missiles on a square of sea or land which has been marked on a map for the guidance of the gunners. In the case of the Diamond Head battery, the sea will be surveyed within the radii of fire and a map made of it in checkboard form; and, in the event of war, the appearance of an enemy's ship at a certain place corresponding to one on the chart, would either be signaled to the gunners by officers on some high point or the guns would be discharged from the observatory of the fire-control system. The first the enemy knew, a ton or two of explosive steel would descend upon him from the clouds. Mortars have been used with great effect in modern wars, the surrender of Admiral Ting, in the bay of Wei-hai-wei, being measurably hastened by their use.

The Navy Department should have given Honolulu merchants a chance, and may yet be induced to do so if it has not already made contracts for staple supplies covering the period of the cruise between San Francisco and Australian ports. Therein lies the difficulty. Before the fleet left Hampton Roads, a purveyor from Aden, and another from Sydney, were in Washington, it was said, making contracts to cover two legs of the long journey. Doubtless California contractors did not lack for a Metcalf invitation. According to Admiral Very and according to common sense, such things are done long in advance of the need. For instance, coal began moving to given points as soon as the cruising program was announced, and we may well assume that the food problem was worked out at the same time. However, if there is any opening for Honolulu our energetic commercial bodies may be trusted to find it.

Henry C. Vida writes an evening paper that the Advertiser has refused to publish a letter of his. That is an error on Mr. Vida's part. The letter was received and put on a crowded file to take its turn, which would have been today or tomorrow if the writer had not chosen to seek publication elsewhere. What Mr. Vida asked in his communication was this: "Will you kindly inform the public who these grafters are, and if any of them are the so-called Brown-Vida men who are employed by Laukae today?" We will kindly inform Mr. Vida that there were no grafters at all, as might have been predicated of men so charged by the Bulletin; and, further, that the Advertiser still feels the surprise it expressed the other day that none of the holdovers from the previous administration have yet publicly appeared in that favorite role.

No one supposes that Prohibition can put a stop to drinking any more than the anti-gambling laws can put a stop to card-playing. But public drinking and gambling-places can be suppressed, and that is what the Prohibitionists are after. Possibly, in time, the manufacturer of liquor may be inhibited by Constitutional amendment, but just now the Prohibitionists are fighting the saloon. They are not, so far as we know, fighting the drinker; yet the facility with which a determined thirst can find its tippie, is constantly used by the friends of the saloon to oppose prohibitory legislation. One wonders, if anti-saloon laws are so inoperative, so futile, why the saloon men and their satellites of the press oppose them so stoutly.

Hobson's choice is war with Japan, and he is surely drawing a doleful picture of the results. In less than one year, unless something is done, he would have the impoverished brown men land and maintain 1,800,000 troops on Hawaii and the mainland at a cost that would drain the empire of its last cent. To transport all these men one way would require not less than 3600 voyages, to say nothing of the voyages to carry supplies. But all this counts for nothing with Hobson. If the Chautauqua lecture engagements should show signs of falling off, he could land another million as easily as not and start the gate-receipts running up again.

So many expressed a wish yesterday that the Advertiser should add an afternoon paper to its output, that the subject took on new phases of interest. Why not as large and as complete a daily for dinner as for breakfast? was asked. Why not, indeed! Perhaps, by this time next year, if the expected boom comes, the Advertiser will accept the task. If it does, its evening issue may be expected to repeat the success of the Sunday publication, which entered a field where its contemporaries had signally failed and became a paying property before two months had passed.

The partial friend who suggests that the Advertiser shall add to its activities by issuing an evening edition is but one of many who have expressed that wish. As the town is now, it has too many daily papers, but as it will be when the fortification boom sets in, it may not have enough. When the occasion comes for more, the Advertiser, as usual, will rise to it. The expansion of Honolulu will also be signaled by that of the morning issue, and it is already a pleasure to contemplate the things to be done and which will be justified by expanding business.

The sailors of the fleet who wrecked a restaurant in Santa Barbara for over-charging them for meals, carefully removed all the national colors, flags and bunting from the building before commencing to throw rocks. There are two lessons in this incident. The first is not to overcharge, and the second is to decorate generously with flags and bunting and use long tacks.

Minneapolis papers are reprinting the comments of the Advertiser on Governor Johnson's idea that the country may "have to get rid of Hawaii as well as the Philippines" and are having fun with the buccinic executive who wants to be President and yet doesn't know the difference between a Territory and a possession.

The Bulletin seems nervous at the bare suggestion of an evening issue of the Advertiser. No wonder. It knows that if such a daily should appear it wouldn't have to bribe people to read it by giving them a chance at lottery prizes.

Most cities have nicknames. New York is "Gotham;" Chicago the "Windy City;" Brooklyn the "City of Churches;" Philadelphia the "Quaker City;" San Francisco the "Golden Gate City;" Los Angeles the "City of the Angels." Later on Honolulu may be known as the "Fortress City."

No wonder the Bulletin wants Brown to run again. The last time he ran that paper sold the Democrats two columns a day to oppose him in, and got \$3 a column from them. A rush of prosperity like that left a lasting impression.

As the grounds around forts are usually improved, each of our separate defenses may in time become beauty spots, though the number who can enjoy them will naturally be limited.

If the Queen had her string on that thousand dollars, still another statesman may fail to turn up at Chicago.

Has anybody cabled Honolulu's congratulations to Representative Bates?

SPORTS

BULL TERRIERS IN HILO TOWN

A Hilo dog fancier writes this paper that the Hilo Kennels have a very fine litter of bull terrier puppies, eight in all and of royal pedigree.

Their dam is Englewood Blossom, registered in the stud-book under No. 8634, and their sire is Chester Valley Captain, a son of champion Queensbury Bo'swin, No. 8652, imported from Philadelphia by the Hilo Kennels last October.

These puppies have reason to be proud of their ancestry, being descended from champions, winners against all comers at ten shows held under Kennel Club rules.

Their sire on the maternal side was champion Woodcote Wonder, which made the circuit of all the shows for ten years and was never once defeated.

Reference to the Kennel Encyclopedia shows that Englewood Blossom resembles Woodcote Wonder closely, and her record of nine winnings at Pacific Coast shows demonstrates that blood will tell.

The proprietor of the Hilo Kennels thinks that he has a future champion among the eight youngsters, but it takes some guessing to tell which one it is going to be.

"Honest" John Kelly of the Kalihl Kennels, on being shown the letter from Hilo yesterday, said that he didn't care how good the Hilo dogs might be and that he was willing to wager that he would beat any bull terrier from Hilo shown at the coming show of the Honolulu Kennel Club with a dog from his own kennel. This state of affairs should result in an interesting argument when show day comes round.

The bull terriers, however, are not the only attractions of the Hilo Kennels. There are six or eight Alredale terriers, including dogs of both sexes of the best breeding, from such well-known strains as Master Briar, Clonmone Monarch and New King, aristocrats of the Alredale world.

YACHT RACE NOW PROBABLE

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

LOS ANGELES, May 12.—At least six yachts are expected to start in the race for Hawaii on July 4. Over \$200 has been raised here for a trophy.

The above cable has revived hope of a race this year in the hearts of local yachting enthusiasts.

That there is something doing at the other end of the line is shown by a cable received by the local representative of the Examiner on Tuesday, asking when the Hawaii would leave for San Pedro.

Young Bros. received a letter in the last mail from San Francisco, in which it was stated that Gwendolyn H., a yacht recently built and owned in Seattle, was to have started yesterday for San Pedro.

KAMEHAMEHAS STILL WINNING

Another walkover was recorded for the Kamehamehas yesterday on their diamond, the crack interscholastic baseball players defeating the nine representing the High School, a defeat which the Highs will never be able to retrieve, as they are out of it as far as a chance for champion honors is concerned.

Yesterday's was as rank a game as has ever been put up on the field, the score being 18 to 8 in favor of the Kams.

Kamatopili was not well enough to play in yesterday's game and his place was filled by Akina, who played a clean game.

For the Highs, Sing Hung played the best all-round game. Errors so many that the scorer gave up trying to keep count were made by both teams.

Following were the players: High School—Rice, Norton, Davis, Ose, Andrews, Chillingworth, Pail, Achien, Sing Hung, Marutchi.

Kamehameha—Naliole, Murray, Joshi, Lota, Kallimapehu, Ordenstein, Meikila, Mackenzie, Akana.

From the Files

Shore Street, Kentucky Derby winner, was the extreme outsider.

W. Miller leads the year's winning jockeys.

Frank A. Jones, the famous old horse trainer, is dead.

Billy Papke has gone after some easy money in England.

Willie Lewis knocked out Walter Stanton in Paris.

Last advice state that it was expected to match Kyle Whitney and Dick Sullivan for May 30.

Dray of Yale established a new world's record in the pole vault, clearing 12 feet 4-1/2 inches.

Eustace Miles, the English champion tennis player, is a vegetarian.

Dr. B. F. Rolter has posted \$1000 in Seattle to wrestle any man in the world.

There are eleven mares that have produced two 2:10 trotters.

JAP WRESTLERS AT THE COAST

Honolulu isn't the only place where Japanese and white men contest for supremacy on the mat.

A Japanese wrestler in San Francisco has accepted the def of a white grapple and says that he would rather die than suffer defeat.

"Sooner than be defeated by a European, I would die on the wrestling mat," is the startling statement made by Fukumachi who is camping on the trail of Leopold McLaglen, the Dublin mastodon, who claims to have beaten all comers at jiu jitsu.

Fukumachi is so confident that he can take the big fellow's measure that he will be satisfied with nothing less than a fight to a finish. He said:

"I will fight McLaglen to a finish for any side but he may name. Sooner than be defeated by a European, I will die on the wrestling mat. I would never give the signal of defeat for the blood and honor of my country."

McLaglen has offered to meet Jeffries or Jack Johnson in the ring, he to use the Oriental style of wrestling and the latter their own style of defense.

McLaglen is the man who was to have been brought to Honolulu to wrestle Hans Froelcher had the Swiss not left for the Coast. He tips the beam at 225 pounds and stands six feet seven inches.

His last opponent was De Raymond, a Frenchman weighing 350 pounds, whom he defeated in San Francisco several weeks ago. Before giving in the Frenchman sustained a fractured arm and dislocated shoulder.

McLaglen claims that he has never been defeated and has credentials showing a long string of victories in Japan and British Columbia. In Vancouver 15,000 persons attended his bout with Kanada whom McLaglen defeated in one hour and fifty-eight minutes, after the Japanese had sustained a broken limb.

Jiu jitsu is built upon a scientific application of anatomy, a series of bone locks which, when once applied make it absolutely impossible for an opponent to escape. Should the opponent be stubborn and refuse to give the signal, the result is usually a broken limb. In jiu jitsu there are a series of nerve holds, which act as counter-holds to certain bone-locks. For instance, when a stranger hold is obtained, the contestant who is being strangled immediately grasps his assailant by a nerve hold which at once renders his arms powerless.

Jiu jitsu is supposed to be the oldest art of weaponless defense in the world, and at least ten years of hard, conscientious study is required in order to gain perfection in it. It is taught only to the better class of Japanese. It is said that a jiu jitsu expert can kill any other opponent in twenty seconds.

GOOD BALL AT LAHAINA

LAHAINA, May 12.—The most exciting game of the present baseball season was played last Saturday at Kiloana Park. The Lahainaluna boys and the Ilimas met for the first time and the former won by the professional score of 6 to 5. The game was watched with keen interest by a large number of spectators.

Also twirled a star game, striking out ten men. Chas. Mokeau held down first bag in good style and did some nice work with the stick.

There will be another game between the teams next Saturday on the same diamond.

Score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Lahainaluna 0 2 0 0 3 0 1 0—6

Ilimas 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1—5

The lineup was as follows:

Lahainaluna—Isaac Noh, Jr.; Tin Young, ss.; John Ferreira, 3b.; Robt. Keaupuni, 2b.; Fred Alo, p.; Chas. Mokeau, 1b.; Chas. Naope, c.; W. Kaholokai, rf.; Sam Caswell, cf.; Eddie Smythe, lf.

Ilimas—Nilhau, c.; D. Espinda, p.; Kanamu, 1b.; Philip Espinda, 2b.; Alex Hose, 3b.; John Healy, ss.; Afon, cf.; Wm. Buchanan, lf.; Charles, rf.

Summary:

Home run—Robt. Keaupuni. Three-base hits—Tin Young, D. Espinda, Philip Espinda. Two-base hits—Sam Caswell, John Ferreira. Struck out—By D. Espinda, 4; Fred Alo, 10. Passed balls—Chas. Naope, 2; Nilhau, 4. Double play—Philip Espinda—Robert Keaupuni.

Time of game—1 hour 15 minutes.

Umpire—William Isaac.

Scorer—Adam Kealakal.

BIRD LEAVING FOR THE COAST

The latest in the boxing situation is that Private Marsh and Corporal Bird, both of Co. G, 26th Infantry, will leave for the Coast on the next transport to attend a school of musketry in San Francisco. They will be gone about six months.

This means that two good boxers will be unavailable when the fleet comes. Bird, it was hoped and believed, would have been able to have made a good showing with anyone of his weight who is likely to come this way.

Platt of Co. F, of the same regiment, states that he will be willing to box any local man fifteen or more rounds at 150 pounds.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

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

The yachts expected to start in the cruise on Saturday are the Hawaii I, Hawaii II, Kamehameha, Gladys, Kapolei, Helene, La Paloma, Spray.

ASKS PRESIDENT FOR OUR NAME

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, present being H. P. Wood, J. P. Cooke, E. I. Spalding, T. C. Davies, W. M. Giffard, Chas. Bon and J. A. Kennedy.

The following new members were elected: Jared G. Smith, T. H. Petrie, G. F. Renton, J. Waterhouse, J. Guild, A. F. Wall, A. Gartley, S. de Freest and L. B. Kerr.

Acting on a suggestion of the Promotion Committee, it was decided to recommend to the President that after the names of States have been exhausted for battleship nomenclature, the Territory of Hawaii be privileged to name a new battleship after herself.

The resignation of A. Gartenberg was read and accepted. The reason for Mr. Gartenberg's action is the impending disincorporation of the firm of M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

KUHIO WRITES.

The following letters from Delegate Kalamianoale were read and ordered filed:

Washington, April 17, 1908.

The Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sirs: Your joint cablegram of yesterday in regard to my coastwise shipping bill for Hawaii, is received.

Acting on the advice of our friends in Congress, we have refrained from pressing this bill during the pendency of the mail subsidy measure, as it was known that if we did press it, all the supporters of the shipping interests would be arrayed against it.

At the present time, the Democratic filibuster totally prohibits the consideration of any bill by unanimous consent. The only other means by which such a bill as this can be gotten up for a vote is under suspension of the rules; this latter requires a two-thirds majority in order to pass a bill, and I am not at present willing to risk defeat by a one-third vote against my bill.

Many members who would vote against the bill at present would support it if the other relief is not provided.

If therefore the subsidy bill is finally defeated, I think it may be possible to get my bill through in the closing days of the session.

Very truly yours,

J. K. KALAMIANOALE,

Delegate to Congress.

Washington, April 22, 1908.

The Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sirs: I beg to thank you for your joint cable of the 18th inst. authorizing me to invite the Committee on Naval Affairs to visit Hawaii.

I have mailed a personal letter to each member of the Naval Committee, extending them the invitation on your behalf, and suggesting July 23rd as a tentative date to sail from San Francisco.

Owing to the fact that this is a presidential campaign year, it may not be possible for a sufficient number of the committee to take time for this long trip, and it may prove necessary to postpone the visit until next year.

The Pacific Coast Congressmen are, however, urging the committee to make the trip this summer, and we shall probably have a definite decision within the next two weeks.

I have already secured from the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. a special round trip rate of \$100 each for the members of the committee in case they decide to go.

During the two weeks following the passage of the Pearl Harbor bill by the House, we put in much personal work among the members of the Senate Naval Committee toward securing increases of the bill particularly for the channel work.

I am glad to report that the Senate Committee doubled the appropriation for channel work, as well as adding \$150,000 for buildings and yard development.

We shall now endeavor to get the House conferees to agree to these increases, and I am hopeful that they will do so.

Whether the Naval Committee are able to accept your invitation this year or not, I am very certain that it will not be without good effect in increasing the friendly personal attitude on the part of the committee toward Hawaii and Pearl Harbor.

Very truly yours,

J. K. KALAMIANOALE,

Delegate to Congress.

FACETIOUS FAIRCHILD.

The following communication from George H. Fairchild was read and placed on file:

Kealia, Kauai, May 12th, 1908.

H. P. Wood, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Oahu.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant wherein you ask me to prepare a "talk" on Kauai to be read before your body sometime in the near future.

I will endeavor to collect data that may prove of interest and if successful, accede to your wishes to the best of my ability, which you must know beforehand is limited.

My time has been fairly well occupied of late with land and water matters in this neck of Kauai's woods, but as David Harum says a few fleas more or less on a dog only help his digestion. I hope the Chamber of Commerce will be mindful of this saying should my written "talk" prove so uninteresting as to irritate your members to a point where they might agree with the dog that said "evidently Harum hadn't been bitten by a real flea."

Kauai, as you know, is all sugar and "baronial lords," and possibly I have breathed too much of its reputed 16th century air, and spent too much time fighting bugs in the canefields to write anything of interest apart from sugar, bugs and "baronial lords."

However, I will submit my paper to you and if you say its safe for me to risk my person reading it before your body, I will take a chance.

Yours very truly,

GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The following report was read and accepted:

Honolulu, H. I., April 29th, 1908.

To the Trustees Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sirs: Your Finance Committee,

OVERTIME IN THE BIERGE LAWSUIT

After a day's argument in which citations were made from at least a wagon load of law books, Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon overruled the motion of the defendant for a nonsuit in the Bierge case, and the presentation of the testimony for the defense began.

J. W. Cathcart was the first witness for the defense and was on the stand about all afternoon. His testimony was chiefly in relation to the efforts made by the defendant to return the railroad which had been replevined, to the plaintiff. It is the claim of the defense that as the replevin bond called for them to either restore the property or pay its value in certain contingencies, when those contingencies occurred they tried to restore the property to the plaintiff and the latter would not take it.

In the course of the argument on the motion for a nonsuit the doctrine was asserted that the defendants in their replevin bond had contracted in view of the fact that at that time the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory as to the law of the land were a finality. But that when, through the efforts of the plaintiff, the Organic Act was so amended that the decisions of the Territorial Supreme Court were no longer a finality, that changed the scope of their contract so as not to bind them.

Both Mr. Prouty and A. G. M. Robertson, the attorneys for the plaintiff want to get away on the China, so expedition in the trial is to be sought. The hearing is to begin at 9 o'clock this morning instead of 10, and the noon recess is to be cut down to an hour, and a night session is to be held if necessary.

DIVORCE ASKED.

John Kawaiiani has filed a libel for divorce from Paakia Kawaiiani. They were married in Kauai in 1885 and lived there until 1898 when they came to Honolulu. Soon after that it is alleged, the wife without just cause left her husband and has lived separate from him ever since.

The trial of Moses Koki for the embezzlement of about \$900 from the post-office at Kamuela was begun yesterday morning. The jury was selected before noon and is composed of the following: S. B. Rose, H. R. Macfarlane, Horace Johnson, Geo. G. Fuller, Henry A. Giles, S. P. Wood, E. J. Weight, Chas. Bartow, B. E. Paxton, Arthur Coyne, Jos. Aka and George Weight.

Koki is being defended by W. A. Kinney, M. F. Prosser and R. B. Anderson; United States Attorney Breckons is conducting the prosecution. Both sides are putting up a hard fight. The taking of testimony in the afternoon was both preceded and interrupted by long argument in regard to the testimony. At the beginning of the afternoon session, the defense asked for an order allowing them to examine the account books of the Honolulu postoffice relating to Koki's remittances as postmaster at Kamuela. This was opposed, but Judge Dole allowed it in a modified form.

A long argument occupied much of the afternoon on a discrepancy between the remittance sheets and the cash-book entries. The case will proceed this morning.

OBJECTS TO THE ACCOUNTS.

Objection has been filed to the accounts of J. Alfred Magoon, as trustee under the will of Antonio Rodriguez. It is objected "that said J. A. Magoon has no right to charge the sum of \$250 against the estate for his fee as attorney for Kalamia, the widow, Peter Rodriguez and Mary Coelho, as parties plaintiffs in a partition suit now pending between said parties and Antonio Rodriguez and others, while the defendants in said partition suit have to pay for their attorneys out of their own money."

Also it is objected "that the charges of said J. A. Magoon for \$100 as fee for his services in appearing before the court in regard to the filing of the final account is excessive and unreasonable."

The objections are made on behalf of four minors interested in the estate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S ACCOUNT.

John D. Paris, as administrator of the estate of Isaac H. Sherwood, has filed his final account. He charges himself with \$4271 and asks to be allowed \$4263.50.

to which was referred the request addressed by the Merchants' Association of New York to the Commercial Organizations of the United States, for their approval of the Fowler Currency Plan, so called, now before Congress, beg leave to report that after examining the chief features of that plan, we do not see our way clear to recommend its endorsement by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Without discussing its features in detail, some of which are evidently commendable, we believe that it provides on the whole for a departure from present methods too radical to meet the sentiment of our community, which has been for so long a time and under varying financial conditions so exclusively committed to the use of specie currency.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. TENNEY,

Chairman.

W. PFOTENHAUER,

L. T. PECK,

Finance Committee Chamber of Commerce.

A report was read from the committee appointed to investigate fire insurance rating in Hawaii.

The report was accepted and the committee requested to secure further information from some of the larger

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM

Most Treatments Are Unsatisfactory but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Cured So Many Stubborn Cases That They Command a Trial.

It is unnecessary to tell the sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism that the ordinary treatments for this disease are unsatisfactory.

Physicians are not of one mind on the subject but the highest authorities hold that rheumatism is a disease of the blood. All admit that in attacks of rapid thinning of the blood. This is a condition that a treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once arrests and corrects. The thin blood is enriched, the strengthened organs of the body throw off the poisonous impurities and the patient gets well.

Mr. John F. Crighton, a retired grocer, of 1237 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill., and a veteran of the Civil war in which he served as a member of Co. A, 14th Illinois Infantry, bears witness to this truth. He says:

"I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for twenty years and had received only temporary relief from the doctors. About three years ago I was helpless in bed with it. I could not use either hand or foot for over two months and suffered intense pain. My limbs were swollen and I could not move at all without great pain. I had sleepless nights and thought I would never be able to get around again. My friends and comrades thought I was going to die.

"I had paid out a lot of money in doctors' bills but was not cured. One day an old war-comrade urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as he knew of cases they had cured. Before I had taken them a great while, I was feeling much better. I improved rapidly and was able to get out of bed and move around. I am now in perfect health and have not had a touch of rheumatism in any part of my body since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

PALAMA HOSPITAL IS GUTTED BY FIRE

The private hospital of Dr. Oyama, situated in the lane opposite the junction of Liliha street with King street, in Palama, was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon, the blaze being a fierce one for some minutes. There were three patients in the hospital when the fire broke out, but these were quickly removed to a place of safety without suffering any from fright or exposure.

Nothing else was got out of the house, however, and the contents of the building and the building itself are complete losses. The contents were insured, but a small insurance was on the building, which is the property of W. Achi, Jr., and was looked after by Castle & Withington.

The fire originated on the back lawn, where a Japanese woman had been cooking with a charcoal stove, which had been left alight. The fire was noted by two boys, Joseph Huli and Jas. Kuono, who turned in an alarm and by James A. Rath of the Palama Settlement, just opposite, who tried to fight the flames with a garden hose, but who was driven back by the heat. By the time the firemen arrived the building was practically gone, although the flames had not broken through in any place, making the fight to save the buildings close at hand an easier one.

Fire Chief Thurston last night was unable to estimate the loss, which will be probably in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars.

NAVY MEN WANT COTS ASHORE.

"Why doesn't this entertainment committee get to work on fitting up places for the men of the big fleet to sleep ashore while here?" inquired a sailor of the U. S. S. Iroquois last night.

Continuing, he said: "There is nothing that would disappoint the boys more than to find they have to go back aboard their ships at night for want of accommodations ashore. When the Asiatic Fleet was here in 1903 the main complaint was that there were not enough places ashore where the men on twenty-four and forty-eight-hour shore leave could spend the night. They get all of sleeping aboard they want, you can count on that, and what they look forward to in port is to be able to have a bed ashore. I'm sure they'd be willing to dig up two-bits or a half for the privilege of having a cot in some vacant store or warehouse with a watchman at the door to see that their pockets were not gone through or their shoes stolen during the night; somebody on guard, you know, to give them a call in the morning and to look after their effects while they slept."

"When I was in the Orient with the Asiatic Fleet I remember there were accommodations arranged for the sailors ashore at many places. You can put in a lot of army cots, using a number of large vacant stores or warehouses for the purpose, and give the boys a blanket and a pillow and you will have accomplished something practical in the entertainment line. I'm a sailor and I know what I want when my ship's in port, and the rest of us want the same."

RESERVES KOA AND OHIA.

The value of koa and ohia timber is recognized in a lease filed for record with Registrar Merriam yesterday. This was a twenty-one-year lease of lands at Waipunaia, Laupahoehoe, by Samuel Parker to the Humuula Sheep Station Company. The rent is \$150 a year, but the lessor reserves to himself for ten years all koa and ohia trees growing on the land, with the right to go on the lands to fell and remove them.

MARK TWAIN MANTELPIECE

The Promotion Committee devoted considerable of its attention at the meeting yesterday afternoon to admiring a tentative design for the Mark Twain mantelpiece, submitted by Viggo Jacobsen, one of the three designs being prepared. Mr. Jacobsen had not completed his drawings, but had progressed far enough to show that his conception of what was wanted was about the correct one and he was asked to finish the work.

The design worked out is thoroughly Hawaiian, the side panels having typical Hawaiian fish, sporting about sprays of coral, while on the upper half of the panels are natural size Ha'vallah fruits. Across the top panel in relief is to be carved the Hawaiian national motto, "Ea mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono," for the philosophic humorist to ponder over, while on a medallion in the center will be a bust of Kamehameha I beneath the Hawaiian coat-of-arms. The whole design is a decidedly handsome one and merited the praise it received yesterday from the promotionists.

Mrs. W. W. Hall and others are also working on designs for this mantelpiece, the mahogany for which is to be donated for the committee by the Hawaiian Mahogany company.

INVESTORS LOOKING HAWAII-WARD.

Secretary Wood reported that during the month the number of letters from prospective investors coming to the committee were increasing very rapidly, letters of inquiry from people having from five to twenty-five thousand dollars and looking for a place to go into business or into small farming.

"The indications are that we will be visited this summer by more home-seekers than have ever before come to the Islands," he said.

MARDI GRAS ADVERTISING.

A letter from Mrs. W. M. Graham, asking that the Kiloana Art League be allowed to advertise the Mardi Gras for 1909 on the Floral Parade poster to be issued within the next two months, was read. The request was favorably considered but no definite action was taken.

The regular monthly accounts were passed, somewhat inflated because of extra work in both the local and Los Angeles branches during April. The accounts totaled \$495 for the mainland and \$463 for the Honolulu work.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Chairman Waldron reported that S. M. Oat, the agent of the Merchants' Exchange, had generously offered to supply the Promotion Committee room with his daily bulletins of marine intelligence. The thanks of the committee to Mr. Oat were expressed.

The Secretary's weekly letter report was:

THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

It gives me pleasure to report that our new service is apparently meeting with a favorable reception. By the last mail, we received acknowledgments of our circular letter in regard to the matter and requests for the service from The Republican-Gazette, Lima, Ohio; The McKinley County Republican, Gallup, New Mexico; Daily Driver's Journal, South Omaha, Neb.; Rome Tribune Herald, Rome, Ga.; Eau Claire Leader, Eau Claire, Wis.; The Plainfield Courier News, Plainfield, N. J.; The Herald, Auburn, Neb.; The Herald, Calgary, Canada; The Register, Tyndall, S. D.; Public Opinion, Decorah, Iowa; The Saginaw Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich.; The Modesto News, Modesto, Cal.; The Evening Times, Cumberland, Md.; The Sandusky Register, Sandusky, Ohio; Douglas Daily Dispatch, Douglas, Arizona; The Daily Ardmoreite, Ardmore, Oklahoma; The Republican, Blackfoot, Idaho; Free Lance, Schuyler, Neb.; The Daily Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa; The Pendleton Tribune, Pendleton, Oregon; The Humboldt Times, Eureka, Cal.; The Dalles Chronicle, The Dalles, Oregon; The Mail, Medford, Oregon; Daily Missoulian, Missoula, Montana; Red Wing Daily Republican, Red Wing, Minn.; The Journal, Logan, Utah; Inter-Ocean, Devil's Lake, N. D.; Record, Nephi,

CORNER STONE OF COOKE LIBRARY IS LAID WITH MUCH CEREMONY

Latest Addition to the
Punahou Buildings
a Worthy One.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

"I pronounce the corner stone of the Cooke Library laid level, plumb and square," announced pretty little Dorothea Alice Cooke yesterday afternoon, tapping the great block of Hawaiian blue stone three times with the little silver trowel handed her for the ceremony. Then she shyly faced the cameras and the jubilant knot of students gathered near her broke into a rousing college yell.

Thus was the conclusion of a splendid program, presented before several hundred of the friends of the Oahu College and members of the alumni yesterday, celebrating the laying of the corner stone of the proposed beautiful library building for that institution, the erection of which is made possible through the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke. Gathered at the ceremony were many of the leading men and women of the Territory, men and women who had attended the college as pupils and who have never forgotten the loyalty and love they bore for Punahou, while the present-day students were present in a body and took a prominent part in the corner stone-laying ceremony. The day was an ideal one and the beautiful grounds of the college never looked more attractive than they did yesterday in honor of the revisiting of the sons and daughters of Punahou.

Splendid arrangements for the viewing of the actual laying of the stone, on which "1908" stood boldly in relief, and for the seating of the guests during the preliminary program had been made, chairs having been arranged on the green back of the Bingham Hall, which the new library building will face, and here, in the shade of the trees, were gathered the guests and the pupils, a speakers' stand being erected before the semi-circle of chairs, some distance in front of the new building. On this platform were those who took part in the exercises and some few guests of honor, including Charles M. Cooke, his son, Clarence H. Cooke, and his grand-daughter, Dorothea. Others on the stand were W. R. Castle, Judge Perry, L. A. Thurston, Walter Dillingham, A. F. Judd, W. L. Whitney, F. B. Damon and President Griffiths.

The program opened with a song of greeting from the Punahou Preparatory School chorus, led by R. Rudland Bode, splendidly sung, at the conclusion of which Dr. Scudder led in prayer.

HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY.

Dr. Alexander, Hawaii's historian, then traced the history of the library, from the misty beginning chronicled in incidental mention in documents of the fifties until the present, the speaker stating that he was glad to have lived to see the day when the wish for a separate and adequate library building expressed in a report of 1866 had at last been answered, forty-two years later. The nucleus of the Punahou library were the books brought from the old missionary homes of Honolulu, a large proportion of them being "of solid New England theology." Contributions of books gradually built up the library during the years, among those who have assisted being Rev. Lorin Andrews, Captain Cleveland, Mon. Luther Severance, Judge Austin, Rev. C. T. Mills, Rev. Dr. Damon, Dr. McKenzie, Hon. C. R. Bishop, Dr. W. T. Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Castle, Prof. F. A. Hosmer and others, until at the present time there are some 5000 volumes in the collection, two endowments, one conveyed by the will of the late Dr. S. E. Damon and the other given by Miss Beatrice Castle, helping the purchasing of books and the maintenance of the institution.

"Here endeth the history of the old library," concluded Dr. Alexander, "and with it perhaps the task assigned me. But I can not refrain from adding a few words on the new library, which has been launched by the generous gifts of Mr. and Mrs. C. M.



MISS DOROTHEA ALICE COOKE AT CONCLUSION OF CORNERSTONE LAYING CEREMONY, COOKE LIBRARY, OAHU COLLEGE.

Cooke, who advanced the sum of \$5000 last year for the purchase of new books. This has been wisely expended in the purchase of the choicest books relating to each department of the instruction given in the college. It is but just to mention here the valuable service rendered by Miss Graydon, who did not spare time and thought and labor in the selection of these books, which was for her a labor of love.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS

The value of the library for the students of Punahou and the duty of the members of the alumni towards aiding in the support of the institution were spoken of by Judge Antonio Perry, who reminded the students that by strengthening the library by their visits and the consultation of the books of learning to be found there they would be strengthening themselves. The library would be of benefit only as it was used. It would be there as an aid to the students, but the students must go to it.

He reminded the members of the alumni that the college was not self-supporting, the last financial statement having shown that the expense of maintenance overbalanced the total income by several thousand dollars last year. It was not to be expected that the library could be maintained out of the college funds, as this would mean a retrogression elsewhere, something not to be considered. For furnishing the library alone a sum of \$6000 would be needed, while there were but five thousand of the fifty thousand needed volumes on hand.

IN PRAISE OF BOOKS.

Nine of the students then recited various poetical selections in reference to the value of literature to mankind. Each of the young men and young ladies distinguished him or herself in this part of the program in the excellent manner in which they spoke and the distinctness of their pronunciation, their voices carrying clearly to the very outskirts of the large assemblage. Those who took part in this series were the Misses Edith Howard Smith, Alice May Spaulding, Vera May Damon, Helen Gertrude North and Alice Lewers Hopper, and Messrs. Charles S. Davis, Rexford H. Hitchcock, Reynold B. McGrew and John W. Ballentyne.

A college anthem was then sung by the Alumni Double Quartet, in which Messrs. W. F. Dillingham, Harold Dillingham, W. H. Babbitt, Dr. Judd, Albert Afong and Clifton H. Tracy took part. The anthem had been written for the occasion, the words being as follows:

This college has such lovely grounds,
With walks and trees and grassy

mound,
Its buildings large and fine on every hand.

Makes this the school of all the land.

Our presidents numbered all of ten,
Have thought themselves the grandest men;

But when we see them with their wives,
We know then why the college thrives.

We're here to lay the corner stone,
For this our brand new library home;

This handsome gift to hold our many books,
Is from our generous friends the Cookes.

THE VALUE OF IDEALS.

The celebration of the day's event, marking another contribution to the ideal that education was for all, was the theme of the address of W. A. Kinney, who in a most interesting way elaborated on the ideal of freedom of opportunity for all classes and the benefit of such an ideal to a nation. He compared the condition of the North and South at the time of the Civil War, when the rich South, the land of class, went down before the educated masses of the relatively poorer North.

"In Hawaii," said Mr. Kinney, "we have had a striking illustration of the value of ideals in keeping men to the right track when judgment, reason and the exigencies of the hour seemed to point the other way. Hawaii in developing the sugar industry committed herself to what is known as the 'labor contract system,' whereby a man could be imprisoned for failure to carry out his contract to perform labor. One of our own judges, while Hawaii was still an independent government, declared from the bench that the contract system was in violation of the constitutional provision against involuntary servitude, and all of us undoubtedly felt that the system needed apologies and explanations. At the same time it was contended with a force that was very generally accepted throughout the country as conclusive, that the cane industry absolutely needed the contract labor system, and without it would go to the wall. It certainly did seem as if our main industry could be conducted far more profitably with labor under the control of such a system than with labor at liberty to do as it pleased. Yet that system had received its death blow and was on its way to extinction long before annexation came and put a formal and legal quietus to its further continuance. And what sent it into a decline and marked it for extinction but the fact that it could not be reconciled with the ideals and ideas upon which the government was founded? It was incompatible with our system of universal education; it was incompatible with manhood suffrage, and many other ideas and principles that were being instilled at the very time into the minds of the youth of the land. Among all classes it came to be considered a disgrace to be a shipped or contract laborer. The Portuguese who were brought here under that system refused, almost universally, when their contracts were out, to renew them. It was, in short, a case where we had to reconstruct our ideals or abandon contract labor, and thus, naturally, it fell into disuse as unwholesome and unfit for perpetuation before ever the application of American laws made it illegal as well, when but for the presence and the acceptance of ideals that warred inevitably against and with that system Hawaii might well have been committed in a wholesale and permanent way to a system closely allied to serfdom. Again, when the issue arose as to whether Hawaii should be annexed to the United States or remain independent, it was after all our belief in and our acceptance of the principles and traditions upon which the great Republic was founded that led us to accept annexation, and which brought it about when it came. So far as the material side of the issue was concerned, the argument seemed to be against annexation. Anti-annexationists said, 'You will lose your labor market if you annex, and then how is the work of the plantations to be done?' In reply, it was said that annexation would make secure the market for the sale of our sugars and that would compensate for the loss in labor. But the tariff was uncertain, likely to be reduced and might be abandoned. At any time the annexation of Cuba or the full admission of the Philippines as a Territory might end or materially curtail the benefits of the tariff once and for all; and, more than all, by remaining independent we did not necessarily forego the benefits of the reciprocity treaty. In some modified form the United States would unquestionably have continued to discriminate in favor of the products of Hawaii in order to maintain her hold upon these islands. At any rate, the dangers from an apparently certain loss of our labor market seemed far greater than the risks we ran of losing the benefits of the tariff. And from the mere standpoint of argument we believe the anti-annexationists had the best of it. What really turned the tide was the innate, inherited, inbred belief in and regard for the institutions, ideas and ideals upon which the government of the United States was founded. It was hard work to convince men that it was a bad thing for these islands to be annexed to that country, and annexation was, in fact, brought about by an apparent unreasoning belief in the wisdom of committing Hawaii once and for all, reciprocity treaty or no treaty, labor or no labor, to the

institutions, the ideals and the destiny of the Great Republic across the water.

"Believing as we do that annexation was the most momentous blessing that ever came to the people of Hawaii, particularly to the aboriginal Hawaiian, whose equity for a peaceful and hopeful future hand in hand with the white race is of the highest, and most imperative type, we bless the existence of the ideals and ideas prevalent among the people that brought that transition about, when otherwise long delays in securing annexation, if not its total defeat, might well have been our lot.

"Annexation as it seems to us has swept away many barriers between the people of Hawaii and the highest and best ideals; the way never seemed more clear or unobstructed for the real progress of the people of Hawaii than today, and in the establishment of a fine permanent library building, the generous gift of our fellow townsman, Mr. Cooke, we recognize that another standard has been raised to the breeze in Hawaii in support and in honor of the uncompromising ideals of the past that have contributed so largely to the advancement of Hawaii. When we consider what vast improvements have been made here in the matter of education under the impulse of closer relations and annexation with the United States, the great amount that is being expended now within our present vision for that purpose, the educational institutions that are being planned just above us in Manoa Valley, and the rapid strides that are being made by the government in public education, we see and appreciate the uncompromising, unflinching and almost old-fashioned stand for universal education and for higher education for all classes and conditions of men that is being taken within this Territory.

"Mr. Cooke and the recipients of his broadminded and liberal generosity are to be congratulated that the gift has taken a form which contributes in the highest, purest and most liberal way to the cause of education. There is a communism possible in the use and enjoyment of good books that seems impossible in other directions. Good books are at the command of all people, the rich and the poor alike, and by and through them all classes and conditions of men may freely hold communion with and gather inspiration from the ideas of the intellectual kings and princes of this world, past and present. The humblest man, the poorest man and the most hopeless man can still compel such men as Shakespeare, Byron, Walter Scott, Thackeray and Dickens to halt and commune with him; he can compel them to give him their best thoughts, he can exact from them the highest inspiration, the greatest comfort they are capable of giving, and all practically without money and without price. And no education equals the education that comes from intimate knowledge and communion with good authors and good books.

"And so it is that we congratulate the donor and congratulate ourselves upon the establishment of one more great addition to the institutions of learning in this territory, believing, as we do, that it will be open to and maintained for the good of all who comply with the simple conditions, common to all, governing admission to these schools, and that here all classes and conditions of men for generations to come may gather to freely partake at the fountain of knowledge about to be established on this spot, limited only by the measure of their own minds to appropriate what they find here and by their thirst and desire for knowledge."

THE NEW BUILDING.

Walter F. Dillingham, on behalf of the trustees, expressed thanks to the donors of the library building fund. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, at the same time reviewing briefly the history of the new library, from the financial and architectural side.

In 1905 when it was necessary to add both dormitory and lecture accommodations, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke generously gave twenty thousand dollars towards the building fund. In working out these general plans it developed that to furnish proper facilities for the rapidly increasing number of books as well as the reading room space for the students, a special building would have to be provided. This idea was at once taken up by Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, who proposed that their contribution be used to that end and the plans and specifications of many libraries erected on the mainland, together with the experience of past years here at Punahou, were gone over by President Griffiths and the building committee and a rough diagram for the interior of a building which would be suited to the climate and needs was evolved.

Mr. Kerr was employed as architect and drawings and specifications were submitted for bids. The lowest figure rendered was \$39,993. This price was so far in excess of the funds available, it seemed unwarranted to attempt to alter the plans by a process of elimination to bring the cost within the amount available. At this juncture Mr. and Mrs. Cooke again came to the aid of the trustees. Mr. Cooke went carefully over the plans and, after suggesting a few minor changes, urged that another call for tenders be made. The opening of these next bids showed the lowest offer to be that of Mr. John Ouderkirck, \$34,233.

Before this disappointment was realized, the trustees were advised of a further gift by Mr. and Mrs. Cooke of \$15,000 to the building fund and \$5000 for the purchase of books. This amount, together with the original gift of \$20,000, with the accrued interest, brought the fund up to the contract cost and the commencement of the building was authorized.

The main entrance doorway of the building opens into a large lobby with reading and study rooms on the right and left. The private reference room is at one side of the office and adjoining the stack room. The basement contains a fireproof vault 12x12 feet for the safe keeping of the college archives, an unheating room, book and stationery salesroom, storeroom, librarian's work room and lavatories. The stack room is on the same level as the main floor and extends mauka as a wing to the main building. This room together with its mezzanine floor will have stack accommodation for 50,000 volumes. The main building is 58'x60' and the stackroom 33'x39'. The interior is to be plastered with tinted walls. The floors of the main building are to be of oak. The lobby has a large ceiling light of art glass with a highly ornamented

(Continued on Page 5.)

SUPERVISORS DULL SESSION

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Oahu Board of Supervisors met last night. Purely routine business was transacted.

Present were: Chairman Hustace; Supervisors Dwight, Harvey, Archer, Fern, Kealoha; Clerks Kalauokalani, Buffandeau; Stenographer Aea, Col. Sam Johnson, Deputy County Attorney Milverton, W. L. Frazee, Fire Chief Thurston, County Engineer Gere.

SINEWS OF WAR.

The following bills were passed:

Fire department	\$ 644 10
Hawaiian band	3 50
Garbage department	145 51
Kapiolani Park	371 25
County Clerk	28 65
County Engineer	77 35
Waialua road district	989 04
Waianae road district	221 09
Ewa road district	542 23
Koolauloa road district	734 96
Com. col. road tax (Honolulu)	2 90
Com. col. road tax (Waialua)	5 15
Ewa-road district	839 39
County Clerk	170 00
County Attorney	400 00
Keepers of parks	100 00
Kapiolani Park	132 50
Garbage Department	105 00
Road department	730 00
Electric light department	360 75
Police and fire alarm system	97 60
County Engineer	212 50
Fire department	1773 20
Police department	3287 50
Hawaiian Band	623 50

THE GUTTER ORDINANCE.

A communication from Deputy County Attorney Milverton to the following effect, was read and filed:

Honolulu, May 12, 1908.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, of the County of Oahu, T. H.

Gentlemen: Relative to a communication under date of April 29, 1908, of Marston Campbell, Esq., Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, a copy of which was enclosed in a letter to this department dated May 8, 1908, from D. Kalauokalani Jr., County Clerk of the County of Oahu, and in which letter Mr. Campbell states that he has instructed the building inspector to furnish him with a list of the buildings having awnings unprovided with gutters, and in which he requests that the Board instruct the County Attorney to prepare a Warrant or Penal Summons upon his complaint for the prosecution of persons owning buildings upon which are awnings unprovided with gutters:

I would state that arrangements have been made by this department with the Attorney General whereby this department will prepare the necessary Warrant or Summons, and will try such case or cases as it may be deemed advisable to institute, as soon as we receive the necessary information from the Superintendent of Public Works.

Very truly yours,

FRED W. MILVERTON,
Deputy County Attorney, County of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS.

A letter from secretary of the Board of Health Charlock, enclosing a copy of a letter from Inspector E. G. Keen in which a plan for Public Comfort Stations, each to cost \$700, was outlined, was read. Charlock's letter stated that at a meeting of the health board held on May 4, it was recommended that the Board of Supervisors appropriate sufficient funds for the erection of a necessary number of these stations at convenient places in the city of Honolulu.

Archer was heartily in favor of erecting two of the proposed stations.

Hustace pleaded no funds. Archer said that public health would be well served by the stations and implored the board not to be mean.

"We're not mean, only careful," exclaimed Dwight, "and I think it's a Board of Health matter."

Archer moved that \$1400 be appropriated for the erection of two of the stations. The motion failed to find a second.

STEAM ROLLER WANTED.

The Honolulu Construction & Draying Co. asked for a roller to help the transport of the heavy ordinance to the Diamond Head fortifications, the firm to pay all reasonable charges. It was decided to grant the request, the rate of hire to be \$15 a day.

FIRE!

Fire Chief Thurston reported that the fire department had responded to four calls during April. Property loss was estimated at \$15,725.13, property at risk was covered by insurance for \$27,350, and the liabilities of insurance companies amounted to about \$15,725.13.

PETITIONS.

A petition was read from Kallua, Koolau, asking the board to assist in locating the old road from Wah Leong's rice mill at Kallua to the lands of Keahupuaa Nui. Referred to road committee.

A petition was read asking for coral material for the filling of a certain lane adjacent to the residence of Alexander Lewis and others, and which leads from Kailua avenue. The petitioners named Sam Johnson on the back and respectfully subscribed themselves.

At 8:30 p. m. the board adjourned till the 19th at noon.

CASTLE SELLS SOME KOOLAUPOKO PROPERTY

A deed dated March 31, 1908, from James B. Castle to Nannie R. Rice of Boston was yesterday filed for record with Registrar Merriam. The deed conveys for the consideration of \$1000 all the right, title and interest of J. B. Castle in and to an undivided two-eighths interest in property in Kailua, District of Koolau, Oahu. The premises in which this interest is conveyed are: Six apanas at Oneawa containing 675 acres; a piece of land at Pohakupu containing 19.22 acres; another piece at Pohakupu containing 38.27 acres; the Ill of Makali'i according to its ancient boundaries, released by President Dole to John Sumner Ellis and others October 24, 1896; all kuleana or shares or interests in kuleanas belonging to Castle in these lands.



THE COOKE LIBRARY AT PUNAHOU, THE CORNER-STONE OF WHICH WAS LAID YESTERDAY.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by D. W. Pai and Melana Pal, of Kohala, Hawaii, to Mrs. Moolahoa Nawahie of Kawaihau, dated May 6th, 1893, recorded Liber 145, page 1, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: Non payment of principal. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1908, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, April 24th, 1908.
MOOHALOHA NAWAHIE,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. 25 acres in Kalaia II, N. Kohala, Hawaii, set forth in R. P. (gr.) 780, undivided interest.
2. 50 acres in Pahinahina, N. Kohala, Hawaii, set forth in R. P. (gr.) 324, undivided interest.
3. 15 acres in Honopu, N. Kohala, Hawaii, set forth in R. P. (gr.) 1554, undivided interest.
4. 23.5 acres in Waloapuka, N. Kohala, Hawaii, fully set forth in a deed recorded in Liber 135, p. 22.
5. All of mortgagee's interest in Naha's land in Makanihau, N. Kohala, Hawaii, same being set out in L. C. A. 9159 R. P. 5714 to Kupa no Keaka, but excepting mortgagee's house and lot there situated.

3001—April 24, May 1-8-15-22

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD

Charles Kekala, a Hawaiian ex-Boer, who has been suffering from ill-health for some time, committed suicide yesterday afternoon about two o'clock at his home on Liliha street, shooting himself through the head. The act was clearly premeditated, the suicide having placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth before pressing the trigger. He leaves a son, thirteen years old.

An inquest over the body was held last night by Coroner Jarrett, a verdict of suicide being returned by the jury.

FOUND FLOATING HORN BOOK.

A waterfront man has fished out of the harbor a German horn book which he discovered floating there. It bears on the inside of the front cover the name: Reinhold Schleemwogen, and on the last leaf there is written what appears to be: G. Bunley, U. S. S. Iroquois. The volume is a handsome piece of work and is in good condition in spite of having been floating in the harbor. He who identifies it as his may have it by calling at the Advertiser office.

MARRIED.

LOVE-AMBROSE—In Phoenix, Arizona, May 13, 1908, Miss Mary A. Ambrose to Mr. James A. Love of Honolulu.

BOEN.

LANE—In Honolulu, May 9, 1908, to the wife of Lot C. Lane, a son.

MARINE

Captain Peter Johnson of the Matson Navigation S. S. Hilonian, and everybody aboard, for the matter of that, has witnessed a sight one seldom has the good fortune to observe at sea, and under exceptional circumstances. It was nothing more nor less than the great American armada approaching San Francisco in a long string, of antipodean and presenting a magnificent spectacle.

The Hilonian had left San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 6 and she was not far out when the big fleet came churning along, the sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet and about twenty cruisers, torpedo boats and auxiliaries streaming in their wake.

"Here's where we leave to," said Captain Johnson. It was like "hats off" in a cathedral; there was no speaking when the king spoke, nor any steaming while the fleet went by. So the Hilonian hove to and her crew and passengers lined the deck to witness the great spectacle.

As the flagship passed the Hilonian, within a hundred fathoms, the Hilonian dipped her flag and, behold, the Stars and Stripes floating from the great battleship was also dipped, in responsive salute, as is the courtesy of the ocean, and as each ship of the imposing and inspiring line passed before the unofficial reviewers aboard the Hilonian there was a graceful dip of the flag aboard the Matson boat which was in each case responded to by the warship saluted.

Meanwhile, as may have been guessed, the sonorous whistle of the Hilonian was tooting greetings enthusiastically.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Tuesday, May 12, 1908.
San Francisco—Sailed, May 12, Am. schr. Defender, for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Sailed, May 11, Am. S. S. Enterprise, for Hilo.
San Francisco—Arrived, May 12, U. S. A. T. Thomas, hence May 5.
Gaviota—Sailed, May 11, Am. S. S. Rosecrans, for Honolulu.
Salina Cruz—Arrived, May 8, A. H. S. S. Arizona, from Hilo, April 23.
Wednesday, May 13, 1908.
Yokohama—Arrived, May 12, S. S. Hongkong Maru, hence May 1.
Port Gamble—Sailed, May 13, Am. schr. Robert Lewers, for Honolulu.
Kahului—Sailed, May 12, S. S. Nebraska, for San Francisco.
Thursday, May 14, 1908.
San Francisco—Arrived, May 14, P. M. S. S. Siberia, hence May 5.
Eureka—Sailed, May 13, schr. Alice Macdonald, for Honolulu.
Gaviota—Sailed, May 14, S. S. Rosecrans, towing barge Monterey, for Honolulu (not as previously reported).
Kahului—Arrived, May 14, Alaskan, from Honolulu.
Yokohama—Sailed, May 13, P. M. S. S. Manchuria, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.
Tuesday, May 12.
U. S. A. transport Sheridan, from San Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
Wednesday, May 13.
Stmr. Kinau, Gregory, from Kauai, 3 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Tullett, from Kauai, 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Okanogan, Mathew, 26 days from Port Gamble, 10 a. m.
Br. S. S. Elvaston, Putt, 22 days from Newcastle, 8 a. m.
A. H. S. S. Texan, Hall, from San Francisco, 7 a. m.
M. N. S. S. Hilonian, Johnson, from San Francisco, 4:30 p. m.
Thursday, May 14.
Stmr. Claudine, Bennett, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 4:40 a. m.
Am. schr. Helene, Thompson, 12 days from San Francisco, 8 a. m.

DEPARTED.
Am. bkt. Aurora, Samuelson, for Hilo, in tow of S. S. Helene, 4 p. m.
Stmr. Mauna Kea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, noon.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Hawaiian, Self, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
O. S. S. Alameda, McDowell, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
U. S. A. transport Sheridan, for Guam and Manila, 11 a. m.
Br. sp. Celtic Monarch, Llewellyn, to anchorage outside, for S. F.
A. H. S. S. Alaskan, Nichols, for Kahului, 6:30 p. m.
Am. bk. George Curtis, Herbert, for San Francisco, 8 a. m.
Stmr. Kaena, for Pearl Harbor, 9 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bruhn, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per U. S. A. transport Sheridan, May 12, from San Francisco—A. P. Taylor, W. H. Tucker, Mark Well.
Per M. N. S. S. Hilonian, May 13, from San Francisco—M. McIntyre, H. C. Mohr and wife, T. Jones, Miss E. Paris, J. H. Woodmansee and wife, L. A. Andrews, W. J. Cole, wife and five children, Mrs. N. Rose, J. D. Taylor, D. Hazelton, A. Horner, A. E. W. Todd and wife, C. Russell, H. B. Rittner, D. F. Dillon, N. Shingle, W. Shingle, J. Shingle.
Per stmr. Kinau, May 13, from Kauai—R. Patten, A. D. Hills and wife, Mrs. Delbert, J. A. Hoag, E. Broadbent, Mrs. Chapman and child, Tan Wo, W. C. Schiefer, C. S. Christian and 63 deck.
Per stmr. Claudine, May 14, from Hawaii and Maui ports: H. W. Mist, Mrs. Freeth, H. De Fries, J. H. Ralston, W. T. Robinson and wife, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Dr. St. Sure, F. Vanconcellos, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. George Dunn, Y. Yamanaka, J. Yonekura, Wai Sing Yick and 55 deck.
Per stmr. Mauna Kea, May 12, for Hilo and way ports—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Noble, C. M. Lovsted, Emily Stevens, Mrs. A. McShee and child, A. F. Judd, R. W. Shingle, J. B. Castle, L. A. Thurston, R. I. Little, Miss M. Hiscov.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 12, for Kauai—Mrs. R. Robinson, A. S. Wil-

WOULD THEY SNUB TAR?

(Continued from Page One.)

ective of the fleet entertainment committee, was that the committee at large would take up all matters unassigned to other committees.

It has been proposed that the members of this committee have a discriptive badge which would identify them in case any of the visitors desire information, and it was also suggested that the decoration of the town at large outside of the official decorations might be well assumed by the members in their immediate neighborhoods, that is, no attempt at decoration, but a general acceptance of the duties as a committee of one in each neighborhood to encourage that particular neighborhood in decorating.

It was also suggested that as the information committee were contemplating the establishing of a headquarters in the central part of the city, that members of this committee might take up the establishment of branch information quarters in parts of the city other than central.

COMMITTEES ALL RIGHT.

The chairman having thus stated the object of the meeting, Mr. George A. Davis was elected secretary. The chairman then called for views of the members. Chief Taylor stated that he was of the opinion that the committees in Honolulu now at work were doing all that could be reasonably required of them in regard to arrangements for the entertainment of the naval visitors, and that they could well proceed with their duties without awaiting for information and suggestions from the mainland, as such suggestions could after receipt be readily incorporated in the program being provided now. He suggested that several naval clubs be organized, which would be really places of assemblage of the men from the warships and might be in the way of tents or other quarters for such purposes. Mr. Taylor also suggested that this committee present to the decoration committee the idea of having across the front of Punch-bowl at some prominent point the word "Al-ha" in large electric letters.

RESTING PLACES NECESSARY.

F. J. Lightfoot urged that places of rest be provided in different quarters of the city for the men to drop in and rest themselves and possibly be supplied with lemonade, fruits, etc., and stationery for writing home. The chairman thereupon appointed Mr. Lightfoot a committee of one to ascertain what places could be obtained for such purposes and the cost, which, when received, would be submitted to the executive committee for consideration.

Joseph G. Pratt recommended that the place of information as proposed by Mr. Taylor and of rest as proposed by Mr. Lightfoot, be added to by the establishment of large comfort stations all of which could be united under one head and which unquestionably would be an absolute necessity during the visit of the people of the fleet and that an appropriation of sufficient money be made to cover the care of such stations and headquarters. The chairman referred the matter of cost to Mr. Lightfoot, also.

W. C. Weedon spoke strongly in favor of the fleet to write home, including stamps, pictorial cards, etc., all of which would be free and stated that during the recent visit of the Big Four, over 112 people were counted at one time in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. engaged in writing home. The chairman stated that the matter of the cost of this was left for future consideration.

MORE POLICE NEEDED.

Sheriff Lauka requested that the influence of the committee be exerted in providing better police facilities, in the way of caring for our visitors, as, unquestionably, such requirements would exist and the present facilities were inadequate. Upon vote the following resolution was adopted by the members of the committee present:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee extra precautions and extra expenses will have to be taken and incurred by the police department in order to preserve the public peace and preserve law and order during the visit of the fleet. That this committee, by and through its chairman, urge the executive committee of the fleet entertainment committee to recommend to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu that they make a special appropriation for such purpose."

Mr. Swanzy upon being called upon by the chairman stated that he did not know what the duties of the committee were to be and that if it did anything at all it might conflict with the committee already acting; in reply to which the chairman stated that at the opening of the meeting he had generally outlined the duties of the other committees and what this committee might do without conflicting with the program of others.

The chairman further stated that perhaps in addition to the duties outlined by himself that might be with advantage taken up by this committee, would also be the assumption of certain Red Cross duties in the way of assisting the police in looking out, as was suggested by Richard Ivers, for accidents which might happen to visitors, and be furnished with keys to the alarm boxes by the sheriff in order to call the hurry-up wagon or render such assistance as might be needed in that way.

Per O. S. S. Alameda, May 13, for San Francisco—Miss F. O. Anderson, G. L. Bigelow, Mrs. Bigelow and child, L. E. A. Brandis Jr., W. R. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. C. H. Chadbourne, Miss Chadbourne, T. M. Church, J. C. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Miss B. Cooke, Miss G. Cooke, Miss E. Fish, Miss M. Fisher, P. A. Garvie, Mrs. Gerlach, G. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. L. T. Gullick, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, D. Jamieson, Alex. Lyle, E. Meeker, A. W. Meyer, J. F. Morgan, H. Morvay, Lieut. A. de S. Rabello, H. Renton, Mrs. Renton, Miss Renton, R. W. Robinson, C. B. Shepard, Mrs. Shepard, T. H. Stryker, Mrs. Sugehiro and child, J. I. Sullivan, J. Vierra, E. A. Wilson, Mrs. J. S. Wood and child.

CONSUMPTION'S GRIM HARVEST

Registrar of Vital Statistics D. P. Lawrence has just completed the compilation of some interesting figures on the mortality from consumption in Honolulu during the past five years.

These figures have been compiled by ages, by sexes, and by nationalities. As the exact population at any time during this five year period is not known, and especially as the population of the city by races and nationalities is not known, Mr. Lawrence has not attempted to reduce his figures to percentages. The figures themselves, however, are interesting. The total number of deaths from this one cause during the five years has been 759. There has been considerable fluctuation from year to year, but nothing to indicate very conclusively that the disease is either increasing or decreasing. By races the deaths have been as follows: Chinese, 155; Hawaiians, 346; Japanese, 132; all others, 126.

From this it seems certain that this disease is most disastrous to the Hawaiian race, and next, to the Chinese. The Japanese seem least affected by it, though the fact that the Japanese are all comparatively recent arrivals, and that none are admitted showing evidence of the disease would account for the low mortality from this cause among them without showing that they had any immunity from it greater than other nationalities.

The fact that almost twice as many males have died from the disease as females, seems very strange. This is accounted for to some extent by the fact that, especially among the Japanese and the Chinese, the males greatly outnumber the females. Still it hardly seems possible that this accounts for it wholly, for the whole number of deaths among the Chinese and Japanese, the only races among whom there is any marked discrepancy in the sexes, does very little more than make up the difference.

The figures by years, age and sex are as follows:

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Under 1 year	4	8	4	3	0-19
From 1 to 5	4	6	7	10	6-33
From 5 to 10	4	3	3	5	4-19
From 10 to 20	19	16	17	16	8-19
From 20 to 30	38	46	32	34	41-191
From 30 to 40	35	50	31	43	32-191
From 40 to 50	20	23	22	24	18-107
From 50 to 60	11	11	8	13	13-56
From 60 to 70	10	8	2	7	8-35
Over 70	5	4	2	4	4-19
Total	152	178	127	160	142-759
Males	93	129	88	106	80-496
Females	59	49	39	54	62-263

SCHOOL BOARD'S LOTTERY MONDAY

The Board of Education's lottery will take place next Monday. A special meeting of the Board of Education has been called for 3:30 o'clock, to conduct the drawings for the thirty teachers who are to be given transportation by the army transports to the Coast.

Today was the last day for receiving applications for this transportation, under the original plan. But the time has been extended to include all applications that come in by mail on Saturday's and Sunday's steamers.

The names of all the applicants will be put into a box and forty-five will be drawn out. The first thirty are the ones to go. But if any of the thirty can not go, then No. 31 has the next chance, No. 32, the next, and so on.

The drawing will be in the presence of the entire board.

HAS NO FEAR OF BEING HANGED FOR MURDER

In the libel for divorce filed by Martha Simpson against her husband, James D. Simpson, it is alleged that during their married life, which began November 20, 1905, the "libel" has frequently threatened to kill the libellant, saying that he is not afraid of his life, because there is no longer any law providing for hanging of murderers in Hawaii, and the worst penalty he could suffer, in the event of his killing this libellant, would be imprisonment.

The libellant charges cruelty and violent and filthy language to her husband. He is said to be second mate of the Maui.

NOISY BOYS

(Continued from Page One.)

lots. This time it is that that known as the "Bishop Park Lot," situated opposite the Young Hotel, of which complaint is made that boys making use of the premises for noisy games cause annoyance to occupants of the Young Hotel and neighboring buildings.

"In view of this complaint, the trustees have, at their meeting of yesterday, instructed their secretary to inform you that unless the cause of complaint is removed it will be necessary to terminate the tenancy of this lot now enjoyed by the Territory.

"Enclosed please find copy of a letter upon the subject received from the Hon. Alexander Young and of petition signed by various complainants. Very respectfully,
"E. T. WINANT,
"For Secretary."

LINGERING COUGHS.

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

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Funds for the salaries of the United States Marshal's force arrived by the Sheridan yesterday.

Half the heavy ordnance for the Diamond Head battery is aboard the Hilonian on its way here.

Oscar Cox, Deputy Sheriff of Wailua, is said to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of the county.

Thirty-nine adult Portuguese with their families returned by the Alameda. They declare their intention of going to work on the plantations.

A number of Hindus who have been working on Olan plantation have returned to Honolulu, being unwilling to work longer at the ruling rate of plantation wages.

The sale of a thousand shares of Honokaa at \$1.50 was reported on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock was sold by a San Francisco owner and was taken up by a local buyer.

Acting Governor Mott-Smith, on the recommendation of Superintendent McVeigh, yesterday pardoned Ng Mon Sol of the Molokai Leper Settlement, who was convicted of making swipes at the Settlement and was fined \$100.

Acting Governor Mott-Smith approved two land grants yesterday. One was of 124 acres in Pupukea, to A. A. Wilson, for \$1568.75, and the other was 41.3 acres, at Kanihaku, to Mokuhia, for \$235.75. Both were right of purchase leases.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) The receipts of the tax office yesterday were over \$60,000.

It is reported that Cecil Brown may be a candidate for the Senate at the coming election.

Joseph Vierra, formerly of Hilo but who has been in Honolulu for the past month, left with his son Arthur on the Alameda yesterday.

Something over a thousand shares of Panahau stock were sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday in several blocks at prices ranging from \$13.25 to \$18.75.

For the first time since its organization, stock of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. yesterday sold at par. Nearly a hundred shares changed hands at this figure.

A cable was received yesterday by Mrs. Fanny Love announcing the marriage of her son, James A. Love, to Miss Mary A. Ambrose, at Phoenix, Arizona. Both are well known in Honolulu and have many friends here. They will make this their home.

Secretary Paris of the Merchants' Association yesterday sent a cablegram of congratulation to Delegate Kuhio on the passage of the Pearl Harbor appropriation bill. Later a cable of congratulation was sent to Congressman Bates, who drafted the bill and carried it through the House.

Wm. Kahalewai and J. Mahi, two of the four arrested charged with having done up P. W. Rider of the Kakaako Mission some days ago, were found guilty before Judge Andrade yesterday and sent over to the reef for sixty days apiece. Sam Steamboat and Abernathy, the other two, had their cases not-prossed.

A canal fifty feet wide and ten feet deep to connect the Ewa end of Honolulu harbor with Pearl Harbor is proposed.

Assistant Paymaster B. H. Brooks, U. S. N., at the local naval station, has his name among those who are to be examined the middle of next month for promotion.

Lorrin A. Andrews, for eight years Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, returned on the Hilonian after a four months' visit to California and Oregon. He will go to Hilo next Tuesday.

David Alawa of Kona has applied for appointment on the Board of Registration for the second representative district. He states that the following will endorse his application: W. R. Castle, L. A. Thurston, and Mary H. Atcherley.

W. L. Vredenberg, tax collector of South Kohala, is a witness in the Koki case here in response to a subpoena. While he is away the good people of his district are paying their taxes and receiving receipts from his deputy which they can exchange for receipts from him later.

Charles H. Merriam was yesterday recommended as Registrar of Conveyances by Acting Governor Mott-Smith. The Bureau of which he is the head is under the Treasury department and Merriam was nominated for reappointment by Treasurer Campbell. Merriam's record in the office has been excellent.

Mrs. Kate Andrade, wife of Antone Andrade, died at her home in Kakaako yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place from the Townsend Undertaking Parlors this afternoon at three o'clock, and the interment will be in the Kawaiahae cemetery. Members of the Kaahumanu Society are requested to attend the services and funeral.

POLICE THINK KAMAKAU THE MAKIKI BURGLAR

In the person of Peter Kamakau, now safely locked up in the police station, facing a charge of burglary in the second degree, the police believe they have the Makiki sneak thief, the one whose operations have been going on for the past several weeks and whom the detective force have been after almost as long. Kamakau, if the suppositions of the police are found to be correct, has entered at least a score of houses in the Makiki district and on upper Nuuanu avenue, making small hauls in each. He was a second-story worker, having broken into most of the houses robbed by climbing the lanai posts and raising the upper windows.

It is the second-story habit which makes the police suspect Kamakau of all the robberies, as he has been identified as the man caught entering the residence of G. S. Curry, 1423 Makiki, last Tuesday night, after having clambered up a balcony post to the second story. He was seen effecting an entrance by the Japanese servant, who gave an alarm and who chased the fleeing burglar, who dropped and ran at the first outcry.

A description of the man was given the police by the Japanese, resulting in the arrest of Kamakau yesterday.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, as it speaks, is translated by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among them, no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of **THERAPION**.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Bozian, Jobert, Volpeau, Maigne, the well-known Chassagnac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has been the search of some hopeful, generous mind, and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to reclaim the falling energies in the one case, and in the other as effectively, specially and safely to expel from the system the nature of some of the falling disease in all their protean forms as to leave no trace or mark behind. Such is the New French Remedy, **THERAPION**, which may certainly rank with it as taking precedence of many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extent of the demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men—Diamond Field Advertiser, Kimberley.

COOKE LIBRARY CORNER STONE IS LAID

(Continued from Page Seven.)

plaster relief cornice. Space for paintings and statuary is provided. Carefully arranged windows will provide a good light and ventilation. The building throughout will have the combination gas and electric light fixtures. The treatment of the exterior is along classic lines, the stone used, as you see, is the Hawaiian lava.

FOR FUTURE HISTORIANS.

Mr. Dillingham then read a list of the publications placed in the copper box which was to go beneath the cornerstone. These were copies of the Sunday and Daily Advertiser, Star, Bulletin, Paradise of the Pacific and Friend, copy of a Gilbertese Bible, photographs of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke and their family and of President and Mrs. Griffiths, published thesis by Dr. C. Montague Cooke Jr. on "The Hawaiian Hepaticae of the Tribe Trigonanthaceae," copies of the addresses of the day, letter of gift from Mr. Cooke, blue print plans of the building, various Oahu College reports, copy of the Oahu College prospectus of the College of Agriculture, The Oahu Annual, a copy of the Honolulu Library Charter, Governor Frear's inaugural address, Souvenir of the trip of the Congressional party to Hawaii in 1907, Directors' report Bishop Museum, Picturesque Honolulu, program of the cornerstone laying at Punahou, October 4, 1901, and an official program of the day.

The Oahu College chorus then sang Holmes' "Build Thee More Stately Mansions," after which Professor Griffiths invited all to gather closer to the building for the actual placing of the swinging stone by the granddaughter of the donor of the building fund. The little maiden, prettily conscious of the hundreds of eyes upon her, took the silver trowel, presented by the trustees of the college, and spread the mortar, then gently tapped the stone in place, "level, plumb and square."

On the trowel was inscribed: "Laying of the cornerstone, Cooke Library, May 13, 1908, Dorothea Alice Cooke."

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Good progress has been made on the building since the contract was begun by Contractor John Oederkirch last January, the work going on under charge of W. Emory and Herman J. R. Davis. The contract calls for the completion of the building in three hundred working days and the contractor is negotiating nothing that will push the work ahead, at the same time seeing that in all the details the building will be alike creditable to him as a builder and to the one after whom it is named.

ALEX. ROBERTSON WILL STAY HOME