

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XL No. 56

HONOLULU, T. H., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905. —SEMI-WEEKLY,

WHOLE 2713

NEW COMMITTEES ARE NAMED BY CHAIRMAN SMITH

**Board of Supervisors Does Some Business and
Indulges in a Little Politics About Convict
Labor in the Quarries.**

Committee on Ways and Means—Archer and Moore.
Committee on Public Expenditures—Adams and Paele.
Committee on roads, bridges, parks and public improvements—Lucas and Adams.
Committee on Police Department—Adams and Cox.
Committee on Fire Department—Lucas and Cox.
Committee on Sanitation and health—Moore and Archer.

Chairman Smith announced the above list of standing committees at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night, and the board did a little harmless politics in the matter of the employment of prison labor in the quarries. Also, the board did some business. It always does, being a body of business men.

After the minutes had been read and approved, Treasurer Trent reported that he had been served with a garnishment in behalf of E. C. Waterhouse against Peter Correa, an employee of the fire department, for \$98.90. Supervisor Moore explained that this was an old debt, inherited from the territorial regime, and that the man acknowledged that it was just. The matter was placed on file.

Like action was taken in the case of the garnishment brought by John Reddy against W. W. Boyd, also employed in the fire department, for \$32.18. These matters were reported to the board by Trent in pursuance of an order already made.

The following opinion was received from the county attorney, and placed on file: "In response to your communication as to whether the territorial auditor has the right to prescribe the form of books to be kept in the county offices, I beg to state that Section 85 of the County Act undoubtedly vests this power in the territorial auditor. The duty is imposed upon the territorial auditor of instituting a uniform system throughout the several counties, and of prescribing a form of books to be kept by each county officer."

"E. A. DOUTHITT,
County Attorney."

Supervisor Adams introduced the following resolution:

"Be It Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu: That the County Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate the sale of the Territorial Warrant to be issued by the Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii to the Treasurer of the County of Oahu on the last legal day of July, 1905, as provided in sub-division 1 of Section 1 of Act 93 of the Session Laws of 1905, at a discount for cash of one-third of one per cent. "And the County Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay out of the proceeds of the sale of the said warrant the said discount of one-third of one per cent, taking a proper voucher therefor and submitting same to this Board for approval and appropriation."

Treasurer Trent said that he could discount the warrant at about the rate named in the resolution, which would be at the rate of six per cent for four months. If the entire warrant could be discounted by the county, it would enable him to pay employes in cash, and save them discounting their county warrants. This would cost the county \$100, and save \$600—an amount worth saving.

The resolution was referred to the committee on public expenditures, and was reported back favorably and adopted, after the Supervisors had had a short recess to enable the committee to consider the matter.

S. K. Manua applied for a place as keeper of one of the parks, and the application went to the committee on roads.

Lucas moved that the county attorney be asked to draw up an ordinance regulating shooting and the carrying of firearms, as he said that boys who went shooting in private grounds had become considerable of a nuisance. He thought the matter might be reached by imposing a small license tax.

Mr. Douthitt told the Board that the matter was covered by Territorial law, and the Supervisors could hardly do anything about it. However, the Lucas motion carried.

Paele introduced a resolution appropriating \$500 for the month of August to be expended on the roads in Koolau-poko. Referred to the roads committee. A number of communications from various road supervisors went the same way, and a couple of bills from the county attorney went to the public expenditures committee.

In response to a question from Supervisor Lucas, County Attorney Douthitt gave it as his opinion, off hand, that the road department could spend sums of \$500 and upward for road work without advertising for bids. Mr. Douthitt, however, wanted time to prepare a formal opinion and this was granted.

A motion by Lucas instructing the county attorney to prepare an ordinance requiring property owners to curb improved streets was passed, five to two.

Then Supervisor Moore brought up the matter of the removal of the convicts from the quarries, to say that he would be opposed to convict labor if its employment involved the expenditure of any money. But it did not. The convicts were extra. All the citizens that could be employed for the money in hand were employed. To throw out the prison laborers now would mean a loss of that much labor to the county. The prisoners furnished the rock, and the citizens were paid to put it on the roads.

"As a matter of principle," said Chairman Smith, "I am opposed to convict labor, either here or on the mainland."

Road Supervisor Sam Johnson, being asked his opinion as to what was the best labor for the quarries, said the convicts were better for the reason that they were more accustomed to the work and had been at it longer.

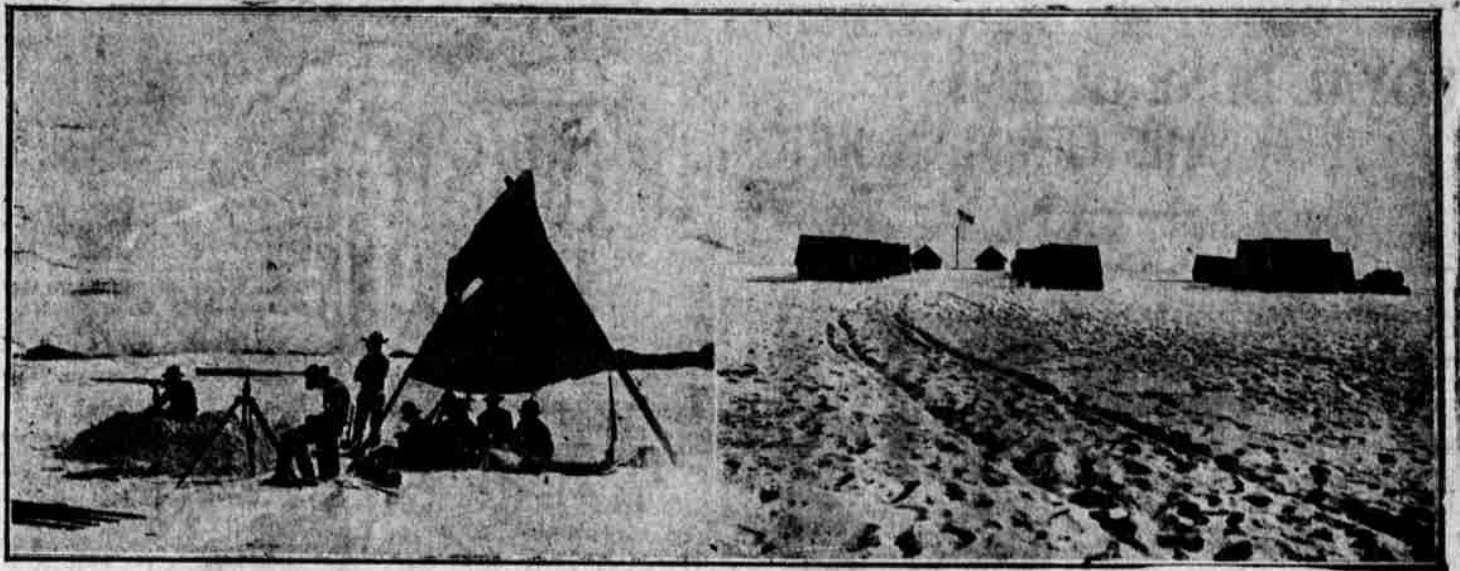
Adams thought that it was a matter of lunaship. Properly supervised, free men would do more work than convicts.

Moore did not think that free men should be put at breaking rocks. It was too hard work.

Lucas said the citizen laborers were getting all the money the board had to spend on the roads now. The convict labor was in addition to that, and cost nothing. The discussion closed.

(Continued on Page 7.)

MIDWAY MARINE CAMP WRECKED



TWO SNAPSHOTS AT THE CAMP OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY THE TERRIFIC HURRICANE WHICH SWEEP MIDWAY ISLAND.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS

**Plans for Improvement
On the Punahou
Campus**

At the annual meeting of the trustees of Oahu College, held yesterday afternoon in P. C. Jones's office in the Judd building, a number of important matters pertaining to improvements about the college were discussed and acted upon.

The terms of office of trustees, Prof. W. D. Alexander, and Judge S. B. Dole having expired these gentlemen were re-elected for a new term of six years each. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, A. F. Griffiths; vice president, Prof. W. D. Alexander; treasurer, P. C. Jones; secretary, A. F. Judd; auditor, Clarence H. Cooke.

The treasurer reported that the corporation was out of debt and had a balance of \$50,000 on hand to invest in new buildings.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee reported a general plan for laying out the grounds and also a general plan to build to in the future. The present plan is to remove all the old original buildings save Bingham hall, which is now used as the girls' dormitory and diningroom. This will be changed to a school building and the space devoted to class rooms, and hereafter all the school buildings will be

(Continued on page 5.)

THE MACHINE JOLTED HARD

**Supervisors Object to
Reorganizing the
Departments.**

The executive committee of the Republican county committee has passed the patronage buck up to the Board of Supervisors, and thereby somewhat crippled the proposed Brown political machine at its very inception.

That was about the net result of the meeting of the executive committee held behind closed doors at the committee rooms on Fort street at noon Wednesday. It seems that there had been a plan on foot to reorganize the Police, Fire and Garbage and Road Departments, turning out all those men who had not supported the straight Republican ticket in the county election, and filling their places with party workers, without much regard to any qualification other than party standing—if that is a qualification.

Thus, the county committee was to be used to build up a machine that would smash any and every effort hereafter to secure honest administration—if honest administration did not include administration in behalf of the bosses. And, of course, it could not do that. With honest administration, the machine would have nothing to gain.

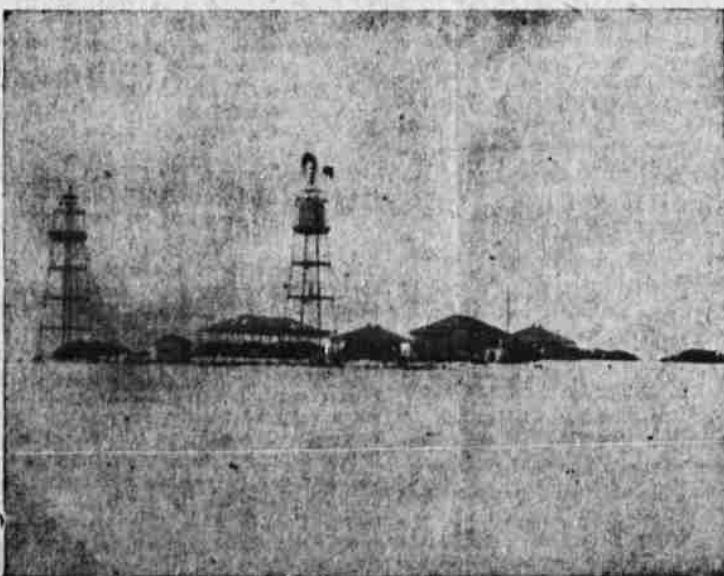
This was going rather far, however. In fact, it was going somewhat farther than the committee quite dared,

(Continued on page 10.)

GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.—The government was defeated in the House of Commons yesterday by a majority of three. The vote was on a motion to reduce the membership from Ireland.



BUILDINGS OF THE COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY'S MIDWAY ISLAND STATION. PHOTO TAKEN DURING THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

Terrific Hurricane Sweeps the Cable Island—Much Damage Done, but No Lives Are Lost.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

MIDWAY ISLAND, July 21.—A terrific storm has swept this island. The camp of the United States marines has been destroyed.

LATER—The local office of the cable company received a dispatch early this morning stating that the weather had cleared up and that the storm was over.

Midway Island, a little speck of sand in the midst of the sea some 1200 miles northwest of Honolulu has been visited by a terrific hurricane that threatened to sweep the island and all its inhabitants into the ocean. The islet is inhabited by the employees of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company which maintains a station composed of fine buildings on the island. With the cable people are about twenty United States marines whose camp of tents has been destroyed by the fury of the storm. These marines are from the detachment at the local naval station and are relieved at intervals.

Last Monday morning the storm broke with tremendous fury. The wind blew at a rate estimated as from seventy to eighty miles an hour and great seas were hurled over the reef. Sand Island, on which the cable station and marine camp are located, was flooded, the waters tearing a channel through it which was subsequently filled with sand when the waves subsided. Much damage was done to the old cable station although the new buildings have not been reported as injured. There was no loss of life as far as known and the latest report states that the storm is over.

CHINA ASSERTS RIGHTS REGARDING MANCHURIA

WASHINGTON, July 21.—China has notified the powers that she will not recognize any disposition of Manchuria unless she is consulted with regard to it.

ENVOY KOMURA EN ROUTE

SEATTLE, July 21.—Baron Komura has departed for New York.

ARMY WANTS ANOTHER TRY.

GUNSHU PASS, July 21.—A prominent Russian commander has declared that the army does not share the peace desires of the government.

CROP FAILURE THREATENS RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Several sections report hot winds which have aggravated the deplorable crop conditions now prevailing in many parts of the empire.

AFTER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALBANY, July 21.—A committee of the New York state legislature has been appointed to investigate the life insurance companies.

SERIOUS DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

SEVILLE, July 21.—There have been serious disorders here arising from the general distress.

GREAT STRIKE IS ENDED.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The great teamsters' strike has been called off.

JARED SMITH WILL HELP TO SETTLE PUBLIC LANDS

Yesterday Acting-Governor Atkinson had a long and most satisfactory conference with Jared G. Smith, head of the Agricultural Experiment Station, relative to co-operation in the matter of homesteaders on public lands.

"One of our great problems is to get people on the land," said the Governor yesterday. "In order to show men that they can work the soil profitably, we must show them what they can cultivate to make a living, and Mr. Smith can be of the utmost service to us in this. He knows what will grow best, what can be grown with most

profit in any given locality. It is his business to find that out.

"For instance, Mr. Smith is experimenting with mangoes now—or, rather, one of his assistants is. I had not a very clear idea of what he is doing at the station, not having been there for a long time, and I wanted to find out. Also, I wanted some light on the Hamakua tobacco experiment. I found out all that I wanted to, and that Mr. Smith, moreover, enthusiastically willing to co-operate with us in any move that we make to settle public lands. My interview with him, indeed, was eminently and entirely satisfactory."

NEW YORK'S AWFUL HEAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CARICATURES.)

NEW YORK, July 20.—There were 76 deaths from heat and 167 prostrations here yesterday. The Ambulance service breaking down under the strain, patrol wagons were impressed. The hospitals are filled to overflowing.

A ROYAL DUKE BEGINS HIS GERMAN REIGN

GOTHA, July 20.—Duke Charles attained his majority yesterday and assumed the reins of government in the presence of the Kaiser and King Edward.

Charles Edward (H. R. H. Duke of Albany), born July 19, 1884, is the son of the late Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont. He succeeded his uncle, Alfred, July 30, 1900. During his minority, which continued until his twenty-first birthday, H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg acted as regent.



DUKE CHARLES OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

DEATH OF AN EARL.

LONDON, July 20.—Earl Cowper is dead.

Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, K. G., P. C., D. L., J. P., M. A., Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire since 1861, was born June 11, 1834. He succeeded his father in 1856 and married Katrine, daughter of the fourth Marquess of Northampton in 1870. He was educated at Oxford, was Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms in 1871-73 and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1880-82. He owned about 43,000 acres and held many minor titles as well as that of Earl Cowper.

INCIDENTS OF THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 20.—Vice Governor Deutroch was seriously wounded by a bomb on leaving the Senate. The thrower escaped.

PARIS, July 20.—There is an unconfirmed report of an attempt on the life of Pobiedonosteff, the Russian clerical leader.

ENVOY KOMURA ARRIVES.

SEATTLE, July 20.—The steamer Minnesota arrived yesterday with Komura, the Japanese peace envoy.

MARGHERITA OF ITALY TO VISIT THE ISLANDS

No less an exalted personage than Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy is to visit Honolulu within the next four or five months. The queen has been hastening her preparations at Rome to leave the latter part of this month for Japan where she will remain for about three months, touring the country in an automobile. The queen is an expert chauffeur.

She will then go to San Francisco via Honolulu, and across the American continent to New York whence she will depart for Genoa.

STALE INDEED.

Editor Advertiser: The Star is a victim of the imagination, which is a common occurrence in cases of senile dementia. It really believes itself to be facetious. It reminds me of a minister who, at a dinner party, told an intolerably long and prosy story, which had a funeral effect. Within twenty minutes he forgot that he had told it and repeated it. Then everybody roared, and he thought the guests were laughing at the story.

The general impression is that the Star doesn't know whether it is a bottled comet, in the first throes of dissolution, or a decayed fish of its own name. In either case the phosphorescence is stale.

LEGIS.

SONGS WITHOUT WORDS.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—A new form of song is moving music lovers on the Continent who are weary of the conventional ballad. It is a real song without words—a bird-like warbling which expresses phases of nature and of sentiment without the distracting use of language. The high priestess of this impressionist singing is Mme. Katherine van Rennes.

"Why should there not be impressionism in song as well as in painting?" inquired one of Mme. Van Rennes' followers during the course of an interview.

"You take a particular phase of nature and express it in a painting in which the subtle blending of color is more important than the form."

"Why not a song in which the tune

of the voice shall express all that you wish to suggest without recourse to words? It is the song-voice, not the words, that counts. The words often only spoil the song."

"One of Mme. Van Rennes' followers sang some impressionist songs in a language which her audience did not know, but the singing was so expressive of the sentiment that everyone realized the meaning. One was called 'The Snow,' and her hearers said they could hear the snow falling as she sang."

BE FIRM.

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

TO EDUCATE HAWAIIANS

Minstrelsy is to have another innings in Honolulu and it promises to be a right good one.

This time it is a couple of entertainments to be given under the auspices of the Kamehameha Alumni Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the association's fund for the paying of tuition of boys and girls desirous of attending the Kamehameha Schools, an object which has been a feature of the association since its organization.

The shows will be given at the Orpheum and the first one will take place on Saturday night, the second performance occurring a week later.

The program will be carried out by Kamehameha past and present, assisted by local talent, and will be a very novel and attractive one.

Thirty performers have been rehearsing for the great event ever since last May and a commendable stage of perfection has been arrived at.

The first part of the program will consist of an orthodox minstrel first part and the olio will embrace a couple of laughable sketches and songs, dances and jokes galore.

Popular prices will prevail on both occasions and tickets may be obtained from the Bergstrom Music Co. and members of the Kamehameha Alumni Association. The box office at the Orpheum opens today.

The stage management of the affair is in the hands of W. D. Adams.

The officers of the Kamehameha Alumni Association are as follows: President, Harry Auld; vice president, Rev. J. L. Hopgood; secretary, D. Pahu; treasurer, T. Treadway; auditor, A. A. Dunn; corresponding secretary, S. Kanaloa.

The entertainment committee consists of: S. K. Fukumura, chairman; A. A. Dunn, T. Treadway, M. Hardee, W. B. Taylor and H. Kase.

HIGHEST PRAISE.

Some Honolulu Citizens Grow Enthusiastic on the Subject.

The praise of the public is merit's just reward. Nothing in modern times

Has received the praise accorded "The Little Conqueror" of kidney pills. Of some kinds of praise we are skeptical.

We doubt the praise of strangers. The highest praise for Honolulu public is hearty expression from Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are endorsed in Honolulu.

No better proof of merit can be had. Here's a case of it. We have plenty more like it.

H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

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

BOOTH IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, July 5.—Gen. Booth's campaign in Australia was one of the most successful ever held, no matter what the country. He was honored by people and the authorities of Australia as few men have been honored. The veteran Salvationist stated that in nine weeks he had traveled 8500 miles, had held 102 meetings, attended by 130,000 people, had lunched with the governor general, and with members of the cabinets of all the states he had visited. He was encouraged by the results of his tour, which included the saving of 1100 souls and the procuring of 100 more candidates for salvation.

SUPERVISORS HELD SESSION

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Hawaiian band has been given leave of absence for two months by the Board of County Supervisors with permission to visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. If present plans are carried out, the band will leave Honolulu on or about August 5, on an army transport, and will play for several weeks at the Fair. During the period of its absence from the Territory, the county will be relieved of the expense of its maintenance. Joe Cohen guaranteed at the meeting that the members of the band would get back safely to the islands.

Another important matter discussed and passed upon was the determination to employ citizen labor in the quarries instead of prisoners. This will increase expenses somewhat in the road department, but the Supervisors believe in citizen labor wherever it can be used. Furthermore the Superintendent of Public Works has withdrawn prisoners from quarry work where the county is concerned.

The old question of whether the county can raise revenue was revived, when County Attorney Douthitt filed an opinion regarding some of the rules in which the word "revenue" had been used. He said that the county had no power whatever to seek to raise funds for revenue only. The question of fees in certain directions would be regulated by police rules.

At the opening of the meeting Treasurer Trent presented a report concerning his department. It was as follows:

Honolulu, Hawaii,
July 18, 1905.
Office of County Treasurer, County of Oahu.

The Board of Supervisors, County of Oahu:

Gentlemen: At the request of Mr. Supervisor Lucas, communicated to me by word of mouth, I beg to report that the County of Oahu will probably receive from the Auditor of the Territory on the last day of July a registered warrant for the sum of \$1,536.30.

Appropriations already made by the Board of Supervisors to be paid out of the General Fund for the month of July, amount in the aggregate to \$25,972.50, as follows:

Res.	No.	Account of	Amount
1	Police Expense	.....	7,500.00
2	Fire Department	.....	4,170.00
3	Electric Light Department	.....	1,886.00
4	Garbage Department	.....	2,225.00
5	Road Department (amended by No. 23)	.....	1,924.00
6	Hawaiian Band	.....	1,250.00
7	Police & Fire Alarm System	.....	100.00
8	Kapiolani Park Association	.....	500.00
9	Keepers of Ala Park, Thomas Square and Emma Square	.....	120.00
10	Clerk for County Treasurer	.....	100.00
11	Repairs to Roads	.....	5,000.00
12	Premiums on Bonds of County Officers	.....	937.50
13	Clerk for County Auditor	.....	75.00
14	Deputy to County Attorney	.....	175.00
15	Stenographer for County Attorney	.....	100.00
16	Clerk for County Attorney	.....	75.00
17	Clerk for County Clerk	.....	75.00
18	Stenographer for County Clerk	.....	60.00
19	Found Master	.....	30.00
20	Messenger Boy	.....	30.00
21	Rent of Offices	.....	100.00
22	Road Supervisor	.....	50.00
Total			\$25,972.50

Salaries fixed by law and payable out of the General Fund for the month of July will amount to \$1,670.00, as follows:

Supervisors (7 at \$50.00)	.....	350.00
County Sheriff	.....	175.00
County Clerk	.....	125.00
County Auditor	.....	150.00
County Attorney	.....	200.00
County Treasurer	.....	200.00
Deputy Sheriff—Honolulu	.....	125.00
" "—Ewa	.....	100.00
" "—Waianae	.....	50.00
" "—Wailua	.....	75.00
" "—Koolaula	.....	60.00
" "—Koolau-poko	.....	60.00
		\$1,670.00

Bills for furniture and supplies purchased, and not included in any of the foregoing items, have been filed as follows:

Hawaiian Office Specialty Co.	.....	306.35
J. A. M. Johnson Co.	.....	101.34
T. McCants Stewart	.....	657.00
Sundry small bills	.....	126.80
		\$1,191.49

This estimate takes no account of the larger bills for furniture, safes, etc., which have not yet been filed.

RECAPITULATION.

Probable amount of warrant from Territory	.....	\$31,536.30
Appropriations already passed	.....	\$25,972.50
Salaries fixed by law	.....	1,670.00
Sundry bills filed	.....	1,191.49
		\$28,833.99

Leaving for furniture, supplies, incidentals, etc. \$2,702.51

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD H. TRENT,
County Treasurer.

The special road tax of \$1746 in the report was shown to be inserted erroneously, as this item is not handled by the county. The report was placed on file temporarily.

A communication from Attorney Douthitt regarding several of the proposed rules referred to him for opinion was received. He advised the Board that it had no power to pass ordinances for the purpose of raising revenues. No authority therefor is given or implied in the County Act. The Board, however, could make ordinances regulating fees, which would come under police regulations.

A communication from the Waiiala road board was received from A. S. Mahaulu, road supervisor, concerning expenditures which were estimated at \$900 per month.

Sam Johnson reported that a portion of School street, ordered finished by the Board, had been covered with the heavy rock base, and rock was also being laid on Kuakini street. Fort street between Beretania and Vineyard street was almost finished.

He recommended wood block pavement on Fort between Hotel and Allen streets.

A discussion arose over the bonds of various officers. It was moved that they be referred to the Treasurer. Adams moved to refer them to the County Attorney to see whether they were in proper form. Lucas said the Board had already ascertained that the companies furnishing the bonds were sound. Adams insisted on going over the bonds in due form. Lucas protested against following this procedure, when he was sharply called to order by the chair. There was a titter in some part of the room, and the chair again called for order, saying:

"Decorum must be preserved in the room."

The chair then said he would entertain a motion to have the bonds referred to the County Attorney.

Lucas again said he would appeal from the ruling of the chair, but said it would not be worth while, and he "would not waste any more time over it."

Action, however, was deferred as the original bonds of the Supervisors had arrived from the bonding company. Moore thought the Board was legally in a position to pass on the bonds of the officers.

"I think those bonds are as good as the Almighty could make them, and we are going through a lot of red tape for nothing," Lucas put in again.

On calling for a vote, Lucas shouted a "No," and the chair asked that he be less vociferous. The Board then voted to defer action until the Supervisors' bonds arrived. The interim bonds will then be exchanged for the permanent ones.

The bills of T. McCants Stewart for office furniture, etc., sold to the County, for the use of the County Attorney, for \$388 and \$269, were called up for attention. Mr. Douthitt said the items were quite reasonable. On motion of Adams the sum of \$657 was appropriated.

The chair thought that an appropriation by the Board meant an order on the treasurer. Adams said he was jealous of the proper management of the county's financial affairs, and he did not like issuing warrants. Mr. Stewart said he would leave Honolulu next Tuesday, and he naturally wanted the money. Mr. Trent said if Mr. Stewart left an order with the Bank of Hawaii to collect the money at the end of the month, he would pay the money on such an order. He said, however, he would not like to see any warrant on the market now. Adams said he thought that a copy of the resolution appropriating the money would be furnished him today, and this should really be of some value in making negotiations to obtain funds.

The rules were then called up again for discussion, and that portion relating to the duties of committees was read.

In response to a question from Adams as to whether or not an ordinance could be passed to require a license of \$15 a year from those who desired to go hunting, the County Attorney replied that they had no such power.

The power to pass laws for taxation was vested only in the Territory. Moore asked how the Board could authorize the digging of wells, construct sewers, waterworks, etc., if it could not levy taxes to maintain and construct them. Douthitt said that power had not been given to the county.

Archer said he had seen in the papers that W. C. Achi had raised a point in the district court that the police had no commissions and could make no arrests. He wanted to know what would become of the resolutions passed July 1, taking over the police, etc., if the Board now adopted a rule requiring that all ordinances be published for a certain number of days before coming up for final action. Archer was informed that when the resolutions were passed July 1 the Board had not adopted any rules. After adopting the rules the ordinances could conform to rule by being published.

The rules were finally adopted as a whole.

The chair said he would announce the standing committees at the next meeting.

The attorney then explained his opinion rendered last week as to the question raised by the Treasurer concerning the assignment of warrants.

He said a man could not be legally prevented from making an assignment of his wages or salary. A valid assignment could not be legally refused. All that the head of a bureau could do, is to come before the Board and say: "Here is a man who is assigning his salary or wages every month." The Board could post rules and regulations against where employees could see it, saying the Treasurer would refuse to honor a mere assignment. But a negotiable instrument, in legal form, would have to be honored.

On the strength of this explanation, the resolution offered at the last session by Trent to regulate the payment of wages and preventing assignments thereof was then passed.

Goy. Cleghorn called attention to shooting last Sunday in the neighborhood of Aiea. Several pigeons had been killed, and other birds which he desired to keep near Aiea were be-

ing driven away. The matter was referred to Sheriff Brown.

The sum of \$400 was appropriated for the pay of the two Fall cantoniers.

Adams offered a resolution requiring the heads of the Fire Department, Garbage Bureau, Sheriff and Chairman of Road Boards to furnish an estimate as to their wants for supplies for the next six months. Mr. Lucas said the supplies for the garbage bureau, etc., were being purchased at the same rates at which the Territory obtained them under its contracts. Adams said that the county should get them a little cheaper, as the Territory paid by warrants which had to be discounted, while the county would pay cash.

The resolution did not find a second.

Paele offered a resolution appropriating \$300 for road development in Koolaula for the month of July. Not passed, as the Board is waiting to hear from Andrew Adams, of the road board, concerning the needs of that district.

Lucas said he had a talk with the Superintendent of Public Works about a road near Wahiawa, which was needed to be finished. The Territory had spent a good deal of money on the road, but a fence had not been erected as had been agreed upon between the Territory and the Oahu Sugar Co. Lucas thought the county should redeem this promise. Archer said a meeting of citizens was held at Ewa at which time the new road, which he said was a mile and a half longer than the old one, was condemned. He thought a lot of good money had been wasted on this road.

Adam said the II estate should build the fence. There was an agreement between the Oahu Sugar Co., II estate and the Territory. The plantation did not want to plow and plant cane on their lands lying on each side of the road because the cattle on the II lands would destroy the young cane.

Moore thought it proper if the chairman of the Ewa road board is to be called before the Board to talk of the situation, the people at Wahiawa should be given a chance also. The road was a great benefit to the people of Wahiawa as they could haul heavier loads over it.

Adams said that C. A. Brown of the II estate said the Territory or County had no jurisdiction over the road yet, and until the fence was erected, he would lock the gates at each end of the new road.

The chair ruled the whole matter from discussion on the ground that the county had no jurisdiction over the road.

J. C. Cohen called attention to the fact that the Portland Fair wanted the Hawaiian band. The county would be relieved from the expense of maintenance during such time as the band is absent, which would be about two months.

Moore thought it would be a good advertisement for the band to visit the Fair, and he moved the request be granted.

Cohen said if the band went, it would leave on August 8.

"I would hate to see the band go away and not come back again," said Adams.

Moore moved that the band be given two months' leave of absence, without pay. Passed. The band will be re-employed on its return.

It was reported by Sam Johnson that the Supt. of Public Works stated that the prisoners formerly working in quarries have been put on territorial work altogether, and the county would have to employ men to work in the quarries.

Adams thought it would be well to not use prisoners for such work, but that citizens be employed. The chair agreed with him. The sense of the Supervisors was that the road supervisor employ citizens in quarry work.

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening, July 20.

Land Commissioner Pratt will soon open up more Palolo lands. One plot is of mixed taro and kula and is much desired by Hawaiians. The other is about a thousand feet beyond the Rapid Transit terminus and consists of lots suitable for residences.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:



"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

A. FERNANDEZ WANTS TO BE A SUPERVISOR

E. B. Adams, Republican Supervisor-at-large for Oahu County, who was elected last June, is to have his seat on the Board of Supervisors contested by Abraham Fernandez, Democratic candidate for the same office, whom the executive of the territory by virtue of having given a certificate of election to Mr. Adams, indicates was defeated. Mr. Fernandez, however, is of a different opinion, for in a suit in the Supreme Court which he filed yesterday afternoon, he says the court was wrong and that he, and not Mr. Adams, was elected.

Mr. Fernandez has a bunch of Democratic attorneys behind him to argue his case—Messrs. Watson, Ashford and Edings. Mr. Fernandez claims that dishonesty in making the count was responsible for his defeat. If an honest count had been made, Mr. Fernandez avers, he would have received 2820 votes. He believes that 570 votes cast for himself were thrown out and that these, if counted to his credit, would have elected him. He tells the whole story in the following document which is now a matter of record in the Supreme Court:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

The undersigned, Abraham Fernandez, petitioner, a citizen of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, respectfully represents:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States, and of the Territory of Hawaii, and has been a duly qualified elector of said Territory and of the Island of Oahu, now the County of Oahu, for more than one year prior to the 20th day of June, A. D. 1935.

2. That he is legally qualified to be elected and to hold office of a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

3. That at the regular county election in the County of Oahu aforesaid, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1935, duly and legally held under the provisions of law and especially of Act 39 of the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii of 1935, he was a candidate for election as a member of the Board of Supervisors for the County of Oahu aforesaid, to be elected at large and to hold said office from the first day of July, A. D. 1935, until twelve o'clock M. on the first Monday in January, 1937. That as such candidate his name was duly placed upon the official ballot to be used at such county election in said county.

4. That as a result of the count of the ballots voted at said election, by the officers of said election, his opponent, E. B. Adams, was returned as having received a majority of the votes cast at said election and received a certificate therefor, but that if all of the votes had been counted for your petitioner that were legally cast for him at said election and only the votes counted that were legally cast for the said E. B. Adams, your petitioner would have received a majority of all the votes cast and a certificate therefor.

5. That the said election and the said return of the said E. B. Adams is false, fraudulent and untrue in this:

That at the general return of votes for said office it was untrue returned that at said election in the County of Oahu aforesaid there were voted for your petitioner two hundred and fifty votes, whereas, your petitioner alleges, charges, and verily believes that at least two thousand eight hundred and twenty votes were voted for him, said Abraham Fernandez, for said office at said election in said county and in the various precincts composing the election divisions in said county, the difference between said member, and the number accredited to this petitioner being errors committed in the counting of the votes by the respective officers of election, by not keeping proper tally of votes, and by not counting the votes in the manner directed and required by law, and by counting votes for the said E. B. Adams which should have been rejected, and by rejecting and refusing to count said votes to the number of at least five hundred and seventy, alleging that the same were defectively, improperly and illegally marked, which said votes so rejected, your petitioner charges and alleges, were improperly rejected and marked defectively by said officers, and should have been counted for your petitioner as will appear by a recount of the ballots voted at said election.

6. That all of said acts were done and committed with the intent and purpose of holding an undue election and with the desire to prevent an honest expression of the popular will at said election and a true ascertainment of the real votes of the qualified electors residing in said island and county who voted at said election and that in pursuance of said conduct on the part of the election officers the popular will of the voters at said election was not ascertained, but was defeated.

Wherefore your petitioner prays: That process of summons may issue to said E. B. Adams, the respondent herein, to appear and answer all and singular the allegations of this petition

as by law provided, and thereafter to stand to and abide the decision and judgment of this honorable court in the premises.

And that your Honors will appoint a suitable time for hearing this petition and make such order or orders as may be necessary to secure an inspection by your Honors of the ballots so voted upon at said election and to that end may order a recount of the votes cast at said election and that after hearing the proofs of the aforesaid allegations and charges you will order, adjudge and decree the said certificate of election, and return of the said E. B. Adams to the office of member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu as aforesaid to be an undue election and a false certificate and return, and that your petitioner, Abraham Fernandez, was at said election duly and legally elected to said office and should have been so returned.

And that your petitioner may have such further relief, or such other and different relief as the circumstances of the case may require, and the law shall warrant.

(Sg.) ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ, Petitioner.

(Sg.) C. W. ASHFORD, W. S. EDINGS, E. M. WATSON, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Territory of Hawaii, County of Oahu, Island of Oahu, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Abraham Fernandez, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge save as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to those he believes them to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1935.

(Sg.) N. FERNANDEZ, Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

COUNTY COMMITTEE ON APPOINTMENTS

An executive meeting of the Republican County committee was held yesterday noon at which the members discussed at some length the matter of endorsing men for county offices. The case of Captain Parker was cited, but no action was taken. Captain Parker has an application before the committee for endorsement for a captaincy on the police force.

Very little of the doings of the meeting have been given out, but it is known that all this talk of endorsements is to meet many possible changes in various departments on and after August 1. The Board of Supervisors in taking over the police, fire and road departments, by resolution, gave the department heads the right to continue their forces as they existed on June 30, for the month of July. That is why there are many applications before the county committee for action.

The committee is endeavoring to shape its methods of dealing with these applications so as to be in accord with the Board of Supervisors.

LODGES AT A REUNION

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

The reunion of the Odd Fellow and Rebekah lodges last evening was one of the most successful affairs of the kind undertaken in recent years. From early in the evening until nearly midnight there was music, merrymaking and a feast.

All the local Odd Fellow and Rebekah lodges were well represented. In the first hall the banquet tables were set by Lycurgus and decorated by a committee under the direction of Mrs. Chas. Crane. Three long parallel tables were crossed at one end by another long table, at which sat the District Deputy Grand Sir, Dr. Rodgers, Bro. Robert Lewers, one of the charter members of Odd Fellowship in Hawaii, and the officers of the various lodges. Each table was prettily decorated with ferns and carnations. Over the dais of one of the stations the three links were wrought in carnation and made with "F. L. T." in white occupying the oval portions, one letter in each link.

After enjoying card playing on the first floor and dancing on the roof garden to the music of the Ellis Quintette Club, the guests repaired to the banquet hall, where a flash-light was taken by Perkins. Dr. Rodgers made a few remarks at the opening and Canon Mackintosh, the chaplain, offered prayer. Almost at the close of the banquet Dr. Rodgers spoke on Odd Fellowship, telling how marvellous had been the growth of fraternal societies in the last few years. They were worthy institutions, he said, and did much good among men and women.

Chaplain Mackintosh made an address teeming with humor and serious thoughts. He believed in Odd Fellowship, and more particularly in women sharing the opportunities for fraternal

association. The women aided the men in keeping up the good work of the societies.

Mr. McGrew told of his recent trip to the mainland and of his meeting Odd Fellows and Rebekahs wherever he went. He never felt lonesome and always felt he was among friends.

The evening's entertainment concluded with more dancing on the roof garden.

The newly installed officers of Olive branch Rebekah Lodge present were: Noble Grand, Sister Margaret Simon-ton; Vice-Grand, Sister Agnes Dunne; Inside Guardian, Sister Esther Levy; Outside Guardian, Bro. Simon-ton, P. G.; Conductor, Bro. Anita Phillips; Warden, Bro. Alexandra Gertz; Chaplain, Bro. Francis Binds; R. S. N. G. Bro. J. Lando, P. G.; L. S. N. G. Sister Cora Lyons; R. S. V. G. Sister Mae Cantin; L. S. V. G. Sister Freda Koelling; Secretary, Sister Thora Osa, P. G.; Treasurer, Sister Ro e Land, P. G.

LIQUOR LAW ARBITRATION

The first cases of arbitration under the new liquor license law will be considered by the specially chosen arbitrators at a meeting to be held in the office of the United States District Attorney, R. W. Breckons, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

It seems that under the provisions of the new law, when an application is made for a license to sell liquor, provision is also made for the filing of protests against the granting of the license. And then, if the license is refused and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling of the Treasurer, he has the alternative of submission to a Board of Arbitration to be chosen under the law.

There have been two licenses refused under the protest section by Treasurer Campbell, both on the island of Hawaii. It appears that H. Akana, doing business at Waimea, and Chock Hoo, whose place is at Kawaihae, each applied for a \$100 license under the provisions of the new law, and in each case there was a protest filed containing the names of a majority of the voters in the election precinct in which it was proposed to sell under the license. In this case it was the second precinct of the second district in both cases, and it is said that the Parker ranch has taken an interest in the matter.

Both applications for license were refused, and both applicants asked for arbitration under the law. Of course there was nothing for the Treasurer to do but to grant the request. He accordingly notified the applicants that he had appointed J. R. Galt to arbitrate the matter in behalf of the Territory, and the applicants on their part had already named E. R. Hendry. These two had a meeting yesterday, and chose as the third arbitrator United States District Attorney R. W. Breckons.

"We felt that we needed a lawyer to act with us," said Mr. Hendry yesterday, "as the matter was new to both of us."

In fact, the matter is altogether new, as this will be the first time the new liquor law has been tested in this particular way. The proceedings of the arbitrators, therefore, will be watched with a considerable degree of interest.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. 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. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CUBA

(Frank G. Carpenter.)

Cuba has put on the seven-league boots of modern progress and is marching, double-quick, toward prosperity and wealth. Its surplus this year is greater per capita than that of any country on earth. Sugar has gone skyward, and the crop will bring about \$40,000,000 more than the usual price. In addition Cuba has more than \$20,000,000 from the bonds which have been recently allowed to the soldiers.

From these two sources alone it has now \$60,000,000 more than a year ago, and all this in a population of 1,500,000 souls. This means an average increase of \$40 for every man, woman and child in the country, or, at five to the family, an increase of \$200 per family. To realize that, suppose that every family in the United States could suddenly add \$200 to its present pile. Suppose that every mother's son of you and every mother's daughter, too, had \$40 more than you had last year, or, in any year preceding, and you have the condition of the Cuba of today. Such an increase in the United States would mean the sudden addition of about \$3,500,000,000 to our national wealth; and also that this vast sum would almost all go into immediate circulation for the booming and building up of the country.

That is what they have in Cuba today.

They have more. Every business is prosperous. The tobacco crop has been good. The island is fast becoming the fruit and vegetable garden of the United States, lanas are being sold in large tracts to Americans and there is a general rise in real estate and other properties throughout the island. There were three times as many American tourists here last winter as in any winter preceding, and today scattering companies of young Yankees are prospecting the provinces and picking up good things in cheap lands and other investments. I felt that we should soon have a big industrial and commercial invasion of Cuba, and came here as one of the advance scouts of our business army to report to you the possibilities of that peaceful invasion. I find, however, that the movement is far in advance of what I supposed, and that this invasion, although entirely unorganized, is well under way.

A TALK WITH OUR CONSUL GENERAL.

Perhaps no American in Cuba is better posted on the situation than Mr. Frank Steinhart, the consul general from the United States. He was here during the war and was closely associated with General Wood and other officials in the reformation of the country. He has done much for American trade since then and he sees Cuba through the eyes of a practical business man. I met Mr. Steinhart in the offices of the consulate this morning. Said he:

"You cannot appreciate the changes in Cuba since the war without having been on the ground. At that time the people were the poorest of the poor. Thousands had not enough to eat and hardly enough clothes to cover their nakedness. This was so when the war closed and long thereafter. At the Inglaterra hotel, where you are stopping, the cafe, as you know, is right on the street. Eating dinner there, in those dark times, one would have a crowd looking in at the windows, reaching out its hands and begging for food. You would see famine in the ribs of every other person you met; many of the children were skin and bones. The cattle had been eaten up during the war, and there was practically no meat for sale at prices which the people could pay. There was no money. The merchants had no business. Everything was poverty. Today the people here are fat and well dressed. All have plenty and money to spend. Business is good everywhere and every one has work. Lands are rising and real estate sales are made every day."

I here referred to the increase in circulation from the sugar surplus and the loan, whereupon the consul general said:

"Yes, but that is not all. The sales of lands will bring in many millions of new money this year, and Cuba's foreign trade with the balance in her favor has enormously increased. Indeed, I don't know of a country which has so much good new money as this."

THE SUGAR SURPLUS.

"But much of Cuba's surplus is from sugar, the price of which is liable to fall."

"Sugar may fall," replied the consul general. "Indeed, I believe that a lower price would be for the good of this island. It would prevent inflation and put us on a sounder business basis. Sugar is bound to bring a fair price in the future, and this is the chief sugar country of the world. Cuba can produce more on the same area at a lower cost than any other country. They talk about the Philippine Islands as a possible competitor of Cuba in the sugar industry. That is ridiculous! We can raise sugar here for less than the freight on the manufactured product from the Philippines to the United States. We can lay our sugar down in New Orleans at a lower cost than sugar can be produced on the Louisiana plantations. The conditions for this industry are almost perfect in Cuba. There is no land like it."

NEW SUGAR MILLS.

"Is most of the sugar land under cultivation?"

"No," replied our consul general. "Our sugar industry is only about half a century old and the product altogether amounts to a million tons per annum. It might be quadrupled if all of the available lands were under cultivation. There are vast sugar areas

which are not opened up, and some parts of the island are practically untouched as far as this industry is concerned. Take Santiago. There are tens of thousands of acres which will produce sugar for sale there at from \$2 per acre and upward, and there are similar lands in Pueblo Principe and Santa Clara. Many new mills are now building and that especially along the line of the Cuban railroad, which has been constructed since the war, opening up the eastern end of the island."

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

"Are many Americans coming into Cuba?"

"Yes, from all parts of the United States, and many of them are investing in lands and other properties. The majority of those now here are men of money, who make large purchases. They are entirely different from the Americans who overran Cuba at the close of the war. Those were mostly the straggling offscouring of our army and adventurers without money, whose chief idea was to get something for nothing and to sell it for a big price. Those now arriving bring money with them or have such backing at home that they can pay for what they buy. Indeed, cash is a necessity in making purchases here. The Cubans who sell want a goodly proportion of their money down and the balance on very short time. The lands are held in large tracts. It is easy to find good investments embracing from 1,000 to 100,000 acres each, but it is almost impossible to buy small farms of Cubans. Such farms are for sale at much higher prices from the Americans who buy the large tracts."

MONEY IN CATTLE.

"But does it not take a large tract for any kind of an agricultural undertaking here?"

"It does, as far as sugar is concerned. Such plantations often run in the thousands of acres, and it requires several thousand acres to support one good-sized sugar mill. It is different with tobacco, vegetables, fruit and coffee. Those crops can be raised on small farms. That is also the case with cattle, although stock farming is more profitably conducted on large ranches."

"This country is one of the best cattle countries in the world," continued the consul general. "We have land here which raises grass from twelve to fifteen feet high, upon which the cattle will keep fat the year round. They need no grain whatever, and there is no expense for barns or stables. Our cattle were all killed off during the war, but prior to that time there were as many as 3,000,000 head on the island. Since the war closed we have been getting our meat on the hoof from Texas, Venezuela, Porto Rico and elsewhere. We have, I venture, something like 2,000,000 cattle in Cuba now, and more than 1,500,000 on the register books. Our farmers are surprised at how well cattle do here. You can bring an old American cow with hollow over her eyes as big as your fist to Santiago and put her on grass. Within a few months she will fill out, fatten up and be as spry as a cat. Indeed, I look for the time when Cuban beef will be exporting beef. Just now meats are high and the stockmen are doing well."

AMERICAN TRADE.

"What should Americans do to increase their business here, Mr. Steinhart?"

"They should send their best men to study the island and its possibilities. One of our leading agricultural implement manufacturers asked me the other day about selling goods in Cuba. In reply I asked him if he had a man in his works who was worth \$15,000 a year to him. He replied that some of the higher officials of the company received that much. 'I don't mean one of your fancy officials,' said I. 'I mean one of your mechanical engineers, a man who knows all about machinery and can invent modifications of machinery for certain ends. If you have such a man worth \$15,000 a year and can send him here, he will earn you more money in one trip than any \$15,000 you have ever spent. Your man should not do a stroke of work, but go over the island and live on the plantations and see how the work is done and what machinery is needed. Such a man will plan machines which will revolutionize the sugar business, and which will make your sugar mills and your farming implements just what Cuba wants."

"I said the same thing to the Fairbank people a few months ago," continued General Steinhart, "and they sent a man down at a salary of \$10,000 a year. That man has been on the plantations studying the situation. He was in my office the other day, and during his stay told me that he had already made plans which would drive the English and German machinery out of Cuba."

THE FUTURE OF CUBAN TRADE.

"Do you look for much increase in our trade with Cuba, Mr. Steinhart?" I asked.

"Yes, if our merchants will send the proper men here and will take advantage of the opportunities now offered to increase the trade. They should realize that they are working not only for the Cuba of today but the Cuba of the future. This island is just at its beginning. It will rapidly grow in population and wealth. The Cubans are money spenders, and their market will be worth far more to us than that of any South American country. Our manufacturers should appreciate this future. They should send men here to study the field. Every exporting house should have its branch here in which to educate drummers for the Cuban trade, and work it. The Cuban has his

own business methods, and we should adapt ourselves to him rather than force him to do business our way."

THE MATTER OF CREDITS.

The European nations give time here on every bill sold. On some things they give three, six and nine months, and in certain branches of business eighteen months. There is no reason why Americans should not trade with the Cuban merchants on the same basis that they trade with home merchants. The commercial houses here are old and well established. Their financial standing can easily be ascertained, and many of them are perfectly good. If the United States would have the bulk of the business here it must give as good terms as other nations.

AMERICAN GOODS IN CUBA.

I find American goods for sale almost everywhere in Havana. They are handled by Cubans, Spaniards and Americans and are imported both direct from the United States and through commission houses. There are altogether about twenty-five American mercantile firms and also agencies of many large American houses. The Armour's, Swifts and Cudahys have meat establishments selling lard, hams and canned stuffs. There are several American drug stores, an American news stand, a whiskey dealer or so, and a large number of real estate firms.

One of the biggest American establishments is that of the Harris Brothers on O'Reilly street not far from the Prado. This firm sells all sorts of American office furniture and supplies, stationery and notions. It has a big acetylene gas business, having put in hundreds of acetylene light plants at sugar mills, small towns and houses throughout the island, which it supplies with carbide. The Harris boys came here from Florida just about the time the war closed with less than \$5000 and opened a store for typewriters, bicycles and office supplies. They did about \$100,000 worth of business the first year and since then have steadily increased until now they have not only retail establishments in Havana but also a considerable wholesale trade throughout the island. They tell me there are plenty of chances here for sober and industrious Americans with honesty and a fair amount of brains. They have trouble in finding good men for their own work, and say that this is the case with others.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINE.

I find that all the leading American newspapers and magazines are sold in Cuba. You may buy them in Havana in the various passageways upon which the stores open, and there is a large news stand just above the National theater which belongs to a German-American who has a general news business in other cities as well. This man tells me that he sells 12,000 American magazines and 60,000 American newspapers every month. He charges good prices. All American papers cost from 7 to 10 cents apiece. The 10-cent magazines cost about 15 cents and other things in proportion. The only books sold are paper novels, although one may occasionally buy English bound books in the Spanish book stores.

AMERICAN GOODS BY MAIL.

I find that many of our American houses are sending goods here by mail. This is so with the big Chicago mail order houses and also the leading merchants of other cities. Lord & Taylor, John Wanamaker, Arnold & Constable and other New Yorkers are doing such a retail business with Cuba, and a number of such houses have open accounts with people throughout Cuba. Many Cubans come to the United States, and there arrange to have goods sent to them. Some big firms send men here to drum up such accounts, and altogether a great deal of business is done which does not show in our trade reports.

A commercial traveler representing one of the largest department stores of the United States, for instance, tells me that he is selling many fine editions of the English and American novels and sets of costly dictionaries. He has sold within the past three months \$60,000 worth of a ten-volume dictionary; the finest bindings are in chief demand, and the sets average \$125 apiece. This man says he takes many orders for dresses from Cuban women, our shirtwaist suits being especially popular. He is selling American shoes, hardware and furniture, and, indeed, almost everything that is handled in an American department store. He finds the Cubans friendly to Americans. They buy largely and are easy to sell.

CONTRACTED CHRONIC DIARRHOEA WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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

At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, L. Tenney Peck reported orally that a public appeal had been made through the press and a circular letter sent through the mail to persons throughout the islands, asking for aid to a fund to support the militia, the legislature having failed to make an appropriation for its maintenance. The committee was not yet ready to report results. Notice was given that the annual election of trustees and officers would take place on the third Wednesday of August, and the present board of trustees was appointed a nominating committee.

FEROCITY FIXED FEE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Some interesting developments resulted in Judge Robinson's court yesterday during the hearing of the Jessie Kaal account in the Dr. Carter estate of Kaneohe. Edgar Henriques, who appears as the next friend of the Carter minors, and who is seeking to displace Jessie Kaal as executrix, on the ground of her being an incompetent and for other causes, charges that many items of expense in her accounts were entirely unnecessary. Lorrin Andrews appeared for Mr. Henriques and C. W. Ashford for Mrs. Kaal.

One item objected to was the payment of a \$100 fee to T. McCants Stewart. The objection was that the authority for such a fee had never been obtained from the court, nor had any application been made for same. Mr. Ashford went on the stand to explain why Stewart had been retained and paid. It was "due to the tremendous opposition shown by the opposing side." As to the fee itself Mr. Ashford thought \$100 reasonable. He offered to give expert testimony on fees.

"We will admit that Mr. Ashford knows how to charge a fee," remarked the Attorney-General.

"Owing to the ferocity of the opposition of Mr. Henriques and Mr. Andrews the fee of \$100 was not too much," said Ashford.

The court remarked that he did not know just how far the element of "ferocity" had to do with the fee.

"You would not expect to charge more if an attorney talked in a very loud and determined voice," asked the court laughingly.

Other objections were made to several items of expense for kitchen utensils, feed for horse, coffee pot, etc.

"What has a coffee pot got to do with a horse?" asked Andrews.

Mrs. Kaal went on the stand and was questioned in detail by Mr. Andrews concerning various money matters affecting the estate. With reference to one item of \$10, which was for the entertainment of the appraisers while looking over the property at Macao, Mrs. Kaal said \$5 was for the cook, \$1 for a horse and the remainder for "cleaning up." Asked whether this was the expense incurred, Mrs. Kaal said that she had bought the stuff for the meals out of her own pocket, which she did "for charity and love for her nieces."

PARKER RANCH CASE.

The Parker ranch case held the attention of Judge Lindsay all day yesterday. The reading of the testimony of B. P. Low in the previous trial was finished. This was given in the hearing of his petition to remove Carter as guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor. After the reading of this testimony, the examination of Mr. Low in the present case was continued.

He testified as to conditions on the Parker ranch as he knew them during the management of Fred Carter, whose regime has been criticised by Mr. Low and associates. Photographs of the ranch buildings, as well as a large map of the ranch, were exhibited.

SUSTAINS DEMURRER.

In the case of James Love, spend-thrift, who is seeking to break the trust deed held by the Waterhouse Trust Co., Judge De Bolt yesterday rendered an oral decision sustaining the demurrer of the trust company. At the request of Mr. Highton, the court allowed the petitioner three days in which to amend the petition.

COURT NOTES.

Return of summons in the assumption case of A. N. Campbell and Charles Lucas has been made in the Circuit Court. The suit is brought to recover \$1000 due on a note given to W. C. Achi and assigned to the plaintiff.

Judge Robinson yesterday filed an order ratifying the final accounts of the receiver pendente lite in the case of Seeley I. Shaw vs. J. S. Canario. The bond of the receiver was also ordered cancelled and the surety thereon released from further liability.

E. C. Peters, deputy attorney-general, has filed an exception to the ruling of Judge Lindsay granting the motion of the defendants for a new trial. Judge Lindsay allowed the exception.

TOO BIG A BLAST AT NORMAL SCHOOL

A giant powder explosion on the grounds of the new Normal School destroyed one of the toilet buildings yesterday afternoon and caused about \$1000 damage.

The explosion was not due to carelessness, but owing to a misjudgment of the character of the rock blasted. Too great a charge was set off, with the above results.

The building, a frame one, was being constructed by Contractor Ahong, and W. J. England had charge of the plumbing. The explosion smashed the building which was only partially completed and twisted and broke the plumbing beyond repair.

The prisoners have been at work in the Normal School grounds enlarging and cleaning them up, and heretofore a great quantity of rock has been blasted without any dire results.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

confined to that locality between Pauahi hall and Charles R. Bishop hall, the latter being the Preparatory School.

Two dormitories, a boy's and a girl's, and the boarding department will be placed mauka of Bishop hall and the

Spring, and the President's house will be located still further back on the slope of Rocky Hill. The present pasture will be converted into an athletic field. This general plan as outlined was adopted.

A special building committee consisting of Walter Dillingham, A. F. Judd, and Clarence Cooke was appointed to consult with the architect and present plans of specific buildings at an early date. Most of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the new plans and it is the intention to proceed at an early period with the construction of the two dormitories and a central building between the two, which will be used for a dining and sitting room.

CARTER WILL GO TO OYSTER BAY

"Lunch Sagamore Monday."

This terse cablegram was received by Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday morning from Governor Carter. It was sent from Rochester where the Carters are visiting at the home of Mrs. Carter's father.

The dispatch indicates that President Roosevelt will have for his guest at luncheon next Monday the executive of Hawaii. Sagamore is the president's home at Oyster Bay, L. I.

That will be the Governor's first opportunity to confer with the President on the former's resignation.

TWO MONTHS' SHOWING OF KONA ORPHANAGE

REPORT FOR APRIL AND MAY, 1905.

Receipts and Contributions.

	Donation.
Balance on hand, April 1, 1905.	\$307.67
Mrs. S. C. Allen.	150.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. McCash.	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Kishi.	10.00
Mrs. M. S. Rice.	25.00
Miss A. F. Beard.	408.10
J. F. Hackfeld.	500.00
F. A. Schaefer.	50.00
Miss C. D. Castle.	15.00
Mrs. W. F. Allen.	25.00
A. B. Arleigh & Co.	5.00
Mrs. Nakuina.	10.00
Legislators 1905 B. E. Team.	41.80
Mrs. V. M. Monroe.	24.50
Mrs. Parmlee.	25.00
Mr. R. Lewers.	50.00
Miss M. Baldwin.	10.00
W. J. Leonard.	10.00
Mrs. Rasmussen.	1.00
Tuition from Sueda.	18.00
Coffee Sales.	54.55
Incidental Sales.	4.40
	\$1,747.02

	Expenditures.
Supplies.	\$35.70
Coffee Sales.	25.82
Incidentals.	50.55
Wages.	103.50
Reports.	16.25
Food.	201.62
Clothing and Bedding.	36.51
School Supplies.	3.40
Repairs and Improvements.	212.92
Dairy.	325.19
Furnishings.	36.95
Taxes.	17.00
Salaries.	371.95
Stables.	102.33
Garden.	2.19
Chickens.	36.00
	\$1,577.88

Balance Cash on Hand June 1, 1905.	\$169.14
Eggs, butter, milk, vegetables, fruits and honey produced and used at the Orphanage during months of April and May, 1905: Eggs, 129 doz.; sweet potatoes, 2360 lbs.; onions, 29 lbs.; radishes, 17 doz.; papayas, 145 lbs.; bananas, 2 bunches; butter, 117 lbs.; milk, 2550 qts.; honey, 111 lbs.; carrots, 46 lbs.	

A LITTLE EPISODE IN HIGH LIFE

Frank Kruger yesterday swore to a complaint charging Dan Vida with assault, after the latter had made what those interested in the case call an unprovoked attack on the former. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:

On Wednesday evening Kruger went to the residence of Miss Libby Wilhelm on Keeaumoku street to get his family. While there he had a dispute and a fight with Willie Lucas who was also there, and came out on top in the row. The incident seemed closed when Kruger took his family to his residence on Pihikoi near King street.

About 1 a. m. he was awakened by Vida who was outside. Upon admitting him, Kruger says that Vida demanded to know what Kruger was doing on his (Vida's) place, and to further enforce the question swung on him with a result that one of Kruger's front teeth was broken and his left eye damaged. Kruger was knocked down but a Chinese servant prevented further attack.

As a result of it all the warrant was issued for Vida who will explain matters to the judge.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.

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

CONSUL FAN WANTS LIGHT

The killing of Chong Choy Fat during the course of a riot at Oahu plantation on the night of April 9th last, has arisen to the dignity of an international incident, the Chinese Consul having sent to the Attorney General the following letter with reference to the matter:

July 19th, 1905.

L. Andrews, Esq.,
Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Sir: I have the honor to lay this before you for your careful consideration relative to the matter of the killing of one Chong Choy Fat in the Oahu Sugar Plantation on the 9th day of April last. An inquest was held over the body of the said Chong Choy Fat, and a verdict was rendered by the Jury, as follows: "That the said Chong Choy Fat came to his death on the 9th day of April, 1905, at Waipahu, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, from hemorrhage due to a gunshot wound fired from an elevation by some person unknown to the Jury."

On May 12th day last, about one month after this occurrence, I communicated with Mr. Wm. Henry, High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii on the subject, and his reply was to the effect "that the Coroner's Jury made all efforts to fasten the responsibility on the guilty person but failed."

During the time that the inquest was in session, I was present, and one of the witnesses at the said inquest testified that the said Chong Choy Fat stated in the presence of several other persons before dying that a man on horseback had shot him. According to the testimonials given by various witnesses, it was proven that no one was on horseback excepting the police who raided the place and therefore it must be the police who did the shooting. Under these circumstances and as the matter has been kept in abeyance for a period of more than three months, no word has ever been heard from the Police Department of the arrest of any one who did the shooting. I therefore respectfully request that you will be good enough to carefully look into the matter and use your best legal efforts to fasten the responsibility on the guilty person or persons, so that he or they may be dealt with according to law.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHANG TSO TAN,
H. I. C. M.'s Consul.

To this letter the following answer has been returned, which shows that the Department has been keenly alive all along to the importance of the case:

Honolulu, July 20th, 1905.
To His High Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir: Your favor of July 19th duly received and in reply I would state that we have had for sometime, under investigation the matter of which you speak. It seems that there was considerable perjury committed at the hearing of the Coroner's inquest of which crime two of the witnesses have already been indicted through the efforts of this office, and it is hoped that at their trial further developments will be elicited as to the real cause of the death of Chong Choy Fat.

We would be very glad of any assistance which your Consulate can offer in this matter in the hunting down of the person guilty of the killing. Whether it should develop that it was a public official or some irresponsible person would make no difference in his prosecution by this office.

Yours respectfully,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

The killing of Chong Choy Fat grew out of what was supposed to be, at the time, a political riot. It seems that Detective Officer McDuffie, after he had quit the police force, was employed as special officer at Oahu plantation,

THE NEW GAS COMPANY AND ITS PIPE EXTENSION

Affairs with the Gas Company are in very good shape indeed according to those interested, and the contractor who has been putting in the works is about ready to turn everything over to the company.

When seen yesterday Mr. W. R. Castle expressed great satisfaction at the way things were going with the new corporation.

"The community is using a large amount of gas already," said Mr. Castle, "and seems more than pleased with it. The gas gives a large fine white light which occultists claim is better for the eyes than the electric. While we have laid between ten and eleven miles of pipe already, we have stopped temporarily while awaiting the arrival of more pipe, and the whole force is engaged in making connections. Of these over 150 have already been made, and we have contracts for as many more. These will be put in as fast as we can get the men to work on them."

We expect a young lady from the States in a short time, who is not only a demonstrator, but a practical cook. On her arrival she will start a cooking school and give instructions in the use of the gas range and show how gas may be economically used in cooking.

The gas mains already laid cover the downtown section pretty thoroughly. From the plant which is situated in Iwilei, a main runs to King street

in the district of Ewa. Now, it may or may not have been a coincidence, but it soon afterwards became known to the police that the fa was being played at Waipahu, and that Ah On and Ah Fat, two well known experts at that game, were frequenting the plantation.

Upon this information coming to the knowledge of the police, a raid of the place was planned, and it was in the course of this raid that the Chinese about whom the Consul has interested himself was killed. The story of the raid, it will be remembered, was told in divers ways at the time. In fact, there was a lot of conflict as to what the police did or did not do, and as to whether the shot that killed the Chinese was fired by a man on horseback or a man on foot. At the coroner's inquest, Ah On and Ah Fat swore that Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa, since elected to the same position that he held by appointment then, was on horseback. On the other hand, about thirty witnesses of various sorts swore that nobody was on horseback, and because of this conflict of testimony Ah On and Ah Fat were indicted for perjury. And because of their indictment, those two have a serious grievance now against the Attorney General.

Also, Head Luna Worthington was charged by the police at that time with having incited the Chinese to resist the police, an accusation which Mr. Worthington very promptly and with some indignation denied.

Of course, now that the Chinese Consul has taken the matter up, it will be gone into with the utmost thoroughness. If a subject of China has been wantonly slain, there will be some rather high reparation to be made.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S WORK DURING YEAR

The annual report of the Attorney-General will show that there has been a decided increase in criminal court work during the year, while the number of opinions turned out by the department was less than in the preceding year. There was still a large number, however, 221 written and 415 oral opinions having been given. During the year there were seventeen terms of the circuit court attended by the attorney-general or deputies, as against 13 in the year previous. There were 233 criminal trials and 234 convictions, as against 196 trials and 131 convictions in the previous year.

Twenty-six cases, twenty of which were won by the Territory, were argued in the Supreme Court during the year. The cases tried in the Circuit Courts during the year numbered 46, of which 31 were won, six lost and nine are now awaiting settlement. Last year the number of Circuit Court cases was thirty-one.

In opinions last year was far ahead. There were 257 written opinions and 654 oral, as compared to the 221 written and 405 oral during this year.

"I don't know why the number of opinions has been reduced," said the attorney-general. "Perhaps the heads of departments are getting wiser."

"The real reason, I suppose, is that they have opinions already on many matters that come up. In fact, we sometimes have requests for opinions on matters that we have passed upon before."

WILL TAKE PUBLIC INTO CONFIDENCE

"There will be nothing done in the matter of the exchange for the Coney lands on Tantalus without taking the public most fully into confidence," said Acting-Governor Atkinson yesterday, after he had had a conference with Mr. Coney and A. V. Gear concerning the matter. We want the land, yes. But there will be nothing done in the matter of an exchange without the fullest public discussion."

MIGHT MAKE DAIRY FARM

Eben Low scored in the Parker ranch case yesterday, on the question as to whether the court would go into the matter of the advisability of the partition of the ranch, in cash or by sale. It appears that Carter, the guardian of the minor Annie T. K. Parker, whom Low is seeking to have removed, had made an application to the court to have the ranch partitioned or sold, in a proceeding apart from that now being tried before Judge Lindsay. Low was on the stand all day, and went into a general knock of all things under the Carter management. That, of course, was what he was expected to do to make his case.

Along late in the afternoon, just before court adjourned, his attorney, Magoon, got to the point of asking about the possibility of the partition of the ranch in kind, and the preservation of the rights of the minor under such partition. Mr. Kinney, of Carter's counsel, at once objected, saying that this was a matter that would be threshed out in due time in the partition proceeding proper. To this Magoon replied that his contention was that any proceeding in partition was ground for the removal of Carter as guardian, as jeopardizing the interests of the minor. The point was argued at length by Magoon and Kinney, and then Judge Lindsay overruled the objection.

The examination of Low proceeded after that upon this point, and was still in progress at the hour of adjournment. The examination yesterday took a very wide range, Low claiming that it was possible to do much more with the Parker ranch than was done with it under the Carter management.

"They could raise corn and hogs on it," witness said, "enough hogs to supply the Honolulu market. And that would be profitable. Corn can be grown there as well as in California. Also, not enough is made of the dairying interest on the ranch. Out of 13,000 cows, I should say that they could get at least one thousand that would give from six to seven quarts of milk each per day. That should supply enough butter to fill the island demand. And it should add from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year to the income from the ranch."

Mr. Low likewise objected to the manner of handling cattle shipped from the ranch. "The Parker ranch, and the island ranches generally," he said, "follow the old and brutal method of shipping cattle. Now, there is a very much more humane way of shipping them than that."

"Do I guess right when I say that the more humane way was invented by you?" broke in Attorney Kinney, of Parker's counsel.

"I can show you the diagram of the way, if you do not believe me," said Low.

"Hold on there," interrupted Magoon. "Do you object to the question?"

"Not at all," said Kinney, "that was merely an impertinent interjection."

"Then we will pay no attention to it," said Magoon.

And then he proceeded to bring out Low's dissatisfaction with Carter's methods, leading up to the point of the proposed partition. And upon this, when the court had overruled his objection, Kinney saved an exception.

COURT NOTES.

Delegate Kalanian'ole has filed a motion for a new trial in his suit for damages against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

He claims that the amount given him in his former judgment was too small. W. T. Rawlins has filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court in the divorce case of Lulu Johnson vs. Chas. Johnson, on the ground that the parties have not resided here two years and cannot therefore be divorced here under the law.

Honda, Okata and Kudo, the three Japs charged with buying and selling a woman, the wife of Honda, were examined before Federal Court Commissioner Mallory yesterday. Kudo, the man who had been accused of having been the go-between when the woman passed from the possession of Honda to Okata, was discharged. The other two were held in bonds fixed at \$1000 each, and in default of bail were committed to prison.

A HEROIC SOLDIER OF THE CZAR

The present conflict in the Far East has furnished occasion for many excellent short stories by the Russian writers. While these tales treat war as a horrible business, they bring out the noble side of humanity, showing that the soldiers of the Czar carry out their Christian faith in action amid scenes of danger and carnage. One of the most interesting of these stories, as it appears in the Nineteenth Century, is as follows:

"A regiment of Russians is advancing through a wood to attack a Japanese position. The wood is all silent and gloomy, and the topmost leaves are gently waving to and fro, barely rustling in the wind. A thick gray mist has cast a haze over the branches, deadening the sound. But the troops have not advanced far before the silence is broken by a hail of shell crashing down into the midst of the forest.

The Japanese in their feverish anxiety seem to wish to annihilate every living thing, and to send even the forest trees by their fire. Every moment seems precious to them. And they hurry to throw shell after shell before the Russians emerge from the wood. Now, instead of peaceful rustling, branches, boughs, and leaves are falling on all sides as if a mighty storm were passing through the forest. Men, too, are falling. The grass is red with blood, and groans are heard on every side. One wounded man lying on the ground tries to raise himself on his elbow. His feverish eyes are eagerly following his advancing companions while he is left behind. His white lips move slowly and without an audible sound. His eyes become larger and clearer, lit, as it were, by some inner light. As it, indeed, the soul, weary of the strife, were knocking at its windows to attract the attention of those kindred souls outside its earthly habitation, entreating them to come to its help and free it from its deep and cruel torment. But time is short, and the advance has sounded—he is left behind, and no one heeds his appeal.

"Steadily the regiment marches forward, a soldier dropping here and another there. This time a bullet has gone straight through a comrade's heart, another is hit in the breast and sinks down with a groan, only just able to murmur, 'My comrades, my comrades.' When he succeeds in half raising himself he finds he is alone, and only dimly hears the dull tread of the disappearing soldiers. In an almost final effort he lifts his eyes if by chance he may catch sight of some familiar form, but a dark mist obscures his vision. At last he faintly whispers, 'Ah, comrades, ah!' But ever and ever onward, passing dead and wounded, passing dying and fallen, the regiment unheeding marches on. Words of command now and again reach through the forest, and at intervals exclamations of 'No surrender! Eyes to the front!' sound through the ranks. And so the body moves on.

"Presently an officer is wounded in the hand and foot, and is obliged to fall out. At the sight of the wounded officer a soldier leaves the ranks and asks if he can assist him, but the look of the wounded man grows stern, and with a wave of his hand he cries, 'Join your rank. I shall manage alone. Get you gone, Peter.' But Peter did not move, in spite of the imperious, reiterated command of his superior. The officer made an attempt to walk, but was not able to stir, and finally put his hand on Peter's shoulder saying, 'Well, then, lead me away.' But although he did so, he felt a feeling of animosity against his subordinate. He had noticed, too, that on a former occasion Peter also offered assistance to a wounded man, offering to bring him to the field hospital. And he put down Peter's action to cowardice. While accepting Peter's assistance he could not help exclaiming to himself, 'What a scoundrel! It's funk makes him lag behind.' 'H'm,' he turned to Peter, 'you are pleased at what has happened?' And glaring sideways at him, added, 'Glad that they have wounded me?'

"'God forbid!' replied Peter. 'Heaven! do you really mean that?'

"'I can see it,' growled the officer, again looking searchingly at Peter. 'Come, speak the truth. Aren't you a bit glad?'

"'How can I be glad, your worship?'

"'Why, of course, glad of an excuse to get out of the fight?'

"'Oh, no, your worship; I am not pleased.'

"And then they marched on in silence, the officer still unconvinced, until eventually they reached a place of comparative safety. Here Peter left the officer for a short time while he went off to find some water, which he only succeeded in getting after crossing the line of fire amid a hail of shell. Having revived the wounded man and attended to his wounds, they proceeded to the place where the Red Cross was flying. They found the ambulance in a state of regular panic. The Japanese were firing on the huts which were filled with wounded men, thinking that the Russian lines were advancing from there. Wounded men were receiving fresh wounds, and bearers were falling in numbers. It was evident that the Japanese did not see the Red Cross flag, and mistook the men who were carrying the stretchers for army-service men bringing up new supplies of ammunition.

"They are firing on the Red Cross," said the officer.

"Perhaps they don't see it," said Peter.

"Don't see what?'

"The Red Cross. The flag must be raised. Shall I go and raise it?'

"The officer looked at him, and then slowly motioned to him with his hand and crossed himself.

"Go," he said.

"And Peter rushed up to an exposed position where an old stump of a tree grew on a ridge, and climbing up it succeeded, in spite of bullets, in fastening the flag. But it was at the cost of his life. Struck by two bullets, he rolled down, and when they were able to reach him he recovered consciousness only to ask, 'Have they ceased firing?'

"Yes, they have, was the reply.

"Thank God," murmured Peter, crossed himself, and expired."

NEW COMMITTEES

(Continued from Page 1.)

had heard long term prisoners from the other islands were to be brought to Oahu Prison, and if they were there would be plenty of convicts to work in the quarries.

A special committee consisting of Moore and Adams was appointed to wait on Auditor Fisher and settle the question as to the proper forms to be used for warrants, bills, books, reports, etc.

Then the Board adjourned until next Thursday evening at 7:30.

The missionary steamer Morning Star is on the marine railway being overhauled.

RUMORS OF OFFICIAL GRAFT ON THE ALAMEDA

Has there been a graft on the Alameda?

That is the question that is interesting waterfront men and others just now in view of rumors of all kinds of trouble on the favorite liner. Yesterday and for several days past there was much gossip around town on the subject and it was currently reported that there would be a wholesale sweep of the petty officers of the vessel. None of the rumors involved the navigating officers or any of the higher officers of the steamer. Inquiry at the local office of the Oceanic Steamship Company elicited little information. It was calmly stated that no hint of any trouble had reached the local office. Such matters were generally attended to by the head office in San Francisco and the local office would not be likely to be notified. At any rate nothing had been heard. Officers frequently retired, several had gone into business or professional life here and at least

one was to retire soon, but as far as known there was no trouble.

The rumors that have been going the rounds are various. One states that passengers have been carried for whom the company received no passage money. It was stated that people had virtually stowed away and had been shielded by employees on the ship and the purser and other officers hoodwinked. Another rumor was to the effect that merchandise had been brought down by members of the ship's company on which no freight was paid, the local merchants losing considerable trade through the purchase of these goods in San Francisco. One merchant stated last night that he did not understand that this was the case, however. He thought that freight was paid, some of the members of the ship's company merely accommodating friends in Honolulu by making purchases in San Francisco something that they could legitimately do.

The Advertiser does not feel at liberty to publish various rather specific charges affecting individuals.

CITIZENS SIGNED BOTH PETITION AND PROTEST

A case where a dozen residents of a district signed a petition of a prospective saloonkeeper for the establishment of a saloon and also attached their names to a protest to the treasurer to prevent a license being issued, is a novelty which came to the attention yesterday of Attorney Breckons, Marshal Hendry and J. R. Galt, sitting as a board of arbitration.

The new law on the territory's statute books gives the privilege to the residents of a district of protesting against the issuance of a proposed license. If a majority signs the protest, the treasurer is to take cognizance of the fact. The law also empowers the organiza-

tion of a tribunal to arbitrate and the decision of this body is final.

When the two cases came up before the Board the signed statements were presented and there were representatives of the license applicants present. The applicants reside in Hawaii. In one district for which a license is asked there are 107 citizens and of these 57 had signed the protest. When the petition was taken up it was found that a whole dozen of the names of signers of the protest were also on the petition. That practically nullified the protest, viewed in one way.

An investigation will be made in the district where the petition for the license originated to determine which document was first signed.

NO OPPOSITION TO NEW HILO FOREST RESERVE

Acting-Governor Atkinson held a hearing on the subject of the proposed Hilo Forest Reserve yesterday afternoon at the office of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Among those present were President Thurston and Commissioner Holloway, representing the Board, Land Commissioner Pratt, Jared G. Smith, in charge of the Federal Experiment Station, and F. S. Dodge, representing the Bishop estate.

There was no one present who opposed the proposition. Mr. Dodge stated that the Bishop estate was strongly in favor of the proposed reserve and had itself reserved the forests on its property, not only within the proposed reserve, but further down as well.

Land Commissioner Pratt stated that he did not have detailed enough knowledge of the land to be thoroughly satisfied that the line was properly located on the lower side, but as the law now stood it would permit the taking out for homesteading purposes of land included in the proposed reserve on a hearing by the governor. He did not enter any protest against the proposed lines.

The total area of the proposed reserve is 119,000 acres. Of this approximately one-third is government land and the other two-thirds private lands. The government lands, which can now,

under the law, be definitely set apart as forest reservations, are the forest portions of the land of Honoumou and those back of Laupahoehoe plantation, known as the Papanaloa forest. These make a total now reserved of 12,771 acres.

The other government lands within the reservation boundaries are yet under lease.

Negotiations will be opened with the lessees to get them to release for forestry purposes the portions of their leases lying within the reserve.

Negotiations will also be taken up with private owners and their co-operation will be sought in making the entire area a forest reserve. The Bishop estate has already intimated that it would co-operate with the government by setting apart all its lands within the area named, for forestry purposes. The forestry law provides that all private owners who shall set apart lands for forestry purposes which may be approved by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry and the governor shall be exempted from taxation so long as they are used for forestry purposes.

At the conclusion of the meeting Governor Atkinson announced that he approved of the boundaries proposed as a whole and that he would set apart all the government lands lying within the reserve which are under the control of the government.

MRS PARKER BUYS SCHMIDT PROPERTY

Mrs. Campbell-Parker has purchased the Schmidt property on Pensacola street, paying in the neighborhood of \$11,000 cash. There was also a mortgage on the place, but the whole indebtedness was taken up. The property is quite extensive and is among the fine pieces along the street. The residence on the premises is quite large and comfortable and standing on an eminence commands a view of the city from Diamond Head to Kakaako.

Pictures of Miss Alice Roosevelt taken during her visit to the Pail and her canoeing rides at Waikiki beach were forwarded yesterday to President Roosevelt.

It is safe to say, also, that enough correspondence on the visit of the Taft party to Honolulu went forward on the Alameda yesterday to flood the country with the name of Hawaii. The pictures that were taken are to appear in Collier's, Harper's, Leslie's and any number of newspapers all over the country. Many articles were for large syndicates of newspapers.

M. S. Dollar states that he will put one of his boats in the trade between Hawaii and the mainland regularly for a time. She will carry Japanese from this and other islands.

A Lasting Effect.

This Evidence Should Prove Every Claim Made for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Relief from the pains and aches of a bad back is always welcome to every backache sufferer; but to cure a lame, weak or aching back is what's wanted. Cure it so it will stay cured. It can be done. Here's the strongest evidence to prove it:

James E. Howard, a resident of Honolulu, writes: "I feel it incumbent upon me to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had been a sufferer from backache and kidney trouble for years, but after using a few boxes of Doan's Pills, have found great relief and have had no recurrence for at least six months. I am seventy-two years old, having served three years during the late Civil War in the United States where I undoubtedly contracted the kidney disease by exposure and hardships. I feel very grateful for the relief I have received, for I had previously tried various remedies without success. You may use this statement for publication as you see fit."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price fifty cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

THE FIERY PIT OF HALEMAUMAU

(By Sol N. Sheridan).

The four horses that pull the stage from Honoapou, on the Kau coast, to Pahala, are so much better than they look that it is really surprising when they spring away at a lively gait over the dreary uplands that lie between the cane fields of Hutchinson and the sea. It is a wonder to me that somebody has not, before now, suggested the planting of the algaroba on that Kau desert—if that waste of lava rock and sand is the Kau desert. It is some desert, anyhow, and the more desolate because of the cane that gleams on the highlands above it, and the blue sea that sparkles in the sunshine lower down.

It is a long, steady pull, uphill all the way to Pahala, yet the horses do not seem to tire, and there is the singing of the trade wind in our faces as we go, making the ride very pleasant in the early morning. And, at Pahala, there is a change of horses and a breakfast at the Pake restaurant, ham and eggs and coffee rather better than a white man has any right to expect so close to the coffee country. The one evil thing on the Mauna Loa has been the coffee, which was an offense only to be condoned by the fact that she is the Kona boat—and Kona grows the best coffee in the world.

Have you ever observed that people use beet sugar in Hawaii, and that they do not know what first-class navel oranges are, by taste, in Los Angeles? The principle is the same. And the good coffee at the Pake place in Pahala was therefore the more surprising.

OVER THE UPLANDS.

The new team we found at Pahala was mules, all but one, and she was an old gray mare of the kind that mules delight to honor. And after we had got the new lot we did go galloping over the uplands, climbing and climbing the long slopes of Mauna Loa, the mountain. It is a good road, in the main, although there are one or two places in it that will be the better for rolling, but it is long. All day we wound upward, higher and higher, through a dense forest of lehua trees at last, across and across broad fields of a-a, where the road had been literally blasted out of the rough lava, and down by old flows of the satiny pahoehoe.

The thoughtful steward of the Mauna



LOOKING DOWN INTO THE PIT ON THE LEFT IS THE CONE FROM WHICH THE LAVA SPOUTS.

graphed by amateurs and artists. And it lies there in its majestic grandeur and defies scientists and laymen, amateurs and artists alike. For no human being can describe Kilauea. The sight is an emotion—and emotions do not lend themselves to description. Neither does any picture that I have ever seen do justice to the volcano.

A SEA OF STONE—OR AN ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

I do not know how Kilauea originated. And, if I did know, I would not undertake to tell you. Because the chances are that you would not believe me, if you had seen the crater and had a theory of your own—and if you have never seen it, you could not believe.

As it seemed to me—and it is all in the personal equation—Kilauea is just a great rugged hole in the side of Mauna Loa. It is, maybe, a thousand feet deep in some parts, but of very much less depth than that as to the walls that shut it in on the lower side of the mountain slope. Directly across from the Volcano House, the walls fall away almost to nothing. In one place there is just a gentle slope leading up

to that Pit and not feel that, although it is certainly a great effort for the accomplishment of so little a thing, the fires of Halemaumau were kindled especially for his destruction. Kilauea, it is true, is a very well behaved crater. Nobody has ever been killed there, at least within historic times. But still, but still, a volcano is a volcano, and the forces of nature are merciless. Nature, because she creates, also destroys without compunction, and you are a mighty small factor in her economy. However, you are important to yourself, about the most important thing there is—and if you are like me, you feel a certain hesitancy in trusting yourself around where there is a volcano loose. Because, if the crater were to begin to set up, you could not do anything to stop it. You have three miles of lava between you and the real earth, when you stand on the brink of the Pit, and you could not even get out of the way. It would not do you any good to try.

THE PIT CHANGING.

And so, while you go about from the Pit to Pele's kitchen, and Little Begg, and visit the caves, and even take your heart into your mouth and descend into these, hurrying over the hot places and not loitering particularly over the places that are less hot, and while you are drawn back to the brink of the Pit again and again to look at the fire, which fascinates you, there is a sense of unsafety with it all, not strong enough to make you wish that you had not come, but still ever present. Maybe it adds the charm of the needed spice of danger.

The lava in the floor of the main crater is seamed with large and small cracks, and in places these have been red hot since the present season of activity in the Pit began. There seem, indeed, to be lines of heat that radiate from the Pit across the lava bed, a line running toward the summit of Mauna Loa, another in the direction of the line of craters that go down to the sea through Puna, another toward the smaller adjacent crater called Kilauea-Iki, and still another in a direction opposite to that.

Close to the Pit of Halemaumau which has been increased in size appreciably since the beginning of the present outbreak, for the walls having broken down on every side save one, there is a series of hot cracks that extend all around the Pit and at about an equal distance from it on all sides. This line of cleavage seems to mark the radius of the underflow of lava, and it would not be at all surprising if at any moment there would be a cave in all around the line, or if a surface flow should begin anywhere on the line of the crack.

In fact, the lava within this line is already beginning to break down, as though its support was being withdrawn. I visited the crater every day during six days, and I noticed changes from day to day in the surface of the lava within this heated line. It is one of the peculiarities of Kilauea that part of the lava upon which the visitor stands to watch the volcanic phenomena one day should have vanished on the next.

PIT FILLING UP.

There can be small doubt that the Pit of Halemaumau is filling with lava. That is a thing that has happened to it several times in the past. Of course, having seen the volcano very little, I do not know enough about it to venture a prediction as to what is likely to happen there, but I should say, from present appearances and from what has been told me by those who have seen the crater at its best, that it will be better in a month from now—or, rather, more active, than it is now. And that perhaps the old lake of fire may come back again before the year is out.

Seen in the daytime from the brink of the Pit, the manner of its filling is very apparent. The lava is flowing from two cones, one on either side, and from a place in the wall perhaps a hundred and fifty feet above the floor. One of the cones, strangely enough, seems to give out a dull, red, steady flow, while from the other there comes the peculiar beating that shakes the crater, and with every beat gouts of lava are thrown a hundred feet into the air from the very apex of the cone.

It is the beating of the lava in this cone that gives the effect of the sea of fire, a moaning as of sea waves accompanying the beating, but the whole underflow of the Pit seems liquid, too. Is it possible that there are two sources of lava supply in the Pit, and that the flows come separately? Anything in geology is possible—when a man knows so little of it as I know. The gouts of lava from the spouting cone, and the flows, are red in the



EXTINCT CONES ON THE FLOOR OF THE MAUI CRATER.

Loa had put us up a luncheon before leaving the steamer, and if it had not been for that I think I would have starved to death on the road. For there was no stopping place, where a human being might be fed, after we had passed Pahala, and the breakfast at the Pake place had been supplementary of the steamship breakfast, merely. I had eaten in pure gladness of spirit at being on shore, and had been rewarded by the good coffee as an incident.

Real hunger came later, far up in the Mauna Loa forests, and then the lunch saved my life. Still, until lunch time and long after the road wound upward, and yet higher upward. The forests grew denser, and there were occasional koa trees among the lehua. Also, when we had crossed the first great flow of rough lava, I saw some of the little red ohelo berries beside the road, and jumped down from the box to gather these. Because, they were the first sign that the stage was nearing the Volcano. I suppose that ohelo berries grow elsewhere—but they seem to be associated peculiarly and particularly with the Volcano after you have tasted of the hospitality of George Lycurgus—and Madame Pele.

THE CRATER LIVES.

The first glimpse of the crater of Kilauea is most inspiring. It lies out there in its black bed of tumbled lava, in a sea that is turned to stone, a yawning pit that seems to open into bottomless depths. And up from it curls, now, a lazy wreath of smoke that yet suggests wrath even in its sluggish motion. There is no steam coming from Halemaumau. It is smoke, and angry smoke. But every crack in the plain that lies about the Volcano House is steaming, and there is in the air as you drive along toward the hotel on the Kau road a smell of sulphur that is suggestive of a great many things.

The crater of Kilauea has been described again, and again, and again. It has been written of in all languages, by men of scientific mind who could talk learnedly of geological causes and effects, and by the mere laity who could only tell, in part, what they felt upon seeing it, but whose telling was therefore the more satisfactory, perhaps. It has been painted and photo-

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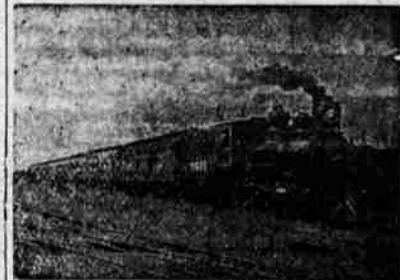
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daytime when they first issue from the cones, but cool and rapidly become black on exposure to the air—and the lava spouted up falls back with a dull plop, like mud. And, as the black flows course across the Pit, there is formed a kind of carpet in dull greys and soft blacks and softer browns that is most beautiful as its patterns change.

HOW TO SEE THE CRATER.

Of course, to see the crater properly, you should make the first trip to it on horseback, and you should have a guide. Alex, who leads all parties down from the Volcano House, is full of the lore of the place. He has been there, it seems, for a great number of years, and has seen Madame Pele in all her moods. Also, he is in love with her and her house. He almost lives in the crater. Literally, I believe, in fact, that he would rather live there. And I know he has petitioned George Lycurgus to let him down on a rope to where the lava is coming out on the floor of the Pit, and has been somewhat hurt and indignant because George would not do it.

"I could go down there," Alex said to me, in a pained tone. "I have asked them to let me. Well, they would not. What can I do?"

I know what I would do, under the circumstances. It is what Alex will do, too, but from different motives. Because George Lycurgus will not let him go down.

After Alex has shown you all that there is to see, in the way of show places, the thing is to go down by yourself, preferably on foot, although you can take a horse and leave it at the corral on the lava if you like, and study the crater, watching the flow and finding out the hot places in the rocks. You cannot get lost, because there are trails everywhere that it is entirely safe to go. Then, when it overcomes you, as it is certain to do in a little while despite its fascination, go back to the Volcano House, take a steam bath heated in the same lava flow that you have been watching, and a long rest before you do down again. And the second visit should be, preferably, at night. If the volcano is going too busy, the flames in the Pit will light the sky as soon as the sun goes down.

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