

The spectacle of County Treasurer Trent walking along King street in the direction of his office, closely followed by Auditor Bicknell, gave the bystanders an opportunity to see two county officials working. But when they saw the bag that Trent carried in his hand they became interested, for Oahu County yesterday received its first cash from the Territory.

In the sack were \$2,600 in gold coin of the realm.

"This is the first county money, boys," said the Treasurer, swinging the bag before the eyes of the crowd.

[illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)



PROCESS OF EXAMINING.

To the right of the main entrance is a large room where the immigrants are taken first on arriving at the station from the Channel Wharf where all alien immigrants are landed. Here they receive the medical examination, and if they pass successfully they pass in companies of thirty into the registry division, which occupies a large room just in the rear of the room first mentioned. If the candidate fails to pass the medical examination, he is taken across the hall to the medical division. Here are two waiting rooms, the doctor's office and x-ray laboratory.

In the registry division are long, big railings, dividing the room into narrow sections lengthwise. There are benches on each side of each compartment and at the further ends desks. The companies of thirty await their turn to come forward, and, at a time, pass the officer at the desk are identified, examined and registered. If the examination is satisfactory they are then free to pass across the broad hall to the baggage room on the mauka side and to sit on the lanai until they are ready to leave the building. If the examination is not satisfactory the immigrant is ushered into the next room, to the rear, the detention room, which is furnished with benches. Here the immigrant waits for a favorable decision on his case or for deportation.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

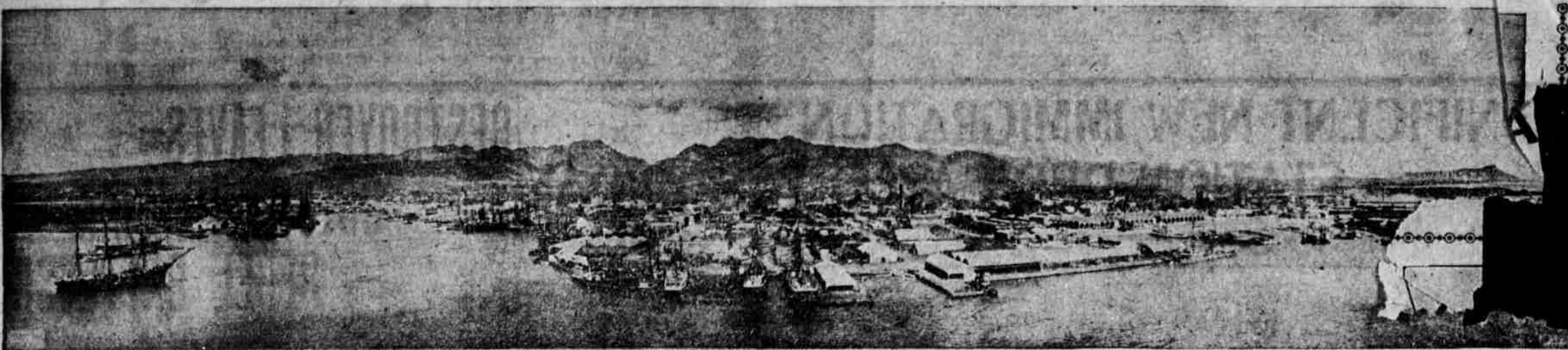
Just behind the detention room are the bath and toilet rooms, equipped with the latest ideas in sanitary plumbing. Fine tub and shower baths, basins and automatic closets are provided. Across the hall is the photographic room, where pictures of immigrants are taken. Adjoining it is a fine dark room. To the rear and stretching across the whole width of the annex is the dining room, fitted with substantial tables and benches. Behind it is a large kitchen and three pantries. The man who gets the concession for furnishing meals and waiters will furnish the kitchen. Bids for this concession were opened recently and the concession will be let in Washington.

From the central hallway broad stairs lead above to the dormitories. There are seven of these, and the races will be kept separate as well as the men and women. Each dormitory is to be equipped with metal cots of the latest pattern, rising in three tiers. The cots are so arranged that in the daytime

(Continued on page 2.)

THE KEY TO THE PACIFIC

BY ATHERTON BROWNELL IN PUBLIC OPINION



our Philippine possessions with longing.

The slight ripple of excitement recently caused by an expression of opinion that Japan was looking upon us in a war in the near future with the new power of the east—has happily passed away. It has left behind it a surface of sufficient smoothness for reflection, and in that we may see a new argument for the necessity of so strengthening our hold upon the Pacific Ocean that we shall not be found unprepared, when the increasing keenness of the rivalry for the trade of the orient precipitates a conflict for the mastery of a situation to which we hold the key.

As world-events go, the steps in the development of the Pacific Ocean, and of trade with the far east, have followed each other with marvelous rapidity. The markets of the orient mean a trade with 500,000,000 people, and no commercial nation intends to be a laggard in the race to secure this rich prize. The chapter in our commercial history that tells of our disastrous defeat in the effort to secure an influence on the Atlantic is one from which we turn in the belief that the new one that is to be written regarding the Pacific will reach a conclusion more satisfactory to every patriotic feeling. On the Atlantic our influence has almost reached the vanishing point. England and Germany have pushed their advantages until today that ocean is gridironed by the wakes of the steamships of our rivals, carrying ninety-two per cent of our commerce, while there is not a single regular line of American-owned ships engaged in that traffic.

But the present situation on the Pacific is full of portent. The trading nations may be said to be deploying for position. Already in the arena may be seen England, with her Canadian and Asiatic possessions, Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, and her protectorate over the Gilbert Islands, and her interest in Hongkong and Singapore; France appears with the extension of her dominion in Indo-China, Siam, and Madagascar, as well as in New Caledonia and the Society Islands by the taking of the Marquesas Islands and the Low Archipelago. Germany, by her acquisition of a controlling interest in Kiaochow and its 20,000,000 people, has a footing here as well as at Shantung, and, her appetite whetted for more power, has added the Bismarck and Marshall Archipelagos, part of the Solomon Islands, German New Guinea, the Caroline and Pelew Islands, the great Marshall group, midway between the Australian steamship lines from British Columbia and the possible Asian lines of the future from the isthmus. She longed for Samoa, but was obliged to be content with a part. She coveted the Philippines and suffered keenest chagrin that they passed from her presumptive control. To these must be added the large and rich Pacific possessions of Holland in Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; but of greater significance is the rapid advance of Russia to the seaboard, now checked by Japan, which power, in turn, becomes an important factor with its home island empire and its possession of Formosa. Nor should an estimate of the situation and the alignment of the nations fail to take into account the completion of the great military highways from Halifax to Vancouver, across the American continent, and from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, the rapid peopling of British Columbia and our north Pacific states and of Amur and Manchuria districts, all of which, to quote Honorable John R. Proctor, "tend to change the front of the world and to transfer to the Pacific the national activities which for centuries past have rendered the Atlantic the theater of stirring events."

While Russia has been coming overland to this center of future activity, created by the acquirement of island footholds by the other nations, the United States has come over seas. In two great strides, the first step resting on Hawaii, the second on the Philippines, we are in the very heart of the situation and in a position to take the dominion that manifest destiny has evidently had in mind. Our Pacific Coast development demands an outlet. The annexation of Hawaii and the extension of our coastwise restrictions thither; the acquirement of the Philippines after the Spanish war, the results of our diplomacy in opening the markets of the far east have created a commerce which has stimulated our carrying trade enormously, and, while on the Atlantic our merchant marine has become a nonentity, on the Pacific we have four regularly established lines carrying our flag, our merchandise, and our influence into the very center of the new markets. What may be called the express trade, the trans-Pacific transportation of passengers and fast freight, is now largely in American hands, as the tonnage of that character under our flag exceeds that of England about three times, though British

tramp ships carry the bulk of the low-grade freights.

The effect upon our commerce of these imperial westward steps has been commensurate. During the year preceding the outbreak of the Spanish war, our exports to the Philippines were less than \$100,000, and our imports a little more than \$4,000,000. In six years after the close of that war our exports had increased to nearly \$30,000,000 and our imports to nearly \$25,000,000, not including the carrying of government supplies. Similarly with the Hawaiian Islands, in 1897, our exports were a little more than \$4,500,000 and our imports a little over \$13,500,000. Six years saw our trade doubled, our exports having reached nearly \$11,000,000 and our imports more than \$26,000,000. On the Pacific slope our commercial increase owing to the extension of our influence to the far east, has been almost phenomenal, quite so in certain instances, such as Tacoma, where the exports have multiplied six times in seven years, and during that period the activities of the Puget Sound district have increased from \$5,500,000 to over \$32,500,000 annually. In the past decade our exports to Europe have increased 51 per cent; to South America, 50 per cent; to North American countries, 100 per cent; but to the orient 200 per cent.

NAVAL STRENGTH THE BASIS OF COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

This country can not afford, therefore, even if so inclined—to neglect the care of these great and growing interests; nor is it expected that any other of the nations that are aligned in this race for commercial supremacy will abate in the least their efforts to capture and control the rich markets of the east. In the situation are all the elements of jealous rivalry that have led, and probably always will lead, to the final issue of a trial of strength. Captain A. T. Mahan, in his widely read "Influence of Sea Power," has made it too clear to require further argument that upon a nation's naval power rests its commercial supremacy. With at least six great powers confronting each other on the Pacific, each reaching out for the richest commercial prize yet offered to the world, it is rather more than altruistic to believe that the day will never come when the dominance of this ocean and its trade will not be settled by the force of naval and military power. In such an event the advantage lies with the United States through the holding of Hawaii, which may properly be called the key to the Pacific. It has already been called "the Gibraltar of the Pacific," and, just as the holding of that famed fortress by England has been an immense factor for peace and for England's commercial supremacy, so must the Hawaiian Islands, occupying as they do the commanding position in the Pacific, be a large determining factor in any conflict of nations which may arise through a desire to dominate that ocean, provided always that we are able to hold them.

No such unique situation, strategically, exists elsewhere as that held by the Hawaiian group. By a glance at the accompanying chart it will be seen that these islands occupy a central position in a vast expanse of sea, an outpost to our Pacific coast. Using them as a center, as a base for naval operations, a 2,500-mile radius touches our Alaskan territories, our entire Pacific coast line, and equally the French straits—South Sea Islands, possessions in the Marshall group, and the British protectorate over the Gilbert Islands. They lie directly in the great trade routes from British Columbia to Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands, and, in the future they will be the key to the Panama Canal to Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong. Directly south of Alaska and southwest from California they stand sentinel to our coast, solitary and alone, with no vantage point beyond them to afford an enemy a foothold or a refuge. In the entire expanse of the Pacific Ocean north of the equator there is no other spot where a ton of coal can be obtained, a loaf of bread or a gallon of water. Were there no Hawaii, no war fleet, save that of Great Britain, could successfully operate against our Pacific coast. The nearest foreign station is Tahiti, 3,600 miles distant. The others are from 4,000 to 5,000 miles away. When it is considered that battleships of modern construction have a coal endurance at ten knots of but 5,000 miles, it will be seen that the physical condition of a fleet on reaching our coast, without touching at Hawaii for coaling, would be such that extended operations would be difficult and retreat impossible.

But the Hawaiian Islands exist. Our possession of them in time of peace is undisputed. In time of war that possession would be challenged at once, for they become an imperative necessity as a base for an enemy from which

to attack our Pacific coast line. Under present conditions our possession is not easy to support, for their possible defense is by no means proportionate to the weight of the attack that would be thrown against them. To protect them, and thereby prevent an inevitable advantage to us from being turned into a base for an enemy, would require the withdrawal from more extended naval operations of a powerful fleet for their defense. For these islands in hostile hands would become a menace instead of a defense, and from them as a base our entire coast line could be open to attack in five or six days.

The annexation of Hawaii was urged as a national necessity, not that we needed the islands so much as that we could not permit them to be held or taken by another nation. Aside from being a sentinel for us they are to the Pacific Ocean and to the Panama Canal what the island of Malta is to the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. The connection between Hawaii and the canal is indissoluble. Without Hawaii, defended and used as a base, the canal would lose one of its strongest points. Without the canal, Hawaii is far removed from our principal naval bases. Were Japan, for instance, free at the present moment and anxious to make war against us, our plight would be a sorry one. Her entire naval strength could be thrown at our weakest point. From Japan to the Philippines is less than 2,000 miles, and from her station at Formosa, nearer at hand, extensive operations could be carried on against us. From Japan to Hawaii the distance is 3,400 miles, and these islands would be at once the point of strongest attack, thereby intercepting our fleet in its effort to protect the Philippines, and securing a base 2,000 miles from our coast. Against the entire naval force of Japan there would be our Asiatic squadron alone, our main fleet separated by the 15,000 miles around Cape Horn.

HAWAII THE STRATEGIC CENTER.

With Hawaii as a base, fortified so that it could withstand attack until reinforced from the sea, our easy radius of action of 2,500 miles would sweep the Pacific Ocean and strike the nearest of foreign stations as well as protect our coast. Because we hold these islands now in time of peace, a feeling of fancied security has caused the more important question of con-

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

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

tinuing to hold them in time of war to be neglected. All that was true regarding the necessity of acquiring these islands, in order to prevent their falling into other hands, is true now in a greater degree. The increase of our Pacific commerce, as well as their own industrial increase, gives to them a greater intrinsic value than they formerly possessed, while in no way decreasing their military value.

In time of war they may be a burden and a menace, or a tower of strength, according as we leave them in their present defenseless condition or take advantage of the value they offer us as a base of operation which increases our effective striking distance by 2,500 miles. Undeclared save by our fleet, our navy is decreased in size by just the number of ships required to prevent an enemy from establishing a base here against us. Used as a base for our own operations, that base defended by land batteries, and high-power coast-defense guns, our navy is released from the defense of the islands and the radius of activity of each ship is doubled, thereby increasing the efficiency of our naval force. With Hawaii in the hands of an enemy, our fleet would be driven back to the defense of our coast-line—a line 2,000 miles in extent—instead of being centralized at a single point. A triangle, having its base at the extreme ends of our coast line, would have its apex at Hawaii. From the apex of this triangle any attack must come, and it scarcely needs deep learning in the art of war to realize that our first defense should be at the point rather than at the more extended base line.

Should a war-cloud appear on our horizon and develop with the rapidity of that which overspread our relations with Spain—especially with any nation having a foothold in the Pacific—it would then be too late to establish a naval base at the Hawaiian Islands or to defend them except by the use of a strong fleet detached for the purpose. Under present conditions that fleet would be practically at the limit of its radius of action when at the islands, if operating from a base on the Pacific coast, with no adequate facilities for repairing and for coaling—save at sea—and for general supplies. With the expenditure of an amount of money equal to that required for the construction of a single battleship, a naval station could be established and defended at this point that would add more than the value of several battleships to the efficiency of our navy. Under these circumstances it is almost unaccountable to learn from Honorable Charles R. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy, that no appropriations have been made, and that no legislation is pending or contemplated in the near future looking to the establishment of a naval base at this point.

This is because of no difficulties in the matter of finding a suitable site, for the unique position of the islands themselves is supplemented by the fact that natural conditions present an opportunity no less favorable and unusual for the establishment and defense of a naval station. Six miles from Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, is Pearl River and Harbor, at which point the government has acquired 700 acres of land, with the ultimate intention of here establishing a naval station. Captain U. S. G. White, of the engineers, is on record as saying of this site: "Nature seems to have had the use to which this land was to be put in view when forming it. It is safe to say that no more suitable site for a large and important naval station and base can be found anywhere else on the coast line of the United States."

Situated inland is a lagoon of elliptical shape, deep and large, in extent approximately eight miles by four, where our entire navy could ride safely at anchor, sheltered from the sea by high lands. It is connected with the ocean by a deep river at the entrance to which was formerly a bar, making it unapproachable. At an expense of \$175,000 the government has removed this bar so that access to the lagoon or, what is known as the Pearl Harbor Lochs, is easy for the largest vessels save that the channel is tortuous. In this ideal spot our fleet could be harbored, supplied, and repaired, but the present facilities are insignificant and hardly worthy the name of a naval base. Plans have been drawn for dry-docks, ordnance department, naval stores, coaling depot, hospital, and station, and the preliminary plans for fortification have been made. But here the matter rests, as the necessity for such a base does not seem important to those in charge of such work.

When, however, it is considered that the work of straightening the channel, carrying out the plans and actually fortifying the land and sea approaches is one that would require years for its accomplishment, the danger from procrastination may easily be foreseen.

No nation will accommodatingly await our pleasure in the matter of establishing a defense at Hawaii or in the completion of the work of opening the Panama Canal. All of our expenditure for fortifications on the Pacific coast is of trivial importance compared with the necessity of so strengthening the Hawaiian Islands that our coast line could not be reached. For, so strengthened, the Pacific coast is practically safe from attack and our expenditure for disappearing guns of high power is rendered largely unnecessary. The interests of San Francisco demand the protection of the Golden Gate from bombardment. We are devoting money to the fortification of 2,000 miles of sea-coast, while the vulnerable point is being neglected, the apex of that triangle of which our entire coast line is the base. This base is our second defense, not our first, and, while the expenditure we are making for its defense is not perhaps to be classed as folly, to utterly neglect our first defense is a reversal of the laws of common sense as well as of military strategy. Were several important commercial cities to be located behind a mountain range through which there was practically but one pass, it would not require the brain of a great military strategist to realize that the pass itself must be first defended where a handful of men could hold an army in check and the cities themselves be practically removed from the necessity of defense.

Here on the Pacific coast the case is no different. Hawaii stands as a pass. The vast expanse of water affords no other resting-place, no other supply-point for a hostile fleet than this. And, while we are spending millions upon coast defense and more millions upon warships, this pass in the ocean remains neglected so far as being prepared to withstand the brunt of an attack is concerned, as well as in the matter of providing a refuge for our own fleets. When a war has begun it will be too late to establish our pass at these islands and defend it. Captain Mahan, in writing of the desirability of acquiring the islands, said: "It is rarely that so important a factor in the attack or defense of a coast line—of a sea frontier—is concentrated in a single position, and the circumstances render it doubly imperative upon us to secure it if we rightfully can." We have so secured it. The necessity is no less imperative to make it now impossible that it should be wrested from us or be of little practical use in time of war, because we neglect to improve our opportunity in time of peace.

BISHOP STALEY'S WIDOW IS DEAD

We have received the announcement of the death of Mrs. Staley, the widow of the first bishop of Honolulu, which took place near New Brighton, Cheshire, on May 4. The deceased lady during her residence for eight years in the Islands, made many warm friends, some of whom remain today. Warm, impulsive and generous to a fault she drew to her both young and old. The Hawaiians fully reciprocated the great affection she bestowed upon them. There is a grave of one of her children in the Nuuanu consecrated cemetery, and every year on Decoration day it has a lei upon it. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Staley has lived with her son, the Rev. Leonard S. Staley, or with her daughters, Edith and Blanche. Her eldest son, Evelyn, who occupies a high position in India, returned to England in time to see her in her last moments. All her children now in England received the Holy Communion at her bedside. She was in fullest possession of all her faculties up to the very last. They buried her by the side of the bishop, her husband, at Rosemead near Bournemouth. Two daughters were absent from their mother's bedside—Constance, now Mrs. Copeland, who resides in Boston, Mass., and Mildred, who is a physician in India. The latter paid a visit to Honolulu, her birth place, a few years ago. Queen Emma was her god-mother.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

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.

THE MONTHLY TRIAL

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BEARING-DOWN PAIN.

A WOMAN TELLS HOW SHE HAS BECOME WELL AND STRONG AFTER YEARS OF MISERY DUE TO IRREGULAR FUNCTIONS.

The fact that one woman is bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, strong and cheerful, while another is pale, weak and depressed, is due more often than otherwise to the regularity in the one case and the irregularity in the other of the functions that are peculiar to the sex. When these are disturbed everything goes wrong; pain and discomfort are felt all over the body; the sensations are often terrifying.

"For four years," said Mrs. Davis recently, "I suffered indescribable misery from sick headache every month, accompanied by fainting spells, shortness of breath and severe pain in my left side. There were also bearing-down pains, at times so acute that I could not stand up, and my head was full of ringing sounds. It seemed as if everything was going to hit me in the eyes. I was compelled to lie down with closed eyes for hours to get a little relief. When I attempted to arise everything would whirl around and it would grow so dark that I could scarcely see any object."

"Couldn't your doctor help you?" "Five doctors in all treated me, but I got no lasting benefit. Besides I used a lot of advertised remedies. The only medicine, however, that had the desired effect was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they are truly a godsend to women. I did not have much faith in them when I began to take them. I found myself, however, so much better after using two boxes that I began to believe in them. They checked right away the decline into which I was going. My troubles kept lessening and finally disappeared altogether."

"How long did it take for a cure?" "After I had used several boxes my health was all right. I had taken on flesh and was strong and hearty. I feel today in spirits more like a girl of sixteen than a woman of my years."

Mrs. C. H. Davis's address is Carmel, Maine, R. F. D., No. 2. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are confidently offered to women for the cure of anaemia, chlorosis, painful and irregular periods, and all forms of weakness. They are sold by every druggist.

WANTS THE MINOR TO PAY THE BILL

J. S. Low by his attorneys, J. Alf Magoon and J. Lightfoot, has filed motion that A. W. Carter, guardian of the minor, Annie T. K. Parker, be ordered to pay, out of the minor's estate, \$500 costs and \$2000 on account of compensation, in the suit of Low as "next friend" of the minor, to remove Carter as guardian. An affidavit in support of the motion tells about the great expenses of the trial, of the appeal to the Territorial Supreme Court, for boys, "food for boys," "boys," "pol for witnesses," etc., found in the itemized account attached.

TREASURER TRENT FILES STRONG BOND

County Treasurer elect Richard H. Trent will file one of the best bonds ever given by an official in the Territory of Oahu. The bond is for the sum of \$25,000, and the sureties given upon it are Charles M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii; Wm. O. Irwin, Cecil Brown, president of the First National Bank, and S. M. Damon, head of the banking house of Bishop & Co. It is the perfect safety of the funds of the country, and opens to other ter-

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY

JULY 4

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, the United States did not exist. The thirteen colonies which were to constitute it, occupied but a narrow fringe of forest along the eastern shore of North America between the St. Lawrence river and the Florida peninsula. The territory along the Gulf and extending westward and north-westward to the Pacific coast—all the territory west of Florida and of the Mississippi river, belonged to Spain, then a great power. The ultimate western development of the new confederacy was supposed to be the Mississippi river. No American statesman looked further; for in those days there were no signs of the great changes to be brought about by Napoleon and, besides, the colonies foresaw trouble enough to keep their own footing on the coast without dreaming of conquests behind them in the dark abysses of the woods.

But expansion was in the frame of things. It was not like the conquering Anglo-Saxon race to be satisfied with a sixth of a well-nigh unoccupied continent. Land hunger had always been a trait of Englishmen, and those long-settled in America had the means everywhere about to satisfy them. Independence won, they steadily advanced westward and southward, with a host of immigrants forming in their rear. What happened was manifest destiny. Florida was occupied; Napoleon, to keep his third of the continent from being taken by the British, sold it to the Americans, and in due time the American flag found new stars beside the Pacific. Between the ocean that wars and the ocean that sleeps all the land which the new people had sought had fallen into their hands.

Expansion still goes on. Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, a strip of Panama, an island of Samoa, and of the Ladrone, an archipelago of Asia—all these are American; and manifest destiny will yet, in the language of a great statesman, plant the Stars and Stripes "so far north that the Eskimo, coming out of his hut in the gray of the early morning, will mistake them for the northern lights." Indeed, it is not too much to expect that the western hemisphere, one hundred years hence, will look upon Washington as its capital.

But land expansion is not all. The ideals of this republic have been spreading ever since the day at Yorktown when the alien flag came down and the Stars and Stripes were raised in its stead. All Latin-America, sooner or later, adopted them. The French revolution owed much to the American Declaration. Every power in Europe has been influenced by the growth and prosperity of free institutions here, and even in Russia, where the standard of revolt has been raised, a republic, like ours, is now proposed. Kings still exist, but they are autocrats no more and the people are no longer serfs. England has become a free, in all essentials, as the United States. France is a republic, and Norway will be. Kossuth's soul is still marching on in Hungary. The Spanish monarch sits sulkily by and sees the growth of democracy about him. Rising before the Kaiser is the armored spectre of socialism. Sooner or later the people of the world will manage their own concerns in their own enlightened way, and then, let us believe, the Fourth of July will take the first place in the calendar of the world's holidays.

RUSSIA AND HER TROUBLES.

The trouble in Russia is probably far more serious than the dispatches indicate—though the newspaper reports are bad enough. Notwithstanding the war censorship has been lifted from the St. Petersburg and other agents of the Associated Press, it is not likely that any news bureau has been given much chance to know the truth about internal affairs. What glimpses are given reveal a status much like that which preceded the French revolution. The looting of estates by peasants recalls the excesses of the jacquerie; the barricades in cities are the same old barricades of Paris; the coming assembly of a States General shows how history sometimes repeats itself in details; for assaults upon the Jews read assaults upon the emigres. Like the French King the Czar is making fine concessions but every time the mob gets one it wants more;—it is a mere throwing out of food, from a fugitive sleigh, to a pack of pursuing wolves.

These, as we say, are but glimpses of great events. What we hear comes mainly from censored news centers and is made as moderate as possible. Back of St. Petersburg and Moscow, of Lodz and Odessa, what is happening? Once in a while a dull roar is heard in the distance; now and then some far cloud is tinged with fire. One may only guess the whole story, but that guess does not seem far amiss which reveals a vast population stirred to its depths against both church and state and bent on the destruction of both. What indeed must be the feeling of an undisciplined people when even the sworn and banded defenders of the throne turn against it? If the better-fed and better-housed men of the cities cannot endure the autocracy what of the downtrodden millions of the farms and villages?

One fact is very plain: the autocracy of the Czar and of the Procurator of the Holy Synod is at an end. Personal government and the Russian people have parted company. So much is declared in the text of the Czar's decrees. What will follow may only be surmised but a revolt that is inspired as this one has been is not likely to stop short of the liberty, fraternity and equality which, after more than a hundred years, have finally come to France. Perhaps the cause of Russian freedom will have vicissitudes; a strong man like Napoleon may arise; there may be more than one republic; civil war may separate Russia, Poland and Finland and Siberia may go to the Asiatics; but whatever happens is likely to make Russia in the end a free and enlightened land.

KAISER'S EASTERN POLICY.

Nothing has come of the Kaiser's proposition to "settle affairs in the Far East" by means of an international conference such as deprived Russia of the best fruits of her victory over Turkey in 1878 and Japan of the vantage ground she had won from China in 1894-5. The Kaiser's object in trying to curb the aspirations of Japan at the present time is, of course, to perfect his own hold upon Kinohau and a part of the Shantung hinterland; and so well is this object understood and so little is it sympathized with, that he will probably find no one to second his enterprise. He has alienated France; England is Japan's ally and France's friend; the United States is playing a lone hand in Far Eastern politics and has more to gain from Japan and China than from Germany; Austria-Hungary doesn't count and Italy is not ambitious to embroil herself in a quarrel not her own. Hence even the material for an international conference is lacking and Japan will probably be left to settle with Russia in her own way. It certainly would not be healthy for Germany to intervene alone, not merely because Japan is now one of the first of naval and military powers, but because France, since the Morocco interference, would not be likely, even to preserve the Russian alliance, to help pull Germany's chestnuts out of the fire.

Maui clothed itself with county government this time, unlike the occasion of the nullity, without any military fanfare. The neighboring island's county officials also quite sensibly avoided an ungodly hour for assuming their functions. By starting in at high noon of July 1 they showed they were in no fear that Haleakala would fall down and bury them, or that a tidal wave would rush in and carry the new jail out to sea, on account of leaving the Territorial authorities a siddling twelve hours overtime looking after roads and keeping the police on the move.

The Czar ought to give Kuropatkin a local command so he could lure the strikers away.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending July 1, 1905.

Honolulu, T. H., July 3, 1905.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the past week, high temperatures and light variable winds have prevailed throughout the Group. In Hawaii, heavy rains have fallen in the Kona, but elsewhere, even along the windward coast, only light showers have occurred. Heavy showers fell early in the week in the Koolau district of Maui, but the water supply in that section decreased rapidly during the latter part of the week, while conditions continued steadily dry in all other sections of the island. Only light showers fell in Oahu, but conditions were much improved in Kauai by heavy showers in most sections.

1906 cane grew rapidly under the dry and warm weather conditions, which were also very favorable for planting and other field operations in the plantations. The dry weather has necessitated irrigation in the lower levels of North Kohala, Hawaii, and the resumption of pumping in central Maui. Pastures are in good condition in some localities, but, in general, have begun to show the effects of the dry weather, especially in North Kohala, Hawaii, the Kula and leeward sections of Maui, and portions of Oahu. Coffee is in good condition in all sections and has begun to ripen in the lower lands of leeward Hawaii; a good rain would be beneficial to the trees in windward Oahu. Pineapples are ripening rapidly and are being harvested in all sections. Sisal is being milled in leeward Oahu and an exceptionally fine grade of fiber is being secured. Young sisal plants in central Maui are growing nicely. The harvesting of first crop rice is proceeding rapidly in all sections, and in some localities plowing and preparation of land for the second crop have begun.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunama—Excellent weather for growing crops; cane, fruits and vegetables making good progress; pastures and grazing stock in good condition; weeding, stripping, planting and harvesting cane.—J. E. Gamalielson.
Hilo—Weather has been warm and clear, with very little rain; crops in good condition.—L. C. Lyman.
Papahou—Weather dry and very warm, just the thing for growing cane; weeding and cultivating cane.—John T. Moir.
Pepeekeo—Dry and very warm during the past few days; cutting, grinding and planting cane; plowing and harrowing land.—Jas. Webster.
Honolulu—Weather continues fine, with light showers at night; harvesting and planting cane.—W. K. Andrews.
Hakalau—Weather dry and favorable for all plantation work; plowing land; planting and cutting cane.—Geo. Ross.
Laupahoehoe—Weather warm and dry, with light trades; crops ripening well.—E. W. Barnard.
Ookala—Weather dry and warmer; hoeing cane.—W. G. Walker.
Paauhau—Weather warm and dry; hoeing and stripping the coming cane; crops, which are in good condition.—H. Glass.
Honokaa—Weather warm, sultry and drier; growing cane doing well; plowing, planting, hoeing and harvesting.—C. H. Bragg.
Niihau—Weather hot without rain; considerable moisture has evaporated and a good rain is again wished for; cane has grown rapidly this week on the upland; plowing and fertilizing rations; harrowing, hoeing, reaping and grinding.—Robt. Hall.
Kohala—Weather during week hot and dry; cane crops looking well, but rain is needed.—W. O. Taylor.
Kohala Mission—Warm and dry weather has prevailed, necessitating irrigation of lower lands; pastures are looking dry.—Dr. B. D. Bond.
Puuksa Ranch—Weather fine and warm, with drying winds; rain would be beneficial.—A. Mason.
Puuksa—No rain; winds variable, occasionally from the south; pastures in good condition.—S. P. Woods.
Kamuela—Dry and warmer weather during week, with variable winds; rain needed.—Mrs. E. W. Hay.
Puuwaawaa—Beneficial showers during first part of week; cloudy in indications of more rain.—Robt. Wallace.
Honokahua—Exceptionally warm during early part of week, followed by lighter showers since; pastures in good condition.—F. R. Greenwell.
Kealahou—Partly cloudy weather and warm nights; good rains, amounting to 2.05 inches during week.—Rev. S. H. Davis.
Kealahou—Sultry weather during first part of week followed by good rains later; coffee on the lower lands beginning to ripen.—Robt. Wallace.
Naalehu—Weather warm, with very little wind; only one small shower since last report; the harvesting of cane is progressing steadily.—G. G. Kinney.
Pahala—Light showers throughout week have proved very beneficial, but more rain is required at low elevations.—H. D. Harrison.
Kapoho—Warm weather, with light showers favorable for the growth of all crops.—H. J. Lyman.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Maunawili—Weather dry and much warmer; coffee doing well, but needs more rain.—John Herd.
Waimanalo—Weather very warm and dry.—A. Irvine.
Sisal—Light shower during night of June 25th, but week otherwise dry and very warm; milling sisal.—Wm. Weinrich, Jr.
Waianae—Sultry weather all week; no rain has fallen in this district.—F. Meyer.
Waiawa—Began to harvest summer crop of pineapples on June 17th.—W. R. Waters.
Wahiawa—Warm days, and showery nights; summer crop of pineapples rapidly maturing; plants in good condition.—B. O. Clark.
Kahuku—Warm, sunny days, with very light showers and moderate trades; weather conditions very favorable for growing crops, but pastures becoming dry; began planting cane this week; still harvesting and milling cane; harvesting rice.—R. T. Christophersen.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Makawili—Weather all week warm, sultry and cloudy, with light showers and moderate winds.—Hawaiian Sugar Co.
Koloa—Fair weather continues, with light showers; pastures in good condition; plowing and preparing land, and planting cane.—P. McLane.
Lihue—Weather cloudy and warm, with a heavy rain at beginning of week and light showers later, amounting in all to 5.25 inches.—F. Weber.
Kealia—Good rains this week have filled the reservoirs just as former supply of water was exhausted.—W. Jarvis.
Kilauea—Heavy rains during first part of week, followed by lighter showers; weather warm, and conditions most favorable for all cane.—L. B. Borsiko.
Hanalei—The harvesting of rice still continues, and in some parts of the valley the Chinese are already plowing their fields preparing for the winter crop; the heavy rains of the past week have been of benefit to pastures generally.—E. G. K. Deverill.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Kipahulu—Weather extraordinarily warm this week with practically no rain; all plant growth suffering from lack of water.—Andrew Gross.
Nahiku—Heavy showers during fore part of week, followed by very warm and dry weather during latter part.—C. O. Jacobs.
Huelo—Sunny days and showery nights during early part of week; no rain and very warm during latter part; the ground has dried very rapidly, and vegetation is already showing the effects of the dry weather; all streams in district are falling rapidly and there is not sufficient water for plantation irrigation ditches.—W. F. Pogre.
Haleakala—Days warm and sunny; nights somewhat cool with a little moisture; pineapples developing finely, and first crop fruit beginning to ripen; sisal doing well; pastures and grazing stock in good condition.—D. D. Baldwin.
Makawao—Weather hot, with light variable winds, all week; pastures and

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Walluku ejectment case trial before Judge Lindsay went over from Friday to Monday.

Efforts to find the counterfeit coin that J. C. Cooper said he threw into a duck pond have so far failed.

The passing of Wilder's Steamship Company has put "Admiral" George Beckley's title on the retired list, though the genial purser himself is far from retired.

Sam Johnson took over the county road work yesterday, and kept his men working right along as though nothing had happened.

T. M. Harrison for petitioners has filed a joinder in demurrer and a motion for hearing in the suit of Annie Keoloha and Keoni Williams vs. W. R. Castle, trustee.

W. T. Rawlins, late deputy high sheriff, has been appointed by Judge Dole to his former position of referee in bankruptcy, lately held by A. M. Brown, now county sheriff.

Consul Salto received a cablegram notifying him of Baron Komura's appointment as a peace plenipotentiary, with that of a temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs in his absence.

F. L. Johnson, book-keeper and cashier of the Honolulu Dairyman's Association, Ltd., leaves on the Kinu for Hilo on Wednesday on a vacation for the sake of his health, accompanied by his mother and sister Harriet.

Superintendent Holloway has sent out instructions to all the islands to have the road paraphernalia turned over to the several counties. This is in line with the Territorial policy to facilitate the inauguration of county government.

The John I. Estate Ltd.'s fishery cases were up in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday. There are eight of them, in which vested rights are claimed. J. Alfred Macgown for petitioner, Attorney General Andrews for Territory of Hawaii.

Owing to the frail health of Mrs. S. N. Castle the marriage ceremony on Monday at Puuhouua of Mr. Westervelt and Miss Castle was strictly private. Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt have gone out of town for two or three weeks. On their return they will reside with Mrs. S. N. Castle in Manoa. Boyd says that he declined.

J. K. Nahale, who was defeated in the running for deputy sheriff of North Kona in the Hawaii county election, has taken the oath under license as an attorney of the lower courts, before District Magistrate George Clark at Kailua. Twenty years ago he held a similar license. He is now going to make application for admission to practice in all the courts of the Territory. Mr. Nahale has been the appointive deputy sheriff of his district for the past fifteen years, earning the reputation of a highly efficient officer.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Young Building, Honolulu, T. H., June 29, 1905.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii, will be received here until 12 noon, July 20, 1905, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. R. SLATTERY, 1st Lieut., Engrs. 7131—JUNE 20, 21, 22, 23, July 18, 19.

THE Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$800,000.00
SURPLUS.....200,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.... 102,617.80

OFFICERS:

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

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

JUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Agents, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 3, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
MERCHANTS				
G. Brewer & Co., Inc.	\$1,000,000	100	---	---
SUGARS				
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	28 1/2	29 1/2
Haw. Com. Sugar Co.	2,212,700	100	83	85
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	84 1/2	85
Honolulu Sugar Co.	750,000	100	100	100
Honolulu Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	18	18
Hulu	500,000	100	160	200
Kahuku	500,000	100	80	80
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	30	30
Kipahulu	100,000	100	30	30
Koloa	100,000	100	100	100
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	6 1/2	6 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	110	110
Onomaha	1,000,000	100	30	30
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	7 1/2	7 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	100	7 1/2	7 1/2
Oloahu	100,000	100	70	70
Pachman Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	100	---	---
Pacific	500,000	100	100	100
Pala	750,000	100	180	180
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	75	75
Pioneer	2,700,000	100	135	135
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	---	---
Waialua	700,000	100	---	---
Waialua Sugar Co.	50,000	100	---	---
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100	100	100
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	42 1/2	42 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	---	---
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	---	---
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	100
H. S. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	101	101
H. S. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	67 1/2	67 1/2
H. S. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	75 1/2	75 1/2
H. S. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	---	---
BONDS				
Haw. Terr. 4 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Haw. Terr. 4 p. c.	---	---	90	90
Cal. & Haw. Sug. Ref. Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Sw. Plant. 6 p. c.	---	---	---	---
Hulu 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Haw. Com. Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Hulu 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Hon. B. T. & Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Kahuku 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
O. S. & L. Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pala 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pachman Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	---	---	100 1/2	100 1/2

SESSION SALES.
(Morning Session.)
55 Honokaa, 17.50; 30 Kihel, 9.75; 18 Pioneer, 153.50; 40 McBryde, 8.75.

SESSION SALES.
(Afternoon Session.)
100 Okala, 7.50.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.
510 McBryde, 9; 25 Kihel, 9.52 1/2; 20 Waialua, 70.

NOTICE.
No session tomorrow. Legal holiday. July 4, 1905.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Monday, July 3.

WAIPAHU'S BAD PLACE

L. E. Pinkham, president; Fred. C. Smith, Dr. J. R. Judd, Attorney General Lorrin Andrews, Mark P. Robinson and Abr. Fernandez constituted a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

The President's usual message laying out the program of business was read by Secretary Charlock. As the first paragraph showed, the meeting was a special one "to pass upon the condition of certain buildings at Waipahu, Oahu, located on the road from the railroad station toward the mill of the Oahu Sugar Co." It was stated that the buildings "are situated on such low ground that proper drainage is out of the question, except at very considerable expense. These buildings and their surroundings have been inspected time and again by Dr. Pratt, Mr. Keen and Messrs. Charlock, Lawrence and myself," the president wrote, concluding:

"The little stores and livelihood of so many are involved that we have hesitated to take radical measures, but are forced to."

Dr. Pratt and Inspector Keen appeared before the board and, with the aid of a map, demonstrated the irredeemable condition of the premises from a sanitary point of view.

Cases of virulent disease had occurred in the congeries of shacks. Children had been seen lapping water out of hand from a polluted ditch.

Mr. Andrews submitted a resolution intended to give officers of the board authority for dealing with such a condition of things anywhere as was shown to exist at Waipahu. It provided for the fumigation and disinfection of persons and property in infected buildings before their removal therefrom, and for the prohibition of occupancy of such buildings after the removal of persons and property until they were put in sanitary condition. The resolution was adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY.

"I desire to bring before you the item of the salary of the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, a part of which he voluntarily surrendered over a year ago," the president wrote. "This is no ordinary case. The superintendent is the only person in the Settlement who is presumed to have an income sufficient to meet charitable demands. He is surrounded by over one thousand people, and hundreds of them unable to earn money. Mr. McVeigh's kindness of heart is an open secret to all and he does himself financial injustice in trying to fill his peculiar position toward the little wants of his people, otherwise unprovided for."

"I therefore believe it the duty of this Board to at least partially restore the superintendent's salary to its former amount. It ought to be restored to \$300 per month, or, if that is deemed impossible, to \$255."

Mr. Smith asked if it would be appropriate to give the superintendent more than the head of the department. To which Mr. Andrews replied that the superintendent occupied a different position from any other official. He had practically to abandon his home life.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, seconded by Mr. Robinson, it was voted to make the superintendent's salary \$255 a month.

THE FREE DISPENSARY.

President Pinkham brought up the matter of medical treatment for the poor of Honolulu thus:

"There can be no question as to the usefulness during the past fourteen months of the free dispensary. It is impossible to longer carry on this institution by public subscriptions and the free services of physicians."

"In applying for appropriations I had in mind the continuance of the dispensary. I also had in mind our public school examinations and vaccinations. Last year these absolutely imperative services were rendered free of charge."

"I believe our appropriation will allow us to expend for the dispensary, medicines, outside poor and schools the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per month."

"At the beginning of the school terms it would be impossible for any appointee to attend to both the dispensary and schools. Dr. J. T. McDonald has kindly offered to care for the dispensary at such times."

"I trust you will give your directions to the president of the board covering these objects."

Mr. Pinkham, in a conversational discussion, suggested that the local physicians be requested to get together and frame a scheme for maintaining the institution. The work had been done free by the physicians for fourteen months. It was open every day but Sunday.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Andrews, the matter was left in the discretion of the president. A vote of thanks to the physicians, proposed by the Attorney General, was unanimously passed to be conveyed in a letter signed by the president and secretary.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On the suggestion of the president the former "Instructions to Government Physicians" was re-enacted, omitting paragraph 16 that required the physicians to carry out special instructions as well as regular.

The president called attention to a large photograph of Brother Joseph Dutton, long connected with the Baldwin Home, which was the gift of Chas. A. Brown. "The dedication and devotion of Brother Dutton to this work," the message said, "is of such a character that we may well consider the

lesson that it teaches." He had expressed the thanks of the Board to Mr. Brown for the picture, and the Board now directed the conveyance of its thanks to him by letter.

On the favorable report of the board of medical examiners, Doctors S. Fujimoto and T. Mori were recommended for licenses to practice medicine.

An interesting discussion of the usury blight on the public health service, which is elsewhere reported, ended the proceedings.

Superintendent of Public Works Holway has cancelled the Hilo-Kohala railway franchise, on account of the failure of the company to comply with its terms. The franchise was granted in 1900, and repeated efforts to finance the project have failed. The Hilo Railway Company has a franchise covering the same right of way.

EDUCATION INTERESTS

A petition from Hana, asking for a change of principal in the school there, was received by the Board of Education. It alleged that the principal lacked knowledge of English and that families had left the district because the school was inefficient.

Miss Alice F. Beard sent a report of the Kona Orphanage to the Board.

Mrs. Tamar Apana was appointed teacher of lace-making at \$600 a year, and Miss Esther Kalama assistant at \$300 a year.

Leaves of absence were granted to Miss Mary Leong of Kaulaui school on account of ill health, and Miss Ivy J. Girvin to attend normal school at San Jose, Cal., for one year each.

Miss L. K. Iaukea and Miss Julia Perry received life certificates, while Miss Carrie Claypool's application for one was deferred until she completes the required five years of service.

F. A. Richmond applied for the position of principal of the projected high school at Hilo. Miss Deyo, principal of the Union School, Hilo, was appointed head of the high school grade in that school.

Miss Hazel Hoffman was appointed history teacher in the Honolulu high school.

Miss Marion Bell was appointed teacher of domestic science in the normal school.

Other assignments were these: Miss Anna Thronas from Lihue to Kaakopua, Miss Florence Carter to Maemae, and Miss McCriston to the grammar school. The resignation of Miss Genevieve Venable of Hilo was accepted.

Secretary Rodgers was instructed to draft a resolution expressing appreciation of the services of Dr. W. D. Alexander as a member of the Board.

It was decided to change the regular meetings from alternate Mondays to alternate Fridays, the next date being July 21.

LET THEM TELL IT.

The Public Utterances of Honolulu Citizens Are What Count. Publicity Is What the People Want.

Let them tell it.

Let the public speak on the subject.

It means better understanding.

Means less misery in Honolulu.

Means confidence in a good thing.

Home endorsement counts.

Easier to believe your neighbors.

Thin strangers in a far-away town.

Every box of Doan's Kidney Pills is backed by home testimony.

Kidney disorders—urinary troubles—

Are on the decrease here.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are

Relieving backs and curing citizens.

It is their daily work.

Here's a case in point.

Cyrus S. Edson of Kaplani Park, this

city, says: "I am at present a

teamster and came to the Islands fifteen

years ago. Previous to that I drove a

stage coach in the United States. These

occupations necessitated my being out at

all seasons were no doubt the cause of my

kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms

of this complaint, and resorted to a host

of things to cure it. All of them failed

to do so, however, and when I had almost

given up hope I heard about

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got

some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store.

They did indeed relieve me and I am

quite satisfied with the benefit they

have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are

for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents

per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by

the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu,

wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A new attraction for the leaf hopper

on the Kau side of the island of Hawaii

is the manila grass. It has been observed

that where the manila grass has grown up

in the midst of sugar cane the leaf hopper

deserts the cane for the young grass. It is

quite likely, however, that any considerable

amount of grass will be grown in the

cane fields for this reason both the quality

and quantity of the saccharine output.

MARRIED.

WESTERVELT - CASTLE.—In this city, at Puuhonua, Manoa Valley, Monday, July 3rd, 1905, by the Rev. William Morris Kincaid, Rev. William Drake, Westervelt to Miss Caroline Dickinson Castle. No cards.

BORN.

LANGE—In Honolulu, June 30, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. F. Lange, a daughter.

MEYER—On June 30, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, a daughter.

COOPER FIRST CHOICE IF CARTER DOES RETIRE

Interests of Hawaii and its people would be conserved by the continuance in office of the present Governor. The sense of the committee was that of a hope that Governor Carter's resignation would not be accepted.

"Under the existing circumstances, with the possibility in question, it is desirable that the party should act as a unit. The party is not too strong. It is proper to express our preference for Governor unitedly. In the event that the resignation of Governor should take effect, it is only fair that this committee should place itself on record in naming Mr. Cooper as its first choice. After a vacancy occurred might be too late. If we want to have any influence in Washington, one of the most essential things is the presenting of a united front."

Applause followed Mr. Cooke's remarks. Immediately it had subsided, Mr. Clark moved and Mr. Harris seconded a motion that the resolution be adopted.

Chairman Robertson, having invited remarks on the question without obtaining any response, put the motion and it carried by a heartily unanimous vote.

TOO MUCH MACHINERY.

Nobody answering a call for any further business, Chairman Robertson said he would call the attention of the committee to "the ever fertile subject of rules." Now that the County Act had gone into operation it seemed to him that they had too much machinery. There were too many committees to manage campaigns. They had the Central, the District and the County committees. It might be well to do away with the District committees. If they retained the County and District committees they would be tumbling over each other in campaigns. They could not tell when there might be a campaign for some reason or other. It might be well to appoint a committee to canvass the situation and report back.

On motion of Mr. Hughes (Wm. Horner's proxy), seconded by Mr. Rawlins, it was voted to have a committee of three on rules, which the chair said it would appoint later.

FAREWELL TO STEWART.

Mr. Ka-ne then presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Cooke and carried unanimously:

"Whereas it is understood that Mr. T. McCants Stewart is about to leave this Territory to reside on the mainland, and

Whereas, Mr. Stewart has, during his sojourn in this Territory, been a prominent, enthusiastic and consistent Republican, whose valuable services have repeatedly been required by, and cheerfully given to, the Republican party;

"Resolved, that the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, while expressing extreme regret at the departure of Mr. Stewart, bids him Aloha Nui, and trusts that he may have his

SENIOR CAPTAIN PARKER REMAINS ON POLICE FORCE

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Captain Robert Parker is still Senior Captain of the Honolulu police. Yesterday he and Sheriff Brown had an interview that cleared up some things that seemed to have been hazy in the first interview, and now among the police the whole affair seems to be regarded as a sort of joke. It seems that the Sheriff and the Senior Captain had some little dispute and Parker jumped at the conclusion that his services were no longer required from something that the Sheriff said to him. According to Sheriff Brown there was no intention on his part to discharge Parker and he said last night that evidently the Senior Captain had got an idea that he was "fired" when such was not the case.

Captain Parker said last night: "I am to report in the morning. I went to see the Sheriff this morning and he told me that he did not want me to leave the force and that he did not intend that I should leave it when he had the interview with me Saturday. He said that some people had been after him to discharge me, but that it was not his intention to do so when he called me in. Of course when he said he had no more confidence in me I thought that he meant for me to get out. But he says that he did not mean that, so I am to go back tomorrow."

Sheriff Brown confirmed the statement that Captain Parker would be on duty this morning, saying that he had evidently mistaken his intention. He said that Parker was a little excited that morning and evidently thought that the Sheriff meant to put him out, so he turned in his badge and keys. The Sheriff stated that he and Parker had had a talk yesterday morning and that as a result of it Parker would be at his old post today.

Being asked about retrenchment in the police force Sheriff Brown said: "It is not my intention to discharge any of the men on the force now. When any man is discharged it will be done after consultation with, and with the approval of, the supervisors. They have decided that there must be retrenchment in the department, so of course some will have to go. Personally I would like to have as many men as possible, but the county has not the money. So we will have to cut down. It will be almost impossible to cut anything but the salary roll. We have to support all the prisoners in the

police station jail, and we can't cut the salaries as they are low enough already. The regular officers are just sufficient to cover the beats so we will have to save by cutting off some of the specials and extra men. Of course this means that every regular officer will be worked to the full limit, but we cannot help it. There cannot be many reductions in the country police. I do not see how we can save more than \$1000 a month on the present cost of the department. I shall submit a schedule of estimates to the supervisors soon and it will then be up to them to say how much cutting will be done and where."

MAGNIFICENT NEW IMMIGRATION STATION

(Continued from page 1)

they may be swung against the frame and thus take up the minimum space. Automatic closets are installed in each dormitory. On the top floor are also located the boarding officer's office and the hospital, which is excellently arranged, having a large bathroom attachment.

The officers of the local immigration bureau are as follows:

F. M. Bechtel, Immigrant and Chinese Inspector in charge.
Geo. R. Cullen, Immigrant Inspector.
Richard L. Halsey, Immigrant Inspector.
Raymond Brown, Immigrant Inspector.

Joshua K. Brown, Chinese Inspector.
Geo. S. Curry, Stenographer.

Tong Kau, Chinese Interpreter.
Loo Joe, Chinese Interpreter.

Tomio Katsunuma, Japanese Interpreter.

Wm. K. Luther, Watchman.
E. P. O. Sullivan, Watchman.

Louis Caesar, Watchman.
Thomas Honan, Watchman.

Moses Kauwe, Watchman.
Harry B. Brown, Watchman.

Pak Yuen Sap, Korean Interpreter.
Mrs. Annie Pak, Korean Interpreter.

and Matron.
Benj. W. Houghtalling, Laborer.

Sam Nuanan, Laborer.
Rev. G. Motokawa, Chaplain.

full share of happiness and success during the rest of his career."

SAM. JOHNSON'S DEFIANCE.

Sam. Johnson, on mention of adjournment, roared and said he had a personal matter requiring settlement there and then. He was informed that there was an affidavit in existence—he believed it was in possession of someone in attendance there—which affidavit declared that he advised voters on election day to vote for Henry instead of Brown. It was a false, low, dirty piece of business and all he wanted was that the author of it should come into the open and show himself. Then he would know how to deal with the person.

Mr. Hughes got up, saying it was high time that regard should be compelled to straightforward Americanism in this Territory. There was entirely too much throat-cutting. It was true enough, perhaps, that mistakes had been made by party workers. Too many men followed the lines of least resistance, yet he thought Wm. Isaacs should not have been hunted down for anything he had done in the county campaign.

"It is time this sort of thing was stopped," Mr. Hughes said concluding. "If this Territory is going to be a canker-spot in the American Union, it ought to drop out. Unless all this wrangling among ourselves be ended a proposition may take shape in Washington to cut us out altogether. This committee ought to go on record for stopping the censure resolution business and the firing out of well-meaning party workers."

"All should unite to guard what all may share. The general good should be the general care."

Loud applause greeted Mr. Hughes. Mr. Johnson said he expected the matter relative to himself to come up. He was told someone in the back room had the petition, and he wanted to see it. It was a small thing, but he wanted to find out who was at the bottom of it. Then he would soon settle the business.

"I hope no such affidavit will come up," Mr. Cooke said in soothing tones. "Mr. Johnson has been known to us for years as a solid Republican and a hard worker for the party. I think he is to be admired for the part he took get all the troubles of this last campaign."

Mr. Cooke was loudly applauded and, as nobody produced any affidavit, the incident closed there.

ENCOURAGE COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Mr. Hughes then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

"Resolved, that this Central Committee extends its hearty Aloha to all county officers and promises them its moral support."

TAFT HITS NAIL ON THE HEAD

Secretary of War Taft, in his speech Thursday, hit the nail on the head, and leaving out the rabid union labor voter, the politician who depends on that vote, and the yellow journal that depends on those two classes for support and graft, it is safe to say the remarks of the Secretary meet the unqualified approval of Californians. For various reasons many do not care to become conspicuously antagonistic to the anti's just at this time, but they are in full sympathy with the following remarks of the Secretary:

"Is it just that for the purpose of excluding or preventing perhaps 100 Chinese coolies from slipping into this country against the law, we should subject an equal number of Chinese merchants and students of high character to an examination of such an inquisitorial, humiliating, insulting and physically uncomfortable character as to discourage altogether the coming of merchants and students?"

Then he said: "One of the great commercial prizes of the world is the trade with the 400,000,000 Chinese. Ought we to throw away the advantage which we have by reason of Chinese natural friendship for us and continue to enforce an unjustly severe law and thus create in the Chinese mind a disposition to boycott American trade and to drive our merchants from Chinese shores, simply because we are afraid that we may for the time lose the approval of certain unreasonable and extreme popular leaders of California and other Coast States? Does the question not answer itself? Is it not the duty of members of Congress and of the Executive to disregard the unreasonable demands of a portion of the community deeply prejudiced upon this subject in the Far West and insist on extending justice and courtesy to a people from whom we are deriving and are likely to derive such immense benefit in the way of international trade?" — San Francisco Commercial News.

CAUTION!

Persons when traveling should exercise care in the use of drinking water. As a safeguard it is urged that every traveler secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy before leaving home. This may prevent distressing sickness and annoying delay. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The treasury took in more than \$20,000 yesterday for retail liquor licenses. There was a rush that kept the clerks busy well on into the afternoon, although Saturday is usually a half holiday in the Treasurer's office. A large number of the applications were from men who have hitherto sold under the \$100 beer license, but who now pay \$500 for the full license. And for the same reason that there was a rush at the Treasury, there was a rush at the office of the Internal Revenue Collector.

HILO FINDS A NEW KINK

HILO, June 30.—A question which is puzzling Sheriff-elect William Keolanui and other fusionist leaders is whether the enactment of a county law ipso facto terminates the terms of office of members of the Sheriff's Department. There is a feeling of unrest in the police force, and it has been rumored that none of the present incumbents will resign. It was reported that Capt. W. A. Fetter who as a republican was elected Deputy Sheriff for the district of South Hilo would refuse to serve under Sheriff Keolanui, but Capt. Fetter denies this statement most emphatically. If there is no express provision in the County Act providing for the termination of office of the present officers, the public may see the County of Hawaii presided over by two distinct and separate executive law officers. This would mean that before Sheriff Seale can be displaced by Sheriff-elect Keolanui, he must either resign or be removed by the Governor.

When interviewed Sheriff Seale was non-committal on the subject: "I have nothing to say for publication," said Sheriff Seale. "The question has been raised and there appears to be some ground for doubt on the subject. I certainly have no intention of resigning and, of course, if my term of office continues under the Territorial administration, there is no good reason why I should not retain office. This is a matter which I have given little consideration. If my office is vacated by operation of the County law, I am simply in the situation as described by John J. Ingalls of Kansas when he failed of re-election. 'I am a statesman out of a job.' I have no plans whatever for the future."

It is understood that the matter has been regarded as such a serious matter, that Sheriff-elect Keolanui has retained C. M. LeHond, special counsel to protect his interests.

PLEASING SOCIAL FUNCTION.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hayes on Waiuanuene street presented an animated scene of color and beauty last night, when about twenty couples traced the pretty figures of the german, given in honor of Miss Genevieve Venable, a cousin of the hostess. The parlors had been cleared and were tastefully decorated with ferns and evergreens, clusters of fragrant roses being conspicuous in the decorations. Settees and chairs were arranged along the verandas for the dancers, and the figures of the german were led by Miss Venable and Mr. Thos. C. Ridgway, with grace and dexterity. There was a profusion of beautiful and artistic favors of roses, butterflies, bouquets, tonnets, etc., which lent color and variety to the dance. Mrs. S. C. Ridgway, Mrs. John Holland, Mrs. M. Rice and Mrs. W. T. Bolding presided at the favor tables. Cooling refreshments of rose cake and sherbet were served during the evening and the dancing continued until long after the midnight hour. Miss Venable, who has been a teacher in the public schools of the Islands for the past eighteen months, leaves shortly for her home in Virginia. She has been a general favorite in social circles here and her presence will be greatly missed after her departure.

WELL-KNOWN WOMAN DIES.

Mrs. Johanna Wilhelm, for thirty-five years a resident of Hilo, died at her home on Volcano street on Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks. Deceased was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1835 and at the time of her death was within three months of her third score years and ten that is allotted to life. She arrived in Honolulu fifty years ago. Her husband died here in 1887. He had conducted a bakery at the corner now occupied by Hickfield & Co., which deceased continued for a short time after his death and she in turn was succeeded by one of her sons, Mrs. Wilhelm leaves three sons, one of whom is in California, and three daughters, of whom Mrs. Sadler resides in Hakalau, Mrs. Luscomb in Hilo and the third in Honolulu.

HILO NOTES.

Superintendent Davis of the Department of Education, appointed Representative Jas. D. Lewis, Normal Inspector C. E. King and School Agent L. Severance as a committee to determine on a site for the new Hilo High School, for which \$3,000 was appropriated at the last legislature. After considering the various sites suggested, the committee practically determined on the lot on which now stands the Riverside School.

The entertainment and ball to be given at Hilo Armory under the auspices of the Elks and the Hawaii Jockey Club on the night of the Fourth will be one of the distinctive features of the day's celebration. Nightly rehearsals have been held by the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the comedy of "Lend Me Five Shillings," which will precede the ball.

The banquet on Saturday evening at Demosthenes Cafe in celebration of St. John the Baptist Day, given by Kilauea Lodge of Masons, was a distinct success. Over sixty covers were laid and toasts were responded to by members of the Order. The banquet was in honor of Past Master F. Sousa, who departs shortly to make his home in Panama.

Alvah Scott, who has been attending Cornell, and Irwin Scott, who is preparing for the same college at Lawrenceville, N. J., returned on the Mauna Loa, arriving in Hilo on Saturday night.

James B. Rickard, of Honokaa, now a clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, was among the graduates of Columbian University at the recent commencement, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

A BANQUET OF LAWYERS

The annual dinner of the Bar Association of Hawaii was held last evening at the Alexander Young Hotel, and for nearly four hours the attorneys and several distinguished guests dined well and talked much.

Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, president of the Bar Association, was toastmaster. Near him were distinguished guests. At his right was Col. Hepburn, member of Congress from Iowa; Mr. Lott of the Attorney-General's Department at Washington, D. C.; Justice Denison of New Zealand, and Mr. Berkeley, also a jurist of New Zealand. Others about the board were Associate Justice A. A. Wilder of the Supreme Court; United States District Judge S. B. Dole; Judge Lindsay, Judge Whitney, U. S. District Attorney Breckons, Assistant U. S. Attorney Dunne, Attorney-General Andrews, Judge Highton, and attorneys Holmes, Kinney, Stanley, Perry, Thayer, Thompson, Clemens, Peterson, Judd, Warren, Withington, Castle, Cooper, Ballou, Middle-itch, McClanahan, Chas. Dole, Thurston, Smith, Lewis, Parke, Fleming, Marx.

The banquet hall was decorated more beautifully, perhaps, than any room has ever been for a like occasion in Honolulu. Red and white carnations were the flowers principally used. The table was made in the form of a dumbbell, the toastmaster, Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, sitting at the outer end of one of the circles. The circular parts were decorated alike. On each rested a huge cut glass bowl filled with small white daisies as a centerpiece. Ropes of malle and red carnations were carried from the spaces between the guests' places to the brilliant chandeliers overhead, giving a tentlike effect. The handsome embroidered white table cover was sprayed over with red carnations and malle.

The centre table had for the centerpiece a beautiful silver epergne filled with red carnations and maidenhair ferns. Pots of ferns, and silver candelabra, with red shades and carnations and malle sprayed over the napery, completed the table decorations. For the guests at the circular parts of the table there were white carnations and for those at the central section, red leis. Above the entire festal board American and Hawaiian flags were hung in the form of canopies, and in the background potted plants completed the picture.

Each of the name cards bore a Latin phrase used in legal matters. These were the handiwork of Miss Justine McClanahan. The decorations throughout were by Mrs. McClanahan and Mr. Harry Davidson.

The toasts were as follows:

The President of the United States—Acting Governor A. L. C. Atkinson. The Bench—Mr. Henry Holmes. The Unsuccessful Bidder in Contracts for Public Works—Mr. Charles F. Clemens.

The Prosecution—Hon. Lorrin Andrews.

The Law of Libel—Hon. Robt. W. Breckons.

Opening and Closing—Mr. Frank E. Thompson.

Address: Some Questions of Practice, Hon. Sanford B. Dole.

The officers and committees of the Bar Association are as follows:

Officers: Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, president; Hon. William L. Stanley, vice-president; Mr. Charles F. Clemens, secretary; Mr. William L. Whitney, treasurer.

Executive Committee: The officers of the Association and Mr. Edmund R. McClanahan, Mr. David L. Withington, Mr. Charles S. Dole, Mr. Charles F. Peterson, Mr. Wade Warren Thayer. Dinner Committee: Mr. Edmund R. McClanahan, Mr. Charles S. Dole, Hon. William L. Stanley.

Acting Governor Atkinson, owing to pressing executive duties, was unable to be present, and the toast, "The President," to which he was to respond, was ably handled by Judge Henry E. Highton. The learned jurist paid a glowing tribute to the chief magistrate, and pointed out the duty which the nation owed its executive. His address was heartily applauded. Judge Denison, of New Zealand, was called upon by the toastmaster to say a few words to the assemblage. The colonial jurist thanked the Bar Association for the opportunity given him, a stranger. He said the address of Judge Highton had made a deep, and he hoped a lasting, impression on him. It gave him new ideas concerning the relationship of Britain and her Colonies toward the United States and he would now visit the United States with more than usual interest.

"The Bench" was responded to in a scholarly manner by Mr. Henry Holmes, and "The Unsuccessful Bidder in Contracts for Public Works," by Mr. C. F. Clemens, whose address teemed with witticisms as well as solid matter. Attorney General Andrews dealt with the toast, "The Prosecution," in his usual interesting and witty manner. His side of a case was a maligned one, and he felt, unjustly so, which drew laughter from all sides of the board. "The Law of Libel" was the toast to which Hon. R. W. Breckons responded. He said he thought he knew all about the law of libel when asked to prepare a paper on the subject, but since the Ballou-Parker case had ended, in which he was worsted, he didn't think he did. "Opening and Closing" was a subject treated in a clever and interesting manner by Frank E. Thompson.

The address of the evening was by Hon. Sanford B. Dole on "Some Questions of Practice." Toward its conclusion, after giving some decisive statements on insanity and hypothetical questions, etc., he asked the attorneys

not to consider any of them in the light of decisions.

Col. Hepburn was also called upon for an extemporaneous speech. He expressed his gratitude for all the warm hospitality shown toward him during his brief sojourn. "You have a hospitality here that is as beautiful as your flowers," he said, "as beautiful as your mountains, as your skies. I am especially delighted to be here tonight to have heard the address made by the distinguished jurist from a neighborhood country, who now, I am sure, will think more of America and Americans for having been here, and as he goes on his journey he will recognize the fact that we are glad of our common origin, our common language, our common literature and our common laws, and we are glad to look forward to the time when the English-speaking people on this side of the Atlantic and the English-speaking people on the other side will dominate the earth."

Mr. Lott of Washington, D. C., spoke feelingly of the warm hospitality he had encountered since his arrival in Hawaii. W. O. Smith responded to a call for words on Judge Hartwell, the master of the bar, and told many anecdotes.

Hawaiian music furnished by Solomon's quintet added to the general gaiety of the occasion.

FINE WORK IN LAUHALA

The public school pupils of this Territory are doing a work that is worthy of much wider fame than it seems to have earned so far. This is the making of mats, baskets, hats, and, above all, picture frames of the beautiful lauhala leaves. The material is easy to work, and the articles may be most tastefully constructed in any number of patterns. In the office of Superintendent of Public Schools Davis, for instance, are three large frames, enclosing engravings of Washington, McKinley and Roosevelt, that would be creditable ornaments in any home.

There is on the mainland as everybody knows who has been there lately, a decided fad, grown perhaps from the recent close intercourse brought about by the railways leading into old Mexico, for Indian basket work, and work of that character. This has been taken up by society women everywhere, as a new and unique departure in fancy work—something different from the old crewel and crochet and embroidery—and has spread to all classes. Also, it is altogether the thing for the best women to weave summer hats for themselves of a kind of African grass, called raffia, and in some towns there have been organized "Raffia Clubs" to do this kind of work. This raffia craze, in slight measure, has even reached Honolulu.

But Honolulu has a better thing in the lauhala and bamboo weaves, if the samples of work shown by the public school pupils goes for anything. The women on the mainland who go in for Indian basket weaving take pride in preserving the old patterns of the several tribes whose work they follow. Lauhala and bamboo mat weavers here might preserve the old Hawaiian designs—and might create a fad that would spread to the mainland and thus confer a lasting benefit upon the islands. Certainly the work that might be done would be as attractive as Indian basket work, and as easy.

"We teach this kind of thing in the schools," said Superintendent Davis, "not alone for the training of the hands of the pupils, but so that the mechanical brain may be developed along with the intellectual, and the growth be thus entire. We teach the mat and basket making, with the lauhala and bamboo; the pupils also draw work, such as this specimen and this, and all kinds of needlework. Why, the girls even make shirts for the boys—and, in some remote schools where the children have to come through the rain, they keep extra clothing at the schools that they may change when they reach the school house."

Superintendent Davis is very proud of his collection, and properly so. "It was gathered for the St. Louis fair," he said, "although it was never sent. Now we propose to get some glass cases, and keep the specimens we have here under cover."

Mr. Davis, among other treasures, showed a map of North and South America, carved in wood and with the outlines of rivers and lakes and mountains all in their proper places. "It is the work of a little boy," he said.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of THERAPEUTIC.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has been used, and is being used, in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Bostan, Robert, Velpeau, Metastomene, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of diseases has been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to repel the falling energies in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely to expel from the system the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is the New French Remedy THERAPEUTIC, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the little-known remedies of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever it is known appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men.—Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.

NO FUSS OR TOMFOOLERY

MAUI, July 1.—County government on Maui becomes a government de facto today at 12 o'clock noon, when Circuit Judge A. N. Kepoikal will administer the oaths to the newly elected officials.

There will be no turnout of National guards, no luau, no parade or show of any kind—simply affirmations to oaths and nothing more.

Treasurer L. M. Baldwin will not be present inasmuch as he was summoned to Honolulu yesterday morning.

There has been some difficulty in securing the necessary bonds by at least two of the county officials, but probably the difficulty has already been overcome.

All the supervisors are in Wailuku, having held an informal meeting on Wednesday. The Wailuku police postponed their farewell luau arranged for Friday until the return of ex-sheriff Baldwin from Honolulu.

The Makawao police gave a fine farewell spread yesterday afternoon at the Makawao courthouse. The deputy sheriff, policemen, members of the local bar and others were present and report an enjoyable time.

WEDDING BELLS.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Estelle Swan to Mr. Frank Alvan Alexander, both residents of Paia, took place at the Spreckelsville home of Hon. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Thursday afternoon. The wedding was a private one, about thirty relatives being present.

The ceremony took place on the large lanai, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. One corner was made most attractive with banks of ferns and sprays of pepper intermingled with white oleander blossoms. The bride party stood under a huge bow of tulle with ends caught at the sides. The bridegroom dressed in white entered with Rev. Mr. Bazata and the bride on the arm of Mr. H. P. Baldwin to the music of Lohengrin's wedding march played on the piano by Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.

The bride was charming in a handsome gown of soft, white silk and a veil fastened with a bridal wreath and maidenhair fern. She carried a bouquet of white carnations tied with white ribbons.

After a most impressive marriage service performed by the Rev. B. V. Bazata of the Makawao Foreign church, congratulations were offered to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. Then followed a daintily served luncheon at small tables on the lanai.

Soon after this, the happy couple boarded a special train for Wailuku amid showers of rice. The same evening they sailed to Honolulu by the steamer Mauna Loa on their way to the mainland, where they will remain for several months.

SHIPPING IMPROVEMENT.

The greatest sort of an improvement is being contemplated for the seaport of Kahului by the H. C. & S. Co. A wharf four hundred feet long, fronting the water is to be constructed and much dredging is to be done adjacent to it, and in a channel leading in, so that a depth of 30 feet of water will be available for large steamers and other vessels.

The Claudine, the Nevada, a coal vessel like the George E. Bellings or a lumber schooner like the Olga can then make fast to the wharf and discharge cargo as is the custom in metropolitan Honolulu. A mammoth shed will completely cover this great pier. All this has been definitely decided upon and plans and specifications made, though no requests for bids for contracts have yet been published.

Such an improvement as the foregoing is of direct benefit to all Maui residents, for the saving of lighterage fees and the cost in handling imported goods will lessen in a corresponding degree the price paid by consumers for such goods.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Last week D. C. Lindsay, James Lindsay and S. R. Dowdle visited the Nahiku rubber plantations and found that they were in a flourishing condition. Of course the younger of the two rubber farms, the Koolau Rubber Co.'s, has made as yet little progress, the laborers under the direction of C. O. Jacobs being busy clearing the land. Formerly the property of Judge W. A. McKay of Wailuku.

Mr. Anderson, who is in charge of the Nahiku Rubber Co.'s affairs on the land formerly belonging to W. E. Shaw, is using the greatest care in arranging and starting the new plantation. For instance in planting trees, each individual seed is placed by itself in a small bottomless cup or cylinder of bamboo and watched most carefully, or otherwise in a very short time worms and bugs would play havoc with many embryo plants.

It is now generally admitted that the soil of Nahiku is not adapted for sugar-raising, but in regard to rubber everything up to the present time looks favorable. So men of experience state.

NOTES.

On Sunday last the Corpus Christi celebration at the Wailuku Catholic Mission was largely attended. Trains were run from Paia, Puunene and Kihei, and the people from the different villages near Wailuku completely filled thirteen large cars. A free train was run by the plantation between Hamakua and Paia.

Saturday evening, June 24, an enjoyable party was given at Maunaloa Seminary, Paia, by Misses Sheffield and Agnes Fleming. A candy pull and dancing were features of the evening's entertainment.

Some of the Sunday schools connect-

ed with the Hawaiian churches of Maui will hold a convention at Maheke on the 18th.

A grand ball will be given in Castle Hall, Wailuku, the night of the 3rd, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. The celebration of the 4th will consist of the races at Spreckels Park, Kahului, and a picnic by Maunaloa people on the grounds of Maunaloa Seminary.

Ell B. Snyder has resigned his position as principal of the Ulupalakua government school and will purchase land either on this island or on Oahu, and raise lily bulbs for the mainland market. The department of education loses a most excellent teacher in Mr. Snyder.

C. B. Kinney, postmaster and train-dispatcher at Kahului, has resigned and will depart for Honolulu today to take charge of the Honolulu wireless office during F. J. Cross's vacation to be spent on the mainland.

Geo. Schrader has resumed his old position in charge of Kahului post-office.

By Wednesday's Maui, Hon. C. H. Dickey and his two daughters, Mrs. Merrill and Miss Belle Dickey, arrived on Maui and will spend the summer at their Haiku residence.

Mrs. S. K. Meyers of Honolulu was also a passenger by Wednesday's steamer and will visit Mrs. F. L. Stols at "Idlewild" on Haleakala's slope.

Today Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Dinegar of Puunene depart for New York via Honolulu for a two months' holiday.

Holmes Beckwith of California is visiting his grandfather, Dr. Beckwith of Hamakua. He returned from the volcano of Kilauea on Friday.

It is reported that Captain Parker of the Claudine has resigned and will take a position on a deep-sea vessel.

Yesterday James Kirkland gave up the management of the Kahului store but will not leave Maui until after the 4th.

On Sunday the four-masted schooner Olga arrived in Kahului with a cargo of lumber for Kahului Railroad Co.

The steamer Alaskan, after loading sugar two days at Kaunapali, arrived in Kahului on Wednesday. She departed for Hilo yesterday afternoon, having taken aboard considerable Maui sugar.

Today the bark Kalulani cleared from Kaunapali for San Francisco.

Weather—Extremely warm; cooler today and yesterday because the trades have resumed their functions.

THE WEEK AT WAHIAWA COLONY

Wahiawa, T. H., June 30, 1905.

Editor Advertiser: I am sending some Wahiawa items for your paper, as much that has occurred the past month, is not only of interest to the colonists, but also to many not living here.

Our school closed after a year of faithful, conscientious hard work, on the part of the teacher at least, on the 16th inst.

The dam is a never failing source of interest to all, and we are looking forward to its successful completion in the near future.

The summer crop of pineapples—a large one—is now ripening, and from now to the end of season will allow little time for anything else but the canning and shipping of the fruit.

But the one fact above all others that is, and has for some time, been most in our thoughts, is that our friends and neighbors at Lei Lehua ranch, Mr. W. A. Buick and family, are leaving us to go to the coast. It is hard to realize that we will have them with us no more; later, when we come together at our neighborhood affairs, or when in need of neighborly assistance in an emergency, then will we realize our loss; for one and all, I think, had come to depend on them much—and never in vain—for the successful carrying out of every neighborhood undertaking, whether it be picnics and other social affairs, or fighting fires and other things where hard work and skill are most needed.

No gathering will seem complete without them. Many are the happy times all have enjoyed at hospitable Lei Lehua; where the lath string was always "out" and all were made welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Buick opened their home here for the last time on the tenth inst. to give one of their pleasant parties, which was really their farewell party to the neighbors and friends here, and I am sure all appreciated it and will long remember the occasion.

Many pleasant affairs have been given in their honor recently. Among them the supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thomas, deserves notice. Thirty-three people were treated to a delicious repast daintily served. The tables were prettily decorated—that of the older guests in violet and white, and the young people's table was very dainty in pink and white. The former was arranged on the veranda, the latter in the dining room. Beside the plate of each guest was a miniature paper boat, each supporting a tiny flag, and containing a cargo of sweetmeats. The center piece for each table was a very good imitation of a steamship, a reminder that our friends were soon to be sailing "over the water" in the steamship Korea.

Another very pleasant affair was the party given by Miss Bernice Smith in honor of Bernice and David Buick, Mr. L. G. Kellogg giving his commodious rooms for the occasion. Mrs. L. F. Frain acting as chaperone. The door was perfect, the music fine, the refreshments elegant, and a delightful evening of sociability, dancing and games passed all too quickly.

WHO RUNS THE BAND?

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There is a difference of opinion among the County Supervisors as to who has charge of the Hawaiian County Band—the Supervisors, Col. Jones, commanding officer of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, or even the Governor, who, as commander-in-chief of the militia forces of the territory, has authority over the musicians if they are still attached to the National Guard. Their instruments belong to the U. S. Army.

The matter came up at the Board meeting yesterday afternoon when a communication was received from Commodore Pickers of the Hawaii Yacht Club, requesting the services of the band at the boat and yacht races at Pearl Harbor on July 4. The request was acceded to, finally, with Paele voting against the proposition at first, although he changed later to an affirmative vote.

Mr. Moore then called attention to the fact that somebody had ordered the band to play at Makee Island on Sunday. He thought Col. Jones had done so, and he questioned his authority. If the county was paying for the band, the Supervisors certainly had control of its movements.

Chairman Smith stated that the order to play at Makee Island was probably made by Captain Berger, the band leader, who, following his usual custom, was continuing to play at the usual designated places during the week.

"Mr. Berger is a captain under military services to the Territory," said Chairman Smith, "and has the rank to control the members of the band who are enlisted men."

"If that's the case then we ought to have a Colonel on the Board of Supervisors to control the captain," said Moore jokingly.

The Board decided on adjournment yesterday to meet again pro forma on Tuesday morning at 8:30, with only the city members present, and adjourn at once until Wednesday afternoon or evening. The law calls for the Board to hold its regular meetings on the first Tuesday of every month, but as next Tuesday falls upon a holiday, the meeting would not be considered binding. However, to conform to the law the Board will merely come together and adjourn.

The first business yesterday was to approve the bonds of the following deputy sheriffs:

Frank Pahia, Koolauapoko, \$5000; C. J. Holt, Wailanae, \$5000; Oscar Cox, Wailua, \$5000; Geo. Kekuoha, Koolaula, \$5000; John Fernandez, Ewa, \$5000.

Henry Cobb Adams of the Road Board of Koolauapoko, appeared before the Board to get information as to the Nuuanu Pali cantonments. He was not sure the Koolauapoko Road Board had power to keep the two men employed. The Board was not sure of its position, but tentatively instructed Mr. Cobb to keep the men at work until official action could be taken.

The County Clerk was instructed to prepare a letter directed to Superintendent Holloway stating that upon receipt of an inventory of the road and garbage departments, electric light station, police station (building), the Board would submit a receipt therefor. Sheriff Brown appeared before the Board and said he had understood from reading of the resolution adopted by the Supervisors taking over the police department and continuing the force as it existed on June 30 through the month of July. He had done so, but had appointed two more men, Lieut. Leslie to the mounted force and Henry Vida as a special. He asked if his interpretation was correct, as he did not wish to do anything that was contrary to the spirit of the resolution.

In answer to a question by Paele, Sheriff Brown said that High Sheriff Henry had discharged eight men on Thursday afternoon, and therefore there was opportunity to add to the force again, and yet remain within the stipulated monthly appropriation of \$7500. Chairman Smith read the resolution, which showed that the Sheriff was authorized to increase the efficiency of the force as he deemed best. The Sheriff asked whether they wished to consider his appointments of Leslie and Vida. Chairman Smith said all the Board had to do was to decide whether the Sheriff could increase the force under the appropriation. The Supervisors had no need to consider the personnel of the appointments. Adams agreed with this view of the matter, and on a vote, the Supervisors unanimously favored the Sheriff's position in the premises—but only for the month of July. All appointments will be gone over in August.

The Sheriff referred to the Parker episode. When asked if he had reduced the force, he said it was the same with the exception that Captain Parker and he had had a spat in the forenoon, following which the captain had turned in his badge and keys. Sheriff Brown said he had requested Captain Parker to reconsider his decision and to meet him in the afternoon, which the Captain refused to do. He stated that he still considered Captain Parker a member of the force, and that he had ordered him to report for duty as usual this morning.

The appointments of County Clerk Kalauokalani of Eugene Buffandeau for clerk and Jos. Cullen for stenographer, were approved.

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.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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

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

UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.

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

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.
S. F. KOOTH,
General Agent.

TRIBUTES TO HAWAII FROM TWO VISITORS

Tributes to Hawaiian scenery and volcanic phenomena have been received by the Hawaii Promotion Committee as follows:

My visit to this most charming spot will never be forgotten. It presents nature in grandeur and loveliness. Here at Kilauea one finds opportunity to learn the terrible force of nature, as well as to view with admiration its wondrous works. At the Volcano House are rest and refreshments, with a grandeur of scenery that cannot but please the most fastidious.

F. P. SARGENT.

U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration.

John L. Lott, Tiffin, Ohio, writes: "It requires a greater command of language than I possess to adequately describe the charm of the Hawaiian Islands—the gems of the Pacific—or the charm and hospitality of their people."

THE DEATH OF FATHER OLIVER

From Maui, a wireless telegram came yesterday afternoon to the Catholic Mission of Honolulu, announcing the death of Rev. Father Oliver Bogaert. He had been in charge of the district of Lahaina since his return last year from a visit abroad with his family. He was stricken last week with fever and by order of Dr. Malony he went to Wailuku to be nursed in the Malulu Hospital. Notwithstanding the intelligent care taken of him by Dr. Weddick and the Sisters of the hospital, he succumbed to the fever in less than two weeks.

Father Oliver was born in Belgium on Oct. 27, 1857, in the city of Courbray, where his parents are yet living. He arrived here on November 28, 1881, in the company of his Lordship, the present Bishop of Honolulu, H. Boynens. He worked here faithfully these many years, mostly in the district of Kohala, Hawaii. As he seemed to enjoy good health until very lately, his many friends will learn with surprise the sad news of his untimely death.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Koolala Sugar Company.
The Waiwala Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Works, Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

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OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

Mountain Resorts:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For Tickets and general information
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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Bark Nuuanu sailing from
New York to Honolulu on or
about March 1st. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston, or
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record June 29, 1905.

Geo. C. Allen to Trs of Est of S C
Allen R R
William R. Castle Tr to George A
Howard P R
Geo A Howard Jr and wf to Goldie
G. Gurney D
Wm M. Milton and wf to Hugh M
Tucker D
Hugh M. Tucker and wf to Bank of
Hawaii Ltd M
G W Malama to Ah Leona L
Elizabeth S Beckwith by atty to S
J Harris Rel
W Matlock Campbell to W M Min-
ton P A
Joseph Palko Sr to Richard H
Trent P A
Almira V Stratemeyer to Tr of Est
of George C Stratemeyer D
Entered for Record June 30, 1905.

R K Baptiste and wf to J P Ama-
ral D
Onuka to Sakai L
S K Kauwe (K) et al to A N Aloha
L. Maui.

J Alfred Magoon to John Kalosa-
makal Rel
T Ah Kong to H A Juen B S
I Rubinstein to Sun Hop Wai B S
Sun Hop Wai to I Rubinstein &
Co C M

Recorded June 13, 1905.

Thomas McKinley and wf to A C
Palfrey, P A; special powers. B 274, p
143. Dated Sept 22, 1904.

Jose T Rabello and wf to Jose de
Paiva, D; 16 ac land, E Kaupakulua,
Hamakualoa, Maui. \$200. B 272, p 147.
Dated June 15, 1905.

T Akana et al to Mrs Emma R Om-
sted, D; 65-100 ac land, Palemo, Hana,
Maui. \$50. B 272, p 148. Dated June
10, 1905.

Lihue Plant Co Ltd to Wong Ah
Chuck, Permission; to A L of 14 p
land and bldgs, Wailua, Kauai. B 219,
p 395. Dated 1905.

Chong Sing Wai Co, Co P D; rice
planting, etc, Wailua, Lihue, Kauai.
11 yrs Cap Stock \$38,000. B 274, p 150.
Dated Apr 15, 1905.

Wong Ah Chuck to Chong Sing Wai
Co, B S; leasehold, bldgs, livestock,
machinery, tools, etc, Wailua, Kauai.
\$10,000. B 274, p 155. Dated Apr 15,
1905.

Chong Sing Wai Co to Wong Ah
Chuck, C M; leasehold, livestock, ma-
chinery, tools, crops, etc, Wailua, Li-
hue, Kauai. \$9000. B 271, p 103. Dated
May 1, 1905.

Leong Hong to Est of Geo Forsyth
Exor of, Rel; R P 1217 and 2 p land,
Pulehuiki, etc, Kula, Maui. \$1332.50. B
271, p 108. Dated May 1, 1905.

Est of Geo Forsyth by Exor to Jos.
M Pires, D; R P 1217 and p land, Pu-
lehuiki, etc, Kula, Maui. \$990. B 272,
p 149. Dated June 10, 1905.

Est of Geo Forsyth by Exor to John
Kaluna, D; 1-2 int in 2 p land and
bldgs, Olowalu Rd., Lahaina, Maui.
\$550. B 272, p 150. Dated June 10, 1905.

Est of Geo Forsyth by Exor to E A
Forsyth, D; p land and bldg, Omo-
pio, Kula, Maui. \$540. B 272, p 152.
Dated June 10, 1905.

Wong Leong to Kwong Lee Co, L;
p land, fish pond, bldg, etc, Kailua,
Koolau, Oahu. 11 yrs at \$1000 per
yr. B 273, p 118. Dated June 17, 1905.

A C Lovekin to D W Anderson, B S;
leasehold, bldgs, furniture, fishing nets,
etc, Maunaloa, Honolulu, Oahu. \$750.
B 274, p 159. Dated June 17, 1905.

S Ah Mj to G Akuna, A L; 3 p land,
Wailuku, Maui. \$500. B 273, p 121. Dated
Jan 16, 1905.

Young Hee by atty to Fun Teung,
D; p land, Market St, Wailuku, Maui;
1-2 int in R P 6124 kul 3448, Walehu,
Maui. \$4000. B 272, p 153. Dated May
1, 1905.

Fun Teung and wf to Ellen K Rob-
inson, D; p land, Market St, Wailuku,
Maui; 1-2 int in R P 6124 kul 3448, Wa-
tehu, Maui. \$4000. B 272, p 154. Dated
May 4, 1905.

Wm T Robinson and wf to D H Case,
D; por R P 6498 and p land, Halaula,
etc, Wailuku, Maui. \$1. B 272, p 156.
Dated June 1, 1905.

D H Case and wf to Ellen K Rob-
inson, D; por R P 6498 and p land,
Halaula, etc, Wailuku, Maui. \$1. B
272, p 158. Dated June 8, 1905.

John Ferreira to Ellen K Robinson,
D; int in various lands, etc, Makawao,
etc, Maui. \$250. B 272, p 160. Dated
June 8, 1905.

John Ferreira to Wm T Robinson,
M; por R P 2629 kul 398, Halaula, Wa-
luku, Maui. \$881. B 271, p 109. Dated
June 8, 1905.

P. Peck and wf to H P Baldwin, D;
por lot 61 sec B of Patent 4398, Oahu,
Puna, Hawaii; p land, Puna, Oahu,
Hawaii; p land, Reeds Island, Hilo, Ha-
waii. \$2172.10. B 272, p 162. Dated
May 26, 1905.

Samuel S Paschal and wf to Hawn Tr
Co Ltd, D; lot B of R P 1769, bldgs, etc,
Alakea St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$5000. B
272, p 164. Dated June 5, 1905.

Nannie R Rice and hsb (D) to Wm
G Irwin, Ex D; ap 3 of R P 2138 and
various pcs land, Kailua, Koolau, Oahu.
\$3200. B 272, p 166. Dated June
16, 1905.

W G Irwin and wf to Nannie R Rice,
Ex D; R Ps 5583 5 aps, 5611 1 ap, R Ps
2735, 1 ap, 967 aps 1, 2 and 3 ap 2 R P
7402, Kailua, etc, Koolau, Oahu. \$1.
B 272, p 166. Dated June 16, 1905.

Paupen et al to Onomea Sugar Co, L;
por p 4149, Aleamai, Hilo, Hawaii. \$8
yrs at \$85 per yr. B 273, p 122. Dated
June 15, 1905.

Peter McRae et al to Olua Sug Co
Ltd, C M; cane on lot 3, Olua tract,
Puna, Hawaii. \$1 and advs. B 268, p
360. Dated May 1, 1905.

Peter McRae to Olua Sug Co Ltd, C M;
cane on lot 12, Olua tract, Puna,
Hawaii. \$1 and advs. B 268, p 366.
Dated May 1, 1905.

Y Shimizu to Olua Sug Co Ltd, C M;
cane on por lot 31 of Olua Reservn,
Puna, Hawaii. \$1 and advs. B 268, p
372. Dated May 11, 1905.

Peter Lee to Olua Sug Co Ltd, C M;
cane on Olua Homestead lot 2 and Ke-
eau lot, Olua, Puna, Hawaii. \$1 and
advs. B 268, p 378. Dated Mar 30, 1905.

Peter Lee et al to Olua Sug Co Ltd,
C M; cane on 8 ac land, Olua, Puna,
Hawaii. \$1 and advs. B 268, p 384.
Dated Jan 25, 1905.

The ship Falls of Clyde, with 22,705
bags of sugar, and barkentine Archer,
having a cargo of 24,619 bags, were ar-
rivals at this port today. The vessels
made slow passages from the islands
and report that it was due to calms and
light winds. The Falls of Clyde, while
coming to anchor, lost an anchor and
forty-five fathoms of chain.—Examiner,
June 14.

BE FIRM.

When you ask for a bottle of Cham-
berlain'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.

Francis Gay, proprietor of Lanai
ranch, came to town in the steamer
L. Maui.

COMMERCIAL

BY
DANIEL LOGAN.

Sugar dropped precisely a dollar a ton in the New York market the past week, being now 4.25c. pound and \$85 ton. With one great exception business on the local exchange was almost extinct. The exception was McBryde Sugar Co., whose shares began to buzz at midweek on rumors of imminent bond flotation. Friday and Saturday they were booming on definite news about the bonds, and closed at \$9 after 1769 shares had been sold in the week. The Bank of Hawaii had undertaken to retire \$750,000 of the old issue of bonds and to underwrite \$750,000 of the new issue of two millions. This is a great uplift for McBryde, as with the Bank of Hawaii backing there will be no lack of takers for as much of the issue as may be necessary to sell. Prices of other stocks, so far as sold, have held up well. Dividends aggregating \$368,000 declared for June and July, with the prospect of half a million dollars the middle of the month, have a stimulating effect of their own.

SALES FOR WEEK AND MONTH.

Transactions for the week have been as follows, in order of occurrence for each security: \$2000 Cal. & Haw. Sugar Ref. Co. at 100; O. R. & L. Co. 6 per cent. bonds, \$3000 at 104.75; Honokaa (\$20), 40 at \$17.50; Oookala (\$20), 35 at \$7.75; Ewa (\$20), 102 at \$29; McBryde (\$20), 110 at \$7.50, 25 at \$7.75, 300 at \$7.50, 10, 50 at \$7.75, 10, 50, 50, 50, 10 at \$8; 40 at \$8.25, 20 at \$8.50, 250 (60 days) at \$9, 100 at \$8.50, 100, 100, 150, 20 at \$9, 74 at \$8.50, 150, 50, 50 at \$9; Honomu (\$100), 40, 40 at \$152.50; Paia (\$100), 30 at \$175; Onomea (\$20), 10 at \$38.

June sales were as follows: 726 shares Ewa, 27.25 to 29; 150 Haw. Agr. Co., 83; 215 Haw. Sugar Co., 25; 60 Honomu, 152.50; 245 Honokaa, 17.50 to 18.50; 10 Kahuku, 31.50; 91 Kihohi, 10 to 11; 1032 McBryde, 7.50 to \$8.25; 49 Onhu, 115 to 117.50; 20 Onomea, 37 to 38; 45 Oookala, 7.75 to 8; 330 Olua, 5 to 5.25; 40 Paia, 175; 174 Pioneer, 150; 120 Wailua, 59 to 70; 20 Mutual Telephone Co., 9; 114 Onhu R. & L. Co., 77 to 78; \$2000 Cal. & Haw. Sugar Ref. Co., 6 p. c. bonds, 100; \$10,000 O. R. & L. Co. 6 p. c. bonds, 104.25 to 104.75; \$7000 Wailua Agr. Co. 6 p. c. bonds, 101.25 to 101.75.

DIVIDENDS.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., increased its dividend from 2 p. c. to 3 p. c. a month, and Pepeekeo will go from a 1 p. c. to a 2 p. c. basis on the 15th. Following is the list of dividends: June 30—C. Brewer & Co., 3 per cent; Ewa, 2 1/2 per cent; Honomu, 2 per cent; Kahuku, 1 per cent; Pacific Sugar Mill, 5 per cent; Waimanalo, 2 per cent; Wailuku, 3 per cent; Haw. Electric, 1/2 per cent; Olowalu, 1 per cent; H. R. T. & L. Co. Com. (quarterly), 1 per cent; H. R. T. & L. Co. Pref. (semi-annual), 3 per cent. July 1—Haku, 1 1/2 per cent; Paia, 1 1/2 per cent; Pioneer, 2 per cent; Honokaa, 3/4 per cent. July 5—Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 6 1/2 share; Onomea (S. F.), 2 per cent. The First National Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent., and the First American Savings & Trust Co., one at the rate of 8 per cent.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Ewa Plantation Co. extinguished its bonded indebtedness by payment of the last batch, \$100,000, of its bonds on the first. C. Bolte and L. L. McCandless are at the head of a new plantation scheme, or rather the resurrection of the old Heeia Agricultural Co.'s sugar plantation and mill on this island. There is 2000 acres of cane land immediately available and as much more if it is deemed practicable to raise cane on the uplands without irrigation. Stock of the venture will be on the market.

Commissioner Pratt has publicly notified members of the Oliver Settlement Association that applications for their lands will be received on July 20, and for adjoining lands not taken up by the association on and after the 29th. The lots are from 20.29 to 37.73 acres in size and appraised at from \$6 to \$37.50 an acre. Three leases of land in Kau were sold by the Commissioner of Public Lands at auction, being purchased at the upset prices by the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. The aggregates are 771 acres and \$1625 yearly rental. Commissioner Sargent of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration gave a stirring address before the Territorial Board of Immigration, in which he advocated the introduction into this Territory of a class of people—mentioning with particular favor Northern Italians—who would not only cultivate small farms and vineyards, but be a permanent source of labor to the sugar plantations. Work of construction on the great Kohala irrigation ditch, under Engineer O'Shaughnessy, is making rapid progress, 45 tunnels being under way with a record of about 8500 feet driven the past month.

Work has been started on the construction and plumbing contracts for the U. S. Army Post at Kahaui, overlooking Honolulu city and harbor. Both contracts were secured by the Burrell Construction Co. of California. An appropriation of \$175,000 is available for the Post equipment this year. The American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co. has the contract from the Territory for erecting an Archives building on the Capitol grounds at a cost of \$35,200. Many appropriations for public improvements out of loan funds, made by the Legislature of 1903, lapsed on June 30. The money thus saved is available for the Loan Act appropriations for 1905.

Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Sugar Planters' Association passed resolutions urging Governor Carter to recall his resignation. The Governor has gone to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt, leaving Secretary Atkinson as Acting Governor. By an amicable arrangement, largely dictated by Mr. Atkinson, the transition to county government on the 1st of July was effected without mentionable friction. Oahu county has taken the upper floor of the McIntyre building, at King and Fort streets, for its offices.

Wilder's Steamship Co. passed out of active existence June 30 and proceedings are advanced for its legal dissolution, its property and business having been merged into the possession of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

A deed is recorded from Samuel S. Paschal and wife to the Hawaiian Trust Co. of lot and buildings in Alakea street for \$5000. The Stewart property at Kalihi did not go at Morgan's auction rooms yesterday, but it is said a private sale thereof is as good as made. Litigation between Mrs.



THE LATE JOHN HAY.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment to soothe inflamed, irritated, and inflamed skin, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to enter the secret humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. And Depot: E. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa: DEPOT: L. J. VAN LITH, Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. All about the skin, scalp, and hair, post free.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache,
Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

Sold in Bottles. 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London

Nannie R. Rice of Boston and W. G. Irwin over land title at Kailua, Oahu, has been settled by an exchange of deeds. The Standard Telephone Co., it is said, only awaits the approval of its franchise by Congress to begin mechanical operations. Maui is to have a steam laundry.

All sorts of trouble have met the British tramp steamer Stanley Dollar, that came here from Yokohama to carry 600 Japanese to the Coast. Hotel-keepers who were harboring the intending emigrants were prosecuted for violating a law of 1905 against inducing laborers to leave the Territory. Then the authorities pursued the Japanese booked to leave for delinquent taxes. Finally, the vessel was refused clearance because it had neither a British nor an American license to carry passengers, and there is talk of prosecuting the Japanese hotel runners, etc., for gross cheat in selling passage tickets under false pretences.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Miowera from the Colonies, the Stanley Dollar from Yokohama and the Aorangi from Victoria; and departures the Alameda for San Francisco, the Miowera for Vancouver and the Aorangi for the Colonies.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEWBURY, N. H., July 1.—John Hay, Secretary of State, is dead of pulmonary embolism. He died at midnight of sudden collapse. On Friday he seemed to be improving.

John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838. He got his common school education in Warsaw, Ill., his academic education at Springfield, Ill., and he graduated at Brown University at the age of twenty. He had an A. M. and LL. D. from Brown; also LL. D. from Princeton, Yale, Harvard and Western Reserve Universities. In 1874 he married Clara Stone, a Cleveland heiress. Mr. Hay was a lawyer in early life and became one of the private secretaries of President Lincoln. He was a brevet colonel of U. S. Volunteers; asst. adjutant general; secretary of legation at Paris, Madrid and Vienna; charge d'affaires at Vienna; first assistant secretary of state, 1879-81; president of the international sanitary conference, 1881; ambassador to England, 1897-98; secretary of state, 1899-05. For a year he was editor, pro tem of the New York Tribune. Mr. Hay was the author of many books and of the famous Pike County Ballads. He and John G. Nicolay wrote the best history of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hay lately sought a cure at Bad Neuenheim.

STOCKHOLM, July 3.—The Government has made proclamation declaring Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gothenburg and Farosund to be war ports and excluding foreign warships therefrom.

Stockholm is the capital of Sweden and is situated on the east coast of that country, directly across the Baltic Sea from the Gulf of Finland. Faroe, probably close to Farosund is on an island of Gothland about 100 miles south of Stockholm. Karlskrona is near the southeast extremity of Sweden. Gothenburg commands one of the narrowest portions of the Cattegat between Sweden and Denmark, and is directly open to attack from the Norwegian coast across Bolms Bay.

OYSTER BAY, July 3.—It is officially announced that the plenipotentiaries, Muravieff, Rosen, Komura and Takahira, are empowered to conclude a treaty of peace.

M. Muravieff is the Russian Minister of Justice and Baron Rosen was Russian Minister at Tokio before the outbreak of the war. Baron Komura is the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Kogoro Takahira is the Japanese Minister to the United States.

ODESSA, July 3.—The battleship Potemkin was not surrendered by the mutineers, but has sailed for Sebastopol.



STATESMEN IN LIVELY TILT OVER BANQUET BOARD

(Continued from page 1.)

The toasts and the responses were matters not only of local interest, but some parts cannot fail to be of interest to the nation, as, for instance, Col. Hepburn's remarks on unionized labor, of which he does not approve, and his attitude on the Colonial question, the distinguished publicist coming out in favor of the retention of every foot of soil over which the flag may have floated. His remarks on labor were not in line with Mr. Sargent's viewpoint, and when the latter arose to respond to Mr. Tenney's toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Sargent directed his remarks in somewhat pointed manner to Col. Hepburn. Mr. Sargent defended unionized labor and exalted it, and in concluding his defense remarked with some warmth that "there are members of Congress who are more dangerous and irresponsible than are the American laborers."

That ended the incident, and the banquet proceeded to a happy end. After the dinner was over the guests went to the makai roof garden pavilion, where cigars and liqueurs were enjoyed and short addresses were made by other guests.

COL. HEPBURN'S ADDRESS.

When the time came for speechmaking, Mr. E. D. Tenney, the toastmaster, arose and said:

"On this occasion, on the eve of the nation's birthday, it is fitting that we should drink to the health of our distinguished president, Theodore Roosevelt." (Applause.)

Col. Hepburn of Iowa was called upon to respond to the toast. The distinguished member of congress and orator responded in a manner which aroused the patriotism of the guests to the highest pitch, for he made statements which may have some weight in the political destinies of the present administration. He said in part:

"When we speak of the president of the United States, we always have something more in our mind's eye than the person who for the time being is the incumbent of the office of president. In connection with that personality we always think of that that represents. We look upon him as a type or symbol of something that is vaster than himself, infinitely greater than himself. We teach by types and symbols. The flag is but a symbol as the thing that we call a cross is but a symbol. It may be of insignificant value, a little bit of wood, metal or stone at the most, and of no intrinsic value, but to the man who believes in the Christian faith it is something of inestimable value. It is the type or symbol of all his religious faith. He looks upon it and there comes before his mental vision the whole story of the Man who died on Calvary, of His wonderful teachings and philosophy—the story of His life as he was for thirty-three years among men; the sad story of Gethsemane, of the betrayal, the trial before Pilate, the condemnation, the march to Calvary and the bloody execution. And more than that, comes up before his vision all that is meant by the word Resurrection, all the future life, all the glory and immortality."

"And so when we speak of the president we do not speak of Roosevelt, much as we admire him and reverence him, great as is our confidence in his integrity, his wisdom, his foresight, his ability to guide the ship of state. We do not think of him as a man, the kindly generous companion, the man always ready to lend a helping hand; we do not think of the president of the United States, circumscribed by the simple virtue of his character. But we think of our united states, the fortified commonwealth, all the united imperial power of the 85,000,000 of people who speak through the president, who make themselves felt, through his office, throughout the world. We think of the wonderful genius of the people in their accumulation of wealth; we think of the manner in which they are able to conjure principles of government; we look back only a little while ago, when we were called a borrowing nation, when there was a time when no great enterprise that have brought renown within the limits of these islands, could have been entertained until men have gone as envoys to foreign lands and sought the money markets abroad, to ask their kindly confidence in order that they might be successful. That day has passed, and today, instead of being supplicants when schemes requiring co-operation are discussed, our merchant princes and bankers tell the men of other lands the terms on which the financial schemes of other lands shall have support."

Col. Hepburn then went on to tell of the marvelous progress of the country in a life time, its rapid increase in wealth, when the nation's pulse had been felt before any great enterprise could be started. He referred to his long connection with the Republican party, his constant attendance at the primaries, and his effort to cast his vote at every election; his attendance at Republican conventions and at the one which nominated Abraham Lincoln as the standard bearer of the party. Continuing, he said:

"Gentlemen, the office of president is a great one. Great questions have to be solved by him and by his advisers, and in no period of our history have these questions been more complex. No such question as the labor question of today confronted George Washington or Thomas Jefferson or any man that has preceded Theodore Roosevelt. Is it to be the question that is to wreck the government of ours? It is old, I know. It had its origin away back in the legendary age when Cain and Abel were actors and it has been with every people since, but never as it is today. Are we to allow an interest in this country—a labor interest though it may be—to re-write the constitution of the

United States, or are we going to adhere to our belief that all men have the right to the pursuit of happiness, embodying as it does the right to make contracts; to control labor, embodying as it does the right to select one's own employers and the amount of stipend and the duration of the hours for work? Are we going to say that certain gentlemen who claim to be the especial guardians of labor, shall determine and make it their right that no American citizen without the card of some union and who pays tribute in the form of a tax to a labor organization, shall work?"

"That is what we have to determine. Washington had no question like that to determine. No man has more respect for labor than I do. We all have. We Americans have ceased to regard labor that is done with the 'sweat of the brow' as a curse. No one believes it. On the contrary, we believe that it is labor that lifts men up. It is labor that converts the wilderness into a proud imperial commonwealth; it is labor that delves down into the ground and converts it into that most useful thing necessary to man; it is labor that constructs the steel ships that traverse the oceans and show that oceans do not separate but unite continents. It makes it possible for men to rise to the highest altitudes of life."

"I have been a laborer all my life. I am a mechanic. I learned my trade, for my parents were poor. All my sympathies are with those who have to toil, but I am not willing to believe that we are ready to overturn the institutions of our fathers or to re-write the constitution, or permit a self-elected tribune to dictate as to the rights of the citizens."

"We have our questions of foreign interests. What are our relations to be to westward? Shall it be the open door? Every one will say 'Yes.' Shall it be the release of the hold we have in the Orient? I have no doubt that the wise merchant that is looking forward to engage in great enterprises looks to the East. We have the advantage of being this far toward the Orient. Shall we hold on to what we have, or shall we conclude that our interests are concentrated only on the continent, and that interests insular are something beyond the spirit of the Constitution? I have never been much in favor of the colonial system, but I AM IN FAVOR OF HOLDING ON TO EVERY FOOT OF SOIL THAT THE AMERICAN FLAG HAS EVER BEEN PERMITTED TO FLOAT OVER!" (Prolonged applause.)

The speaker then referred to the Louisiana Purchase. He did not regard its acquisition as accident. He did not believe that man was born or died by accident. There was a divine guidance to all things. He said he would not have favored the Mexican war had he been permitted to have been an actor in the events of those days, and he was glad that he had not been, for that war rounded out the limits of the United States.

As to the President, Col. Hepburn said that no man has before had such questions to deal with as he.

"If there are times when, in your minds, you think he has made mistakes," he continued, "remember that he is not a sage in years at least."

TENNEY WELCOMES.

Toastmaster Tenney spoke upon the theme of "Mr. Sargent and our guests," as follows:

"It affords me pleasure to join in this welcome by the commercial bodies of Honolulu to our guest the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States."

It is seldom that the people of these islands, isolated as we are from the politics and complications of the mainland, have an opportunity to greet those who have to do with the making of the laws of the United States, and the heads of the departments whose duty it is to administer those laws.

We welcome such men. And we earnestly hope that the social, industrial and commercial conditions of these islands will become as known to them as are the conditions which exist in their own States and Territories or on the mainland in general.

Any man who has calmly studied all the varied phases of our island life cannot be but impressed with the fact that we are different in a measure from the people of the mainland. And it is mainly for this reason that we have been so severely criticised in the past and are being criticised at the present time, by those who if they knew us better would be silent. The shouts of carping critics fill our ears; they say we are an oligarchy of opulent planters, that we are bigoted, unequal to the demands of the times and do not keep abreast of Americanism.

Such accusations, however, do not bear the test of impartial investigation. The Americans in this country have done much; they have built up a stable government; they have planned and carried out the harmonious development of the agricultural and commercial industries of these islands; they have constructed great works, and made of this the fairest possession of that great country of which we are all citizens, and have created herein a body of men the equal of any to be found within the broad domain of the United States.

We have dealt with and are attempting to solve the labor problems—that most difficult of questions, the solution of which has caused our fellow Americans on the mainland as much if not more anxiety than it has caused us.

We have been accused by those who are the most blatant in their criticisms against us of trampling upon the rights of our laboring population. This has also failed to stand the test of the investigations made by a department co-ordinate with that over which our guest has the honor to preside, and I venture to say that there is no civilized country in the world where the laboring classes are better

more comfortable than they are here today.

This matter of labor and the allied subject of immigration is of all the most interesting to our guest. And while I have my own views on immigration and the policies which should tend to solve our vexed labor questions and develop to the utmost our agricultural resources and produce a condition of general prosperity for these islands, I will not disturb your peace, or impair your digestion by asking you to discuss them with me. Suffice it to say that the factors here, representing our commercial and best interests are for that which stands for the steady progress of this country on American lines, and for the maintenance of the integrity, credit and prosperity of these islands."

It has sometimes happened that official visits and investigations into our affairs have been too brief, reminding me of the story told by one of our great men who said, that when in college his professor of rhetoric in recitation said: "Sir, your time is three minutes; your subject, the Immortality of the soul."

Our guest does not stand in this category; today most of us visited what I believe to be one of the most complete immigrant stations of the United States. It is an ornament to this city and a monument to the zeal and industry with which Mr. Sargent pursued his investigations during his visit of two years ago.

Gentlemen I propose the health of Frank P. Sargent.

SARGENT'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Tenney next called upon Mr. Sargent to speak. Mr. Sargent said he was glad of the opportunity to meet so many of the men of Hawaii who had made it what it was. "I had the pleasure of visiting Hawaii two years ago," he said, "and met a number of you who are now present. I learned much about Hawaii at that time and I think I told you some things at that time which you did not know before."

"I think some of you at that time were, unconsciously, violating the law. I pointed out to you wherein you were doing so, and on my return here I find that you are no longer doing so and are following the advice which I at that time gave you, which goes to prove to my mind that you are good, law-abiding citizens intending to do what is right. I recognize that you have difficult problems here to solve, and that you need assistance in solving them."

"You have been told of the dangers to the constitution and to our political system arising through labor. I was, for sixteen years what is known as a labor agitator. For sixteen years it was my business to voice the opinions, the necessities of the laboring men of the United States, and to endeavor to protect their interests and elevate them. It was my business to meet the presidents and directors of the railroads of the United States and endeavor to convince them that they were paying too big dividends to the stockholders and too little salaries to the men who enabled them to pay dividends. During all this time it was my good fortune to convince those representing the control of the railroads that all that labor wanted was fair treatment and a fair share in the profits of their labor."

"When, at the instance of the President of the United States I changed my employment, I did not change my friendship for, or advocacy of the rights of labor."

"I tell you that there are no more earnest supporters of the constitution of the United States and the American system of government than American labor. You need not lie awake at nights wondering what labor is going to do. You can be assured that whenever the call comes for a defense of the American constitution and the American system that there will be no speedier or more enthusiastic reply to such call than that which would come from American labor. The American laborer represents loyalty to the constitution, conservatism and responsible government."

"There are members of Congress who are more dangerous and irresponsible than are the American laborers."

"I say to you, recognizing your difficulties and necessities, you need never fear that the United States will not recognize and help its own. But I say this to you; I do not think that you are limited to one source to secure labor. The whole world is open to you. While this is so, do not confine yourselves only to securing Asiatics. The United States government wants to see you prosperous; wants to see your hills and valleys filled with a laboring population, but it wants to see that population one which will develop into good American citizens; one which will stay here, build homes, live in them and raise large families here. I say to you that if you will make the effort, that if you will make known to the world what you have to offer, if you will give to the laborer abroad the knowledge of what you have and the opportunity to locate here, he will come. You cannot do better than to make your representations in northern Italy, people who make good American citizens."

"When I was here two years ago I found the immigrants' quarters on quarantine island which you all know of, people sleeping on the ground at night and exposed to the hot sun in the day time. With the help of some of you 'Quarantine Wharf' was temporarily turned into the immigration station and I told you that I would do my best to get a good station here. I have bent every effort thereto and today have had the pleasure of opening as fine and well equipped an immigrant station as exists anywhere in the United States, and the immigrants which will be landed tomorrow from the S. S. Korea will have the benefit of that station. I tell you it is my desire and the desire of the United States government that that station shall be used principally by immigrants who can be depended upon to permanently build up this territory and become American citizens here."

Miss Edith L. Perkins has been appointed stenographer to County Attorney Douthitt.

SUPERVISORS ORGANIZED

Immediately after Supervisor Smith had delivered his response to the short address of Acting Governor Atkinson, the County Officers of Oahu withdrew from the gathering at the Capitol and proceeded to the county building, late the McIntyre block, and the new Board of Supervisors was called to order officially for the first time by George W. Smith.

There was a quick response to the request to get down to business. On the table was a large basket of beautiful red roses and white lilies, with a card attached, reading as follows:

"To the Chairman and Supervisors, County of Oahu, from Acting Governor Atkinson, July 1, 1905."

"Gentlemen, as temporary chairman of the Board of Supervisors for the County of Oahu, I call you to order," said Mr. Smith. He called for the presentation of certificates of election, and these were followed by the attested oaths. The bonds of the supervisors were taken up and approved as follows:

E. R. Adams, \$5000, with Pacific Surety Co.; John Lucas, \$5000 Pacific Surety Co.; Frank Archer, \$5000 Pacific Surety Co.; Herbert T. Moore, \$5000 Pacific Surety Co.; George W. Smith, \$5000, Pacific Surety Co.; Andrew Cox, \$5000 United States Fidelity Co.; Jas. K. Paale, \$5000, United States Fidelity Co.

Geo. W. Smith was then elected permanent chairman of the Board on the nomination of E. R. Adams and E. R. Adams was elected permanent vice-chairman.

The bonds of the various county officials were approved as follows: County Clerk Kalaauokalani, \$5000; County Attorney Douthitt, \$5000; County Auditor Bicknell, \$5000; County Treasurer Trent, \$25,000; County Sheriff Brown, \$10,000.

Resolutions were offered wherein the various departments now controlled by the county by the terms of the Act, were taken over in their entirety and the personnel continued for the month of July, the following resolution being a sample of the rest. It will be seen that this differs very materially from the resolution originally prepared and presented by County Attorney Douthitt:

Be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu, That Arthur M. Brown, Sheriff of the County of Oahu, is hereby authorized to immediately assume control of the Police Department as it existed on the 30th day of June, 1905, and to continue the same during the month of July, 1905, and make such changes as, in his judgment, may increase the efficiency of said department, and which shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors herein.

And we herewith appropriate for the account to be known as the "Police Expense" the sum of \$7500 for the month of July, and the Auditor and Treasurer are hereby notified that \$7500 is the maximum amount allowed for running this police department during the aforesaid month of July.

This was followed by the following resolutions making provision for the various departments of county government for the month of July:

Fire Department resolution offered by Cox, \$4170 for July;

Electric Light Station, offered by Paale, \$1356, for July;

Garbage Department, offered by Lucas, \$2225, for July;

Road Department, offered by Moore, \$1924, for July;

Hawaiian Band, offered by Archer, \$1250, for July;

Police and Fire Alarm system, offered by Adams, \$100 for July;

Kapiolani Park, Thomas Square, Aala Park, Emma Square, etc., offered by Paale: Kapiolani Park, \$500; all other squares, \$120 for July; total, \$620;

Road Bonds outside Honolulu, offered by Paale continuing them in office for July;

Road Supervisor for District of Honolulu, offered by Lucas, \$50 per month for July; on recommendation of Moore, Samuel Johnson, Territorial Road Supervisor, was appointed to have supervision of the county roads.

Resolution, assistant to treasurer, salary, \$100 per month;

Resolution, stenographer, \$60, clerk, \$75 to County Clerk;

Resolution, deputy, \$175, clerk, \$75, stenographer, \$100, to County Attorney;

Resolution, clerk \$75, to County Auditor;

Resolutions were passed authorizing the County Attorney, County Clerk and County Auditor to secure necessary furniture, stationery and supplies for the conduct of their offices;

The Board approved the appointment of Miss L. E. Perkins, as stenographer to the County Attorney.

The appointment of Sol. Mahelona as clerk to the county auditor was approved.

After a long wait, Oscar Cox, deputy sheriff elect from Wailua, appeared and stated to the Board that his bond was not yet ready.

"You cannot perform any of the functions of your office until your bond has been filed and approved," said Chairman Smith. "You will appear before this Board this afternoon with your bond."

As none of the other outside deputy sheriffs appeared with their bonds, it being stated that none of them was ready, the clerk was ordered to notify them that they were expected, and the Board adjourned until this afternoon at 2.

Collector Stackable has received authorization from Washington to inspect the Stanley Dollar and issue a passenger certificate to her if she is entitled to it.

holiday would be one in name only at the postoffice and on the waterfront. The transport Sherman is likely to drop into port today although it is doubtful whether she can make it.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamer Ke Au Hou will take the W. G. Hall's run to Kauai tomorrow.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric sailed from San Francisco for this port Saturday at 1 p. m.

The Oceanic liner Ventura will arrive from San Francisco with three days' mail tomorrow morning.

The bark Olympic arrived from San Francisco at 2:30 p. m. yesterday with freight. She will load sugar for San Francisco.

A salute will be fired from the naval station at noon today. The Iroquois and Bennington will dress ship in honor of the national holiday.

The red band on the Kinau's funnel was painted out yesterday afternoon and the dull black finish of the rest of the stack was changed to glossy black of the Inter-Island funnels.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 1.

Am. bgtn Geneva, Treanor, from Newcastle, off port, 5 a. m.

Am. sp. John Currier, Murchison, from Newcastle, 8:30 a. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 4:40 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii ports, 6 a. m.

Schr. Kawallani, from Koolau ports, 10 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 10:20.

Monday, July 3.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Zeeder, from the Orient (off port), 8 p. m.

Am. bk. Olympic, Evans, from San Francisco, 2:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Claudine, F. Bennett, for San Francisco, 1:35 p. m.

R. M. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Colonies, 8:30 a. m.

Drumcrails, Br. bk., Barneson, for Puget Sound, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

Am. sp. Governor Robie, Grant, for San Francisco, 1 p. m.

DUE TODAY.

A-H. S. S. Nebraska, Weedon, from San Francisco, due.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies, a. m.

SAILED TODAY.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Zeeder, for San Francisco, 5 p. m.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, about 3 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

From Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, June 30.—From Kau: Miss L. C. Ayres, Miss O. Steele, R. C. Ingram and wife, Jas. Lino and son, R. H. Morris; from Kona: J. Coepfer, Misses Claypool (2), F. Gouyela and wife, Ahol, Ako, Miss Henssen, Mrs. J. A. Curtis, Miss C. Paul, Miss A. Greenwell, Miss F. Rathburn, Miss S. Kamaucha, Miss E. Iona, Miss H. Taylor, E. Henriques, Mrs. Brehman, Miss Denner; from Maui: W. G. Scott and wife, Jas. T. Taylor, L. M. Baldwin, W. J. Coelho, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. A. C. Mossman, H. Defries, F. A. Alexander and wife, L. M. Lovsted, C. F. Peterson, A. J. Spitzer, John Richardson, J. M. Hoge and wife, Yee Leong and 34 deck.

THE MAILS.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Nebraska, today.

Colonies—Per Sierra, today.

Victoria—Per Miwera, July 29.

Yokohama—Per Korea, today.

Mails will depart as follows:

San Francisco—Per Sierra and Korea, today.

Yokohama—Per Doric, July 3.

Colonies—Per Ventura, July 5.

Victoria—Per Manuka, July 26.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Crook, at San Francisco.

Meade, at San Francisco, sitting out for service.

Solace, at Manila.

Lawton, at Manila.

Sheridan, at Manila.

Sumner, at New York.

Kilpatrick, at New York.

McClellan, at New York.

Thomas, at San Francisco, repairing.

Lokan, left San Francisco for Honolulu and Manila June 30.

Dix, at Seattle.

Buford, at Manila.

Sherman, left Nagasaki for Honolulu and San Francisco, June 23, due July 5.

Warren, en route from Manila to Honolulu, left Nagasaki June 26.

OVERDUE—REINSURANCE.

Reported June 17.

German bark Thalaasa, 108 days from Hamburg for Delagoa bay, 8 per cent.

French bark Marechal de Turenne, 109 days from New Caledonian port for Rotterdam, 15 per cent.

There will be two mails to the coast today. The first one should leave on the Oceanic liner Sierra at about 3 p. m. The other will go on the Pacific Mail liner Korea at 5 p. m. The Sierra is due to arrive from the Colonies early this morning. She will take considerable freight from this port, including a large shipment of bananas. The Korea is off port and should dock at about 5 a. m. Another vessel due to arrive is the American-Hawaiian liner Nebraska which is due from San Francisco with nine days' mail. She was due yesterday and is eagerly awaited on account of her mail. Her agents are also anxious to see her as she is late in the schedule and will have to be rushed out. With the rush of mail steamers it looks as if the

Steaming up out of the sunset glow in the west the big ocean greyhound Korea swung up to her anchorage off port at 8 o'clock last night. She was sighted some twenty miles west at 6:40 p. m. but was unable to make port before dark and a stern rule of the Pacific Mail line that nothing less than the desire of the general manager's wife can set aside forbids the big liners to come into port after the sun is set. So, after the doctor and the custom house and immigration officers had gone aboard the big anchor went into the sea with a splash, the chain cable rattled out through the hawse hole, the red and green sidelights and the white masthead light went out, the anchor light was lit and the Korea settled down for the night. This morning at about 5 o'clock she will be alongside the Hackfeld wharf putting out her 800 tons of freight. Tonight at 5 o'clock she will resume her voyage to San Francisco.

Several of the passengers came ashore in a launch last night and the rest will land at the dock this morning. Through the courtesy of Mr. Kiebahn and the inspectors the purser's reports of the voyage were obtained last night. The Korea left Yokohama on the 25th of June and had fine weather all the way over. She has 115 cabin passengers, six of whom are for this port.

Mr. Seth Cook Comstock, wife and daughter of London have been on a visit to Japan and are now returning to London.

Col. C. M. Duane and Major Leigh Tracey are British army officers en route to London.

Mr. William Franzen is a prominent manufacturer of Milwaukee who has been touring the Orient.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rommell, U. S. N., and Lieut. H. G. Gates, U. S. N., have been detached from the Asiatic Squadron and are returning home.

Mr. Israel Putnam, the proprietor of the Manila Cables, is on a visit to the states. His paper is leased to Frederick O'Brien, formerly of Honolulu.

Col. Gustav Schau, an officer in the service of the Siamese government, is on his way to his old home in Denmark for a visit.

Messrs. Carl Gaumer, Albert Helm, Joseph Loag and Frederick Wanders are identified with commercial interests in the Far East and are now en route to Germany.

Mr. Thomas F. McGrath, for many years a merchant in Japan, is on a visit to New York.

Mr. Harold Porter of the British Consular Service accompanied by Mrs. Porter is en route to London.

Mr. A. L. Young of San Francisco is returning from a business trip to the Orient.

Mr. C. D. Thomas, a leading engineer of Hongkong, is going on a visit to