

Hawaiian Gazette

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 30.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .08.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 73. Weather, showery.

SUGAR—95 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.90c.; Per Ton, \$78.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 10c.; Per Ton, \$82.20.

VOL. L No. 44

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2907

SOLEMN MEMORIAL SERVICES CONGRESSMEN PUBLIC APATHY Honor Their Dead IN GRAFT CHARGES Comrades. ANNOYS HENEY

Grand Army Veterans Honor Their Dead Comrades.

The Memorial Day services yesterday at the Nuanuu cemetery in honor of the nation's dead, whose final resting place on earth is among the graves of the Grand Army plot, were witnessed by an immense concourse of people, the impressive nature of the occasion and the eloquent tribute to those departed paid in the oration of General Kelfer being such as to touch all those who heard. Throughout the cemetery kind friends and loving relatives had been at work all day and the graves of loved ones were each piled high with blossoms.

The parade formed at 2 o'clock at the corner of Beretania avenue and Emma, Marshal of the day Andrade starting the line in motion promptly on time. The marines and the expected cadets from the St. Louis College failed to appear and there were no veterans of the Spanish-American war in line, but the parade was a splendid one nevertheless. It was led by a firing squad of regulars from Camp McKinley, followed by the Hawaiian band and four companies of the National Guard with signal and hospital corps, under the command of Colonel Johnson. Following the soldiers came one hundred and thirty cadets from the Kamehameha School, whose marching was excellent, suffering in no way in comparison with the trained militia boys.

The veterans, members of the George W. De Long Post, No. 45, twenty-seven in number, rode in a tally-ho and carriages, each of the venerable soldiers bearing floral tributes for the graves of their comrades gone before to the grand muster.

The orator of the day, General J. W. Kelfer, of Ohio, accompanied by Senator Piles and Miss Ray Bell, occupied a carriage, driven by C. H. Dickey, chaplain of the G. A. R. post. A number of the visiting Congressmen followed in carriages, three of the number, Messrs. Alexander, Capron and Colonel Hepburn, being Grand Army men.

The marching of the National Guard men was particularly good yesterday, the men showing a snap in their work that was most pleasing and their erect carriage a first class alignment was also most noticeable.

The Nuanuu cemetery was reached in twenty minutes, the parade being led through the gate and to the Grand Army plot by the band playing the Dead March. The men took up their positions about the graves of the departed members and the beautiful ritual of the Grand Army was gone through. There was one omission in the ceremony, that of taps after the firing squad had thrice volleyed over the graves.

Prior to the oration of the day by General Kelfer, Master R. N. Mossman Jr. delivered an excellent address and Lincoln's great Gettysburg address was read feelingly by Miss Ray Bell.

General Kelfer, who was introduced by P. H. Rider, Post Commander, spoke as follows:

AN ELOQUENT ORATION.
"Comrades of the Grand Army, Ladies and Gentlemen: By accident I am here to address you. I can only wish that I was prepared to speak to you as you deserve and as the occasion requires. When the committee called upon me to make the address here on this Memorial Day I promptly accepted, not knowing that my time would be so engaged that I would not be able to give the proper thought for the occasion. But I have tried all my life to meet the wants of my comrades in arms and merit whatever call might be made upon my services.

"I bring to you from the Commander of the Grand Army, General R. B. Brown of Ohio, his greeting, his warm feeling for you, his comrades in this far-off Territory. I wish he were here himself today, with his warm enthusiasm for the Grand Army and the veterans, that he might stir your blood and arouse your enthusiasm in a way that I am not capable of.

"This custom of decorating the graves of the soldier dead originated forty years ago, General John A. Logan fixed the date for the services to our departed comrades for the thirtieth day of May, when throughout the greater part of the Republic the flowers would be in bloom. If he had been here and looked about him, studying your conditions, he could have selected any day in the year for the gathering of fresh flowers to strew on the graves of the soldier dead.

"I have been overwhelmed rather than delighted with the scene in this sacred place. These great banks of beautiful flowers, this great assembly, the solemnity and order which has prevailed, all have overwhelmed me. Here, far from my home, I deem it an honor to stand with my comrades of that (7th) War to take a part in the exercises here, the same exercises that are now going on in every city, town and hamlet in the great Republic, being participated in by eighty millions of people.

"What does it mean? Why this ceremony one day of each year in honor of our dead? (Continued on page 5.)

MEMORIAL DAY

By Mary H. Kront.

Read Before McPherson Post, G. A. R., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Back to the regions of frost have the legions of Winter retreated,
Cold 'gainst its shores break the waves of its desolate seas,
While calling her hosts, the enemy vanquished pursuing,
The army of Spring marches down over blossoming leas.

Her scouts, the wild bees, her hurrying vanguards preceding,
Tell where dangers unseen—in ambush—awaiting them lie,
Drifts that are hid by the shadows of hills, or where gorges
Rise like the walls of a fortress and shut out the sky.

In the soft April air first the maple awakens resplendent,
Her banner of crimson and yellow unfurled to the breeze
Then the flowers, rank and file, halt in forests where o'er them,
Spread like tents, bend the emerald boughs of the trees.

And out of the region of shadows another great army uprises,
Pale as the mists that roll in the sunshine away,
Figures in garments of blue, heroic and dauntless,
Confronting the ranks that oppose them in garments of grey.

Like sounds that we hear in our dreams comes the pealing of bugles
And out of the silence the drums, as if answering, beat,
And lo! from the North and the East and the West wake responsive
Like the rushing of rivers, the tumult of hurrying feet.

As structures that rise in a night by the power of enchantment
The tents of encampments from mountain-side stretch to the plain
While the vigilant sentry his beat paces, wary and silent,
Through the snow and the sleet and the beat and the wind-driven rain.

The light of the morning on bayonets sparkles and glitters,
Like the gleam of the stars through the frost of a mid-winter night
And the sharp, glancing sabre leaps forth, unsheathed from its scabbard
Like a beacon that guides, shines undimmed through the thick of the fight.

O'er columns advancing the thunderous cannons are firing
While slow to the clouds the sulphurous smoke-wreaths ascend
And the red in the stripes of the flag moving forward show darkly,
And the shrieks of the dying with peans of victory blend.

Up flame-beleching ramparts invincible squadrons are charging,
The enemy routed—retreating—leave field after field,
Their standards brought low, their regiments shattered, while cities
To the terrible patience of armies besieging their yield.

Through hot, crowded prisons—a spectre—stalks hollow-eyed Faune,
And madness and fever in wards of the hospital wait,
But on to their ultimate triumph, undaunted by peril,
From glory to glory our hosts pass, resistless as Fate.

In homes that are empty the mourners the dead are bewailing
Who, deaf to their sorrow, unheeding, unanswering lie,
The billows of war sweeping back, their wild fury expended,
And Liberty's star rises slow in the tempest-swept sky.

'Twas passes the vision; the ruin of battle effacing,
The orchard, the vine and the corn yield their fruitful abundance to men;
The ship long at anchor, its sails filled, flees over the ocean,
And traffic and labor, united, grow mighty again.

But low at our feet are graves grown with grass to remind us
That we wake, and no vision can strip from those terrible years
One pang; and we drink, yet, amidst our remembrance,
The wine of the sacrifice,—blood that is mingled with tears.

O'er brows of the brave, over eyes that are sealed in the darkness,—
Under lilies that blossom in fragrance, slow gathers the mould,
Drooping over their still faces; while we yet in life are rejoicing
The fire that enkindled their hearts in its ashes lies cold.

In vain do we scatter the roses of summer above them
If we love not the truth for which they in their martyrdom died,
If we cherish the wrong that they hated, and nurture the evil
That grows like rank weeds in the sun, rooted deep in our pride.

While we honor their names, let us vow to renew our allegiance
To the justice and right, could they speak, they would bid us defend,
Let our prayers be guided in wisdom, with solemn thanksgiving
Like the smoke of the incense from altars to Heaven ascend.

INDIANA MEMBER IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Hon. A. L. Brick Recommends Many Public Works in Hawaii.

It is universally admitted by all that have come in contact with them, that there has never been a body of official visitors to these islands who have so painstakingly and patiently endeavored to inform themselves of the needs of the country, as the Congressional delegation that will sail for the Coast this evening. No matter how tired, or overtaxed, they have been ready to see, to listen, to talk and to be talked to, and have endeavored, honestly and impartially, to get at the facts, wherever a question seemed to be in the least debatable.

Amongst them none has been more painstaking and genuinely interested than Hon. A. L. Brick of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Light-houses—a committee whose verdict, in many ways, is of vital importance to Hawaiian commerce.

Mr. Brick is not afraid to talk. He, apparently, has no constituency to placate, or that he need fear. Although from an inland State, that State is touched by the lower waters of Lake Michigan—a dangerous if circumscribed stretch of sandy coast along what is, practically, a great inland sea.

That stretch of lake shore is well-furnished with lights that are multiplied enormously towards the straits of Mackinac, where the waters are studded with countless islands.

During his four terms in Congress, Mr. Brick has had opportunity to study the question of light-houses, with special objects lessons just of hand, and his own business opportunity ex-

tended and increased by his official investigations elsewhere.

PLEASED WITH THE COUNTRY.

In a conversation concerning Hawaii in general, Mr. Brick said: "I am delighted with the country and with the people, and this opinion, I know, is shared by the entire delegation. I have never seen anything to surpass the generous and delightful hospitality that has been shown us from all classes of people. It is another illustration," he said, "of what I have always felt;—that you must see a country to know what it is. Neither books nor pictures convey more than a part of the truth, and both are often very misleading."

THE HAWAIIANS.

When asked as to his opinion of the natives Mr. Brick said, "I have found them, everywhere, most courteous, with a gentleness of speech and manner that are very attractive. They are a fine people."

He was much impressed by an old Hawaiian he saw at Hilo, a wrinkled, grey-headed fisherman who had been in the service of King Kalakaua.

"When he saw Prince David," Mr. Brick said, "he dropped on his knees and kissed his hand, and his face fairly shone with joy. I had never seen such an exhibition of affection and loyalty, and it gave me a good idea of the feeling of the old Hawaiians for their chiefs."

Touching upon political matters Mr. Brick said with an earnestness that permitted no doubt as to his sincerity: "I do not hesitate to say that the relations of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands is a matter of the gravest importance. We have no territory—and I use the word in its broader sense—whose well-being is of more vital consequence to us. As a country whose resources are yet to be developed in many directions, it is of the highest value, and it should have every help in this direction that the government can give."

THE NAVAL STATION.

"The importance as a naval station," he continued, "has been so thoroughly canvassed that what I have to say up on this point can be only an indorsement of the views of the highest expert authorities. I believe in fortifying Honolulu as thoroughly as the harbor of New York is fortified. I believe the work should be done to endure for (Continued on page 5.)

CONGRESSMEN VISIT AALA

Visitors Address Big Gathering of Citizens.

There was a misunderstanding somewhere about the Aala park mass meeting last night, called in order that the citizens of the city at large could have an opportunity of listening to the members of the visiting Congressional party on the evening of their last day in the islands. The crowd was on hand on time, but the twenty and more chairs on the platform were conspicuously empty. Prince Cupid, Senators Smith, Lane and Chillingworth were there and a number of other local lights, but of Congressmen only Charles McGavin, of Illinois, was in evidence when the hour for beginning things arrived. Mr. McGavin made a neat address and then talked against time to save the situation until Congressman Cole arrived, having been torn away from the dance at the Seaside. Later Congressman Davidson and Norris arrived and the crowd was well satisfied.

It was a representative Aala park gathering of about eighteen hundred people which greeted the Congressional speakers. There were possibly more noises than was usually the case during the meetings of the past campaign and the sprinkling of Japanese and Chinese was possibly thicker than usual, but it all had a most familiar look. Congressman McGavin was the only one on the stage when the Delegate opened the meeting.

The Delegate explained in his short address that some sorehead had gone to the visiting Congressmen and tried to impress upon them that the meeting was a political one and on that account many of the Congressmen would not be present. As a matter of fact that meeting was, although called by the Republican Central Committee, not a political meeting but one called for the purpose solely of giving the majority of the citizens of Honolulu an opportunity of hearing the visitors, men who were controlling the destiny of the whole country.

So far only a few had had the pleasure of listening to these distinguished visitors of the Territory.

REPRESENTATIVE MCGAVIN.

Mr. McGavin, of Illinois, was introduced as the first speaker. He greeted the audience with a hearty hello and expressed the pleasure he and the other members of the party had felt at the warm welcome received in the islands. The people of the mainland had, he stated, a very crude idea of the citizenship of Hawaii and it would be his pleasure and that of his colleagues to inform the people there of the true conditions here.

He repeated the remarks of the Delegate that there was nothing partisan in the meeting, no desire on the part of the Congressmen to make political speeches. He desired, however, to impress on all the voters here the necessity of identifying themselves with some party, as through parties the work of the country was carried on.

The former government here had been a monarchial one and if all monarchial governments had been presided over by those equal in goodness and paternalism to those who had ruled here there would be no occasion for trouble at any time between rulers and people. But people could never know when such rulers were to be replaced by oppressors.

This was the reason the Pilgrim Fathers had conceived the idea of a government under which all people would be free and equal. Following events brought about the constitution and a government, the first of its kind, a government recognizing the manhood in every man, of whatever race or color and opened to all the door of opportunity, making each man eligible for aspiring to the greatest office in the world, that of President of the United States.

The speaker then outlined the scheme of party organization throughout the mainland and the political divisions into which the bulk of the voters divide themselves. The fact that each officeholder is a servant of and not a dictator to the people makes the American nation great and wins respect for its flag wherever it may float.

And while politics at home may be bitter, when danger assails the country all forget their differences and present a solid front for the common good.

The American flag is the guarantee of safety for this, the newest Territory. While it flies over these islands it is a guarantee that a hostile army will never land here.

Referring to the conflict between the people and the trusts, the speaker said that the election of Theodore Roosevelt as President removed all doubt as to the position of the great corporations as subservient to the law and not masters of the situation. Roosevelt is above partisanship, a man brave in battle, honest in politics and honored and respected by all men.

(Continued on Page Five.)

PUBLIC APATHY IN GRAFT CHARGES ANNOYS HENEY

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Special Prosecutor Heney, in a lengthy published statement, laments the lack of ardor for the punishment of official grafters shown by the press and the disposition of some of the papers, since the financiers were indicted, to hinder the processes of the courts. Chief of Police Dinan admits that there has been a police investigation into the character of the veniremen but denies that the object is corrupt.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28. The arraignments of Glass and Halsey have been postponed.

SWATOW, May 28.—The rebels have begun attacks on Chinglung and Tungchang, and there is much disorder. The uprising is attributed to the famine.

PHOENIX, May 28.—A charter has been issued to a syndicate incorporated for the purpose of building 500 miles of railroad connecting North and South America.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The reports of Governor Gillett and United States District Attorney Devlin show that the attack on the Japanese restaurant keepers in San Francisco were not of a serious nature. The San Francisco police were busy handling the strikers at the time the attack was made on the Japanese. It is expected that the Japanese Government will be satisfied with this explanation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Roosevelt has gone to Canton, Ohio, to attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley. He is accompanied by Secretaries Root, Garfield and Wilson.

CANTON, May 29.—Eight thousand people viewed the remains of Mrs. McKinley yesterday. The funeral will occur today and will be most simple. Vice President Fairbanks has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Thomas Jordan, ex-Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has been indicted for forgery.

LONDON, May 29.—Lord Methuen will command the British troops in South Africa.

PEKING, May 29.—Chun Shuan, a reactionist, has been appointed viceroy of Liangkwo.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 29.—Governor Cummins is a candidate to succeed Senator Allison.

CANTON, O., May 29.—The funeral of the late Mrs. McKinley, widow of the assassinated President, was held here today.

An unconfirmed rumor to the effect that the brother of Cologos, Cologos has been the slayer of President McKinley, was here among the people attending the funeral, caused a particularly careful guarding of the person of President Roosevelt by Secret Service men and special police.

CANTON, China, May 29.—Thirteen hundred troops have been sent to Swatow to quell the rebellion.

BADEN, May 29.—By the ditching of a passenger train near here today two persons were killed and one fatally injured. A number of others were badly hurt.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—A general strike of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad system has been declared, and the shops are all closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—No new members for the jury to try Mayor Schmitz have been secured.

QUINCY, Mass., May 29.—The scout cruiser Birmingham was launched here today.

PARIS, May 30.—While Queen Maude of Norway and Madame Falleres, wife of the President of the Republic, were in the city.

SHANGHAI, May 30.—The French Island and has been abandoned.

CHICAGO, May 30.—General Kuroki of Japan today laid floral wreaths upon the grave of Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The graves of veterans were decorated today with flags and flowers and flowers were strewn upon the waters of the ocean to honor the memory of the navy's dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—President Roosevelt in a speech made here yesterday on the railroad question urged government supervision of the railway lines.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The bark Nuanuu has arrived here from the Hawaiian islands. She left Kaanapali, Hawaiian islands, February 1.

CANTON, O., May 31.—It is proposed to preserve the McKinley home after the fashion of Mt. Vernon.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 31.—In the inter-collegiate boat race, Cornell defeated Harvard by a length.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—It has been decided to dismantle the fortress of Vladivostok.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Peter Pan won the \$23,000 Belmont stake.

REASON WHY SIERRA DID NOT BRING MAIL

The following explanation has been made by the postal authorities of the fact that the Sierra did not bring down the San Francisco mail on her last trip. When she made her first trip to Honolulu under the new arrangement she brought a considerable amount of mail, and having no contract with the government a high price, six cents per pound, was paid for this work. Under a regular contract, such as is in force on the Pacific Mail boats and on the Alameda, the price would have been much less.

It seems that the Assistant Postmaster General who has charge of this work found that he could save the Government nearly \$1200 by delaying the mails one day and he did not believe that the delay, being so slight, would inconvenience the people of Honolulu to any great degree. As there has been a decided protest made it is doubtful if this will be done again.

CONGRESSMEN WILL LEAVE TODAY

This afternoon at five o'clock the people of Honolulu will be called upon to bid farewell to the members of the Congressional party, who have been upon these shores since May 8. The transport Sherman, upon which they will depart, sails at that hour from the naval wharves and it is expected that there will be a great turnout of the citizens to bid aloha to those who, as guests of the Territory, have made many friendships here and who will carry to their mainland homes ideas and impressions of Hawaii and knowledge gained at first hand which will work out to our advantage in any future legislation at Washington affecting these islands.

European sovereigns are finding the enforced exchange of military uniforms, when they visit each other's dominions, a great burden.

BAD WEATHER SPOILED TRIP

Bad weather spoiled the plans which had been made for the Congressional party's trip to Wahiawa and Haleiwa. Rain came down in deluges when the party had reached the pineapple section, and the trips which had been planned had to be given up. The down-pour made the roads so heavy that it was impossible for the automobiles which were to take the party from Wahiawa to Haleiwa to reach Wahiawa, and the only course left was to make the trip by train, which was done.

The Congressional party left this city on Tuesday morning and arrived at Wahiawa at 10:30. When the train pulled up at the station the program had to be dropped.

The greatest disappointment of all was the failure of the party to see the army reservation, part of which it is hoped will be turned back to the Territory, through an act of Congress. The clouds lay so low on the mountains, and the weather was so bad, that it was decided to give up the excursion and be satisfied with an explanation of the value of the land for agricultural purposes and of the fact that the reservation was far larger than was needed for the uses for which it was purchased.

The party enjoyed a very pleasant luncheon at the residence of Mrs. Brown, in which pineapples were served in many different styles, after which the party gazed over the pineapple fields. They then took the train which had been arranged for, and started for Haleiwa.

When the Haleiwa Hotel was reached it pleased the party very much. The hotel was beautifully decorated with ferns, palms and flowers from the hotel grounds, and Manager Bigdow was on hand to attend to every want of his patrons. The visit to the Wahiawa plantation was given up on account of the rain, and a pleasant afternoon was spent in the club brought down from Honolulu rendering sweet music to fill in the time.

The banquet which was served in the evening was the most elaborate that has ever been served at the Haleiwa Hotel, and the guests appeared to be of the opinion that it compared most favorably with the finest to be had on the mainland. After the dinner was over a unique entertainment was given by the party. Ten Japanese wrestlers from the Wahiawa plantation appeared and gave an exhibition of their skill. The visitors, being unfamiliar with this form of sport, enjoyed it to the full.

There were a large number of invited guests besides the members of the Congressional party and the Haleiwa Hotel was filled to its limit. Manager Goodale of Wahiawa plantation threw open his home and several of the people from Honolulu spent the night as his guests.

Late last night the weather was clearing and it was hoped that the party would be able to make the stop at Sinal as planned. It is still raining the Sinal stop will be cut out of the program and the party will come directly to Honolulu.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SCORES SHERIFF

The interview appearing in one of the afternoon papers and purporting to be from Sheriff Iauka, in which he is made to say that the Attorney-General's department tries to inconvenience witnesses, called forth a rather sharp answer from Attorney-General Peters. When seen Tuesday afternoon by an Advertiser reporter, he said:

"I am rather surprised at the remarks attributed to Sheriff Iauka, which appeared in the Bulletin this afternoon. Had he made any effort to see me in regard to the subject of which he pretends to have knowledge, neither inconvenience to him nor a discussion of it in the public prints would have been necessary.

"The case of which Mr. Iauka speaks is one in which the witnesses for the prosecution resided in and about Ewa. The case having been set for trial on Monday the 27th inst., Mr. Milverton, on Saturday last, in order to see that a subpoena issued by the Court in the case would be properly served by the officer, and for the further purpose of examining the witness, accompanied Harry Juen to Ewa. Two of the witnesses pleading lack of funds were advanced their fare to Honolulu by Mr. Milverton. Manuel Philip made no request for assistance and therefore none was given.

"Upon the arrival of the witnesses in Honolulu, Mr. Cathcart, the County Attorney, advanced them the sum of five dollars, more than sufficient to pay all of their return fares. Complaint was made by them nevertheless to Harry Juen of the Police Department, and that officer notifying us that the Police Department could not take care of them, provision was made by us that they be fed in Honolulu at our expense, and they were taken by an employee of this office to a restaurant where they secured proper food and drink. This arrangement left at their disposal the five dollars already secured from Mr. Cathcart and no complaint should have been made by them. The five dollars was amply sufficient to carry them home and bring them back again on Wednesday morning.

"Sheriff Iauka, in his solicitude of these witnesses seems to have overlooked the fact that there is no provision made for the payment of expenses of witnesses in criminal cases and that this office is under no obligation whatever to pay any expenses in such behalf. The advances made by Mr. Milverton as also the expenses incurred by the office for the food of the witnesses was practically gratuitous over and above what is now provided them by the recent Act referred to. The Police Department through Harry Juen advised us on Monday that they could do nothing for these witnesses, and upon such advice, word was sent them that they send the witnesses to our office and we proceeded to look after what is already stated.

"What Sheriff Iauka means when he says that 'there is no sense in the Attorney-General's Department trying to inconvenience these people by refusing them expenses which are essentially necessary,' is hard to grasp. If he is imposed upon by witnesses that is his own lookout. The entire article occurs to me to be nothing more than an attempt to again reiterate to the public the lack of funds appropriated by the Supervisors for the Police Department. There is no one that is more desirous than I am to assist the Police Department in every way possible, but in return we expect assistance from it. If every evening difficulty arises as to the administration of the criminal prosecutions in this Territory, County police officers, without any attempt or desire to settle the difficulties by personal reference to this office, rush into print in order to make the difficulties public, criminal prosecutions will be handicapped and witnesses lose respect for the officers administering the laws and the processes of the Court. If Sheriff Iauka, in the future, would confer more with me and less with the newspapers, I see little opportunity for difficulty in the matter of securing witnesses in criminal prosecutions.

"The desire to secure larger appropriations for the police of Oahu is commendable. But I do not propose to pass unanswered comments directed to that purpose which reflect upon the conduct of this department."

THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICALS

Mr. I. M. Cox of the Educational Department opened the discussion of the general theme "The Problem of Christian Education in Hawaii," at the meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association on Monday morning. His special topic was entitled "The Public School as a Religious Force," and in an essay of unusual finish and literary excellence he traced the bearing of the common school upon the moral training of children, showing how under modern conditions the public school teacher not only supplements the home but often acts for it when it is ethically defective. The inculcation of habits of punctuality, obedience, patriotism, faithfulness, truth, cleanliness, order, and in some instances of thrift, are in some instances of the function of the education the State is giving, and although sectarian training is never tolerated the moral development of the child is always a matter of prime concern with the normal public school teacher. Although the Bible may not be read in some States, literature that is filled with the spirit of the Bible is so taught that the great lessons of prophet and lawgiver are quietly and effectively imparted.

Principal A. M. Merrill, Rev. A. V. Soares and Mr. S. M. Kanakani followed with valuable discussions of "the way to teach the Bible in the day school," "the liberalizing influence of the public school," and "religion in the old time Hawaiian school."

Yesterday the subject was further pursued in a series of addresses by Mr. F. W. Damon, Rev. S. Kapu, Mr. T. Okumura and Rev. Eugene Sio, which took up the question of what sort of Christian schools we need in Hawaii and how these had been and should be applied to the demands of our various races.

The business sessions were devoted to the reports of the treasurer, secretary, traveling evangelist, and the several island agents. Mr. Theodore Richards, Rev. D. Scudder and Rev. E. S. Timoteo, were re-elected treasurer, secretary and evangelist respectively. Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Rev. Obed Nawahine were nominated to the American Board as members of the corporation to represent Maui. The members of the Hawaiian Board whose terms expire at this session were all re-elected, except, of course, Dr. Kincaid, whom Mr. J. P. Cooke was chosen to succeed. The following were elected delegates to the National Council which will meet in Cleveland in October: From Oahu, Hon. F. C. Jones and Rev. H. K. Poeppoe; from Maui, Rev. D. W. K. White, Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Rev. B. V. Bazata; from Hawaii, Rev. S. L. Desha, Mr. C. C. Kennedy and Rev. C. E. Shields; at large, Rev. D. Scudder.

CHE-FA GAMBLERS FINED IN COURT

The cases of the three che-fa men who were arrested last week came up before Judge Whitney yesterday morning and two of the men pleaded guilty to the charge while the third put in a plea of not guilty. Sam Kahi and Muliwa, the two native boys who had been arrested, saw that they were sure to be convicted and were advised by their attorney to give up and throw themselves on the mercy of Judge Whitney. They were sentenced to pay fines of \$50 and \$40 respectively.

The third gambler was a Chinaman named Ah Sung, and in spite of the fact that his two partners, who were arrested at the same time pleaded guilty, he tried to brazen the case out. The testimony was very clear in the case and the bank was shown to belong to a Japanese, whose name, however, was not brought out. Judge Whitney found that Ah Sung was guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of \$100 and the costs of court.

BOSS RUEF'S CONFESSION

Here is the verbatim statement made in court by Abraham Ruef, wherein the indicted boss pleads guilty to the charge of extortion, and expresses himself repentant of wrongdoing and eager to make reparation:

"If your Honor please, with the permission of the court I desire to make a statement. I do so only after a short consultation with my attorneys, to whom I have only within the last half-hour disclosed my determination, and against their expressed protest. I take this occasion to thank them for their services, fidelity and friendship. Notwithstanding the court's finding yesterday that this trial might safely be carried on without serious injury to my health, physical or mental, I wish to assure you that my personal condition is such that I am at the present time absolutely unable to bear for two or three months daily the strain of an actual trial of this case, the constant, continual, nightly preparation therefor, the necessary consultation and conversation with my attorneys in regard thereto, to say nothing of other cares and responsibilities. Moreover, the strain of these proceedings upon those whom I hold nearest and dearest of all on earth has been so grave and severe that as a result of these prosecutions their health has all been undermined, they are on the verge of immediate collapse, and their lives are now actually in the balance.

TELLS OF DOWNFALL.

"I have occupied a somewhat prominent position in this city of my birth, in which I have lived all my life, where are all my ties and interests, whence when the time shall come I hope to pass into the eternal sleep, I have borne an honored name. In my private and in my professional life there has been no stain. In my public affiliations, until after the municipal campaign of 1905 and the election of the present Board of Supervisors, the charges of the press to the contrary notwithstanding, no action of mine ever gave just ground for adverse criticism or deserved censure; but the assault of the press and their failure to credit honesty of purpose, a desire to hold together a political organization which has been built up with much effort, the means of holding them, did after the election of the Board of Supervisors in a measure influence me and the high ideals for which I had theretofore striven. During the past few weeks I have thought deeply and often of this situation, its causes and conditions.

"To offer excuses now would be folly. To make an effort at some 'sparing' for the public good is, however, more than possible. To assist in making more difficult, if not impossible, the system which dominates our public men and corrupts our politics will be a welcome task. I have decided that whatever energy or abilities I possess for the future shall be devoted, even in the humblest capacity, to restoring the ideals which have been lowered—shall, as soon as opportunity be accorded, be reenlisted on the side of good citizenship and integrity. May it be allotted to me at some time hereafter to have at least some small part in the re-establishing on a clear, sane basis, a plane of high civic morality and just reciprocal relations between the constantly struggling constituent elements of our governmental and industrial life.

"In the meantime, I begin by earnestness of purpose, a purpose to make the greatest sacrifice which can befall a human being of my disposition to make, to acknowledge whatever there may have been of wrong or mistake, and so far as may be within my power to make it right. I reached this final determination last night after careful reflection and deliberation. Where duty calls I intend to follow, whither hereafter the path of my life and however unpleasant and painful may be the result. I make this statement so that the court and the whole world may know at least the motives which have guided me in the step I am about to take.

"As an earnest I have determined to make a beginning. I am not guilty of the offense charged in this indictment. I ask, now, however, that this jury be dismissed from further consideration of this case. I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty heretofore entered and to enter the contrary plea, and at the proper time submit to the court further suggestions for its consideration."

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His confession was read from a manuscript. During the reading his voice trembled and his eyes filled with tears. He reviewed his past history, expressing a wish to reform, "to recast on the side of good citizenship and integrity." He had reached this final determination after careful deliberation and reflection. He said in conclusion:

"I now ask that this jury be dismissed from further consideration of the case. I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty and to enter the contrary plea, and at the proper time to submit to the court further suggestions for its consideration."

When he finished he almost collapsed. The indictment was reread that he might change his plea of not guilty to guilty. In this he was formally charged with extortion in the case of the Delmonico restaurant. When asked by the clerk, "What is your plea?" he replied, almost inaudibly, "Guilty."

The jury was then discharged, and sentence was postponed by Judge Dunne for thirty days, at the request of District Attorney Langdon.

PEACE CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY

The local Christian Endeavor Union will have a mass meeting on the 15th of next month, when The Hague Conference will open its session, and the secretary of the Union is sending out the following notice:

On the fifteenth of next June, The Hague Conference will begin its session and representatives from all independent nations will meet to promote "peace on earth, good-will towards men."

Our Oahu Young People's Union of Epworth Leagues and Christian Endeavor Societies, having in our brotherhood as many nationalities as among the accredited delegates to the second International Peace Congress, will on that day, in connection with the annual meeting, hold a Peace Convention to consider the general topic (John 14:27), "Peace I leave with you; and my peace I give unto you."

The convention will be held in the Portuguese church, corner Vineyard and Miller streets, Saturday evening, June 15, at 7:15.

The officers of the several societies of the Union will please see that their members attend in a body and answer the roll-call with a verse of hymn or Holy Scripture appropriate to the topic.

All members of the Union are requested to invite their friends to the convention as the program will be attractive and appropriate to the occasion.

WONG HIN, Secretary, Oahu Young People's Union.

CRIMINAL CASES NOW BEFORE COURT

Two criminal cases are on the calendar for trial in Judge De Bolt's court today, one against Antone Foster, charged with an offense against the age of consent, and the other against Ah Pol, the Chinese burglar who thought to take advantage of the greenness of the men in the Sheriff's department in early January and who was brought up with a quick turn. His alleged crime is that of robbing the jewelry store of George Haffner, in the Masonic Temple on Alakea street.

It was reported yesterday that the chief witness, the girl in the case against young Foster, could not be located by the police, and it is possible that in not being able to produce her in court the case of the prosecution will fall through.

VALUES TIME AT \$1000 PER HOUR

John Amasu is suing William Mahuwa for \$5000 for false arrest and imprisonment, the case being now on before Judge Lindsay. The time Amasu spent in the calaboose was five hours and he values the time he spent as a guest of Sheriff Iauka at the rate of \$1000 an hour. The arrest arose out of some shots that were taken at Mahuwa in the early hours of the morning of March 18, at which time Amasu was sleeping sweetly, not prowling around with a gun. Mahuwa thought that Amasu had done the shooting and that he had been the target, however, and he laid his complaint against him at the police station, resulting in an early morning ride in the patrol wagon.

J. J. Dunne and W. T. Rawlins appear for the plaintiff and C. W. Ashford and J. M. L. Kaulukou for the defendant.

DEFRAUDED JAPANESE.

A Japanese from Wainane, named Itara, complained to the police yesterday that a countryman of his in Moiliili had swindled him by paying a debt of \$10 with a bad \$100 bill. It turned out that Itara had been cheated, not with a \$100 bill, but with an advertisement which had been sent out by a book-keeping concern on the mainland. The Japanese from Moiliili, whose name is Isumihara, will be arrested and an explanation called for.

GOES TO PANAMA.

Major J. H. Russell, of the local Marine Corps, located at the Naval Station, has received orders for duty at Panama. He will take the next transport to San Francisco and go from there to Panama by one of the Pacific Mail liners. He expects that his tour of duty in the canal zone will be for at least a year.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION

The sum of \$18,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature for the Liquor License Commission of the various counties. No special provisions were made as to its division, and this task has devolved upon Treasurer Campbell. He has completed the apportionment, which is as follows: Oahu, \$6000; Hawaii, \$4500; Maui, \$4000; Kauai, \$3500.

The division has been based upon an estimate as to the cost of the commissions to the several counties, and the result took considerable work and thought before what Treasurer Campbell believed to be a fair apportionment was arrived at. There could not be an equal division of the apportionment because of the difference in the size of the counties and the number of their saloons. At first it was thought that the distribution could be based upon the amount each county received from its licenses during the year, but this arrangement would have given Oahu 60 per cent. of the entire sum. There will be no more collections this year, which ends, legally, June 30. Out of the appropriation just apportioned will be paid the salaries of secretaries, the traveling expenses and salaries of inspectors, etc.

The license collections for the present fiscal year have been: Oahu, \$52,527; Hawaii, \$17,541.51; Maui, \$14,425; Kauai, \$12,665.65. Total, \$97,159.99.

An order, giving the Hawaii Land Co., Limited, seven days more in which to file its answer in the equity case of J. W. Leachman versus Amyo Silva et al. was signed yesterday by Judge Robinson.

PROGRESS MADE FOR FEDERAL BUILDING

Within the next few days the Commission appointed by Governor Carter to see if the extension of Bishop street past the Mahuka site offered for the Federal building to the waterfront could be accomplished at a cost of \$35,000 to the Territory, will make its report. The Waterhouse Trust Co. has been handling the matter for some time past and the negotiations with the owners of the land through which Bishop street, if extended, will have to pass, have been pushed ahead as quickly as possible.

At the present time, from all that can be gathered, the negotiations are going along favorably, though as yet they are by no means complete. If the report of the commission is favorable the work on the extension of Bishop street should be commenced in the near future.

SCULLING RACE FOR TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont., May 11.—Dorman, the champion sculler of America, has received a challenge to row for the title from James B. Wray, the Australian sculler now coaching the Harvard University crew. Dorman is willing to row if the stakes are large enough. If the race is held it will be contested on Toronto bay some time in July.

COLONEL JOHNSON GETS A SWORD

Co. F, N. G. H., met at the armory Tuesday and held an election of officers. First Lt. Charles Coster was elected captain, Second Lt. A. W. Neely was elected First Lieutenant, Charles Bartlett succeeded Neely. There was a banquet served in the decorated armory, during which there was speaking and music. A quartet club, formed from the ranks, did the singing. Among the speakers were Col. Jones, Col. Johnson, Col. Ziegler, Major Riley, Col. Short, Major Rose, Adjutant Cummins, Captain Berger, Capt. Coster, Supervisor Hustace, Lt. Neely and Lt. Bartlett. Captain Berger's speech made a bullseye. During the evening Colonel Johnson was presented with a beautiful service sword, in a solid silver scabbard. The sword was presented by Lt. A. W. Neely on behalf of Col. Johnson's old company, Lt. Neely speaking as follows:

Colonel Johnson, you have never been a particular friend of mine, but the other members of Co. F have requested me to say a few good things about you, but the good things I know about you are not military and will be omitted on this occasion.

I will say, on behalf of the company, that you have always treated every member in a fair, honorable and military manner, and when error or carelessness crept in on the drill ground you have treated them in a strenuous manner, as far as the English language would permit.

Your persistent energy has now placed you at the head of the regiment, and while we deplore our loss, we stand ready to assist you in any way to bring the regiment to a higher standard.

The members of your old company here gathered around you tonight wish to show their appreciation of your past services in a substantial way and have instructed me to present you with this sword, knowing full well that you will be ever ready to draw it in defense of "Old Glory."

Colonel Johnson showed much emotion and made a lengthy speech, covering the period of his service with F Company.

MIDSHIPMAN LANDO ASSIGNED TO SHIP

News has been received in this city that Midshipman E. Lando has recovered from the measles and has been stationed on the battleship Colorado. The Colorado has been ordered to Japanese waters, so, with the state of excitement existing in Tokio over the assaults on Japanese restaurant keepers in San Francisco the Honolulu boys may find things interesting.

RESCUED THE ADA.

The quarantine launch Oahu, Capt. Bray, acted as salvage vessel Monday afternoon. The little schooner Ada, bound for Molokai, ran on the reef on the Ewa side of the channel as she was going out at about 5:30 p. m. Capt. Bray saw the fix that the schooner was in and putting a line on board pulled her off without much difficulty. The schooner was uninjured.

RHEUMATISM MAKES LIFE MISERABLE.

A happy home is the most valuable possession that is within the reach of mankind, but you cannot enjoy its comforts if you are suffering from rheumatism. You throw aside business cares when you enter your home and you can be relieved from those rheumatic pains also by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will give you relief and its continued use for a short time will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by all dealers. Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BOSS RUEF'S CONFESSION

Here is the verbatim statement made in court by Abraham Ruef, wherein the indicted boss pleads guilty to the charge of extortion, and expresses himself repentant of wrongdoing and eager to make reparation:

"If your Honor please, with the permission of the court I desire to make a statement. I do so only after a short consultation with my attorneys, to whom I have only within the last half-hour disclosed my determination, and against their expressed protest. I take this occasion to thank them for their services, fidelity and friendship. Notwithstanding the court's finding yesterday that this trial might safely be carried on without serious injury to my health, physical or mental, I wish to assure you that my personal condition is such that I am at the present time absolutely unable to bear for two or three months daily the strain of an actual trial of this case, the constant, continual, nightly preparation therefor, the necessary consultation and conversation with my attorneys in regard thereto, to say nothing of other cares and responsibilities. Moreover, the strain of these proceedings upon those whom I hold nearest and dearest of all on earth has been so grave and severe that as a result of these prosecutions their health has all been undermined, they are on the verge of immediate collapse, and their lives are now actually in the balance.

TELLS OF DOWNFALL.

"I have occupied a somewhat prominent position in this city of my birth, in which I have lived all my life, where are all my ties and interests, whence when the time shall come I hope to pass into the eternal sleep, I have borne an honored name. In my private and in my professional life there has been no stain. In my public affiliations, until after the municipal campaign of 1905 and the election of the present Board of Supervisors, the charges of the press to the contrary notwithstanding, no action of mine ever gave just ground for adverse criticism or deserved censure; but the assault of the press and their failure to credit honesty of purpose, a desire to hold together a political organization which has been built up with much effort, the means of holding them, did after the election of the Board of Supervisors in a measure influence me and the high ideals for which I had theretofore striven. During the past few weeks I have thought deeply and often of this situation, its causes and conditions.

"To offer excuses now would be folly. To make an effort at some 'sparing' for the public good is, however, more than possible. To assist in making more difficult, if not impossible, the system which dominates our public men and corrupts our politics will be a welcome task. I have decided that whatever energy or abilities I possess for the future shall be devoted, even in the humblest capacity, to restoring the ideals which have been lowered—shall, as soon as opportunity be accorded, be reenlisted on the side of good citizenship and integrity. May it be allotted to me at some time hereafter to have at least some small part in the re-establishing on a clear, sane basis, a plane of high civic morality and just reciprocal relations between the constantly struggling constituent elements of our governmental and industrial life.

"In the meantime, I begin by earnestness of purpose, a purpose to make the greatest sacrifice which can befall a human being of my disposition to make, to acknowledge whatever there may have been of wrong or mistake, and so far as may be within my power to make it right. I reached this final determination last night after careful reflection and deliberation. Where duty calls I intend to follow, whither hereafter the path of my life and however unpleasant and painful may be the result. I make this statement so that the court and the whole world may know at least the motives which have guided me in the step I am about to take.

"As an earnest I have determined to make a beginning. I am not guilty of the offense charged in this indictment. I ask, now, however, that this jury be dismissed from further consideration of this case. I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty heretofore entered and to enter the contrary plea, and at the proper time submit to the court further suggestions for its consideration."

THE SCENE IN COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Abraham Ruef created a great sensation in the courtroom by pleading guilty of extortion. He declared himself willing to confess and place at the disposal of the authorities all knowledge in his possession of municipal irregularities, which would implicate many prominent men beside Mayor Schmitz.

Throughout the proceedings he has maintained a confident and arrogant demeanor. But, as time passed, he began to show signs of weakening. His face has been marked with lines of suffering, and he had been anxious and troubled for some days previous to his unexpected acknowledgment of guilt.

The confession was made in Judge Dunne's courtroom, in the Temple Sheriff. He came before the judge showing evidences of having passed a sleepless night.

A private conference was asked for and permitted with his counsel, Ach and Shortridge, Judge Dunne placing his chambers at their disposal. Ruef had warned the attorneys what he intended to do, and they endeavored to dissuade him, feeling confident that he would be acquitted. During their private conference, Ruef, who was weak and nervous, swooned, and brandy had to be administered before he revived.

When they returned to the courtroom, Ach and Shortridge both asked permission to retire from the case, explaining that they had had irreconcilable differences with their client, and the permission was granted.

Ruef then arose and said that he desired to make a statement, having dis-

BOSS RUEF'S CONFESSION

closed this intention to his counsel half an hour before. He then confessed that he was no longer able to bear the mental and physical strain of the trial. As he talked he drank water constantly, the glass being refilled by the bailiff, and he wiped his face nervously with his handkerchief.

His confession was read from a manuscript. During the reading his voice trembled and his eyes filled with tears. He reviewed his past history, expressing a wish to reform, "to recast on the side of good citizenship and integrity." He had reached this final determination after careful deliberation and reflection. He said in conclusion:

"I now ask that this jury be dismissed from further consideration of the case. I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty and to enter the contrary plea, and at the proper time to submit to the court further suggestions for its consideration."

When he finished he almost collapsed. The indictment was reread that he might change his plea of not guilty to guilty. In this he was formally charged with extortion in the case of the Delmonico restaurant. When asked by the clerk, "What is your plea?" he replied, almost inaudibly, "Guilty."

The jury was then discharged, and sentence was postponed by Judge Dunne for thirty days, at the request of District Attorney Langdon.

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PACIFIC MAIL BOATS.

The Pacific Mail has two steamers coming in here very soon. The Mongolia bringing mail and passengers from San Francisco should arrive early Thursday morning, and the Coptic, coming from the Orient, is due Friday afternoon. She will probably sail for the Coast, taking mail, but no passengers or freight, late Friday night or early Saturday morning.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

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

HAWAII'S FORTUNES AND HOW TO ENHANCE THEM

Editor Advertiser: After thoroughly canvassing the subject among the members of the Congressional party during the interisland trip, and consulting since the return with haole, kansainans and malihinis like myself, I am firmly convinced that the time is ripe for the formation of a Hawaiian Friendly Society, to be composed of those who love these islands and live here and of those who also love them and are not so fortunate. So far as the members of the Congressional party is concerned, Baris seems to be willing.

The advantages of a "hands across the sea" friendly organization could be made many and manifold. If, however, such a society accomplishes no more than keeping up a continual correspondence between the Hawaiians and their well-wishers on the mainland, much good may result. Every one of our visitors wishes to know even more of these islands than he has already learned. Many of them would like to know where they can secure additional data and information. A Friendly Society such as I suggest might by either using the Promotion Committee as a clearing house or by direct correspondence keep the needs of these islands ever green in the minds of their well-wishers. But there are other and more substantial benefits to be secured by cooperation.

Few of these islanders, or our citizens on the mainland, I believe, begin to realize the very serious manner in which the majority of the Congressmen on a visiting committee get down to the work in hand. It has been a revelation to me, and I know now that if the hands of the Congressmen with us are upheld by the people of Hawaii these islands need not fear for the future.

The destiny of Hawaii has fortunately fallen into the hands of men who believe that the only way to do things is to do them. To illustrate, Congressman Davidson, who is with us as chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, has not only at his own expense explored all of the great rivers of America, but when as a congressional visitor he departed from Porto Rico, he carried to America with him 700 pounds of Porto Rican coffee, paid for out of his own purse, and this coffee he had parched in America, put up in poured packages and sent with instructions how to best prepare for the table to the most influential people he knew. They tried, used and asked for more, but Mr. Davidson knew of no one in America who handled that particular coffee—and here comes in the need of a Friendly Society. Many of our visitors hope to take back with them sacks of Kona coffee, each one will gladly go among his friends singing its praises, but the coffee men or Hawaii must help themselves if they expect others to help them. Let them, with the aid of friends in America, be ready to take the first step that will free them from at least one of the middlemen between them and the consumer and, tariff or no tariff, coffee planting will pay on these islands.

Coffee planting being mooted as the industry of the small farmer, I continue to use this bean to illustrate the possibilities of promotion work on the part of a Friendly Society, no matter how loosely organized. One friend, Congressman Stevens, I know takes the matter most seriously. He is a firm advocate of applying the pure food law to coffee, appointing a board to test every sack of coffee that comes to America, establishing a standard and absolutely excluding the cheap, injurious grades that drift in from South America to the detriment of American growers. He would impose a coffee tax to support the board—and to this tax there would not be the howl of opposition that the suggestion of a tariff on coffee would arouse. Mr. Stevens is a Hawaiian Friendly Society in himself. He proposes, as does Congressman Davidson, to do something practical. Both of these gentlemen, as well as Mr. Littlefield of Maine, and many others of the Congressional party, are convinced that the new pure food laws may be so enforced that no one would dare sell any foreign substitute under the label of "American," "Kona" or "Hawaiian" coffee. Patri-

otism on the part of Americans on the mainland and perseverance on the part of the islanders should accomplish the rest, so that American people would demand American coffee (which is the best in the world), raised by American growers.

I know that some of our Congressmen and their wives are taking home Hawaiian jams, which they pronounce the best in the world, vanilla beans and even cacao pods. Only one Congressman has expressed it as his opinion that Americans will buy their wares in the cheapest market, regardless of their place of origin, there being no patriotism among them in business, yet his voice rings out loudest when it is time to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

There is need of a Hawaiian Friendly Society to convert this erring brother. It is the opinion of the majority that much can be accomplished for these islands by appealing to the patriotism and pride of the American people.

A MARKET ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Some of the Congressmen whose views and knowledge should be the property of all, desire to work in the direction of introducing the products of Hawaii to the masses that inhabit the Mississippi valley. They point to the Tehuantepec route and tell how it may be used to advantage. A Friendly Society should gather about these men, for each man has his own idea of how help should be given and the more ways there are the better. The larger should be the membership of various minded followers. By all means let us have a "hands across the sea" friendly organization, and now is the time to begin the good work. Everyone is taking home something that will advertise these islands, each of these would like to be in touch with somebody that would gladly answer all questions. If they do no more at present than send their names and addresses, as well as those of others who love these islands and wish them well, to the Promotion Committee here, may not the rest follow?

I only wish others could listen to the many wise practical suggestions I have heard fall from the lips of our visiting Congressmen in the last few days. They one and all wish to keep in touch with the people of Hawaii. Nor will this desire grow less as time flies. Five thousand miles away is one who more than a quarter of a century ago visited these islands and still longs for them. He was the first to pronounce its tobacco the best and its growers the fairest; today he would perhaps act as honorary president of a Hawaiian Friendly Society and use only Hawaiian tobacco in his cigars, of which he smokes more than any other American, and drink only Hawaiian coffee, for he is an inveterate coffee fiend, and the expressed friendship of Mark Twain toward Hawaiian coffee, would place it a standby in many an American home, while every Congressman now among us is more than ready to follow suit and urge upon his friends to do the same.

However, all is not coffee. Certain Congressmen are sending to Grand Rapids, Michigan, logs of koa which will be turned into furniture to grace their homes and advertise these islands. Some members of the Hawaiian Friendly Society—let us keep in touch with them. Their friends may wish such furniture and in time their friends' friends and it may then pay to establish a furniture factory in Hawaii, and a member of the Hawaiian Friendly may come forward with the needed capital.

PEOPLE IDLE LANDS.

Just a word on patriotism and my plea is ended. The Jap is not given to singing "My country, 'tis of thee" from the prow of every advancing vessel, but when his country needs him in any part of the world, he is there. Four thousand of them go to America annually to study there what Japan can best adapt; as many more to Europe. In Korea, Manchuria, Formosa, Hawaii, wherever he believes his country needs him, there he is found in telling numbers. We need some thousand more Americans on these islands. Will patriotism bring them, or will they stand upon the coast of the mainland and chant to us "My country, 'tis of thee." Let the Hawaiian Friendly at home induce them to come, let rich and poor in these islands show their patriotism by making sacrifices, if necessary, to induce the American on the mainland to come and people the idle lands of Hawaii. Each must perhaps make concessions. Friendly correspondence between individuals who have never met may bring about happy meetings and the more thorough Americanization of these islands. Let those who have ideas get together for the common good. One man alone may do much. If I were again to be called upon to place before a public school of Hawaii an example of purest, truest patriotism, I would not perhaps point first to the man who unfurled the flag and thereby covered himself with glory, but to a quiet unassuming citizen by adoption, who has worked for these islands as has no other man; not for glory, for he sank his own individuality to work only for the good of Hawaii. Such is the patriotism men admire—but seldom emulate. Twenty-nine Congressmen so admired it that they came with this—almost malihini—to study the needs of these islands. Such self sacrificing patriotism I would point out to the children of Hawaii and to every one who should desire to aid in organizing a Hawaiian Friendly Society—to aid our sister in preparing herself for the crowning glory of statehood. For a stranger who has done much for the love of us, sinking self for the furtherance of a good cause, that he might gather together an army in our defense, we can, I believe, best show our appreciation by joining the growing, advancing army he has organized, and sink self in the desire to make the continent forget that we are far away and by keeping our hands constantly stretched across the sea to grasp in friendly grip each hand outstretched to meet our own.

Forgive me if I have presumed to write these lines as though I were a Hawaiian, but it is to me as though I were a Hawaiian, for I have learned to ride your native surfboard, and in memory of that victory and the toils and pains that accompanied it, I believe

LEPROSARIUM WORK WANTED

I may be fairly inscribed as one who has suffered sufficiently on your islands to love them and sympathize with them. PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The children of all nationalities in the public schools of Honolulu correspond with other school children the world over—children they have never seen, probably never will see; but it helps the children here in composition, and spreads abroad the fame of these islands and a knowledge of their products. The little children tell their correspondents how pineapples are grown. When the Congressmen return home the ladies of the party will tell their friends that the flavor of the pineapples canned in Hawaii is the most perfect ever tasted. Some of the Congressmen will advise certain families to take up homesteads on these islands and plant pines. Mr. James Castle, I understand, will aid intending settlers to locate in colonies and when they plant pines he will put up canneries and purchase their output. I have seen some of our Congressmen dig hour after hour for the simplest facts, this perhaps among others. Now what an example the children of the Hawaiian public schools set us. They tell all they know of these islands to the whole world and ask for outside information in return. They have started an embryo Hawaiian Friendship Society. What will we children of a larger growth do about it?

Seriously speaking, I have personal need of the aid of a Hawaiian Friendly Society. It is my privilege, too, to place before the American public the truth concerning these islands. My motive may be selfish in wishing such a society organized to lighten my efforts, but it is a selfishness I know is shared in by each member of the Congressional party. I have promised as I gather new facts to place them before certain members of Congress and they in turn will keep me informed as to the hopes that may arise in Washington. A little friendly society in a nutshell as it were. One and all of us wish to teach our fellow citizens on these islands that they can lean upon us on the mainland. How can we help you, how can you help us, and how can you help yourselves?

I believe that constant individual correspondence between those who subscribe themselves friends of Hawaii will bring about the means, and in such a belief I shall send to your Promotion Committee as the name of one who wishes to hear from any Hawaiian who can give information, that of a sincere well-wisher.

ALEXANDER HUME FORD.

P. S.—I spoke of the Hawaiian coffee planter freeing himself from at least one of the middlemen, which would thereby give him fifteen cents a pound for his product instead of eleven as at present. A South American plantation sends its output to New York agents direct, they pack and grind daily, send to the hotels and customers in original sacks, and reap a rich profit for themselves and for the planters. Such a movement organized in behalf of Kona coffee would have the influence of the best men in Congress, and their wives, behind it, powerful partisans who will work as well as talk. It therefore behooves brothers Louissou and Bruner to get their fellow planters together and a representative in New York and Washington. American coffee for the army and navy should be their watchword in Washington, and there are able statesmen who will cry with them. And in New York, American coffee, the best in the world, for Americans, the best people in the world, who are just beginning to learn the difference between real coffee and its injurious substitutes masquerading under the name of the real article. America will gladly help the Hawaiian coffee planter the moment he shows a disposition to help himself. Let him continue his cry for a protective tariff, but he is more apt to get it if he makes his coffee known to the American public before Congress gets to the consideration of his case. New York city alone could easily consume all the coffee at present raised on these islands; give her the invitation to do so. Other cities take their fashions from the great metropolis. Earnest work will bring success, and perhaps a few thousand Americans scurrying to these islands to plant more coffee, once there is real money in such a patriotic undertaking. At least it is worth trying.

JAPS MAY DEPRIVE M'CARTHY OF LICENSE

It is reported that Senator McCarthy, father of the Liquor law and proprietor of the Criterion saloon, is up against it for a renewal of his saloon license, a direct outcome of the law he was instrumental in drawing up and getting through the Senate and House in the recent session. According to his own statement before the Board of License Commissioners yesterday the new law is drawn so as to operate against the Orientals in the saloon business and a suspicion of this fact has been felt among the Orientals, especially the Japanese, ever since the measure was introduced into the Legislature.

Acting on this suspicion the Japanese are said to have been quietly working a game of subtle revenge against the Senator, taking advantage of that section of the new regulations which requires the signatures of a majority of the persons living within two hundred and fifty feet of the premises for which any license is to be issued.

Now the particular corner occupied by the Criterion saloon has Japanese on three sides of it within the prescribed limits and the report is that these Japanese have been given the tip to refuse to sign the Senator's petition. Without the signatures, according to his own carefully prepared law, the Commissioners have no power to grant the license, so, unless the Japanese neighbors have a change of heart, McCarthy is up against it.

WANTS SUPREME COURT PRACTICE

A petition was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday by Colin Campbell asking that a commission be appointed to enquire into his qualifications to appear before that body as an attorney. Attorneys Joe W. Cathcart and Frank E. Thompson are sponsors for his good moral character.

HODSON TO RETURN HERE

G. A. Hodson, who has been acting as traveling agent for the Oceanic Steamship Company in Australasia, is expected to arrive in San Francisco soon for the purpose of accepting a position with some other company, now that the Oceanic liners have been withdrawn from the Sydney route. Hodson will be remembered as the purser of the Sonoma, and before that of the Moana. His ability and fine personality made him one of the most popular officers on the Pacific.

COLDS AND PNEUMONIA

There can be no excuse for a man if he allows a cold to develop into pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency towards this disease and many doctor's bills have been saved by its timely use. For sale by all dealers. Burdock, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

JAP LABORERS THREATEN TO FORM A BIG UNION

Delegates representing the Japanese laborers on each one of the islands are in Honolulu in conference, their meeting being called to inquire into the labor question from the Japanese point of view. As a preliminary to their work they have approached Attorney Charles F. Chillingworth with an offer to engage him to make a digest of the different offers being made to the incoming Portuguese and Spanish laborers and submit the same to them.

For some time there have been rumors of a probable formation of one great labor union among the Japanese laborers on the plantations throughout the Territory, the avowed object of which is to be the protection of what they consider their rights. And one of the rights that they are said to consider theirs is that of demanding and receiving equal wages and equal advantages on the plantations with those white laborers being brought to Hawaii. Those in touch with the situation state that the Japanese are greatly discontented with having to work side by side in the fields with these white laborers and receive less money for their work, especially now when the new laborers are green and can not do an equal amount of work a day with the Oriental.

Important developments are expected to result from the meeting of the delegates now in the city.

AH POI UP FOR HEARING

Ah Poi, the alleged jewelry store burglar, is now under trial before a jury in Judge De Bol's court, the full number of jurymen having been secured yesterday afternoon. Deputy Attorney General Milverton is conducting the case for the Territory, Carlos Long appearing for the defense. The main witness put on the stand yesterday was Chief of Detectives Taylor, who testified to the arrest of the prisoner and the circumstances which pointed him out to the police as the guilty man.

The crime for which Ah Poi is on trial is the burglary of the jewelry store of George Haffner, on Alakea street, on which same night, early in January last, there were one or two other burglaries, chief among which was the robbing of Faria's tailor shop on Hotel street. The prisoner, shortly after the burglary had been committed, sold a portion of the stolen jewelry to a Japanese jeweler on King street, near the junction with Beretania, who turned the plunder over to the police and laid a trap for Ah Poi. He walked into it the next night and was nabbed by Detective Taylor.

LINDSAY LOSES APPEAL

A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday in the appeal from the Fourth Circuit Court in Thompson v. Lindsay versus John Schief and Eben P. Low, in which Lindsay sued Schief for specific performance of a contract to convey for \$2000 lots 19 and 21 at Waikoeke, Hawaii, Low being a defendant as a subsequent grantee with notice. The case is one in which the main business was confused by claims and counter claims for small amounts, principally the expenses of sending certain wireless messages in connection with the negotiations. The Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court in dismissing the bill, but does so without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to bring a further action at law for breach of contract.

SICK JUROR DELAYS TRIAL

The illness of Juror Fred Waldron, one of the twelve hearing the evidence in the damage suit of Amasiu versus Mahuku, in Judge Lindsay's court, has resulted in that case being put over until Friday. It had been expected that the case would have gone to the jury yesterday morning.

HEAVY DAMAGES GRANTED

Judgment was rendered yesterday for the plaintiff in the damage suit of Yong Kwong Tat against Lee Chu for \$2000 and all costs. R. W. Breckons and W. W. Thayer represented the plaintiff in this case, Magoon & Lightfoot defending.

CASES SUBMITTED ON BRIEFS

The case of J. F. Humburg, trustee, versus Wong Kwai, exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit, was submitted on briefs yesterday in the Supreme Court. Thompson & Clemens for plaintiff-appellee, C. W. Ashford for defendant-appellee.

Briefs were submitted in the Supreme Court case yesterday in the matter of the estate of George Galbraith, deceased, an appeal from a finding of the Circuit Court. Smith & Lewis and C. H. Olson for executors-appellants, Holmes & Stanley and Ballou & Marx for the heirs and trustee-appellees.

COURT NOTES

Judge Robinson delivered judgment yesterday in the case of the Hawaiian Hardware Company versus Koolau Kalkainahaole for \$719.99, the amount due for goods sold.

A stipulation was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday that if Jonah K. Kalkanahaole would pay \$250 to the Territorial Hotel Company before the case was called against him the matter would be called off.

NOT THE PLANTATIONS

Trans-Pacific Trade makes the mistake of identifying sugar plantations with baronial estates. The term has no reference to plantations, which are corporate producers. Kaula presents a spectacle of some baronial estates in which sugar cuts a very small figure and grazing is the chief industry. There are such estates on every island of the group; some containing immense areas of absolutely unused land, withheld from settlement for no defensible purpose.

Five persons perished in the burning of the steamer Naoni, running between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan. They were coal passers trapped in their bunks and could not be rescued.

The bark W. B. Flint with a cargo of general merchandise sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on May 21.

LAUKEA OBJECTS TO PAYING HACK BILLS

Sheriff Laukea has addressed the following letter to the Board of Supervisors, relative to hack bills which he thinks should not be charged to his department but to that of the Attorney General:

May 27, 1907.

Andrew E. Cox, Esquire, Chairman of the Police Committee, Board of Supervisors, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I present you herewith two demands covering items of transportation expense incurred by the Attorney General's Department, from the United Carriage Co., and the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., the total amounting to \$25.25.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the previous administration the Board of Supervisors allowed a specific appropriation of \$150, over and above the regular police incidental appropriation, the said \$150, being appropriated to cover items of transportation expense incurred by the Attorney General's Department.

Since I assumed charge of the Police Department, or more specifically since February 1, 1907, that appropriation has been disallowed, and all subsequent transportation bills of the Attorney General's Department, with reference to the County of Oahu, have been drawn against the police incidental fund of \$1000.

Under the circumstances this department has no knowledge of the items being incurred against the general police fund each month until the bills are all in. These bills amount to considerable in the course of a month. In fact, there are items in the demands herewith presented, which are for services entirely outside of cases originating with the Police Department.

It seems to me that expenditures of this nature had best be made through the County Attorney's office, as the County Attorney's office and that of the Attorney General are more intimately related in the prosecution of cases before the Grand Jury and the Circuit Courts. As a matter of fact, the incidental fund now appropriated each month for the use of the Police Department is barely sufficient to meet our present needs without having to pay expenses incurred through other departments.

Respectfully yours,
Sheriff, County of Oahu.

CARTER TALKS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The following based on an interview with Governor Carter appears in the Call of May 18:

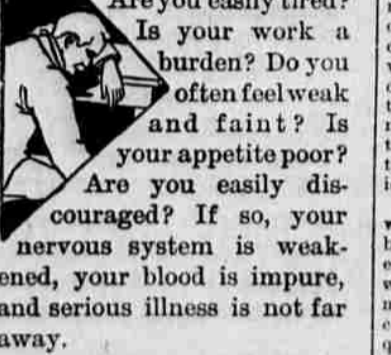
"The cultivation and growth of tropical fruits in the Hawaiian Islands is to be placed on a scientific basis, in order to develop the resources of the island Territory. According to Governor G. R. Carter, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Sierra, accompanied by his wife, a college of agriculture has been founded with this idea in view. It was voted at the last session of the Legislature of the islands to found such an institution and an appropriation of \$25,000 was set aside for the purpose. It is to further the plans of the university that the Governor of the Territory is here. He intends to round up a staff of professors and fill the executive chair of the institution while on his visit, which will include an extended tour of the east, as well as a visit to Washington, D. C.

Professor E. W. Hilgard, the agricultural expert of the University of California, will be visited by the island executive today, and, largely upon the recommendation of this retired scientist, the appointments to the faculty of the university will be made. At the next session of Congress the new institution will be entitled to the \$25,000 set aside by the Federal Government for colleges of this sort.

SIERRA'S GOOD RUN.

San Francisco.—The Oceanic Company's steamer Sierra and the Japanese liner Nippon Maru reached port this morning, but according to Captain Filmer of the latter vessel there was no attempt to race the Spreckels steamer. He stated that his vessel is scheduled to make a required speed, and there was nothing to be gained in burning several hundred extra tons of coal.

The passengers on the Nippon Maru were, however, considerably disappointed in the steamer's failing to arrive here ahead of the Sierra. The Oceanic Company's steamer sailed from Honolulu at 10 o'clock last Saturday morning and the Nippon Maru left an hour later. The second day out a slight mishap to the engines caused the Sierra to stop for about two hours, and it enabled the Japanese steamer to overtake and pass her. After the trouble with the machinery was repaired the Sierra started in pursuit of her rival, and by steaming at a speed of over sixteen knots an hour succeeded in beating the Nippon Maru to port. The Sierra's time from Honolulu was five days, seventeen hours and fifty-two minutes, and the Japanese steamer was five days, twenty-one hours and three minutes.



Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

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

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 31.

HAWAII'S FIRST NEED OF CONGRESS.

To the Visiting Congressmen:

Just a word in regard to the Americanization of this Territory by means of diversifying agriculture and bringing in small proprietors.

There is no other way to do it. The feudal system of agriculture, which is still dominant here, can not, in the nature of things, build up a substantial middle class. In the old South, before the war, "poor white trash" was the substitute and the only one possible under a system of barons and serfs. Here, the effect is to drive middle-class Americans away. We want them to remain and the only way to keep them here is to put them on the land. That is the only way to attract others here. Immigrants from Europe brought to work on the plantations can not Americanize the Territory. They are not Americanized themselves. White mechanics can not save us, because they are nomadic and because they can not compete with Orientals. Tourists and health-seekers are only guests. How are we to build up an American population here in any other than the traditional American way—the good old way of the farmer?

Congressmen have been told by people whose business it is to keep Hawaii feudal, that there is no room for the farmer. The acreage of Hawaii is 4,250,000 and the sugar industry absorbs but 200,000. In the untilled arable portion there is room, according to Jared G. Smith, the Director of the United States Agricultural Station here, for nearly as many farmers as there are planters and laborers combined. Our visiting statesmen have been over these islands and have seen principalities of fertile land—untilled. There is where room for the farmer may be found; room in abundance. A vast amount of it is held, in direct opposition to public policy, by baronial estates, some of the stubbornest obstacles we have to the development of the American system here. Room! There is room almost everywhere, outside the lava fields and the comparatively small area covered by houses and cane.

People who want to keep Hawaii for the few, to the exclusion of the many, say that there is nothing for the farmer to produce in Hawaii. The farmer knows better. He has already gone heavily into pineapples and is making money; he has put \$300,000 into rubber; he is producing better sisal than they do in Yucatan; his experiments show that a wrapper tobacco leaf worth \$4 per pound is practicable here. The farmer supplies bananas and other tropical fruits; to the Coast; and in the meantime he produces beef, milk, butter, poultry, hogs, fowls and honey for his own consumption and for the local market. These are facts which have come within the personal knowledge of our visitors and upon which, if they desire, specific data can be had from the census, from the Adjutant General's report to the War Department on the food supply of these islands and from the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Another statement made to prejudice our visitors is that white men can not do field labor here. It is not true. White men have not often had a chance at small farms where such work is necessary; but at Wahiawa, the spectacle of white men bucking in on their own land, is of the commonest sort. William McCormick is one of many examples there, perhaps the best example because of his adaptation of a weak physique to long hours of toil. Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Clark, Mr. Eames and Mr. Thomas pioneered at Wahiawa with their own hands; and if they are now well enough off to hire alien labor for the hardest tasks, what of it? Their grandfathers and fathers in the Eastern farm belts did the same thing, employing the low-priced peasants of Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia; but as the employing class they set the pace of civilization there and Americanism was not retarded. If any man says this climate is bad for white men's labor, let him be taken to the Honolulu Iron Works, where there are white men who have worked in metal for two decades and more, enduring the combined heat of the climate and the furnaces and keeping their health and strength at par.

Every valid objection urged to the farming idea is remedial. Are land laws not liberal enough? Then change them! Is the Inter-Island freight rate prohibitive? Then elect a legislature which will form a rate commission and compel fair play. Is too much unoccupied land in baronial hands? Then enact the New Zealand law taxing such land more than improved land is taxed and compel the barons to disgorge. Are our land laws not properly executed or left unexecuted? Then give our officers who will do their duty. Is the Legislature too feudal in its origin to act? Then let Congress act. It is all easy enough. All that is needed is action in line with the prescient leadership of Theodore Roosevelt.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House, the case is before you. No one here wants to harm the sugar industry. That man is not a land baron, no matter how much land he has, if he uses it all to produce marketable crops. What the Americans here want is to see the land not used for anything, made to "blossom with the fruits of thrift and industry," to stop the accumulation of land in dual estates for the mere pleasure of the owners and divide that land by due process of law, among producers; to cover the vacant paradises here with villages and farmhouses, churches and schools and to make prosperity the happiness of the many, rather than the privilege of the few, and thus to realize for Hawaii the main object of useful government, which is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE COFFEE PROBLEM.

Our Republican guests, while in full sympathy with the local desire to have something done for coffee, have found the question a difficult one. Should coffee have a bounty? To propose this device might be to arouse the mainland feeling against anything in the form of subsidies and, even if a bounty bill should pass, another Congress might repeal it, leaving those who had started coffee plantations under the first law, in the lurch. A duty on coffee suggests a "dear breakfast table" issue for the Democrats in the next campaign—a tax upon the whole American people to assist a few insular agriculturists who cannot begin to fill the place of the competitors whom they would drive from the market. And yet the merit of the plea of any legitimate infant industry for tariff aid is one that appeals to Republican statesmen.

The suggestion has been made—and it seems to be the wisest one now possible—to assist the American coffee-growers through the enforcement of the Pure Food law. That law has been passed with enthusiastic public assent, and it would not be repealed even if it made some things dearer. People who would not pay a farthing more per pound for coffee to aid a Porto Rican or Hawaiian farmer, would stand a stiff advance for the sake of getting a pure product. The advantage to the grower would be in the exclusion of the cheap, adulterated coffee from Brazil with which good American coffee competes and the opening of the home market to the competition of the best grades, under labels that it would be a crime to falsify. Then the problem for our farmers would be merely to get people to like Hawaiian coffee and then to do what they could to supply the demand at a good profit. In such a battle for trade as that, Hawaii need ask no odds of any one. It could hold its own; it could build up a vast industry, do it in a self-respecting way and feel secure in the perpetuity of the safeguards ranged about pure food.

FARMING IN HAWAII.

The Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture, edited by L. H. Bailey and recently published by the MacMillan Company, gives a large amount of space to the products of Hawaii and its agricultural methods.

In addition to the data presented, the article is finely illustrated, one full-page picture showing a typical scene of rice fields, banana areas, small farms and algaroba forest, with Diamond Head in the distance. With this are eight small pictures and a map giving the names and boundaries of the districts in each island.

Attention is called to the great variety of Hawaiian products—sandal-wood, wheat and potatoes, coffee and sugar are named as having each been in turn important exports and sources of revenue. The writer, Mr. N. A. Cobb, points out that in no equally small area of the United States is there such a diversity, all tropical and nearly all crops of the temperate zone thriving somewhere—on the low lands, or the elevated areas of the mountain districts.

The rainfall is discussed briefly, and the statement is made that, most of the useful plants, having been introduced by seed, have been rid of their natural enemies, though pests have been brought in which, however, has led to a system of careful government inspection which is facilitated by the comparative fewness of the ports.

The work of the Federal experiment station is accepted as an indication of the growth of feeling favoring the greater diversification of the agriculture of the Territory. The preservation and extension of forest reserves is also commended, especially as to its relation to the conservation of the water supply. Cane culture, sisal, taro, rice, and coffee growing, the latter ranked third in importance, are all accurately described, accompanied by full and valuable statistics. The writer takes a most optimistic view of the outlook, believing that the population is bound to increase and the local market to expand. In reviewing the scientific agricultural work being carried on in the Territory, the experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is mentioned, with the Department of Agriculture, the Federal experiment station and the Agricultural Department of the Kamehameha Schools, and the number of officers employed in each. Upon this point the author remarks: "It is doubtful whether any other equal number of American citizens is so well served in the way of agricultural experiment stations." The article cannot but be of great value to the Territory, whose interests it has presented so interestingly and accurately.

MR. LITTLEFIELD'S POSITION.

The Advertiser cannot agree in the view expressed by Congressman Littlefield that there is but one way to carry on tropical farming, namely, the corporate and cheap labor way. In the semi-tropics of Southern California, where the highest range of heat is far above the maximum here, the American farm system, applied to specialized semi-tropical products, is developing in the typical American way. There is not enough difference between the conditions of Southern California and Hawaii to condemn Hawaii to a feudal system of agriculture and permit Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties to enjoy the American system. Mexico, though possessed of many baronial estates, has small farmers also, and the latter are doing well. We are informed that similar conditions exist on the Isle of Pines; but whether they do or not, they are beginning to exist here and it is the part of statesmanship to encourage them—not conclude that because alien methods of agriculture have usually prevailed in the tropics, there is no room here for the American method. We who live in this country and are not trying to keep settlers out so they won't compete for land, which is now nominally leased to barons, or for the labor which the government imports,—we know better.

TRADE WITH TWO COUNTRIES.

Trade of the United States with Germany and France aggregated last year about \$72,000,000, and in the year which ends with next month seems likely to reach nearly or quite \$700,000,000. About three-fifths of this large total trade occurred with Germany and about two-fifths with France. In the trade with Germany, exports to that country are much greater than the imports therefrom, but in the case of France the exports are slightly less than the imports. In the nine months of the present fiscal year for which the Bureau of Statistics is able to supply detailed statements, the exports to Germany were \$207,000,000 and the imports therefrom \$123,000,000 in value, while in the same period the exports to France were \$91,000,000 and the imports therefrom \$99,000,000, the figures being in round terms. France is one of the few important commercial countries of the world to which our exports are less than the imports drawn therefrom. In the last ten fiscal years the imports from France have amounted to \$783,500,000 and the exports thereto \$783,000,000; in the same period imports from Germany amounted to \$1,947,000,000 and the exports thereto \$1,826,000,000.

SHOULD BE ANNUAL.

The Advertiser believes that the result of the Congressional visit will be such as to warrant the Legislature in making a biennial appropriation to be expended annually in bringing leading members of the Senate and House to this Territory.

We emphasize the word "leading." That is because when Hawaii gets the leaders of Congress on its side it has the rank and file also; and because the leaders are less subject to the vicissitudes of politics and are more likely to hold their seats in Congress than the ordinary senator or representative. Thanks to the selective wisdom of those who got up the present party of visiting statesmen, we as a people have been able to get into touch with a great many constructive men. No mere junketers are in the party. Every man stands for something; and every one, we believe, has concluded to help Hawaii on its merits. The money used in showing such men what Hawaii really is, was well spent; and that is the reason why we urge the community to see to it that, after the next meeting of the Legislature, provision is made for the annual entertainment of such parties as this one.

What better promotion work could we do?

THE VANISHING ARMY.

Today the rear guard of the Grand Army of the Republic halts among the graves of comrades who have passed forever on. They are the graves of a mighty host, of a greater multitude than Xerxes or Caesar led, more numerous than the hordes that overran the Roman empire. Some of these men died of wounds, some of the diseases of the camp and field, some of an old age hastened or a vitality destroyed by the vicissitudes of war. Nearly two millions of men who were the blue of the imperilled Union are lying today in the last associations of earth; and in a few years all the rest will have been mustered with them. Day by day, somewhere in the broad domain these patriots made illustrious, the colors droop and the dirge is sounded and the tanks close up. The living are few. The dead, alas! are of the legions, but in the blessedness of peace they rest forevermore. Nor steel, nor poison, malice domestic nor foreign levy can touch them further.

The head of the mail service here has an obvious duty to perform in respect to the failure of the San Francisco postal authorities to send a Honolulu mail on the Sierra. Although the latter is not a contract boat, it ought not to have been difficult for the San Francisco postmaster to get the necessary waiver from the captain and send the mail along. His delay may prevent our people from getting off their replies to letters by the outgoing transport, though the tardiness of the army boat in arriving may save the situation. In any case, unless the San Francisco mail service was embarrassed by the strike, the postmaster should be sharply dealt with at the instance of the local inspector.

The Promotion Committee should see, if it has not done so already, that each member of the Congressional party is supplied with a copy of the New York Independent of May 2, in which various Hawaiian problems are discussed by local writers. The fact that both sides of the small farm question are presented will make the edition the more valuable to our visitors. We should say that copies of Alexander's History could not find their way into better hands.

If the Bulletin has ever had an intelligent opinion on the small farm question, or on any other, it has "let concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey on its damask cheek."

The rain of yesterday relieved the tension of the drought, but it spoiled the Congressional trip to the pineapple country.

THE PARTING GUESTS.

Hospitality is like Portia's quality of mercy. It is "twice blest." Amongst the ancients it ranked first amongst the virtues, and mythology is full of such rewards as those the gods saw fit to bestow upon pious Haucis and Philemon.

Our visitors have come, and in a few hours the ship that carries them eastward will have sunk below the horizon, and these rugged shores will be lost to their view.

But the memory of Hawaii will abide. Through all their future lives they will recall its blue sky, its soft winds, its masses of verdure, its graceful algarobas and towering palms. They will remember the summer seas with their fringe of snow white surf, the vivid sunshine, and even the rain, untimeously though it was.

But more than all this, will they recall the welcome accorded them, the homes that opened their doors and gave them of their best, the friends that were made to be remembered always. No longer will Hawaii be a mere, empty name. It will have lasting and definite associations that will come to mind, always, whenever and wherever it is uttered in their hearing.

The honorable gentlemen whose visit has not been one of pleasure alone will have profited by the experience they have enjoyed—and the latter term is used advisedly.

A territory that they have seen, whose resources they have learned from actual observation, is very different from the same country read of in encyclopedias and recalled as a few indefinite dots upon a map. They will not forget that it is a country of homes, of schools, of churches, with a civilization of the highest standards, and far in advance of many an older commonwealth on the mainland. They will realize its needs as they could not have done, had they not informed themselves by actual investigation.

They, in their turn, will be as gratefully and as long remembered.

There have been times, and with good reason, when the people here have thought themselves forgotten by the Republic. They have been certain of her protection, should the necessity arise, but little else apparently had been derived from the closer union of the territory and the federal government. But they have seen, day after day, the sincere interest that has been shown by their guests, the pains that have been taken to know all that it is necessary they should know, both for their own enlightenment and for the improvement of affairs here, of which much, in many directions, is sorely needed.

It will be realized by Hawaiians henceforth that they now have strong, true friends in the councils of the nation, who will speak truthfully, frankly and loyally in their behalf.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

U. S. District Attorney R. W. Breckens, who has been indisposed, was at his office for the first time yesterday for several days.

The little sharpshooter with the bow and the scanty clothes has been at work at Makaweli and managed to hit Miss Mabel Banham and W. K. Schultz with one shot.—Garden Island.

Teurda has appealed to the Supreme Court from the judgment of Circuit Judge Robinson in a replevin suit brought by Farm to recover a horse and to whom judgment was rendered for \$50.

Sheriff Furness of Barry County, Mich., arrived by the S. S. Sierra for the purpose of taking back with him, under extradition "Rev." W. D. Clark, who was arrested here some time ago on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed in Michigan.

Detective Miller, in the employ of the New Zealand government arrived by the S. S. Aorangi yesterday to take back Robert Bibb, an alleged embezzler, who was arrested here by cable request from New Zealand. Gibb will probably return on the S. S. Manuka on Saturday.

The mortgage on Kahuku ranch in Kau has been increased. The ranch consists of 184,000 acres and was originally mortgaged to C. Spreckels & Co. for \$5000, with two additional payments of \$1500 each, making a total of \$8000. The amount was increased yesterday by \$2000, making the final total \$10,000.

Rev. Dr. Sylvester has arrived in Denver and is feeling better.

George Sea, a deputy in the High Sheriff's office, has located Virginia Kaihe, the young girl witness wanted in the criminal charge against Antonio Foster. The girl has been staying with her grandmother while the police were scouring the country for her.

Deputy Attorney General Milverton states that Sheriff Iaukea is in error in his statement that there is no fund available for the payment of the incidental expenses of the Attorney General's Department, such as back hire. The Deputy claims that \$150 is voted for just such a purpose. Senator McCarthy denies that there is any danger of his being refused a license for the Criterion saloon because of the opposition of his Japanese neighbors, many of whom have already signed his petition. It was stated yesterday, however, by a prominent Japanese merchant on Hotel street that the signatories would make an attempt to withdraw their names from his petition.

A correspondent in an afternoon paper claims that in central Pennsylvania there are one thousand farmers who would come here as laborers under present conditions if their passage was paid. These men now work for \$96 a year for longer hours than in force in Hawaii's cane fields. The same correspondent scouts the idea that white men could not do the field work in Hawaii.

JAPANESE SALUTE TO CONGRESSMEN

The Japanese residents of Honolulu have no grudges to nurse. They do not propose that the Congressional delegates shall depart without some tribute from their part of the community. This has been devised with all the taste and originality that might be expected from them.

It will be an exhibition of the novel and beautiful day fireworks which are peculiarly a Japanese invention. Mr. Miki Saito and Mr. Takeshi Akai are the head of the committee of arrangements.

Young Brothers' steam launch and a lighter have been chartered and made ready for the exhibition, which will take place in the bay near the transport when she sails this afternoon at five o'clock.

It is a beautiful and novel idea, an appropriate farewell to the visitors, and will be their final memory of the charm and brightness of the island territory.

SPRAINS QUICKLY CURED. Baths the parts freely with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and give them absolute rest and a quick cure is certain. For sale by all druggists. Hancock, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Wednesday, May 29, 1907.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid., Ask. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, Sugar, and others.

\$23.1275 paid, \$21.4-5 S 15. 110 per cent. paid.

SESSION SALES (Morning Session.)

5 Ewa, 25.575.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Kihel, 8; 200 Olaa, 3.25.

RUBBER GOODS. A full line of these; the Best Only and Right Prices. HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879.

How Mathewson Throws Outcurves.



of magnificent Americans. The nation had been stilled for good for Hawaii and the resulting race should be a splendid one, the equal of any on earth.

After relating an incident of Daniel Webster's early experiences in Congress, the speaker closed a splendid address by wishing his hearers good night, God-speed and permanent and lasting blessings.

REPRESENTATIVE NORRIS. Judge Norris of Nebraska, the next speaker, expressed his pleasure at the opportunity of meeting the great common people of Honolulu. The trip of the party had been an educational one for them and a most enjoyable one, and all were leaving with a great pride in and love for the people of the Hawaiian Islands.

The trip of the Congressmen will enable them to better perform their duty towards the Islands and towards the common country. He had learned that Hawaii asked nothing but what was fair and would be satisfied with nothing less.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON. Hon. Mr. Davidson, the last speaker of the evening, said that he would much prefer meeting the people personally, shaking hands with them and learning their wants than in speech making.

His particular work has been in investigating the harbors and he could say that when the work projected by the Federal government had been completed Honolulu and Hilo would have as good harbors as any port in the United States.

In order to justify the expenditure of public money there must be commerce to be developed by the harbor improvements and the various industries had been looked into particularly.

REPRESENTATIVE COLE. Hon. Ralph Cole of Ohio was introduced as the man who had handled the Refund Bill in committee in Congress, which had been stilled through Speaker Cannon and not through any fault of his.

Mr. Cole put himself at once on good terms with his audience by a neatly-turned compliment for the Delegate and in a number of humorous references to Interpreter Desha, which caught on effectively.

Referring to the Refund Bill, he said he had worked faithfully to secure the passage of the bill, having reported it from the Territories Committee. Just why he failed would be hard to explain at this time.

HONOLULU REPRESENTED. President Charles W. Elliot of Harvard University, who is being entertained by H. H. Bridgman of Brooklyn at his summer home "Fox Hill," Norfolk, Conn., was the chief guest at a dinner last night following an address to the townspeople on "The Durable Satisfaction in Life."

On June 11 at Honolulu there will be a match game of polo between teams riding grey and bay ponies.

Boys, it's almost a cinch most of you have an idea that you will be a second Amos Rusie when you grow up. Maybe you will if you stick to pitching practice. Any boy can throw curves if he will practice.

But before you start, here are a few things to remember: Practice as often as you can. Strive to get control. Don't overdo yourself. Take good care of your arm. Change your delivery until you get a style that does not make your arm sore.

Abandon every unnecessary motion that will give the base runner an outcurve is the easiest of all. You can see in the picture just how Christy Mathewson of the New York Giants grasps the ball for an "out."

After your hand is too small to get a secure hold the way Mathewson does, swing the thumb a little farther up on the ball.

After you are sure you have the right grasp, practice. And don't get discouraged if you don't see the curve the first day. If you keep at it, you are sure to learn.

RED M'FADDEN LOSES DECISION

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—In the best fight of the evening at Dreamland rink last night, Joe Leahy was given the decision over Jack McFadden after four rounds of fighting that was fast and at the same time clever.

For the first three rounds he out-pointed McFadden at every step. In the final round, the red-headed boy started to speed up a bit, and while he had as good as an even break for that interval, his showing in the earlier stages of the match, lost him the contest.

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BIG FIGHT ON JULY FOURTH

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Checks for \$11,000, representing the side bets and forfeits of the fighters, as well as the guarantee of Promoter Jimmy Coffroth, were posted with the temporary stakeholder at the Willis last night, insuring the forty-five-round contest between Bill Squires of Australia and Tommy Burns, that will take place at Colma on the afternoon of the Fourth of July.

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WOULD BUILD BOAT IN HAWAII

There is a rapidly growing idea among those interested in sport that of Hawaii is to be represented in the transpacific race next year, the boat should be built here.

By so doing Hawaii will receive much more advertising than would be the case, were the yacht to be built or purchased on the mainland.

C. D. Walker, the local boatbuilder, who has turned out many fast craft, had the following to say on the subject yesterday:

"Hawaii should build her own boat and it would be a fine thing if the yacht could be sailed by members of the Hawaii Yacht Club.

"We can build yachts in this country. The Hawaii, Healani and Kamehameha, all good boats, were built here. Six months should be long enough to have a cup yacht built and put in the water all ready for sailing.

"If I were to build a yacht for the race I should build her to win and to get the best possible time allowance. La Paloma is too small for such a race. It would cost less to build a yacht in Honolulu than to have one built on the Coast.

"I want to see Hawaii win the next race and, if so requested, will be glad to submit plans and specifications of a yacht, together with an estimate of what she will cost.

"Would I sail the yacht in the race if asked to? You bet I would. I'd sail the sticks out of her and be only to glad of the chance."

ALL ABOUT BARNEY JOY

PORTLAND (Ore.), May 17.—It took eleven innings to decide the ladies' day matinee this afternoon and the Beavers only won when, with two out and the bases filled, Williams dropped Donahue's fly to deep center.

PORTLAND, May 17.—Portland won in the eleventh inning today, the final score being 7 to 5. A three base hit by Casey was a feature that brought the home fans to their feet.

PUNS HAVE VERY NARROW ESCAPE

The baseball games yesterday furnished two surprises. In the first contest the Kams defeated the heretofore invincible St. Louis Alumni, and in the second contest match the Diamond Heads, which have been considered to be much the weakest team in the league, made the Puns stretch to the limit in order to win out.

The Puns had the hard luck which has become a tradition on this team. Before the game commenced Captain Eddie Desha hurt his knee and had to give up the idea of playing.

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ST. LOUIS VS. SAINTS. St. Louis won the toss and took the field. In the first the Kams were unable to score, though En Sue gave them a good chance by dropping Lemon's grounder.

Then the score stood 7-0 against the Kams and they began to start something. The Saints began to make errors and they were wonders at it after they started.

From this time till the eighth neither side scored, though the Kams got men as far as second several times.

Here the Kams tied the score. Reuter hit to center, Kuhina following with a clean single to left. Reuter stole third on En Sue's fumble and came home on a slow throw across the diamond to catch Kuhina.

EVERS HIT TO SHELDON, who fell down in making the stop, but caught his man at first by a fine throw. Busnell struck out. Williams went out on a high bouncer to short stop.

SHeldon took second to Lo On's error and got to third on Lemon's fly to the same place. Jones struck out. Sheldon scored on a passed ball, Vannatta going out, pitcher to first.

LOUS went out on a grounder to first. Aylett flew out to second. Lo On dropped a ball alongside of the plate, getting to first. Gleason went out on foul to short, ending the game.

Table with 10 columns (Player, AB, R, H, E, SB, PO, A, E) and 10 rows of player statistics.

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The date of the cricket match between the H. C. C. and the S. B. B. is as yet unarranged.

SOLID MEN OF HAWAII FOR SMALL FARMS

For want of an argument, the remark has been printed that the people who are sustaining the idea of American farm development here, and the creation of a substantial middle class, are doing so with the idea of getting political favors from President Roosevelt. It may interest visiting Congressmen to know who the people are who are thus described. First we give an extract from the inaugural address of Governor Dole, Hawaii's first citizen:

"The pressing demands of the agricultural corporations for cheap field labor, together with their great influence, will continue as in the past to be an obstacle to the development of such a citizen population as shall safeguard the political future of Hawaii. The two enterprises are mutually hostile. The one is interested in men as machines; the other as factors in the development of the State.

"The control of such corporations gradually passes into the hands of those who are without the restraining influences of local or traditional associations, and are not interested in the social growth of the Hawaiian community, this danger may become more threatening than before.

"Every one who is a resident here, not merely to amass wealth but to live and perhaps to bring up children who will necessarily become attached to the country, its climate and its social life, is most vitally interested in having this matter rightly solved. This means that it shall not only be possible but settled beyond all question that no moneyed interest shall be allowed to stand in the way of the development of a pure family life in any part of the Territory of Hawaii; either by the enforcement of unfavorable conditions upon the field laborer, whereby family life is made morally impossible or only immorally possible, or by opposing the settlement of the small proprietor. Indifference of government or employers to the inalienable rights of men, women and children to an ideal home environment must result, sooner or later, in the reprisals of natural justice.

"Our shores and mountain slopes offer a fertile soil and an infinite variety of landscape, sufficient and suitable for the homes of such citizens and enough of them as shall assure honest capable government and statehood in due time.

"The land policy of the republic of Hawaii, whereby public lands are open for settlement in small holdings, should be continued by the Territory, with such changes as experience has shown to be necessary, and carried on with vigor and earnestness in the hope that many Americans may be led to transfer their homes from the mainland to Hawaii."

Here is the testimony of the planters themselves, given on January 14, 1905, in the form of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Statements have been made to the effect that the sugar planters of Hawaii are inimical to the immigration of American citizens to Hawaii and to the policy of establishing diversified industries here, and the settlement of American farmers upon the lands of Hawaii and the employment of citizens in the skilled labor positions upon the plantations; and

"Whereas, Such statements are incorrect; and

"Whereas, It is proper that the position of the sugar planters of Hawaii upon this subject should be so clearly defined that there can be no future misunderstanding about it;

"Resolved, By the Trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association representing practically all the sugar plantations in Hawaii:

"1. That it is our belief that the best interests of the Territory of Hawaii will be served by the establishing of new and diversified industries within its borders; and that for the securing of such end we favor legislative assistance in the establishment of such industries, both by way of relieving them from taxes during the earlier stages, and by carrying on experiments, at public expense, to demonstrate ways and means of making them successful.

"We consider the experiment to test the feasibility of raising tobacco, now being jointly carried on by the Federal Experiment Station and the Territorial Board of Agriculture, to be of this character, and we hope that similar experiments may be continued and extended as rapidly and on as large a scale as the state of the Treasury may permit;

"2. We are of the opinion that the best interests of the sugar planters, in common with the other residents of this Territory, will be promoted by an increase of its American population, and that with this object in view special efforts, both public and private, should be made to fill skilled labor positions with citizens and those eligible to become citizens, and to encourage the settlement of American farmers upon the lands of the Territory.

"3. That we repudiate and deny the truth of the suggestion, from whatsoever source arising, that we desire to fill this Territory with cheap labor to the exclusion of American citizens, and as earnest of our good faith in this respect we pledge ourselves to use our influence and efforts, so far as lies within our power, to secure the accomplishment of the objects above set forth."

The above resolutions were signed by the officials of the Planters' Association, one of them being W. O. Smith. We next come to an extract from a recent letter to the New York Independent written by the Rev. Seno E. Bishop, D. D., who was born here over 70 years ago and is one of the best trained observers of things Hawaiian. His "fawning apoplexy" to President Roosevelt, as a local paper describes it, is expressed as follows:

"There are on these islands as much undoubtedly as 500 square miles of desirable agricultural lands suited to the needs of enterprising American farmers,

which are now unoccupied by any tillage, and are capable of handsomely supporting twenty civilized families to the square mile. Very little of this land, however, is at present open for purchase, being in good demand for sheep and cattle pasturage. The larger half of such lands are subject to private ownership, and much of the rest is held in long leases from the government. As such leases fall in, it is understood to have become the policy of the Territorial government to put homesteads upon the market at moderate prices to desirable American settlers. It is also to be expected that some landowners will exercise a generous policy toward such settlers.

"There are also in the hands of the large sugar estates many excellent tracts of the lower lands, which would, from fertility and climate, be very desirable for farmers. From these owners also a generous policy is desired and hoped for. There is thus much ground for American rural population during the next decade or two, such an addition as should establish our American character upon a solid basis.

"Leading indications, however, of the near future point to a very different source of change in the status of Hawaii. The early future of these islands seems likely to become overwhelmingly commercial rather than agricultural. Being the central crossroads of the North Pacific, all the great commercial routes of this ocean seem necessitated to converge here. Great steamer lines must very soon cross the Pacific from Panama to the Orient, carrying a traffic which will outdo that now crossing the Atlantic. Honolulu lies midway exactly in the path of that colossal traffic route which is nearly 10,000 miles from Panama to Hongkong. Many large freight steamers daily must call here to replenish their fuel supply. Both Pearl Harbor and Honolulu will become crowded with those freighters and fuel supply ships. They will in a few years become large commercial cities.

"The immense commerce thus created here will call for food supplies from a teeming back country of busy and prosperous farmers. The agricultural resources, not only of Oahu, but of all the islands, will be heavily drawn upon, and capable American farmers will flock here for profitable employment. One may well anticipate that not many years hence the twenty-five thousand acres of crowded cane fields along our Oahu shores will have disappeared and given place to produce farms. And the mighty pumps which drive two hundred million gallons of artesian water daily over the broad fields will nourish the tillage of a thousand produce farmers instead.

"Hawaii may, therefore, well be regarded as now only in embryo. A populous, busy and wealthy State looms up in front of us as dwelling here in another generation. This new and giant future of Hawaii needs to be well provided for now, economically, socially and spiritually. America should at once diligently fortify Hawaii, not only strategically, but in all respects. Hawaii's early destiny is to be the great Headlight of Americanism and Christianity in the Mid-Pacific."

From some hundreds of testimonies in favor of diversified agriculture here given by Dr. Jared G. Smith, Director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station in Hawaii, we take this most recent one touching a specific farm crop.

"People have said tobacco could not be grown in Hawaii, just as they have said about pineapples, and a good many other products which have now come to be important crops in only a few years, said Dr. Smith. 'That old idea that there is an intangible and mysterious something in the soil or climate which no one knew about, and would defeat all efforts to produce certain crops is slowly being exploded. There is absolutely no reason why tobacco, if grown under proper conditions, and properly handled, should not be a very profitable crop in these islands.'

These are some of the men—Judge Dole, the members of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, the Rev. Dr. Bishop and Director J. G. Smith, who are apparently referred to as follows in a local paper called the Bulletin:

"The edict of the President—which in itself is a very good edict—has been the cause of the sudden conversion of a certain sceptic element within the Territory, the same element that during the earlier history of the Territory was busily engaged in attacking Americans who came to islands, calling them carpetbaggers and labor agitators, and which also preached early and late that Hawaii's permanent prosperity depended on the Oriental laborer, and the great industrial properties which can be operated only with large capital and costly equipment.

"To further impress the President and hoping to carry a little larger share of official favor, the small farm and the American farmer have been pushed to the front by this element with an ardor worthy a cause backed by honest conviction."

"MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES."

There is a lesson in the work of the thrifty farmer. He knows that the bright sunshine may last but a day and he prepares for the showers which are so likely to follow. So it should be with every household. Dysentery, diarrhoea and cramp colic may attack some member of the home without warning. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which is the best known medicine for these diseases, should always be kept at hand, as immediate treatment is necessary, and delay may prove fatal. For sale by all dealers, Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SCHMITZ INTENDED RUEF'S BETRAYAL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Mayor Schmitz says that he and Ruef had an agreement that they would stand together and both confess, if cornered. As a result of Ruef's betrayal there is war between the two indicted men. It has been learned that when Ruef and Schmitz learned that a prosecution was imminent, they met at Schmitz' house in Vallejo. At that time Schmitz is reported to have said:

"If worst comes to worst, and we see that we are caught, and a conviction seems sure, we will stick together and see what we can get out of the prosecution."

The compact was verbal, neither man, of course, being stupid enough to put it into writing.

Schmitz, Ruef charges, intended to confess, leaving Ruef out in the cold, but the "boss" was too quick for him. Ruef refuses to see the mayor.

Rudolph Spreckels, speaking for the committee of seven, appointed to restore order and outline plans for the future conduct of the city government, says that it was the intention of the prosecution to leave Mayor Schmitz and the supervisors in office until the close of the year. The plan is compulsory, there being no legal means of ousting them. Even if they remained until a decision could be obtained from the Supreme Court on appeal, which would be taken, they would be able to serve out their terms. This places San Francisco in the hands of the bootleggers for seven months longer. A close watch will be kept upon their official acts, and a check will be given the officials in any attempt to indulge in what Mr. Spreckels calls "the tendency to take a little extra compensation."

It is openly said that it would greatly simplify the situation if Schmitz could be induced to disappear. In this case, no very energetic search would be made for him.

To Ailing Women

A Little Sound Advice Will Help Many a Sufferer in Honolulu.

No woman can be healthy and well if the kidneys are sick. Poisons that pass off in the urine when the kidneys are well are retained in the body when the kidneys are sick. Kidneys and bladder get inflamed and swollen, crowding the delicate female organs nearby and sometimes displacing them. This is the true cause of many bearing-down pains, lameness, backache, sideache, etc. Uric poisoning also causes headaches, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and rheumatic pain.

When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that cures sick kidneys. You will get better as the kidneys get better, and health will return when the kidneys are well. Let a Honolulu woman tell you about Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, Honolulu, Hawaii. She says: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief, and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HORSE KILLED AND MAN BADLY HURT

Sakichi Shirahana, a Meilish Japanese, was seriously and perhaps fatally hurt in a runaway accident on King street yesterday afternoon in front of the Opera House. The horse he was driving became frightened at a passing Rapid Transit car in front of the Territorial stables and dashed up King street past the Judiciary building. Just in front of the Opera House Shirahana turned his horse in towards the curb to avoid another car, trying to pull the frightened animal around to make the turn into Millard street. Instead of this, however, the maddened animal dashed directly into the front wall of the Opera House. The force of the collision was such that the neck of the horse was broken and the driver was hurled against the wall with tremendous force. A companion with him in the wagon was thrown clear of the building and escaped serious injury, but Shirahana lay crumpled up where he fell and it was supposed for a short time that he had been killed outright.

Dr. Wayson was hurriedly summoned from the office of the Board of Health, where he was attending a meeting, and a hurry-up call was sent for the police ambulance. It was ascertained that the man still lived and he was taken at once to the Queen's Hospital for treatment.

At the hospital last night it was reported that the man was still unconscious from the blow received on the head and it was impossible to learn to what extent he had been injured internally. He had received two severe scalp wounds and was otherwise bruised up, his condition being regarded as serious.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMERS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The steamer Texas, of the American-Hawaiian line, left Sausalito last Monday for San Diego, en route to this city. The Mexican, of the same line, and the newest of the fleet, left Hib on Monday for Sausalito Cruz with a cargo of sugar and general merchandise for New York.

Life's fevered day declines, the purple twilight falling,
Draws lengthened shadows from the broken flanks,
And far ahead a viewless chief is calling,
"Guide right! Close up the ranks!"

ROYAL RECEPTION TENDERED THE CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The royal reception tendered the visiting Congressmen and their ladies at the beautiful home of Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole at Waikiki last night was the most elaborate and largely attended function given in Honolulu for many years. Her Majesty Liliuokalani, assisted by the host and hostess, received the two thousand and more invited guests, who were each presented in turn to the visiting statesmen. In the receiving line was also Acting Governor Atkinson, who stood beside the Queen's chair during the evening.

The beautiful grounds of the home of the Prince were bright with colored lights, marquees had been pitched to serve as stands for the musicians, as waiting rooms and cloak rooms, while refreshments were served throughout the evening from numerous daintily decorated stands throughout the grounds. The formal reception took place on the lanai of the big grass house, the Queen, the Delegate and his charming wife and the guests of honor receiving here the long lines of townsfolk, gathered in their honor. Her Majesty was gowned in an elaborate and handsome creation of embroidered chifon over satin, the Princess wearing a beautiful gown of spangle net over pink silk. There were hundreds of other most beautiful costumes worn by the ladies present, the affair, in spite of the slight drizzle of rain which fell during the early part of the reception, being one of the gayest yet seen in Honolulu. Among the guests were practically everyone of social importance in the city, Territorial and Federal officials, members of the bench, army and navy officials, professional men and others.

The presentation of the guests began promptly at 8 o'clock and for nearly two hours the line passed before the host and hostess and the guests of honor. The mere shaking of hands of the large number present proved to be a task for some in the receiving line and the later comers were greeted with bows only.

One of the pleasing features of the reception was the presence in a body of the members of four of the principal Hawaiian lodges of Honolulu, the Kamehameha, the Liholiho, Kaulikeonouli and the Hui Oiwis, the combined membership of which totaled eighteen hundred. Some of the lodge members attended in their striking white uniforms, four special cars being required to bring them to the grounds.

During the evening the Hawaiian glee club rendered especially good Hawaiian music, Madame Alapai and Miss Kaai singing also several appreciated selections.

The reception was taken advantage of by many to bid farewell and aloha to the members of the Congressional party, who are to sail possibly today, probably tomorrow, for the mainland.

JACK LONDON'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

What President Roosevelt thinks of some of the writings of Jack London is given in an interview with him by Edward W. Clark in the June number of Everybody's Magazine. What Jack London thinks of the President's criticism was learned from the young novelist himself yesterday morning, the writer suspending his usual routine of daily work at his desk in his temporary home at Pearl Harbor in order to discuss with a representative of the Advertiser the difficulties a novelist, especially a realist, has to contend with in being subject to the expression of dogmatic views from everyone who thinks that his particular knowledge of the matter under discussion covers everything that can possibly be known about it.

Roosevelt says London is a "nature faker"; London says that Roosevelt is talking from insufficient knowledge of his subject and shows it by reversing the situation in the story quoted and basing a criticism upon this.

Everybody's Magazine says that President Roosevelt is "from every point of view" in a position to be an authority on stories of animal life; Jack London says:

"Thank God I am not an authority on anything. I have knocked around enough to know that one man cannot see it all and because I never saw any particular thing that is no reason why it may not have happened."

The magazine article in question, "Roosevelt on Nature Fakers," quotes the President as saying:

"Take the chapters from Jack London's 'White Fang' that tell the story of a fight between the great northern wolf, White Fang, and a bulldog. Reading this, I can't believe that Mr. London knows much about the wolves, and I am certain that he knows nothing about their fighting, or as a realist he would not tell this tale. Here is a great wolf of the northern breed; its strength is such that with one stroke it can hamstring a horse or gut a steer, and yet it is represented as ripping and slashing with long, tearing strokes' again and again and again a bulldog, not much more than a third its size, and the bulldog, which should be in ribbons, keeps on fighting without having suffered any appreciable injury. This thing is the very absurdity of absurdity. In such a fight the chance for the dog would be only one in a thousand, its victory being possible only through getting a throat grip the instant that the fight started. This kind of realism is a closet product."

In the same book London describes a great dog-wolf being torn in pieces by a lucivee, a northern lynx. This is about as sensible as to describe a tom cat tearing in pieces a thirty-pound fighting bull terrier. Nobody who really knew anything about either a lynx or a wolf would write such nonsense."

Mr. London had not seen the article quoted until it was pointed out to him yesterday. Glancing at the title he exclaimed:

"A nature faker! Gee, is that what I am? Well, I must admit that I haven't hunted wolves the way the President has, but I'd like to match a bulldog against a wolf and bet with him on the fight. I think the President would lose, all right. And then," he added, reading hurriedly through the last of the quotation, "I've seen some mighty small tom cats lick some mighty big dogs, too."

A second reading of the paragraph brought a laugh from the young writer.

"Why, look here," he said, "the

SALOON MEN PROTEST AGAINST ORIENTALS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

"My idea in drawing up the draft of the Liquor Bill so as to give the Board of Commissioners such unlimited powers was that this could keep the Orientals from getting licenses without having to mention them specifically in the bill."

Such was the avowal made by Senator Charles McCarthy before the Board of License Commissioners at the meeting held yesterday in the Capitol, called in order that the persons interested in the liquor business might meet the board and explain their desires and state their views. As it transpired the saloon keepers present and the other interested in the trade were unanimously of the opinion that the board should not enforce any hard and fast rules regarding the manner in which saloons should be conducted, but should leave themselves open to deal with each applicant on his merits and deal with each saloon as a necessity arose. They were also equally unanimous that the Oriental should be driven out of the saloon business in Oahu if possible. Senator McCarthy qualified his remarks about the Oriental by adding to the statement quoted above a reservation that he did not include all Orientals in the ones to be refused licenses.

"I do not mean all Orientals," he explained, "but the most of them, for they conduct their business in such a way that the whole trade is disgraced through them. They have dragged the business down so low that many of us are now ashamed to be connected with it."

ORIENTALS RUINING THE TRADE.

William Lishman, president of Macfarlane & Co., was even more vehement in his strictures against the Oriental saloon keeper than the father of the liquor law. After stating the objections he felt against the Commissioners making any arbitrary rules as to the location of the saloons they would license, defending the rights of the saloon keepers in the outside districts to continue in the business when they had conducted their business fairly, he said:

"I agree with the board in its ruling to cut out the dives surrounding the fishmarket. Those places are taking the bread out of the mouths of women and children and should be abolished. It is the Japanese who are ruining our business. That is the result of my experience in Honolulu. These Japanese will not conduct their business properly and there is no trickery in which they cannot teach the white man. We want the business to be in the hands of responsible white men, but it is now being Orientalized, just the same as the whole Territory is being Orientalized."

BLIND PIGS OR LICENSES.

W. C. Peacock was equally decided in his views against the Japanese, but warned the Board against shutting the licensed saloons out of such districts as Kakaako.

"Which do you think will be the better for such a place as that, with its Magoo block and other such spots, a dozen blind pigs and a debauched police force, for the keepers of such dives will bribe the police for protection, or one or two places regulated by license and controlled by the police, not controlling the police? I know that some of those places by the fishmarket are guilty of the grossest violations of the law possible, but I know too that some of them are run decently. Why snout of the lawabiding ones suffer because of the others? Let the Board use the arbitrary power given it and issue only those licenses that will be lived up to. As for me I would not grant a license to a single Oriental in Honolulu."

"Why do you go on their bonds then?" demanded Commissioner Lucas.

"Because I know that the liability under the bond was limited to the amount of any fine and the costs. I would not put my hand to any bond under the 1907 law," replied Mr. Peacock.

The expressions of satisfaction with the law and with the Board named to administer it were general in the addresses of the various speakers. A. Hocking, manager of the Honolulu Brewery, voiced the sentiments of the twenty saloon keepers at the meeting by stating that every saloon keeper in the town doing a decent business would back the board in whatever actions it took to regulate the traffic and elevate it.

It was the general sentiment that the Board had all the power that was necessary to clean out the dives and an inspector who could be counted upon to perform his duty. Mr. Peacock warned the Commissioners that they had a big job on their hands, however, the biggest ever tackled by any five men in the history of the Territory.

DIVORCE ASKED FOR

A libel for divorce was filed yesterday by Georgine Augusta Teixeira against her husband Vincent D'O. Teixeira. The couple were married in Honolulu in 1883 and have one child, now twelve years old. In 1894 the husband deserted his family and has not since provided for them, according to the libel.

MONGOLIA'S BIG LIST

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The liner Mongolia, Captain Hathaway, sailing next Friday, will have nearly 300 saloon passengers on board. The big steamer is at pier 41, where a heavy cargo is being taken aboard, the freight including many heavy pieces of machinery for Japan.

A SCOOP!

The yacht Anemone, one of the party Helipants in the race to Honolulu a year ago, arrived yesterday from Honolulu, where she has been lying for some time—P. Chry's tin.

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LATE NEWS NOTES.

Ten thousand persons witnessed the floral parade in Santa Rosa. President Roosevelt will take a trip down the Mississippi in the fall. The new White Star liner Adriatic has accommodations for 3000 passengers. In the fourteen days' strike San Francisco street car lines lost \$200,000. Twenty thousand telegraphers of the U. S. Telegrapher's Union threaten to strike. The last census shows that there are 15,000,000 wage-earning women in the United States. The Retail Clerks' Union, in San Francisco, fines all members who use the street cars. A selected company of tramps dined at a Chicago hotel, guests of professional reformers. Rear Admiral Converse has been appointed president of the Board of Naval Construction. The entire police force of Astoria, Ore., has been suspended for failure to close dance halls. The Oakland laundries, closed by a prolonged strike, have resumed business on an open shop basis. The Pope has ordered a revision of the entire Vulgate—the Latin version of the Scriptures—by the Benedictine order. The striking telephone girls in San Francisco have received so much money that they say they can hold out indefinitely. Mary Ramsey Woods of Hillsboro, Oregon, has just celebrated her 120th birthday. She is of sound mind and in good health. E. J. Huffington, one of the greatest steel experts in the United States, has succeeded W. E. Corey as president of the steel trust. San Francisco lumber dealers, taking advantage of trade conditions in San Francisco, have lost heavily in the sudden drop in prices. T. P. O'Connor, speaking on the last defeat of home rule, said that instead of reaching the end, a new chapter of Irish misgovernment had begun. J. R. Rowlings, former treasurer of Monterey county, Cal., has just died in San Quentin prison. He was convicted of embezzling county funds. Seventeen caskets containing the bodies of Shriners killed in the Southern California wreck arrived in Reading, Pa., and were taken through the streets on floats. A fund of \$1,500,000 was asked for at the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers with which to fight trades unions during the next three years. Cecilio Ocon, a Mexican millionaire, is a prisoner on board the Ammon at San Francisco, suspected of trachoma. Kuroki was given a \$20,000 banquet by New York capitalists.

THE NAVY ON THE PACIFIC.

One of the visiting Congressmen has given Trans-Pacific Trade some information in regard to the intentions of the Navy Department on the Pacific, and the policy that actuates the movement of warships. The recent authorized additions to the navy were brought about by the realization of a prompt need for a better defense of the Pacific Coast. It is stated that: "For several reasons the department has frowned upon the suggestion of sending battleships to the Pacific. In the first place it believes that, to weaken the Atlantic fleet by transferring any of the battleships to the Pacific Coast, would be robbing Peter to pay Paul." In the second place, the dispatch of a battleship squadron to the Pacific might be interpreted by Japan as an unfriendly and menacing move, and, what is more to the point, the necessary coal and colliers for such a maneuver are not available at this time. In concluding the interview, the Congressman expresses his belief that the Navy Department intends to use Hawaii more in the future as a naval base and coaling station, and that its importance warrants this. The O. S. S. Sierra, Capt. Houlletto, arrived from San Francisco at 9 a. m. yesterday, having made the run in the good time of 5 days 21 hours 49 minutes. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage. The steamer brought 39 passengers and 1670 tons of cargo. The Sierra brought no mail although there was an accumulation of six days in San Francisco which was expected to be aboard the Sierra. The mail will arrive by the S. S. Mongolia due today. Much annoyance was caused by the non-arrival of mail. Had it come to hand by the Sierra a return mail could have been taken out by the S. S. Asarangi departing for Victoria at 4 p. m. yesterday. The cost of new buildings erected in San Francisco now totals up to \$43,575,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record May 20, 1907. E J Monarrat to Carrie C Monarrat. D K J Monarrat to Carrie C Monarrat. Bishop Trust Co Ltd to Port Mail Ben Sue of H. D Emma Natley and hsb to Territory of Hawaii. D James McClellan to Mrs Lena Adams. H Lena Vida and hsb to Paul Muhlendorff. D Bishop & Co to Alice E Harrison et al. R F E Clark to Kolokoa Kaona. R Mildred D Gear to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd. D A Lewis Jr and wf to Bento Andrade. D Kailiuan Kahanaupou (k) to Geo P Pannini. D J O Carter and wf to Allen & Robinson Ltd. D Entered for record May 21, 1907. S W Wilcox to August Humburg. A M Kealoha Kalaehao and hsb to David Mamae et al. D Bishop & Co to C H Bellina. Rel Fidelia M Lyons by Tr to J T De Bolt. Rel Emily K Hu and hsb to J Alfred Magoon. D Violet M Young to T Clive Davies, et al. P A Mary E Davies to T Clive Davies, et al. P A Alice M Warner to T Clive Davies, et al. P A Wm J Wright to Immanuel Friedlander. Sur L W R Castle, Tr to Nancy Morse. Rel Entered for Record May 22, 1907. John R Galt Tr to Kaala Land Co Ltd. D A Kauli to Chock Loy. D Joseph Enos by atty to Nancy L Mahelona. D J M Dowsett and wf to G N Wilcox. D J M Dowsett and wf to A S Wilcox. D Kuhao Kaohoele to Fanny Strauch. D Sereno E Bishop and wf to Fanny Strauch. D Lahela Aho to Bathsheba M Allen. D Entered for Record May 23, 1907. Joao Nobriga to A B Lindsey. BS Joao Nobriga to A B Lindsey. BS K Kaimina to Ah Wa. L Mahuna (k) to Ah Ko. L A S Cleghorn to Hawn Evangelical Assn. D Grace D Merrill by atty to Notice. Notice Chum Kam Sut to Lee Lum. BS Wing Wo Tai by atty to Chock Tong. Sub P A Entered for Record May 24, 1907. Kunewa (k) to Gregory Kaonohi. D Mrs Kaluna et al to Kalua, Hilihi, et al. D Geo D Russell and wf to Clinton W Crandall. M Est of W C Lunallilo by trs to Alfredo O Rosa. Rel Kaulmiola N Gray by atty to Daisy Smith. M Honolulu Plantn Co by attys to Mele Kahumoku. L Haiku Sugar Co et al to C G White. D William R Castle and wf to Anahulu Land Co Ltd. D Creswell P Rooke et al to Mary Rooke. D Mary Rooke to Creswell R Rooke. D Entered for Record May 25, 1907. L Kallikole to Sam Wo Wai Co. L Allen & Robinson Ltd to James E Keama. Rel Thilo Maka and hsb to Ahukinialaa Kukua. D Kallih (k) to Lahapa Keilikuewa. D Takaenka to A Shinjo. CM Ohoi (k) to Mrs Mokumala Ahulau. D Hana Wallani et al by gdn to Onomea Sugar Co. L Hana Wallani et al by gdn to Onomea Sugar Co. L Onomea Sugar Co to Kaauamo. Rel Onomea Sugar Co to Kaauamo. Rel Recorded May 14, 1907. Uki Natsumida to Lum It and wf, D A: male child Kem Pau. B 294, p 173. Dated May 11, 1907. Wm Henry to Sing Yin On Co, L: lots 10, 11 and 12 of Apili, Kaneohe, Tract, Kailih, Honolulu, Oahu. 20 yrs at \$90 per annum. B 288, p 360. Dated May 1, 1907. Honolulu Library & Reading Room Assn to Charles T Rogers, Rel: Gr 3759, Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2900. B 295, p 164. Dated May 14, 1907. Charlotte D King (widow) to Mary E Clark, D: por kr 3759, Manoa rd, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2690. B 291, p 215. Dated Dec 14, 1906. Mary E Clark and hsb (B O) to Richard H Trent Tr, M: por gr 3759, Manoa rd, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2090. B 295, p 166. Dated Dec 14, 1906. San Antonio Port Ben Socy of Hawaii to Adelaide V Correa, Rel: pe land, Pelelea, Honolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 295, p 165. Dated May 14, 1907. Dang Won to Chang See, B 8: 1-21 int in Hoy Chong Wai Co, Mokuleia, Waialua, Oahu. \$1000. B 294, p 174. Dated May 14, 1907. Joao Botelho and wf to Y E Panckelina. D: lot 24, blk 2, Kapaolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$250. B 291, p 216. Dated May 14, 1907. Paulo Miol and wf to Maria Gouvea, D: int in 61 and Kahului 1, N. Kona, Hawaii. \$40. B 291, p 214. Dated Apr 22, 1907. R A Wadsworth to Wahinekapu and hsb et al, Rel: 3 per land, Kalaukuanou, Waiehu, Maui. \$447. B 295, p 163. Dated May 9, 1907. Wahinekapu and hsb to John B. Teixeira, D: 1/2 of H P 4103, Kalaukuanou, Waiehu, Maui. \$1250. B 291, p 212. Dated May 9, 1907. Tam Leong and wife to W G Scott, D: 1-27-10000 land, Paha, Hanalei, Kauai, Maui. \$475. B 291, page 213. Dated Apr 26, 1907. Recorded May 15, 1907. Thus W Hobson and wf to Anna H Bailey et al, D: 1-3 int in per kul 45, cor Queen & Alakaha Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. B 291, p 208. Dated May 7, 1907. F A Schaefer & Co, Ltd to M Ethel K Waterhouse, Rel: pe land Wylie St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 295, p 150. Dated May 11, 1907. M Ethel K Waterhouse and hsb (F T P) to Tom May, M: pe land Wylie St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600. B 295, p 151. Dated Apr 20, 1907. Adelaide V Correa and hsb (A G) to Richard H Trent, Tr, M: ap 3, R P 766, and 2156, Halawa, Gwa, Oahu; por part 13, No 1, kul 10,806, Pelelea, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 295, p 154. Dated May 13, 1907. Adelaide V Correa and hsb (A G) to Richard H Trent, Tr, Add Secy; rents, etc, on ap 3, R P 766, kul 2156, Halawa, Ewa, Oahu; por part 13, No 1, kul 10,806, Pelelea, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 295, p 157. Dated May 13, 1907. Hans Jensen and wf to Antone L Bisho, D: gr 683, Kapaolama, Honolulu, Oahu; \$750. B 291, p 210. Dated May 11, 1907. Antone L Bisho and wf to Richard H Trent, Tr, M: gr 683, Kapaolama, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 295, p 190. Dated May 11, 1907. F M Lyons to J Paakaula, Rel: por R P 3711, kul 5560, Kailih, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 295, p 163. Dated May 13, 1907. Chock Man to Chuk Lap Sing, A L: pe land, Puu, Hau Nui, Hanalei, Kauai; \$250. B 288, p 359. Dated May 6, 1907. Recorded May 15, 1907. August Humburg to Frank Godfrey, D: lot 7 (20,000 sq ft land) of Lewis Tract, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$175. B 291, p 218. Dated May 14, 1907. Sophie Overend and hsb (R M) to William R Castle, D: lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, blk 14, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$3250. B 291, p 219. Dated Jan 23, 1907. S N Castle Est Ltd to Anna M Paris, D: life int in lot 129, patent 4635, and bldgs, Kapiolani Park Lots, Honolulu, Oahu. \$2000. B 291, p 226. Dated Apr 11, 1907. Hannah K Kaphu and by atty to Kwong Chew Tong, L: por kul 2804, Paalaa, Waialua, Oahu. 15 yrs at \$300 per yr. B 288, p 365. Dated Apr 16, 1907. R C A Peterson to A Hocking, D: por Dept Pub Wrks Gr 11, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$24.79. B 291, p 222. Dated May 15, 1907. A Lewis, Jr, and wf to Supt of Pub Works, Territory of Hawaii, D: 10ft R W over 16,700 sq ft land, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 291, p 222. Dated Mar 2, 1907. Kapiolani Est Ltd to A Lewis, Jr, Consent; to deed of 10ft R W over 16,700 sq ft land, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 291, p 226. Dated May 1907. R C A Peterson to H P Baldwin, D: por Dept Pub Wrks Gr 11, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$223.37. B 291, p 227. Dated May 15, 1907. E C Greenwell et al to Rosa Andrea, L: pe land, Lanfhan, N Kona, Hawaii. 15 yrs at \$40 per yr. B 288, p 362. Dated Sept 1, 1906. J W H Kihle and wf to John Broad, M: R P (gr) 978, Keouu 2, N Kona, Hawaii. \$25. B 295, p 168. Dated Oct 4, 1906. I Rubinstein to Kaeleku Sugar Co Ltd, L: int in R P 2941, Makualea, Hana, Maui. 5 yrs at \$35 per yr. B 288, p 363. Dated May 10, 1907. Lishman & Day, Co P D: liquor business, cor Queen and Nuuanu sts, Honolulu, Oahu. 3 yrs, cap stock, B 294, p 175. Dated 31, 1907. William A Whiting to Frank P McIntyre Tr, D: lots 8 and 9, gr 3291, bldgs, etc, Hassinger st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 291, p 228. Dated Apr 10, 1907. Charles A Baker and wf to Louisa Copp, D: int in R P 4388, kul 8422, aps 19 and 20, Alae, etc, Kula, Maui. \$300. B 291, p 229. Dated May 16, 1907. Kuaui 2nd, Hilo, Hawaii. \$300. B 291, p 232. Dated June 15, 1903. Francisco G Lourenco and wf to Orpha Kinney, D: por R P 5706, kul 8521B, Kukuau 2nd, S Hilo, Hawaii. \$360. B 291, p 233. Dated May 13, 1907. Marie J Baptista and hsb (M) to J A Correa, D: pe land, Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$25. B 291, p 235. Dated May 11, 1907. Manuel T de Freitas to Shirano, L: 12a of lot 34, Kaapahu Homestead, Hamakua, Hawaii. 10 yrs at \$5 per yr. B 288, p 371. Dated May 13, 1907. John G Serrao to Maria Bento, Rel: pe land, Ponahawai st, Hilo, Hawaii. \$450. B 295, p 169. Dated May 13, 1907. Est of W C Lunallilo by Tr to J B Castle, L: pe land, N Kona, Hawaii. 7 yrs at \$750 per yr. B 288, p 372. Dated May 17, 1907. Kapeka M Cummins and hsb (J A) to A S Wilcox, D: R P 3769, kul 10955, Mahaana, Halelea, Kaula. \$105. B 291, p 236. Dated Apr 27, 1907. Recorded May 17, 1907. Philip H Dodge to Notice, Notice: appln for Reg Title of por kuls 558 and 4452, Vineyard st and Old Lane, Honolulu, Oahu. B 294, p 177. Dated May 17, 1907. L Akau et al to Y Anih Tr et al, B S: leasehold, bldgs, safe and 1 share in tables Nos 26 and 37 in Oahu Fish Market, etc, King and Kekaulike sts, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1250. B 294, p 178. Dated May 16, 1907. Anthony L Aho to Lohela L Aho, D: int in real and personal property of Lee Aho decd, in and all real estate in Territory of Hawaii. \$1, etc. B 292, p 187. Dated Mar 11, 1907. J S Emerson to Lau Yin, L: por Award 222, Hotel st, Honolulu, Oahu. 10 yrs at \$37.50 per mo. B 288, p 378. Dated Apr 19, 1907. Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to Bishop & Co, A M: mtg and add chge of A E Harrison et al on lot 507, gr 3680 and lot 508, gr 3629, Lunallilo, Alaipi and Kinaiu sts, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 295, p 170. Dated May 16, 1907. Clifford Charlcock Tr to Elisabeth G Gehr, A L: int in 47-67-1000 land, Hilo, Hawaii. \$10. B 288, p 368. Dated Apr 15, 1907. Jose de Frias to Y Okamura et al, L: Patent 4520, bldgs, mchury and crops, Hamakua, Hawaii. 10 yrs at crop rental. B 288, p 379. Dated Sept 13, 1906. Jose Duarte and wf to Francisco Lourenco, et al, D: int in pe land, Kukuau 2nd, Hilo, Hawaii. \$220. B 291, p 231. Dated Nov 11, 1895. Manoel da Silva and wf to Francisco G Lourenco, D: 1-2 int in pe land, Kukuau 2nd, Hilo, Hawaii. \$220. B 291, p 231. Dated May 15, 1907. Recorded May 18, 1907. M G Santos to A M Cabrini, Tr, C M: 44 shares A Setta Publishing Co Ltd. \$125. B 295, p 171. Dated May 13, 1907. Mrs Kueha Huiwai to Kum Sea, L: R P 1003, kul 8056, Waialea, Waianae, Oahu. 10 yrs at \$30 per yr. B 288, p 380. Dated Mar 30, 1907. Louka Napehukolu and hsb to Joseph Enos, D: int in ap 1, R P 2077, kul 1229, Kapaolama, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 291, p 241. Dated May 14, 1907. Wong Kwei to C Y Akana, L: two-story store, No 1029 Nuuanu Ave, Ha-

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP contains delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LINDSAY LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props, Boston, U.S.A.

WORLD'S NEWS FROM LATEST COAST FILES

Nevada fears fuel famine. Oakland is considering plans for municipal buildings to cost \$2,000,000. The Equitable Life Insurance Co. will sell its block on Broadway for \$16,000,000. While in Washington, General Kuroki visited Mt. Vernon on the naval yacht Mayflower. The National Congress of Mothers has just held its tenth annual session in Los Angeles. Tea shipments to the United States from Japan this year, will exceed those of any preceding year. Two men were drowned at Venice near Los Angeles in the presence of a crowd of 10,000 people. The big debt of Venezuela to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy will be wiped out by July 1st. Edward K. Emery, distinguished as a sculptor of animals, died at his home in Washington, aged 64. Brig-General O. B. Wilcox, formerly governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, is dead, aged 83. The powers do not view with approval the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Turkey. Corey, the millionaire who recently married an actress, has forbidden mention of his first wife in his hearing. Maxim Gorky has arrived in London to confer with Russian Social democrats in conference at Whitechapel. In April, 133,452 immigrants arrived from Europe at Castle Garden, which will be beaten by the record for May. One hundred thousand masons and bricklayers in Berlin who demanded an eight hour day have been locked out. Harriet Eastman, a college student, was the first person to ride on a San Francisco car operated by strike-breakers. Ninety men are supposed to have perished in a Mexican copper mine from which thirty-five bodies have been recovered. Mrs. Fanny White of San Francisco has asked for a divorce because her husband is "grouchy, sullen and unaffectionate." The wreck of the Adelaide, which has lain at the bottom of the harbor at San Pedro for twenty-five years, has been removed. The body of Arthur McEwen, chief editorial writer for the New York America, was cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island. Fowling announces that he will not be bound by the action of the Ohio State Central Committee in its probable endorsement of Taft for President. Schwab, the steel magnate, is tired of living in his big New York house and has offered it for sale. It cost, with its furnishings, \$5,000,000. The Western Pacific Railroad expects to have trains running this year. A trestle 1500 feet long over the American river has been completed. William A. Newcome of San Francisco has been appointed attache to the American Delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague. Walter MacArthur, a San Francisco labor leader, has forbidden the use of his name on strikers' circulars which, he said, were anarchistic. Honolulu, Oahu, 5 yrs at \$50 per month. B 288, p 281. Dated May 16, 1907. Antone J Gonsalves to Frank Godfrey, Rel: lot 30, blk 12, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$250. B 295, p 174. Dated May 7, 1907. Antone J Gonsalves to Frank Godfrey, D: lot 30, blk 12, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 291, p 242. Dated Aug 28, 1906. Frank Godfrey to Richard Panaewa, D: lot 30, blk 12, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$150. B 291, p 243. Dated May 17, 1907. Maria Gouvea and hsb (F) to Mophaop (w), D: int in kul 7073, Kahulalua, N Kona, Hawaii. \$20. B 291, p 237. Dated Apr 22, 1907. K Kawai and wf to Kvangethina da Silva, M: lot 45, series B, patent 4890, Volcano Rd, Puna, Hawaii. \$600. B 295, p 172. Dated May 15, 1907. Wailuku Eng Co to Ka Hono Maha Mau Cemetery Assn, D: 2 1/2-1000 land, Kapiolani, Waiehu, Maui. \$1. B 291, p 235. Dated May 2, 1907. Antone Sylva to M P Lechandro, D: aps 2 and 3, R P 1131, kul 16,481, Waikapu, Maui. \$350. B 291, p 240. Dated Oct 4, 1906. Frauds by which valuable coal and timber lands in Colorado have passed into the hands of capitalists and syndicates will be investigated. It is said that King Edward's offer to stand godfather for the heir to the Spanish throne was declined, Pope Plus having already been named. Colonel Goethals has called Secretary Taft that railroad and steam shovel men employed at Panama have accepted the wage-scale proposed by him. H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis, the oil magnate, has been taken to Texas to answer to charges of perjury and false swearing in connection with an oil trust. A letter to his mother, found in his room at the hotel, in which he confessed that he was living on bogus checks, led to the arrest of A. M. Bruner in Denver. Marquis Ito has rebuked Japan for its selfish policy toward Korea and has urged the government to further the interests of other countries, beside Japan, in that land. Mrs. Houser, wife of Daniel Houser, publisher of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, committed suicide by shooting herself in the temple. She was ill with nervous prostration. The parole of J. J. Murphy, serving sentence at San Quentin for the murder of Patrick Ryan eighteen years ago, is being opposed by friends and relatives of the murdered man. The New York Court of Appeals sustains an attack upon the title of G. B. McClellan as Mayor of New York in behalf of William R. Hearst. The Hearst cause has now won in all courts. Max Coster, who claims to be a lieutenant in the German army, and says that he came to the United States to marry an heiress, has been arrested in New York for defrauding hotel keepers. He was arrested at the Holland House. A dress rehearsal of "Nazareth," a passion play given by the students of Santa Clara College, was witnessed by a large audience of nuns from various convents in California. An orchestra of twenty pieces and a choir of fifty voices assisted in the presentation of the play. The profits of the Anaconda Mining Co., in Montana, for the year ending December 31, 1906, were \$3,842,669. In an address in San Francisco, Emma Goldman, the anarchist, made a rabid attack upon religion and the Bible. Alice Cooper, the sculptor, who designed the Sacagawea at the Portland, Ore. Exposition, has mysteriously disappeared from Chicago. A split has occurred in the ranks of the Doleites—half following Voliva, the others declaring for John A. Lewis, appointed by Judge Lewis as Dowie's successor. Mrs. John Love Elliott has obtained a divorce from her husband, who is president of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co. The court awarded the wife \$1,000,000 alimony. The pupils of the Ladd school in Portland, Oregon, refused to enter the schoolhouse because one of the pupils died of spinal meningitis which has been prevalent in that city. William O. Douglass, loan clerk of the Trust Co. of America, said that he was advised by a New York lawyer to steal \$1,000,000 from the company for which he is now awaiting sentence. Captain Herbert Winslow, in command of the Kearsarge, is the son of Admiral Winslow, who was in command of the old Kearsarge when she sank the Alabama off the coast of France. George Grant Mason has been bequeathed \$12,000,000 by his uncle, "Silent" Smith. He is division superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and will stick to his business. The Baltimore, which took part in the battle of Manila and has been for some time in the Philippines, is now at the Brooklyn navy yard. She will go out of commission and be converted into a mine-laying vessel. A stage being driven across Death Valley caught fire from the driver's cigarette and was totally consumed. A part of its cargo was lost but bank notes worth \$15,000 and registered letters amounting to \$12,000 were consumed. GET IT TODAY. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures diarrhoea and dysentery in all forms and in all stages. It never fails. For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

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CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, May 29. Str. Claudine, Parker, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 4:02 a. m., with 166 sacks potatoes, 15 barrels bottles, 27 hogs, 33 cattle, 71 sundries. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 4:40 a. m., with 5000 bags K. S. M. sugar, 40 wine casks, 20 bags taro, 21 carboys, 102 sundries. Str. S. S. Sierra, Bondelette, 5 days, 21 hours and 49 minutes, from San Francisco, docked at Oceanic wharf at 10:15 a. m., 39 passengers, 1670 tons cargo. Str. C. A. S. Aorangi Phillips, from the Colonies, daylight. Thursday, May 30. P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Hathaway, from San Francisco, 2 p. m. A. H. S. S. Missouri, Finley, from Seattle, 4:15 p. m. U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguerre, from Manila, 6:50 p. m. Str. Maui, Bennett, from Ooaka, 8:25 p. m.

DEPARTED Tuesday, May 28. Str. Kinua, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, noon. Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Hawaii and Maui ports, noon. Str. Iwalani, Piltz, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai, 5 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Noeae, Pederson, for Mahukona, Kukuiaele and Honokaa, 5 p. m. Str. Helene, Nelson, for Hamakua ports, 5 p. m. Str. Lakelike, Naopala, for Kawaihae, Honokaa and Paauhau, 5 p. m. Str. C. A. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria, 4 p. m. Str. Nihau, Oness, for Ahukini, 4 p. m. Am. sp. Dirigo, Goodwin, for Delaware Breakwater.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per C. A. S. S. Aorangi, from the Colonies, May 29.—For Honolulu: W. P. Miller, Mr. Stuart and 2 sons, E. M. Grant. Per str. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, May 29.—Rev. Lydgate, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. M. R. Jardin, E. Omsted, R. W. T. Purvis and wife, Miss Purvis, Miss Flora Kani, W. C. Parke, E. Dekum, H. Gill, H. Maudon, Mrs. Kanewanui, 40 deck. Per O. S. S. Sierra, from San Francisco, May 29.—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bush, Miss Pauline Aigeltinger, Mrs. Ida Patterson, Dr. L. C. Vrooman, W. Gillette, A. E. Lewis, J. R. Collins, J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. R. Purdy, H. T. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kruse and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Silva, E. J. Macfield, Miss A. B. Camp, V. B. Furniss, J. McLane, Mrs. May Smith and infant, Mr. Ashford, V. Nicholas, H. Turner, R. Burgess, W. C. Thompson, J. E. Sheahan, C. L. Garwood, J. H. Garrett, R. H. Challacombe, H. H. Blettger, H. Graves, R. McGuire, M. Parish, F. Marchich. Per str. Claudine, May 29.—From Kipahulu: Miss E. Toomey, Mrs. Lake, S. K. Pupuhli, From Kahului: M. V. Sierra and wife, Miss C. S. Turner, Miss Towner, Miss C. B. Wells, F. T. P. Waterhouse, Ira Wells, J. T. Van Valkenberg, R. Plunkett, Mrs. A. Freitas, From Lahaina: Miss Rose Gibson, C. Schmartz, B. Waggoner, M. Kamurai, 36 deck. Per bk. R. P. Rithet, from San Francisco, May 29.—Mrs. E. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Marguerite Winant, Mrs. Sloan, Miss Sloan, Miss Mae Gonzalez, Mrs. McVey, Miss McVey, Miss Jessie Craig, Wm. Norton. Per S. S. Mongolia, from San Francisco, May 29.—For Honolulu: L. C. Able, R. N. Allen, Miss Ora Allen, Miss Mina Berger, E. W. Brown, Mrs. E. W. Brown, W. M. Buchanan, Mrs. W. M. Buchanan, Miss Mabel Bus, G. A. Cook, Mrs. G. A. Cook, Dr. J. P. Cowen, Mrs. J. P. Cowen and child, Noel Deerr, B. P. Dillingham, Miss A. H. Downett, Mrs. A. M. Elston, Miss Florence Hall, C. E. Higgenbotham, E. Benton Hind, Leighton Hind, Miss Florette Hodgdon, Miss Gertrude Hoffmann, Mrs. Harry Hynes, Miss B. King, Fred S. Knight, Miss F. A. Madin, Mrs. Sylvia M. Magee, J. P. Mallory, J. T. McCrossen, L. B. Scott, J. Watson, Mrs. W. A. Bentley, Miss E. P. Bentley, Miss L. B. Atkinson, Mrs. C. T. Mills, Miss Edith Miller, F. C. Monell, Mrs. P. C. Monell, H. T. Moore,

CURTAILING THE LEPROSARIUM

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Dr. Brinkerhoff's suggestion for the curtailment of the Leper Sanitarium in Hawaii has been received at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. He was asked some time ago to indicate how the construction work could be curtailed that the cost might be brought within the appropriation.

The Treasury Department was disappointed, however, that Dr. Brinkerhoff gave no figures. He did not indicate how much could be saved by the curtailment he suggests. He proposed, among other things, that no hospital compound be constructed or that a part of the cost of the compound be avoided. But Supervising Architect Taylor said today that Dr. Brinkerhoff's failure to indicate how much could be saved by this had necessitated the return of his report for further information.

The experience of the Treasury Department has been that great delays are unavoidable in constructing buildings far away from the mainland and there is little expectation that the work on the leper sanitarium can be begun for six months and perhaps not as soon as that. When Dr. Brinkerhoff's figures are received they will be submitted to the lowest bidder for consideration. ERNEST G. WALKER.

Dr. Brinkerhoff made his figures to meet the appropriation—to enable a suitable structure to be built with the money provided by Congress. The construction bids largely exceeded expectation.

R. McB. Purvis, Mrs. Ruff, Miss Ruff, Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger, H. B. Spensley, Mrs. H. B. Spensley, A. O. Stoddard, S. S. Topf, J. D. Tucker, K. R. G. Wallace, Miss Laura Wells, E. Wolff, W. J. Zimmerman, Mrs. W. J. Zimmerman, For Yokohama: Crollus Cartwright, C. Possey, F. Hagedorn, E. H. Hudson, Mrs. E. B. Hudson, K. T. Iwashita, F. Koock, B. Matuki, A. H. Moore, A. C. Ritchie, Mrs. A. C. Ritchie, N. Takata, J. H. Thompson, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Miss Eileen B. Thompson, J. H. Thompson Jr., Baron Ludwig Wattman, B. Wolf, Mrs. B. Wolf and child, For Kobe: Miss Louise Haas, Miss Elizabeth Haas, For Nagasaki: E. W. Blair, Mrs. E. W. Blair, For Shanghai: H. S. Chen, Ke Kinsun, J. H. Nathan, Tsung Yuen Chang, For Hongkong: W. S. Abrams, Miss Lulu Abrams, Miss Etta Bohlen, Mrs. D. Christian, W. A. Crossland, Miss Grace Holly, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Dr. Junghann, Mrs. Junghann, Miss P. Mastin, J. A. McClure, R. J. Monahan, Rudolph Scherer, M. Saura, Mrs. Miss V. Stone, F. H. Thompson, Dr. E. O. Winship, Mrs. E. O. Winship.

Per U. S. A. T. Sherman, May 30, from Manila—Brig. Gen. A. C. Markley, Maj. D. S. Stanley, Capt. I. L. Fredman, Quartermaster's Dept.; Capt. Cecil Stewart, Sub. Dept.; Capt. D. J. Carr, Signal Corps; Capt. Fred L. Johnson, 9th Inf.; Capt. C. L. J. Kain, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, J. E. McDonald, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Schwartz, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Cox, 8th Cav.; 2nd Lieut. F. W. Boschen, 16th Inf.; Maj. J. B. Coe, Capt. S. Burkhardt, 19th Inf.; S. J. Smith, chaplain, 19th Inf.; Capt. B. Enochs, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 1st Lieut. J. L. Bond, J. J. Miller, 1st Lieut. S. L. Dodge, C. W. Tillotson, 2nd Lieut. R. C. Taylor, A. E. Terrell, R. B. Parker, 19th Inf.; Maj. W. H. Johnson, Capt. M. Wheeler, 16th Inf.; Capt. B. H. Watkins, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Hotman, Philippine Scouts; Eugene Pearson, clerk Quartermaster's Dept.; Mrs. A. C. Markley, Miss J. Stanley, Mrs. M. Wheeler and child, Mrs. C. L. McKain and child, Mrs. J. P. Clapham and mother, Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Miss Holcombe, Miss J. B. Erwin, Mrs. J. K. Thompson, Mrs. G. J. Maxey and child, Mrs. J. B. Goe, Miss Dumulong, Mrs. S. J. Smith and son, Mrs. J. J. Miller, Sam. A. Anderson, clerk Quartermaster's Dept.; Mrs. Eugene Pearson and infant, Miss Alice E. Finley, Lieut. Brugere; Maj. F. L. Palmer, U. S. A., retired; 1st Lieut. E. G. Bingham, Med. Dept.; W. H. Chambers, con. dental surgeon, U. S. A.; Geo. A. Spooner, clerk Pay Dept.; Mrs. F. L. Palmer and son, Mrs. W. H. Chambers, Mrs. Enochs, Mrs. T. R. Harker, Miss Harker, Miss McLeod, Mrs. P. Shillock and two children; 2nd Lieut. Louis Solielac, 16th Inf.; Mrs. Louis Solielac, Mrs. C. W. Otwell and two infants, Miss M. Bally, Miss H. Bally, Mrs. S. A. Cleveland.

Departed. Per str. W. G. Hall, May 28, for Kauai.—Dr. Rabbethge, A. Haneberg, Father Joseph. Per str. Mikahala, May 30, for Kauai.—A. F. Knudsen, J. McClellan and daughter.

Per str. Mauna Loa, May 28, for Hawaii and Maui ports.—A. Enos and wife, Miss M. Austin, A. Austin, Mrs. W. Bruner, H. E. Westervelt and wife, Mr. Hayselden, Miss M. Westervelt, Miss H. Westervelt, W. Thompson, W. D. Westervelt, H. F. Isenberger. Per str. Kinua, May 28, for Hilo and way ports.—E. H. Hart, James Hart, W. J. Dyer, C. F. Herrick, Mrs. A. R. Orr, Mrs. H. Robinson, Mrs. N. O. Bradley, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hopkins, Miss L. M. Varney, C. M. Lovsted, E. J. Vierra and wife, Miss Baldwin, H. P. Baldwin and wife, Mrs. J. C. Moline, Miss Moline, Mrs. L. T. Panku.

DIED.

HOLCK—In this city, May 28, at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Mary Ann Lee Richards, Kailiwaena, Mrs. Jacob Holck, aged 78. Deceased, who was born in Hilo, leaves seven grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place at 2:30 p. m. today from the Townsend Undertaking Parlor. MOSSMAN—Alfred Mossman, Jr., son of Alfred Mossman of the Hawaiian News Co. in Honolulu, 3 p. m., May 28, at Queen's Hospital, from typhoid pneumonia, aged 28 years. Funeral from St. Andrew's cathedral today at 8 p. m.

SOLENN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

(Continued from Page One.)

of our soldier dead? Is it that the life of a soldier is more sacred than the lives of our wives, our fathers, sons or daughters? To such a question would come the answer in general acclaim, no! But the answer is that the ceremony is not for the individual honor of the soldier, but for something higher and better for humanity, and only because of this can the ceremony be justified. It could not be justified because we are in favor of the soldier at war. It is not, never has been, the policy of the great American Republic to favor war, but peace.

"The honoring of the graves of the dead is an ancient custom, budding in the earliest civilization and in the worship of the one living God. What did it all mean? It originated probably with the innate idea of the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. It passed on through the Prince of Peace, the same ideas of consecration of the graveyard and of the dead. Throughout the world the same ideas run. All religions agree on that one thing—Buddhism, Shintoism, Mohammedism, even paganism, all unite with Christianity in looking after the resting places of the dead with reverence to immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body.

"But all this furnishes no reason for the individual honoring of the grave of a dead soldier. Let the truth be told. The great Republic, founded by George Washington and his compeers at the close of the Revolutionary War, was based on individual sovereignty and the liberty of mankind. This passed on into the organic act, based upon the Declaration of Independence, and continued until 1861. But there was recognized in the constitution of Washington and his great associates the idea that one man of one race might enslave another man of another race. Slavery existed in the United States. It was wrong, wrong in principle and wrong the spirit of God, and, like all other wrongs, was aggressive and progressive.

"In 1861 the issue consummated. It is a singular thing that in the history of the earth the only attempt ever made in a civilized of a barbaric state to establish a new nation based on the enslavement of man was made in 1861 in the United States of America. The first test as to whether slavery could be made perpetual was then tried, not in the courts, nor in the councils or in parliament, but on the field of battle. The issue was sharp and long. About a half a million men on either side fell in battle or died from causes incidental thereto.

"Some of those who now live within sound of my voice have witnessed more bloodshed in a single day of twelve hours during that struggle of the Civil War than George Washington and all his generals and the English saw in all the battles of the Revolutionary War. Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, these battles were fought to test the great question if slavery could exist in America. There was no appeal from the decision. War can only appeal to war and that ended it. Slavery ceased in the United States of America forever and forever, and the Stars and Stripes were raised to float over none but the free.

"That was not the only immediate result. The Czar of Russia heard the tramp of the serfs and following the Civil War he struck the shackles from the limbs of twenty million slaves. All the world has reaped the benefits, has gathered the fruits of victory won by these now silent soldiers.

"Other epoch marking events have happened. In 1898 the United States of America declared war against a kingdom, for the first time in the history of the world one nation making such a declaration on the sole grounds of humanitarianism. War was declared on Spain for her inhumanity to her own subjects. Never before had there been a war from such a cause and the result was the freeing of some millions of people.

"Now we boast that the constitution of the United States and the flag of the Republic has moved half around the world. This is significant or not, depending upon whether that constitution is accompanied by the liberty that should go with it. Some have attempted to define citizenship in the United States under our form of government. The definition is a simple one. Every man is a sovereign citizen of the United States under our laws and constitution who stands for his own personal individual rights and thus standing is willing to concede the same individual rights to his neighbor. All that is merely commentary. This means that every man, woman and child will have an equal chance and a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"We have gathered here to speak of those who have fallen in that war or since. It is my privilege to have lived in that time and to know many of the great leaders in those events. That great Lincoln, the personification of all that was best in our citizenship, standing for no class nor caste and recognizing the individual rights of mankind, our first martyr president. He laid down his life just as the war closed, but lived long enough to peer through the vista of the years and see the success which was to come to all as a result of that great struggle. Grant, the quiet, silent leader of a million men to battle and success; Sheridan, Thomas, Mead and others of the great leaders, all have gone to join the great muster of the Grand Army beyond the grave.

JAPANESE APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Subjects of His Imperial Japanese Majesty residing in the Territory of Hawaii are signing a petition addressed to President Roosevelt which they will present to him direct, or, in brief, without going through the formality of passing it to the executive through the regular diplomatic channels. The petitioners ask that the President's order prohibiting Japanese subjects domiciled in Hawaii from changing their island residence to the mainland of the United States, be rescinded. The petition embodies a long array of arguments in favor of the withdrawal of the executive order, which, according to the petitioners is obnoxious.

The signers of the petition will represent largely the "middle class" of Japanese, including small merchants, hotel men and people engaged in general business, but, it is understood, does not embrace plantation laborers. The claims of the petition, which covers eight closely typewritten pages, are: "The Hawaiian-Japanese place full reliance on the expressions concerning their nation in the President's message.

The prohibition against Japanese traveling from Hawaii to the mainland is against existing treaty rights, which provided for freedom to travel within the country without restraint, the Japanese government not having consented to such an abridgment of its right. The Japanese in Hawaii should not be punished for any wrongs their countrymen may have committed in America. If the Japanese there have disturbed the labor conditions that is no reason why the Hawaiian-Japanese should be condemned to exile, and deprived of their liberty of locomotion.

"It strikes us as a dream to see such a multitude of people, 60,000—condemned to exile, to virtual imprisonment in the little specks of islands in the midst of the Pacific a government which has waged the greatest war in the annals of mankind to emancipate millions of slaves."

If the presence of Japanese in San Francisco creates disturbances there it is up to the police and authorities to put down the disorders, not keep out the Japanese and deprive them of their legal rights. The Japanese in Hawaii are at the mercy of the planters, their virtual slaves. If their right to move be taken away the wage scale will go down. If the restriction be removed it will go up and a class of middle citizens will be established, thus bringing about the condition desired by the President. To keep down the Japanese in Hawaii will take away from Hawaii "the only possible opportunity of her ever becoming a real American community with a strong, independent middle class," because "the importation into Hawaii of white population in such a number as to build up a community of two or three hundred thousand is too expensive an undertaking for even so rich a community as Hawaii and, forever, history of Hawaii has proved that

partment will be gone over and the muster rolls of the soldiers of the war will be searched that those who are to come may find your names and base on their kinship their claims to title Americanism.

"In the Revolutionary War one grand old soldier, Rufus Putnam, found that when victory had been won he had the honor of having fought and his poverty belonging to him. He gathered his little effects together, his sword, his Bible and his hymnbook and his long-barreled, muzzle-loading musket, and struck out into the western wilderness to find a home. He reached Marietta, Ohio, where he instituted a Methodist church and the first Sabbath school established west of the Alleghany mountains. Here he lived, gun in hand, Sunday as well as every other day, attending to his work and worshipping at his church. He grew old, too old to attend the services, too frail to journey to the sacred building to hear the gospel, and a little itinerant Methodist preacher, who had come to visit the settlement, hearing this set out to visit the veteran in his home.

"He asked the general if he had made his peace with God and was prepared to go into the next world. Receiving satisfactory replies, he then asked: 'General Putnam, are you prepared to die?'"

"Rising to his feet, the old soldier answered, grasping his cane as he had grasped his sword: "I am not prepared to die. I shall never die. I shall live forever and forever, for I have fought for liberty under the guidance of God and of General Washington."

MISSOURI ARRIVES.

The Missouri, the big freighter which the American-Hawaiian Co. has recently bought from the Atlantic Transport Co., arrived yesterday afternoon from Seattle. The Missouri, a sister ship of the Virginia, which the American-Hawaiian Co. will put on the passenger run between Honolulu and San Francisco, is a magnificent-looking vessel. She compares most favorably with any ships of her class which have ever come to Honolulu, and, with the changes which are to be made for the accommodation of passengers, the Virginia should be finely fitted for the local run.

Capt. Findley of the Missouri is well known in this city, as he was here only a little less than a year ago as the captain of the Massachusetts, the big freighter which was then under charter by the sugar carrying company. Capt. Findley will not stay in the service of the American-Hawaiian Co., but will go back to the American Transport people, with whom he has been for many years. The other officers will stay with the vessel. The Missouri brought only 3000 tons of cargo down from Seattle, the strike of longshoremen in the Northern city causing the freight there to be congested and hard to get on board. The Missouri was loaded in Seattle by non-union men. She tied up at the Channel wharf last night and will discharge her freight from the Sound, then moving in the Balliford wharf, where she will load sugar.

PALE, WEAK PEOPLE

MADE STRONG AND ENERGETIC BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. General Breakdown Caused by Deficient Blood Quickly Corrected by This Tonic Remedy.

A feeling of general weakness, poor appetite, loss of breath after the slightest exercise and broken sleep are some of the symptoms of general debility. You may think that they have no relation to each other and that you will worry along, hoping all the time to feel better soon. This is a mistake, for every one of the symptoms is caused by bad blood, which must be made pure and new before health will be restored again. A tonic treatment is necessary and for this purpose there is no better remedy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. J. G. Havey, of 95 Willow street, Chelsea, Mass., says: "I was sick for a number of years from general debility and indigestion. I was never free from stomach trouble and my nerves were so shattered that the least excitement unfitted me for any serious work. My sleep was restless on account of terrible pains in the small of my back. These pains would sometimes last for a month or two. My sight grew weak, there seeming to be a blur constantly before my eyes. I couldn't concentrate my mind on my work, and the attempt to do so completely exhausted me.

"It was finally forced to give up a position I had held for twenty-eight years. After trying several medicines without help, I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave them a trial. They made me feel so much better and so much stronger that I started in business for myself here in Chelsea. I have never had a return of my former sickness and cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as an excellent nerve and blood tonic." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have long been recognized as an excellent tonic remedy in cases of indigestion and general debility, where the stomach and other organs of the body are weakened and disordered. They have also been especially successful in curing anaemia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fever.

A pamphlet on "Diseases of the Blood" and a copy of our diet book will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

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

INDIANA MEMBER IS ENTHUSIASTIC

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all time—solidly and well—and it should not be postponed. It should be begun without delay. There is no such harbor in the world as Pearl Harbor. It could accommodate a fleet of Dreadnoughts, with room to spare. The navy yard there should be constructed on the most modern and scientific principles, and neither labor nor money should be spared."

"As to the proposed fortifications, these too, Mr. Brick thought of the greatest consequence, and favored an immediate beginning of all that it is incumbent upon the Federal government to do.

In regard to his own peculiar province Mr. Brick said: "I have now in my pocket a list of lighthouses which I shall recommend, and upon which the commercial interests of the islands are very dependent, both in the interest of safety to life and for the development of commerce."

THREE FIRST-CLASS LIGHTS. "Are you willing to give the people here some more definite idea as to the lights you will recommend?" he was asked.

"Certainly," he said. "What I say in private conversation is precisely what I shall recommend publicly. I think that the islands should have three lights of the first class."

"Where would you locate them?" "One on Kauai, one on Oahu, for the harbor of Honolulu, and one on the east coast of Hawaii."

"And in regard to smaller lights what shall you have to say?" "I am not familiar enough with Hawaiian names to state just the localities, but I can say that I think all the lights should be under the supervision of the Federal government. A good lighthouse of the smaller class can be constructed for \$1200, and could be maintained for \$500 a year. I think all the small lights now used for the convenience of the inter-island steamers and lighted as they are required on the arrival and at the departure of vessels should be taken over by the government and kept lighted every night. This is very necessary."

TRACHOMA PATIENTS TO WAIT FOR KUMERIC

The Spanish immigrants who came on the Heliopolis and have been found to have trachoma will not be sent back till the arrival of the Kumeric, which is now on the way to this city with Portuguese immigrants. In speaking of the matter yesterday Walter Dillingham, the executive officer of the Board of Immigration said: "We have decided to keep the trachoma patients who were taken from the Heliopolis immigrants till the Kumeric comes. There are liable to be sufferers from trachoma among these new arrivals and then we can send them all back together. There would be nothing gained that I know of, by sending them back in two lots and it would be more expensive."

Helen Dixon of Bloomington, Illinois, who was arrested last February for the embezzlement of the funds of the church of which she was treasurer, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary.