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MANY CHANGES IN LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT

Captains and Lieutenants Take the Place of Foremen in Engine Companies—Idle Extension Ladder—New Uniform Planned.

Through a moderate increase in its allowance of money from the County of Oahu, the Honolulu Fire Department has been enabled to make an important improvement in its working organization. With the single exception of having a modern ladder truck idle for lack of means to provide it with a crew, the fire-fighting force of the territorial capital is now organized upon a metropolitan system. Whereat Chief Engineer Thurston is justifiably proud.

"Yes, we have been making some changes," the chief replied to an Advertiser reporter's question last night.

"We have had a raise in the pay of firemen the past month, which has enabled us to create some new offices in the force. The changes place the department on a working basis similar to that of mainland cities.

"Instead of a foreman we have now a captain and a lieutenant in each company, the same as in the States. Before this the assistant chief used to act as foreman in engine company No. 2. By having a captain and lieutenant in that company, the assistant chief has more chance to assist the chief in drills and general supervision. Every man that comes into the department has to break in and drill. Then there is regular drilling of the whole force right along.

"Having a captain and a lieutenant in each company is a great improvement for general efficiency. When the captain is off duty, or temporarily absent, the lieutenant is in charge. There is therefore always one of them to command.

"By the increased allowance the hosemen and stokers get \$10 more a month in their salaries.

"There are three companies here in the Central Station," Chief Thurston went on to say when asked for details of the new organization. "They are chemical engine company No. 1, steam engine company No. 1 and steam engine company No. 2. Each steamer company consists of engine and hose wagon with a crew for each.

"No. 3 engine company is at the Makiki station.

"No. 4 engine company is at the Palama station.

"The captain of the chemical engine is also relief engineer.

"The hose wagon takes the lead in going to a fire. This enables the captain and lieutenant, who go with the wagon, to size up the situation and have the hose laid ready to connect with the engine on its arrival."

From the payroll the chief furnished the reporter with the roster of the department, which is here given along with the personnel of the fire commission:

Board of Fire Commissioners: J. A. Gilman, chairman; Frank Hustace and A. Berg, with K. R. G. Wallace, secretary.

C. H. Thurston, Chief Engineer; A. G. Deering, Assistant Chief Engineer;

J. Hogan and C. H. Bolts, relief drivers; A. T. Smith, hydrant man.

Chemical Engine Co. No. 1: W. W. Boyd, captain and engineer; W. Viera, lieutenant; J. Francis, driver; W. Kekoa, hoseman.

Engine Co. No. 1: C. Wood, captain; M. P. Correa, lieutenant; J. Ward, engineer; J. Aylett, stoker; G. Conrad, engine driver; G. H. Wright, hose wagon driver; A. Bright and C. Nahaie, hosemen.

Engine Co. No. 2: C. H. Sedgbeer, captain; D. Panekapu, lieutenant; W. Jessett, engineer; G. Olmsted, stoker; J. Brown, engine driver; W. Watson, hose wagon driver; J. Green, G. Nichols and C. M. Blaisdell, hosemen; J. Bright, watch boy.

Engine Co. No. 3, Makiki: H. McKinstry, captain; W. Aylett, lieutenant; C. B. Danielson, engineer; B. Foster, stoker; J. Benito, engine driver; L. J. Sanborn, hose wagon driver; C. Winchester and C. David, hosemen; H. Manua, watch boy.

Engine Co. No. 4, Palama: W. W. Blaisdell, captain; N. Zablan, lieutenant; A. A. Durrant, engineer; D. Makiki, stoker; J. Wright, engine driver;

J. Reddy, hose wagon driver; J. De Fyies, P. Bright and D. Machado, hosemen; B. Paukealani, watch boy.

Alarms are responded to according to districts marked on a map of the city and the guidance of clear regulations posted in the fire stations. No. 2 engine company has the principal business section as its peculiar district, but an alarm from that district is answered by the entire Brigade housed in the Central station.

When an alarm comes from a box in the city proper, the engines from Makiki and Palama stations proceed to the Central station. There they remain to cover other parts of the business section while the Central companies are out, but if the fire threatens to get beyond control of the latter a general alarm calls the whole department to fight it. The system of signals, by gong and whistle, in fact directs the movements of all the companies under every emergency.

"We would need a driver and eight men to put the extension ladder truck in commission," Chief Thurston replied to a question regarding that fine new apparatus. "We have now for use at fires those ladders on the chemical which can be joined together, and the hose wagons of the outside stations also carry ladders."

"Yet we are able to need the extension ladder at any time for a fire in a high building. In case of necessity it stands ready for hitching a pair of horses to, but it would take time to send back from a fire for the truck. Perhaps, while waiting for the truck to be put in commission, we might carry the scaling ladders on one of the hose wagons. At any rate, we have frequent drills with the truck so as to make the boys familiar with its working."

Chief Thurston spoke with much appreciation of the drill tower at the rear of the Central station as a means of keeping up the efficiency of the men.

Another interesting change is about to be made in the department. The force is to be dressed in a new style of uniform conforming to that of fire brigades on the mainland. Instead of outer shirts, single-breasted coats will be worn. Captains and lieutenants will be distinguished from subordinates by difference in number and array of buttons. Further than this can not be said about the uniform just now, as the exact design of it is not yet determined.

THE TAFT MAIL TO BE SENT ON

The news is confirmed that the steamer Korea with Secretary Taft on board will not stop here en route to San Francisco from Japan. Post Commandant Major Van Vliet received the following message from Captain Simpson, quartermaster captain of the U. S. army transport Logan:

Manila, P. I.
Forward mail for William H. Taft and party care Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Korea will not stop Honolulu.
SIMPSON.

Hackfeld & Co., agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, had received no advices yesterday afternoon.

As to the Taft party as a whole, which was coming by transport, it is thought that all members will be on the Korea.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Applications for a civil service examination will be received at the office of the Assistant to the Inspector of the 12th Lighthouse District until September 9, for the purpose of establishing a register of eligibles from which appointments of keepers and assistant keepers of lighthouses will be made. Applicants must be citizens of the United States and over 15 and under 50 years of age. Forms may be obtained on application at the office of the assistant to the Inspector of the 12th Lighthouse District, in the Young Hotel.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon received a cablegram from the P. M. S. S. Manchuria left Yokohama on August 30 for Honolulu and San Francisco. She has 1200 tons of general cargo and room for 70 cabin passengers.

CITY LOSING AND COUNTY GAINING IN POPULATION

Apart From Asiatics Honolulu Has Lost 740 Inhabitants in the Year and the Territory Has Gained About 1000.

The new directory is printed and is being bound at the Gazette office. It will be ready for delivery next week. The changes noted since last year are numerous, a comparison of the two books showing that seventy-five per cent. of the people of Honolulu have made some change, either of business or residence. On the other islands the percentage of change is less, but still large enough to make the old book too unreliable for general use.

Not considering Chinese or Japanese, the population of Honolulu is 740 less than one year ago. Many more than 740 have removed from here to the Coast or to the other islands, but new people have come in to take their places. All the other islands have made substantial increase in population. Hawaii 750, Maui 600 and Kauai about 350. Thus it would seem that the Territory has increased about 1000. That the increase comes from the country is a good indication.

In the aggregate and final analysis it is always found that the country not only supports itself, but supports the cities as well. The aggregate prosperity of an entire community then is promoted if its increase of population is mainly agrarian.

In the Hawaiian Islands the productive area has only in part been utilized. That people are going to the country means that the unoccupied lands are being occupied and cultivated.

I do not know the facts, but venture the surmise that there have been more inquiries for land in small tracts during the past year than in any other year of Hawaii's history.

The above figures as to population and migration seem to be confirmed by a casual examination of the classified occupations. The number of general merchandise stores in the Islands now and one year ago is as follows:

	Oahu.	Hawaii.	Maui.	Kauai.
1904.....	262	202	85	52
1905.....	217	199	95	66

Restaurants, as follows:

	Oahu.	Hawaii.	Maui.	Kauai.
1904.....	80	38	16	6
1905.....	75	44	19	12

On the whole the exhibit made by the new directory is decidedly encouraging. F. M. HUSTED.

MARINE PARK TO BE SHORTLY TAKEN IN HAND

Navy Department Thoroughly Alive to the Situation and Only Awaits Physiological Moment.

The proposed marine park in the naval reservation alongside the channel entrance to this port is well on the way to become an accomplished fact, and it won't be long before preparations are actively taken in hand toward greatly beautifying the first view of Honolulu as it greets the tourists' eyes.

At present the reservation lying on the neck of land just Waikiki of, and adjacent to, the entrance to the harbor is flooded at high tide into the semblance of a swamp, with the exception of a strip to seaward and another strip along the sea wall on the Ewa side of the reservation, now used as a road to reach the Myrtle boathouse.

When the immigration officials started to erect their new quarters on land decided by the Navy Department, they had to build on piles and until recently high water came right up under the structure.

The dredgings from the Alakes slip are being used to fill in that portion of the inshore reservation.

When dredging operations begin the dirt from the operations in the harbor will, in all probability, be used to fill in the remaining portion of the reservation to the level of the sea wall.

"There will be time enough to talk about parking the place then," said a

prominent naval official yesterday. "Anyone familiar with naval methods in the matter of its shore reservations can rest assured that the place will be properly parked."

"What the local naval station is today from an artistic point of view may be taken as an earnest of what will be done in the matter of beautifying the reservation. The navy department may safely be trusted to take care of its own when the proper time arrives."

"So far we have not stood in the way of the various tenants at will quartered along the reservation such as the Quarantine wharf, the Myrtle Boat Club, Young Bros. and the Japanese fishing fleet, to whom the territorial government sells water and collects revenue."

"As long as we have \$4,469.00 on the land we shall not interfere in any way."

"The time is rapidly approaching, however, when we shall act in the matter of parking the place and when the proper moment does arrive the situation will be appropriately risen to."

"It would have cost thousands of dollars to have filled in the shell of the reservation before this and the time is fast arriving when the problem will be solved for us at a minimum of cost. Then you will all what we can do in the way of parking."

"The naval department is thoroughly alive to the situation."

CARL WIDEMANN MEETS WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT

There was a rumor current about town last night that Carl Widemann was dead, the result of an accident while riding in Hawaii.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained last night, but Mrs. Christian Conrad, interviewed by an Advertiser man, stated that news had been received by the S. S. Kauai on Wednesday that Mr. Widemann had met with an accident at Waimea on Monday, while riding, and had been found unconscious at 8:30 p. m. He had been severely kicked in the head and chest.

It was reported yesterday that Capt. Bruhns, of the S. S. Kauai, had received a telephone message prior to the steamer's sailing, that Mr. Widemann had succumbed to his injuries.

BERLIN IS SCOURGED

Cholera Causes Many Deaths and Epidemic of Dread Disease Is Apprehended.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

BERLIN, September 1.—Thirty-four cases of cholera have occurred here and an epidemic is feared.

THE FOOL KILLER APPEARS.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, September 1.—An aeronaut, while discharging dynamite from a balloon at a height of 2000 feet, was blown to pieces.

PEACE TERMS UNWELCOME.

TOKIO, September 1.—Dissatisfaction at the terms of peace will probably lead to a change of government.

BURNS BEATS BARRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—Dave Barry was knocked out by Tommy Burns in the twentieth round.

THE NORDLAND SUNDERING.

KARLSTAD, September 1.—The Swedish and Norwegian dissolution commissioners have been organized.

ARMENIANS SLAUGHTERED.

TIFLIS, September 1.—Tartars are besieging Shursha and massacring Armenians.

POTTER'S PLACE CLOSED.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Bishop Potter's subway tavern has been closed.

AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE

PORTSMOUTH, September 1.—Japan has agreed to an immediate armistice.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

LONDON, England, August 31.—The report of the signing of the new Anglo-Japanese treaty on August 12 has been confirmed. It affords a mutual guarantee for the protection of British and Japanese interests even if threatened by only a single power.

OYSTER BAY, August 31.—President Roosevelt has received a personal message of praise from Czar Nicholas.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 31.—De Martens and Denison are still working on the treaty of peace. The armistice has not been declared.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 31.—Twenty-eight new cases and five deaths are reported today.

QUINCY, Mass., August 31.—The battleship Vermont was launched here today with appropriate ceremony.

FARESE, Italy, August 31.—Tamango, the famous tenor, is dead.

OAHU COUNTY WITHOUT LEGAL ROAD BOARDS

There are no legal road boards in the County of Oahu, the Senate not having confirmed the appointments of the present road boards as required by law.

Such was the text of the opinion rendered by County Attorney Douthitt and read before the Board of Supervisors last night.

On the 25th inst. there was on deposit in the territorial treasury to the credit of the various road boards of the county \$7146.21. It is a question if the Board of Supervisors is not entitled to this amount.

Certain it is according to the opinion that even if the various road boards for the island of Oahu have any bare legal existence, they have not the power of disbursing moneys in connection with road expenses in the county, this power having been specifically vested in the Board of Supervisors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read. H. T. Moore reported that the Committee on Ways and Means had nothing to report.

J. Lucas said there had been an attempt to alter the grade at the Kahauiki extension on King street. The job was not a good one. It would be well to settle the question as to how the Board of Supervisors stood as to its authority to cause the grade to be put in proper shape.

The Rapid Transit Co., after completing its line, had not put the road in proper condition.

Solomon Peck had introduced the subject of road supervision for the other side of island. He was willing to act. Lucas had promised him to bring the matter before the board.

Lucas moved that the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works be brought to the condition of King street.

The chair asked that he prepare a resolution to that effect to be presented later.

H. T. Moore for the Sanitation and Health Committee handed nine salary demands for the garbage department for \$505 for salaries. Approved and ordered paid.

Moore of Public Improvements and Electric Light Committee presented bills for \$370 and \$100 for police and fire alarm systems. Approved and ordered paid.

Lucas presented salary demands for the fire department, totalling \$3609.88. The amount appropriated for August was \$3605.

The Public Expenditure Committee presented eighteen salary demands amounting to \$1670. Salaries of county officers for August were approved and ordered paid.

The above committee put in a salary demand for \$200 for house-numbering work. Approved and ordered paid. The same committee also filed a \$30 salary demand for the poundmaster for August. Approved.

Lucas produced 26 salary demands for regular salaried employees of the road department, totalling \$1559.96. Approved.

Lucas also handed in a demand for \$120 for cantoniers. Approved. Sixty dollars were voted for Koolau-poko cantoniers.

"They don't seem to have had much work over there," said Lucas. "None at all," remarked Adams.

Adams read a communication from the police department asking that a police call box be installed in the residence of Deputy Sheriff Kalakela in Nuuanu valley.

Adams moved that Electric Superintendent Fraze be instructed to install the box. So ordered.

Electric light and rent bills had not been received for August.

Moore having in hand the investigation of the affairs of the Electric Light station, as to whether the county could get control of the plant without conditions, asked for more time.

Moore reported that the Board of Health had filled the noisome ditch near the Sanitary Steam Laundry, doing a good job and finishing the work in nine days, using about 250 loads of coral dredgings for filling. It was therefore unnecessary for the board to take any action in the matter.

Lucas drew attention to the unsanitary gutters on Hotel street between the Arlington Block and Benson & Smith's store. The conditions will be looked into. Street crossings in places will also receive special attention.

The following communication from County Treasurer Trent was read: Gentlemen: The County Treasurer begs respectfully to ask for advice as to the method intended to be followed by the Supervisors in the matter of making appropriations of moneys for various accounts.

This advice is now asked for the reason that a number of warrants have been presented to the Treasurer for payment, designated as chargeable to accounts for which no appropriations have been made, so far as the Treasurer has been advised.

The following memoranda will show in a condensed form some of the ac-

counts against which warrants have been issued, but which show no appropriation credits in the Treasurer's books:	
Supervisors—Furniture and fixtures	\$ 330.50
Attorney's Office—Stenographer, clerk, furniture and fixtures, stationery, telephone.	1159.10
Clerk's Office—Stenographer, clerk, furniture and fixtures, stationery, advertising, office expenses. Total.	\$44.90
Auditor's Office—Clerk, furniture and fixtures, stationery.	279.20
Treasurer's Office—Clerk, stationery	166.75
Messenger	12.65
Road Supervisor	50.00
Police and Fire System	45.73

Inasmuch as the Treasurer is required by law to keep his books "that the amount * * * paid out on account of separate funds or specific appropriations shall be exhibited in separate accounts," I beg also to respectfully call your attention to a few little discrepancies in the naming of accounts in your appropriation resolutions, which have evidently escaped your notice; and which, if literally followed, would cause confusion in accounts and statements.

The sum of \$7500 was appropriated for July for an account "to be known as Police Expense." A later resolution appropriated \$472.50 additional for an account "to be known as Police Department—July Expense." And a still later resolution set aside \$80 additional for an account "to be known as Police Department—Pay Roll." It will readily be seen that the Treasurer will either have to open a separate account for each of these appropriations, although they all were apparently intended for one account, or else ignore the titles of accounts as fixed by the Supervisors, which he is not willing to do.

The Auditor will be requested in issuing his warrants to follow closely the wording of appropriation resolutions in so far as they fix the names of accounts, so that the danger of confusing and mixing different appropriations will be reduced to a minimum.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditure. The county treasurer asked that his office be furnished with a Burroughs adding machine, costing \$30. Referred to Committee on Public Expenditure.

Auditor Bicknell reported the usual periodical batch of garnishee suits against minor employees.

A communication from County Attorney Douthitt, in response to an enquiry on the part of the board as to the present status of the Road Board and Board of Fire Commissioners, was read.

The county attorney expressed himself that as far as the members of the road board are concerned there is no definite term of office as far as he is able to observe.

The communication read in part: In order to constitute the members of said road boards a legal body, the appointment by the Governor contemplated in Section 80 of the Organic Act must be confirmed by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii. When once confirmed, however, they would hold office for the term specified in the laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

I have carefully gone over the Journal of the Senate for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, and I cannot find any records of the confirmation by the Senate of any member of the Road Board or of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 651 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, the Road Board for the District of Kona has long since been abolished. Therefore, there being no Road Board for the District of Kona, and the members of the various road boards for the various districts throughout the island of Oahu not having been appointed or confirmed in the manner provided by law, it follows that there is no legal road board in existence.

But in connection with the investigation of the powers of the road board, I find that the following sums were on deposit in the Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii on the 26th day of April, 1905, namely, the day on which the County Act went into effect, as distinguished from the amounts on deposit to the credit of the road boards throughout the districts on the 25th day of August, 1905, as follows:

	Apr. 26, 1905.	Aug. 25, 1905.
Honolulu	\$4,068.87	\$ 425.61
Ewa and Waiānae	9,356.40	6,334.87
Waialua	2,517.02	34.34
Koolau-poko	1,350.97	351.39
Koolau-poko	411.74

In other words, there was, on said 25th day of August, 1905, on deposit in the Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii to the credit of these various road boards the sum of \$7,146.21.

It seems to me that it was the intent of the Legislature that the maintenance and care of the public streets and highways throughout the various districts shall be under the direct supervision and control of the Board of Supervisors. And in that connection I might add that the Board of Supervisors is the only board which can distribute or disburse funds for the care and maintenance of public highways and roads. It will be observed that these moneys now on deposit in the Territorial Treasury hereinabove pointed out, to the credit of the various Territorial Road Boards, are special deposits in this treasury, and can only be used for the purpose of the maintenance and care and conduct of public

streets and highways, they being special road tax deposits in the treasury for that purpose and that purpose alone.

As I have pointed out above, it does not seem to me that the various road boards for the island of Oahu have any legal existence, but even if they had a bare legal existence, they would not have the power of disbursing moneys upon public highways and roads throughout the County of Oahu, this power having been specifically vested in the Board of Supervisors.

For the foregoing reasons, I am of the opinion that it is an open question as to whether the Board of Supervisors is not entitled to the amount now on deposit to the credit of the various road boards throughout the County of Oahu.

The chair opined that it would take a special act of Legislature to approve what the road boards had done previous to the going into effect of the County Act.

Adams stated that the road boards had spent \$10,000.

Called upon to give an opinion as to the course to be pursued by the board to secure control of the road funds, Deputy County Attorney Milverton stated that it was up to the County Treasurer to call upon the Territorial Treasury for the amount on hand. Should the Territorial Treasurer fail to produce, the county could bring mandamus proceedings.

Lucas moved that a copy of Douthitt's opinion be sent to the Superintendent of Public Works. Moore said that since the road boards were said not to exist, and even if they did exist, had no handling of funds, the various boards should be asked to at once send in accountings.

Adams thought that a demand should be made on the Territorial Treasurer. The chair said there were no more road boards so nothing could be done by them. If the communication was sent to the Superintendent of Public Works, the Superintendent would at once turn the opinion of Douthitt over to the Attorney General, and if the latter found Douthitt's opinion correct, the road boards would be closed up.

The board voted unanimously to send Douthitt's opinion to the Superintendent of Public Works.

The proposed ordinance regulating hunting with firearms was tabled.

A petition was received from Koolau-poko asking for the raising of a road. Referred to Roads Committee.

Nuuanu Valley residents wrote to the board, praying that certain old lanes be kept in repair. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Moore introduced an ordinance regulating the sprinkling of clothes, making it unlawful for Chinese to spit on clothes. The intent of the ordinance is to check the danger of disease being transmitted by consumptive celestials. Fine and imprisonment were provided for violation.

The chair asked Attorney Milverton if imprisonment would not make the laundry spitting nuisance a felony. "Not if the imprisonment be for less than a year, in which event it would be styled a misdemeanor," replied Milverton.

Lucas brought up the matter of the furnishing of the street grades to any person wanting to put in curbing. He had been asked by a gentleman for information on the subject. He asked that the county attorney be requested to furnish an opinion as to the county's status in the matter. So ordered. Adjournment till Tuesday, Sept. 5.

NOT IF AS RICH AS ROTHCHILDS.

If you had all the wealth of Rothchilds, you could not buy a better medicine for bowel complaints than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The most eminent physician can not prescribe a better preparation for colic and diarrhoea, both for children and adults. The uniform success of this remedy has shown it to be superior to all others. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

PIONIC ON MONDAY.

Next Monday the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council will give their annual picnic to Pearl Harbor, where games of all kinds and dancing will be included. Special trains will leave the Oahu R. R. depot at 2:15, 3:20, 5:15 and 7:30 p. m., and return to city at 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 11:30. Tickets are now being sold by members or can be had at the depot for 75c; children 35c. for the round trip.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children.

To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

For women Scott's Emulsion does this and more. It is a most sustaining food and tonic for the special trials that women have to bear.

To children Scott's Emulsion gives food and strength for growth of flesh and bone and blood. For pale girls, for thin and sickly boys Scott's Emulsion is a great help.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

POLO TOURNAMENT BEGINS SATURDAY

The coming polo tournament is the first since last September, on which occasion Kauai and Maui competed at Moanalua, Oahu being unrepresented. Kauai was victorious.

Maui had hard luck, as shortly after playing three periods of the first game, George Wilbur, who was playing No. 1, unfortunately broke a bone of his ankle, the score at the time being decidedly in Maui's favor. After Wilbur's disablement Kauai ran away and won as they liked.

The second game was a replica of the last half of the first contest.

The last real championship contest for the H. Wichman cup occurred in 1902, Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai and Maui all entering teams and competing. Oahu won, the victorious team consisting of Messrs. Judd, Shingle, Dillingham and Dole.

This time Maui challenged Oahu as holders of the cup and also Kauai. The challenge was accepted in both cases but Kauai was unfortunate enough to have Arthur Rice, one of the standbys of appendicitis, while Charles Rice met with an accident while hunting wild cattle which put him out of the game.

Kauai had no alternative but to withdraw from the tournament, leaving Oahu and Maui to fight it out for the cup and championship.

There was no practice yesterday owing to the heavy ground caused by the rain.

The officials for Saturday's game are: A. W. Carter, umpire; H. P. Weller, A. F. Judd, linesmen; C. C. Kumbhaar, Harold Giffard, goal judges; R. W. Atkinson and C. A. Mott-Smith, time-keepers.

The ball and mallet race will occur between periods and promises to be an interesting and exciting event. Two teams of four each will compete after the first and second periods and the winners will run off the final after the third period. A cup will be presented to the winners. This feature will partly atone for the absence of the band and will serve to keep the public interested.

The championship trophy was presented by H. Wichman and is a perpetual challenge affair. It is a solid and handsome emblem of victory and well worth winning.

Tickets for the game are now on sale at the stores of J. A. M. Johnson Co. and Woods and Sheldon.

Already a big demand for rigs has been made manifest, and it looks as if everything in town on four wheels

would be out at the games. Several tallyho parties are being organized. Ten minute periods of actual play will govern both games, time being deducted when the ball goes out of bounds.

The Maui team showed up well in the practice on Monday, but had no opposition so it was not easy to get a correct line on their form. The Oahus had two teams on the field and team No. 2 seemed to be giving the tournament players all they wanted on several occasions.

Maui are favorite at odds ranging fromevens to 2 to 1 on. And at that takers of the short end are scarce.

The visitors are the better horsed and this is largely responsible for their favoritism. The Oahuans know the game well, however, and their perfect knowledge of the Moanalua ground should stand them in good stead in the games to be played.

A tap with a mallet which would score a goal on Maui would probably send the ball too far or not far enough on the local ground. This point is greatly in favor of the homesters and, combined with their playing, may more than offset the discrepancy between the equines of the opposing quartet.

There is a question of just how the championship is to be decided. Two games are scheduled to be played and it is quite possible that each may be won by a different team. The rules of the tournament should definitely have called for one game for the championship or the best two games out of three.

As it stands at present two games are to be played which practically means that the winners of honors in the first game give their opponents a chance to regain their laurels in the second, the victors having to fight to retain what they have already won and the championship practically hanging upon the result of the second game.

The question will be decided one way or another before the first game. Several of the players are in favor of the championship going with the first game and the second contest being of a purely friendly nature. This is not likely to find favor with the promoters of the tournament, however, for were the plan adopted, the value of the second game as a drawing card would be greatly impaired, as a fairly close game on Saturday would mean another big attendance on Wednesday.

Bets have been recorded at even money that Maui will win both games.

DR. KOBAYASHI OBJECTS TO FALSE IMPRESSION

Dr. Wayson quoted somebody, at the last Board of Health meeting, as having said that three out of five Japanese physicians in practice here are not responsible medical men. A reporter understood Dr. Wayson as having quoted Editor Shiozawa; but when the editor, who had said nothing of the kind, wrote to Dr. Wayson, the latter exonerated Shiozawa, said the reporter had made a mistake and added that his data had been drawn from Dr. Kobayashi's interview in the Advertiser. Then Dr. Kobayashi began writing Dr. Wayson and the following correspondence ensued:

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 26, 1905. Dr. J. T. Wayson, Honolulu, T. H. Dear Sir:—The "Hawaii Shipno," a Japanese newspaper of this city, in its issue of the 25th inst. published certain correspondence between yourself and C. Shiozawa, Esq., relative to a report published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, August 24th, 1905, upon a discussion at the Territorial Board of Health meeting, the day previous, on the subject of "Proper requirements to be exacted of candidates for licenses to practice medicine in the Territory of Hawaii," wherein the following appears:

"Dr. Wayson quoted Editor Shiozawa as saying that three out of five Japanese physicians in practice were not responsible medical men."

According to the published correspondence above referred to, Mr. Shiozawa, in a letter addressed to you, under date of Aug. 24th, 1905, asks on what authority, assuming the quotation of the Advertiser to be correct, you made such statement.

In your reply to Mr. Shiozawa, under same date, you say, "I have just received your note and wish to say that I never mentioned your name at all. I quoted Dr. Kobayashi's interview in the Advertiser and mentioned the fact at the time. The Advertiser reporter is responsible for the mistake, etc."

I beg to state that the foregoing has caused a general impression that it was your intent to substitute the name of "Dr. Kobayashi" for that of "Editor Shiozawa" in the Advertiser report, causing it to read:

"Dr. Wayson quoted Dr. Kobayashi as saying that three out of five Japanese physicians in practice were not responsible medical men."

Inasmuch as any such sentiment is absolutely foreign to me, and is diametrically opposite to the high opinion entertained by me for my professional brethren, I could not, and have never made a statement that could be construed nor distorted into the proposition that "three out of five Japanese physicians were not responsible medical men," and so far as the interview with me upon the education and status of Japanese physicians given in the Advertiser August 20th, 1905, is concerned, that article speaks for itself.

In justice to my countrymen and myself, I would therefore appreciate your kindness in assisting me to dispel the

false impression which quoted remarks of yours, or misquoted, have created in the premises. Awaiting an early reply, I am, Respectfully yours, D. S. KOBAYASHI.

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 27th, 1905. Dr. J. T. Wayson, Honolulu, T. H. Sir:—In reply to your letter of yesterday I will state that I quoted your interview in the "Advertiser" of the 20th inst. at the last meeting of the Board of Health.

My remarks at the time, based upon your interview are, I presume, on record at that office, but if not, my views, as expressed, can be ascertained, if you so desire, by calling upon me.

Free speech and the liberty of criticizing any published and authorized interview are my inherited rights. I have no apology to make.

No reporter is my mouth-piece. I am not responsible for any newspaper reports, nor am I responsible for any "general impressions" that the public gain by reading them.

I am not responsible for any quoted remarks of mine, but I am thoroughly responsible for what I have ever said or done.

Yours truly, JAMES T. WAYSON.

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 28th, 1905. Dr. J. T. Wayson, Honolulu, T. H. Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th inst. informing me that at the last meeting of the Board of Health you quoted from my interview in the "Advertiser" of August 20th last, etc.

I beg to assure you that there is no difference of opinion between us on the subjects of free speech, liberty of criticism, responsibility for utterances, and to say that in keeping with my original design to dispel a false impression as to my status in this matter, I will make public our correspondence, unless you have valid objection thereto. Very truly, DR. S. KOBAYASHI.

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 29th, 1905. Dr. S. Kobayashi, Honolulu, T. H. Sir:—I most certainly object to enter into any newspaper notoriety over such a trivial matter, but if you believe that our correspondence published in full will be of any benefit to you, you may do so.

I wish you to distinctly understand that I consider the matter closed. Very truly, JAMES T. WAYSON.

YELLOW MANSION WINE CELLAR

Workmen Find Untouched Bottle in Lippincott's House. Workmen engaged in tearing down the old yellow mansion of the Lippincotts, at Broad and Walnut streets, thought for a few moments yesterday that their long anticipated discovery of

treasure or mystery had come true. A blow with a pickax disclosed a trap door in the cellar. The workman shouted his discovery and the others drew round in a circle while the old door was demolished and a flight of crumbling wooden steps was disclosed leading into unknown depths.

A lantern was lowered into the hole and at last one man ventured to descend. His comrades heard nothing for a time and then began to wonder as a faint sound such as the smacking of lips reached them. All at once the truth dawned upon the contractor in charge and he jumped fearlessly into the hole, which proved to be a wine cellar.

The floor was strewn with glass, but in one corner about a dozen bottles of wine remained intact. The bottles are of fantastic workmanship and were promptly appropriated by the contractor. The cellar gave evidence of not having been entered for at least twenty years and probably more.

Back of the dining room the workmen yesterday discovered traces of what had evidently in past generations been a miniature stage, and historians were reminded that many of the old stories dealing with the social gayeties of the house referred frequently to magnificent amateur theatrical performances there. — Philadelphia Inquirer.

STORM AFFECTS THE PRICE OF RICE

A cable was received by Honolulu parties yesterday from Japan to the effect that a great storm had ravaged the southern provinces and that vast quantities of flowering rice had been destroyed.

The cable stated that the price of rice has jumped up all through Japan over fifty cents gold a bag.

This state of affairs will undoubtedly result in raising the price of the Hawaiian product which has for a year past been so low as to greatly discourage growers.

A lot of Japanese rice which was bought cheap is now on the way here and as soon as this supply is exhausted the price of Japanese rice will, in the opinion of local men interested in the industry, jump to at least \$5 per bag.

The local quotation for rice a month ago was \$4.25 per bag and the last two days has seen the price raised to \$4.75 per bag.

The prospect for local rice at last seems to be much brighter and American rice has recently risen in price on account of increased demand and short supply.

At present the local rice industry is badly hurt, overproduction and limited demand having worked the mischief. The exceptionally large Japanese and American crops last year flooded the local market at ruinous prices.

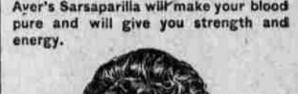
The storm which is said to have worked such havoc in the ricefields of southern Japan, is undoubtedly the same of which news was published yesterday in connection with the heavy loss of life among Japanese fishermen in the Korean channel.

Half the rice in Japan is grown in the southern provinces.

POOR MEN'S PETITION.

Comme Rodrigues has made an affidavit for remission of costs in his suit for damages, on account of personal injuries, against Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co. He says he is in destitute circumstances and unable to pay the costs of court, and further that he is unable to obtain the costs of court from any person whomsoever. He prays for an order remitting the costs of court, without which he will be unable to prosecute his claim. His suit is for \$10,000 damages for injuries received in the derailment of a plantation train.

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.



Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph: "After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

RETRENCHMENT IS THE LODESTAR TO STEER BY

Acting Governor Atkinson holds the doctrine of retrenchment as the prime feature of the present administration's policy. His first aim would be to wipe out the Territory's floating indebtedness—"the legacy" as he calls it. Next he would have the Territory go slow in the increasing of its bonded debt. Then he desires to see a fund created, in addition to the present inadequate provision, for redemption of Territorial bonds as they fall due.

"I would like to sound a note of warning upon Territorial finances," the Acting Governor said yesterday afternoon. "It is the policy of the Carter administration to bring the expenditures within the income of the Territory," he went on to say.

"To do so we must economize right along, as the endeavor has been from the start, and not spend all of the revenues as fast as received. Otherwise the Territory cannot reach the cash basis on which its credit should be established.

"Here are some figures that will make clear the meaning of what I wish to say:

"On June 30, 1904, in round numbers there was a floating indebtedness of \$52,000. This was reduced by June 30, 1905, to \$54,018.40, the result shown by deducting cash on hand (\$59,408.49) from outstanding warrants (\$603,426.89).

"The estimated receipts for the biennial period ending June 30, 1907, are \$3,150,000. Balances of appropriations carried over amount to \$69,485.25. Act 7, salaries, foots up to \$1,452,000, and Act 5, expenses, \$1,462,055. These three items make a total of \$2,973,531.25, which deducted from the estimated receipts will leave a surplus of \$185,468.75.

"Subtracting the surplus from the \$54,018.40 of net floating indebtedness on June 30, 1905, and the outstanding warrants on June 30, 1907, would be reduced to \$257,548.65. Whatever we may save from current appropriations between now and then would make the showing of debt reduction so much better.

"If we save more than the \$186,000 and odd estimated, we shall come nearer to the payment of the floating indebtedness that is hanging over our head like a nightmare.

"We have got to keep within our income. The Carter administration has been doing so, but we must wipe out that black 'legacy.'

"Let us try and leave no legacy of debt to our successors."

Mr. Atkinson spoke in a general way of the advisability of making haste slowly in the further borrowing of money upon Territorial bonds. He specified his views on this point only to the extent of deprecating the frittering of loan funds upon such small works as road culverts, which he considered might well be left to the ordinary road work of the counties. A large and expensive bridge upon a highway of Territorial importance was a different matter.

"I do not know a thing about the Hilo high school, or any specific loan appropriation," the Acting Governor said regarding a published imputation to Territorial officers of a disposition to "hold up" the Hilo high school building appropriation. "All I say is that Governor Carter warned the Legislature against overloading the loan bill. I do not know you or any other item, high school at Hilo or anything else."

As a matter of fact, this is what Mr. Atkinson was reported by the Advertiser as having said, when the reporter was referred to him by Treasurer Campbell: "About the Hilo high school I can not say. All depends on Governor Carter's action when he returns and nothing definite can be said."

Resuming his main thread of discourse, Mr. Atkinson said:

"Another thing, we are not putting away anything to pay our bonds. Besides, the income from the sale of lands, which would take a hundred years at the present rate to suffice for the purpose, we ought to set aside a certain proportion of our income to pay those bonds. Because when an issue becomes due we ought not to have to pay it all from one year's funds."

"Do I think our situation is healthy? Decidedly so. But let us keep it in that condition. Don't let us waste money. Let us not take advantage of those who will have to pay the bills.

"The day of reckoning always comes, and, to make a success of any venture, one must be prepared for this reckoning.

"I hope by the time Governor Carter completes his term that every single dollar of our floating indebtedness will be paid off. That is my ambition for this administration. If there is one thing above another that I should wish said about us, it is that we had established the principle of having the Territory live within its income."

MISS ANNIE HALL WEDS MR. FRANCIS WONG LEONG



MRS. FRANCIS WONG LEONG.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Miss Annie Kaupahipoua Hall and Mr. Francis Wong Leong were united in marriage last evening at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in the presence of a large number of friends, and afterward celebrated the event by holding a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wong Leong, Kalihi.

The marriage was a conspicuous event in Hawaiian and Chinese circles, as it marked the union of young people who are prominent in their respective social sets.

The Cathedral was decorated in honor of the occasion, the central aisle being transformed into an aisle of palms, overarched. The chancel rail was covered with greens and white flowers. At 7:45, to the music of a wedding march, the ushers, Messrs. W. H. Heen, W. Jordan, E. Ayau and Chas. Afook, proceeded up the aisle, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Keala Nolley, Miss Lillie Reist, Miss Anna Achong and Miss Lizzie Ayau. Then came the maid

of honor, Miss Lillian Nolley. The young ladies were attired in white.

The bride-to-be, wearing a handsome gown of white silk, entered the Cathedral leaning on the arm of her guardian, Mr. W. O. Smith. At the chancel rail the bride was met by her future husband, and his best man, Mr. Jas. Wong Leong. Father James performed the ceremony in the brilliantly illuminated chancel, giving the couple some sage advice as to their future conduct.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march the couple retired from the church and, with the bridal party, were driven to the handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. Wong Leong, in Kalihi. The grounds were beautifully decorated with strings of Oriental lanterns. Over the gateway were placed two large Chinese lanterns, and overhanging the veranda, the foils of the flags of China and Hawaii were attractively intermingled.

In the parlor the couple held a re-

ception. They stood within a beautiful white and green bower formed of white waxy staphanotis blossoms and white marguerites, and the deep green leaves of the staphanotis.

In an adjoining room were displayed the numerous costly and useful presents which came from a host of friends. There was an abundance of gold and silverware, and from Chinese friends came many objects of art in teak wood and ebony and quantities of embroidered silk.

In the premises a large pavilion had been erected, under which tables were placed, where the guests were served with delicious punch, salads, ices and cake. Two Hawaiian quintette clubs, one upon the veranda and one in the pavilion, provided a musical feast. Darning was enjoyed in the reception parlor.

The bride is an heiress in her own right. The groom is the son of Mr. Wong Leong, the well-known wealthy rice planter. Mr. Wong Leong is one of the old time residents of the islands, his wife being a Hawaiian lady. He first acquired wealth in the rice growing business, after which he started a sugar plantation on Molokai, which did not turn out well. He returned to Honolulu and again began rice growing, especially on the Koolau side of Oahu. He is one of the most respected members of the Chinese colony, and is much thought of in the general business community.

Mr. Francis Wong Leong has been attending the Simms Medical College in St. Louis during the past year, and, with his bride, will return to St. Louis on the Manchuria on September 8. The couple will spend their honeymoon at Haleiwa.

JAPANESE WIN THE STANLEY DOLLAR SUITS

Thirty-six Japanese won their thirty-six suits against the Steamship Stanley Dollar yesterday in the U. S. District Court. Judge Dole handed down a decision awarding each libellant \$30 for loss of baggage, \$0.45 for carriage from the plantation to Honolulu, \$32 for passenger fare and also authorized the United States Commissioner to decide about the amount coming to each for loss of 53 days' wages at \$34 a month, and lodging for the same time at \$0.50 a day.

The suits are those brought against the steamship company by 36 Japanese who engaged passage for Tacoma or Seattle on the representations of Agent Kikutake. They were to sail June 19th, when the customs authorities stepped in and refused clearance on the ground that the steamer lacked the proper licenses. The company offered to land them at Victoria, British Columbia, but the Japanese refused this and sued for their detained baggage and passage money.

It is understood that the case will be appealed.

Sheriff Brown went out to the Moanalua polo field yesterday to plan for the parking of automobiles at the Saturday polo match. In order to prevent any accidents to vehicles drawn by horses, the sheriff has decided to run automobiles into the field from a point near the polo stables at the makai end. They will then be driven across the field and parked where the Hawaiian band was formerly stationed.

"I look for about seventy-five automobiles out there on Saturday," said Sheriff Brown.

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 WAMPOLF'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

LIFE ON THE MOON

By Waldemar Kaempffert.

Astronomers who have been concerned more with the writing of textbooks than with telescopic observation have laid it down that the moon is a planetary corpse, which hardly repays study except for the purpose of revealing in the mathematical charms of its wonderfully complex motion. Despite the fact that almost every special student of the moon—selenologist, he dubs himself—has noted slight lunar changes of some kind, and has timidly announced them from time to time, most of us still cherish the text-book illusion that the moon is a cold, blackened cinder, rushing through space—an orb which may serve to make poets and other lunatics pleasantly unhappy, but which is hardly worth much telescopic scrutiny.

Ever since Galileo invented the telescope, we have known that the moon has its tall mountains and its towering, terraced craters. Although the moon and the earth were formed of the same mass, and the life history of the one is prophetic of the other's, these craters, for chaotic number and startling size, are quite unlike anything we can display. At the very least there are two hundred thousand of them; perhaps there may be a million, assuming, as we have a right to assume, that there are many too small for magnification. Clustered so closely together are they that Galileo, who was an unscientifically poetic soul in spite of his science, prettily compared them with the eyes of a peacock's tail.

It has long been surmised that the lunar craters are dead, every one of them. And now Professor William H. Pickering, a Harvard astronomer who has studied the moon for some twenty years, and who has not confined himself to the writing of text-books, assures us that, although most of them are dead, a few are still very much alive.

THE MYSTERIOUS CHANGES OF LINNE.

In a great plain, centuries ago picturesquely misnamed the Sea of Serenity, is a crater christened Linne, after the great Swedish naturalist. Compared with the splendid dimensions of many similar formations, Linne shrinks into miserable insignificance; but although it now measures only a paltry three-quarters of a mile in diameter, it was not always so unpretentious. Fortunately, a fairly complete record of its checkered history has been kept for nearly three centuries. On a map of the moon made in 1651, forty years after Galileo introduced the telescope, it appears as a rather noticeable crater. Diameters at that time could be measured only with difficulty. Still, Linne must have been fairly prominent to have been seen at all.

Toward the latter end of the eighteenth century a German selenographer puts it down as "a very small, round, brilliant spot." When means of accurate measurement were devised, Linne proved to be about four miles in diameter, and rather deep. Measured repeatedly during the last century, it was rarely found to be the same in size by two surveyors. One scientist placed its diameter at six miles; another at seven. Once it vanished altogether, only to be rediscovered as a "craterlet," one-quarter of a mile across. After that it grew in size to a mile and a half; and now it has shrunk again to three-quarters of a mile. Do extinct volcanoes change their size so inexplicably?

PLATO AND ITS SHIELDING CONES.

Another striking example of a crater in action is afforded by Plato—a magnificent walled plain considerably larger than the state of Rhode Island, and not unlike a huge circus-ring in appearance. Scattered over the dark floor of the crater are many volcanic cones, varying in diameter from a few hundred feet to a mile. During the last twenty-five years that floor has been examined minutely for the purpose of fixing the number and position of the cones. When the first survey was made, thirty-six were counted. A second survey revealed thirty-eight. Later forty-two were mapped. Whenever they were plotted, some were found to have shifted about, and some to have grown less distinct or to have disappeared entirely, while some were discovered that were not marked on any map.

If Plato is stone dead, as we have been taught, its twocore cones show a mercurial elusiveness hardly compatible with inactivity. Last year Professor Pickering noted in the great crater what appeared to be a crescent-shaped what appeared to be a crescent-shaped sandbank six miles long, two miles wide, and a thousand feet high. So conspicuous is this bank that it must have been seen in the various surveys mentioned had it been only faintly visible; and yet not a single map made prior to 1904 reveals its presence.

A deep, tortuous abyss known as Schroeter's Valley has afforded Professor Pickering an opportunity of actually seeing what may have been a lunar volcanic eruption. Thick, white clouds have shot up before his eyes from Schroeter's Valley, flashing so brightly in the sunlight that their presence was unmistakable, and shifting about incessantly, so that no drawings of the many that he made show them in exactly the same position. They were real clouds, and not figments of the imagination; for they sometimes concealed objects that were usually distinctly visible. Here we have additional evidence of changes occurring on the supposedly dead moon.

IS THERE WATER ON THE MOON?

Every active volcano on the earth expels a certain amount of water in the form of steam, and a certain amount of gas. Because the moon once formed part of the earth, it is fair to suppose that active lunar craters must likewise vomit water and gas. Water, if there is any on the moon, can exist only in two forms—as a gas and as ice. Why? Because the moon's

temperature never rises above the melting point of ice when the sun is hottest, and is probably several hundred degrees below zero during the night. Then, you ask, has any one ever seen snow or ice on the moon?

Among the lofty lunar Apennines, towering twenty thousand feet above the Sea of Showers, white peaks blaze out in the sunshine. Within the larger lunar craters a silver lining gleams brilliantly. On the slopes of many mountains, on the walls and central cones of the smaller craters, white caps strangely flash into view after daybreak, only to fade away again as the sun rises higher and higher, and to reappear as it sets. From Tycho and several other prominent craters long, spoke-like streaks radiate for hundreds of miles—also white, also mysteriously evanescent under the rays of the rising sun.

What is this argenteo panoply? In the eyes of the old astronomer, the inexplicable chatoyant play of light and shade; in the eyes of Professor Pickering and his adherents, merely snow, ice, and hoar frost, melting as it should melt under the rays of the sun, and crystallizing once more into a white deposit at nightfall. It is snow and ice that gleam in the rays of Tycho, rays that are now regarded merely as deep crevices in which the impounded snow can be seen only when the sun is at the zenith; and snow and ice, too, that stain the moon's poles with white.

Up to the present time, no one has satisfactorily explained the puzzling modifications in two craters known as Messier and Messier A. One man finds them as like in size and shape as two drops of water; another considers them wholly dissimilar. Sometimes Messier seems the larger of the pair, and sometimes Messier A. Modern instruments of precision never lie; each observer is right. If any evidence were demanded of physical changes on the moon, this pair of craters would furnish all that is needed. A consideration of the time of lunar day when the two undergo their enigmatic gyrations has convinced Professor Pickering that the phenomenon is due entirely to the varying distribution of hoar frost.

Night after night, any one with a fair-sized telescope may see many round craters distorted by melting snows into queer forms. Because these forms are never twice alike at corresponding times of observation, they can be occasioned only by evaporating snow.

THE PROBLEM OF A LUNAR ATMOSPHERE.

If there be snow and ice on the moon, and if this snow and ice melt, the moon ought to have an atmosphere. Now, if there is anything of which astronomers have felt unshakably certain, it is the utter lack of any lunar atmosphere. No one ever saw clouds on the moon; and clouds are usually the accompaniment of an atmosphere. The light of the stars that drift behind our satellite as it swims through the heavens is never bent out of its course near the edge of the moon, as it ought to be if there were a gaseous envelope.

Strong as these arguments may be, they apply only to fairly dense atmospheres. If the moon has an atmosphere, it must be so exceedingly rare that even the occultation of a star can not indicate its presence. The force of gravitation on the moon is so very much less than it is on the earth that oxygen would escape from the moon with about the same facility as hydrogen from the earth. That there is a lunar atmosphere, however, Professor Pickering has demonstrated by the best possible photographic proof.

If you can prove that, why not also prove that there is organic life on the moon? First you must analyze your atmosphere, and determine if it is chemically able to sustain life. It has been stated that the moon's few active volcanoes vomit water and gas. Judged by earthly standards, that gas can only be carbonic acid, which is so heavy that it must cling to the planet more tenaciously than any other. Given a sphere, therefore, on which there is water in the form of ice, snow, and gas, and on which there is also carbonic acid, the food of plants, is there any good reason why vegetation should not be present?

EVIDENCES OF LIFE ON THE MOON.

Shortly after sunrise spots appear on the moon, which rapidly darken toward noon and fade away with the setting of the sun. Sometimes they are inky black, sometimes gray. They are particularly noticeable at the equator, although they are not lacking in what would correspond with the temperature zones of our earth. Never are they seen at the poles.

Perhaps they are merely shadows, it may be suggested. But long shadows are not cast when the sun is directly overhead. Perhaps they are due to some mineral. But no mineral has yet been discovered that darkens as the sun shines upon it and then pales again. These variable spots are caused only by vegetation, according to Professor Pickering; and his simple view, it must be confessed, is the most satisfactory that has yet been advanced.

How is it possible for organized life to withstand the bitter cold of the moon? How is it possible for vegetation to spring up in a single day? And how is it possible for vegetation to thrive without liquid water?

Life, particularly in the lowest forms, is hard to destroy. Some bacteria resist death even when exposed to the most intense cold. In the arctic regions of our own globe certain lichens wage the battle of life against a temperature that never rises above freezing-point and is usually much below that. The apparent absurdity of requiring plants to leap into being in a single day is not so ridiculous when it is considered that a lunar day lasts half a terrestrial month. There is no reason in the nature of things why, in

the event that passes for a day on the moon, vegetation should not flourish luxuriantly; in the sunlight and wither as the cold, long, lunar night sets in.

Rank scientific heresy as most of the theories here set forth may appear, they are nevertheless substantiated by the overwhelming testimony of photography, by a careful comparison of early maps with modern charts for the purpose of showing what changes have occurred on our satellite since the telescope was invented, and by painstaking study of doubtfully permanent regions.

The best map ever made of the moon, a miracle in its way, is drawn to a scale a little more than one two-millionth of that body's actual size. On a similar map of the earth it would be impossible to record slight modifications which our continents and islands are constantly undergoing. It has been tellingly argued that if a man on the moon knew as little of the earth as we know of the moon, he would conclude that our planet is a lifeless, dreary waste, just as we have supposed the moon to be.

A FINE SEA YARN FROM THESE WATERS

An appearance of a new island in the Japanese seas calls to mind other rapid rising of land in the ocean. An island suddenly came to light off the coast of Sicily, remained for two months and as quickly disappeared. Sabrina, near the Azores, retired from public life before it was fairly chartered. The Gulf of Mexico has witnessed the advent and subsidence of small islands. These upheavals of the bed of the ocean suggest all sorts of mysteries connected with the unknown depths.

Our ship was out twenty-three days from Manila to the Sandwich Islands. It was a silent, dead-black night. The lead showed deep sea. Suddenly we felt as if we had grounded. The mate suggested a sunken wreck, but the skipper stuck to the theory of earthquake. Subsequent events showed that he was right.

Daybreak revealed a low and misty sky. We lay as if becalmed in the midst of an oily sea, strangely discolored in patches. Suddenly the water trembled. I can use no other word. The ship rolled, and in the distance rose a huge, balloon-shaped mass of vapor, steam or smoke. There was not the slightest sound, but a long line of chafing water stretched across the streaky calmness. Then the vapor settled over all, and we could hear but not see the seething and pouring water all about us. The captain ordered a bucketful to be drawn up. It was hot, and smelled like gas works.

"H'm!" remarked the old skipper, as he sniffed it. "They're poking up a new continent. I wish we were out of it."

The air grew more oppressive every moment. The vessel gave a gentle side roll, and word was passed that we were aground. Over went the lead and came up covered with blue, oozy mud. We were wallowing in sludge, the darkness was pall-like and the atmosphere suffocatingly close. Then the air was rent with reports, awful to hear in that blackness. There were three of the deafening, roaring blasts, and all was still again.

When the light came, red and unnatural, a strange sight met our eyes. It was as if the bottom of the Pacific was laid bare. We were helpless in a sea of thick mud. The sulphur fumes were choking, and we had to take refuge below. Hour after hour we gaped, facing the probability of a death by suffocation. Suddenly we felt that we were afloat. Whatever the bank of mud that held us, it had disappeared, and after a time we made our way out of the gruesome spot.

When we reached Honolulu the crew deserted. "There's no luck in a ship that has seen the bottom of the sea," they said.—Pall Mall Magazine.

WIRELESS GOES WRONG AND TROUBLE FOLLOWS

Manager Decew of the Wireless Telegraph Co., told an Advertiser man yesterday that he thinks there must have been a very heavy blow off Hawaii recently.

On Monday a message was received from Puna on the big island, that a fierce gale was blowing. Since then there hasn't been a tap.

"There is something very wrong with the Hawaii connection," said Decew, "or else the damage would have been repaired in a very short time. I am afraid the gale must have carried away the sprit or the galemast."

"There hasn't been a delayed message before since July 4th," remarked Decew, "and it's too bad the good record has been broken."

INFANT MORTALITY.

The attention of the Town Council at Johannesburg, Transvaal, was last year directed to the fact that out of eighty-four infants, who died in December, forty-four of them had died of dysentery. An investigation with a view of tracing the source of the disease was authorized. Under the best of conditions attacks of dysentery are very prevalent among children in warm weather, but in a large majority of cases the lives of the little ones can be saved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy always brings prompt relief, and has never been known to fail. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

War restrictions on cablegrams for Fort Arthur and Dalny are still in force.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 1.

THE PEACE AND AFTER.

Having got all and more than she went to war for Japan concludes peace without an indemnity. As has been pointed out in these columns before, the geographical position of the war was such that Japan could not command an indemnity, and a war bill which is not enforceable will never be paid.

With the war practically over, the attention of the world will be held by Russia's attempt to save herself from anarchy and by the development of the foreign-policy of Japan. Whether the return of the Czar's spirited troops from Manchuria will help or harm the government is an open question.

Japan will naturally have to take a long breathing spell before initiating anything new. Fiscal problems are her most serious ones now. Clearly, as was the case with the North during the American civil war, her prosperity has grown apace and her danger lies in an inflation boom.

We may assume that this policy will take the form of an Asiatic Monroe doctrine with an open door to trade; the protection of China from further inroads by the white powers and a slow pressure against foreign nations, not in alliance with Japan, whose course towards Asia has been predatory and who have obtained strategic footholds.

WIRELESS WITH THE COAST.

The completion of the naval wireless telegraphy station at Honolulu means one more link in the chain the United States is forging about all our coasts. It is the intention of the government not only to have stations all along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but to connect all our island territories by wireless systems.

The first step towards this was the placing of all wireless stations directly under the control of the navy department. The second was to plot out a series of these stations which would insure the possibility of communication with the shore by a vessel anywhere off the coasts of North America.

The natural sequence was a station at Honolulu. It is the expressed belief of the officers in charge that the 2100 miles between us and the mainland can be bridged by wireless. In pursuance of this belief the station here has been built and equipped. Midway Island will furnish another.

Whatever the immediate outcome of the experiments to be made, there is good ground for trusting in an ultimate success. Marconi, who has not yet been caught in prevarication, contends that he has successfully transmitted messages across the Atlantic. A United States officer has utilized forest trees for transmission of wireless messages and it seems pretty well established that science can overcome most difficulties of distance.

It has been openly acknowledged that the Honolulu station is part of the system. It only remains to see whether the Pacific from the Hawaiian Islands to the California coast can be bridged by the wireless with our present instruments or whether new and more powerful ones must be devised. At any rate the government will not be slow in trying its new station in the course of the execution of one of the navy's most magnificent projects. Honolulu may yet be the center of the whole Pacific, receiving through the air messages from every portion of America's domain.

For a Latin country Spain has been remarkably free from revolutions. All her colonial kindred are quarrelsome, Venezuela having had 104 revolutions in 400 years and the rest of the Latin-American republics, with the exception of Brazil and Costa Rica, nearly as many.

Many of our correspondents adopt the editorial "we" when writing in the first person. Usage requires in such cases, the choice of the personal pronoun "I." "No man," as Roscoe Conkling once pointed out, "may refer to himself in the plural form excepting a king, an editor and a man with a tape-worm."

A total eclipse of the sun will occur today, but will not be visible here. Scientific observers have stationed themselves in Spain and Africa.

It is bad news for poor Nebogotoff unless he means to desert.

FEDERAL SANITATION.

The Acting Governor has seriously taken up the Advertiser's suggestion that the help of the Marine Hospital service be solicited for cleaning Honolulu and is urging it upon the President. When the subject was pressed before at the instance of this paper, it did not go further than Surgeon General Wyman and the plea rested upon the sanitary work freely and thoroughly done for Havana, Santiago and Manila.

There are very strong reasons indeed why the United States Marine Hospital service should bestir itself in the matter of cleaning Honolulu. By taking over the major part of our revenues the Federal power has made it impossible for this place to spend much of its own money on sanitation. Honolulu, meanwhile, is a port of call between the cholera port of Manila, the bubonic plague port of San Francisco and the yellow fever port of Panama.

We hope that the President will have time to go deeply into the question which Acting Governor Atkinson has presented to him and that the Federal sanitary control of danger spots may be authorized by Congress if that be necessary.

Honolulu has a street-tearing machine just as if the water, sewer and gas pipe laying, putting in connections and the like, could not do the work fast enough. But for three items of destruction this city would have some of the finest thoroughfares in the world. In European cities the care of city streets evokes much more intelligent legislation than it does here.

ECHOES OF THE TREATY.

It is suggested that the report of a private treaty between Russia and Japan may mean that Russia has, after all, bound herself to pay a secret indemnity to the victor. Such an arrangement would be typically Russian and Oriental and might account for the prompt and complaisant withdrawal of Japan's chief public claim.

To those who think that Japan made haste to close the war by compromise, so as to escape some dangers ahead, there is food for thought in the news that great storms have seriously damaged the Japanese rice crop. It has been well understood for months back that a poor rice crop would make it impracticable for Japan to fight another year. And now the poor crop has come.

The Courier Journal of Louisville, commenting on Wu Ting Fang's effort to have coolies admitted to Hawaii and the Philippines, asks if they are to go to those countries "How are the natives to make a living?" That is a question which the advocates of cheap Chinese labor don't bother themselves to answer.—San Francisco Chronicle.

That question would never have been asked by a paper, which knew Hawaii. The living made by the natives is not affected by the labor which goes to the plantations and but slightly by that which comes to town.

The retirement of Admiral Clark, U. S. N., renews the gush about the "phenomenal voyage of the Oregon." It strikes laymen as odd indeed that a voyage which hundreds of merchant steamers make and exceed without mishap, should be accounted a momentous feat for a battleship. American-Hawaiian steamers are going over the same course all the time and adding some hundreds of miles to it and the country does not look up from its daily work.

Mr. Dennison, who is drawing up the treaty of peace for the Japanese, is an American who, for twenty-five years, has been a trusted counselor of the Japanese foreign office. He is, perhaps, the only foreigner left in the imperial service outside of the school department. There are no foreigners in the army and navy and have not been for many years, though foreigners in the war of a decade ago sometimes commanded transports. Mr. Dennison has made himself indispensable to the Japanese and is the safe custodian of many state secrets.

It would be a matter of great regret to Honolulu to lose the cable ship Restorer and the cable plant. Possibly an easy way may be found to remit or make nominal the Territorial taxes, but an act of Congress would be required to give the vessel an American registry. However, Honolulu may be trusted to do its best to make things pleasant for the cable people.

It is reported that there are a number of tuberculous cows in Oahu dairies, each one of which is capable of spreading the white plague among milk consumers. If the statement is true there is work for the Board of Health which might well be substituted for the crusade against Japanese doctors and the literary activities of Pinkham. The sale of tuberculous milk is a crime in a community so easily protected as this one might be.

The troubles of railroad builders in China are largely due to the natural desire of the Chinamen, whose lands are crossed by the survey, to keep their little farms and to preserve, inviolate, the graves of their ancestors. The rude hillocks piled upon human bones, which answer for graves, are everywhere and anywhere in China and a railroad can not go a mile without disturbing them. Then, of course, there is a row.

The handsome little German cruiser Condor is a welcome guest in this harbor. Honolulu is a favorite port with the Kaiser's warships owing to the presence here of a rich and influential German population and of the pleasures and comforts of a fashionable resort. One could wish that the German squadron in the Pacific were larger, so that Honolulu might see its vessels frequently.

It is well-understood here that Secretary Taft is not anxious to have the minds of traveling Congressmen diverted to the public needs of Hawaii from the claims of the Philippines.

The Japanese peace envoys will get no credit at home. The whole settlement is clearly due to the brilliant virtues of the Emperor and the protection of the imperial ancestors.

The San Francisco Chronicle wants pugilism elbowed out of the navy. It offers no substitute, but may propose knitting if the sea-fighters get too restless.

It would be easy enough to remove the unsightly boilers and wrecks on the reef if the local government vessel would use them in target-practice.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Deputy High Sheriff George C. Sea has gone to Maui to serve some papers. Chas. David, the veteran houseman, has been assigned to the Makiki Fire Station.

Miss Frankie Davis, sister of Mrs. Thomas Wall of this city, died recently at Modesto, Cal., of pleurisy.

Auditor Fisher yesterday issued a warrant to the County of Oahu for \$25,000 to meet the county's bills for August.

Colonel Sam Parker is an old friend of William Jennings Bryan and will entertain him when he arrives here on his way around the world.

Dr. R. G. Curtis, formerly of the Queen's Hospital staff and latterly physician on Olan plantation, left in the Alameda to make his home in California.

Considerable attention was attracted yesterday by a life-size crayon portrait of Mother Castle by J. J. Williams, displayed in the window of a lower Fort street store.

Assistant Deputy United States Marshal Roenitz is now in charge of the Marshal's office owing to the absence of Marshal E. R. Hendry and Deputy Frank Winters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Aach and family wish to tender their heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends and others who in so many ways assisted them in their late bereavement.

Acting Governor Atkinson is arranging for a reporters' room in the Judiciary building. This room will be a great convenience for the news gatherers and will be appreciated.

R. C. A. Peterson, the real estate broker, departed for the Coast yesterday on the Alameda. He is making a business trip, and will probably return in the same vessel on September 15.

A. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, has been ordered to sell certain lands in Hawaii and will file a bond of \$100,000 with Judge Parsons with the Pacific Surety Company as surety.

The Supervisors of Kauai have decided to take matter of corporation assessments into the courts. They assert that firms doing business in Kauai should pay an income tax there spite of their articles being filed in Oahu County.

Louisa Testa, drunk and hilarious at the Magoon block yesterday, was arrested and brought to the police station. She immediately objected to the fare offered by the Japanese cook, and insisted on having poi and raw fish for a steady diet.

The Bishop estate leaseholds on Mokolai, which were held by the Kamalo Sugar Co., will be sold at auction on September 9. They comprise a total area of 443 acres, with reservations of kuleanas out, and the term of lease is 21 years from October 1 next.

Eight hundred thousand dollars worth of Hawaiian bonds will arrive here before October 4th in charge of Calvert Brewer, secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York. The bonds are to be delivered to the purchasers, W. G. Irwin & Co.

Territorial Treasurer Campbell is now considering the appeal of the Barate estate from old assessments. There is a big cut in the assessment this year and the trustees think that the properties were over-assessed before. It is doubtful if anything can be done at this late day.

A. B. Lindsay of the Hilo board of prison inspectors refused consent to the proposed pardon of Cordero, recommended by High Sheriff Henry. As Mr. Beers was the only other member of the board at home, the pardon is held up. Cordero has served the greater part of a two years' term for cattle-stealing.

BORN.

WALKER—In Honolulu, August 21, to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Walker, a son.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning.

Table with columns: DATE, MEAN, MAX, MIN, WIND, etc. for August 20-28.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

TIDE'S, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: DATE, HIGH TIDE, LOW TIDE, SUN, MOON, etc. for August 20-28.

New moon August 26th at 2:42 a. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahuiki and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time which the blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. BREWERS & COOKS—(Robert Lewers, J. Lowrey, L. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 31, 1905.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Hawaiian Sugar Co., Oahu Sugar Co., etc.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.) 100 Honokaa, 17.25; 25 Kihel, 7.25; 8 McBryde, 6.50; 11 Kahuiki, 30.00; 5 O. R. & L. Co., 86.00; 5 Ewa, 27.75; 50 Ookala, 5.50; 5 Ewa, 27.87.

SESSION SALES.

(Afternoon Session.) None.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

10 Waihua, 67.50; 10 Pioneer, 157.00; 20 Oahu, 113.00; 10 O. R. & L. Co., 87.50; 20 Haw. Sug. Co., 35.00; \$7000 Waihua 68, 163.00.

DIVIDENDS.

August 31. C. Brewer & Co., 3 per cent; Ewa, 1 per cent; Honomu, 2 per cent; Kahuiki, 1 per cent; Waimanalo, 2 per cent; Waiuku, 4 per cent; Haw. Electric, 1/2 per cent; Olowalu, 1 per cent; Hon. B. & M. Co., 1 per cent.

September 1.

Hauku, 1 1/2 per cent; Pala, 1 1/2 per cent; Pioneer, 2 per cent; Honokaa, 3/4 per cent.

September 5.

Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 65c share; Onomea (S. F.), 2 per cent; Paaahu (S. F.), 1 per cent.

AUGUST SALES.

2747 shares Ewa, 26.50 to 29.25; 30 Haw. Com. & Sug. Co., 85 to 87; 321 Haw. Sug. Co., 32 to 35; 20 Honomu, 150; 1785 Honokaa, 16.50 to 18; 761 Kahuiki, 30; 245 Kihel, 7.50 to 9; 1088 McBryde, 6.50 to 7.50; 147 Oahu, 105 to 115.50; 70 Ookala, 7.50; 10 Olowa, 5; 20 Pepeekeo, 140; 397 Pioneer, 150 to 157; 170 Waihua, 66 to 70; 25 Waima, 60; 76 L. I. S. N. Co., 100; 169 H. R. T. & L. Co. Prd., 67.50 to 70; 565 O. R. & L. Co., 80 to 87.50; 710 Hon. Brew. & Malt, Co., 22.50; \$1000 Haw. Ter. 4 per cent, 100; \$118,000 Haw. Govt. 5 per cent, 100; \$165,000 Cal. & Haw. Sug. Ref. Co. 6 per cent, 100.75 to 102; \$19,500 Hauku Sug. Co. 6 per cent, 104 to 104.50; \$3000 H. R. T. & L. Co. 6 per cent, 107.50; \$19,100 O. R. & L. Co. 6 per cent, 105; \$7000 Oahu Sug. Co. 6 per cent, 109; \$39,600 Pala Plan. Co. 4 per cent, 104 to 104.25; \$9000 Pioneer Mill Co. 5 per cent, 105 to 105.50; \$29,500; Waihua 5 per cent; 101.75 to 103, \$38,000 McBryde Sug. Co., 100.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Thursday, August 31.

Table with columns: THERMO, WIND, etc. for August 31.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

DIED.

TORRES—At the Queen's Hospital, August 31, p. m., Mrs. Hannah Tate Torres, of dropsy, aged 42. The funeral will take place today from H. Williams Undertaking Parlor at 4 p. m. All friends are invited to attend.

BOYD TO WORK ON

The change in the secretaryship of the Promotion Committee will take place on November 1, according to present plans.

At an executive session of that body yesterday, after the incumbent had retired, the committee asked that Mr. Boyd continue in charge of the office until that date, as Mr. Wood probably will not reach the city, or at least will not want to assume the work before that time.

After transacting some business the committee approached the matter of a change in the official staff, and Mr. Boyd left the meeting. Before doing so he stated that he considered, in view of the duties of the past week, that his formal connection with the committee under former election, should end. The work of the committee, however, was of primary importance, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with its prosecution. He said he considered the work greater than any man or set of men, and that every good citizen should be ready to make a sacrifice for it. In spite of personal feelings, he declared, he was ready to do what a majority of the body might ask, in the way of carrying on the work until the arrival of Mr. Wood, closing: "And no one will be ready and willing to do more to make his administration of this office a success, than will I."

Mr. E. I. Spalding and Chairman J. A. Gilman paid a high tribute to the work of the retiring secretary, ascribing much of the progress to his labors, after which the session became executive.

The committee ordered a letter sent to vice-President R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail, now at Yokohama, asking him to arrange that hereafter there be accurate and full information sent here of all vacant rooms available either way for passengers from Honolulu. At present there is simply "accommodations for 70," or whatever the number may be to satisfy the man who is particular about his room's location. It is urged upon Mr. Schwerin that the class of travel here is worthy of more consideration.

A letter will also be sent to Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte asking that in view of the close of the war in the Far East the American fleets in Oriental waters be rendezvoused here for the winter, for target practice or maneuvers.

Owing to the success of the illustrated folding letter used for advertisement the committee ordered a new supply. After 8 months' trial it is considered one of the best things ever issued.

It is a curious fact that the appropriations for expenses of the Territory available July 1, 1905, exceed those for salaries by only the small sum of \$47, not taking into account balances of appropriations carried over on that date. The total of the salary bill is \$1,462,008 and that of the expenses bill \$1,462,055. Balances carried over amount to \$69,468.28. Of the latter the largest is for the expenses of the Legislature, \$45,923.30. Next in order of size come \$11,000.07 for Department of Public Works, \$6445.52 for Secretary's Office, \$3690.80 Chinese fund, \$1098.09 for Agriculture and Forestry, \$637 for Judiciary Department, \$490 for Water Works, \$96 for Attorney General's Department, \$56 for Land Registration Court and \$21.50 for Board of Health. The appropriations under Acts 7 and 8, respectively salaries and expenses, are as follows:

	Salaries.	Expenses.
Secretary's Office	\$ 11,160	\$ 22,400
Treasury	23,880	408,300
Taxes	123,000	14,900
Conveyances	18,600	2,990
Per. Settlements	17,000
Public Works	94,600	113,100
Public Grounds	13,080
Water Works	49,368	96,000
Survey	18,600	25,000
Agriculture & Forestry	25,200	35,570
Public Lands	21,800	7,200
Judiciary Dep.	118,080	65,700
Attorney General's Department	121,440	115,000
Land Reg. Court	6,000	3,000
Pub. Instruction	599,240	108,400
Board of Health	168,160	424,485
Governor	1,000
Auditing Dep.	22,800	6,000

The grand total of holdover, salary and expense appropriations is \$2,973,531.28.

HOW TO LAUNDEER SHIRTS.

Honolulu, August 29, 1905.
Editor Advertiser: Will you be kind enough to print in your paper a good recipe for first-class laundry work on men's shirts and collars, and oblige.
A SUBSCRIBER.

[Plenty of warm suds, a scrubbing board, elbow-grease, a ringer, some starch and a hot-iron skillfully applied.—Laundry Editor.]

A. G. M. Robertson, one of the bondsmen of Trustee Kellett of the Barreto estate, yesterday reimbursed the estate for the money alleged to have been embezzled by Kellett. P. D. Kellett, Sr., arranged for the repayment and William Savidge was appointed trustee to receive the money. His bond was fixed at \$4000. L. McCandless is his surety.

CRUELTY TO A HUSBAND

Now and then, in the local divorce courts, the long chapter of cases of cruelty of husbands to wives is varied by a case where the weaker vessel is charged with making life a burden to the man into partnership in whose joys and sorrows she voluntarily entered. The Camprido case now pending seems to be a specimen of this exceptional class.

Judge De Bolt yesterday partly heard the suit for separation of Frederico Freitas Comprido against Maria Rodrigues Comprido. S. F. Chillingworth appeared for plaintiff and Leon M. Straus for defendant. A score or thereabouts of the Portuguese colony were in attendance as witnesses, not counting babies. The court continued the hearing, all witnesses being ordered to return, until 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of settling the matter of custody of three minor children, the separation being as good as granted.

Mr. Chillingworth had mentioned that a decree of separation would leave a way for reunion if reconciliation between the parties might happily take place in the future.

The parties were married by Father Clement on August 7, 1897. For cause of separation the husband alleges a course of ill-treatment of him by his wife for two years prior to the bringing of the suit. He says he is a baker working long hours and having definite and limited times for his meals, but his wife had systematically neglected to prepare his meals for him in due season and, "instead of so acting as a good wife she has been in the habit of gadding around among her friends and acquaintances." On numerous occasions, when remonstrated with for neglect of her home, she had shown violent temper and used improper language toward complainant.

It is also alleged that she had been in the habit of visiting at a certain place in Honolulu, "much to the chagrin, annoyance and worry of plaintiff," as he "did not think that the people there residing were fit and proper associates for his wife, and such visits were extremely objectionable to him." Yet, when he frequently remonstrated with her for such errancy only ebullitions of temper on her part resulted.

On June 11, 1905, when he remonstrated with her for her actions and begged her to stay at home with their children, she abused him in violent and improper language and said to him that the people she was visiting were better people than he, and she would go where she liked and stay as long as she liked. The same day she deserted their home, taking with her the two younger children, and had ever since refused to return home and bring with her the children, and had refused to give the children up to plaintiff, "who," as he says, "desires the association with them as a delight and pleasure after his arduous labors of the day, as is natural with any father who loves his children."

COURT ITEMS.

Castle & Withington, for defendant, have filed a general denial to the complaint of Koopii Wire against Waiulua Agricultural Co., Ltd., ejection.

It is stipulated in the ejection case of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., against L. A. Thurston that the testimony of Keoke Naihe, his wife Kaahana, F. M. Hatch and W. R. Castle given in the former trial of this case and in that of Castle vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., may be read in evidence.

Defendants have ten days from yesterday to file, in the case of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. J. M. Monsarrat, Mrs. W. C. Parke, Bruce Cartwright, W. C. Achi, W. E. Rowell, trustee, M. D. Monsarrat and E. J. Monsarrat.

David Dayton has filed his first and final account as administrator of the estate of Hugh C. Reid, deceased, with a petition for discharge. He received \$477.70 and paid out \$495.03, leaving a balance due himself of \$17.33. Mrs. Lucy Elenson, formerly Lucy Reid, certifies the account as correct.

Maria J. Bush and John E. Bush have filed an appeal bond in their contest of the decree of foreclosure against them at the suit of W. W. Chamberlain.

Judge De Bolt gave judgment in favor of Bruce Cartwright, trustee for Robert Wyllie Davis, finding against the Territory of Hawaii a vested right in the sea fishery of Mokapu, Oahu.

Judge Dole allowed attorney's fees at the rate of \$6 each in the thirty-six cases against the steamer Stanley Dollars. The law allows a fee of \$20. Geo. A. Davis, for plaintiff, asked for \$10 and E. C. Peters suggested \$5.

DEATH TO THE MOSQUITO.

The mosquito has made itself a very important, but not welcome, factor in social life since the rains, but Levin T. Jones gives what he says is an excellent cure for the evil. He says: "It is well known that a cup of kerosene held under a mosquito resting upon a ceiling will kill it and it will drop into the cup. This has suggested to me a plan by the use of which I have reduced the mosquito nuisance to a minimum. I constructed a hoop about 18 inches in diameter, covering it with any material that will absorb kerosene. I saturate it and suspend the hoop from the ceiling (it can be arranged so that it can be raised or lowered) over my head. The idea is that the insect must pass under the kerosene surface to get at the head of the sleeper, something it does not care to do. Anyone can construct such an arrangement; it is inexpensive and all right."—Baltimore Sun.

TAFT CABLES THAT THE KOREA WON'T STOP HERE

Yesterday U. S. Revenue Collector Chamberlain received the following cablegram:

MANILA, August 30—Roy H. Chamberlain, Honolulu: Korea will not call at Honolulu with Hepburn. TAFT.

Inquiry of the agents, Hackfeld & Co., developed the fact that they had received no advices about the Korea's movements.

American registry for the British cable steamer Restorer, now stationed at Honolulu, is being sought by the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, application to that end having been made at Washington, D. C.

Should the application not be favored, the Restorer may be transferred from Honolulu to Vancouver, and if the vessel's services are required anywhere in the Pacific for repairing the cable, should a break occur, she will have to travel from the mainland to the point of breakage, a disadvantage from the standpoint of distance.

Furthermore, owing to the Federal laws, the hundreds of miles of reserve cable which are coiled up in the company's tanks at Iwilei, may also be transferred to British territory before the end of this year. The company has gone to the expense of installing several cement cable tanks at Iwilei and reserve cable was received here for them about two and a half years ago. The Customs Department had no bonded warehouse where the cable could be kept, and left it in the tanks, but subject to oversight. There it could remain for three years without duty being paid.

In December next the first three years will be up, and either the company will have to pay duty or remove the cable to some other place. The latter case would be one of the reasons for the transfer of the Restorer to British territory.

All this brings up interesting points of law. The Restorer is a British vessel. She was brought here as the station repair vessel and her maintenance is quite an expense on the company. Flying the British flag, she can not carry supplies from here to Midway Island for the cable colony, because both ports are American, and therefore an American vessel has to be chartered for that purpose.

The Federal law will require that the vessel be taxed in time, as it will require the cable in the company's tanks at Iwilei, to be taxed. Everything within the three-mile limit is taxed under the American laws, although the company which established the cable here is an American company. The cable, of course, was manufactured in England, and was brought out here in English-built ships and laid by English engineers.

There is not an American registry cable steamer afloat, except the Burnside, which is a United States government vessel. The Pacific Commercial Cable Company would like to secure an American cable ship, but there being none available, has perforce to keep one here that flies the British flag. The company could, of course, undertake repairs and improvements to the vessel to the amount of half her value, and get her under American registry in this manner, but that would involve the expenditure of at least a couple of hundred thousand dollars, which would be throwing money away on a good ship like the Restorer. The suggestion was made to a local cable representative yesterday that a new steamer could be built in American shipyards, but the representative said this would take a long time. Such a vessel was needed now or in the very near future.

Complaint is made by the cable people, not here alone, but by the company in general, that although the company is American and has accomplished much in the way of connecting up Uncle Sam's islands with the world, yet the Federal government sees to it that its property is taxed in every conceivable way.

The statement was made yesterday that nowhere else is this taxation system carried out. Should the Restorer go to Vancouver she will be left alone by the authorities there. The customs authorities there will not interfere with her or her officers. No complaint is made here concerning customs privileges, for the local treasury representatives have given the Restorer people the benefit of every doubt, so to speak, and have been extremely courteous to them.

The loss of the Restorer would be felt by Honolulu, for the steamer expends in the neighborhood of \$4500 per month here for supplies. The officers of the Restorer are willing to take out naturalization papers.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday it was decided to ask Governor Carter on his return from the mainland to tender a public reception in the throne room of the Capitol to Secretary of War Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and such other members of the original Taft party as might be with them. The public reception is suggested that it may give everyone an opportunity to greet the distinguished visitors, and it was thought this method would meet with popular approval.

The only other matter discussed at the meeting was the Promotion Committee and the selection by the trustees at their last meeting of H. P. Wood of San Diego as secretary of the committee. For an hour and a half this matter was discussed, and the meeting adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion except that the members wanted the privilege of perusing the correspondence which passed between E. D. Tenney and Mr. Wood with reference to the latter's proposal for a guarantee.

Mr. Wood, it was shown at the meeting, wanted a guarantee of his salary of \$300 a month, which would mean that he would take the executive work of the Chamber of Commerce, in addition to the secretaryship of the Promotion Committee, and \$200 a month expenses. E. I. Spalding did not wish to assume such a responsibility, because the income which the Chamber of Commerce was using for the Promotion Committee work was uncertain.

This income is derived from the shipper's tonnage tax. Should the shippers at any time refuse to have a portion of this tax be used for promotion purposes, the promotion work would suffer and therefore the salary and expenses could not be guaranteed.

On the suggestion of L. Tenney Peck, the trustees decided that they would like to see the Tenney-Wood correspondence and on this showing the meeting adjourned without taking any action.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.—The news of the peace protocol was apathetically received here. The terms are popular with the people, but unpopular with the courtiers, who are jealous of de Witte.

TOKIO, August 31.—General disappointment is felt over the terms of peace.

PORTSMOUTH, August 31.—The Czar has telegraphed his congratulations to de Witte.

PARIS, August 31.—Russian securities have risen with a bound on the bourse.

Mr. Weller, manager of the Maul team, will give his polo players a dinner at the Moana Hotel Saturday evening after the game. There are to be several other dinners given and later in the evening a dance will be the program and all friends of the polo team are invited.

Commander Hugh Rodman, well-known here, is representing the naval end of the division of gunboats operating against the ladrones in the Philippine provinces of Samoa and Leyte. Rodman is commanding officer of the U. S. S. Elcano. Brigadier General Carter is conducting the shore operations.

THE CABLE TAXATION

"I will take up this question of taxing the cable stored here by the Commercial Cable Company with Governor Carter," said Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday. "If there is any possible way of avoiding taxing them we shall find it."

"I am in favor of doing anything in our power to show the cable company consideration. Until I saw the article in this morning's Advertiser, I was not aware of any Territorial tax."

Attorney General Lorin Andrews said yesterday that he had before given an opinion on the matter. "The question of taxation of their reserve cable was brought before me and this office found that the same law holds in many states. We could not legally see how it could be treated differently from any other corporation and the company's own attorneys, after looking into the matter, instructed the company to pay."

Superintendent Gaines writes:

Honolulu, August 31, 1905.
Editor Advertiser: Your article this morning referring to Restorer and taxes. We have never, of course, paid any taxes to the Federal Government, neither have we been requested to do so. We have received every courtesy and assistance from Federal officials.
Yours truly,
J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

[Mr. Gaines, as the readers of yesterday's article will observe, does not deny anything the article contained. It was not said that taxes had been paid or requested, but that they would be levied at a stated time. This is true, unfortunately for the cable people and for Honolulu. The word "Federal" used in one or two instances for "Territorial" is the only correction the article requires.—Ed. Advertiser.]

GOOD WORK BY GOVERNOR JACK

Acting Governor Atkinson spent his last day in the gubernatorial chair in straightening out the last details of the work he has done since Governor Carter left July 1st. Among the matters he has been busy over are the inauguration of county government, organizing the immigration board and forming plans to Americanize the islands throughout, the starting of a more liberal policy of cutting up land for settlement, the question of domiciling all plantation labor, the selling of the last bonds and the making of Nuuanu park and the one on Hotel and Richards streets. All these matters he will report to Governor Carter as either achieved or well under way.

CARTER AND LOAN APPROPRIATIONS

The first matter to require Governor Carter's attention on his return will be the appropriations from the loan bill. Acting Governor Atkinson stated yesterday that he had a great mass of material ready for the Governor's consideration. "Each item must be taken up separately," he said, "and treated almost as if it were a new subject. A cut will have to be made and each item must be gone over carefully to see whether it is really needful or whether all the money in the bill will be necessary at once."

ORPHEUM SALE DECREE IS FILED

Yesterday Judge Robinson's decree of foreclosure in the suit of George Tourne against the Orpheum Company, Ltd., was filed and if there is to be an appeal it will soon be known. Failing an appeal M. T. Simonton, commissioner, will sell the Orpheum property, after four weeks' notice in the Advertiser, to satisfy the judgment of \$37,508.44 and interest of six per cent, from date of decree to date of sale. The property consists of a piece of land situated on the north side of Fort street, above Beretania street, in Honolulu, containing an area of 38-100 of an acre more or less, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, etc. It is the Orpheum theater property.

James F. Morgan, receiver, is authorized by the decree to apply so far as may be the sum of \$298.10 now in his hands and all funds which may hereafter come into his hands as such receiver toward the payment of his fees and expenses, also the taxes for 1903 in the sum of \$550.50 and all other taxes that may be a lien on the property.

The decree also provides for a deficiency judgment if the proceeds of sale do not satisfy judgment. C. W. Ashford, acknowledging a copy of the decree, marks it "not approved" on behalf of defendant. This would indicate an appeal as forthcoming.

NEW TAX METHODS

Besides being as sure as death, taxes have the added disagreeableness of falling upon their victim more frequently. Under amendments to the tax law made at last session of the Legislature, taxpaying dates have been increased almost to a confusing degree, notwithstanding that the declared object of the authors was the humane one of dividing the burden over the year. Yet there appears to be a cumulation of delinquent taxes on November 15 which is liable to make that date one to be dreaded.

A portion of the new law will not come into force this year. By a notice of Assessor Holt in this issue it is made clear enough that this year's property and income taxes will become delinquent on November 15, after which they will carry a ten per cent penalty. This is according to Section 14 of Act 87.

Section 8 of Act 87 provides that income taxes shall become due on the first day of January of each year and on May 15 following shall become delinquent as to one-half of their amount. The other half does not become delinquent until November 15, subject not only to 10 per cent penalty but to interest at one per cent a month after fifteen days from delinquency.

Then, Section 14 of Act 89, again, makes all personal taxes delinquent after March 31, and half of all real and personal property taxes delinquent on May 15, and the other half on November 15 with penalty of 10 per cent and, after 15 days, interest of 10 per cent per annum additional charged. Thus next year three classes of taxes are liable to cumulate in delinquency upon the neglectful or the pinched taxpayer.

WOMAN STRUCK BY EXPRESS CAR

An elderly Portuguese woman was knocked down by the Wells, Fargo express car at the 11th avenue on the Waialae road late Wednesday afternoon. She received a cut in the head which Dr. Moore stitched, but was not much hurt otherwise. The woman had suddenly stepped on the track to avoid a cart, and being deaf did not hear the car go. The motorman fortunately had time to slow down before the corner of the car hit the woman and bowled her over. Having assisted in carrying the injured woman into James Cary's house, the motorman held the car at the place until the doctor arrived.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

The following data, covering a period of 29 years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau and McKibbin records at Honolulu, T. H. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed, during the month in question, for the above period of years, but must not be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month.

Month, September, for 29 years.
TEMPERATURE (1890-1904).
Mean or normal temperature, 78 deg.
The warmest month was that of 1891, with an average of 80 deg.
The coldest month was that of 1895, with an average of 77 deg.
The highest temperature was 88 deg. on September 9 and 16, 1890; September 29, 1891; September 14, 1892; September 10, 1896; September 12, 1900.
The lowest temperature was 65 deg. on September 15, 1890.

PRECIPITATION (RAIN, 1877-1894 AND 1904).

Average for the month, 1.24 inches.
Average number of days with 0.1 of an inch or more, 14.
The greatest monthly precipitation was 2.95 inches in 1888.
The least monthly precipitation was 0.26 inches in 1883.
The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.27 inches on September 8, 1888.
CLOUDS AND WEATHER (1890-1904).
Average number of clear days, 13; partly cloudy days, 15; cloudy days, 2.
WIND.
The prevailing winds have been from the northeast.
The average hourly velocity of the wind during September, 1904, was 6.5 miles an hour.
The highest velocity of the wind during September, 1904, was 20 miles from the northeast on the 2nd.
Station: Honolulu, T. H.
Date of issue: August 30, 1905.
ALEX. McC. ASHLEY,
Section Director, Weather Bureau.

A GOOD FAMILY LINIMENT.

Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds or similar injuries, which are of frequent occurrence in every household, there is nothing so good. It cools and soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief but brings out a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BORN.

WAKEFIELD—August 29, to the wife of James Wakefield, Walkiki, a son.

WILHELM'S EXPENSES

The German emperor, with an annual income of approximately 1,000,000 pounds, is a poor man, and has great difficulty in making both ends meet. He does not receive a farthing in his capacity as German emperor, but fulfills the duties of this honorable position free of charge to the federation of German states. The kaiser draws his income, first, as king of Prussia; and, second, as a private landowner.

His income as king of Prussia amounts approximately to 800,000 pounds per annum. The emperor of Russia receives an annual allowance of 1,000,000 pounds, and the emperor of Austria an annual allowance of more than 800,000. Both these monarchs receive additional allowances for certain definite purposes, and both of them own vast landed estates far superior in acreage to the German emperor's possessions.

The sultan of Turkey receives an annual allowance of 2,000,000 pounds, and the king of Italy draws over 600,000 pounds per annum, while the incomes of several monarchs of smaller states are nearly as large as that of the king of Prussia.

The amount of 800,000 pounds granted annually to the German emperor in capacity as king of Prussia is not taken from the national exchequer, but from revenues from state dominions which were formerly the private property of the Prussian royal house. The crown lands were handed over to the state and in return the state pays a fixed annual income to the monarch.

The kaiser owns eighty-three landed estates, comprising a total of 250,000 acres. He is the greatest landowner in Germany, and his possessions far exceed those of the three landed owners whose estates rank next to his own in acreage. These are the Prince of Pless, who owns 125,000 acres; the duke of Ujest, who owns 100,000 acres, and the duke of Ratibor, who owns 75,000 acres. Some of the land of the kaiser's estates is rented to farmers, but the emperor carries on business on his own account in several parts of the country.

The kaiser's workmen are paid abnormally high wages, and all of his employees receive liberal pensions in their old age or in case of sickness. He also provides liberally for his widows and children out of his private purse. All these payments consume a large portion of the profits, so that the emperor's income from his estates is comparatively small.

Practically speaking, the German emperor is thus obliged to live on his royal income of 800,000 pounds per annum, which is altogether insufficient for his requirements. The kaiser has no personal extravagances, but lives a simple and strenuous life of hard work and little luxury. He spends little money on his table, for the cuisine of the German imperial residence is notorious for its inferiority.

The kaiser is not a dandy, and spends a comparatively small amount every year on his clothes. The horses he rides are not of particularly good breed, and not unusually expensive. He is not a gambler and does not indulge in other dissipations which would be excusable in his position.

He is, however, extravagant in one respect, namely, in keeping up the imperial magnificence of his court on a scale never previously attempted by a king of Prussia. The support of relatives forms a first charge on the kaiser's income. He has to provide an annual allowance for his six sons, and has to maintain a separate court for several more distant relatives.

The crown prince, now that he is married, will be surrounded by his own court, comprising a marshal, a master of ceremonies, a master of horse, a master of the hunt, lords in waiting, gentlemen in waiting, aides-de-camp, and so forth. The maintenance of the crown prince's court is expected to cost the kaiser at least 50,000 pounds per annum. His other sons are growing up, and it will soon be necessary to provide for them in the same way.

The kaiser has to maintain a separate court for Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Frederic Leopold of Prussia, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and the widowed Princess Frederic Karl of Prussia. His own court is an extremely expensive luxury.

There is a minister of the imperial household, a director of the royal archives, and four councilors of the royal household. There is a president of heraldry, a senior lord in waiting, a court marshal, a master of the hunt, a master of the kitchen, a master of the royal chambers, a house marshal, a master of the stables, a master of ceremonies, the numerous councilors attached to all these departments.

The kaiser travels in the same splendor in which he lives at home. Whenever he goes he is accompanied by a large suite of officers and gentlemen and of household and court officials. He takes with him his own carriages, his own horses, his own coachmen and grooms, his own stablemen, his soldiers, his smiths, and so forth. As he journeys his entire study is transported from place to place.

During his recent Mediterranean trip the kaiser gave away eighty diamond rings, a hundred and fifty diamond pins, thirty-three necklaces, thirty golden watches, a hundred golden cigarette cases, and twenty other articles of jewelry to various persons from whom he received attentions in the course of his journey. The whole Mediterranean trip is estimated to have cost over 50,000 pounds. The cost of the kaiser's journey to Palestine six years ago exceeded 100,000 pounds.

Apart from his expenditures for purposes of royal display, the kaiser devotes a large sum every year to the encouragement of art and of the drama. He is continually ordering monuments to be erected at his own expense, and

buys pictures for presentation to public galleries.

The kaiser maintains the Royal Opera House, the Royal Theater in Berlin, and the Royal Theater at Wiesbaden at his own expense. All three theaters are conducted only partially as profit-making concerns.

With all these financial burdens the kaiser is unable to make both ends meet on his income, and has been obliged to borrow money from some of his wealthy subjects. The kaiser has never borrowed money from Prussian noblemen, but only from great commercial magnates and millionaire manufacturers.—London Express.

ACCIDENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Army and Navy Journal says:

There has been so much newspaper criticism of the Navy in connection with the terrible accident on the Bennington, that special interest attaches to a communication published in the New York Sun, in which the writer summarizes the accidents which have occurred in the British navy in recent years. The latest available returns of casualties to British warships cover the years 1902 and 1903, and during that period fifty-two casualties occurred and thirty-two inquiries were held, with the result that in eighteen cases the officer or other person responsible was cautioned, reprimanded, or otherwise punished, while in the remaining thirty-four cases no blame was attributed. Out of forty-three accidents, twenty-six were cases of collision and five were wrecks, the latter being those of the Sybille, cruiser; the Viper, torpedo-boat destroyer; the Cobra, torpedo-boat destroyer; and the Flora and Active, coast-guard tenders. One death was caused by the wreck of the Sybille; two by the bursting of a boiler in the Daring, torpedo-boat destroyer; one by the bursting of a hose in the Racer, sloop; sixty-seven, including twenty-three civilians, by the loss of the Cobra, torpedo-boat destroyer; three by accidents to a boat of the Forth; six by a gun accident on board the Royal Sovereign; twenty by the wreck of the Active, and two by the collision between the Salmon, torpedo-boat destroyer, and the steamship Cambridge.

The annual return for 1903 showing casualties to ships in the British navy, with the nature of the accident, the number of persons injured and killed, and the time required for repairs, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. In all, during the year under consideration, seventy accidents occurred, resulting in personal injury in twenty-two cases and death in twenty-seven. The percentage of deaths was increased by the Orwell disaster, in which fifteen men lost their lives by the vessel being cut in two and the fore part sinking during night maneuvers off Corfu. This was the most serious accident of the twelve months in every respect, and the repairs to the destroyer occupied ten months, which is longer than the time required by any of the other vessels damaged during 1903. The total of accidents was made up as follows: Battleships, three; armored cruisers, three; protected cruisers, twelve; torpedo-boat destroyers, twenty-eight; torpedo-boats, ten; submarines, two; miscellaneous craft (including torpedo gunboats and special service vessels), twelve. The main causes of accidents were collision and grounding, the former accounting for thirty-four cases and the latter for seventeen. Mishaps in the engine-room accounted for four more, and of gun and boiler explosions there were three.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

This liniment should occupy a prominent place in every home. It has no equal for its prompt cures of cuts, burns, bruises and sprains. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

E. C. WATERHOUSE, M. D.

Of the fact that the cultivation of rubber trees is a success and that for a number of years it promises, in certain localities, to be more lucrative than the growing of any other known agricultural product, any one who has visited the rubber estates of the Malay Peninsula or of Ceylon, will, I think, be firmly convinced.

After a visit to the Far East with the primary object of looking up the subject of rubber plantations, I feel very confident that, in certain localities in these islands also, rubber plantations will prove a great success. After about one month's traveling from Honolulu, I arrived in Singapore and began my visits to the various rubber plantations scattered over the Malay Peninsula, nearly all of which I visited.

These plantations have passed the experimental stage, in that country. They are exporting rubber in larger and larger amounts each year, and are obtaining, there and in Ceylon, for their crude rubber the highest price ever paid for this product (6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb., when I left Singapore), which is almost a shilling a pound above the price paid at that time for the best Amazonian Para from the wild trees of Brazil.

The cost of collecting, preparing and marketing this rubber was only 6d. to 9d. per pound, not including the upkeep of the plantation, which, however, is very small when the trees are old enough to yield, as there is very little care required after they have come into bearing. There would be a handsome profit on their plantations if the price were one third of the price which they are obtaining today and it would pay something at one-sixth of the present price.

The situation in regard to rubber is a peculiar one and differs from the condition in the cultivation or growth of any other agricultural product today.

Up to within the last few years all the rubber has been gathered from wild trees, but, after a number of experiments in Botanical Gardens, and in growing rubber trees on a small scale, it became apparent that rubber could be obtained from cultivated trees and would prove very profitable.

Trees in Ceylon were found to grow in about one-third of the time it was estimated that they grew in the forests of the Amazon, the natural habitat. Trees planted in the forests of the Malay States and in Ceylon will grow, but much more slowly than when the virgin forest has been cleared before planting, and the land kept clear afterward until the rubber trees have attained sufficient size.

It was also at first supposed that the trees had to be planted in a swamp, but it was found that they grow much better without "wet feet." And where it is planted in the low swampy ground, the land has to be thoroughly drained.

It is drained before felling the forest and other drains are cut afterwards. It was also found that the tree grows equally well on higher land where no drainage is necessary.

In the Malay States, the trees yield one or two years earlier than in Ceylon, and the yield is greater. This is the most rapid growth for the Hevea (or Para) rubber tree attained anywhere in the world so far.

These plantations have from fifty to one thousand or more acres in yielding, some of them having been doing so for several years on a larger and larger scale each year. Many of them have a larger number of acres coming into bearing during the next few years, and all are planting up very rapidly

now that there is no doubt of the immense profit in "plantation rubber."

A number of these plantations were originally in coffee, the rubber being planted among the coffee trees. But, seeing that rubber growing was so lucrative, the coffee was cut out as the trees grew older, and larger areas were planted with rubber alone. In those localities where the coffee is not paying the advent of rubber has proved a veritable Godsend to those planters who were fortunate enough to have had faith in "plantation rubber" when it was first introduced. Most of the land, however, in rubber, is on virgin soil, where it grows best, the forest being cut down and burned preparatory to planting. The stumps of the forest trees are left to rot away, as they do long before the rubber comes into bearing.

Two hundred to three hundred or more trees are planted to the acre so that the plantation looks like an ordinary forest, only that the lines of tree trunks indicate the regular planting, and as almost all the trees in view were planted about the same time there is one even canopy of leaves overhead and nothing grows under the dense shade which it casts.

It is quite picturesque to see a band of Tamil coolies gliding along, as only those lithe Indians can glide, without a sound but the rustle of the leaves under their feet as they pass from tree trunk to tree trunk in tapping.

The average yield of the trees is about one-fourth of a pound in the fourth year, one-half in the fifth, three-fourths to one pound in the sixth, one to one and one-third pounds in the seventh, and increasing each year thereafter. The trees are apt to yield earlier and more largely when planted two hundred to the acre, though a larger number of trees per acre makes up the amount, or surpasses it for a time, even though each tree does not yield so much. When the trees are large enough to yield several pounds they have to be thinned out considerably, leaving about one hundred to one hundred and fifty to the acre.

There are about two hundred trees on a plantation in Perak, in the northern part of the Peninsula, about 19 years old, yielding at present six or seven pounds a year per tree. They have been tapped regularly, as is done on the plantations, for several years.

The trees here can be tapped as early as the fourth year, especially when only a single "V" incision is made at a time as is done on the plantation partly owned and managed by Mr. Frank Pears, assisted by his brother, they are sons of Sir A. Pears of the well known London firm of A. & F. Pears.

On his plantation, there is not a tree over five and one-half years of age but from one hundred acres, mostly of four-year-old trees and some five and five and one-half years old, he is obtaining nine hundred pounds of rubber a month. Next year, he will have five hundred acres in bearing and is at present opening up two or three thousand acres more. Mr. Pears thinks the single "V" incision will get more rubber proportionately to the amount of labor than any other method. When only this single "V" incision is made, the tree can be tapped again in three months, instead of six as by other methods. There is a small plantation in Johore of only fifty acres in bearing with three hundred trees to the acre, and as poor soil as I saw in the Malay Peninsula where the trees have been yielding two or three years and are now in their seventh year, yielding one pound per tree a year. It has just been purchased by a Danish company,

which is compelled to hold the property through a Danish British company. This fifty acres, if it had been purchased at cost price, would pay at present prices of rubber enough to pay over ten per cent. on the capital required to develop one thousand acres, as this Danish company intends to do. And during this time the income from these fifty acres will be increasing.

Sungai Petang, an estate in Selangor, has a thousand acres which have been in bearing for some time, as well as more which will be coming on from time to time. Shares in this company are selling at an advance of 500 per cent. Then there is a very large estate owned by a Chinaman in Malacca, thirty or forty miles inland, which has two or three thousand acres in bearing or soon to come into bearing. Besides, there are many other plantations of varying acreage.

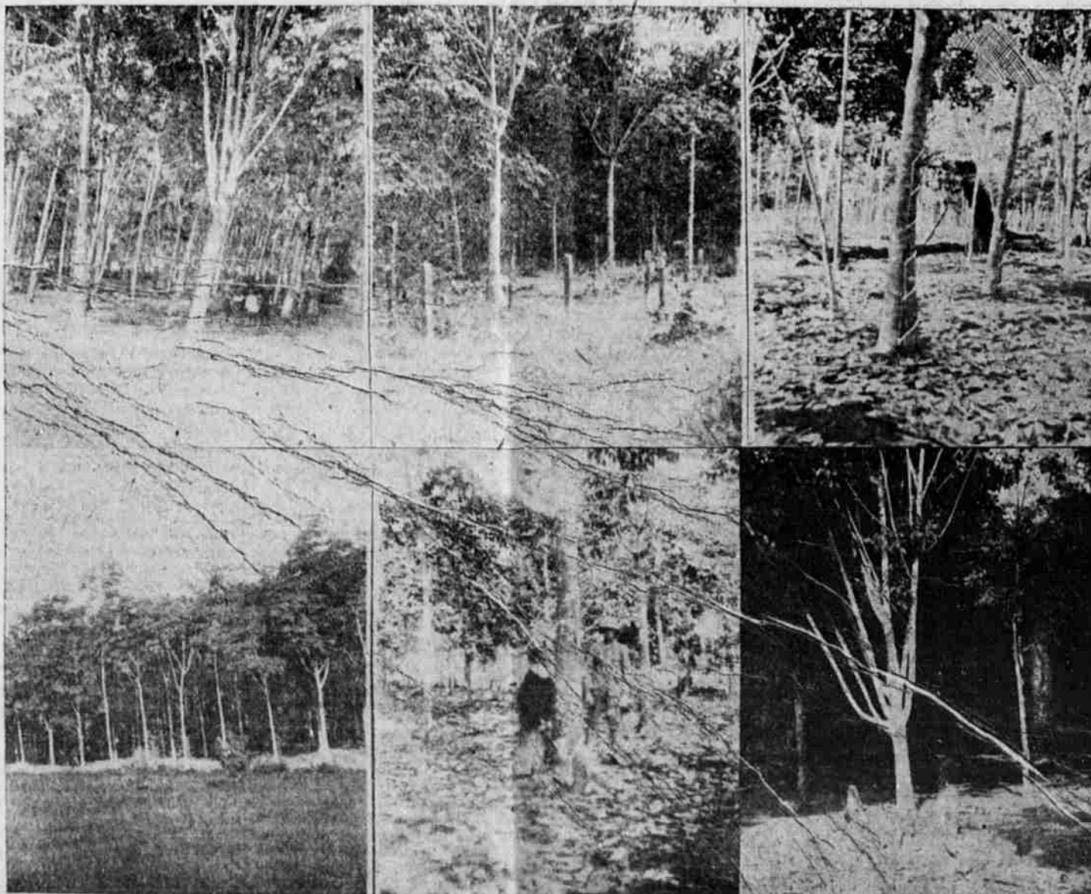
The methods of tapping vary. Perhaps the most common is the so-called modified herring-bone incision. A single vertical channel is made down the bark with a gauge not deep enough to pierce the cambium or growing part of the bark, and which is simply a channel for the latex to run into from the incisions, which are made on each side, branching obliquely from this, or rather extending into it.

These incisions as they cross the ducts which pass vertically up in the bark, and which are stored full of latex under considerable pressure, cause the latex to flow and carry it down into the central channel, along which it runs into a cup placed on the ground or hung on a nail placed under a small tin spout pushed into the bark of the tree. Another good method is by the single "V" incision, previously mentioned, with a short central channel leading from its apex down to a cup placed beneath. Whatever kind of incision is used, every other day, or on some plantations every day, a thin slice of the bark from its surface down nearly to the wood is shaved off the under margin of this incision, which re-opens the lactiferous ducts and starts the milk flowing again. This is kept up for a month, or even two months if the tree keeps on flowing well. Thus the oblique incisions get wider and wider from day to day until at the end of six months in the case of the modified herring-bone incision or three months in case of the single "V" incision, the other side of the tree is tapped in the same manner. The best implement, after the first incision, is a farrier's knife, as the rounded extremity of the blades can not injure the wood and leaves strips of cambium, or the whole cambium, from which the bark grows very quickly. The flow is small at first, but reaches its maximum in four or five days.

In this connection it was remarkable to me how quickly the bark grew over the places where the tapping had been done. In three to six months where the cambium (inner or growing part of the bark) has not been injured or has been left in strips on the wood, and in nine months where it has actually been stripped off the wood, new bark has grown entirely over the wound to a level with the remainder, and incisions into this new bark will cause the latex to flow as freely as though no former incision had been made. Although, in the natural order of things, this new bark would not be touched for four or five years, as there is other surface to tap before that time, yet it is a very important thing to be able to have all the lactiferous ducts re-established so thoroughly and so soon after tapping so as to give new surface when it does become necessary to use the same area of bark over again. This reduces the whole tapping to a system. The wood is never cut into, and by the best methods the cambium is not entirely removed. In fact, the

(Continued on Page 7.)

SCENES IN MALAY RUBBER PLANTATIONS.



Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

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

North German Marine Insur'g Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

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

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

UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.

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

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

S. F. BOOTH.

General Agent.

EVER THINK ABOUT IT?

Many a Resident of Honolulu Will Tell You.

We are living in a very rapid age. Few of us bother our heads about small things, and so many persons look upon a pain, ache or lameness in the back as a small thing. They wait for it to pass off, giving no thought to the cause. Remember; The kidneys are the sewers of the system; they carry off the impure matter, but sewers sometimes become clogged up. So do the kidneys. The kidneys are located near the small of the back, hence any stoppage affects the back. This means backache, lame back, weak back and many other distressing symptoms. There is lots more to tell on this subject, but we won't do it here, for we want to show you how to keep the kidneys so the back will have no cause to ache. You might not believe us, so we will let one of your own citizens tell their experience.

W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it. Doan's Backache Kidneys Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experience for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidneys Pills." Doan's Backache Kidneys Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

GOVERNOR CARTER IS NOW ON THE SEA

"Carter sailed on Mongolia."

Such was the reply received by Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday afternoon to a cablegram he sent asking for definite information about Governor Carter's sailing for home. Previously he had no direct word of the fact and he wanted to make sure. The Mongolia will be due early tomorrow morning.

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

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

INSURANCE. Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds.... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Limited. LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON, Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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

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

For Tickets and general information APPLY TO

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

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

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

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record August 28, 1905. Isaac Testa to Poipe Kaunahilo (widow)..... Rel H Hall and hsb et al to W A Kinney..... D Geo W Paty et al by comr to J Wait..... D Blanch Walker and hsb to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd..... M Lum Yan to Ching Mow..... Rel Jacinto da Estrella and wf to Bishop of Yeungma..... D Palolo Land & Imprint Co Ltd to Antonio Rawlins..... D Antonio Rawlins and wf to Qwock Dal..... D Qwock Dal and hsb to Antonio Rawlins..... M Kalehuamanu (w) to Jacob Kauia Jacob Kauia and wf to Henry Maul..... D Henry Maul to H Kaohilo..... M Honomu Sugar Co to Mrs Kahau Lawelawe..... Rel

Mrs. Kahau Lawelawe to Honomu Sugar Co..... M Mrs Kahau Lawelawe to Honomu Sugar Co..... L Onomea Sugar Co to Kaholowale..... Rel Mary E Furneaux to Onomea Sugar Co..... L Kailihune (w) to Pepeekeo Sugar Co Ltd..... L Mary D Schofield to D Lokana Keku..... Rel D Lokana Keku and wf to L da G Marcellino..... M John P Mendiola and wf to James E Fullerton..... M

Lizzie Cockett to C B Cockett, D; 1-8 of R P's 1875 and 50, Kulohele, Lahaina, Maui, \$1, etc. B 269, p 333. Dated August 3, 1905.

Oahu Sugar Co Ltd to Umi Kahoa (w), Rel: int in Ap 1 and por Ap 1 of R P 1280 and por R P 849, Waikole, Ewa, Oahu, \$268. B 262, p 211. Dated February 15, 1906.

J D McVeigh and wf to Western & Hawn Invest Co Ltd, M; lot 3 of por Ap 1 R P 1965, bldgs, etc, Hamakela, Honolulu, Oahu, \$500. B 271, p 205. Dated August 18, 1905.

Wong Kwai and wf to William E Rowell, D; I share in hui land, Waihiha, Hanalei, Kauai, \$250. B 269, p 295. Dated August 12, 1905.

Recorded August 21, 1905.

Thos W Lindsey and wf to Manuel Louis, D; Patents 4036 and 4410, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii, \$1300. B 269, p 396. Dated August 12, 1905.

Est of B P Bishop by trs to Robert V Woods, D; lots D and E of por R P 1663 kul 5224, Keel, S Kona, Hawaii, \$411. B 272, p 353. Dated May 31, 1905.

First Bank of Hilo Ltd to John Bohnerberg and wf, Rel: 1-2a land, Kukuau, Ist, Hilo, Hawaii, \$400. B 247, p 478. Dated August 11, 1905.

Eileen Palau (widow) to W H Puleulu, D; int in por Grs 8469 and 6122, Waipio, Hamakua, Hawaii, \$15. B 272, p 355. Dated June 19, 1905.

Recorded August 21, 1905.

Maria H Namahoe and hsb (H) to Dan Namahoe, et al, D; R P 1144, Waialea, Hilo, Hawaii, \$1. B 272, p 356. Dated Aug 2, 1905.

Hoopli Wire and hsb (M) to William R Castle Tr, M; 2-3 int in Gr 1123, Mokualea, Waialua, Oahu, \$400. B 275, p 180. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

Keoua and wf to W A Kinney, M; 1-2 share in hui land Waihiha, Hanalei, Kauai, \$55. B 275, p 183. Dated Aug 14, 1905.

Est of S Roth by Tr to J Alfred Magoon, A M; mtg C Johnson on por Lot 520 1-2 of Patent 3979, Prospect St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$750. B 275, p 184. Dated July 13, 1905.

C Johnson and wf by Atty and Mtgee to Oliver C Swain, D; Lot B of Patent 3979, Prospect St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$2400. B 269, p 397. Dated Aug 18, 1905.

Oliver C Swain and wf to Charles L Beal, D; Lot B of por Patent 3979, Punahele Slope, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 269, p 400. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

Charles L Beal to Mabel W Swain, D; Lot B of por Patent 3979, Punahele Slope, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 269, p 402. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

Mabel W Swain and hsb (O S) to Bank of Hawaii Ltd, M; Lot B of por Patent 3979 and bldgs, Prospect St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1350. B 275, p 185. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

First Bank of Hilo Ltd to Bernice S Reid, Rel; int in Lot 7 Bk 4 and Lot B of Riverside subdiv, Reed's Island, Hilo, Hawaii, \$2000. B 251, p 271. Dated Aug 17, 1905.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to Hawn Tr Co Ltd, L; whole ground floor in bldg, Fort St, Honolulu, Oahu, 13 yrs 2 mos at \$220 per mo. B 273, p 215. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

Charles M Cooke Ltd to Hawn Tr Co Ltd, L; whole ground floor space of bldg, Honolulu, Oahu, 13 yrs and 1 mo at \$30 per mo. B 273, p 219. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

Pacific Hardware Co, Ltd to Hawn Tr Co, Ltd, L; pc land, Honolulu, Oahu, 5 mos at \$30 per mo. B 273, p 226. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

John A Cummins by Tr to Hawn Tr Co, Ltd, L; pc land, Honolulu, Oahu, 12 yrs and 8 mos at \$30 per mo. B 273, p 222. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

A E Sutton by Aft of Mtgee to First Bank of Hilo, Ltd, Forc Adm; 1-2 int in Lots 105 and 196 sec C Oha Res't'n, Puna, Hawaii; Lots 1, 2 and 3 Bk 1, Riverside Pukg subdiv, Hilo, Hawaii, B 275, p 188. Dated Aug 12, 1905.

S Shimamoto by Atty to Loo Chong, A L; por R P 2865 kul 5204, Honolulu, Ewa, Oahu, \$100. B 273, p 228. Dated Aug 21, 1905.

James F Morgan and wf to Stanley Beardmore, D; Lot 5 Bk 9, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1000. B 269, p 403. Dated Aug 19, 1905.

Lokale P Blaisdell and hsb (C M) to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd, Tr, D; 375 sq ft land College St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$250 and mtg \$2170. B 269, p 404. Dated Aug 21, 1905.

WIDOW BARETE CLAIMS DOWER

Maria Barete has brought a proceeding in the form of a motion against William Savidge, trustee of the estate of her late husband, to compel him to pay over to her one-third of the personal property as her right and reasonable dower. W. C. Achi is her attorney and in her complaint she says that Manuel A. Barete was her husband and died seven or eight years ago; that he left a will in which there are no provisions for the widow, and that she is entitled to one undivided third of the personal property in the hands of the trustee, "as her reasonable dower." She says that the defendant, William Savidge, "wrongfully and unjustly withholds from the plaintiff the possession of her one-third part," etc. The personality in question is what has been turned into court by the former trustee, P. D. Kellett, Jr., and his bondsmen, A. G. M. Robertson, and placed in the keeping of the new trustee under a bond of \$4000. It consists of \$2609.22 cash and a mortgage of Geo Yan Chung for \$1000.

CAMPBELL WILL CASE

Abigail K. Campbell Parker yesterday filed an answer to the bill in equity for construction of the will of the late James Campbell, in which she is both a complainant and a respondent. She admits all the allegations to be true excepting where it was stated that \$3197.15 was expended by her for the traveling expenses and maintenance of four of her children, while on a tour from Honolulu to California in 1900, as she says it was for two of her children. She makes claims as follows:

That the payment of the bequest to her of one-third of the value of the personal property, after paying just debts and funeral expenses, should be paid out of cash on hand and proceeds of personality subsequently converted by the executrix and executors, and, or, the income from personality other than the portion bequeathed to her.

That the \$46,000 expended in maintenance and repairs of the residences at Emma street and Leahi should be paid out of the gross income from the realty.

That the \$93,000 paid to her for family allowance for herself and children should be paid from income of the personality other than the portion bequeathed to her.

That the authority of the executrix and executors to pay her any family allowance ceased upon their discharge July 3, 1905, and that it is now the duty of complainants as trustees to obtain an order of court to pay out of the income of the realty and personality, other than such as was bequeathed to this respondent, such further sums as may be necessary for such maintenance, education and foreign travel as may be suitable and desirable for children that are minor and unmarried.

That expenses incurred in connection with the realty—commissions, insurance, taxes, etc.—amounting to \$85,000 or thereabouts should be charged against the realty.

That the sums of \$3197.15 and \$584.80 paid out for maintenance, travel and education of the children was necessary, suitable and desirable to their means and condition; that the regular allowance of \$1500 a month for such purpose was inadequate; that the expenditures have been allowed by the court in probate, and that the expenditure should be allowed to her as a charge against the estate, and paid to her out of income other than what was bequeathed to her.

That the respective interests of the children in and to the property vested in the trustees for the benefit of said children "are not absolutely vested in them or any of them, but are contingent upon the event of marriage or reaching majority."

Finally, that the true intent of the testator as expressed in his will was that this respondent should take an absolute property in a sum equal to one-third of the personal property after the payment and discharge of his debts; also one-third of the net revenues from the realty after the payment of the costs of management, control and preservation thereof and the repair of the Emma street and Leahi residences, for and during the term of her natural life; also the right of occupancy of said residences during her natural life, and also an allowance for her support during the administration of the estate by the executrix and executors.

Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for the Campbell estate trustees, will tomorrow for the appointment of Muriel C. Peters as guardian ad item for Muriel C. and Beatrice U. Campbell, minors, and of J. J. Dunne in the same relation to the three minor children of Abigail W. Kawananakoa, for the purposes of the Campbell will case.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of THE CAMPBELL REMEDY. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Bostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maigneuvre, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Liebermann and Romz, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous mind; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmitting the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the falling energies in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is the New French Remedy THEREAFTER, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little attention and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men.—Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberly.

PNEUMONIA.

This disease always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Officers of the German gunboat Condor report that a volcano eruption occurred on the island of Savaii, in the Samoan group. The eruption occurred on August 8 and was first heralded by an earthquake. There was a lava flow, but no one was hurt. The officers also report that the political situation is quiet in Samoa.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 6.)

new bark begins growing from the top as the new shavings are made at the lower portion of the incision. So that there is no injury to the bark eventually; even when it is actually stripped off the tree and shavings cut right down to the wood. This is not a good method of tapping and is only mentioned because, even including one or two plantations using this method, there was not a single plantation I visited where the yield of the trees had not increased from year to year.

A large number of trees can be tapped in a short space of time, as it does not take long for a tapper to run his knife along the lower edge of the incision, taking off a thin slice, and pass on to the next tree, a few feet away. The cups are placed in position by another gatherer and the latex collected by still another, or the same one who places the cups. The latex is then brought to the preparing-house in ordinary milk cans. Here the latex is poured into pans and a few drops of acetic acid added, which soon coagulates the rubber. Then the rubber pancakes are rolled by hand or put through a mangle and after drying are ready for shipment.

Of late, some of the plantations are preparing washed or crepe rubber, which is prepared by a small inexpensive machine. By this method large amounts can be handled much more easily than by the method of making pancakes.

Most of these plantations are growing the Hevea or Para rubber tree, the tapping of which has been described. This is the best rubber tree as it yields more steadily, is less expensive to collect from, and the quality of its rubber is of the very best. They also have considerable plantings of ficus elastica rubber trees which are very profitable. The ficus elastica is not as great a favorite as the Hevea.

After studying these plantations for about one and one half months, I sailed for Honolulu. From what I have seen in the Malay Peninsula, it seems to me that in certain localities in these islands, such as Nahiku, where the first rubber plantations have been started, the Hevea (or Para) rubber tree ought to do very well. Seventeen thousand small stumps of this variety which have recently been brought from Ceylon after one and one half months transit, and which, on arrival, had very little vitality left, are now almost all of them growing remarkably well there.

It is true, that it is not quite as warm here as in Malaya, though I do not think there is enough difference to affect the growth of the Hevea. In fact, one would expect the conditions to be much more favorable for the Para (Hevea) rubber tree in Nahiku than the Caeara, (which usually grows in a dry locality), were it not for the fact that Caeara trees do so well there. The absence of any continuous dry spell in Nahiku, the rich loam surface soil for the large number of the lateral roots, which the trees put forth to give stability to the tree through its rather short tap root, and above all the copious rainfall combined with good drainage, and the alternate bright sunshine and rain combine to make what should be a very favorable locality for the Hevea.

The growth of the rubber trees (Para) on no plantation which I visited, was any more rapid than that of the Caeara trees in Nahiku. The largest seven year old tree there, being 4 feet in circumference, measured 3 feet from the ground; and one of the young trees, recently planted, which is six months of age from a seedling, is 9 feet 9 inches in height and 5 1/8 inches in circumference, 3 feet from the ground.

So that by planting both the Caeara and Hevea (or Para) in Nahiku there is always the Caeara to fall back on, even though the Hevea trees should not continue to grow as well as they have done so far. On the other hand, if the Hevea (or Para) continue to do well, as I believe they will, for a year or a year and a half, it will be practically demonstrated that this variety is a success in Hawaii and we will have introduced the very best variety. For, if they will grow well there they certainly will yield well. Any general condition hindering their growth would be apt to show more in the early growth of the tree than later, except a poorer soil, and there is no doubt as to the quality of the soil there.

The ficus elastica should do very well over there also. A slightly different variety of ficus elastica from that grown in the Malay States, grows in Honolulu, though it would do much better with more rainfall than it gets here in Honolulu.

The scale of wages for labor is considerably higher here than in Ceylon and the Malay States, yet the cost of collection, if it should even be twice as much as it is there, would be very small considered with the prices which are paid for the crude rubber (Para or Caeara) even if they were one half of what they are now.

Altogether, the prospects for rubber cultivation in the Islands, seem very bright, and if rubber planting is a success at Nahiku, as there seems every prospect of its being, there will, no doubt, be a considerable extension of rubber planting in the islands, though the area suitable is somewhat limited. It is just such diversified industries which Hawaii needs, the cultivation of products, in addition to sugar, which are staples and have a world wide market.

PORTSMOUTH, August 30.—The details of the treaty will be completed this week. There is great rejoicing at the unexpected denouement.

BERLIN, August 30.—The credit is given to President Roosevelt here for the peaceful result of the conference. It is considered a moral victory for Japan and a diplomatic triumph for Russia.

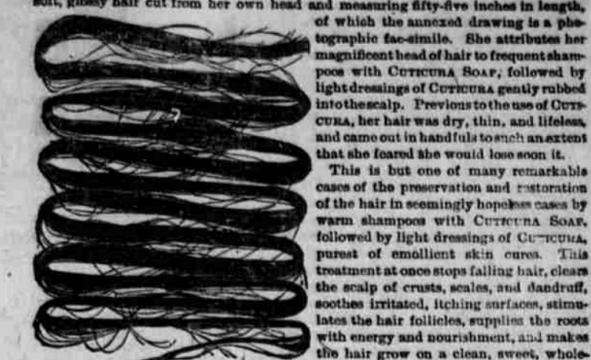
AFTERNOON REPORT. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 29.—In the conclusion of the peace conference the division of Saghalien is arranged without payment for redemption. The Japanese also yield the interned Russian warships. A limitation of Russian naval powers in the Far East is agreed on and an armistice is being arranged.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 29.—It is rumored that there is a secret agreement behind the public announcement that Russian Peace Plenipotentiary de Witte is pleased with the outcome of the peace conference. President Roosevelt is glad that his efforts to bring about an understanding have proved successful.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 29.—The Japanese peace plenipotentiaries have accepted the Russian ultimatum, refusing to consider the payment of an indemnity.

Hair 55 inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MRS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newberry & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP 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, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Eczy Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Tissue-Solvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXNOM LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Hudson, U. S. A.

WILL COMPLETE DETAILS OF TREATY THIS WEEK



ROOM WHERE THE ENVOYS MEET.

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LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 29.—An electric car upset on a steep grade in this city today. One person was killed and eleven injured.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 29.—The Canton-Hankow Railroad has been resold to China. The price paid was \$6,750,000.

No longer are Lisianski, Laysan and Gardner Islands and the French Frigate shoals, part of the outlying domain of the Hawaiian Islands, to be desert, sandy wastes, for Gerrit P. Wilder will plant them all to coconuts.

Mr. Wilder has been designated by the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry to act for it in setting out coconuts on all the islands above named. He will leave on the U. S. S. Iroquois next week Saturday, as the guest of Captain Niblack, when that vessel sails to Midway Island with supplies for the marine garrison, and with materials for erecting a new lighthouse and for planting another buoy in Welles harbor. Mr. Wilder will take along with him a large number of coconuts already sprouted. The naval vessel is to visit each of the islands and at each place some coconuts will be planted.

Mr. Wilder is also collecting a quantity of the Pohuihui vines, which are to be found along the shores of Oahu trailing over sand dunes. He will plant these vines and in this way hopes to lay the foundation for the collection of particles of earth which in time will keep the sand from shifting.

Should Mr. Wilder's mission turn out successfully, the trees will not only make the islands tropical in appearance, but they will prove a godsend to mariners who by any unfortunate chance may become shipwrecked on them.



SEA-SHORE

Per stmr. Maui, August 31, from Maui ports.—Sing Yan and son, W. Kanulu, Mrs. Burns and son, Miss J. Kanulu, Miss Aylett, David Alana, Master F. Mackenzie, Miss N. Hain, Miss Aki, Miss L. Dusen, Mrs. Chalmer, Misses Chalmers (2), Master Chalmers, Miss H. Kawai, David Abraham, Miss Rose Peck, Miss Harnestad, Miss B. Pa, H. W. Daniels, Misses Hooking (3), Mrs. Irene Cornwell, Miss Zarbauch, Miss A. Buchanan, Misses Papiowski (2), Miss Perry, Miss P. Perry, Miss Achong Ahu, Miss J. Hunanaka, Miss N. Daniels, Miss J. Hanamaka, Miss Oness, L. A. Dickey, Rev. R. B. Dodge, M. C. Picanto, M. H. Horner, Parker, Cummings, Miss Alana, Miss L. A. Wong Kong, Miss L. Broad, Father Stephen, Kenneth Wallace, Miss A. Keenu, Miss Von Seggern, Miss H. Stender, Miss M. Miller, Miss C. Luehu, M. Canha, Miss J. Nua, Miss L. Kanukui, Young Nap, Chang Nam Sen, Miss L. Kalino, Akina Aseu, George Kaluna, Miss MacGoun, Miss N. Adams, Joseph D'Olin, S. Fukuda, Master Fukuda, Master Fukumoto, Masters Robinson (2).

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 29. Str. John Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, August 30. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula and Nihaui, 6:55 a. m.

Thursday, August 31. Str. Nihaui, W. Thompson, from Waimea, Kaula, 8 a. m.

Str. Maui, Parker, from Hilo, Hawaii and Maui ports, 5:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 29. Ger. bk. Marie Hackfeld, Grube, for Port Townsend, 8 a. m.

Str. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Str. Likelike, Naopala, for Molo-ka and Maui ports, 12 m.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

Str. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukona and Hamakua ports, 5 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kaula ports, 7 a. m.

Str. Helene, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 9 p. m.

Str. Kaula, Bruhn, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Iwalani, Piltz, for Midway, 3 p. m.

Am. bk. Lord Templeton, Sladen, for Puget Sound, 9:40 a. m.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Mongolia, Porter, from San Francisco, due in morning.

Str. Mauna Loa, S. Thompson, from Maui and Hawaii ports, due early in morning.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient, due early this morning.

SAILED TODAY.

S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco, S. S. Mongolia, Porter, for the Orient, probably sail in afternoon.

THE BARETE TAXES.

W. C. Achi intends to bring a mandamus suit against Assessor Holt to compel him to reduce back assessments on the Barete estate. Attorney General Andrews has rendered an opinion to the effect that the assessor has not power to reduce assessments not contested in the time prescribed by law, nor the Treasurer of the Territory "authority to order the tax collector to accept a less amount than stands on the books assessed against any property."

MORTGAGE MADE BY POLUEA AND D. KALAUOKALANI.

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

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Poluea and D. Kalauokalani, her husband, to A. Jaeger, trustee, dated July 13, 1893, recorded Liber 84, page 76, now held by Kohala Land Company, Ltd., as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non payment of both principal and interest. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 23rd day of September, 1905, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, September 1, 1905. KOHALA LAND COMPANY, Ltd., As Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

- 1.—Premises described in R. P. 7121 on L. C. A. 4814 to Kanakaokai, containing an area of three (3) acres and over at Kapualet, Molekai.
2.—Premises described in R. P. 7122 on L. C. A. 4817 to Mahoe, containing three and one-third (3 1/3) acres in said Kapualet.
3.—Premises described in R. P. 7284 on L. C. A. 157 B to Kaakaula, containing a little over three (3) acres in said Kapualet.
4.—A certain parcel of land situated in Apuaikohau, Kohala, Hawaii, having an area of about four (4) acres set forth in R. P. 6429 on L. C. A. 9624 to Kamano.

Col. C. P. Iauken has received from Washington a volume of 447 closely printed pages, containing the evidence taken in his contest of Delegate Kubi's seat. He was notified also to file his brief with the clerk of the House of Representatives within thirty days from August 12. Former Justice Gelbraith is looking after his case.

FORECLOSURES

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated February 5, 1901, made by William C. Achi, of Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, (Mary Achi, wife of said William C. Achi, joining therein and releasing her right of dower) to the Kapiolani Estate, Limited, an Hawaiian corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in Liber 221, on pages 29 to 34, inclusive, and which said mortgage was thereafter, to wit, on the 31st day of May, 1902, assigned by the said Kapiolani Estate, Limited, to the German Savings and Loan Society (a corporation) as collateral security, by indenture of mortgage dated said May 13, 1902, and of record in said Registrar's office in Liber 237, on pages 114 to 123, inclusive, and which said mortgage made by said William C. Achi, as aforesaid, was by said The German Savings and Loan Society and said Kapiolani Estate, Limited, assigned to A. Lewis, Jr., of said Honolulu, by assignment dated November 26, 1904, and recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 276, on page 9, the said A. Lewis, Jr., said assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due and taxes.

Notice is likewise given that the property described in said mortgage of said William C. Achi, and which at the date of this notice of intention to foreclose has not been released from the operation thereof, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 9th day of September, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage of said William C. Achi, and which is to be sold under said power of sale subject to the exceptions and reservations herein contained, and also subject to the exception and reservation of those portions thereof released from the operation of said mortgage of said William C. Achi, as hereinafter set forth, is more particularly described as follows:

- First—Beginning at a point on the makai side of the Government road from which point the east angle of a small wooden bridge bears N 59° 20' W, distant 317.4 feet; thence running: S. 42° 20' W, true 1208.7 feet along Kapalama to rock; S. 30° 25' W, true 3240 feet along Kapalama to rock; N. 76° 26' W, true 1500 feet along Moe-honua Estate; N. 25° 09' E, true 853 feet along Ka-luapulu; N. 20° 40' W, true 632 feet along Ka-luapulu; N. 16° 18' E, true 137 feet to rock marked + on Apili boundary; N. 45° 49' E, true 2700 feet along Apili boundary; N. 68° 49' E, true 412 feet along Grant 3303; N. 55° 15' E, true 283.8 feet along Grant 3303; N. 55° 8' E, true 214.5 feet along Grant 3303; N. 38° 32' E, true 66 feet along Grant 3303; N. 55° 48' E, true 363 feet along Grant 3303; S. 47° 37' E, true 300 feet along L. C. A. 562; N. 39° 15' E, true 307 feet along L. C. A. 562; S. 64° 10' E, true 265 feet along road to initial point containing an area of 162.2 acres, a little more or less, and being a part of apana 1 of Land Commission Award No. 6450 to Kaunuuohua no Moehonua. Closing errors, north and south 2.95, east and west 9.54.

Second—LOKO OF PAHOUNUI AND KULA.

Beginning at cross cut on rock being the extreme northwest corner of 162.2 acre piece above mentioned as first, thence running: N. 81° 56' W, true 669 feet along Apili; N. 63° 05' W, true 860 feet along fish pond and wall; S. 35° 40' W, true 700 feet along fish pond and wall; S. 31° 20' W, true 545 feet along fish pond and wall; S. 16° 10' E, true 410 feet along fish pond and wall; N. 85° 30' E, true 560 feet along Pahouiki; N. 62° 35' E, true 1620 feet along Ka-luapulu; N. 16° 18' E, true 137 feet along Moe-honua to initial point, containing an area of 26 acres of fish pond (loko) and 10.7 acres dry land (kula), and being part of the premises contained in apana 1 of Land Commission Award No. 6450 to Kaunuuohua no Moehonua.

Third—THE LOKO OF PAHOJIKI.

Beginning at the south corner of Pahouiki fish pond at the end of a stone wall; thence running: N. 55° 09' E, true 775 feet along Kaluapulu to mark + on coral rock; S. 76° 26' E, true 846 feet along Kaluapulu and Moehonua Estate; S. 4° 40' W, true 190 feet along Manu-oho; S. 54° 40' W, true 730 feet along Manu-oho; S. 12° 00' W, true 170 feet along Manu-oho; S. 75° 35' W, true 215 feet along pond wall; N. 76° 00' W, true 240 feet along pond wall; N. 23° 50' W, true 430 feet along pond wall; N. 56° 30' W, true 205 feet following high water mark to initial point, containing an area of 18.8 acres, a little more or less, and being a part of the premises contained in apana 1 of Land Commission Award No. 6450 to Kaunuuohua no Moehonua.

Fourth—All that portion of Grant 3420 to C. P. Iauken, Trustee, which lies on the southeast side of the line of the southeast side of the existing line of road from King street to the Kihikihi Receiving Station, and containing an area of 6.7 acres (approximately)

said line of southeast side of said road being more particularly described as follows:

- Commencing at its point of junction with the line of the southwest side of King street, and running thence: S. 42° 51' W, 240 feet; thence S. 81° 37' W, 522 feet; thence S. 76° 23' W, 345 feet; thence S. 36° 37' W, 741.5 feet; thence S. 40° 37' W, 3122.5 feet to corner of road in front of Leper Receiving Station about 2900 feet of this last line being along these titles, and the remainder along Kaluapulu L. C. A. 2237 apana 1 to Hewahewa.

Fifth—A portion of the Kula of Anahou, commencing at the northeast corner of this lot at point which is also the southeast corner of section 1 of above description, the boundary runs thence:

- N. 76° 26' W, 1330 feet along section 1 to northeast corner of Pahouiki; thence S. 04° 40' W, 172 feet along the fish pond wall of Pahouiki to a point marked by a steel bar; S. 58° 11' E, 455 feet along beach to a point marked by a steel bar, said point bearing 103° 21' 30" to Punched Bolt Triangulation Station, and 131° 21' 19" to Leahi Triangulation Station; thence N. 86° 13' E, 598 feet to a point marked by a steel bar; N. 39° 25' E, 49 feet to point of commencement, and containing an area of 5.8 acres, a little more or less.

Sixth—All that portion of the land conveyed by deed of Mary Auid and W. Auid to Kapiolani, of record in said Registrar's office in Liber 372, page 341, and containing an area of 1.35 acres, 0.67 acres (approximately) of this portion, however, being already covered by the description of Pahouiki, leaving a remainder of about 0.68 acre.

Together with all buildings, improvements, tenements, hereditaments, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances to any of the said lands and premises hereinabove described or referred to belonging or appertaining or held or enjoyed therewith.

Especially excepting, however, from the above all such portions of properties described as first and fourth that may lie outside of the line of the southeast side of above described road, said portion of said property described as first containing an area of about 1.4 acres; and also any portion of property described as second (Pahouiki) which may be enclosed within the lines of above described road as at present existing, and further excepting that portion of land conveyed by deed of the Trustees of the Kalakaua Estate to the Oahu Railway & Land Company, of record in said Registrar's office in Liber 132, folio 113, containing an area of 1.14 acres; and also a further right-of-way granted by E. H. Wodehouse, Trustee, of record in said Registrar's office in Liber 189, folio 133, and containing an area of 1.74 acres. Besides the exceptions hereinabove named in this paragraph there is also excepted and reserved a portion of the beach of Pahouiki claimed by D. S. K. Thompson and also any and all native kuleanas that may exist within the boundaries of these lands of which the mortgagor is not seized or possessed. Claim of D. S. K. Thompson as pointed out by claimant and marked with his approval contains an area of 7350 square feet. The only kuleana located on the land to date is L. C. A. 2038 to H. Kalama, containing an area of 6.19 acre.

Portions of the land hereinabove described are subject to the following leases:

- 1.—Lease, dated December 1, 1897, from Kapiolani to Lok Ho & Company, of fish pond of Anahouiki expiring December 1, 1907.
2.—Lease, dated June 22, 1897, and recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 185, page 377, from Kapiolani to Tam Kwong of fish pond of Pahouiki, expiring July 1, 1912, annual rental \$200, which said lease was assigned to Akana, August 1, 1900.
3.—Lease dated January, 26, 1898, and recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 185, page 281, from Kapiolani to Kanabe of three acres of kula land, expiring January 26, 1908, annual rental \$37.50.

A portion of the above described lands has been surveyed, platted and subdivided into lots and blocks as appears and is shown on that certain map or "Plan of the Kapiolani Tract" made by S. M. Kanakanui, surveyor, and recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 245, on page 409, and also as appears and is shown on that certain map or "Plan showing subdivision of Kula Portion of Pahouiki Land Commission Award 6450 Apana 1, Mokuauia, Kaili, Oahu," made by C. J. Willis, Surveyor and recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 255, on page 68, to which said maps or plans reference is hereby made.

The following lots, pieces and parcels of land are excepted, reserved and deducted from the lands and premises hereinabove particularly described, and are hereby excepted and reserved from said sale, being lots and parcels of land heretofore released from the operation of said mortgage of said William C. Achi, to wit:

- First—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land known and designated as certain lots in certain blocks in said Kapiolani tract as follows, to wit: Lots 7, 10 and 11, Block A, sold to Anna Kahawale; Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 28 Block B, sold to C. P. Benton et al.; Lot 5 Block B, sold to J. Crayvalho; Lot 15 Block B, sold to Joe Souza; Lots 21, 23, 25 and 26 Block B, sold to Mary A. Evans; Lot 5 Block C, sold to E. K. Goldstein; Ewa half of Lot 6 Block C, sold to Allen & Robinson, Ltd.; Lots 9 and 10 Block C, sold to Anna K. Ahi; Lot 12 Block C, sold to Philip Jardin; Lot 1 Block D, sold to J. A. Akina; Lots 1, 9, 15 and 16 Block H, sold to A. O. Rosa, Trustee; Lot 2 Block H, sold to M. Figeira; Lots 10, 11 and 19, Block H, sold to J. C. Grillo; Lot 12 Block H, sold to Antonio Fraga; Lot 13 Block H, sold to M. Machado; Lot 14 Block H, sold to Wm. Olepau; Lot 1 Block I, sold to J. J. Alberts; Lot 2 Block I, sold to D. Medeiros; Lots 3 and 4 Block I, sold to O. Ludloff; Lot 8 Block I, sold to A. O. Ross; Lots 1 and 2 Block 2, sold to F. F. Fernandez; Lot 6 Block 2, sold to J. C. Lema; Lots 3 and 19 Block 3, sold to F. L. Johnson; Lot 15 Block 3, sold to Chas. Wagner; Lots 18 and 20 Block 2, sold to G. N. Rutherford; Lots 19 and 21 Block 2, sold to Mrs. T. Ahe; Lot 22, Block 2, sold to V. Pangelinan; Lots 23 and 25 Block 2, sold to L. Kaleikau; Lot 3 Block 3, sold to W. B. Jones; Lot 5, Block 3, sold to P. H. Bortfeld; Lot 8 Block 3, sold to Manuel de Costa; Lots 3, 4 and 6 Block 4, sold to Arthur Frias; Lots 15 and 17 Block 5, sold to M. Baptista; Lots 19 and 21 Block 5, sold to J. F. Neto; Lot 2 Block 6, sold to Apalona et al.; Lot 9 Block 6, sold to J. G. Medeiros; Lots 10 and 12 Block 6, sold to Maria Gomez; Lot 11 Block 6, sold to Rose Andrade; Lot 17 Block 6, sold to A. Quintal; Lot 18 Block 6, sold to M. R. Jardin; Lot 21 Block 6, sold to Peter Luiz; Lots 3 and 4 Block 7, sold to W. R. Campbell; Lot 6 Block 7, sold to Lahapa; Lot 11 Block 7, sold to A. V. Colto; Lot 13 Block 7, sold to M. I. Jesus; Lot 15 Block 7, sold to J. de Passos; Lot 13 Block 8, sold to D. Medeiros; Lots 21 and 23 Block 8, sold to E. C. Bruns; Lots 26, 27 and 28 Block 8, sold to M. Moanau; Lots 21 and 29 Block 9, sold to J. F. de Costa; Lot 23, Block 9, sold to A. C. Silva; Lot 26 Block 9, sold to J. B. Medeiros; Lot 3 Block 10, sold to Carlotto Gomez; Lot 8 Block 10, sold to V. Healy; Lot 27 Block 11, sold to A. de Mello; Lot 28 Block 11, sold to M. Azevedo; Lot 26 Block 17, sold to Mrs. K. Kuhihewa;

All which said lots and blocks are delineated and marked on said map or plan of Kapiolani tract recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 245, on page 409.

Second—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land known as Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Block A in the Subdivision of Kula Portion of Pahouiki Land Commission Award 6450 Apana 1, as the same are delineated and shown on the map or plan of the same, recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 255, on page 68.

Third—All that certain piece or parcel of land being a portion of said Kapiolani tract and described in the deed made by W. C. Achi to the Trustees of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, dated June 12, 1901, and recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 222, on pages 286 et seq.

Fourth—Those two small pieces or parcels of land situate near King street and included in said mortgaged premises and described as released by The German Savings and Loan Society in that certain exchange deed dated September 29, 1904, made between W. C. Achi et al., and Peter C. Jones, Limited, and recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 261, pages 417 et seq.

The following lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in said Kapiolani tract and being lots heretofore sold by said William C. Achi, but not released from the operation of said mortgage of said William C. Achi will be sold in the event that the property hereinabove described be sold at said foreclosure sale, exclusive of said lots sold by said William C. Achi, but not released from said mortgage, shall fail to realize sufficient monies to pay the amount due on said mortgage of said William C. Achi, and costs and expense of foreclosure and will be sold in the order named, to wit: Lots 23 Block 2, sold to H. G. Fonseca; Lots 23 and 24 Block 3, sold to M. R. De Sa; Lot 22 Block 3, sold to J. Furtado; Lot 21 Block 3, sold to F. T. Aquilar; Lot 20 Block 3, sold to J. Furtado; Lot 14 Block 8, sold to A. C. Berio; Lot 20 Block 6, sold to E. Fernandez; Lots 18, 19 and 20 Block 2, sold to J. F. Freitas; Lot 26 Block 4, sold to Fanny Rose; Lot 4 Block 3, sold to Lahapa Halsey; Lot 24 Block 2, sold to J. Bathelho.

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Mokuauia, Kaili, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, more particularly described as follows:

All of which said lots and blocks are delineated and shown on said map of said Kapiolani tract recorded as aforesaid.

The terms of the sale are cash in United States gold coin. Deeds to be prepared by the purchaser to be prepared by the attorneys for the said assignee of said mortgagee.

For further particulars and for the inspection of maps showing the location of said property as subdivided into lots and blocks apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu, attorneys for said assignee of said mortgage, and to James F. Morgan, Auctioneer, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Honolulu, August 15, 1905.

A. LEWIS, JR., Said Assignee of Said Mortgagee, Gazette—Aug. 15, 25, Sept. 1, 8, 1905.

SPONGES THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF SPONGES JUST RECEIVED From 5c to \$2.50 A Piece Hollister Drug COMPANY.

COURT NOTICES

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

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

To ELIZABETH SCHAEFER, wife of FREDRICH SCHAEFER; FREDRICH SCHAEFER, husband of said ELIZABETH SCHAEFER; FRANCIS SPENCER; PUNIAI; HILAUEA; KIMO PII (sometimes called JAMES PII); KAMALIE; HAHEHEHENA; MELLE; HAIYAMA (sometimes called HALLAMA and sometimes called HILAMA); ALAPAA; MIRIAM PURPLE; HENRY RED, JANE GREEN, HORACE BLACK and GEORGE WHITE, unknown heirs at law of KABIKAELE, Deceased; PETER BLUE, KATH. ERINE YELLOW, HENRY BROWN, LYDIA SCARLET and JOHN VIOLET, unknown heirs at law of KAMALIE, Deceased; and JAMES NIHAU, THOMAS KAUAL, WILLIAM OAHU, JOHN LAHALINA, and HORACE HAWAII, unknown heirs at law of KAEINA, Deceased, Defendants and Respondents.

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

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

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

WALTER B. MALING, Clerk.

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

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

At Chambers, in Equity. M. F. Scott vs. E. K. Pilipo, et als. Action for Partition.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to All Whom it May Concern: That W. A. Wall, the Commissioner appointed to sell certain lands by a decree in this suit made the 18th day of June, 1899, has this 24th day of August, 1905, petitioned the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of this court, to confirm sale made at Kailua, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, on the 15th day of July last, of 471.49 acres of said lands for fifteen hundred and fifteen and 33-100 dollars (\$1515.33), as more fully appears by his said petition on file herein, and that in pursuance of the prayer of said petition the following order has been made in this suit:

ORDER OF HEARING.

Upon filing of the petition of W. A. Wall, Commissioner, praying for confirmation of a sale of lands made by him, as in said petition more fully set forth, and it appearing to me that notice of such hearing should be given to those interested in the said matter, it is hereby ordered:

That the hearing upon said petition shall be and the same is hereby set for 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, the 2nd day of September, 1905, at my chambers in the Court House in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and that notice of said hearing by publication of this order be made public in the semi-weekly Hawaiian Gazette and the Kuokoa until said date.

Dated Honolulu, August 24, 1905. (Signed) J. T. DE BOLT, First Judge, First Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii.

2723—Aug. 25, 29, Sept. 1.

All persons who have claims against the Estate of Chas. Allen, deceased, of Waimea, S. Kohala, Hawaii, notice is hereby given that their claims must be presented to the undersigned within six months from the date of the notice published in the Nupepa Kuokoa and the Hawaiian Gazette, both newspapers published in Honolulu, or else, they will be forever barred.

Dated Waimea, Hawaii, Aug. 4, 1905. J. KAAPUNI, Administrator of the Estate of Chas. Allen.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED. Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii. PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00 SURPLUS.....200,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....102,617.80 OFFICERS: Charles M. Cooke.....President P. C. Jones.....Vice-President F. W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President C. H. Cooke.....Cashier C. Huatace, Jr.....Assistant Cashier F. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier F. B. Damon.....Secretary DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke. COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of banking. JUDD BUILDING. FORT STREET.