

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, June 27.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .01. Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 73. Weather, cloudy to fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugal, 3.75c.; Per Ton, \$75.00. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 8½d.; Per Ton, \$80.60.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2915

KUMERIC HERE WITH SMALLPOX CASES ON BOARD

Passengers, Who Are a Fine Lot of Immigrants, to Be Landed on Quarantine Island.

The British ship Kumeric, Captain Baird, bringing 1058 Portuguese immigrants from Funchal, arrived off port last night at 6 o'clock and will come in to the quarantine dock early this morning. There were three deaths from small-pox on the way over and a good many more cases in which the patients recovered. There are five cases on board at the present time, all convalescent.

When the Kumeric was sighted off port Dr. Moore went out in the Customs launch to meet her. He was accompanied by Collector Port E. R. Stackable, R. C. Stackable, Acting Governor Atkinson, an Advertiser reporter, and the regular boarding force of the Customs and Immigration authorities. When nearing the Kumeric it was seen that Capt. Macaulay, the pilot who had gone out to meet the vessel, was not on board and it was supposed at that time that there was contagious sickness of some kind on the ship. Dr. Moore, therefore, was the only person on the launch to go up the Kumeric's gangway, which she lowered at once.

He remained on board for about twenty minutes, then returning to make his report to Dr. Cofer, who was waiting at the Fort Street wharf. The latter immediately decided to go on board himself to make a closer investigation of the matter. He found that the three deaths from small-pox had occurred, two on May 17, sixteen days after leaving Funchal, and one more two days after. There were cases cropping out every now and then throughout the entire trip but how many he was unable to state on account of the fact that the doctor's records had not been made up when he was on board.

The Kumeric will come alongside of the Quarantine dock this morning and her passengers will be landed. They will be kept on the Quarantine Island for fourteen days and, if other cases have not occurred by that time, will then be given their liberty. The members of the crew will be kept in quarantine as well as the passengers and for the same length of time, while the vessel will be thoroughly disinfected.

At the time the Kumeric left Funchal there were 200 cases of small-pox in that city and it is from this source that the sickness came. Dr. Cofer states that the two doctors on the Kumeric, one English and one Portuguese, and the two nurses, both English, are greatly to be praised for their work in keeping down the disease. If it had not been for the precautions taken by Collector Stackable

before the immigrants were allowed to go on board the Kumeric, there is no telling how many deaths might have occurred. Each immigrant was vaccinated before being allowed on the vessel and this, in a great measure, accounts for the light attacks of the disease which were experienced by those who were taken down on the way over.

The immigrants themselves are a fine looking lot, being stronger and sturdier than the Spaniards who came on the Heliois. They greeted the launch, as she came alongside the ship, with waving of hats and cheers, and when it left for the shore they cheered so lustily that it sounded like a football yell in a mainland college.

There are a great many children on board, and they seem as a rule to be younger than in the case of the Heliois immigrants and are very lightly clothed, a single garment being all that many of them have on and that one none too extensive. The men are a strong looking lot and everyone seemed to have a satisfied look which showed that they had experienced good treatment on the way to this city.

Collector Stackable stated to the Advertiser reporter as the launch was coming in that the immigrants appeared to be more healthy and in a better physical condition than they were when they went on board the vessel.

The women are hardly as good looking as was the case with the Spanish senoras, but there were one or two visible who were really beauties and younger than in the case of the Heliois men and women were clean in their personal appearance though their clothes showed poverty. The women's hair was tidy and that of the men carefully cut.

Among the passengers on the Kumeric is a Mr. Hendricks, a representative of the Bureau of Immigration from Washington, D. C. He was sent to Funchal for the purpose of seeing that the immigrants were treated with every consideration possible and seems to be perfectly satisfied.

There were two nurses on board the vessel, the Misses Poppelton, two English girls of good family who took this opportunity of seeing something of the world. Collector Stackable speaks of them in the very highest terms.

The Kumeric made a fine passage from Lota, the last port at which she sailed, putting in there to get coal. She made the 5900 miles in 22 days, which is considered very good time for a vessel of her class.

In speaking of the conditions on board the Kumeric, Dr. Moore seemed to be very favorably impressed. There were by no means as many passengers on her as there were on the Heliois and she seems to be a much more roomy vessel. She was in fine condition on reaching this port.

THE RANKS CLOSED UP

Vacancies on the Supreme Bench Quickly Filled.

The announcement made by the Advertiser yesterday morning that Associate Justice Hartwell would be the new Chief Justice and that the announcement of the Supreme Court appointments would probably come from Washington, were verified by the Associated Press dispatches yesterday afternoon.

The appointment of Hartwell to succeed Frear and of Sidney M. Ballou to succeed Hartwell as Associate Justice, was entirely within the lines of general expectation and seems to have met with general approval. Hartwell's services to this country are recognized as important and worthy. For many years before going on the supreme bench his commanding position at the bar was undisputed.

Sidney M. Ballou will leave one of the best legal practices in Hawaii to accept the position and salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. There is some surprise expressed that he should have been willing to make the sacrifice of income. There is no question whatever of his fitness for the position.

Mr. Ballou retires at once from the law firm of Ballou & Marx of which he has been the head for about three years. His partners, Mr. B. F. Marx and Robbins B. Anderson, have already formed a new partnership with W. A. Kinney, the firm to be known as Kinney and Marx. It has not yet been decided whether the firm will occupy the offices which Kinney, McClannahan and Derby have occupied for so many years, in the Judd building, or go to the offices in the Stangenwald building where Ballou & Marx have had their offices.

While there has been a belief expressed that Governor Carter was the adviser of the President in these Supreme Court appointments, what seems better information indicates that the President consulted Chief Justice, now Governor Frear, in this matter and that his views were accepted by the President.

The prompt filling of the vacancies on the Supreme Court ended any strife or struggle for appointment there, almost before it could begin, and speculation, before it had got beyond its first guesses. But if the appointments had not been so promptly made there is little doubt that there would have been a number of lightning rods erected. Judge Robinson's friends were ready to urge his appointment and to seek cooperation of mainland influence to secure it.

There was a considerable lull in the proposing of new names for department (Continued on page five.)

A WOMAN'S PROTEST

License Board Hears Reasons Against Saloons.

Yesterday, for the first time, the Board of License Commissioners heard reasons publicly advanced by a woman why a saloon license should not be granted. The woman was an uneducated Hawaiian from Kewalo. She told her story simply. She pleaded for her children and for herself, voicing in her appeal the plea of all women, of all mothers, of all wives against the too near presence of saloons to the home. She told in a quiet way of the times her husband would come home drunk and beat her, of the times he would return with drunken companions and with blasphemy and violence frighten the children and herself, she urged the refusal of the license because the saloon stood across the road from her home, where the children at play would come in contact with villainy seen and heard. Hers was a story carrying more weight than all the lectures given by well-dressed reformers could carry with the Board.

And the weight of her appeal was magnified many times by the testimony of the saloon keeper, put on in rebuttal. Thinking, evidently, that it was an argument in favor of his and all other saloons, he denounced the woman as a drunkard herself, as a woman whose periodic sprees were the talk of the neighborhood. He described her condition when under the influence of liquor, denouncing her as a drunken character well known to the police. And every word he uttered added to the force of the pleadings of the woman who wanted the saloon taken away from before her home.

There were sixteen applications for a public hearing at the Board meeting yesterday afternoon, which convened some minutes late on account of an executive meeting of the members in the little consultation room in the Walkiki lanal. There was a fairly large crowd present, both the saloon keepers and the temperance elements being well represented. The saloon men were expectant of something happening, but the meeting was serene all the way through.

The application of the Kwong Chong Lung Company for a wholesale license was first taken up. A. G. M. Robertson appearing for the applicants. No written protest had been filed and Robertson was asked what he had to urge in favor of his clients.

"Well, here sits the senior member of the firm in front of me," answered Robertson, pointing to a shaved head and a bobbing queue, "with the top of his head showing more pety than that of my friend, Lyle Dickey. I do not know what more I could say."

Nothing further was asked and the next application was taken up that of Manuel M. Calhan, of the Weissenau saloon on South Queen street. A. G. Gear appeared for the applicant and urged the granting of the license. He explained that the saloon was one in the Magoon block, a place where a saloon was needed for the Portuguese (Continued on page eight.)

A HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SYDNEY, June 28.—A steamer arriving here reports a hurricane in the Carolines. Many islands have been devastated and 200 people killed. embarked on warships here.

VILLEFRANCHE, June 26.—Four hundred mutineers have fled from the Russo-Chinese bank here has cashed a forged check for \$50,000 and the bank's branch establishment at Harbin has been victimized out of \$30,000.

PEKIN, June 26.—An edict has been issued requiring a strict enforcement of the anti-opium law.

LISBON, June 26.—Several Republican clubs in this capital have been closed by the police.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The cruiser Milwaukee has been ordered to Central America.

VICTORIA, June 26.—The cruiser Monmouth sailed from here yesterday with Prince Fushimi on board.

OYSTER BAY, June 26.—Walter F. Frear, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, was today formally appointed Governor of the Territory of Hawaii by President Roosevelt.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The refugee camps, in which thousands of persons rendered homeless by the fire and earthquake of a year ago, have since been given shelter, have been ordered removed by August 17 next.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The scout cruiser Chester has been launched at the Bath Iron Works, with the usual ceremonies.

LONDON, June 27.—The House of Commons yesterday passed on third reading the bill introduced by Premier Campbell-Bannerman, by which in case of a disagreement between the Commons and the House of Lords the latter may override the veto of the peers. The vote was four hundred and thirty-two in favor of the bill and one hundred and forty-seven in opposition.

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, June 27.—The Cornell crew won the intercollegiate rowing race yesterday, Columbia, Navy and Pennsylvania finishing in the order named. Time twenty minutes and two seconds.

The Poughkeepsie course is four miles, over which in the intercollegiate variety eight the Cornell crew have now won three times in succession. Last year the time was 19.36 4.5, Pennsylvania being second in 19.43 4.5.

NEW LONDON, Connecticut, June 27.—Yale is the favorite in the varsity boat race to be rowed between the Yale and Harvard eights here.

This race will be the forty-first contest between the eights of the two great universities. Harvard won over the four-mile course last year, on June 28, in 2:02. Yale's time being 23.11.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Straus will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on July 25. He proposes to spend two weeks in Hawaii making an investigation of the lighthouse service and the immigration question.

TOKIO, June 27.—General Kuroki, who has just returned from the United States, speaks appreciatively of his trip, during which he was able to further the friendly relations of the two nations.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Britt-Nelson contest has been postponed until July 31. Battling Nelson has developed an abscess in his ear and can not get into condition by the date arranged for the fight, July 3.

NEW LONDON, June 28.—Yale won the boat race by a length. E. H. Harriman was arrested for transgressing the rules of the course by following the referee in a motor boat.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Jacob Riis, the author and reformer, will marry his secretary in August.

NEW YORK, June 28.—An uncontrollable fire is raging in the Pennsylvania tunnel in Forty-third street. Two persons have been killed.

PARIS, June 28.—The pacification of the disturbed districts of France is progressing.

LIQUOR DEALERS MAY ENJOIN LICENSE BOARD

An injunction against the actions of the Board of License Commissioners, to be served by A. G. M. Robertson, as the representative of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was expected at the meeting of that board yesterday by a good many of the saloon keepers present, but it failed to materialize. That some such step is to be taken by the Liquor Dealers' Association in the very near future seems to be probable, although Chairman Ballentyne, for the License Commissioners, stated last night that he knew absolutely nothing of the matter. If any action such as is suggested is taken, Mr. Ballentyne stated last night, it would have to take the form of a writ of mandamus to show cause why a particular license has been refused.

The test case, whatever form it may take, is to be made over the application of Paig Lum Mow, a saloon keeper whose application for a license for the corner of King and Kakauike streets has been refused. Robertson appeared at the meeting yesterday on behalf of the applicant and endeavored to get the consent or the refusal of the board to reopen the hearing, but no definite answer was given him. During the hearing of the applications of some other dealers, too, he tried to get the board to declare publicly that the location of a saloon in the neighborhood of the fishmarket was grounds for refusing it a license. In this too he was disappointed. This came up during the hearing of the application of the Kwong Chong Lung Company for a wholesale license for the corner of King and Maunakea streets and for a saloon license for the corner of Hotel and Kakauike streets.

"I take it for granted that the fishmarket rule does not apply to these locations," was Robertson's interrogative statement.

"What do you mean by the fishmarket rule?" asked Commissioner Campbell.

"Well, I understand that the other applicants for whom I appeared were turned down because their places were too near the fishmarket," explained Robertson.

"The board doesn't know anything about that reason."

"Well, it was certainly discussed here during the hearing of the applicants," continued the attorney.

"I believe you said something about it yourself," answered Campbell, and that part of the matter was dropped.

Robertson certainly had said something about it himself. He had elaborated his whole argument on the fact that, while the Board had the power of turning down an application on any reasonable ground, the fact of location in a certain place was not to be considered a reasonable ground.

Later on in the proceedings Robertson asked leave to interrupt.

"I would like to ask the Board if there is any chance of having Paig Lum Mow's application reconsidered?" he explained.

"The Board will take the matter under advisement and notify you if anything further can be done in the matter or not," answered Ballentyne, whereat Robertson nodded and began to walk out of the room.

"Don't you have to give some reason for reopening a hearing, when you ask for it?" asked Commissioner Lucas, just in time to head the attorney off.

"I don't know what I have to do," answered Robertson. "That's why I am asking the Board. I understand that the applicant stands very high in

(Continued on page 8.)

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS CANNOT GET AWAY FOR SEVERAL DAYS AT LEAST

The arrival of the S. S. Kumeric with the taint of smallpox on board will have a disastrous effect on the expectations of the thousand odd Japanese who had planned to sail in her right away quick for Vancouver. As a result there will probably be lively times in store today for those who promoted the emigration scheme. The Federal quarantine officers last night announced that the crew of the Kumeric will have to remain in quarantine for at least fourteen days, while the vessel itself, provided another crew could be obtained at once, a rather improbable proposition, would have to remain in port for some days at least until she could be thoroughly fumigated.

In the meantime what is to become of the twelve hundred Japanese who have been waiting for her here for the past week, some of whom are penniless and all of whom are impatient? Already some of them have been to the police to see what steps they may take to force the agents to return them their passage money. Already indignation meetings have been held among them and to meet their insistent demands the twenty-four labor-agency hotels have had to cut their rates for board in two.

Yesterday morning a monster meeting had been arranged for the Aala Japanese theater, but the proprietor would not allow the meeting to come off in his building, fearing a riot and the consequent wrecking of his place.

The agitators then arranged for a series of smaller meetings, at which ways and means were discussed. It was found that some of the intending emigrants did not have a cent to live on, while many of the others were within a dollar of being broke. To relieve the situation a good many of them pooled their money and arranged to leave the hotels. They planned to sleep in Aala park and to buy bread and coffee, estimating that in this way fifteen cents a day would keep them in food until the steamer arrived.

Now the steamer has arrived and is tied up for some days at least, aggravating the situation. If their money would be returned to them the majority would probably return to the plantations, but the ones engineering the scheme have had to expend a great part of the money for the Kumeric charter and are probably not in a position to make immediate repayment, provided they wanted to. Under these circumstances, if the affair can be settled without trouble it will be fortunate.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 27.—The Democrats of the state have endorsed the candidacy of J. G. Herman, state treasurer, for the Presidency of the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Chief of Police Jerry Dixon under indictment for improper conduct and incompetency and with accepting bribes, still refuses to resign.



THE LATE REV. DAVID A. I. KUOKOA AND ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION

KUOKOA'S EDITOR DIES SUDDENLY

David A. I., the editor of the Kuokoa and one of the prominent Hawaiian residents of Honolulu, died last night at the Majestic Hotel after a short illness of only two days, heart failure being the direct cause of death. Mr. A-I was thirty-five years old and one of the leading young Hawaiians of the Territory. He was a member of the Board of Education, a prominent member of the Kaukau Society and a leading member of the Kawaihaha congregation, having only recently returned from Japan, where he represented Hawaii at a world's convention of Christian workers. He was a graduate of the Kamehameha Schools. He was a widower, but no children. His parents both survive, being residents of a plantation in Puna Valley. The funeral will be held on Sunday.

HARMONY ONCE MORE PREVAILS IN THE BOARD

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Board of License Commissioners held a harmony meeting yesterday afternoon, and as a result no one would have guessed from the proceedings at the public meeting in the evening, no one would have imagined that there had ever been the bolt of the minority of the evening before.

At the harmony meeting it was agreed that the protest of Commissioners Lucas and Long, which Chairman Ballentyne had refused Lucas the privilege of reading Tuesday night, be spread upon the minutes and made a part of the record.

Attorney General Peters was called in to give official advice. He urged that under the law this Commission must act by the vote of the majority. "The majority must rule, right or wrong," said Peters. To this Lucas strongly objected. But on the whole there was a restoration of harmony which, as far as appearances in the evening went, was of the twenty-four carat kind.

There was an air of expectancy when the Commission met last evening. There was a considerably larger gathering than there was the evening before, the reports of the excitement of that meeting evidently proving a magnet. During the evening a large delegation of both men and women from the Christian church came in. Their presence was due, no doubt, to the fact that the church has made a protest against the issuance to P. F. Ryan of a saloon license for the "Occidental Bar," on Alakea street, and this protest was set for hearing at 9 o'clock.

The case set for hearing was that of the application of the proprietors of the Wigwam saloon, South and Queen streets, seventy-five feet from the Kakaako Mission, against which P. W. Ryder, the superintendent of the Mission, has filed a protest. The case was taken up without any ceremony.

Judge Perry representing Rosa and his partners in the Wigwam saloon filed a written protest in substance what he had said orally the night before. He did not ask that time be taken in which to read it.

The protest is as follows: "The applicants herein hereby protest against the ruling made by the Board June 23, 1927, and reiterated June 26, 1927, in this matter, prescribing the order of procedure to be followed in this case and denying to these applicants the right to cross-examine such witnesses as may be produced against them by those opposing the granting of their application, on the ground that such filing constitutes a denial of the legal right of these applicants to a hearing herein, and on the further ground that such procedure so prescribed will constitute an unreasonable and unauthorized obstacle to the ascertainment and presentation of the truth on the questions of fact at issue herein.

And under such protest these applicants will now proceed to present their case to the best of their ability under the restrictions so imposed by the Board.

A. O. ROSA,
J. G. PEREGRINO,
J. G. CORREIA.

Judge Perry then asked for a ruling as to whether the rule of procedure as to the order of evidence announced by the Board applied to this case or not. Chairman Ballentyne replied that it did, that it applied to all cases. Judge Perry excepted to this. Then he asked, merely to preserve his right, he said, that Mr. Ryder be required to produce his evidence in support of his protest, first, Judge Perry maintaining that this was the proper procedure. This was overruled and Judge Perry excepted.

"If you waive your opening Mr. Ryder will present his testimony first," said Chairman Ballentyne.

"We waive no rights," replied Perry. "We simply point out what we believe is the proper procedure."

Joe Quintal was the first witness called. He said he had worked for the Honolulu Iron Works for seven years. In the past several months he had visited the saloon on an average three or four times a week for several months. He had never seen liquor sold to minors, women or drunken men. He had seen minors refused drinks and told to go out. Drunken men had on several occasions to his knowledge been refused drinks and told to go out. He never saw women or girls about the place.

The same kind of testimony was given by George H. Green, James Pahele, a Hawaiian carpenter, Joe Machado, who had on an occasion acted as bartender, George Brodley, who had himself been refused a drink because drunk, Joe Beto, foreman for E. J. Lord, John Reposa, Frank Ornelias, and John Andrews.

The three partners, John G. Correia, J. G. Peregrino and A. O. Rosa all testified to the perfect observance of the law.

Representing the protestant Lyle Dickey said that it had not been contradicted that directly opposite the saloon is the Kakaako Mission where religious services are held every evening. Every day kindergarten exercises are held there. It is a center of instruction. There are Sunday schools, and temperance meetings there. And especially on Saturday evenings when according to the testimony of the applicants themselves it is a "rough

night," and drunken men come there to raise a disturbance, and are put out. When they are put out where are they? In the street right in front of the mission.

"If this is a church, chapel or school within the meaning of the law, then it may be taken into consideration and not otherwise," said Judge Perry.

"We do not claim that," replied Dickey. "But it is an existing institution and the relation of this saloon to it is something that the Board in its discretion may take into consideration."

"While disputing that," said Judge Perry, "perhaps it would be better to leave the argument until later."

This was agreed to.

Then the first witness for the protestant was produced. It was a little native boy known as Hale. His age was given variously as six and as ten years old. Chairman Ballentyne began questions to determine whether the boy knew the nature of an oath and the difference between right and wrong sufficiently to be allowed to testify. The child seemed partly stupid and very much frightened and abashed. Very little could be got out of him, though efforts were made both in English and Hawaiian. Finally Chairman Ballentyne decided that he might be sworn and his testimony taken. Judge Perry objected to this.

Then the same kind of effort was made to get his testimony. It was sought to get him to testify that he had frequently bought beer there for his mother. The boy's answers were incoherent and in so low a voice that few could hear it.

W. C. Peacock insisted that the testimony should be loud enough so that it could be heard. A few minutes later he declared that any body of men who would seek to get testimony from a child like that "ought to be scarified, crucified and flayed."

Chairman Ballentyne called for order and insisted that the Board was seeking to secure facts and hoped that there would be no disorder.

After a little further of what was clearly a futile effort to get testimony from a boy frightened beyond measure, Frank Thompson arose saying: "In the name of humanity I protest against this."

"There is no inhumanity being practiced," replied Chairman Ballentyne somewhat hotly.

At this juncture Commissioner Lucas expressed the belief that nothing could be accomplished by further efforts with the witness, and after consulting other Commissioners, Chairman Ballentyne said they would excuse the witness.

Edward Lilkalani said he had seen the small boy, Hale, near the Wigwam saloon with an empty can and a \$5 gold piece and saw him go into the saloon. Then he saw him come out with the can full of beer. He took the beer away from the boy and took it to Mr. Ryder.

Gilman asked if the boy had any money when he came out. Lilkalani said he didn't know, as the boy ran away when he took the beer away from him, crying that he would tell his father.

Lilkalani said the boy got the beer at the back door and he identified Peregrino as the one who had given the child the beer.

On cross-examination he said he lived with his adopted father, Hon. E. K. Lilkalani; that his mother was deaf, or a deaf-mute, and that he had instructions from his mother to remain with her all the time and that he only left her when his father was at home.

P. W. Ryder, superintendent, under questions from Lyle A. Dickey, said he had seen drunken men about the saloon, going in and out, boys in their teens. On June 11 there were about a dozen drunken men there and a hack was tied up in front of the place from about 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 7 at night.

Judge Perry objected that there was nothing objectionable in a hack being tied there.

Mr. Ryder then told that the mission was on several occasions disturbed by singing and by a quintet.

Ryder provoked some laughter by declaring he had not testified in this case in the District Court, when Judge Perry produced the record to show that he did.

W. A. Perry lived over the Wigwam saloon for four or five months. He drank often in the Wigwam saloon but he did most of his drinking at the brewery. He had been refused a drink when he owed a bill. He had never got any liquor there on Sunday. Nor had he ever heard any fighting or disorder.

On cross-examination by Lucas he said he had got to drinking so hard and for the first time in his life he had found he couldn't quit. So he had asked a friend to enter a complaint and he had taken thirty days at the jail.

H. T. Lake and John Martin were called but their testimony was unimportant.

Judge Perry put only one witness on in rebuttal. On the whole the testimony made a much more favorable showing for the saloon than was expected. Argument was very brief on both sides and the case was closed after 11 o'clock. A decision will be rendered later.

Late as it was the Board took up the protest of the Christian Church against P. F. Ryan's saloon. A number of witnesses were called on each side. The most interesting being William McCallister who tried to tell the Board he didn't know what he was signing when he signed Ryan's application for a license, although he admitted he had just signed Lewis & Co.'s application and was told that the second name presented for his signature was "for the man across the way" whom he understood was Ryan.

MEETING WAS NOT GUILTY FOR A DULL ONE THOMPSON AYRES

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night was deadly dull. There was just one little ripple following the reading of the minutes, when Supervisor Harvey objected to the record of the turning down of the \$206 bill for the Koolau road work. Chairman Hustace called for a vote on this and again declared that the minutes would stand as read. Harvey and Fern demanded that their "noes" be recorded, which was done.

Throughout the meeting Hustace preached economy, warning the members that the county would have less revenue from now on until March next unless the suit brought against the Territory for a one-half share of the license money and fines was won. Then there would be funds to burn, but in the meanwhile everyone must go easy.

Chairman Archer, of the finance committee, presented his report for the month. He showed that a balance unexpended of \$6612.21 was on hand, while from the Territory the sum of \$35,000 was due, making a total for the general fund for June of \$41,612.21. The balance due on real taxes was: Honolulu, \$13,482.40; Ewa and Wai'anae, \$9278.50; Wai'anae, \$2647.66; Koolauloa, \$266.93 and Koolauapoko, \$252.70. The June estimate amounted to \$32,985, leaving a balance on July 1 of \$29,537.21.

Hustace explained that this balance would have to be spread out over the next nine months, it being inadvisable to spend much of it right away and leave nothing for the end of the year. JUNE APPROPRIATIONS VOTED. The appropriations for the month were then voted, as follows:

Fixed salaries	\$ 1670 00
County Clerk	305 32
County Attorney	800 00
County Treasurer	125 00
Poundmaster	30 00
Keeper of parks	200 00
Electric light department	671 00
Police and fire alarm	155 00
Kapalani park	412 75
Police district, Ewa, special	1370 20
Police department	5845 85
Hawaiian band	1250 00
Fire department	3372 60
Road department	1325 00
Garbage department	210 00
County Auditor	125 00
Waialua road district	79 00
County Engineer	260 00

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter from the Park Commissioners respecting the immediate necessity for some improvements to the sanitary arrangements at the beach park was read, as well as an enclosure from the chief sanitary inspector. The matter was laid over until the passing of the estimates came up.

The Sachs Dry Goods Company wrote asking that the road at the corner of Beretania avenue and Fort street be ordered to keep down the dust.

"I have explained before," said Hustace, "that I would like to oil every street in Honolulu, but we can not oil all streets just to keep down the dust when there is so much else to do that is of more importance. We will have to do what we can with the street sprinklers."

The Honolulu Reliance Bicycle Club respectfully asked the board to have the race track at Kapalani Park put in shape for the Fourth of July races. The request was turned down, Hustace remarking that there was no longer a race track there and that if anything was wanted the Park Commissioners were the ones to ask.

The glare from the white coral top dressing of Kalaikua avenue before his residence was complained of by A. Tullett. This was declared "almost unbearable" and such as to affect the eyesight of the children living near there. The matter was referred to the chairman of the roads committee and some oiling on the spot complained of will be done.

W. W. Hall, on behalf of those who had signed a petition last summer for the building of a road on the east side of Nuuanu stream from School street to Kuakini, asked what status the project was in. This will be answered by the chairman of the roads committee.

SWILL ORDINANCE.

The Swill Ordinance was given a second reading and passed without debate, comment or opposition.

ESTIMATES FOR JULY.

The following amounts were passed as estimates for the coming month. Hustace sounding the economy warning all the way through the proceedings.

Public expenditures—Fixed salaries	\$1670;
County Clerk's office	\$40;
County Auditor's office	\$250;
County Attorney's office	\$875;
County Treasurer's office	\$575;
county office rent	\$150;
poundmaster payroll	\$20;
County Engineer's office	\$375;
keepers of parks	\$200;
Kapalani park	\$700;
and special appropriation for July	\$150.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND PARKS—HONOLULU DISTRICT.

Police department, payroll \$5920, supplies \$1000; fire department, payroll \$5400, supplies \$600; garbage department, \$1500; electric light department, payroll \$650, supplies \$750; police and fire alarm system, payroll \$100, supplies \$150; and Hawaiian band, payroll \$1250, supplies \$75.

BENCHES FOR AALA PARK.

As a closing piece of business, brought up by Supervisor Dwight, it was resolved to purchase a number of benches for the use of the public at Aala Park. It was further resolved that these benches are not to be used on Sundays during the ball games, as that would cut out the money received by the ball players for the rent of chairs. The benches are to be ready for the next baseball season in the park.

NOT GUILTY FOR THOMPSON AYRES

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Colonel Sam Johnson was formally declared not guilty of having committed assault and battery on Herbert M. Ayres, the editor and proprietor of The Referee, the cause celebre having an airing before Judge Whitney Wednesday afternoon. Ayres was the star witness for himself and Johnson was the sole witness for the defense. He had three lawyers to defend him, however, against one for the prosecution. None of the witnesses denied that there had been a fight, although Ayres claimed that it was a massacre in the night and Johnson described it as a running engagement with The Referee editor in front. There was a large crowd in court to hear the particulars and some of the evidence seemed to tickle a lot of the spectators.

Ayres described the battle. He said that he was asleep in a chair in The Referee office when Johnson came in, the first knowledge he had of the presence of any invader being a summons to wake up and then an invitation to take that. "That" proved to be a right on the jaw, which was followed by a right and left, one on the temple and the other on the cheek. As a result of the blows he was stunned and felled to the floor.

"What did you say to Mr. Johnson?" asked Prosecuting Attorney Thompson. "I didn't say anything. I didn't have time," answered Ayres. "After I was down he kicked me a couple of times."

"What do you mean by a couple of times?" "Oh, he gave me a couple of parting kicks before he left, one here and one here," and The Referee editor gently indicated a couple of spots, one back of the shoulder and the other on the leg.

On cross-examination Ayres admitted that he was 34 years old, weighed 180 pounds, although not much of an athlete. He said that he had been a principal in a couple of prize fights, one at Camp McKinley and the other at Shanghai.

Frank Thompson, who led the trio of lawyers for the defense, explained that he wanted to show the court how "a weak, puny, little fellow, about that high," and he held his hand some thirty inches off the floor, "could knock an athlete senseless with one blow."

Ayres stated that he had been sick all week and was unable to defend himself. He denied having any conversation with Johnson prior to the assault.

Stuart Dunbar, the proprietor of "It" was called but knew nothing of the affray. Examining him gave Attorney Thompson an opportunity of roasting Ayres. The first Dunbar had seen of Ayres after the assault was at half past four, two hours after the occurrence.

"Other persons who have been scandalized by The Referee may have been in and given him the licking that he so richly deserved," said Thompson in moving to have all the evidence stricken out. There was no need of evidence to show the condition of Ayres' beaten face, as Ayres had given that evidence himself. "He has offered his jaw in evidence, which has been in evidence for some time. He has put his forehead in evidence and his mouth in evidence."

Colonel Johnson gave his side of the affair from the start, explaining that he had been first aggrieved at certain articles appearing in The Referee in which his name was mentioned. These articles connected him in a scurrilous way with a certain young lady, whose name he refused to bring into the case and with whom he was not personally acquainted. The article made reference to the Edmunds' Act also.

On request Ayres had retracted these remarks but had later retracted the retraction, which led to him going to The Referee office on Saturday last. Ayres was wide awake when he entered and spoke to him. In explanation of the latest article in his paper he told Johnson that he could take it any way he wanted to.

"He reached over to pick up a weight off his desk," continued Johnson. "Thinking that he was going to strike me with it I hit him. I don't know how often I hit him before we clinched. Then he went down and refused to get up. He was perfectly conscious for the answer when I spoke to him and when I turned he got up and picked up a chair. Then I went at him again and he went to the corner of the room and stood with his face to the wall and held his hands over his face. I went down the stairs quietly and slowly."

An objection was made to a copy of The Referee going in evidence with a black ring around "the Palolo story," which Andrade confessed entire ignorance of but which he viewed as improper evidence nevertheless. He asked Johnson what particular objection he had to The Referee article, which had been dubbed scurrilous, but the only answer the defendant gave was that he "could see an awful lot in that article."

At different stages of the trial there were clashes between Andrade on the one side and Thompson, Hawkins and Douthitt on the other. In summing up Thompson handled Ayres without gloves, calling him a "one hundred and eighty pound hobo," and stating that the difference between Ayres sleeping and Ayres awake was the difference between Ayres lying and Ayres telling the truth.

"Not guilty," was all the remark Judge Whitney made after the argument had concluded.

GOV. CARTER'S RETURN DELAYED TWO WEEKS

Governor Carter and Secretary Straus will not arrive until August 1, in the steamer Siberia. When the Governor and Secretary could not connect with the steamer China on July 9, he was not found that the Secretary of Commerce agreed to wait for the Siberia, sailing from San Francisco on July 23, only condition that Mr. Straus would take the same steamer. This arrangement delays Governor Carter's return just two weeks.

HARTWELL FOR CHIEF JUSTICE SEEMS CERTAIN

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Chief Justice and Governor-to-be W. F. Frear received many congratulations yesterday. Many lawyers and others took the occasion of business at the Judiciary building to call on him in his chambers, or pilgrimaged there specially to offer their good wishes.

Throughout the city there were general expressions of satisfaction at the appointment. Delegate Kuhio's fulmination against it seems to have found little responsive sentiment.

The slate-makers got to work early with appointments to heads of departments and other vacancies they created by the same authority they filled them.

"I am very much obliged to these slate-makers," said Chief Justice Frear, "for some names have been suggested which I hadn't thought of."

The announcement of the new Chief Justice will probably come from Washington or Oyster Bay, for there is little or no doubt that the filling of that vacancy was fully considered and determined on at the time the governorship was decided. There is almost every reason to believe that Associate Justice Hartwell will be the man. The place he has held at the bar and in the public service of Hawaii, and his legal erudition and his record on the bench appeal, apparently to everyone in the community, as pointing him out as the man whose appointment would be most fitting.

But in any event there will be one vacancy on the Supreme Court bench to be filled. As to who will be appointed, speculation takes a wide range. Sidney M. Ballou's name is in the mouths of a great many. The question of whether he would take it or not, however, was raised almost as often as his name was suggested. The only reason why he might not take it, if it were offered to him, is that it would involve too much sacrifice of income. That he is fitted for the position and that it is one that would be congenial to his tastes and temperament is admitted.

Judge Matthewman of the West Hawaii Circuit is another man mentioned with considerable show of enthusiasm. It is said of him that he is fitted for the position by ability and attainments; that he has the enthusiastic good will of the bar which practices before him; and finally that the political affinities which secured him his present appointment are propitious for promotion.

If any Circuit Judge is to be promoted the choice is limited to Judge Matthewman or Judge Lindsay. In the estimation of those who think they are adepts in nicely balancing political possibilities. In the first place it is presumed that when it comes to getting at the Presidential ear and guiding the Presidential choice, Governor Carter at this moment has both propinquity and pull. Age and environment debar Judge Hardy of Kauai, unless the appointment should come as a tribute of courtesy, and in recognition of long and valuable services. Still, that would be rather a justification for such an appointment than a political reason for making it, and is rather too refined and delicate to be an active stimulant to a political pull. Judge Parsons of Hilo and Judge Kepoikai of Maui are not thought likely to be the beneficiaries of Carter's political largesse, especially at the moment when the power to distribute such largesse is about to pass into apoplexy—for it is not unnatural to suppose that the President will hereafter look more and more to the new Governor for information and guidance in Hawaiian affairs.

Judge Robinson can hardly expect Governor Carter's active exertions to procure his promotion, nor can Judge De Holt, though not for the same reasons. Thus by the process of elimination the only Circuit Court probabilities or possibilities for the Supreme Court promotion are Lindsay and Matthewman.

If either of these should be promoted, the slate makers and the dispensers of Bernicde appointments have candidates for the vacancies. Among them are Judge Philip Weaver of the Court of Land Registration, and Judge Whitney and Judge C. R. Hemenway, First and Second District Magistrates, respectively, of Honolulu. Hemenway has been mentioned for Attorney General and also for Secretary of the Territory. But there may not be a vacancy in the Attorney Generalship, and the Secretaryship is a Presidential appointment, and no vacancy until next December, unless there is a resignation.

A. F. Judd has also been spoken of for a Circuit Judgeship. If Hemenway and Judd should both be offered appointments, E. A. Mott-Smith, the other member of the law firm of Judd, Mott-Smith & Hemenway, says he would have something to say in the matter.

As to heads of departments, Chief Justice Frear is entirely opportunistic and non-committal in his utterances. He said he was very ready to receive suggestions in case of new appointments being required by resignation or expiration of term of office. The attitude of mind of the public seems to be that there will be considerable

changes in heads of departments, and also no regret at the prospect. At the same time, nobody can assign a reason why changes are expected.

The Presidential appointments possible under the new state of affairs are: A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, should one of the present Associate Justices be appointed Chief Justice;

A Circuit Judge, should one of the present Circuit Judges be appointed to the Supreme Court;

A Secretary of the Territory in December next, or sooner should Secretary Atkinson resign or be appointed to some other position.

The appointment of Secretary Atkinson to some other position is said not to be improbable. The position of Secretary, while it involves many obligations of a social and public character, is not a well-paid office. Heads of departments are much better paid. Besides, there are appointments in the Federal public service, outside the classified service, to which, under the accepted political rules of appointment, Hawaii is entitled to her quota as a Territory, but in which she has not so far figured.

On the matter of the Secretaryship, Chief Justice Frear said yesterday that he had not given the matter consideration, adding that it was a Presidential appointment and that there was no vacancy. No doubt, however, the suggestion of the Governor, whoever he is, at the time the vacancy occurs, will have much weight in the selection. Atkinson is attending strictly to his present double role of Acting Governor and Secretary of the Territory, and saying nothing, except that he has not made up his mind. In an evening paper he denies the report that Governor Carter has been knocking him, or that he ever did. "Mr. Carter and I understand each other perfectly," he is reported as saying.

A good deal of the talk in regard to the Secretaryship seems to be predicated on the belief that the Secretary is in line for the Governorship, a belief that does not seem to have been dispelled by the fact that it never has proved so in this Territory, and rarely, if ever, in any other. Among names suggested for it on this theory is that of J. P. Cooke, and it seems very probable that Mr. Cooke can have it if he wants it.

E. R. Adams, who was a member of the Board of Supervisors last year, is another man mentioned for the Secretaryship. There seems no probability, however, that he would consider it. Another name bandied is that of J. Q. Wood, and probably with as little basis of either desire or knowledge of the suggestion on his part.

The Associated Press afternoon cable dispatch seems to indicate that Chief Justice Frear has actually been commissioned as Governor, in which case it is to be supposed that the President desires him to take office soon after July 1, instead of about the middle of August, as the Chief Justice suggested in his cable of acceptance. It may be, however, that the cable has stated the matter in a generic instead of a specific way, and that the announcement is of the appointment to take effect, without any statement as to when it is to take effect.

"The fact that the President has announced my appointment," said the Chief Justice yesterday afternoon, "would indicate that he had received my cable of acceptance. Whether he wants me to take the office earlier than I indicated, I do not know, but if he does, I think very likely he will let me know by cable. I have not yet heard from him on that point. It may be that his announcement of my appointment may be merely a statement of intention and that the appointment will come in due time, to take effect at the time I indicated. As to when I shall cease to be Chief Justice, I suppose it will be simultaneously with my taking the oath of office as Governor. I hope that this will not be at once, as I should like a vacation, as I have planned for one."

JAPAN'S TREATY WITH FRANCE

PARIS, June 17.—The text of the Franco-Japanese agreement regarding the Far East was issued this afternoon and confirms all the essential points in the forecast cabled. The main clause reads:

"The Governments of France and Japan being in agreement to respect the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equality in the treatment of that country, commerce and subjects of all nations, and having special interest in securing order and peace guaranteed, particularly in the regions of the Chinese empire in the vicinity of the territories over which both have sovereign rights of protection or occupation, engage actually to support each other to assure the peace and security of these regions with a view to the maintenance of the situation held by each and the territorial rights of the two contracting parties upon the Asiatic continent."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

This is unquestionably the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, and it is now the recognized standard over a large part of the civilized world. A few doses of it will invariably cure an ordinary attack of Diarrhoea. For sale by all Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A NOISY TIME AT THE MEETING OF THE LICENSE COMMISSION

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"This meeting is adjourned until Thursday night at eight o'clock when there will be policemen here to see that order is maintained." This remark of the part of Chairman Ballentyne, of the Board of License Commissioners brought to an end one of the most remarkable public meetings held in Honolulu for many a day, a meeting which lasted for scarcely half an hour and produced three good sized rows.

On the jump Commissioners Lucas and Long refused to sit any longer on the Board, walking out after declaring the action of the majority illegal. Then the Rev. G. D. Edwards made an open protest against the employment of attorneys by applicants for saloon licenses declaring in a written statement that lawyers were seeking only to gain their case and not to bring out the truth, which they would befool if necessary. Judge Perry hotly resented this and flayed the reverend gentleman in a short but pointed speech.

His remarks moved the audience to applause, whereupon Chairman Ballentyne threatened to adjourn the meeting if any such demonstration was persisted in. The very next opportunity the hand clapping broke out again and the threat of the chairman was carried into effect.

Just what effect these proceedings will have on the working out of the liquor law is a matter of decidedly different opinion. The fact that the public meeting last night was declared adjourned without any time being set is declared by some of the lawyers present enough to make any further consideration of the applications under discussion illegal. Commissioners Lucas and Long stated in the lobby of the Capitol that their leaving the meeting as they did rendered the subsequent actions of the Board illegal and there were other lawyers present who stated that all of the actions of the Board were illegal in all of the meetings that have so far been held.

"DIRTY WORK," SAYS LUCAS. Chairman Ballentyne, after calling the meeting to order, opened proceedings by reading a resolution, passed in executive session of the Board, establishing a rule of procedure for the hearing of applications for licenses against which protests had been filed. The rule provided that the applicant and his witnesses should first be heard, then the protestants and their witnesses, the applicant closing his case. In no case were the parties on either side nor their witnesses to be subjected to any cross-examination other than that put by the members of the Board.

No sooner had the chairman made this statement than Commissioner Lucas was on his feet. "Mr. Chairman," he began, "I wish to present this." He then began to read: "We, the undersigned, a minority of the Board of License Commissioners of the County of Oahu, hereby protest—"

"Order," shouted Commissioner Campbell. "Order," commanded Chairman Ballentyne. "This is a resolution of the whole Board and we will not allow any protest to go in."

"We, the undersigned, a minority of the Board of License Commissioners of the County of Oahu, hereby protest against the action of a majority of the Board in ruling that 'no cross-examination of witnesses for or against any license shall be allowed by attorneys-at-law representing the applicant or protestant,' on the grounds that such action is arbitrary, unwarranted by law, and contrary to the practice in all hearings of a legal body or appointed Board. That we believe, the best ends of justice and best ends of public service, can be maintained only by a full, fair and impartial investigation along the usual and tried lines of procedure. And on the further ground, that the 'hearing' provided for by the Act, is a hearing along legal lines in which the source and extent of the information claimed by a witness, should be sifted by the process of cross-examination recognized by all public tribunals, from the District Court of the Territory of Hawaii, to the meetings of Committees in the halls of Congress."

"For the reasons aforesaid, we decline to take part in this 'hearing.'" Respectfully submitted, "J. LUCAS, "C. A. LONG."

EDWARDS OBJECTS TO LAWYERS. The defection of the two members produced no outward effect on the serenity of the majority, who went calmly along with the work of taking up the protest against the Wigwam saloon. Under the established rules of precedence the applicant was to be first heard but he waived his right and Mr. Edwards, the protestant rose. He explained that he had prepared a short statement to read to the Board, being glad to note that the Board had already decided on one of the main points he had to bring up. He then read the following statement:

"The Board of License Commissioners of the County of Oahu, hereby protest—"

Before these cases begin tonight we feel it important that a certain matter of policy be determined on for the reason that that determination will affect very materially these and all other similar cases, in the method of their handling.

This Board is establishing precedents and needs to be very careful. They hear the first cases tonight where parties are arrayed against each other. It is important that these first cases establish such precedents as inure most beneficially to public welfare.

The question of policy relates to permitting paid agents to appear for saloons or in behalf of protestants where the two sides are before you to present their cases. We do not think it good public policy, or just to the protestants to do so.

3.—Finally, we submit that this is not a criminal court where the court procedure is necessary. There are simply public hearings. If lawyers are permitted for the saloons, then the protestants are forced to this additional expense of also employing a lawyer. It works a hardship on them where they have no chance to benefit financially as does the saloonkeeper. It doesn't help this Board to get any nearer the truth than is possible without such paid advocates.

PERRY RESENTS THE SLURS. Judge Perry, who was present to represent Alf. O. Ross, of the Wigwam, spoke calmly in response, but his words were caustic and won the applause of the spectators, thus precipitating the abrupt closing of the meeting.

"The orator who has just taken his seat ought to be heartily ashamed of himself for the slurs he has cast on what he is pleased to term the paid advocates of the applicants," was his opening sentence. Immediately a large part of those present began to applaud, keeping the hand clapping up for some minutes, despite the calls for order from the chair.

"If there is any more of this unseemly exhibition I will adjourn the meeting," said Chairman Ballentyne as soon as he could make himself heard above the clapping and stamping. "If the speaker has not yet learned," continued Judge Perry, "he will learn, if he lives long enough, that the fact that a man takes a fee does not make him the less conscientious nor anxious to bring out the truth. He will some day regret the slurs he has seen fit to cast tonight against the members of a profession as honorable as his own."

This was too much for the thoroughly interested spectators, who, led by a prominent liquor dealer, broke out again in loud applause. "This meeting is adjourned," shouted the chairman, who immediately left the chair.

POLICEMEN WILL ATTEND. The crowd didn't know just what to do then. In little knots they gathered about the room, many thinking that another hearing, set for nine o'clock, would come on. It was finally announced, however, by Chairman Ballentyne, that there was nothing further doing that night and that for the meeting tonight there would be policemen present to preserve order.

"It is a fact, Mr. Ballentyne, that you have actually sent for the police to arrest us in this room?" demanded William Lishman, who had been an interested listener throughout the whole stormy night. "I will have policemen here to preserve order, certainly," answered Ballentyne.

"Haven't the public any rights here at all?" further demanded Lishman. "Yes, when they show the proper respect for the Commissioners," answered the chairman, who wanted to close the discussion. "There is no use trying to get up any personal argument about this, gentlemen. The Board is a judicial body and order and proper decorum has to be preserved in our meetings."

"Do I understand that the hearing set for nine o'clock will come up tomorrow at eight?" asked Attorney Paul Strauch, who explained that he represented some of the applicants. "And do I understand that the other hearing, that of the Wigwam, is off because of what you call disorderly conduct?" Ballentyne told him that he had the right idea exactly. The crowd then drifted out, as there seemed to be nothing else to expect in the way of excitement.

REV. DR. BAKER AND WIFE HURT

Rev. Dr. Baker and his wife were the victims of a runaway accident at Kailua on Sunday last with most distressing results to them. A span of horses attached to their carriage, in which they were seated together with Rev. J. L. Hopwood and Theodore Richards of Honolulu, ran away from the church door after the morning service. Messrs. Hopwood and Richards, occupying the rear seat, jumped to the ground and though badly shaken up were able to return to the church, later, and conduct Sunday school and evening service.

Dr. Baker and his wife were thrown violently out. The former received a severe contusion near one of his eyes and a cut in the mouth which required three stitches. He was unconscious when picked up and remained so until nine o'clock at night.

Mrs. Baker fared only less hardly than her husband. One arm was broken above the elbow and, until the steamer Mauna Loa sailed, it was uncertain that her shoulder was not dislocated. It was intended to place her under the influence of ether to have this doubt resolved.

Although very badly hurt, Dr. Baker was expected to be out again in a week or ten days. Dr. E. S. Goodhue attended the sufferers from the time of the accident.

The runaway horses were not stopped until they had gone many miles out of Kailua. A passenger by the Mauna Loa brought a rather sensational account of the mishap, having it that Dr. Baker had permanently lost the sight of one eye. Inquiry at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richards last night, however, elicited the fact that it was not so bad as that.

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR ACCEPTS GOVERNORSHIP



CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR.

Judge Walter F. Frear received a letter in the last mail offering him the Governorship of Hawaii.

Yesterday he cabled his acceptance to Washington in terms partly as follows:

"I accept and think it best to begin about the middle of August." Judge Frear did not prefer to give out the President's letter nor did he care to discuss the succession on the bench nor the secretaryship.

It is thought that the Chief Justiceship lies between Judge Hartwell and Mr. Ballou.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Walter F. Frear, the Governor of Hawaii designate, was born at Grass Valley, California, October 29, 1852. He removed with his parents to the Hawaiian Islands when he was ten years old. His father was pastor of Fort street church, Honolulu, also served as president of Oahu College, and this summer with his wife, visited the scenes of his former activities here.

Mr. Frear graduated from Oahu College in 1871 and the same year entered Yale University, whence he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1875. He then spent a year in Hastings Law School, San Francisco. Returning to the Islands he was for two and a half years an instructor at Oahu College in Greek, mathematics and political economy. After a year in General Hartwell's law office he returned to Yale, for a course at its law school, graduating in 1880 with the degree of LL.B. (magna cum laude). He also won the Jewell prize for the best examination. The same time he was elected to the Phi beta Kappa society of his alma mater.

Mr. Frear afterward spent a summer in Europe and then returned to Honolulu, being admitted to the local bar at once. He practiced by himself for five months and then went into partnership with L. A. Thurston.

His first appearance on the bench took place on January 1, 1895, when Queen Liliuokalani appointed him as second judge of the Circuit Court of the first judicial circuit. On March 7 of the same year President Dole of the Provisional Government appointed him as second associate justice of the Supreme Court. On January 6, 1896, under the Republic, President Dole made him first associate justice. He was acting chief justice from 1899 to 1900, becoming chief justice in July of the latter year. Having filed the office one term he was reappointed by President Roosevelt on June 14, 1904. A coincidence with his acceptance of the governorship is the fact that the announcement of his reappointment as chief justice was cabled by Governor Carter from Washington to Acting Governor Atkinson, just preceding the notification from Attorney General Knox to Chief Justice Frear the same day asking him to qualify at once. On the present occasion Governor Carter is again on the mainland and Mr. Atkinson acting here in his place.

Judge Frear on August 1, 1893, married Miss Mary Emma Dillingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham. Judge Frear has been more a man of affairs, outside of his judicial functions, than a common impression abroad might indicate. He has ever taken an active though unobtrusive interest in the means for obtaining and maintaining good government. Both at the primaries and the polls he has performed his civic duties. With President Dole of the Republic he served on the Hawaiian Commission in 1898 to frame a system of government for what was to be the Territory of Hawaii, the other members being Senator Cullom, Senator Morgan and Representative Hitt—the two last-named of whom have passed away. For some years he served on the board of trustees of Oahu College. He is a trustee for the bondholders of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and a director of B. F. Dillingham & Co., Ltd. Last year he was elected vice president of the executive committee of the Central Improvement Club of Honolulu. Since March, 1904, he has been the recording secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Governor Dole appointed him as a member of the Law Completion Commission in 1903, his colleagues being Arthur A. Wilder, now second associate judge, and A. F. Judd. This body had ready for submission to the Legislature on February 14, 1905, a ponderous volume of more than 1400 pages which was adopted by legislation as the Revised Laws of Hawaii. By addresses before different bodies and special contributions to the press Judge Frear has enriched the literature pertaining to Hawaii, its institutions and civilization. One of his latest services of this kind was a monograph on the Hawaiian Judiciary which appeared in the New York Independent this year. Judge Frear is a member of the Pacific and University clubs.

PRINCE KUHIO FIRES THE FIRST GUN AT JUDGE FREAR

When told of the fact that Chief Justice Frear had wired to President Roosevelt his acceptance of the Governorship of this Territory Tuesday by an Advertiser reporter, Prince Kuhio made the following statement: "I am glad to hear that it could be done for publication."

"It is about as badly timed as could happen for the Territory, to have Frear made Governor. It is simply continuing in the same way things have been going, and no improvement whatever has been made. While Governor Carter is and has been a good governor in some ways, he has never represented the people here.

"He has never been able to carry out the spirit of President Roosevelt's intentions concerning this Territory, because his interests have been too much bound up in what you call the 'baronial families.' The little circle which has the entire control of this Territory, Frear is in exactly the same position and he never can carry out what the President really wants for this Territory. He is just as badly bound up in these 'baronial interests' as Carter ever was.

BOARD OF HEALTH AWARD CONTRACTS

A number of additional contracts for the supplying of material for the Board of Health were awarded at the meeting of that body held yesterday, this being the only business of importance transacted.

The contract for supplying paint for the wards at the Molokai settlement was awarded to the Kailhi pol factory, the bid being 63 cents per twenty-one pounds. This is one of the important contracts for the settlement.

To Benson, Smith & Co. went the contract for supplying all the drugs, medicines and hospital supplies needed generally by the Board of Health for their dispensary, settlement, hospitals and insane asylum.

The petition of the Molokai Japanese for permission to establish a cemetery in that portion of the town was refused on the report of Chief Sanitary Inspector Tracy. He reported that the location was wholly unsuited for a burial ground, the soil having a depth of only a foot, underlying which was lava.

CHILLINGWORTH'S PHILANTHROPY

In an interview, published yesterday in the Japanese Chronicle, Attorney Charles Chillingworth is quoted as saying that his reasons for assisting in the emigration of Hawaiian Japanese to Canada were not selfish ones, being only to impress upon the Hawaiian planters the folly of discriminating between the Spanish and Portuguese laborers and the Japanese in favor of the former. The planters, he said, were paying \$22.50 a month to the European laborers and only \$18 a month to the Japanese, thus showing a great discrimination.

To further the interests of the Japanese was, he said, his object and to give the planters reason for reflection. He will try to encourage the emigration to Vancouver up to a certain point in order that the planters will see the necessity of treating their Japanese here in a fairer way.

NEW LAW FAILS TO CHECK JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Notwithstanding that an executive order was expected to limit the Japanese immigration this year, the report of Immigration Commissioner Sargent for May shows that there was heavier immigration than for the same month of last year, when there was nothing to stop the Japanese from coming in.

In May, 1906, 2124 Japanese entered the country; last month 2263 came in, a gain of exactly 139, besides which a number were turned back. Some were deported, and others are awaiting chance to cross the line.

Moreover, these figures do not tell how many have surreptitiously entered the country, nor how many have entered "in transit" for Canada or Mexico. Only ninety-eight Chinese entered, a gain of eleven over the same period last year. The entire Asiatic immigration was 4044, a gain of 1251. It is significant that but 405 immigrants came through San Francisco and 428 to Seattle, while 872 arrived at Honolulu. The Mexican border admitted comparatively few, that were accounted for, 469 crossing into Texas and twenty-four into Arizona, but 2613 came in through the Canadian border stations.

The total immigration of all nationalities for May was 144,686; for May, 1906, 130,007; increase, 14,679. Total for 1907, 1,019,000. Total immigration for six months, 614,624, an increase of 9,000 over 1906.

WHAT IT WILL DO. A woman buys a sewing machine or what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphates and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine. Every loss effective. You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by druggists throughout the world.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : JUNE 28

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Judge Frear will continue the line of good governors which began with Mr. Dole and continued through Mr. Carter. He belongs to the same school of political ethics, has the same friends and the same measure of public respect and confidence which was accorded to his gubernatorial predecessors.

The selection in turn of Mr. Dole, Mr. Carter and Mr. Frear, justifies, in the broadest sense, the Federal system of appointment to the executive office. But for that, the governorship might have been settled by reference to the politicians who hang around the Grill alley, paying their respects to the executives of North and South Carolina. As it is, the President takes the advice of men he can trust because their fellow-citizens trust them and act accordingly. It is a method that precisely fits the needs of Hawaii as it does of other territories where the voting population is mixed and the control of political machinery more or less irresponsible.

The Frear selection means four more years of sound ideals, of honesty and wisdom of administration, of the best results to the people. We congratulate Judge Frear much; but we congratulate the Territory more.

PRICE ADVANCE IN IMPORTS.

Hawaii should profit as well as lose by the general advance, reported by the Department of Commerce and Labor, in the prices of imported articles. What we have to buy from abroad will cost more, but on the other hand certain articles we have to sell will bring more.

A comparison of the April monthly average import prices of certain of these articles with those of April, 1906, and April, 1907, shows, in many cases, a material advance over the corresponding month of one year ago, and in nearly all cases a marked advance over the corresponding month ten years ago. In raw material for manufactures, like hides, goat skins, rubber, sisal grass, etc., the uplift has been marked; and in food-stuffs several articles have risen, among them rice, which had an average import price per pound in April, 1906, of 2.7 cents per pound but reached 3.1 cents per pound in April of this year. Sugar, quoted at an average import price of 2.06 cents per pound in April, 1906, was 2.08 cents in the corresponding month of April, 1907.

How much this advance in prices of the articles imported is responsible for the great increase in the total value of our imports—an increase of more than 100 per cent in 1907, as compared with 1899—can not be accurately determined; but the fact that prices per unit of quantity have in nearly all cases advanced, and in some cases increased from 50 to 100 per cent, suggests that at least an appreciable part of the growth in the figures of our imports is due to advance in prices, a condition which doubtless applies also in a greater or less degree to the increase in total value of our exports.

TROUBLES OF THE LICENSE BOARD.

Straightforward questions and answers, without cross-examination and perhaps badgering of witnesses on the part of hostile attorneys, will bring out the truth regarding applications for licenses before the Board of License Commissioners sufficiently plain for the members of the Board to act with justice to all concerned. It is perfectly appropriate for the applicants for licenses to retain the services of attorneys to see that their papers are presented in proper shape and that the technicalities of the law are observed. It is perfectly proper that the ones opposed to the granting of any particular licenses retain legal advisers to see that the requirements of the law are fulfilled so far as the application, petition and bond of the applicant are concerned, but it is wholly unnecessary that either side should be in a position to examine the witnesses in the matter as they would before a criminal tribunal. The Board of License Commissioners is entrusted with discretionary powers and is not obliged to consider technicalities in the presentation of the facts. Plain statements, unhampered by the etiquette of the laws of evidence and the subtle distinctions so insisted upon by the members of the legal fraternity, are what they want and what they are able to get for themselves. This is the point taken by the majority of the Board, a point for the best interest of the general public, although perhaps not so for the saloon interests. It is an undisputed fact that nine out of ten witnesses who would appear willingly before the Board to protest against certain licenses and who would state clearly their reasons for so protesting would refuse absolutely to appear if a cross-examination at the hands of an attorney was in store for them. And it is the plain statements of the general public that the Commissioners rely upon for their information.

The abrupt adjournment of the meeting of the Board last night as a protest against the interruptions on the part of those present was under the circumstances proper. The meetings of the Board are of a semi-judicial nature and applause of either one side or the other prevents a judicial decision. It is to be hoped that the powers of the Board will be found broad enough to allow of their appointment of a sergeant-at-arms or a bailiff to enforce the request of the chairman for order.

The withdrawal of two of the Commissioners from the meeting last night was an unfortunate occurrence and the two minority members will probably realize this themselves today. It is an ordinary procedure on the part of any judicial body to prepare and elaborate rules of procedure and in every instance the majority in the executive session rules. When a ruling is made it is the part of the minority to accept such without public protest or the filing of a minority report. In rendering decisions dissenting opinions are sometimes presented, but not as protests, nor do the dissenting members of the body rend the dignity of the Board or Bench by refusing to continue further as sitting members.

The Board of License Commissioners has a difficult task before it of putting in operation a law which in many particulars departs radically from the one it replaces. The law, too, is not so clear in some points as it might be, which adds to the other difficulties in first enforcing it. The members of the Board are determined to carry out its provisions as seems to them in the best interests of the public. In this they have the support of the majority of the average citizens, the man who is neither a temperance crank on one side nor interested in the saloon business directly or indirectly on the other side.

THE GOSPEL OF PURE MILK.

The effort which the Palama Settlement is making to supply the poor of its vicinage with pure milk is a phase of very practical charity. If the truth were known it would probably appear that the milk supplied to the less discriminating classes of buyers, in Honolulu, is one of the special causes of disease among them. Milk, under far better circumstances of production, delivery and household care than obtain in Honolulu's poorer sections, easily gathers and spreads bacteria. "Almost countless varieties of bacteria," say the scientists, "including most of the pathogenic kinds, readily thrive in milk;" and one may imagine what some of the milk in which itinerant vendors procure in a dirty stable and peddle in hot, filthy cans to people who expose it in a soiled container in some box which also contains left-over meat and vegetables. And as a rule, children are the chief sufferers from such unwholesome food.

No intelligent care is wasted on milk, a fluid which, more than bread, is the staff of life. As Dr. A. N. Sinclair, in his very able paper read at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society pointed out, these rules for securing pure milk are important to follow:

- (1) The cows must be healthy and free from any such diseases as tuberculosis or mammitis. (2) They must be fed proper food and have clean water. (3) The stable must be sanitary; plenty of light and air, and free from dust. The floor should be built for drainage and cleanliness; the best material is concrete. (4) The cows should be groomed, especially about the udder and teats, and before milking the udder should be moistened. (5) The milkers should be free from any contagious disease of the possibility of carrying such disease; and should be in clean clothes. (6) They should wash their hands before milking each cow. (7) The milking should be done with dry hands; the common practice of wetting the hands with the milk is pernicious, as thereby a great deal of

dirt from the hands and udders is sure to drop into the milk pail.

(8) The fore milk should be rejected, as it is worthless and full of bacteria.

(9) The opening into the pail should be small; a good arrangement is a cover to the pail in which is an opening about four inches in diameter. Over this opening there should be strainer consisting of wire gauze, over which is several layers of clean cloth, or a pad of cotton. The common practice of milking into an open pail and afterwards straining through wire gauze is not nearly so cleanly. It is evidently much better to keep out the dirt in the first place than to try to get it out after it has once fallen into the pail and gone into solution or become finely divided. According to Joseph Roby (11), the cheese-cloth strainer cuts the bacterial count exactly in half. The use of the covered pail, according to Conn. (12), keeps 66 per cent or more of the dirt out of the milk. A method of cleaning milk, which is quite popular in Europe, is that of filtration—generally with sand. This is quite effective in removing the dirt, but it does not lessen the bacterial count. Another method is that of centrifugizing the milk, and afterwards mixing together the cream and skim milk that have been separated in the process. The dirt by this method goes off in the "centrifuge slime," and this also is a very effective method in cleaning the milk, but has the same objections as the former, namely:

- (a) It does not lessen the bacterial count (24); (b) The milk sours as rapidly as when untreated; (c) It gives a false sense of security to the milker, who then naturally supposes he can be as dirty in his milking as he pleases. This latter objection is also one of the chief objections to pasteurization of milk on a large scale, which is quite popular in the United States.

There is no really satisfactory method of making milk clean after it has once become dirty.

(10) Directly after milking, the milk should be rapidly cooled to about 50 deg. F., and kept at this temperature until delivered. As to the problem of keeping milk fresh, the influence of low temperature is the most important point of all. Milk kept at 50 deg. F., should keep sweet for four or five days (13). The New York City Board of Health requires that milk shall be cooled to 45 deg. F. immediately after milking, and should be transported to the city in refrigerator cars. This makes it possible to bring milk to New York from a distance of over 250 miles. However, milk kept several days at 50 deg. F., even though apparently fresh, should be looked upon with suspicion, for the reason that lactic acid bacteria do not develop as rapidly at low temperatures as other more harmful bacteria. We are accustomed to think of milk as being good if it tastes sweet; but if kept at a low temperature for many days, the comparatively harmless lactic acid bacteria are inhibited in their growth, whereas harmful, or even violently poisonous bacteria may gradually develop. This effect probably explains many cases of ice cream poisoning. (14). However, this is no argument against the use of ice, but merely argues against the use of old milk, even though it be sweet to the taste.

(11) After cooling, milk should be bottled for those who can pay the extra expense. Partial milk eliminates the probability of dust falling in during transportation and its cleanliness can be more readily detected.

(12) All milking utensils should be cleaned not merely with hot water, but with boiling water, or, much better still, by steam sterilization, which latter is the only entirely satisfactory method.

It is milk of this wholesome character which the Palama Settlement proposes to put within reach of the poor—and which a great many people who are not poor would be glad of an opportunity to get.

HAWAII AND ANNEXATION.

We have received this communication from Mr. Ashford, who we presume, is intended for the eye of visiting Congressmen. It is headed "Twenty Years After":

"'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.'"

Editor Advertiser: Next Sunday, June 30, will be the twentieth anniversary of the great mass meeting in the old Armory, which marked the opening of Hawaii's revolutionary career. This fact suggests some features of comparison and contrast, in our island government, which converge in the question—"Was the bloodless revolution of 1887 either wise, necessary, or successful?"

That revolution was directed against what, in that day, we deemed arbitrary government—against the so-called one-man government of King Kalakaua, or of Mr. Gibson, his Prime Minister, as you prefer. Some of us who were (in part, at least), responsible for that revolutionary movement, supposed, in the innocence of our hearts, that arbitrary rule would cease with Mr. Gibson's tenure of office. But let any one who has observed conditions under the Provisional Government, under the late alleged, but unlamented "Republic"—or under the present Territorial administration, answer whether that belief has been justified by our later history?

The revolutionists of 1887, or the great majority of them, supported that movement because of the hope that "a government of measures, not men"—would result. How has that hope prospered?

I believe the readers of your journal would be interested in your publication, on Sunday next, of the views, among others, of a number of those who were zealous in supporting, as well of those opposing, the revolution of 1887. And I would suggest that, in treating of this topic, the persons discussing it might well consider some or all of the following questions: Is the administration of our government today less arbitrary than in 1887? And, if not, is the one-man government of Mr. Carter, in 1907, in any wise preferable in kind, character or effect, to that of Mr. Gibson, in 1887? Has the history of these islands, during the past twenty years, as shown in its results, tended to the real betterment of the mass of the people, either materially or otherwise? Is it not true that, during that time, the rich have become richer, by leaps and bounds, while the mass of the people have become poorer, and are now miserably poor? Has there been any real advance, since 1887, on the part of the mass of the common people, toward that position of individual independence which is the theoretical aim and object of all civilized, and especially of all republican, governments? Is it not true that events are tending as rapidly as possible, to a condition where only two classes of residents will be found in these islands, viz.: The baron and the serf? Are not the intermediate social and economic grades of the inhabitants, that is, the grades composed largely of independent mechanic, commercial, professional and semi-professional residents, being decimated, or entirely eliminated from our local status?

If it be even measurably true that such conditions as above suggested are now either existent or imminent among us—will some of your readers discuss the further suggestion as to how closely the revolution of 1887 and the conditions in evidence are related, as cause and effect?

Very truly yours,

C. W. ASHFORD.

Mr. Ashford takes a prejudiced view of Hawaiian affairs. The government is not now a one-man power as it occasionally was under a king who could do no wrong even if he robbed a Chinaman, but a quasi-province of the United States, vested with a large measure of home rule, county and legislative, and having a governor and judiciary for whose acts the President and Senate of the United States are responsible. This, surely, is a better status than that of 1887. Politically, the average citizen has more rights than he enjoyed under the monarchy, can hold more offices, and has wider and better opportunities to work—if he cares to work—than he possessed before. Indeed, while other races competed in manual public employment with the native, during the royal sway, it is the complaint of his former rivals, the Portuguese, that the official payroll generally excluded them in his behalf. This is an improvement from the viewpoint of the Hawaiian, over the earlier condition and has pretty well undermined his preference for Hawaii as it was.

So far as the arbitrary methods of the Provisional government are in question, it may be said that this regime, being revolutionary, rested on force as such governments must do or cease to be. But the force was wisely exercised by responsible men. It was not wielded by adventurers or by monarchs who could not be reached by the processes of the courts; and in the opinion of political students it was the most prudent, economical and safe system of government the islands ever had.

The Republic was an ad-interim government which allowed every one to vote who would take an oath of allegiance to it. In a sense it was still revolutionary; but in its conduct it was always honest and generally wise.

To Mr. Ashford's direct questions we would answer:

(1) That the government of Hawaii, exercised as it is by legislative, executive and judicial officers under laws made by Congress, differs from the government of the King and Premier Gibson in its entire responsibility to the Constitution of the United States and to an Organic Act made to conform to that constitution. Wherever it is arbitrary it is lawfully arbitrary.

(2) There is no one-man government by Mr. Carter, who may be ousted by the Hawaiian judiciary, talked by the Hawaiian legislature or removed from office by the President, whose personal representative he, is a very large sense, is.

(3) Mr. Ashford asks if the history of these islands, during the past twenty years, as shown by its results, has tended to the real betterment of the

mass of the people, either materially or otherwise. We answer unhesitatingly that it has. The income of the islands has quadrupled in that time, the city of Honolulu has ten avenues of employment where it then had one, the school facilities have trebled, the property qualification has been removed from the franchise and citizen labor has been given preference in employment upon public works. The Hawaiian is a more useful member of society today than he was in 1887 and where he will work; giving a fair days' service, he is sure of a fair days' pay. But no government, either kingly or democratic, can be expected to make a lazy man prosperous.

(4) Some of Mr. Ashford's strictures upon the economic conditions here—the condition of baron and serf—could not be disputed without challenging the arguments of this paper itself. But we submit that these conditions came to pass under the monarchy and were made stable during the reign of Kalakaua; and further, that the strong and promising movement towards small land proprietorships, now under way, could not have begun under the royal system. It is a logical sequence of the train of events which started twenty years ago and which is bound to make this country American and free where it had been feudal and fettered.

Again, as to "any real betterment of the condition of the mass of the people" has Mr. Ashford considered what that condition might have been if the opportunity which the Japanese sought to get the franchise here on the same "most favored nation" grounds which secured it to Americans and Europeans, had not been checkmated by annexation?

THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Judge Hartwell to the highest judicial post in this Territory again shows, as did the appointment of Chief Justice Frear for Governor, that the interests of Hawaii are receiving intelligent care at Washington.

Judge Hartwell is the Nestor of the Hawaiian bar. He was Attorney General of the Kingdom and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court early in the reign of Kalakaua. As a lawyer he has represented some of the greatest commercial interests of the group and his general practice has been extensive and has had, for its standard, the legal ethics of New England. He is now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of which body, as soon as he qualifies, he will be chief.

The new Associate Justice, Mr. Sydney M. Ballou, is a natural selection for the post. He is a judge by temperament and a safe and able lawyer, analytical in his mental processes and widely read. Those who know him best expect the most of him; those who do not expect much of him, if there are any such, do not know him.

As a newspaper which bent all its energies for years to the exposure of the folly and danger of appointing any but the best men to positions on the Hawaiian bench, the Advertiser is deeply gratified over the present standards of appointment at Washington. And in that gratification the hundreds of responsible men who labored for the same results—a body which includes the great majority of the Bar Association—will share. One of the best wishes we have for Hawaii is that the precedents thus set may never be departed from.

FARMER VS. TOURIST.

One farmer is worth ten tourists. He stays the year around. He spends money which he gets by increasing the salable export products of the place he lives in. He pays taxes. The family he rears becomes a useful element in the community. As a center of decent politics the farmer does his part in steadying the electorate.

As Judge Dole pointed out awhile ago, the little colony of Wahiawa has, from the start, been of appreciable benefit to the business men of Honolulu. Suppose there were twenty such colonies scattered about Oahu, one in Palolo valley, another in Kalihi valley, two or three back of Pearl City several in the big grazing districts, several more on the Castle holdings over the Pali. Wouldn't that stir things up a bit in retail circles and, eventually, make cargoes for the steamships we now want and can't support?

The right sort of men for such colonies are easy to get by going after them and if it should happen that conditions at San Francisco hindered the tourist trade for awhile what could be better than to turn the energies of the Promotion Committee into manning the land and securing a permanent rather than a transient population?

Could the Promotion Committee find a more useful employment?

The attempt to make it appear that Mr. Atkinson wanted the Governorship and was refused it by the President, does not accord with certain facts which have, for weeks, been known to this paper. Political office and its obligations cost Mr. Atkinson a profitable business opening; and in view of the probable return of such an opportunity, he did not care to commit himself to the President as one seeking another four years' official contract. True, in the event of his not making a hoped for business deal, he might come to regret that he did not meet the President half way; but he felt it impossible to commit himself when inquiry was made as to his position. It is, of course, absurd to think that the President would have rejected him because his attempts to carry out the Federal policy here had made him objectionable to the enemies of that policy.

The Congressmen, who are here now, are likely to be of the same mind with the Congressmen who were here awhile ago about the need of opening this country to white farmers—"development," as the President calls it "along typical American lines." There is no other way to save Hawaii from becoming what President Roosevelt described in his last annual message, as "a Territory in which a governing class of rich planters exists by means of coolie labor" and, to quote former Governor Dole, as one where the development of home life is "morally impossible or only immorally possible." To Americanize Hawaii the same methods must be used which were depended upon to Americanize the western and southwestern States. There is no other way to proceed; any other plan is merely a makeshift.

Prince Fushimi did not visit the United States on his recent trip but will stop here for at least a day. The Prince will be brought in a British armored cruiser, which, as a fine modern type of fighting craft, will be good to see. Honolulu knows the Prince, having welcomed him in person soon after the Russian war. He is a veteran general of distinguished service, the victor of Nanshan hill, a cousin of the Emperor of Japan and the head of one of the thirteen aristocratic families of the empire. While the Japanese residents of Hawaii will, of course, take the lead in receiving him with proper honors, we should say that some special military attentions ought to be shown Prince Fushimi in addition to the usual civic courtesies.

Commissioner Lucas like Supervisor Lucas is one of the most entertaining men in public life. He would enliven a committee on resolutions of respect for the dead and might, perhaps, revive the remains and make them get up and fight. It is no more possible for Mr. Lucas to sit through a dozen consecutive sessions of any public body without causing an earthquake than it is for a lightning-charged cloud to omit its customary flashes and thunder-claps. Because of this seismic characteristic Mr. Lucas deserves and receives the thanks of the press and of the reading public. Many an otherwise dull column in the newspapers has been made exciting by the Lucas temblors.

Judge Hebbard, who tried to kill himself because he feared impeachment, is a man who came to the relief of a notorious judge in Honolulu, since discarded, writing to Washington in his favor. Hebbard was an exceedingly bad egg then and has not improved with age. Just before shooting himself he had been cited before the Bar Association on account of his complicity with the efforts of Schmitz and Ruff to thwart justice. Locally, he is recalled as having received the encomiums of the grafters' organ for the fine moral backing he had been giving its friend the local Jeffreys.

The Jamestown Exposition is such a fizzle that the Eastern papers call it the Jimtown Imposition. And for this the American colonies in the Pacific were stripped of their floating defenses.

Mr. Pinkham, in his new overalls and jumper, has awakened among the cabages and after one sad look at the calf has been heard to remark: "It was a dream, after all."

Every time the Bulletin butts its head against Hawaiian politics it comes back looking like a veal loaf.

On what possible grounds of public policy could Joe Clark be granted a license to sell liquor?

Has Pinkham made up his mind to have flowers at the obsequies or just go quietly?

SPORTS

PAPAS EASILY BEATS SPENCER

The wrestling match which took place Tuesday night between J. Spencer of this city and John Papas of Co. L, Tenth Infantry, proved to be a rather poor affair as far as the attendance was concerned. Papas had little difficulty in defeating his man, through superior strength and the fact that he was in condition, while, on the other hand, Spencer showed his lack of training most lamentably.

Papas took two falls in succession, the first taking within five seconds of twenty minutes, and the next five minutes and thirty seconds. He showed no very great skill at the game, but did not need it, as his superior strength gave him all the best of the match. Spencer did some very pretty bridging when on the mat in the first bout, but tired himself out with this exertion, and was rather easy game for the soldier after that.

The first fall was obtained in the following manner. Papas got a buttock hold, sending Spencer to the mat, and then worked over him for nearly five minutes before he could get the fall. He got good holds several times, but Spencer did clever work and squirmed out. Finally, with an arm lock, which would have been of no avail with a man of equal strength, Papas actually pulled Spencer over and got the fall.

In the interval of ten minutes which was allowed, Spencer had hardly recovered his breath, while the soldier was happy as could be as soon as he had been fanned for a moment. The muscles on Papas' back were there in bunches, while Spencer showed hardly a trace of this development.

The two men feinted around the ring for several minutes without doing any great amount of damage or actual work, till Papas sent his opponent to the mat with a neck hold. It only took him a minute and a half to get the fall, as Spencer was all in. He did it in almost exactly the same way that he had obtained the fall in the first bout.

The preliminaries were rather uninteresting. The first was between Petry and Williams of Co. L, Tenth Infantry. The weight was supposed to be 140 pounds, but Williams seemed to have the best of it. Petry got the first fall with a half Nelson, after his man was on the mat, but lost the next two. The last was very pretty, Williams winning by a neck hold while his opponent was working over him, and scoring a clean fall.

The second preliminary was between two more soldiers from the same company as the others. They weighed 150 pounds apiece. Their names were Snel and Perry. Perry was defeated in two straight falls. In the first he went to the mat from a buttock and was turned over with a half Nelson. It took eight and three-quarter minutes. The second fall was almost a repetition of the first, but was much quicker, two minutes and a half being required to end the bout.

The bouts were all refereed by Harry Cobb, and Larry Dee acted as the official timekeeper. Among the spectators were E. J. Lord, L. G. Kellogg, Jack London, Prince Cupid, A. P. Taylor and Charlie Falk.

TO PLAY THREE GAMES WITH MAUI

The date of the inter-island polo games has been decided on, and the Maui team is expected to give the Honolulu people a treat in the line of polo which has never before been seen in these islands. Instead of the single game for the championship, which has been customary, a series of three games will be played, and it is expected that there will be a great deal of enthusiasm aroused.

A letter was received from the Maui Polo Club last Tuesday, suggesting that a series of three games be played instead of one game, and at a meeting of the Oahu Polo Club held last night the suggestion was talked over and accepted. The Maui suggestion that the games take place early in August was also agreeable to the local players and the following dates were set for the three games: Saturday, August 10; Wednesday, August 14, and Saturday, August 17.

The Oahu Polo Club held its regular practice last night and the Blues defeated the Reds by a score of 3-2 after one of the best games seen on the field this year. The improvement in the team work which has been made in the last two weeks has been very good. All the regular players were present yesterday with the exception of Bob Shingle, who scorched his hand a few days ago and could not take part. His place was taken by Alec Clough.

The grass on the field has been cut since the last practice and the ball traveled faster than before, with the result that the play was cleaner and better.

The lineup of the two teams was: Blues—W. D. Baldwin, No. 1; C. H. Cooke, No. 2; J. L. Fleming, No. 3; A. Clough, No. 4. Reds—J. P. Denison, No. 1; Walter Macfarlane, No. 2; W. P. Dillingham, No. 3; E. H. Lewis, No. 4.

The agreement between the Union Iron Works and the Machinists and Molders' Unions has been signed. The agreement provides for a nine hour day for eighteen months and then a gradual increase in hours until the eight hour day is reached in 1910.

HONOLULU MEN IN ATHLETICS

Four Honolulu athletes, who have been making a name for themselves on the mainland, are mentioned in flattering terms in the San Francisco Call of June 14. Their pictures are given and short accounts of their athletic prowess. These are Gerrit P. Judd, Dan Rinear, Al. Castle and Paul Withington.

The articles in connection with the local men are as follows:

"Old Dan Rinear," another Hawaiian, is a term this splendid all around athlete receives everywhere because of his happy disposition, a chronic thing with these Americans who are natives of "the paradise of the Pacific." Rinear is a recorded athlete in the sprints, weights, rowing, swimming, diving and football, but his best performances are in diving and swimming, which he indulged in during his early days in Honolulu. Last summer he was a close second to Bornemann, the Chicago athletic club diver, in the amateur championship in the fancy diving event, and this last winter turned the tables on him in a dual meet between Pennsylvania and the Chicago athletic club. In 1907 while in this country he won the national championship in the 100 yard swimming race, and it is his desire to win the diving event, for as yet no one has been born who could win championships in these two things. It seems as though Rinear could do this, for in addition to his victory over Bornemann he has defeated Kimokeo, the native Hawaiian champion, in the fancy diving, by no means an ill performance when it is remembered that these natives have practiced water sports for centuries.

Rinear rowed on the Hawaiian club crews which won the championships of these islands in 1899, still holds the record for the 50 yard straightaway swim of 28 seconds, played halfback on the Honolulu athletic club football team, won the 12-pound hammer throw, and 100 and 220-yard sprint races in his preparatory days, and is now making good in the hammer throw at Pennsylvania. He is undoubtedly one of the best developed and most perfectly formed athletes living today.

The most prominent of her foreign athletes is Gerrit P. Judd, captain of this year's baseball team, who comes from Hawaii, where he was born of American parentage, his father having been chief justice of the islands since the days of the Imperial family. Judd was a baseball, football and polo player before coming to the United States. Judd's election to the captaincy of the Pennsylvania team last spring was a remarkable occurrence. The nine had in the past consisted with Princeton Judd from his election, though but a freshman at the time, by making a home run with one man on base, which decided the game, 3 to 2, for Pennsylvania. He has not tried football at college because of the pressure of his work. Judd is a member of the Pi Kappa Psi fraternity.

At Harvard there have been but few foreign athletes, though one would imagine this institution would exceed the two preceding ones in this class. Last year, in Al. Castle of Hawaii, born of American parentage, whose father is one of the leading members of the Honolulu but, they possessed a pitcher of wonderful ability. Castle is still at Harvard, but as he is in the law school is now ineligible to represent his university and is acting as an assistant to Coach Pieper of the baseball nine.

Paul Withington of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, is of American parentage, and is one of the fastest short distance swimmers Harvard ever possessed. He is captain of next year's swimming team and won all his races last winter except at Princeton, where he forced the intercollegiate champion, Chambers, to beat the 50-yard record to win this race by the touch.

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SAN FRANCISCO OCEAN RACE

San Francisco yachting circles are all agog over the race which will be held by the San Francisco Yacht Club around the Farallones. Ocean racing, while an old sport in Honolulu, is something comparatively new on the Coast and the yachtsmen are taking a great interest in the event. It will be held on July 29 and at least half a dozen yachts will compete.

Among the boats which will probably start are Fulton Berry's Nixie, W. W. Haley's Sappho and the yawl Iola. There are other entries expected but they have not materialized as yet. The California Yacht Club is building a new clubhouse on Brooks Island and in every way yachting is having a boom in San Francisco such as it never before experienced.

SOMETHING EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KEEP

Mr. L. P. Turner, of Grayville, Natal, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy successfully in his home and writes the manufacturer of this medicine as follows: "We are never without this remedy in our house and it certainly deserves success as it is worth more than you claim for it." For pain in the stomach, diarrhoea or infantile cholera, this remedy has no equal. It has been used in many serious and dangerous cases and has never been known to fail. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

MANDAMUS UNDER THE CLAIMS ACT

Mandamus proceedings were begun against Land Commissioner Pratt in the Circuit Court yesterday to compel the payment of one of the claims under the Claims Act of the last legislature which was passed over the Governor's veto, and which the Governor has instructed the heads of departments not to approve or the treasurer to pay.

The plaintiff in this case is F. R. Luweiko. The legislature allowed his claim at \$1500 for land taken for street improvement at the intersection of King street and Beretania avenue, Moiliili, under an agreement with the government June 5, 1903. The government has never paid for the land, and the legislature allowed this as an item in Act 123, known as the claims act.

The act provided the money should not be paid unless a receipt in full therefor were filed and the same approved by the head of the department under which the claim was inserted in the act. This claim was inserted under the department of Public Lands. The late Judge Gear, who was Luweiko's attorney at the time, offered a form of receipt in full which had been approved by the Attorney General, Pratt, however, acting as it is understood, under instructions from Governor Carter, refused to approve the receipt. This action is brought to compel him to. Luweiko's attorney is now Thomas M. Harrison.

Governor Carter insists that it is the claim that must be approved by the heads of departments. But the claim of the claimant is that only the form of the receipt is to be approved by the heads of departments, the legislature itself having approved the claim. This was the understanding of the members of the legislature.

Judge Robinson before whom the petition for a writ of mandamus was brought by Attorney Harrison, granted the issuance of an alternative writ commanding the defendant either to approve the receipt or to show why he does not. The matter was set for hearing at 10 o'clock in the morning July 5.

DEMURRER FILED

In the suit of Kalama Rodrigues and others against Antonio Rodrigues and others, J. P. Mendonca, one of the defendants, has demurred. Among other causes of demurrer he alleges that the interests sought to be partitioned are interests under a trust, the purpose of which would be destroyed by the partition; also that none of the parties plaintiff whose interests are sought to be partitioned have any present possession or right of possession in the property or the rights therefrom.

TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE

Suit to foreclose mortgage has been begun in the Circuit Court by Mrs. J. G. Spencer against John William Schutte, Leida Stanford, Thomas Nott and David Dayton administrators of the estate of the late Agatha Nott. The property is situated in Nuuanu Valley and was mortgaged by the late Agatha Nott, and her husband to Harold Spencer, and the mortgage came by assignment to the complainant. The amount of the mortgage originally was \$900.

STRUCK HIS SISTER

Judge De Bolt and a jury yesterday afternoon began the trial of the Territory of Hawaii v. Mapu, assault. Mapu is charged with having choked and struck his sister, Mrs. Ah Tuck. A jury was secured and the prosecution presented its case, when court adjourned for the day. A. M. Brown is conducting the case for the Territory and W. C. Achi for the defense.

WANTS A DIVORCE

Libel for divorce was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Caroline Lunggren against A. L. Lunggren. They were married October 4, 1906, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, and a few weeks later it is alleged that the husband deserted the libellant and went to the Coast, where he is now contributing nothing to her support.

WANTS HER RENT

Hattie Kekaulakau Kekino has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Y. Ah In for \$25 rent for land at Keala, Waialua.

COURT NOTES

H. Hackfeld & Company have begun suit against H. Yamamoto, a storekeeper at Haleiwa, Waialua for \$724.83. Y. Akau and his wife Kam Shee have filed a petition for the adoption of Ah Fal the little son of Lam Yuen and Mary Yan Yuen. The child was born May 21, 1907. The parents have another child to engage their affections and are willing that the petitioners may adopt this one, believing it is best for the child, the petitioners being in good circumstances.

Judge De Bolt yesterday approved the bill of exceptions in the case of W. C. Peacock v. John G. Rothwell.

S. H. Derby, as guardian ad litem of Alice E. K. Macfarlane was allowed a fee of \$50 by Judge Robinson yesterday. Attorney Peterson as guardian ad litem of Abigail Kawananakoa, a minor, was allowed a fee of \$150.

Judge Robinson yesterday approved the final accounts of Y. Ihi and K. Kawashi, administrators of the estate of Susuki Yachiki, deceased.

Judge Lindsay has entered an order of default against Wa Chan and Lee Wong, doing business on Maui as Hop Hing & Co. at the suit of M. Phillips & Co.

LONDON, June 27.—In the championship tennis match held here, May Sutton has just defeated Miss Lewicki.

An American schooner was captured as a poacher in Canadian Atlantic waters by a Canadian Government cruiser on June 15. On the same day a Canadian schooner was captured poaching by the revenue cutter Bush in Bering sea.

A train wreck on the Santa Fe near Earl, Col. resulted in the injury of eighteen passengers. Three were fatally injured.

During the week ending June 17, the ore output from Goldfield was 1221 tons of a gross value of \$125,000.

PUNAHOU ALUMNI EXERCISES AND ANNUAL REUNION

The annual reunion of the Punahou Alumni Association took place yesterday afternoon at the College grounds and was a most successful event. The former students of Punahou were there in large numbers and with songs, speeches and greetings recalling old times, the afternoon passed very quickly.

The business meeting of the society came first and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Judge Antonio Perry; vice president, Judge W. L. Whitney; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. Howard Hitchcock. The executive board will consist of the officers named and two more members who will be selected by the president.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Waimapuna Club, the College glee club, while the Hawaiian band played before and after the exercises.

Arthur C. Alexander acted as the chairman of the day and introduced President Griffiths of the College, who spoke interestingly and was loudly applauded when he completed his address. He spoke of the recent gifts which had been made to the College by its friends of a library and an athletic field, and went on to mention the fact that there was one more thing needed and needed badly. This he said, was a gymnasium and a physical director. He told of an old Punahou boy coming to see him one afternoon and talking over the need of additional dormitories, and of how before he went away he had given the College \$25,000 for this work. He said that he would be at home any afternoon to any old Punahou boy who wished to give money for the building of a gymnasium.

He went on to tell of the progress of the College in recent years; of how ten years ago, there were 246 pupils in the school while there were now 598; the number of teachers too had increased from 16 to 37, not counting several who occupied administrative positions. He stated that there must be one of two things done in the near future, either the accommodations for the College must be increased greatly, or the number of pupils must be limited. In closing, he stated that what he desired to see more than anything else was that Oahu College should be a College in fact as well as in name. He stated that he believed in the near future, a two years and then a four years' course would be added. He said that he hoped that this might take place before the seventy-fifth anniversary of the College, which would take place in nine years.

P. C. Jones, of this city, was the next speaker. He spent no time in talking of the beauties of the College or of its future but in a very few remarks told those assembled of the financial condition of the institution, giving the figures which told of the amounts given and available for the College work.

Judge Perry was the next speaker and announced that he took great pleasure in presenting a prize which had been decided on by the executive committee to be given to the parents who could show the largest attendance of their children at Punahou in the past school year. He told of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gay and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooper had sent six members of their families to the school and commented on this good record, but he went on to say, that this was by no means the best. W. H. Hoogs, J. A. Magoon and E. P. Low had all sent seven children to the school during the year. Of these three he gave the prize, a beautiful enlargement of a photograph of the Punahou grounds, to Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Low, on account of the fact that their children had attended throughout the entire school year while in the other two cases some of the children had attended only part of the year.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham made a very interesting and telling address, telling of her many friends whom she had made when in Punahou and who were still as dear to her as they had been many years ago. She told of her teachers in the old days and of many interesting experiences. In closing, she read the following poem which she had written and dedicated to Mrs. Mills:

Ah, how restful, midst the hurry
Of our every-day affairs,
To forget the work and worry
And recall our youth and springtime—
Days and scenes remembered well—
When we made all work and play
Ehine

As the ringer does his bells,
Happy hearts today are greeting
A treasured friend of long ago,
And the hour is all too fleeting,
For our spirits overflow,
For our joy is mingled sorrow
For the missing form beside—
Death was only God's tomorrow
To that good man when he died.

And the memories which we awaken
Of the years so swiftly flown,
When our growing minds were taken
And with choicest seeds then sown,
Ever shrine in tenderest feeling
This most noble, honored pair,
Every act their faith revealing,
Brave, true hearts to do and dare.

Never schooldays could be lighter,
Never years more full of life,
Reminiscence hints the brighter
Every scene of fun and strife,
Keeps the old times from their slumber
Here,

Fill their grounds with gayest mirth,
Till the tales in stinging numbers,
Jolliest days in all the earth,
Live the good times quickly over
In this hour of reminiscence brief—

Each in life again a rover
Goes his way in joy or grief,
Till—the race of life completing,
All its toil and conflict o'er—
Up above, each other greeting,
Hold reunion evermore.

Mrs. Mills was then presented with a large picture, showing Punahou as it had been in the early days. The picture was the gift of the Alumni Association to her, and a large number of small copies were distributed to those present as souvenirs of the occasion. In responding, Mrs. Mills said that she did not quite know how to thank her friends for the gift or for all that they had done for the college in which she felt such a deep interest. She told in a few brief words of her first coming to Punahou and of the great changes which had been made since that time, and expressed the desire that the work might be kept on as it had been commenced.

James A. Wilder was the next speaker. He made one of the speeches which he is noted for in this city, and those present enjoyed every moment that he was on the platform. He spoke of the fact that he had only attended Punahou for one term and told of the farmer in Nebraska who, when asked what a certain fine-looking building was, announced that it was a college and that he was one of its alma maters. So, Wilder said, he was an alma mater of Punahou. He told of his various experiences in school life describing his stage of existence when in Punahou as "the time when I had such an appetite that I would eat anything that would not bite me first." He was proud to have been a pupil in the school and stated that it would always have a warm spot in his heart.

The last speaker of the day was J. Q. Woods, a former teacher in Punahou who is at present in the city. He told of coming to this city seventeen years ago to teach at Punahou and of starting the first football team ever known in these islands and of inventing the first school yell ever heard here and which is still in use. He ended with the thought that wherever he was he would always think of his days in Honolulu and Punahou as the happiest he had ever spent.

The exercises were closed with the singing of the Punahou Song, led by the glee club. The words are as follows:

PUNAHOU SONG.
Tune, "Auld Lang Syne." Written by Rev. Daniel Dole.
The present passes; days that are
With days long past combine;
And so we call them vield afar,
The days of Auld Lang Syne.
Wherever God our future lot
In wisdom shall assign,
These days shall never be forgot,
Nor days of Auld Lang Syne.
Remembrance of companions dear
We in our hearts enshrine,
Although no longer with us here,
They live in Auld Lang Syne.
Wherever God our future lot
In wisdom shall assign,
These friends shall never be forgot,
Nor days of Auld Lang Syne.
Chorus.
For Auld Lang Syne at school,
For Auld Lang Syne,
We'll sing the song our Fathers sang
In the days of Auld Lang Syne.

After the exercises were over the crowd turned their attention to tables which were loaded with pineapples, alligator pears and other fruits, and for nearly an hour stayed eating the fruits and talking over the old times. During this period the Honolulu band played, thus increasing the pleasure of the occasion.

WALLACH TRIAL MAY BE PUT OFF

There may have to be a postponement in the trial of J. Lor Wallach. Some of the necessary papers in the case are locked up in the safe in the office of the Secretary of the Territory. When Chief Clerk Conkling left with the Congressional party he forgot to leave the combination with anybody, and he also took the key to the inner compartments where the papers are. Efforts were made yesterday to secure from him the combination by wireless, but as the key can not get here until Saturday on the Kinau, the combination alone would be of no use.

The trial of the case began before Judge Lindsay yesterday. The regular venire was exhausted before a jury was secured, and the court ordered a special venire of twelve for this morning. The jurors so far secured are Bruce Cartwright, Jr., Irwin Spalding, Otto Schilling, J. H. O'Neill, R. W. Podmore, Mark Houghtaling, Antonio L. Perry, James Young and John G. Clement.

INTER-ISLAND SAILINGS

The Mikahala sailed last night for Kaula ports with a full list of passengers and a cargo of miscellaneous freight. She left on schedule time and will make her usual run, picking up sugar and passengers for this city and returning next Wednesday morning.

The Claudine arrived yesterday morning, bringing a large passenger list. Among those on board were Dr. Schoening, Mrs. A. A. Deas, C. W. Ashford, E. H. McLaughlan, H. M. Gittel and G. P. Cooke. She sails on her regular run tonight.

The common stock of the Union Pacific has been increased by \$100,000,000, the proposition being voted on at a formal meeting in Salt Lake on June 11.

PETERS AND GOV. FREAR

"Yes, I called on the new governor this afternoon," said Attorney General E. C. Peters, "and I had a very pleasant talk with him. I told him that it had been my intention for some time to retire from the position I hold, with the expiration of Governor Carter's term of office, and to devote myself entirely to private practice. Of course my calculations were based on the supposition that Governor Carter would serve out his term which would end November 23. But his retiring a couple of months earlier would make no difference. I told the new governor that I wanted him to know that, though, I felt, I should be very glad to serve under him, I should not be an applicant for reappointment. I feel that I have been in this office long enough. I was here as assistant for three years and a half, and at the time of the change of administration I shall have been Attorney General for nearly two years. The departure of Mr. McClanahan and Mr. Derby for San Francisco, and the elevation of Mr. Ballou to the bench make important vacancies in the bar, and I feel that this is an opportune time for me to resume private practice. After I leave this office I shall take a rest of a week or two and will be swimming and walking make myself fit physically, and then open a law office downtown."

"I commended my deputy, Mr. Prosser, very highly, and the new governor said he had a very high opinion of Mr. Prosser's abilities. I said that this was not a one man office; that the variety of its duties and the amount of work to be done required that every man in the office contribute the best of his ability. I thought that the promotion of Mr. Prosser to the head of the department, and of Mr. Milverton to Mr. Prosser's place, and then the appointment of a new man to Mr. Milverton's place would be along lines likely to secure efficient ability in the office."

"I am certainly much obliged to Mr. Peters for the complimentary things he said about me to the new governor," said Mr. Prosser, "and very glad indeed to know that the new governor has expressed a good opinion of my abilities. The position of Attorney General is one of close confidence with the head of the administration. Naturally the new governor will want to make his own selection. I feel, however, that it will not be easy to find a man to conduct the work of the department as well as Mr. Peters has done."

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THE RANKS CLOSING UP

(Continued from Page One).

ment heads under the new administration yesterday, though the announcement that Attorney General Peters would carry out his previously-announced intention of retiring from office to the private practice of law, gave some further opportunity for it. The promotion of his chief deputy, M. F. Prosser, to the Attorney Generalship, was a suggestion that arose to very many minds. Antonio Perry, formerly Circuit Judge, and for four years Associate Justice with Frear on the Supreme bench, was the only other man suggested by the vox populi for the appointment.

Chief Justice Frear said yesterday that he had received no further word as to when it was desired that the change in office should take place. He thought it very likely that this would be a matter left entirely to the officials themselves. If it is, in all probability the change will take place about the middle of August, the date he suggested to the President in his cable.

"Governor Carter will not leave San Francisco until July 25," said the Chief Justice, "that will bring him here about the first of August. I know that he desires a few days in which to close up some matters of his administration, and that will be very agreeable to me, and I doubt not, to the others interested."

"I hope to leave for Kaula a week from Friday for my vacation. My plans are to go to Kekaha, and thence over the mountains into Waialua Valley, and then, camping along the coast, go as far as the celebrated valley where the leper Koolau maintained himself so long, and then up that valley and over the mountains back to Kekaha. We shall camp on the way, and there is much that is of very great interest in such a trip."

On the matter of appointments, the new Governor says he has not yet given consideration to it. It is expected that the present heads of departments will tender their resignations to the new Chief Executive, a custom that prevails elsewhere, and that he will thus have an entirely free hand in arranging the aids and assistants on whom he will rely in his administration. Speculation seems to be devoid of material upon which to frame a belief either that there will be many changes in the personnel of heads of departments or that there will not be.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, German ambassador at Washington, has been recalled. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein will succeed him.

John E. Humphrey, a 700,000,000aire, was killed by his automobile plunging over a seventy-five foot cliff into a canyon.

The families of the Count and Countess Castellani are making efforts to bring about a reconciliation.

H. B. Lane a former mayor of Stockton, California, and a pioneer of that State is dead at the age of 86 years.

The Southern Pacific is to be double-tracked across the Sierras.

FUSHIMI WILL VISIT HONOLULU

Word was received yesterday morning from Victoria at both the British and Japanese consulates that the British cruiser Monmouth, taking Prince Fushimi back to Japan, will call at Honolulu and will remain here during July 2 and 3. This advice was first received at the British consulate and a notification of the visit of the representative of Japanese royalty and his suite was at once sent out to the Japanese Consul General and to Acting Governor Atkinson. This notification was followed within an hour by a confirming cablegram from the Japanese Consul at Victoria to Consul General Saito.

Arrangements were at once begun to receive Prince Fushimi suitably. Acting Governor Atkinson called on the Japanese Consul General and on Admiral Very in connection with the matter, although it was decided that nothing definite could be planned until it was known what would be the exact status of the unexpected visit.

A consultation was held at the Japanese consulate between Mr. Saito and R. Akai, manager of the Yokohama Specie bank, regarding what reception should be tendered the prince by the local Japanese. Nothing definite was decided upon but a reception in the Japanese Consulate and a public reception and games in the Boys' Field was discussed. The representative Japanese will hold a meeting at the consulate today to elaborate a program.

At the naval station the customary courtesies will be shown the visiting warship, which will dock at the Naval wharf and be supplied with coal and water.

With Prince Fushimi are General Baron Nishi and Admiral Baron Yamamoto and his personal attaches.

This will be the second visit paid to Honolulu by the hero of Nanshan Hill, the first visit being in November, 1904, at which time he was enthusiastically received.

RUNAWAY WIFE REFUSED PASSPORT

The necessity of securing passports before any Japanese from the islands may land on the mainland has played the dickens with the plans of Harada and with Onoya, who loves him not wisely but too well. The pair are living at present at the Nishimura Hotel, on Kekaulike street, and seem likely to remain as residents in the islands for some time. Onoya is the wife of a Japanese merchant of San Jose and arrived in Honolulu a couple of months ago. She was booked as a through passenger for Japan, having left her husband ostensibly to pay a visit to her relatives there. She had arranged with Harada to slip off the boat here and return with him to the United States. Harada arrived, according to program, on May 12, but has been unable since to get passports to go away on. In some way his story had become known at the Japanese Consulate and his request for the papers for himself and "wife" was promptly refused.

MOVES FOR MORE FEES.
C. F. Peterson, of counsel for Abigail W. Kawananakoa, has filed two motions for counsel fees to be presented before Judge Lindsay at 9:30 this morning. One is for services in the matter of the petition for rehearing in the Supreme Court relative to construction of the will of James Campbell. The other is for services in the matter of the petition of Alice K. Macfarlane for modification of order relative to the Campbell estate in the Circuit Court. The movant was granted a fee of \$350 by Judge Robinson on Monday in connection with the same estate.

Weakened Vitality Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose, then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised.

As you note, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

HAWAIIAN HONEY IS WELL FIXED

Prof. D. L. Van Dine, of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, returned in the transport Crook from his mission to Washington and other places as the representative of the Hawaiian Beekeepers' Association. His efforts on behalf of the Hawaiian honey industry were quite successful, besides the special object of his trip as stated below he having secured other benefits for the beekeepers. Asked for an account of his travels and work Prof. Van Dine said to an Advertiser reporter:

"It was a long trip. I found I had to spend more time on things I went on to do with than I had anticipated.

"The principal object of the trip was generally understood to be the settlement of the question of marketing Hawaiian honey, and I am very glad to be able to say that there will be no difficulty in placing the product on the mainland market. Hawaiian honey in comparison with the bulk of the mainland product is abnormal but is nevertheless a natural honey, and I was successful in convincing the authorities at Washington that the honey should not only be allowed to come within the standard, but that for the purposes for which it is used it is superior to the mainland product.

"We have a type of honey here which is comparatively new and the results of the work that we have done at the Hawaii Experiment Station on this type of honey are the most that is known about it.

"The Commission of Food and Drug Inspection hesitated to deviate in any way from the standard, fearing it would give mainland concerns engaged in honey adulteration a chance to resume their operations. However, the whole subject has been thoroughly discussed and, as I have said, provisions have been made whereby no adulterations can occur and at the same time our product will be placed upon the market.

"There is one thing that must be realized in American agriculture and that is that tropical conditions will have to be considered in the future in any general survey of a particular subject. Heretofore American agriculture has been confined to temperate zone conditions, but with the addition of our tropical possessions these conditions require modification of standards.

"In so far as manipulation of apiaries is concerned, together with races of bees, the Hawaiian beekeepers do not need to take special place with those of any locality that I visited on the mainland, and I believe I saw all the leading beekeeping sections and the various races of bees at present established there.

"One important subject that I took up was that of the introduction of desirable bee-feeding plants, to increase the bee pasturage in the islands, and I obtained a number of very valuable plants, some of them being of dual benefit since they are, to a greater or less extent, valuable as forage plants. When established in the islands these plants will not only greatly increase the amount of our honey but its quality as well.

"There were many points in connection with our industry here of especial interest to the authorities at Washington, so much so that Dr. Phillips, in charge of beekeeping investigations in the entomological bureau, will plan to spend February of the coming year in the Hawaiian Islands.

"Besides the beekeeping work, I conferred with Dr. Howard in regard to various species of flies affecting the live stock in Hawaii and arrangements for cooperation on the part of the bureau of entomology in connection with investigations along this line were effected. On the same proposition I visited the cattle country in the Southern States.

"I also represented the Territorial Board of Health at a conference in New York City of the active workers in mosquito control in the United States. Our conditions here proved to be of a great deal of interest to the meeting and it was conceded that Hawaii, a tropical country free from yellow fever and malaria, held a singularly favorable reputation.

"During the trip I had a sample of about every climate in the world and was mighty glad to get back to Honolulu.

Freeth Will Ride Atlantic Rollers



(Photo copyrighted by Alexander H. Ford.)
GEORGE FREETH, SPINNING IN ON A SWIFT ONE.

Just to show the effete Easterners what the real thing is and to stir the frazzled nerves of the beach bummers of Atlantic City, George Freeth is thinking of taking his surf board under his arms, packing his telescope and running over there for the summer. George has had this idea simmering in his head for some little time, but the bubbling stopped short a couple of weeks ago when the cables reported that there had been a snow storm in New York on June 2. That sounded more like a toboggan slide to him, but the sun peeped forth again and the smile came back when on Wednesday last came the news of sunstrokes and heat prostrations. Here was something more in his line.

Freeth has the privilege of being able to boast that he is the only man living who has ever surfed on the Atlantic coast. He was arrested for doing it, but generally omits to dwell upon that phase of the story. It all came about in this way. George decided that Hawaii did not offer the advantages that his youthful ambition demanded and decided that it should be the wide, wide world for him. Without any great mention in the newspapers and forgetting in the excitement of getting away to mention anything of his plans to his relatives, he slipped over the side of a steamer one night and burrowed into the coal bunkers. The next day, between spasms, he crawled up on deck and presented his card to the officer of the deck. He was passed along by the scruff of the neck to the captain, who gave him a cordial welcome and assigned him a berth next the dish washer in the scullery.

By the time the vessel had rounded the Horn, George could peel a spud without breaking the paring and by the time the Breakwater was sighted he had almost forgotten how to talk Hawaiian. He was given a discharge in Philadelphia and rested in the Quaker city for some time between jobs. During one of these vacations he got as far away as Atlantic City and here he made his first bid for fame. He paddled around among the knee-deepers for some time and then went and put on his clothes. That was too slow for him. Going to a woodpile, when the cook wasn't looking, he selected a likely slab. With a hatchet and jack-knife he fashioned this into a surf-board and again sought the sad sea waves. Far out he swam and then, among the breakers, began to have a real swim, pretty soon he noticed a row boat coming out his way but he was having too good a time to pay any attention. Pretty soon the boat with four life-savers aboard got abreast of where he was standing on his head on the slab.

"Here, young fellow, you can't do that here," shouted one of the rowers. Freeth saw that they were speaking to him and just to show that he could and wiggled his toes in their direction. "Get in out of here," continued the life-saver, "no one is allowed to come this far out; I think I'll swim out a little farther where I won't keep hitting my knees," and Freeth started to

push his slab in the direction of Ireland.

That made the life-savers mad and they began to chase George. Three of them tried to corner him but he dived under them and splashed in their faces with his feet as he passed. Then he caught a roller and surfed past them towards the beach. He did all kinds of stunts, zigzagged between the pier legs, and had the time of his life, but he had to come out sometime and when he did the whole beach police force was laying for him. What they did to him George doesn't tell and it would be unfair to say here, but he didn't surf at Atlantic City any more. That was the first and the last time that anyone ever rode the combers along that shore, but George knows that it can be done all right and now he proposes to go back in shape and show those life-savers and others that at any rate he wasn't scared to death by what they did to him.

This time he will have the backing of some of the biggest athletic clubs of New York. He will carry letters to the New York Athletic club, the Manhattan club and the Crescents. He will have the support of the Hawaii Promotion Committee and will be able to refer those "sassy" cops to "my friends the Congressmen," with whom he made a hit. By the time he gets to the East his picture will have appeared in the Outing magazine, Alexander H. Ford, the magazine writer, having made George the central figure in the articles he has written for that magazine on "Surfing, the King of Sports." He will take with him letters from Mr. Ford and from Jack London, both of whom he taught to surf and sunburned in doing it.

Bert Peterson has headed in a substantial way a subscription list to give him a start on his journey, realizing that a real Kanaka on a surf board at the big Eastern summer resorts will be a big promotion advertisement for Hawaii. The Diamond Head Athletic Club, of which Freeth is a shining member, will also give him a hand and he has the promise of financial backing from other prominent citizens of the city.

In this issue will be found a snapshot of Freeth riding the breakers, the picture being pronounced the very best photograph ever taken of a surfer in action. This picture has been sent to the Outing magazine by Mr. Ford, who stood up to his neck among the breakers for days in order that he might be able to get a series of such photographs.

Just when Freeth will leave Honolulu has not been settled by him, but he proposes to be in the East and among the Atlantic breakers before the summer ends.

LINGERING COLDS.
The longer a cold hangs on, the more it weakens the system. Do not run the risk of an attack of pneumonia by neglecting it. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger from this disease will be avoided. For sale by all Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

TIFLIS, June 25.—Many persons have been killed and wounded by bombs thrown in Erivan square by revolutionists. At least ten such missiles were exploded.



SURF RIDER BALANCING ON THE CREST OF A BREAKER.

CONGRESSMEN GO ON MAUI TRIP

The Kinohi, when she sailed Tuesday, was crowded to her full extent, every stateroom being taken and a large number of mattresses engaged. The party of visiting Congressmen were on board and all were very much pleased with their short stay in this city. They anticipate a pleasant trip to Maui and Hawaii and a better acquaintance with the people of Honolulu when they return.

The party of Congressmen was under the escort of Lloyd Conkling and Judge Frank Hatch and will be joined later in the week on Maui by Acting Governor Atkinson and Prince Cupid. They will follow the itinerary given in yesterday morning's Advertiser, and return to this city on the Kinohi, on July 6.

Just before the Kinohi pulled out Hon. J. M. Reynolds made the following statement to an Advertiser reporter:

"We have been simply delighted and surprised with what we have seen since our arrival in Honolulu. Everyone has tried to make our stay pleasant. We expect to be still more surprised with what we will find on the other islands and hope to be able to obtain a great deal of interesting information which will be of use to us when we return to Washington."

The members of the Congressional party were not decked with leis to the same extent that the other passengers on the boat were, this feature of the affair seeming to have been overlooked by those in charge, but they were as happy as any people could be. A large number of the most prominent business men of the city were on hand to see them off, including S. M. Ballou, W. O. Smith, Prince Cupid, Prince David, Acting Governor Atkinson and J. F. Morgan. H. P. Wood was among the passengers on the steamer.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS IN NATIONAL GUARD

Territory of Hawaii.
The Adjutant General's Office, Honolulu,
June 25, 1907.

General Orders No. 35.

The following information is published for the guidance of all concerned:

1. Charles M. Coster is appointed as captain in the National Guard of Hawaii, with rank from May 28, 1907.
2. John M. Kea is appointed as captain in the National Guard of Hawaii, with rank from June 12, 1907.
3. An election will be held in Company F, First Infantry, N. G. H., at the drillshed, on Tuesday, July 2, 1907, at 7:30 p. m., for the election of one captain in the National Guard of Hawaii.

Captain Thomas P. Cummins will preside at such election.

By order of the Governor,
JOHN W. JONES,
Adjutant General.

REFEREE MAY BE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Hearing a rumor that the Federal authorities considered that the Referee came under the statute forbidding the sending of obscene matter through the mails, an Advertiser reporter called on U. S. District Attorney Breckons yesterday and asked him if he had taken any steps in the matter. The reply was: "A complaint in regard to the Referee has been made to me and the matter is under investigation at the present time."

NEW SALARIES BEGIN JULY 1

The new schedule for the pay of school teachers in the Territory is to come into effect on July 1, this decision having been arrived at at the meeting of the Board of Education on Monday. The new schedule of salaries is a considerable raise all around and will be welcomed by the pedagogues.

At the meeting it was announced by Superintendent Babbitt that he hoped to install cooking schools in the Puhukaina, Royal Kailiwaena and other schools after the vacation. The idea was advocated by Mr. Hutchins, but strongly opposed by Mrs. Dowsett, who doubted the use of teaching cookery.

"I am decidedly against it," she said. "What we need in the schools is not so much cooking as sewing. It does no good to try to teach these girls how to cook. They simply will not do it. This is particularly true of the Hawaiian girls. They will go home from school in the afternoon and sit around to wait for their old mothers to cook dinner for them. They won't do it themselves. If their parents will not do the work for them they will actually go out and burn their meals. I know it."

A number of teachers sent in their resignations, which were accepted by the Board. Most of those who resigned are going to leave the Territory. Miss Yoch resigned her position as teacher of English in the High School, as she is leaving the Territory. Miss Hazel Hoffman is another High School teacher who leaves this school. She stated in her letter of resignation that she is going to China and Japan for two years. Miss Bruce resigned as principal of the Kaupaa school, she, too, is leaving the islands. The resignations of Mr. and Mrs. Topp and of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Rosecrans were also accepted.

The Board voted to grant life certificates to Miss F. Eaton, Miss Myra Angus, Miss L. Cleppool and H. B. Beightwell, they having taught for ten years and holding the proper grade of certificate.

BETTER STATUS OF TERRITORIES

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

"It is hereby ordered that on and after June 1, 1907, all official communications or reports from and to executive officers of the territories and territorial possessions of the United States, viz.: Arizona, Hawaii, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Porto Rico, Alaska, Indian Territory, Samoa, and Guam, and all official communications or reports relating to territorial matters from and to all executive officers of the United States stationed in such territories and territorial possessions, shall be transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, May 11, 1907."

A copy of the foregoing executive order has been received by Acting Governor Atkinson. It more fully explains the news of the changed status of Hawaiian affairs in the Interior Department which Mr. Walker gave in his latest correspondence printed in the Advertiser of Saturday last.

"I am mighty glad about this," Mr. Atkinson said yesterday. "It is a matter I talked with Mr. Garfield about when I was in Washington last year. This change is going to give us more representation for Hawaii than ever before. Heretofore Hawaiian matters have been handled by the Patents and Miscellaneous Division in the Department of the Secretary of Interior.

"Although I do not know anybody who could have done more for Hawaii, under the limitations of a division, than Mr. W. B. Acker, who has handled Hawaiian affairs there, still there is no question of the advantage gained in having a bureau established for the conduct of territorial business.

"It means that the interests of Hawaii, with those of the other territories, will, to a quarter degree than ever, be specialized by the Department."

Throw Out the Line

GIVE THEM HELP AND MANY HONOLULU PEOPLE WILL BE HAPPIER.

"Throw Out the Line Line"—The kidneys need help. They're overworked—can't get the poison filtered out of the blood. They're getting worse every minute. Will you help them?

Doan's Kidney Pills have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back from the verge of despair.

Will cure any form of kidney trouble. Mr. S. Hanolund of Honolulu, Hawaii, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that they are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

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

Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

BUILDING A LOCAL TEMPLE TO BUDDHA

The way the Japanese lay the cornerstone of a church is for a carpenter wearing a kimono to hammer a wooden peg through a previously bored auger hole to join two mortised floor sills. At least that was the enjoyable ceremony performed yesterday afternoon at the appointed hour for the cornerstone laying of a new Buddhist temple on South street in Kakaako.

Those who witnessed the ceremony were three and a reporter, one Teddy bear and a reporter. There were some things about the building of a Buddhist temple that are noteworthy and might be copied to the financial advantage of other churches. In some places on the mainland it has long been the custom when funds were needed for the building of a new church or parsonage to canvass actively for subscriptions and read the list of names out in church and the "various amounts set opposite our respective names." The Japanese do better than this. They put up a big skeleton bill board on the front of the lot where their building is to go and on one big board tacked on it is set out the preamble to the subscription list and alongside it is tacked other boards giving the names and amounts subscribed. Thus all the world who runs may read. There is no hiding from the left hand what the right hand has done in the way of putting up the coin. The man who comes up liberally gets a liberal notice and the others accordingly. On the bill board before the South street temple space is selling at about seventeen dollars a square foot and the widow's mite and the scold's nickle could each be covered up nicely by a postage stamp.

Around the corner from this new temple, which is the first to be erected in Kakaako, on the corner of Emily street, is another bill board, this one calling for the wherewithal to put up a Japanese school. Neither board is filled yet, it may be not out of place to mention. A careful scrutiny of both boards yesterday failed to show the names of any but Japanese.

A note presented was allowed by Judge Im Bull in the case of Y. Y. Shino, who had appealed from a fine of \$7 and costs in Honolulu District Court for selling liquor to a minor.

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 Waimea Sugar Mill Company, The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., The George F. Blake Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., National Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. Life and Fire Insurance Agents

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

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Agents for Fire and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds.....\$3,975,000

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

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

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

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

HAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. The Bark Fong Suey will sail on or about Oct. 20, to change without notice TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. Rates apply to BERKELEY & CO., Boston, or HAS & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Hamburg, Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

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

North German Marine Insurance 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. SCHAFFER & CO., General Agents.

MUCH BUSINESS IN CONVOCAION

The meetings in connection with convocation continued on Tuesday and yesterday. On Tuesday at St. Clement's church the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary occurred. There was a celebration of the holy communion at 10:30. The Rev. Dr. Alsop preaching the sermon.

At the close of the service nearly a hundred people sat down to luncheon in the parish house. The meeting at 1:30 was largely attended and the addresses and papers were listened to with deep interest.

The bishop appointed Miss H. M. von Holt, president of the Woman's Auxiliary; Mrs. O. A. Steven, vice president; Mrs. B. L. Marx, secretary and treasurer, and Miss Elsa Schaefer, assistant secretary.

Mrs. Marx read the annual report, which showed a large amount of work. The Rev. Mr. Fenton-Smith told of the growth of Hilo and that only \$1500 was needed to complete the payment for the lot, church and guild hall.

Miss von Holt made a report of the work done by the Junior Auxiliary. The progress of the Japanese Mission was related by Mr. P. T. Fukuo who told of the three centers at which work is carried on by him, Deaconess Wilo and Miss Sakuragawa.

One of the most interesting papers was that read by Mrs. L. F. Folsom on the work of St. Mary's, Molokai. The mission has recently moved into new and more commodious quarters and the night school and other branches of the work are flourishing.

The Rev. Shim Yin Chin of Kula, Maui, and the Rev. Woo Ya Bur of Kohala made interesting addresses. Mr. Shin thanked the ladies for the aid given to them in the building of the new church.

After Deaconess Sands had told of the large work among women at St. Elizabeth's, brief reports were made of the work of eight guilds.

The delegates to the triennial meetings at Richmond were elected. They were the Princess Kahanianalea, Miss von Holt and Miss Greenwell of Kona. An interesting part of the proceedings was a brief address of greeting from Mrs. Garland representing the Hawaiian Board, which body had sent a deputation at the time Mrs. Restarick addressed the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Board.

Yesterday* at 2:30 p. m. in the Sunday school room of the cathedral a conference was held on Christian education. The following was the program: Mission Sunday schools among Mixed Races.....Rev. J. W. Gunn Night Schools as a Means of Spreading the Gospel.....Revs. W. E. Portwine, Kong Yin Tet and Mrs. Folsom.

The Training of Girls in Hawaii.....Miss Abby S. Marsh Ideas on the Conduct of a Sunday School.....Deaconess Wile, Miss Wills Training of Boys in Hawaii.....J. B. Morgan, Canon A. Mackintosh The Boy in Sunday School and After.....Revs. E. T. Simpson, W. H. Bliss

Each paper elicited an animated discussion. The papers themselves were excellent, notably those by Miss Marsh, Miss Wills and J. B. Morgan. The meeting passed a resolution requesting the publication of these.

S D Hele-la to County of Hawaii, L; per gr 852, Waialea, S Hilo, Hawaii, 7 yrs at \$10 per yr. B 288, p 428. Dated June 7, 1927.

Robert Laing and wf to Samuel P Woods, D; lot 6A, patent 4908, Kaunahu, Kohala, Hawaii, \$50. B 292, p 286. Dated Apr 1, 1927.

Samuel P Woods to Christina Laing, D; lot 6A, patent 4908, Kaunahu, Kohala, Hawaii, \$50. B 292, p 287. Dated Apr 1, 1927.

Kaouha Kanana (w) to Mrs Melcena W Nawal et al; D; pe land, Ahaakohole, Waialua, Maui; R P 1939, Kamaole, Kula, Maui, \$1, etc. B 292, p 279. Dated June 10, 1927.

Jas M Kanihaha to H E Chang, L; lot 7260 and gr 712, Waialea, Ewa, Oahu, 8 yrs at \$40 per yr. B 288, p 449. Dated June 10, 1927.

Apri (w) to Lepena Keawe (w); D; int in pe land, Kealahou-uka, N Kona, Hawaii; int in hui land, Honaka, N Kona, Hawaii, \$1, etc. B 292, p 291. Dated Mar 29, 1927.

C Ahee by atty to Geo C Hewitt, L; pe land and bldgs, Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, 7 yrs at \$90 per yr. B 288, p 441. Dated June 4, 1927.

Pawela (k) to Hop Sing Co, L; 2a land, bldgs, bananas, etc, Moaula, Kau, Hawaii, 29 yrs at \$12 per yr. B 288, p 442. Dated Apr 2, 1927.

Annie Kala (Mrs) et al to John Nahulu, Rel; int in R P 5529 and 5108, and 2 pe land and bldgs, Kaunahu, etc, 8 Kona, Hawaii, \$500. B 290, p 314. Dated June 2, 1927.

Maria de C Correia to Nakai Jutaro, L; pe land, Waialea, Maui, 6 yrs; 1 yr at \$50 per yr and 5 yrs at \$80 per yr. B 288, p 443. Dated June 1, 1927.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record June 22, 1927. Ching Leong Yap to Chan Kon Leong.....B 288, p 442. Dated June 10, 1927.

Stella H. Hilo and hsb to Archie Kaaua.....D Grace Backey and hsb to John U Smith.....P A Grace Backey and hsb by atty to G H Pierce.....D Makaleka R N Lo to Mary K Spencer.....Rel Keohe (k) to S W Walono (k).....L Bernardo Bents and wf to Mrs Mary F Itapou.....D G W Malama to T Brant.....D Jas S B Mackenzie to Dalbhidh MacKenzie.....D Kipahulu Sug Co et al to Ah Ping Trent & Co to Pian.....Plan

Entered for Record June 24, 1927. Chau Ying and wf to Miyamura Matajuna et al.....L John W Kalia and wf to Dorcas R Decker.....D Dorcas R Decker to Polly Kalia.....D Domingo Teiceira and wf by mtgee to John S Rickard.....D John S Rickard to A B Lindsay.....D A Christian to May K Brown.....D Manuel Martins to Hilo Sugar Co, M Henrietta K Lincoln to Lyman P Lincoln.....D Peter C Jones Ltd to Pian.....Plan Libano Rodrigues to Kauai Fruit & Land Co Ltd.....M

Recorded June 12, 1927. Entered for Record June 25, 1927. Charley Keawe to Mrs Pau K K Mahi.....D Mrs Fanny Painter to Daniel T Carey.....B S W Hoopili and hsb to Flora K Harvey.....D Kene (w) et al to F S Lyman.....D Charles A Hartwell to Carl Ontal et al.....Rel J H Kamio and wf et al to Territory of Hawaii.....D Hamakua Mill Co to Territory of Hawaii.....BS

Richard H Trent, tr, to Frank de Mello, Rel; lot 524, Kalaupani Drive, Honolulu, Oahu, \$110. B 295, p 243. Dated June 8, 1927.

Frank de Mello and wf to Orlando J Whitehead, D; per kul 524, Pacific Heights, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1050. B 292, p 284. Dated June 8, 1927.

Orlando J Whitehead and wf to Mutual Bldg & Loan Socy of Hawaii Ltd, M; per kul 524, Pacific Heights, Honolulu, Oahu, \$875. B 295, p 244. Dated June 8, 1927.

Z Mahaluia to Mrs Sarah K Kaiwi et al; D; R P 2978, lot 4674, Halepuna, Hilo, Hawaii, \$3, etc. B 292, p 286. Dated Apr 25, 1927.

R W Holt to Ung Loy, L; int in 20 or more acres land in gr 973 for pineapple planting, Waialua, Waialua, Oahu, 10 yrs at crop rental, B 288, p 433. Dated June 8, 1927.

L L McCandless to See Hung Wal Co, L; R P 2445, kul 10,227, Waialoha, Koolau-poko, Oahu, 21 mos at \$25 per yr. B 288, p 436. Dated June 10, 1927.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to W M Minton, Par Rel; lot 8, blk 64, Waialea Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 295, p 248. Dated June 12, 1927.

W M Minton and wf to F O Boyer, D; lot 8, blk 64, Waialea Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$460. B 292, p 273. Dated June 12, 1927.

F O Boyer to Cecil Brown, tr, M; lot 8, blk 64, Waialea Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1000. B 295, p 250. Dated June 12, 1927.

Jose D Marques and wf to Collin Campbell, D; lot 10, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 292, p 277. Dated June 12, 1927.

Collin Campbell to Laura P Marques, D; lot 10, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 292, p 278. Dated June 12, 1927.

Joao Fernandes and wf to Ponahale Coffee Co Ltd, D; lot 11, patent 4852, Ponahale, Hilo, Hawaii, \$2200. B 292, p 275. Dated June 12, 1927.

Recorded June 13, 1927. Elizabeth K Richardson and hsb (E V) to Henry Holmes, Option; to sell for \$2500 int in real and personal property in ests of R W and O J Holt, deceased, Waialea, Oahu, \$50. B 294, p 285. Dated June 10, 1927.

Isabel F Andrade and hsb (J S) to Richard Ludloff, D; lot 7, gr 3137, Keaunakou St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$2100. B 292, p 289. Dated June 6, 1927.

Lecker & Cooke Ltd to H Rhodes, Rel; lots 3 and 4, gr 110, of W A Wall's Subdiv, Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Oahu, \$300.75. B 290, p 311. Dated June 10, 1927.

S D Hele-la to County of Hawaii, L; per gr 852, Waialea, S Hilo, Hawaii, 7 yrs at \$10 per yr. B 288, p 428. Dated June 7, 1927.

Robert Laing and wf to Samuel P Woods, D; lot 6A, patent 4908, Kaunahu, Kohala, Hawaii, \$50. B 292, p 286. Dated Apr 1, 1927.

Samuel P Woods to Christina Laing, D; lot 6A, patent 4908, Kaunahu, Kohala, Hawaii, \$50. B 292, p 287. Dated Apr 1, 1927.

Kaouha Kanana (w) to Mrs Melcena W Nawal et al; D; pe land, Ahaakohole, Waialua, Maui; R P 1939, Kamaole, Kula, Maui, \$1, etc. B 292, p 279. Dated June 10, 1927.

Jas M Kanihaha to H E Chang, L; lot 7260 and gr 712, Waialea, Ewa, Oahu, 8 yrs at \$40 per yr. B 288, p 449. Dated June 10, 1927.

Apri (w) to Lepena Keawe (w); D; int in pe land, Kealahou-uka, N Kona, Hawaii; int in hui land, Honaka, N Kona, Hawaii, \$1, etc. B 292, p 291. Dated Mar 29, 1927.

C Ahee by atty to Geo C Hewitt, L; pe land and bldgs, Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, 7 yrs at \$90 per yr. B 288, p 441. Dated June 4, 1927.

Pawela (k) to Hop Sing Co, L; 2a land, bldgs, bananas, etc, Moaula, Kau, Hawaii, 29 yrs at \$12 per yr. B 288, p 442. Dated Apr 2, 1927.

Annie Kala (Mrs) et al to John Nahulu, Rel; int in R P 5529 and 5108, and 2 pe land and bldgs, Kaunahu, etc, 8 Kona, Hawaii, \$500. B 290, p 314. Dated June 2, 1927.

Maria de C Correia to Nakai Jutaro, L; pe land, Waialea, Maui, 6 yrs; 1 yr at \$50 per yr and 5 yrs at \$80 per yr. B 288, p 443. Dated June 1, 1927.

William White and wf to E G Ferreira, D; R P 443 and 1499, ap 2, kula 523 and 495, ap 2 and per kula 83 and 8293, ap 2, Kula, etc, Lahaina, Maui, \$250. B 292, p 294. Dated June 12, 1927.

Relapaha, int, (w) et al in Aloha, L; pe land and bldgs, Paia, Hamakua, Maui, 19 yrs at \$20 per yr. B 288, p 437. Dated Jan 23, 1927.

Hamakua, Maui, \$250. B 292, p 293. Dated May 17, 1927. Domingos de Sousa and wf to A P Tavares, D; 3 pe land, Kaunapali, Hamakua, Maui, \$410. B 292, p 281. Dated June 5, 1927.

Jose da Ponte to Manuel R Couto, D; 1a land, Kokoona, Makawala, Maui, \$120. B 292, p 282. Dated June 5, 1927.

Aifred J McShone et al to A R Souza, Jr, et al; D; 20a land, W Kaunapali, Hamakua, Maui, \$800. B 292, p 283. Dated June 10, 1927.

Rachel Jones (widow) to A R Souza, Jr, et al; D; 30a land, W Kaunapali, Hamakua, Maui, \$1200. B 292, p 284. Dated June 10, 1927.

A R de Souza, Jr, and wf et al to Mrs Rachel Jones et al, M; 2 pe land, W Kaunapali, Hamakua, Maui, \$1500. B 290, p 305. Dated June 10, 1927.

Kahauleilo Makotole (k) to Kainea Lum Ho, D; kul 5369, bldgs, etc, Honouliuli, Maui, \$100. B 292, p 285. G Akuna and wf to William L Deotto, M; R P's 471, 494 and 2227, and pe land, Kamaole, Kula, Maui, B 290, p 307. Dated June 10, 1927.

Meall (w) et al to Trs of Est of James Campbell, D; int in por ap 4, R P 6777, kul 5483, Lahaina, Maui, B 292, p 288. Dated June 7, 1927.

Recorded June 14, 1927. George Raupp to Antone Oliveira, Rel; lot 2, blk 1, Pacific Heights Subdiv, Honolulu, Oahu, \$250. B 290, p 312. Dated June 12, 1927.

Lionora Oliveira and hsb (A) to Manuel J Cabral, D; lot 2, blk 1, 2nd Pacific Heights Subdiv, Honolulu, Oahu, \$500. B 292, p 292. Dated June 8, 1927.

Manuel F Aguair and wf et al to Mutl Bldg & Loan Socy of Hawaii Ltd, M; per ap 1, R P 302, kul 273, Keawalo, Honolulu, Oahu; lot 2, blk 1, 2nd Pacific Heights Subdiv, Honolulu, Oahu, \$550. B 290, p 312. Dated June 13, 1927.

Liliuokalani to Joseph K Aea Sr, P A; general powers, B 294, p 265. Dated June 10, 1927.

Est of Rebecca P Humeke by gdn et al to Pang Lum Mow, L; 3256 sq ft land, Maunakea st, Honolulu, Oahu, 20 yrs at \$20 per mo. B 288, p 445. Dated May 29, 1927.

J B Atherton Est Ltd by Regr. Notice; of decree of title in Land Regr Court Case No 95. B 294, p 297. Dated June 14, 1927.

Elizabeth K Richardson and hsb (E V) to Henry Holmes, D; 1-27 int in ap 5, R P 2243 and 36a land; 1-9 int in leasehold, etc, Makaha, Waialea, Oahu, \$2550. B 292, p 296. Dated June 13, 1927.

R W Holt et al to Hanakulani Holt, M; 2-27 int in R P 973 and 1022, Waialea, Waialea, Oahu; ap 4, R P 2921, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; per R P 3921, lot 2549, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, Indemnity mtg \$6000. B 290, p 316. Dated June 11, 1927.

Edward S Holt and wf to May K Brown, D; per ap 5, R P 2243, pe land and int in leaseholds, etc, Makaha, Waialea, Oahu, \$3500. B 292, p 298. Dated May 14, 1927.

Y Man Hin to Jas Manoaona, Sur, Oahu, kul 7260 and gr 712, Waialea, Ewa, Oahu, B 288, p 443. Dated June 10, 1927.

Recorded June 15, 1927. Mutl Bldg & Loan Socy of Hawaii Ltd to Henry Peters, Rel; lot 1 of Grote Tract, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu, \$250. B 295, p 253. Dated June 14, 1927.

Henry Peters and wf to William R Castle, tr, M; lot 1 of Grote Tract, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu; int in 4a of gr 2693, Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Oahu, \$450. B 295, p 253. Dated June 14, 1927.

F L Winter to W W Harris, Rev P A; special powers in liber 284, fol 444. B 294, p 267. Dated June 15, 1927.

Lum Hin to Lum Kai, P A; general powers, B 294, p 298. Dated Mar 15, 1927.

Chun Yong to Chun Chin, P A; general powers, B 294, p 299. Dated Mar 15, 1927.

L Akina to Leong Wah, C M; int in mdse, drugs, furniture, fixtures, etc, Hotel St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$400. B 295, p 256. Dated June 15, 1927.

Malaeca M Ahia et al by comr to Fred L Leslie, Com P D; 24 30-100a of R P 1869 and 29 70-100a of R P 3020, Pahoa-hoe 4, N Kona, Hawaii, B 291, p 288. Dated Feb 23, 1927.

Fred L Leslie et al by comr to Malaeca M Ahia, Com P D; 2 11-100a of R P 1869 and 2 89-100a of R P 3020, Pahoa-hoe 4, N Kona, Hawaii, B 291, p 288. Dated Feb 23, 1927.

Manuel Barros and wf by atty to J P Ferreira, D; 7a of subdiv of lot 21, Kailiwi Homesteads, S Hilo, Hawaii, \$500. B 292, p 301. Dated June 10, 1927.

J P Ferreira and wf to Manuel Barros, M; 7a of subdiv of lot 21, Kailiwi Homesteads, S Hilo, Hawaii, \$500. B 290, p 313. Dated June 10, 1927.

Kimo Pake to Chai Chee, L; per kul 5114, Halawa, Kohala, Hawaii, 5 yrs at \$120 per yr. B 288, p 451. Dated May 31, 1927.

E L Rackliff and wf to Edwin Soper, D; per lot 49 (44a land) of Olaa Reservation, Volcano Rd, Puna, Hawaii, \$3000. B 292, p 303. Dated June 1, 1927.

Edwin Soper and wf to First Bank of Hilo Ltd, M; per lot 49 (44a land) of Olaa Reservation, Volcano Rd, Puna, Hawaii, \$2200. B 290, p 324. Dated June 10, 1927.

Kahananui, Jr, and wf to Sarah A Kahokuluna et al; D; int in est of G Kahananui, decd, Waialua, etc, Koolau, Maui, \$20. B 292, p 302. Dated Apr 17, 1927.

L Bennett Namakeha et al to James L Coke, D; 2 72-100a land, Kapapohaku, Waialua, Maui, \$1, etc. B 291, p 291. Dated Apr 22, 1927.

SKIN TORTURES And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and preserver of ointments. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of cruds, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffing, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP all ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet soap and best baby soap in the world.

beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of cruds and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single bath 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. TOWERS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

MAUI WELCOMES HAWAII'S GUESTS

The party of Congressmen who left Tuesday on the Kinau for Maui are having a fine time according to a wireless dispatch received Wednesday afternoon by Acting Governor Atkinson from Lloyd Conkling who is acting as escort to the guests of the Territory. The message received says: Acting Governor Atkinson, Honolulu. We had a fine trip, Lahaina received us with open arms and entertained us with music and dancing last night. We took in Kaanapali, the Pioneer Mill and plantation and will visit the Lahaina-luna school this morning. The party will be received by the Queen this afternoon. We are certainly in the hands of our friends.

ELEVEN TO ONE YET A MISTRAL

After the jury in the \$50,000 damage suit had stood five hours at eleven to one in favor of a verdict for plaintiffs, they reported inability to agree and being called into court so declared. Judge Lindsay at once ordered Clerk Marcellino to enter a mistrial and the jury were discharged.

The jury were out altogether six hours and a half, including an hour and a half for dinner at the Union Grill. How the jury had stood was not stated to the court, but it was immediately divulged on the outside after the court adjourned at 11:10 last night. Harry hung the jury.

The trial started on Wednesday of last week and, until the jury retired, lasted six full court days. E. S. Barry, F. Waldron, W. G. Walker, Bruce Cartwright Jr., R. W. Podmore, I. Spalding, M. R. Houghtaling, O. Schilling, John G. Clement, George Cavannaugh, R. W. Atkinson and Charles Phillips were the jurors.

Closing addresses to the jury were made by all four of the attorneys in the case—Messrs. Thayer and Dunne for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Robertson and Withington for defendants.

Great stress was laid by counsel for plaintiffs on evidence showing that the only wires on the side of King street where the man was killed were those of the Rapid Transit Co., and the only power in operation at the time the current in the former company's feed wire. They heaped ridicule on the "theories" of experts called for the defense in the light of these "facts."

Mr. Thayer, in this connection, told a story of Agassiz, the great naturalist. When jailed in the corridor later with the remark that he could not be expecting any plums from President Roosevelt in the coming local shakedown, since he had ventured publicly to tell a "nature" story, the attorney replied: "There's nothing for me anyway; I'm a Dimmycrat."

Counsel for the defendant corporations, besides making a fight on the negligence theory, called in question the right of the widow, Goo Shee, and the administrator, C. K. Ai, to make such a tremendous or any claim for damages. They were on the fact that the suit was not begun until two years after the death of the man, Chang Yee Tong, according to the evidence, had been in these islands nineteen years, paying a visit to China at the end of nine years, yet, as counsel emphasized, all the support he had remitted to his wife—who has never been in this country—consisted of two sums of \$4.60 each, making a total of \$9.20, and this inside of a single period of about three months. Yet he was in a position to have done better, for more than \$200 was on his person when he was found dead. Doubt was indeed cast upon the matrimonial relation subsisting between the victim of the accident and the plaintiff, Goo Shee.

There was evidence commented on which indicated surplus property in a family roundup at Tong's home when he visited China in 1909.

Judge Lindsay's instructions took from 4 o'clock to 4:35 to deliver and were followed by the usual exceptions thereto noted on either side, as well as to two of the four blank forms of verdict furnished to the jury. The first form was to Bill if a verdict was found for the defendants. Second, if it was to be a verdict against both the defendants, the amount of damages to be stated therein. Third, for a verdict finding against the Mutual Telephone Co. and not against the Rapid Transit Co. Fourth, for one finding the Rapid Transit Co. and letting the Mutual Telephone Co. off, and Mr. Robertson expected to the third, and Mr. Withington to the fourth form.

MIKAHALA ARRIVES. The Mikahala, from Kaula, arrived yesterday morning early, bringing 4800 bags of sugar, 140 bags of taro and 136 bundles of hides. Her passenger list was rather small in regard to first-class passengers, but large in the deck passengers. There were 82 of the latter, mostly Japanese. She sails for Kaula tonight

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 25. Str. Maunaloa, from Maui and Hawaii at 5:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Per str. Maunaloa, June 25, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

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WHY ATKINSON DID NOT GO TO HILO

"I am very sorry that I could not accompany the Congressional party to Maui and Hawaii," said Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—The American people are becoming a nation of idiots. There can be no legitimate question about the fact, for indisputable evidence, figures and statistics were presented to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections by Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Michigan.

SUMMER DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN

During the hot weather of the summer months the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention, so as to check the disease before it becomes serious.

THE KEWALO PROTEST

Jauchin Miguel, of the Kewalo saloon was next. A. V. Gear appearing for him as counsel. Mr. Gear said that there had been no protest entered against his client.

FOUN

COGNATE.—In this city, June 25, to the wife of D. J. Connors, a son.

ROBERT

In Honolulu, H. T. June 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. George Holley, a daughter.

A WOMAN'S PROTEST

(Continued from Page One).

Wine drinkers of that neighborhood. He had talked with the main labor employers in that neighborhood and all had agreed that saloons and not swipe joints were required there.

No one appeared either for or against the Encore saloon, of which L. D. Warren is proprietor, and the application of Fred Kiley, for a restaurant license, went over on his own request.

The general protest against saloons on the waterfront was read to apply to the application of E. L. Berndt, 124 North Queen street. Gear, his attorney, wanted to know if the board was going to consider general protests.

"Certainly, the board will consider any protest," said the chairman, whereupon Gear explained that the protest failed to apply in this case.

The number should not be limited to one or two," he said. "The more there are the more competition there will be and the better service will be given the public."

R. Q. Condon, of the Greater New York saloon, was the next on the list. In his own behalf he stated that he was law-abiding and a good citizen, with money invested in his saloon.

"Where is Palama Rath, I thought he was going to do something about this?" asked Lucas, when there was no response to a call for more protests.

Saloons of Honolulu out of the whole Territory, in fact, you know the natural feeling, when it takes a little spending money away from them they object.

K. Odo, who runs a place at the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu avenues, and W. C. Bergin, proprietor of the Waikiki Inn, had no protests against them.

SOME LICENSES GRANTED. Following the public meeting, the board sat in executive session and reported favorably on the following applications, and the licenses will be granted:

S. I. Shaw, saloon, King street and Nuuanu avenue. Wing Chong Lung Co., saloon, 75 Hotel street.

D. H. Lewis, for Lovejoy & Co., first-class license, Nuuanu avenue. D. H. Lewis, Anchor saloon, corner Nuuanu avenue and King street.

Wing. Wo Tai & Co., first-class license, 91 Nuuanu avenue. S. Ozaki, first-class license, 109 King street.

Grimes & Scully, Fashion saloon, Hotel street. R. Tanaka, saloon, Honolulu, Ewa, Rapozo & Nekomoto, saloon, Ala.

Takanashi & Sasaki, saloon, 104 Beretania. K. Ushijima, saloon, 423 King street.

A Houston, Texas, merchant who has been in business here for many years, is said to have been identified recently as one of two robbers who held up a train ten miles south of Fort Worth on the night of September 24, 1882, and got away with \$25,000.

NERVOUS COLLAPSE

IS OFTEN PREVENTED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Taken When the First Warning Symptoms Are Noticed Much Needless Suffering May Be Saved.

Are you troubled with pallor, loss of spirits, waves of heat passing over the body, shortness of breath after slight exertion, a peculiar skipping of the heart beat, poor digestion, cold extremities or a feeling of weight and fullness? Do not make the mistake of thinking that these are diseases in themselves and be satisfied with temporary relief.

This is the way the nerves give warning that they are breaking down. It simply means that the blood has become impure and can not carry enough nourishment to the nerves to keep them healthy and able to do their work.

Rest, alone, will sometimes give the needed relief. The tonic treatment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, however, prevents the final breakdown of the nerves and the more serious diseases which follow, because the pills act directly upon the impure blood, making it rich, red and pure.

Mrs. E. C. Bradley, of 103 Parsells avenue, Rochester, N. Y., says: "I was never very healthy and some years ago, when in a run-down condition, I suffered a nervous shock, caused by a misfortune to a friend. It was so great that I was unfitted for work."

"I was just weak, low-spirited and nervous. I could hardly walk and could not bear the least noise. My appetite was poor and I did not care for food. I couldn't sleep well and once for two weeks got scarcely an hour's sleep. I had severe headaches most of the time and pains in the back and spine."

"I was treated by two doctors, being under the care of one of them for six months. I got no relief and then decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon began to feel better and then improvement was general. My appetite became hearty and my sleep better. The headaches all left and also the pains in my back. A few more boxes entirely cured me and I was able to go back to work. I felt splendid and as though I had never been sick."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable in such diseases as rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and even partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

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

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Queen Liliuokalani is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Song at Lahaina. A meeting of prominent Mauiites was held on Monday at Wailuku to prepare to receive the visiting Congressmen.

Captain J. F. Carter returned from Kawahine yesterday. He has been away on a lighthouse inspection trip. Miss Anetta Chalmers and James A. Wright, both of Kohala, will be married tonight at St. Augustine church, Kohala.

Rev. John W. Wadman arrived on the Mauna Loa yesterday morning from an extensive visitation of the Methodist Mission in Kohala, Hawaii, and West Maui. While in Lahaina last Sunday he dedicated a new hall for use as a Japanese Young Men's Christian Association under the auspices of the M. E. church, costing upwards of \$1200. Mr. Wadman leaves Thursday evening for the Mikahala for a tour in Kauai of the same nature. He will be absent ten days.

A. W. Neely, deputy tax assessor, at noon yesterday auctioned eight bicycles that had been seized for non-payment of the specific tax. They brought from \$2.50 to \$9, the total realization being \$44.75, an average of nearly \$5.60. A chainless Stirling brought the highest price, next to which were a Tribune at \$8.50 and a Rambler at \$8. Some of the wheels had evidently been stolen before seizure, as name plates were removed and parts repainted.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) E. C. Murdoch of England will accompany his brother, D. B. Murdoch, to Maui by next week's Kinahu.

August Dreier, Col. Spalding, Prince Cupid and Bert Peterson are booked for Hilo by the Kinahu next Tuesday. Japanese waiting for the Kumeric to take them to Vancouver have asked the hotel keepers to reduce daily rates to them from 50 cents to 35 cents a head.

Marshal Hendry has gone to Kawahine to fetch two men arrested for passing counterfeit gold coin. They were caught by the local police on information furnished by the marshal. E. E. Oiding, for many years successfully running sugar boiler and plantation manager in Kohala, Hawaii, is welcomed with his family to Fiji by the Fiji Times of June 12 with the hope that he brought some new ideas with him that would be an advantage to the colony.

Land Commissioner Pratt is working on a scheme for making a division of the Alea lots between those to be offered with the residence condition and those without. The condition will be applied to lots on the lower rows where water can be laid on from the present city system.

Morita Kaizo, under death sentence, has been granted a further reprieve of sixty days by Acting Governor Atkinson, on account of his appeal pending before the United States Supreme Court. His case is a test of the jurisdiction of circuit judges, under the former naturalization law, to naturalize citizens. A number of the grand jurors who indicted Kaizo were naturalized by a circuit judge.

A. B. Kennedy left by the Sierra for London to take a special course of engineering. George P. Cooke has returned from Maui where he has been investigating rubber propositions.

Carl Rose was a passenger on the Claudine from Maui yesterday. He is now the assistant county clerk of Maui, having been serving in that capacity for some weeks. He will stay in Honolulu only a few days, returning to his duty at Wailuku.

George Maxwell, a police officer from Maui, arrived in the city yesterday to take charge of True Farmer, who had been arrested at the request of the Maui sheriff. Farmer is charged with having bought \$475 worth of goods from a Wailuku Japanese under false pretenses.

The marriage of Miss Emma K. Blake of this city and Mr. Bernard H. Rahe of Pounene, Maui, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Judd, Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Rahe left on the Mikahala for Kauai, where they will spend a two weeks' honeymoon. They will make Spreckelsville, Maui, their future home. There were a number of handsome gifts, including silverware and cut-glass. A number of friends of the bride and groom were at the ceremony, many of them going to the steamer to wish them bon voyage.

SIERRA'S BIG LIST.

The Oceanic steamer Sierra sailed from the Spencela's dock yesterday morning with 187 passengers for this city. This is said to be the largest list of local passengers which has ever left here on one steamer. The dock was crowded with the friends of those going away and the women selling letters made money faster than for some time, in fact, shortly before the Sierra sailed it was almost impossible to buy the farewell wreaths which mean so many good wishes.

The Sierra's cargo consisted of about 1000 tons of local freight, the largest shipment of which was 1000 tons of Castle & Cooke sugar. Two cases of cases of canned pineapples, 700 cases of fresh pine and 4000 bunches of bananas composed the larger shipments of her freight.

LIQUOR DEALERS MAY ENJOIN LICENSE BOARD

(Continued from Page One).

the Chinese community. He has the respect and the confidence of the leading Chinese merchants. I just wanted to know if there is any chance of having his case reopened."

There was some little discussion among the Commissioners, after which Halentine repeated that he would let the attorney know. He thought a formal request to reopen the case ought to be made.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. HAS NO SUBSTITUTE. A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphatic acid. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BUSINESS CARDS. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Bid, Ask. Includes items like KAWA, HAW SUGAR, HAW SUGAR CO, etc.

SESSION SALES (Morning Session)

BETWEEN BOARDS

Houbigants Extracts. We now have it copied to line of these in other and exquisite the custom when the building of canvass and read the take a look at church and the it opposite our RIGI. The Japanese do they put up a big on the front of the thing is to go and backed on it is set to the subscription it is tacked other names and amounts all the world who there is no hiding what the right hand may of putting up what comes up like notice and the on the bill board fact temple space seventeen dollars CHE-FA. The widow's mite Takutoni, she could each be caught by Police from this new Townsend yesterday first to be erecting out a ticket at the corner of at the man's rubber bill board, Vinland and in the whorlwhirl of the surrounding school. Neither a lot of money be not out sales are found careful scrutiny table. There is no failed to a court of law but Japanese. was allowed by the case of Y. Y. and from a fine Honolulu District the minor