



# COMMITTEES MET LAST NIGHT.

## Andrews Carries the Day in 4th District.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)  
CHAIRMAN—LORRIN ANDREWS.  
VICE-CHAIRMAN—S. M. KANAKA-  
NUI.  
SECRETARY—GEORGE P. THIE-  
LEN.

TREASURER—JOHN A. JOHNSON.  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—ED.  
TOWSE, C. S. CRANE, GEO. K.  
LOWE, W. F. DRAKE, SAM.  
JOHNSON, W. S. FLEMING, C.  
W. ZIEGLER.

The foregoing is the executive or-  
ganization of the Fourth District Com-  
mittee of the Republican party. This  
was effected at a full meeting—but few  
proxies and one precinct vacancy—of  
the members of the committee elected  
at last Saturday's primaries, held in  
Waverley hall yesterday evening. Al-  
though keen interest had attached since  
the election to the chairmanship, the  
utmost harmony prevailed throughout  
the meeting.

Representative Wm. Aylett called the  
meeting to order a few minutes to eight  
o'clock. He said the first thing was to  
elect a temporary secretary.

W. W. Chamberlain nominated Geo.  
P. Thielen, seconded by S. F. Chilling-  
worth, and nominations being closed by  
vote Mr. Thielen was unanimously  
elected.

Lorain Andrews moved that the tem-  
porary secretary act as credentials  
committee and call the list of the dele-  
gates elected. This carried and the call  
resulted as follows:

### THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

First Precinct—S. F. Chillingworth,  
Isaac Harbottle, S. K. Kamalipali, W.  
C. Roe, Ed. Towse, Frank Andrade, S.  
M. Kanakani, Chas. Lewis, Geo. S.  
Macy, W. W. Chamberlain, Geo. P.  
Thielen, Kalani.

Second Precinct—Q. H. Berrey, Wil-  
lard E. Brown, Chas. S. Crane, C. H.  
Cooke, Capt. Dabel, C. M. V. Forster,  
M. A. Gonsalves, Hiram Kolomoko,  
Joseph S. Richard, Gus Schuman, Geo.  
C. Sea. (Crane proxy for Brown.)

Third Precinct—E. Faxon Bishop, An-  
tonio Manuel, Geo. K. Lowe, John C.  
Oliveira, Frank H. Foster, Lima Ka-  
hauanae, A. K. Kiao. (Boyd proxy for  
Oliveira.)

Fourth Precinct—M. C. Pacheco, John  
Marcellino, A. H. Moore, W. F. Drake,  
D. L. Castro, E. L. Woodard, D. Ka-  
lanokalani Jr., J. L. Davis, Chas. Mu-  
rasky, A. H. H. Vieira, H. J. Bal-  
win, S. J. Aylett, B. H. Atwood, Henry  
Peterson, A. V. Peters. (Quinn proxy for  
Woodard.)

Fifth Precinct—Gus Rose, E. K. Lill-  
ikalani, W. H. Kallimal, Sam. Johnson,  
Mike Harvey, J. J. Belser. (Johnson  
proxy for Mike Harvey.)

Sixth Precinct—E. G. Carrera, J. J.  
Hughes, Wm. S. Fleming, W. J. Stan-  
bery, C. K. Quinn and L. Andrews.

Seventh Precinct—(Waimanalo, not  
represented.)

Eighth Precinct—Geo. W. Smith, F.  
E. Thompson, W. J. Karranti, John A.  
Johnson, Chas. Crozier, C. W. Zoigler,  
W. H. Thornton, C. G. Ballentyne, F. L.  
Waldron, J. M. Kealoha, E. J. Lord,  
F. E. Richardson, Kawai George, T. H. F.  
Petrie, E. O. White, J. M. Kea. (Beal  
proxy for White.)

Mr. Thielen reported all present, per-  
sonally or by proxy, excepting the  
seventh precinct.

Mr. Andrews then moved, and it was  
carried, that the roll as called be the  
official roll of the District Committee  
of the Fourth Representative District.

### PERMANENT OFFICERS.

As temporary organization was al-  
ready in effect, it was voted to proceed  
with the election of a permanent chair-  
man.

George W. Smith rose and said in  
part: We represent the people of this  
district. For a chairman of this com-  
mittee we want a representative citi-  
zen, one free from all political entan-  
glements. We want a man who has  
never taken a very active part in poli-  
tics other than as a voter. It gives me  
great pleasure, therefore, to place in  
nomination for permanent chairman of  
this committee the name of E. Faxon  
Bishop. (Applause.)

Robert N. Boyd, first in Hawaiian  
and then in English, said: It gives  
me great pleasure to place in nomi-  
nation for chairman of this committee,  
for the reason that we all know that  
he is a capable man for the position.  
Mr. Andrews conducted the Young  
Men's Republican Club two years ago,  
which was a strong factor in the suc-  
cess of the party at that election. His  
work on that occasion proved that he  
was a capable man. He went amongst  
the people to work for the Republican  
party. It is but a small reward for  
such work as Mr. Andrews has per-  
formed to elect him as head of the  
Fourth District Committee. I consider  
it a great honor to nominate such a  
man for the position. (Applause.)

Geo. K. Quinn, seconding the nomi-  
nation of Mr. Andrews, said he was a  
man who was a power among the rank  
and file of the Republican party in  
these islands. His efforts for the party  
in the past were well known to all,  
so that it was not surprising a surprise  
to nominate him for the chairmanship  
of the district.

Frank E. Thompson spoke in sub-  
stance as follows as second of Mr.  
Andrews' nomination: When the call  
first came to the East, which are the

political parties of the continent, were  
facing a serious condition rather than  
a theory eight years ago, when free  
silver was rankly pervading the coun-  
try, when the Republican party was in  
danger of being kicked to death by a  
jackass, the people of the East turned  
down several excellent party men.  
They refused to take New York with  
all its prestige, they refused to take  
Wisconsin. They took a man from  
Ohio who had achieved success in busi-  
ness rather than a man who had  
achieved success in politics. Their  
choice was Marcus A. Hanna, a man  
who had never dabbled in politics, but  
who had made his own business a suc-  
cess. In seconding the nomination of  
E. Faxon Bishop I feel myself as high-  
ly honored as Mr. Boyd could have felt  
in nominating Mr. Andrews. He is a  
young man who has been pre-eminently  
successful in his business. Although  
he did not come "from under the soil,"  
as George Beckley would say, he raised  
himself from the foot of the ladder  
upon Hawaiian soil. There are no gray  
hairs on top of his head, but he has  
gray inside of his head. He may not  
have been an adept in the chicanery  
of politics, but we may look upon him  
and say, "Behold the man." The trou-  
ble we have had in this country is that  
we have had too many politicians and  
too few statesmen. When we say  
"Eece homo," we should not point to  
the ward politician. As Mr. Smith has  
said, this is not a personal issue. I  
am free to say if it were a personal  
issue it would have afforded me as  
much pleasure as it has Mr. Boyd to  
nominate Mr. Andrews. This country  
has been called an oligarchy since I  
first knew anything about the islands.  
With at least a part of the Constitu-  
tion in force we do not want any more  
oligarchy. I do not want a man as  
head of this committee who, sitting in  
his office, dictates the laws to the rep-  
resentatives we elect and afterward  
have the construing of those laws. The  
fact that Mr. Bishop has not been a  
politician in New York is in his favor.  
We do not want any Tammanias here.  
If it were not for the rule that limits  
me to five minutes, I might inflict on  
you what Jack Lucas calls hot air.  
We do not want bicycle pumps, how-  
ever, but good hard tires that will  
stand the rough roads. (Applause.)

### ANDREWS ELECTED.

Messrs. Towse and Richardson were  
appointed tellers and the ballot was  
soon cast and resulted as follows:

Andrews, . . . . . 47

Bishop, . . . . . 23

Geo. W. Smith moved that the elec-  
tion of Mr. Andrews be made unani-  
mously, which carried with great ap-  
plause.

Mr. Bishop, before a motion to ap-  
point a committee to escort the chair-  
man to his seat could be put, had lock-  
ed arms with Mr. Andrews and as they  
advanced toward the chair the two  
late rivals for the honor were loudly  
applauded.

Cries of "Speech, speech!" were dis-  
regarded by Chairman Andrews, who  
immediately called for nominations for  
vice chairman. Lima Kahauanae  
nominated S. M. Kanakani, a veteran  
of clean politics dating back to the Re-  
form movement. Nominations closed  
with the one name, and George P.  
Thielen as secretary and John A. John-  
son as treasurer were also unani-  
mously elected.

A motion by W. S. Fleming to leave  
the election of the executive commit-  
tee to the meeting for nominating Rep-  
resentatives was overwhelmingly voted  
down. It was agreed to have one mem-  
ber from each precinct represented, and  
after five minutes of recess the follow-  
ing were named by their precinct col-  
leagues and appointed by the chair:

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st, Ed. Towse; 2nd, C. S. Crane; 3rd,  
Geo. K. Lowe; 4th, W. F. Drake; 5th,  
Sam. Johnson; 6th, W. S. Fleming; 7th,  
Walter; 8th, C. W. Ziegler.

On motion it was voted to appoint  
a committee of one from each precinct  
to confer with the Fifth District Com-  
mittee regarding a date for holding the  
nomination of Senators for the island  
of Oahu. The following were named,  
in order of their respective precinct  
numbers, the seventh being vacant:  
Messrs. Andrade, Sea, Boyd, Moore,  
Rose, Quinn, Thornton.

The date for nominating Represen-  
tatives of the Fourth district was left  
to be set by the committee.

On motion of Mr. Towse the chair-  
man and secretary were added to the  
committee.

At 8:45, there being no further busi-  
ness, the committee adjourned subject  
to call. Chairman Andrews first re-  
minding all present of the Ratification  
meeting at the Orpheum this evening.

## THE FIFTH DISTRICT IS HARMONIOUS

Henry C. Vida will manage the af-  
fairs of the Republican party in the  
Fifth district for the coming campaign,  
having been elected by that body at its  
organization meeting last night.

The meeting of the Fifth District  
Committee was held in the Castle &  
Cooke hall which was jammed with  
committees and spectators. It was a  
fairly harmonious meeting, Mr. Vida  
having received a large majority on the  
ballot, afterwards being accorded an  
unanimous vote.

Previous to the meeting the various  
precincts held caucuses in the street,  
groups of from three to half a dozen  
forming here and there. The selections  
for executive committees were made  
by these groups, and the members then  
filed into the hall.

Due to a misunderstanding and a  
desire on the part of the country mem-  
bers to catch a late train for Ewa, the  
meeting adjourned before a committee  
was decided upon to meet with a stud-  
ent committee from the Fourth district  
next Saturday night for the purpose  
of arranging the date for the holding  
of the election from Oahu. A special  
meeting will have to be called to ac-  
complish such a committee.

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nation of Mr. Andrews, said he was a  
man who was a power among the rank  
and file of the Republican party in  
these islands. His efforts for the party  
in the past were well known to all,  
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stand the rough roads. (Applause.)

Andrews, . . . . . 47  
Bishop, . . . . . 23

Mr. Andrews then moved, and it was  
carried, that the roll as called be the  
official roll of the District Committee  
of the Fourth Representative District.

## CLARENCE CRABBE IS IN THE LEAD FOR THE LOCAL POSTMASTERSHIP

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The  
commission of Postmaster J. M. Oat at  
Honolulu does not expire till December  
20 next and it is not the practice of the  
Department to nominate successors im-  
mediately after commissions expire, but  
the fight for Mr. Oat's place has already  
begun. There is a big bundle of papers  
already in the files of Fourth Assistant  
Postmaster General Bristol. These  
contain the applications of Postmaster  
Oat for a reappointment and of Louis  
Kenaki, the assistant postmaster, who  
would like to be moved up to a higher  
position. With these applications have  
also been filed endorsements, indicating  
something of the support these gentle-  
men count on having.

The Department is already aware of  
the qualifications of the two men in the  
field. It is known in the Department  
that Mr. Oat was postmaster general,  
prior to annexation, and that he is now  
circulating a petition among the busi-  
ness men of Honolulu asking for a re-  
appointment. Mr. Kenaki is known also  
to have a petition in circulation.

Nothing has been done with the applica-  
tions yet and nothing will be done,  
in all probability, till late in the fall, but  
it is intimated here that neither the post-  
master nor the assistant postmaster will  
be given the position, which pays an  
annual salary of \$3,200. The man who is  
expected to win the appointment is Claren-  
ce Crabbe, President of the Territorial  
Senate. He is known here to be a candi-  
date, although his application has not yet  
reached the Postoffice Department. It  
is intimated that Mr. Crabbe may have  
the support of both Gov. Carter and  
Delegate Kalanihanoale. If he gets  
their endorsement the appointment will  
be practically assured to him. President  
Roosevelt is inclined to follow the rec-  
ommendation of these two gentlemen  
in matters of Hawaiian patronage. The  
Department is well disposed towards  
Mr. Crabbe, knowing that he has per-  
formed important services for the Re-  
publican party in Hawaii and, what is  
more, that he is an excellent business  
man and would give the patrons of the  
Honolulu office a good business adminis-  
tration.

Of course, the situation may change  
between now and December, so that the  
prospects of other candidates may im-  
prove. The Postmaster General will  
call for all the papers eventually, but  
probably not till December or later and  
the appointment will then be taken up  
with President Roosevelt at the White  
House. It need be no surprise, however,  
if action should be delayed till after the  
New Year, for, as already stated, it fre-  
quently happens that Postmasters con-  
tinue to serve several weeks or several  
months after the four years' commission  
expires.

### A LIGHTHOUSE TENDER.

Captain Charles T. Hutchins, naval  
secretary of the Lighthouse board, is  
very anxious to secure from Congress  
at its next session an appropriation for  
a lighthouse tender for the territory of  
Hawaii. "There is great need of such  
a tender, which would cost approximate-  
ly \$40,000," said Capt. Hutchins today.  
"I cannot say that my hopes of securing  
the appropriation are very strong. It is  
difficult to persuade Congress to appro-  
priate money for the islands. I tried  
very hard at the last session to secure  
an appropriation for a lighthouse tender  
to be used in Porto Rico. I was really  
more anxious to get that appropriation  
for Porto Rico than for lighthouse tend-  
ers anywhere else, because there was

the name of Charles Broad of the Tenth  
precinct in nomination, but did not get  
a second.

Mr. Wallace was elected and escorted  
to the chair by Messrs. Adams and  
Shaw. Ben Zablan was selected as  
temporary secretary.

A motion was made to appoint a  
credentials committee of five members.  
Mr. Isaacs was elected as temporary  
interpreter. Kaukoku moved for a  
committee of three. Kaukoku's motion  
prevailed. Chairman Wallace ap-  
pointed Messrs. Jose, McKeag and Wm.  
Isaacs on the committee and a recess  
of five minutes was taken for the  
committee to prepare its report.

The report gave fifty delegates as en-  
titled to sit in the committee, the cre-  
dentials being in order. The report was  
accepted.

For permanent Chairman, Henry  
Vida and S. Hookano, were put in nomi-  
nation. Judge Kaukoku objected to  
Vida running as chairman as not being  
a resident of the Fifth district. He  
was a resident of the Fourth district  
and he did not want any man from the  
Fourth running politics in the Fifth.  
Mr. Waterhouse said the credentials  
committee report had been adopted and  
therefore Vida was a member.

Mr. Vida arose and said he was a  
resident of the Fifth having a home  
there. He also had a residence in the  
Fourth but recognized the Fifth as his  
voting district.

Judge Kaukoku accepted the settle-  
ment of Mr. Vida and said he would  
accompany the latter to his home in  
the Fifth and be glad to drink a glass  
of beer with him. This settled the mat-  
ter and the following tellers were ap-  
pointed: Chas. B. Dwight and Kalei-  
opu.

The vote resulted as follows:

Vida, . . . . . 34

Hookano, . . . . . 15

Vida was declared elected as perma-  
nent chairman. Joe Fern and Frank  
Pabis escorted him to the chair.

Mr. Vida thanked the committee for  
the honor conferred upon him. He  
said he would endeavor to meet their  
wishes. "I will work hard for the Re-  
publican ticket and hope to carry the  
Fifth district ticket to success," he  
said.

Judge Hookano then thanked the com-  
mittee. As he requested the election of  
Vida was made unanimous.

That Dwight was put in nomination  
for the vice presidency. Judge Hookano  
and E. B. Adams having declined to  
run their names for the office, Mr. Dwight  
was the only one in nomination.

Such a pressing demand for it. Congress  
did give me appropriations for three  
new tenders but they are to be assigned  
to lighthouse districts adjacent to the  
mainland. One of them has been as-  
signed to the district which comprises  
the Great Lakes. I am unable to see  
how a tender can be spared from the  
Pacific Coast for use in the Hawaiian  
Islands."

Capt. Hutchins is going to the Pacific  
Coast in a few days to attend to light-  
house business and may investigate con-  
ditions further with a view to securing  
the services of a tender from the Coast.  
It is altogether probable that an estimate  
for the construction of a tender for Ha-  
waii will be included this year in the  
annual estimates to Congress.

The fight for such an appropriation  
can then be pressed, for it is far easier  
to secure appropriations at a short ses-  
sion of Congress than at the long session.  
The short session comes after election  
and statesmen are less sensitive about  
criticism at home over their votes for  
the expenditure of government funds.

HOLDING UP THE GOVERNMENT.  
Capt. Hutchins thinks something  
should have reached here by this time  
about sites for lighthouse stations in  
the Hawaiian islands but he fears the  
people who own land, suitable for the  
sites, have been putting obstacles in the  
way of the government. "We cannot build,  
except on land absolutely owned by the  
United States Government," said he.  
"That is an established rule, from  
which there can be no departure. We  
have a good naval officer in charge of  
the lighthouses out there and a splendid  
army engineer, who would help the  
construction work along to the utmost  
but that work is for the benefit of the  
island and the board will be guided  
by the attitude of the people towards  
such improvements. They must help  
us all they can, if they want the work  
pushed."

### HARD WORK NEEDED.

And yet the hardest kind of work  
will be imperative as soon as the next  
session of Congress convenes to assure  
good results. There will undoubtedly be  
a river and harbor appropriation bill,  
but the pressure for appropriations will  
be very great from many sessions. As a  
deficit is already looming up in the  
Treasury and will probably be much  
larger by December, arguments to keep  
appropriations down to the lowest pos-  
sible figure may be expected. Which-  
ever way the November elections go,  
Speaker Cannon will be sounding key-  
notes about economy when Senators and  
Representatives begin to come back to  
Washington. The House River and Har-  
bor Committee will be forced to elimi-  
nate "the less pressing projects" and  
however earnestly Chairman Burton  
may try to deal fairly with the insular  
possessions, they will suffer most from  
the application of the pruning knife.  
Business interests of Hawaii cannot do  
too much, when Congress has assembled,  
to impress upon both houses by petitions  
and otherwise the importance of harbor  
appropriations. Delegate Kalanihanoale  
and Mr. Charles Clark, as has been  
stated in these letters, did much in care-  
fully prepared statements mailed to  
every Senator and member to show what  
the needs of the harbors at Hilo and  
Honolulu are. But there will be room  
for iteration and reiteration, backed up  
by shipping and commercial interests.  
Members of both houses of Congress  
forget quickly nearly everything that  
does not pertain to their own states or  
districts.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As much is true about the efforts that  
will be necessary to secure a new post-  
office building. The House Committee  
on public buildings and grounds will un-  
doubtedly authorize a number of build-  
ing projects this winter, but there is  
hardly a member of Congress who is  
not pressing with one or more public  
building bills for his own district and  
the pressure for recognition will be very  
great. Hawaii will be at the same dis-  
advantage in the final make up of an  
omnibus bill for public buildings as in  
a River and Harbor bill. It is easier to  
ignore a territory or outlying islands  
than a Congressional district.

Both the committees mentioned should  
be supplied early with complete data,  
following well established precedents in  
such matters, and also as far as possible  
with favorable letters from Departmental  
officials. Probably a large part of this  
work has already been done or is well  
under way by those who have Hawaiian  
interests in charge. But complete prepa-  
ration and tactful management will be  
essential in the highest degree to any  
considerable appropriations for Hawaii  
at the next session of Congress, when  
the leaders in Congress maintain their  
present attitude towards federal expendi-  
tures outside of the states.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## WIFE'S FEE TO BE PAID

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

In the divorce case of Lono Keenini  
vs. John Keenini, there was argument  
yesterday before Judge De Bolt on J.  
A. Magoon's motion for counsel fee and  
costs on behalf of the woman. T. Mc-  
Cants Stewart for the husband resisted  
this, on the ground that there was no  
evidence of emergency or necessity.

There were circumstances under which  
the woman in a divorce suit should not  
have the man put up for her. For in-  
stance, if it were proved in this case  
that the woman had been living with  
another man, in the relation of hus-  
band and wife, for two years the court  
would hardly lay the expenses of the  
suit upon the husband. Judge De Bolt  
granted a counsel's fee of \$50, to be paid  
in monthly instalments, two of \$20 each  
and one of \$10, but declined to order  
costs against the libellant because  
some friend had already paid accrued  
costs. The court held that, although  
there was no legal obligation in the  
matter, it had always been the practice  
here to allow the wife in a divorce  
suit "the sinews of war," as it was the  
husband who held the purse. An appeal  
from the ruling will be taken to the  
Supreme Court.

### PROBATE MATTERS.

Rose Kanoelani Cox petitions that  
Henry Smith be appointed administra-  
tor of the estate of her deceased  
mother, Kakkie Amara, of Waihalu. The  
estate is valued at over \$1000 under the  
following description: "Furniture, per-  
sonal articles, moneys, leasehold estate  
and real estate in fee simple the rentals  
of which are overdue and uncollected,  
but the specific property and its value  
are unknown to petitioner, and there  
are debts owing by the estate of de-  
ceased over \$300 and rentals to be paid  
on leasehold interest." The heirs are  
Mrs. Rose Kanoelani Cox, Mrs. Susan  
Keenini, Mrs. Bessie Kopa and Hiram  
Amara. W. Austin Whiting is peti-  
tioner's attorney.

Annie Uiliani, executrix of the es-  
tate of Puniani, deceased, has filed an  
inventory showing the estate to consist  
of personal property valued at \$31.

CHANGE OF WATER often brings  
on diarrhoea. For this reason many  
experienced travelers carry a bottle of  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-  
rhea Remedy with them to be used  
in case of an emergency. This prepara-  
tion has no equal as a cure for bowel  
complaints. It can not be obtained  
while on board the cars or steamship,  
and that is where it is most likely to  
be needed. Buy a bottle before leav-  
ing home. Sold by Hanson, Smith &  
Co., Wholesale Agents.

The bank of Hawaii has brought suit  
against Republic of Hawaii, Ltd. for a  
sum of \$200,000 alleged to be due on a  
note signed by H. H. Kanoelani, presi-  
dent, and John F. Kanoelani, secre-  
tary.

At one of the military band concerts  
given in Dresden on June 23, the audi-  
ence, and especially the Honolulu con-  
tingent therein, was pleased to hear two  
Hawaiian selections—"Ahi Wale" and  
"Aloha Oe." In the audience were Mr.  
Must and many others from Honolulu.

The music was said to have been  
brought to Dresden from Honolulu by  
cavalry on the German training bark  
Hermann Sophie Charlotte.

Translations of the German meaning  
of the titles of the selections, were as  
follows: "Ahi Wale," meant "Hot  
Love," and "Aloha Oe," meant "I Great  
You."

H. H. Lillikalani, a legislator of the  
monarchy in the early thirties, is speak-  
ing of as a Republican candidate for  
Representative in the Fourth District.  
He is a strong man in Kakaako.

## CARTER RETURNS

### Talks Of His Visit To Eastern States.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Governor George R. Carter was seated  
in the executive chair in the Capitol  
within a very brief time after landing  
from the steamer Chita. All the rest  
of yesterday morning he was receiving  
welcome home greetings from officials  
and citizens, in return giving everyone  
the glad hand and a breezy salutation  
of which the keynote was pleasure at get-  
ting back again. To an Advertiser re-  
porter's suggestion, in answer to a ques-  
tion, that perhaps he might begin an  
account of his travels where the mail  
and the cable connections had broken  
off, the Governor said:

"Well, in crossing the continent on  
my return I fell in with Governor Par-  
dee of California, making him a good  
new acquaintance.

"At San Francisco I met the joint  
Committee on Commerce of the Senate  
and House and had some long talks with  
the members, which I hope will result  
in much benefit to the Territory.

"Among other I talked with Sen-  
ator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who  
I am sure will prove a good friend to  
Hawaii. I was surprised on returning  
this morning to find that you people  
know all about Senator Foraker's com-  
ing. He told me he did not wish to  
announce his visit to Hawaii in advance.  
It is probable he will not arrive before  
the latter part of August or sometime in  
September.

"I consider it will be a very great  
benefit to Hawaii to have Senator For-  
aker come. There are many matters  
that ought to be laid before him. He  
is a splendid man, one of a different  
stamp of public men from any we have  
had here.

"The feeling all over, as I found it,  
is that we have made a poor showing  
since annexation and that evidently  
more ought to be done for us. All  
seem to admit it. It is for us to or-  
ganize, to get together, and do some-  
thing for ourselves.

"I want to send Congressman Burton,  
chairman of the House Committee on  
Rivers and Harbors, maps of our har-  
bors to show exact harbor conditions, such  
as the cubic yards to be removed, etc. The  
data will make so much more favorable  
an impression, and the fact is they will  
not do anything without such data.

"I went to New York to see about  
placing more of our bonds, I was never  
very well pleased with the sale of the  
first bonds. Although the information  
was not positive, yet on the highest au-  
thority obtainable, I was told in New  
York that the syndicate that bought  
our bonds knocked them off among  
themselves for 100. Of course we can-  
not get such a figure as that, but ought  
to get something more than par.

"Indications are that the President is  
gaining ground in Wall street. The  
feeling there is that there are two evils  
to choose from, and that Roosevelt and  
Republicanism are the lesser evil. As  
to the Standard Oil influence I heard  
nothing of it in the East and I do not  
think it amounts to much in the cam-  
paign.

"The great object in my trip was to  
meet all those men who have influence,  
such as Lodge, Root and so forth.  
Now when I see a man mentioned or  
pictured in a paper I know what he looks  
like, and when I write a letter to him  
feel more confidence as to how it will  
be received.

"I had had a good long vacation and  
am tired of it. I am glad to get back  
and to work. I want to go to Maui as  
soon

# CHEERS FOR THE PARTY

## A Rousing Republican Rally At The Orpheum.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Roosevelt and Fairbanks shared applause with Governor Carter, Attorney General Andrews, Delegate to Congress Kuhlö and the coming victory of the Republican party in Hawaii next November, at a rousing ratification meeting held last evening at the Orpheum. The enthusiasm manifested was genuine and at times intense.

Last night's meeting was the initial move of the Republican party in the campaign now on and judging from what was said by speakers, the Home Rule and Democratic parties in this Territory haven't a ghost of a show. In the array of speakers and others who occupied seats upon the stage were Governor Carter, Delegate Kuhlö, National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson, Attorney-General Andrews, William Haywood, Frank E. Thompson, W. H. Hoogs and Henry C. Vida. The meeting was presided over by Chairman Clarence Crabbie of the Territorial Central Committee.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

The first speaker was Mr. Robertson who said that a year or so ago he spoke from the same stage during the County Act campaign and then endeavored to impress upon the Republican voters the value of harmony and of improving the party organization in the Islands. He was pleased to note that within the past twelve months there had been a great advance in this respect, for there was harmony. Differences had been settled and he was pleased to note that the party on Oahu was more united and more consolidated than it has been before since its organization here. In the coming convention every element of the party was represented, every faction had a mouth-piece.

Mr. Robertson then spoke at length upon his experience with the wonderfully unified Republican party on the mainland, which, without a hitch, had nominated Roosevelt. He spoke disparagingly of the Democratic convention as one of the most disorderly gatherings ever known to American history. Mr. Robertson spoke in warm eulogy of Roosevelt, saying that his election meant much to Hawaii. With Kuhlö in Congress and a good Republican legislature, Hawaii could make a good showing when Roosevelt again occupied the Presidential chair.

At this juncture Governor Carter and Delegate Kuhlö came into the theater and the crowd gave vent to its enthusiasm by cheering them long and earnestly.

GOVERNOR CARTER.

Governor Carter then spoke of the pleasure he found in being once again in Hawaii, the land of sunshine and plenty. He said he went to the Chicago convention to do what he could for Hawaii and with the main object of becoming acquainted with the men who wielded not only the destinies of the Republican party but of the United States also. He accepted every opportunity to meet such men. He wanted to be able later on to approach them when Hawaii needed Federal aid, and also to be able to help the Island Delegate in Congress through his new friends. He spoke of the ignorance of great men concerning Hawaii, many not knowing the islands were a Territory. Col. Bingham told him Hawaii was not a Territory. The matter had to be fought on the floor. When Foraker got through with his amendment, and although there were 10,000 people in the building, Hawaii was heard from far and wide and its name was applauded. Foraker said the next time there was a convention he would see that Hawaii had an equal representation with every other Territory. The success of the party on the mainland was of interest to Hawaii.

"I find that most of the trouble here, politically, is through misunderstanding," said the Governor. "Most of the people think the other fellow is all wrong and somebody has told what the other fellow said about him and on goes the trouble. I want to plead for the same harmony in Hawaii that is evident on the mainland. I want to plead for the Golden Rule here.

"There is a splendid chance to bring out more unity of action in the party. There are none of us can have our own way all the time. We have got to give and take. We are all working for the same end and object.

"We must go through this election honestly and clean so that the winning party will feel that it has won a clean and honest fight and the losing party will feel that its loss came honestly. (Applause.) The duty devolves upon you to do this—don't pass the buck up to me every time. I will try to do my part. We want to make Hawaii known everywhere for its clean politics." (Applause.)

Delegate Kuhlö made a speech in Hawaiian which was enthusiastically applauded by those understanding the language. He spoke earnestly in favor of Roosevelt and a hearty campaign for the ticket in the Islands.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD.

William Haywood of Washington, D. C., representative there of the Planters' Association, spoke interestingly of the wonderful career of Roosevelt, tracing his political history, replete with anecdotes, from his legislative service, his appointment as head of the Civil Service Commission, New York Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of State, Lieut. Colonel of the Rough Riders, Governor of New York, Vice-President of the United States and lastly as president.

FRANK E. THOMPSON.

Frank E. Thompson aroused the audience with his address on Republicans and entertained the gathering with witticisms at the expense of the Democratic party. He referred to the St. Louis platform as the "Democratic scaffold." He said the Democrats had "knocked the head out of the Hearst barrel, beaten his followers with the staves, pasted his newspapers over the hoops and made the Tammany tiger jump through them." He said it was the duty of the citizens of the Hawaiian Islands to ratify the Chicago choice and return to the local legislative bodies men who believe in and who are pledged to support the principles of good government as set forth in the Republican platform.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ANDREWS.

Attorney-General Lorrin Andrews made a rattling good speech which created no end of enthusiasm, the applause stamping him with the approval of the audience as a man who, if he does draw a government salary, doesn't believe in letting others do all the hard work in politics. Mr. Andrews said Roosevelt was not unknown to Hawaii, for he had stood by the Island and helped then in every way and he could count on him standing by us for four more years. The delegates from Hawaii to Chicago made no mistake when they worked for Roosevelt's nomination.

"We must send our delegate back to Congress for a second term. (Applause.) The Territory intends to do it and the Republican party will certainly do it. (Applause.) We must have a legislature that will support Governor Carter (applause) to see that we have good government here. (Applause.) We know that when our Governor stands for good government he means it.

"We are here to do the best we can for the Republican party, and we must take our coats off to do it whether we are office-holders or not (laughter and applause, and cries of, 'You're all right, Andrews!'). I don't believe in the doctrine that an office-holder has nothing to do but draw his salary (tumultuous applause). We know this campaign is to be a hard one. We have our old foes the Home Rulers, and a new one the Democrats. Let us work for the success of the Republican party with the same virility as in the past and attain the success that will surely come to Roosevelt on the mainland." (Applause.)

T. McCANTS STEWART.

T. McCants Stewart, the last speaker, referred in high terms to the work done by Governor Carter, National Committeeman Robertson and delegate Kuhlö. He pleaded that the watchword of the local campaign be "unity and harmony." He hoped to see the time when it could not be said there were "Robertson Republicans," or "Carter Republicans" or "Kuhlö Republicans," but all Republicans. There must be leaders, although the Republican party did not tolerate "bosses," and the citizen who could impress his capacity for character and strength upon his fellow men would be a leader. Mr. Stewart went over the history of the Republican party in Hawaii since the first campaign and found much in past defeats to show that with each election there was great improvement in the party strength.

No longer could the political enemies of the Republicans charge us with being exclusive and wedded to a centralized form of government, for by one sweep of his pen, Governor Carter, in calling a special session of the legislature to readjust the financial status of the Territory, had placed these grave affairs in the hands of the people.

With three cheers for Roosevelt and Fairbanks the meeting came to a close.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in blood impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

# DICKEY ON HIS JAUNT

## Hawaii Leads Mainland In Most Things He Says.

Senator C. H. Dickey of Maui writes as follows to the Maui News under date of Chicago, July 19:

"Here I am in the bustling, raucous, booming city of Chicago. The only calm thing I have seen about it is the Republican Convention which your W. T. Robinson attended as a delegate and I as an alternate. It was so perfectly arranged beforehand, that it was hard to stir up any enthusiasm. There was no opposition at all as you know. The only excitement of the Convention was over the question as to whether the Hawaiian delegation should be reduced from six to two or not; so the Republican party should give us a vote of thanks.

"The boys behaved very well coming over in spite of having free access to the supply of liquors and wines of the California delegation on the special train.

"We were treated white by the California delegation. They deserved the vote of thanks we gave them.

"I didn't catch Robinson 'rubbering' at the 20-story skyscrapers any. When I last saw him he was about leaving St. Louis to see the fair on his way home.

"I propose attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Boston next month before returning.

"I haven't found an electric car system that beats Maui, and I rather think Hawaii (they call it Hawaya here) is rather ahead in most things after all. I found a fine bed of taro growing in the flower bed of a wealthy citizen of Ottawa the other day and told him how to prepare it for food but he didn't seem at all enthusiastic, as he has spent much time and money bringing it to its present perfection in his green house.

"The majority of Americans are convinced that Hawaii is a part of the Philippines, but I am doing my best to educate them. They won't believe me when I tell them that our territory is larger than Massachusetts and that we have the ablest supreme bench in the United States. Auwe! Auwe!"

N. J. Nielsen, of Hollister & Co., and W. H. Pfleger, of Hackfeld & Co., are spending their summer vacation at Wa-hi-ua.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S TALK TO SACRAMENTO PAPER

SACRAMENTO, August 4.—In an interview Governor G. C. Carter of the Hawaiian islands said today:

"The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been part of United States territory we have not made any great progress. One reason for this is because the laws that we are governed by are not suited to the country. In the old days, when we made our own laws, the statutes fitted the needs of the islands. Now we are under the United States laws, which may suit the country as a whole, and may suit many of the states in particular, but they do not answer our requirements.

"For instance, we have to obey the United States land laws, and cannot rent Government land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate, we cannot find anybody that will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus we are deprived of a big income from Government land.

"Since we have been annexed Congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up, and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We dredged the harbor at our own expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our traffic.

"Annexation has cut off all of our income in the internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, the annexation has been a decided success. Over \$4,250,000 has been cleared up and paid into the United States Treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000,000, so you can see what a paying proposition the islands have been to the United States.

"Since I have been Governor of the islands I found that our income has been so greatly reduced that all appropriations have been cut."

# HIGHER PRICE OF SUGAR HELPS DILLINGHAM OUT

The Examiner says: Raw sugar has gone beyond 4 cents a pound and as a result of this favorable condition of the market the creditors of the "Monte Cristo of Hawaii," Benjamin F. Dillingham, are more confident than ever that his business will resume its former prosperity. Sugar at this price means much to Hawaii in general, as well as to the Dillingham properties. The latter are mainly the Olaa Sugar Plantation Company and the Oahu Railroad and Land Company.

A number of months ago Dillingham collapsed from nervous strain and was brought to this city for treatment and rest. He is still living in this vicinity, trying to get his health back, while his creditors and friends have been straightening out his affairs. His creditors have all along had confidence in the ultimate strength of his business ventures. It was to the interest of his

creditors to stand by him and keep him on his feet, and they have done so.

Dillingham owes practically every bank in San Francisco. He has borrowed a total of \$4,000,000 for his projects, and of this indebtedness \$2,000,000 is represented in this city. He is said to owe the Bank of California \$500,000, it being his largest individual creditor. It has therefore taken the lead in the conservation of his properties during the past few months of his sickness.

Dillingham has lived in the Hawaiian Islands thirty years, and comes from an old New England sea-faring family. He was ship-wrecked near Honolulu on his first trip to the island and got ashore with a broken leg. His early life was filled with hard experiences before he laid the basis of his present fortune. Some of his creditors here assert that Dillingham, if he recovers his health, can clear off his debts and be worth several millions of dollars.

# WYMAN AND THE LEPERS

## Hawaiian Matters At The National Capital.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, said today that he was giving very serious consideration to the suggestion of Dr. Cooper, made several weeks ago that the Federal Government investigate in Hawaii the cure of leprosy. His language implied that something of that kind was probable, although nothing is yet definite. He has been going over the exhaustive report on leprosy, which Dr. Cooper filed with him, that report including numerous photographs of those afflicted with the disease in its various stages.

It is learned that Dr. Cooper's suggestion is the first from Hawaii on the subject of leprosy, which the Public Health and Marine Hospital authorities could look upon with much approval. Some two years ago, it will be remembered, the late Delegate Wilcox proposed a bill to put the settlement at Mokolai under Federal control. The government, according to that plan, was to bear the expense of maintenance and thither all lepers from the States would be carried. The bill, although it had almost no prospects of passing, was followed by a tremendous protest from Hawaii, supported by the California and other delegations in Congress. The idea was never favorably considered by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. At that very time, however, Surgeon-General Wyman had been contemplating some investigations regarding leprosy, but in view of the inflamed state of public opinion on the subject, he abstained, lest the activity should be misinterpreted.

However, propositions for the scientific investigation of the cause of leprosy, under the auspices of the government, have not been entertained at all by Dr. Wyman. As he said today, men all over the world are studying that and the bacillus has already been discovered. It has seemed to him there was little reason for the government to embark upon investigations of such a character. At first he supposed that was what Dr. Cooper contemplated, but after talking with Dr. Cooper and looking into his comprehensive report, Dr. Wyman understands that the aim is to

seek cures for the disease. He regards that, he says, as quite a different proposition and one probably worthy of the government's attention.

HAWAII'S FORTIFICATIONS.

Gen. Alexander McKenzie, chief of engineers of the Army, states this afternoon that no further steps have been taken here in Washington towards expanding the appropriation for fortifications in Hawaii, provided in the last fortifications law.

"It is a matter," said he, "in which we have to move slowly and quietly. It rests with Col. Heuer, in San Francisco, to whom the matter was referred for inquiry about the purchase of land, and by him referred to Lieut. Slattery in Honolulu. It may be several weeks yet before we get a report. There seems to be an impression here that land is cheap in Hawaii. Some have even suggested that the land ought to be donated to the government. I have told them," he added with a smile, "that they sell land by the square inch in Hawaii."

NOTHING FROM HAWAII.

Gen. McKenzie stated that the annual batch of reports received from army engineers on various river and harbor improvements the country over contained nothing from Hawaii. The engineer's office has been conducting no improvements there since it completed the 30-foot channel at Pearl Harbor.

DR. GROSSMAN'S TRAVELS.

Dr. M. E. Grossman, of Honolulu, Potentate of Aloha Temple, of that city, has been in Washington recently, en route from Atlantic City as a delegate to the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine. He has been travelling from San Francisco and back again with the California delegation, a very jolly lot. They made things hum at Atlantic City, dispensing California wines to all the Nobles who approached their oasis. After the council had adjourned the party, including Dr. Grossman, visited New York and Boston. In returning they planned to visit Pike's Peak and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

ISLAND BUSINESS LIGHT.

At the Interior Department it is stated that the routine business coming from the Territory of Hawaii is very light. The correspondence of an official character with Gov. Carter is of exceedingly small proportions but the Department is convinced that Territorial affairs are well administered. Chief W. Bertrand Acker, of the Patents and Miscellaneous division, through which all Hawaiian correspondence passes on its way to Secretary Hitchcock, has recently gone on a short vacation.

The portrait of Delegate Kalaniana'ole is now looming up extensively in hundreds of newspapers in the States in connection with an advertisement for a patent medicine. This medicine firm, which makes a specialty of printing advertisements, the portraits of Senators and members of Congress, most of whom, however, long ago retired to private life, claims to have the endorsement of the Delegate for its nostrum and blazons this forth as a royal endorsement.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

KOHALA'S POSITION IN LOCAL POLITICS

Expressions that have repeatedly cropped out in the discussion of the county act and county seat, both in Kohala and Hamakua and in the Honolulu prints for years past, all tend to show a prevalent impression that Hilo is more or less affected with the symptoms of a malady popularly called the "big head." Fears have been expressed that if chosen as a county seat, these symptoms would develop into a malignant form of selfishness that would be detrimental as well as offensive to the other districts, somewhat after the ideas of the Anglican church clergyman who heartily endorsed the proposition to combine the two churches in a small community in the interests of harmony, Christian unity and economy, provided that this were accomplished on the same basis that unity was effected between the lion and the lamb. This idea of course never commends itself to the lamb. People are willing to unite and work on a basis of equality, but not on the basis of absorption or extinguishment.

It is quite possible that Hilo's symptoms have been erroneously diagnosed with natural consequences detrimental to her own interests and that, if brought to a realizing sense of the fact that she has those symptoms—or thought to have them—she will at least submit herself to an inoculation or fumigating process as a measure of assurance both to herself and to her sensitive neighbors. In the meantime a readiness to confide in the assurances of a reliable physician that all is well with the aid, it may be, of a small dose of nervine—may serve to improve inter-community relations to the benefit of all concerned.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

AMICUS.

# HAWAII SUGAR LIST.

Admiral Beckley reports the following sugar on Hawaii ready for shipment: Olaa, 1890; Waialea, 7000; Hawaii Mill, 1400; Wainaku, none; Onomea, 31900; Pepeekeo, 10,900; Honouliuli, none; Hakalau, none; Laupahoehoe and Ookala, none; Kukui, none; Hamakua, 4000; Paauhau, 1700; Honokaa, 2000; Kukuihaele, 1200; Punaluu, 6000; Honuapo, 445.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

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# DISPUTED CHATTELS

## Mrs. Carter Estate Has Fresh Trouble—Big Appeal Batch.

Jessie K. Kaee, administratrix pendente lite of the estate of the late Margaret V. Carter, deceased, files a supplementary inventory together with a petition to Judge Robinson submitting a claim of Dr. A. B. Carter, widower of deceased, to all of the household furniture for the court's decision. She also mentions the alleged seizure of a horse and carriage without legal proceedings, by the High Sheriff on behalf of Dr. Carter. Mrs. Kaee says: "The undersigned acknowledges receipt of all and singular the chattels mentioned in said previous inventory, as well as the money and chattels specified in the accompanying supplementary inventory, except that on or about the 10th day of May, 1904, a certain horse and carriage mentioned in said original inventory, and then in the possession of the undersigned in Honolulu, was forcibly taken from the possession of the undersigned by A. M. Brown, Esq., purporting to act in the premises as High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, and the same have not, nor have either of them, since been restored to the possession of the undersigned. That the reason alleged by said High Sheriff for said action was a claim to said horse and carriage, set forth by Mr. Edgar Henriques, for and on behalf of Albert B. Carter, M. D., the husband of said deceased. That no legal proceedings were taken or pending the premises, but that said High Sheriff, acting personally and also through the agency of one of his police officers, and without any process of law, commanded the undersigned and enforced his command to deliver said horse and carriage as above stated."

Referring to an accompanying affidavit wherein Dr. Carter claims to be owner of all of the household furniture and effects in the supplementary inventory, excepting \$1348.10 cash and one fur cloak, Mrs. Kaee states that her claim to the chattels as part of the estate was based principally on the evidence, taken before Judge Robinson, of William Carter, son of deceased, and of Edgar Henriques, acting as agent and attorney-in-fact of Dr. Carter. The former witness testified that all the parlor furniture at the homestead was the property of deceased individually, and the latter that he understood and believed that all of the said furniture and household equipments at the homestead belonged to the deceased.

Judgment from the Honolulu District Court has been entered in the Supreme Court against defendant in the suit of J. M. Long vs. Frank C. Bertelmann, the amount being \$72.84. Execution was returned unsatisfied in this district and the entering of the judgment in the Supreme Court makes property of the defendant in any district liable to execution.

J. O. Carter and J. R. Galt, trustees under the will of H. A. P. Carter, deceased, by Ballou & Marx, attorneys, move that their annual accounts be referred to a master for investigation and report and that upon the coming in of the master's report the accounts be confirmed.

The old Hagey cure syndicate case—Harrison vs. Magoon et al.—is to be fore again with a motion of Thomas M. Harrison by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, for the Circuit Court to allow and certify his bill of exceptions.

Bernhardt Rudolph Banning has applied to Judge Weaver for a registered title to land with the buildings thereon situate in Kalia, Honolulu, at King and Sheridan streets, containing an area of 11.62 acres.

John Walker's application for a registered title to land, as previously reported, has been referred to Lyle A. DeKey as examiner of titles for report.

The First National Bank of Hawaii answers for itself in the foreclosure suit of Louisa I. Laine vs. M. D. Monsarrat et al., setting forth its holding of a mortgage from the principal defendant and asking for satisfaction of its lien after that of all prior liens.

LOADING THE JURY.

Appeals from the Honolulu District Magistrate have been certified up to the Circuit Court as follows:

Akiona, appellant, fined \$75 and costs for possession of lottery tickets.

Ah Chong, appellant, fined \$100 and costs for conducting a lottery.

Akiona, appellant, fined \$250 and costs for assisting in maintaining and conducting a lottery.

Ah You, alias Ah Lee, appellant, fined \$75 and costs for possession of lottery tickets.

Hamada, appellant, fined \$25 and costs for possession of lottery tickets.

Matsuda, appellant, fined \$10 and costs for needless driving in running over Jons Silva Ferreira with a horse and buggy at Palama.

Akane, appellant, fined \$100 and costs for conducting a lottery game.

Benjamin Edwards, appellant, sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months and to pay costs for gross cheat, in giving M. Rosenberg, proprietor of the Red Front store, a false order on the agents of the ship A. J. Roper to the amount of \$25 for advance of seaman's wages.

Alfred Gomes, alias Alf. Gombs, appellant, fined \$5 and costs for vulgar and profane language.

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JAPAN'S DOMESTIC ENEMIES.

Mr. Clough, whose interesting views of the war were printed in yesterday's paper, took note of a fact which the public should keep in mind when weighing the value of information about the Japanese campaign that has been brought from the foreign colonies of Japanese ports. He said that he found there, especially at Yokohama, a strong anti-Japanese feeling due, in large part, to the "cockyness" of the natives. This feeling, it might be added, has existed among resident foreigners, excepting missionaries, for a generation and it easily takes a form of criticism not far removed from the seditious and always disrespectful to the Japanese character. It is also prolific of false news.

Ten years ago the utterances of all the English journals of Japan, save one, were rudely critical of the conduct of the Chinese war. For a fortnight after Port Arthur fell, these papers refused to believe it and ridiculed the story as "Japanese bombast." Every chance they had to deride Japanese strategy, to minimize the effect of victories, to spread rumors of defeat, to ridicule the military claims of the little brown men, was eagerly seized, and throughout the war the cause of China had no more effective exponents than the English press of the Japanese Empire. Tokio chafed under the criticism, but that was the time of treaty ports and within their charmed circle Japanese law could only enter with tied hands.

The abolition of the treaties a few years ago has muzzled the foreign press and now the English papers of Tokio, Yokohama and Kobe are remarkably discreet. But the colonists are still bitter and their feelings are accentuated by the natural growth, among Japanese who are more than holding their own against a great white power, of a feeling of racial dignity. Always, since colonies were started in Japan, the white man has treated the Jap as a groundling. At first the little brown man did not resent it and even made a human horse of himself to drag the stranger around in a two-wheeled gig for a few cents an hour. The more docile he was the worse he was treated. Gradually his self-respect asserted itself and he became "cocky" as the English and Americans say. Now he declines to be insulted on his own soil. He has not, it is true, dropped his ricksha, but he has acquired a wider independence. The white employer, is no longer a master, the coolie is no longer a slave. Naturally all this angers the white resident and he longs, as Mr. Clough says, for a Russian victory and lets his imagination play upon Japanese losses.

THE USUAL GAME.

Having failed in its attack on Governor Carter's nomination and in its effort to prevent the reappointment of Chief Justice Frear, the Bulletin is now trying its hand against Attorney General Andrews, whose conviction of several of its pet boodlers during the past two years has made it apprehensive that he will yet jail the rest of them. As usual the Bulletin is marshaling anonymous "business men" on its side of the case. One of these sorry snipers—probably A. V. Gear—is quoted as saying that if "Andrews is going to do politics let him resign as Attorney General." This same skulking ushwhacker, whoever he is, reports "much harsh comment among business men on this matter today," which would seem to indicate that Grocer Kumalae and some of his clerks and coparceners had got into the open again as exponents of Bulletin sentiment.

The Bulletin anticipates that some of its favorite "business men" will protest to the Governor against Mr. Andrews' pernicious labors for the Republican party and a decent convention. If they do—which we wot not—they will probably approach him in the dark so as not to be recognized or to unduly alarm the public at a time when the price of disinfectants is so high. If the Russian fleet came out of Port Arthur to do battle it must have been defeated, otherwise its ships would have kept together and none, in good condition, would have taken refuge in neutral ports. On the other hand if it was attempting to escape, as Cervera's squadron did at Santiago, it was partially successful, the faster boats of some of them, getting away unscathed.

WIRELESS REVOLUTION.

Wireless telegraphy is just now making a great change in the conditions of ocean steamship travel. Perhaps the transition is not an unmixt benefit to the sea traveler. It is liable to take away too much of ocean's solitude for the good of people who have hitherto found in that element most wholesome respite from business care and social worry. Lately an Atlantic liner carried daily intelligence with her from the British shore, which was issued in newspaper form on board, for more than 2000 miles, only losing the European conversation when talk from the American shore had become valuable. Thus news from the outside world came as regularly as their meals to the passengers. Many of them were communicating with friends on land all the way across.

So far it may be that the benefits outweigh the deprivation of some of the undoubted charms of isolation hitherto pertaining to an ocean voyage. This is saying a great deal, too, for the loss of dry earth a week or a fortnight, together with the subtle charm of wondering how the rest of creation is getting along without the presence of the wonderer, is serious enough. But when it is announced that an adjunct of the wireless telegraph apparatus being installed in all of the big Atlantic liners is to be a regular stock ticker the change of conditions may be set down as revolutionary in the extreme. Wall street brokers will establish offices on board the steamships, to deal in stocks with a facility scarcely surpassed on the floor of the New York stock exchange. All of this means that hereafter when physicians advise an ocean trip to wealthy patients they will insist that it be not in an ocean liner carrying a wireless telegraph outfit. How the trade of the brokers afloat may affect the raw article of gambling carried on by card-sharps upon the ocean is another question.

The great fact of modern progress is that it is getting more difficult all the time for anyone to get away from the world alive. There were globe-trotters who declared that Hawaii would lose the best part of its charms for visitors if ever connected with the outside world by cable. The cable has come, but visitors are coming in greater number and staying longer than before. Possibly wireless telegraphy with ocean travel will not make any more difference to the traveling public than the cable has made to the Hawaiian Islands—just a mere incident in the world's progress.

THE NAVAL GAME.

Three months hence Vladivostok will be frozen in and made practically useless to the Russian Navy. In the meantime if the Japanese take Port Arthur, neither the Russian Asiatic nor the Baltic fleet will have a base in Asiatic waters unless one can be taken from Japan, which is altogether doubtful. A try might be made for a Formosan port, but all points of vantage there are so well fortified as to be scarcely negotiable save with a co-operating army. It may be deemed probable that the Russian ships, which escaped from Port Arthur, will go to Vladivostok if they get a chance and augment the flying squadron there. Were the fuel question easy to solve they might be expected to seek the on-coming Baltic fleet, but the Asiatic squadron burns coal and coal, by Russian fiat, is contraband of war. One can scarcely believe, in this connection, that the French ports would permit the Russian vessels to enjoy more than the formal hospitality of a twenty-four hours' anchorage.

The unknown factor in the present equation is the ability of Togo to detach a strong flying squadron to go in pursuit of the enemy. If his blockading fleet remains anywhere near intact he should be able to do it, for there are fewer vessels than formerly in Port Arthur to watch.

Admiral Kamamura has saved his reputation as a fighter but his failure to follow the retreating ships of the enemy exposes him to the same sort of criticism that was directed against General Meade after the battle of Gettysburg. His squadron was able, according to his report, to prevent the Russia, Rurik and Gromobol from getting away when they tried to do so before the battle; but when the fight was over the two surviving ships steamed rapidly northward apparently without pursuit. In the light of Kamamura's claim that the damage done to his squadron was slight, it is hard to see why he did not put on all steam after the flying Russians and finish the job he had so well begun.

The arrest of a young Hawaiian postal clerk 10,000 miles from home, charged with a trivial theft from the Hilo postoffice, will tend to increase the respect for Federal law which our delinquent classes are beginning to feel. It is coming to be understood here that Federal law plays no favorites, that it does not treat crime as an indiscretion and that its arm is long. Jean Sabate, Meheula, Testa, various brutal ship-masters and illicit liquor-sellers and now the Hilo youth, are living and some of them whining witnesses to the celerity, efficiency and impartiality of the Federal method of imparting justice.

Judge Gear returns from Hilo with the honor of being president of a Good Government Club, whether one with a license or one of the moonshine variety we don't know. Naturally after such a distinction the Judge talks voluminously, and is a trifle hazy in some of his published views. A feature of his initiation seems to have been a committal to Admiral Beckley for Congress, at least he thought it was to Admiral Beckley when he landed from the Kilauea and met a reporter.

One of the bright anticipations of Foraker's visit is the sight of Compo Berger trying to find something that will rhyme with his name. "Pinechou and Hicouhou, names prominent in the war cables, are one and the same place."

FRUIT STATISTICS.

Exports of fruit from the United States in the fiscal year 1904 will exceed \$20,000,000, against less than \$2,000,000 in 1894 and less than \$1,000,000 in 1884. The growth in the exportation of fruits from the United States has been very rapid during the last few years. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, has issued a table showing the value of fruits and nuts imported and exported in each year from 1884 to 1904. It shows that the importations were practically 20 million dollars in value in 1884, and will in 1904 be about 22 millions, while the exports which were \$1,746,418 in 1884 will be about \$20,500,000 in 1904.

Apples, oranges, apricots, prunes, and raisins form the principal items in the exports of fruits. The value of the apple exportations in 1904 will amount to about \$12 million dollars out of the 20 1/2 million dollars worth of fruits exported, and of the \$12 million dollars worth of apples exported about 5 1/2 million dollars worth was exported in the natural state and 3 million dollars worth as dried fruit.

The exportation of prunes from the United States has grown very rapidly in recent years, the total number of pounds exported in 1898, the first year in which a record was made by the Bureau of Statistics, being, in round terms, 16 millions; in 1902, 23 millions; in 1903, 66 millions; and in 1904 will amount to about 74 millions, valued at about \$12 million dollars. Germany, France, and the United Kingdom are the principal customers for this class of American fruit, the total quantity sent to Germany in the fiscal year 1903 being 18 1/2 million pounds; France, 16 millions, and the United Kingdom, 15 millions; while Belgium took nearly 5 million pounds, Netherlands nearly 4 millions, and Canada about 4 1/2 millions. Of the 66 million pounds of prunes exported in 1903, 9 millions went from San Francisco and 53 1/2 millions from New York, although they are chiefly the product of the Pacific coast.

Raisins are also becoming an important feature of the export trade in fruits, the total number of pounds of raisins exported in 1903 being 4 1/2 million, while for the year just ended the total will be about 4 million pounds. Canada is our largest foreign customer for this product, the total quantity exported to Canada last year being over 3 million pounds. The principal port of shipment was San Francisco, from which about 1 1/2 million pounds were sent; from Detroit, three-quarters of a million pounds; from the district of North and South Dakota, a half million pounds; and from New York, a quarter of a million pounds. These shipments, of course, on the Pacific coast. Of apricots, the total exports of which amounted last year to over 3 million pounds, 6 1/2 million pounds were exported from New York and about 2 million pounds from San Francisco.

The imports of fruits and nuts have, as already indicated, changed but little in total value, but in character there has been a material change during the last decade. Oranges, of which the total importations amounted to over 2 1/2 million dollars in 1896, will amount in 1904 to but little over a half million dollars in value of imports. Lemons, which amounted to over 5 million dollars in 1895, will amount to a little over 3 million dollars value in the importations of 1904. The bulk of the lemons come from Italy, and of oranges, chiefly from the British West Indies. Bananas form by far the largest single item in the importations of fruits and nuts, and will aggregate over 7 million dollars in the fiscal year 1904, against 4 1/2 millions in 1898. They come chiefly from Central America, Cuba, and the British West Indies.

Hawaii ought to be able to take care of a great deal of the increasing banana demand. Our bananas should control the Pacific Coast market. Skilled cultivation applied to oranges and lemons in this Territory, utilizing the gulches hardly fit for any culture but fruit and coffee, would also no doubt further reduce the proportion of imports to exports of those fruits.

It is a sign of promise that the Planters' Association is beginning to take part in legislative politics. That powerful body feels the need of a better Legislature just as all other legitimate interests in the Territory do. Its ramifications are so wide and its influence so strong that it can come pretty near to deciding the personnel of the Legislature if it wants to. This paper hopes that the planters will go further and aid the citizens who are deeply disgusted with the system of choice by "the organization" in the matter of a suitable Delegate in Congress. It is high time for business to take hold of affairs in Hawaii and give the peanut politicians on both sides a wholesome shaking up.

The Judiciary building—the place of the law and the profits—is unsafe. As a "government job" it was never very strong and now structural weakness is showing all over it. As things are there is the making of a tragedy in the tottering edifice and it is in order for the occupants to move out and give the carpenters a chance to brace the building up. There are a number of places where the courts and departments could be well housed in the meantime.

At the Kohala meeting, of which a condensed report is given elsewhere, the following clause in the resolution was voted down: "That our Government schools should be under local, or county, control." A correspondent of the Advertiser writes: "The meeting was one of the largest and most representative ever held in Kohala, and was absolutely non-partisan and without political complexion."

The Japanese in entering a neutral port to seize an enemy's vessel had an American precedent to go by. During the Civil War a United States cruiser followed the Confederate commerce-destroyer Florida into Bahia, a port of Brazil, captured the vessel and sent her north in charge of a prize crew. Complications ensuing, the ship was sunk. The Novik and Askold are taking great risks of being sunk again.

CLEARING REPUBLICAN SKIES.

The movement that most observers looked for is already coming to pass in the Presidential campaign—a closing in of the whole Republican party about Mr. Roosevelt. Whatever objections there were to him among business men before his nomination seem to be directed now against the Democratic platform. Our quadrennial elections do not end in the triumph of a man but of a party. People speak with discrimination when they use the phrase "the party in power." A man may be chosen President, but it is rightly expected that he will conform to party usages. Even Cleveland, obstinate as he was, had to fall in with them; and Johnson, in fighting them, brought ruin upon his administration. President Roosevelt stands for a party which is sane and safe; and business men know that to represent it he must be sane and safe also. The party which has given them protection and prosperity, they naturally want to keep in power and they dread an experiment with a party which, however respectable committed in the matter of a leader, is uncertain and evasive in its declaration of principles. The silence of the Democratic platform on the question of a monetary standard is as impressive as the frank declaration of Judge Parker that he is for gold—a committal which is best read in the light of his two votes for Bryan and free silver at a time when business men were moving heaven and earth to defeat both. Finally in the matter of the tariff the Democratic platform gives no sign that the party intends to depart from that policy of attack upon the manufacturing interests of America which wrought such disaster to prosperity in the closing years of Mr. Cleveland's term—a disaster to which the vote of Judge Parker contributed.

The Republican feeling, therefore, is to let well enough alone. Conditions of government are satisfactory, so why change them? Mr. Roosevelt may not be liked in that deep, abiding way in which the nation held McKinley and Lincoln, but Republican principles are still trusted and revered by the men who cast the majority of votes in our Presidential balloting. As a Republican, a man like Judge Parker might be invincible against a man on the Democratic ticket like Roosevelt; but as a Democrat, standing for what Democracy professes, he cannot hope to obtain that conservative support which casts the deciding vote in all our great elections.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The report from Liaoyang that twelve regiments have been sent to Port Arthur shows, among other things, that Kuroki has the northern situation perfectly in hand. There is now no danger, no matter what happens at the fortress, that Kuropatkin can march that way to raise the siege. Apparently the plan is to take Port Arthur at any cost and then, when it is captured, leave a small garrison and railroad the bulk of Nodai's army north and, joining it to Kuroki's, overwhelm the Russians with armed strength. In the meantime it would not be surprising, in view of the Chefoo naval incident and the proclamation of the Chinese Governor of Mukden, if China would come into the fray and make the Russian situation still more critical. There are many observers who think China's neutrality will end on the day Port Arthur falls.

We have not been among those who regard Port Arthur as vulnerable to an assault. But things have happened which seem to prompt despair at St. Petersburg over the fate of the great fortress. Plainly the fleet was driven out by the dropping of siege projectiles. The Japanese, owing to the careful land measurements they have made in the past, know precisely where to send their shells. Furthermore siege artillery has improved faster than the means of defence against it and it is now possible for the Japanese to make great forts nearly untenable in advance of an assault. The Port Arthur garrison has already lost heavily by wounds and disease and it suffers the demoralization which all troops feel in a long bombardment. Perhaps, after all, St. Petersburg is right in calling the Port Arthur situation desperate.

In a naval way the Russians seem to have made a very bad showing. They have lost the Rurik and two torpedo destroyers; the battleship Czarevitch, which, like the Retvizan and some of the cruisers damaged on February 8, was repaired with infinite toil, is laid by for the war; the Retvizan and some others have been driven back into port badly wounded; and it is reported that the Novik has been sunk. The Japanese claim to have suffered no material damage and as the Russian vessels which escaped to Kiauchau, Shanghai, Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei do not claim to have sunk any of the ships they fought, the chances are that all of Togo's vessels that participated in Wednesday's action, are still afloat.

Meanwhile the Baltic squadron, or a part of it, is said to have sailed from Cronstadt. If its movement appears serious Japan will strain every nerve to take not only Port Arthur but Vladivostok in the next five or six weeks and to make their Formosan ports as invulnerable as they can. Should these designs be realized, the Baltic squadron may be expected to turn around and go home as Camara's Spanish squadron did after it had entered the Suez Canal en route to Manila.

Escaped Russian Prisoners.

With regard to the re-captured Russian prisoners it is learnt that they had intended to return home under a Cossack captain. The captain had proposed a plan of escape by buying or stealing a junk on the coast near Matsuyama at night to sail for Kobe, where he was to rely on a certain Jewish resident for further steps. When they were arrested, the five deserters were known with their hair cut closely and mustaches shaved looking very like Japanese. They were carrying with them lined coats, striking water, umbrellas, knives, etc. A map of Japan in English was found in possession of the captain—Japan Gazette.

Discounting Port Arthur.

Just as the strategical successes of the allies in the Crimean campaign amounted to nothing, notwithstanding the colossal sacrifices involved, so also will the successes of the Japanese, even should they include the capture of Port Arthur, have a negative result. The colossal will not be even shaken on his mighty feet—Vyndomost (St. Petersburg).

BORN.

WILKINSON—On August 11th, 1904, at Lahoe, Kauai, to the wife of Richard J. Wilkinson, M. D., T. C. D., a daughter.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser) Sugar, 4.255.

Elmer E. Paxton, of the Dillingham corporation, is going to start business for himself in San Francisco.

The surf at Waikiki on Thursday ran very high, often submerging the platform off the Hawaiian Hotel Annex.

Judge Dole signed a decree yesterday in favor of J. P. Mendonca for a Fire Claims Commission award of \$2835.69.

Registered Warrants from Nos. 3201 to 3577 inclusive will be paid upon presentation at the Treasurer's office today.

A few stragglers from the naval transport Solace were arrested by the police yesterday and sent aboard the vessel.

Advices have been received that the Oceanic steamer Sierra from Sydney will arrive here on Monday, August 22, a day ahead of schedule time.

Mrs. J. F. Scott, widow of the late J. F. Scott, the well known school teacher, departed yesterday on the Siberia for California to reside permanently.

Third Assistant Engineer Kerr of the transport Buford, held at San Francisco for assault upon the high seas, is relying on self-defense for his defense if brought to Honolulu for trial.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane was held from the Catholic cathedral at 3:45 p. m. yesterday. Rev. Father Valentin conducting the services following private services for the family at the Waikiki residence. The pallbearers were J. O. Carter, W. F. Allen, A. S. Cleghorn and Cecil Brown.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

W. T. Rawlins, referee in bankruptcy, goes to Maui this week to attend to the Keshanok matter.

In the Olympic admiralty case a witness before Commissioner Judd yesterday testified to the lawful marriage of the claimant to Samuel Makalailili, the man on account of whose death she asks damages.

Among home-coming passengers in the steamer Ventura to arrive on the 24th inst. are B. F. Dillingham, wife and two sons; Rev. J. P. Erdman and bride, nee Dillingham, and S. R. Rose, secretary of Wilder's Steamship Co.

Governor Carter discussed the so-called "British claims" arising of the 1895 trouble with State Department officials in Washington, the result being that they will be filed with other claims—British vs. American and American vs. British—and the whole batch referred to an international tribunal to be appointed for their adjudication.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The Maui News predicts that within two years the Kihel plantation will be paying dividends.

Editor Robertson of the Maui News is in town for a few days, arriving yesterday on the steamer Claudine from Kahului. Mr. Robertson says that the Harvest Home dance at Puunene Mill on Thursday evening was a great social event, and will always be an annual feature of plantation life to which Maui society will look forward with pleasurable anticipation.

The County Act Commission meets this evening as usual at 7:30 o'clock.

The new paths, with the corner gate, in the Capitol grounds were thrown open to the public yesterday.

Marines and bluejackets from the Naval Station have been qualifying target practice at Pearl Harbor.

Prince and Princess Kulaniana'ole are enjoying an outing at Pearl City for a fortnight. There will, therefore, be no reception today at Pulealani, nor in the future until further notice.

C. G. Bockus, business manager of the Bulletin, and Miss Edna Scooby are to be married tomorrow evening at the Podmore residence, old Waikiki. Miss Scooby has been a teacher in the public schools.

The Kaula polo ponies arrived on Sunday in charge of Charley Rice and John Malina, two of the Kaula team. The ponies will be stabled at Kapiolani Park until just before the Kaula-Maul polo match at Moanalua on August 24.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. yesterday received the following cable, re prices of Hawaiian stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange: Sales of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar at \$4.00; Honokaa, \$13.25 bid; Hutchison offered at \$9.25.

A frame filled with badges worn by the delegates from Hawaii to the Republican convention at Chicago, and the Democratic convention at St. Louis, is on exhibition in McInerney's haberdashery window. The badges of the Hawaiian delegates are handsome affairs. The collection is the property of National Committeeman Robertson.

Messrs. Tenney, Giffard, Cooke and Davies waited on Governor Carter yesterday, to present the matter of candidates for the Legislature on the island of Hawaii. They constituted a committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, to which leading planters on the island named had communicated their anxious concern about the character of next Legislature. The Governor assured the committee that any fight for honest and capable government would receive nothing but the best wishes of the administration.

Discontinuing Port Arthur.

Just as the strategical successes of the allies in the Crimean campaign amounted to nothing, notwithstanding the colossal sacrifices involved, so also will the successes of the Japanese, even should they include the capture of Port Arthur, have a negative result. The colossal will not be even shaken on his mighty feet—Vyndomost (St. Petersburg).

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An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 15, 1904.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid., Ask. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, and Steamship Co. stocks.

DIVIDENDS.

O. R. & L. Co., 1/2 per cent; Oahu Sugar Co., 1/2 per cent; Mutual Telephone, 2 per cent.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Meteorological record table with columns: Day, Ave., Barom., Therm., Humidity, Wind, Force.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Tides, Sun and Moon table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun rises, Moon rises.

First quarter of the moon Aug. 17th.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

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

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 40 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 187 degrees thirty minutes. The time while low at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as (Greenwich) 8 hours 5 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

# THE MAUI PRIMARIES

## Field Day Sports Draw Great Crowd.

MAUI, August 13.—The result of the Republican primaries on Maui held last Saturday was as follows:

- Lahaina precinct—Members of district committee, S. Kapu and W. Henning; delegates to Territorial convention at Hilo, Geo. H. Dunn.
- Kaanapali precinct—District committee, David Taylor; delegate, David Taylor.
- Waikuku precinct—District committee, A. N. Kepolka, J. N. K. Keola, W. E. Bal, W. A. McKay and Moses Kauhimahu; delegates, W. T. Robinson, Noa Aluli and W. J. Coelho.
- Puunene precinct—District committee, H. P. Baldwin, Joe Whitford and R. W. Filler; delegates, John Makahio and W. Seaby.
- Kihui precinct—District committee, James Scott; delegate, James Scott.
- Makawao precinct—District committee, Edgar Morton; delegate, J. P. Cooke.
- Hamakua precinct—District committee, H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, John Kaluna, Thomas Church and Antonio Gomez; delegates, S. E. Kalama, J. Hapai Nui and Manuel Daponte.
- Huelo precinct—District committee, W. E. Pogue; Territorial convention, W. E. K. Maika.
- Keanae precinct—District committee, Kukawahi; delegate, Hugh Howell.
- Hana precinct—District committee, G. O. Cooper, M. H. Reuter, J. K. Hanuna and Kahopi; delegates, W. P. Hala and J. H. S. Kalo.
- Kipahulu precinct—District committee, J. K. Kapoi and —; delegate, L. Palapala.
- Ulupalakua precinct—District committee, J. M. Napulou; delegate, Guy Goodness.

### SUCCESSFUL FIELD DAY.

The first field day of the Puunene Athletic Association held on the Folo grounds of Kahului on the 11th was a great success. Crowds of people, more than a thousand cosmopolitans in gala attire, all bent on a good time, filled the new and comfortable grandstand to repletion and overflowed into grounds near the scene of the sports.

- 1. Catching Greased Pig. Prize, the pig.
- 2. Climbing Greased Pole. Prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
- 3. Tug of War. Puunene vs. Kahului. Prize, \$75.
- 4. Sack Race (75 yards). Prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
- 5. Three-Legged Race (100 yards). Prizes, \$3, \$2, \$1.
- 6. Baseball. P. A. A. vs. Morning Stars. \$30 to winners, \$10 to losers.
- 7. High Jump. Prizes, \$3.50, \$1.50.
- 8. Putting 16-pound Shot. Prizes, \$7.50 and pair of shoes from Kahului store.
- 9. 150 yards dash. Prizes, \$6, \$3, \$2.
- 10. Japanese Wrestling. Prizes, value \$25.

In the first event the pig, though well greased, was too tame and when freed instead of running away calmly began to nibble grass in spite of the screaming and laughter of the multitude. It proved too easy a victim, and the lucky man (a Mexican) bore away the fat porker to his home where a luau was soon in progress.

In the second event the pole, proved too slippery and climbing it with shins, knees, arms and hands seemed impossible. Finally a combination was effected and Manuel Vasconcellos reached the top. He, however, had to divide up the prizes among the three other contestants for to win the event he stood on the shoulders of the third man and the third on the shoulders of the second and the second on the shoulders of the first, who had his feet planted firmly on the ground.

The tug of war between the seven brawny men of Puunene and seven muscular longshoremen of Kahului was indeed the most attractive feature of the day.

For 19 minutes the mighty struggle lasted, the sides being evenly matched, though the central mark on the cable slightly favored Puunene. The Kahuluis were always on the defensive, contenting themselves with resisting the systematic tugging of their opponents. Finally amid loud cheers Puunene gained almost a foot and then the required distance, winning the event and the prize of \$75. Henry Daniel was the anchor man for Puunene and Paulwa for Kahului with John Makahio as captain.

The baseball game was a disappointment, for the Morning Stars outclassed the Puunenes, shutting them out by the score of 18 to 0. George Cummings, Wm. Horner, John Profit and one or two others played good ball for Puunene, but the machine-like team and heavy batting of the Stars, not to mention the excellent work in the box by the Krueger brothers, were too superior to be vanquished by a picked-up nine, however, brilliant the efforts of a few individual players:

# GOES AFTER TOURISTS

## Boyd Will Go East to Hypnotize Travel.

Secretary Boyd of the Hawaii Promotion Committee leaves for San Francisco on the Alameda tomorrow to assist in looking after tourist travel towards Honolulu, the idea being to get into personal touch with the delegations of Knights Templar that will assemble in San Francisco from all parts of the country. Mr. Jennifer, who represents the Promotion Committee in San Francisco, has been sent to Boston to commence work all along the line and Mr. Boyd will get in some hard work on their arrival and induce as many as possible to visit the "Paradise of the Pacific" before returning home.

The Promotion Committee expects a large number of Mystic Shriners from Cleveland to arrive the end of this month for a two weeks' visit. The Oceanic Steamship Co., for these occasions, is offering a \$110 rate for the round trip.

It is possible that after the secret lodge visitation in San Francisco the officer there of the Promotion Committee will be transferred to Los Angeles to double up the work in that section of the country. As Los Angeles is the winter Mecca for tourists the committee believes that all its efforts, if directed there, will accomplish more good than by keeping an office open as well in San Francisco.

It has been recently selected to go against Kaula.

The officials of the Puunene Athletic Association are: Ex. Com.—J. N. S. Williams, chairman; Geo. B. Henderson, secretary and treasurer; R. W. Filler, Wm. Walsh, W. W. Westcott, Wm. Lougher, and F. A. Mayfield.

Arrangements Com.—William Walsh, chairman; E. Delbert, R. W. Filler, and G. Amundsen.

Judges—J. J. Corell, Geo. Mayfield, Timekeeper—Geo. L. Keeney. Starter—W. Lougher.

### BIG SOCIAL EVENT.

The "Harvest Home Celebration" dance given in Puunene mill, the evening of the 11th, by the general manager and employees of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. proved to be the most popular and most largely attended social event of the season.

Trains brought the dancers from all over Central Maui. The floor was not so crowded as last year, but dancing was all the more enjoyable. A most elaborate spread was served in the vacuum pan room which had been transformed into a bower-like supper-room.

George L. Keeney, W. Lougher, Jas. B. Thompson and Wm. Walsh made an able committee of arrangements. Dancing to the inspiring music of the Waialea stringed band was kept up until wee sma' hours.

### NOTES.

W. E. Pogue and Solomon Fuller have resigned from the newly appointed Maui Board Registration, the latter because he is to be teacher of agriculture at Lahainaluna Seminary. T. B. Lyon, the well known Democrat, is the only surviving member. It is stated that Rev. S. Kapu of Lahaina and W. E. Crockett of Waikuku have been recommended by the district committee for the positions. A. N. Hayselden of Lahaina and J. J. Meyer of Molokai are also mentioned.

The new Koolau ditch is well nigh completed, there remaining only about 200 feet of very hard rock to penetrate. With power drills this obstacle will be soon overcome. It is possible that by using another part of the ditch, Koolau water will be turned on the first of next week. Engineer John H. Foss has charge of the Hamakua extension ditch-work in the absence of Geo. H. Baldwin, now on a vacation to the coast. H. W. Dietz, who has been surveyor on this ditch, departed for his home in Honolulu by this week's Mauna Loa.

Saturday evening, the 14th, a most enjoyable dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Paia. The large lanai made an excellent place for dancing and the music by a stringed band kept the 40 young folks busy tripping the light fantastic till midnight. The "sandwich two-step" was here introduced for the first time on Maui.

On Monday pineapples canned by the Haku factory were offered for sale, for the first time since the creation of the cannery, at the Kahului store.

The Waiakoa, Kula, postoffice is again closed up. Mr. Copeland has resigned the position of postmaster and removed to Waikuku.

# FINEST EQUIPPED BODY OF EXPERTS IN THE WORLD

## Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Has Drawn Into Its Service Most Able Entomologists to War on Cane Pests.

With the acquisition of Entomologist Crow on its staff of experts the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association may now be said to have the finest equipped body of professional men to fight the pests which prey upon sugar cane, of any similar institution in the world. Entomologist Crow has been one of the most noted men in the scientific warfare which California has waged against fruit and field pests, and his acquisition by the Planters' Association is in the nature of a victory.

The Planters' Association is not only adding to its valuable staff in Honolulu to work at the experiment station of the association on Makiki street and Wilder Avenue—a sugar plantation in miniature—but it has in various parts of the world other experts, notably Professor Koebele, Prof. Perkins and Dr. Maxwell, who is now employed directly by the government of Queensland, Australia, who are searching for parasites to be sent to Hawaii.

Every pest that now preys on Hawaiian sugar cane will, under the research of Prof. Crow, be pitted against a parasite which the eminent entomologist hopes will destroy the pests and leave the cane to flourish without detriment.

In this connection the work of the United States Experiment Station established and conducted by Jared Smith has been a factor in determining the pests which have attacked agricultural products other than sugar cane, notably potatoes, melons, garden and orchard products in general. His staff of experts has been working in all parts of the islands and the results are apparent at the Federal Station on the slopes of Tantalus, back of Punchbowl.

With so much work being done in the entomological field the old question of the establishment of an Agricultural College at Lahainaluna is being revived. Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson favors the project and there needs only the stimulus of Federal or territorial appropriations or both to put the idea into practical form. The argument used for the establishment of an agricultural college is that Hawaiians could there be given every opportunity to learn scientific farming, while at the same time the staff of Federal or other experts could carry on original research work. It is of such a college that Director Jared Smith would desire to be of a high standard if it is ever to be established.

# SUPPORT OF PRISONERS FUND NEARLY RUN OUT

High Sheriff Brown, under duress of the retrenchment policy, trimmed his estimates for support and maintenance of prisoners too close to the quick. This he has found out thus early in his experience of administering the appropriation. The expense under this head is, to a large degree, reproductive from the value of the labor of the prisoners. There is also to be credited moneys received for the care and detention of Federal prisoners and witnesses, which go into the treasury as government realizations.

The following correspondence on the subject has taken place between the High Sheriff and the Governor: Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 12, 1904.

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear sir:—I desire to call to your attention at this early date the almost absolute certainty of the appropriation for the "Support and Maintenance of Prisoners" for the Territory of Hawaii, as passed by the last Legislature, being overdrawn at the rate of about \$500.00 per month.

In my endeavor to economize I overstepped the mark in this appropriation and desire to let you know the exact situation at once.

All other appropriations of the Police Department as finally passed by the Legislature are in my opinion sufficient for the period ending June 30, 1905.

The large number of prisoners at Oahu Prison accounts for the large expense under this head.

The number of prisoners in that institution today is 237.

There was collected at Oahu Prison for the twelve months ending June 30, 1904, the amount of \$6816.47 for the care and detention of United States prisoners.

The actual cost of maintenance, including every expense from the salary of the Jailer to the pay of Guards and Lunas, is 48 3-7 cents per day, which, in my opinion, considering the high price of food stuffs, clothing and shoes, is as low as it can be made.

I beg to remain, Very respectfully, A. M. BROWN, High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

Aug. 15, 1904. A. M. Brown, Esq., High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear sir:—Your letter of Aug. 12th is received.

It is unfortunate that the appropriation for the support and maintenance of prisoners is inadequate, and I heartily approve of the plan of notifying the Administration at once whenever a Government official meets such an emergency.

You will please see that the strictest economy is practiced, so that the unpaid bills on being presented to the next Legislature will be as small as possible. I desire further to be informed when the appropriation is expended, and to discuss the matter with you personally.

Very sincerely yours, G. R. CARTER, Governor.

# ROBERTSON MAY WIELD THE GAVEL AT THE CONVENTION

Who is to be permanent chairman of the Republican convention at Hilo, is a question which is buzzing about the ears of the delegates from Honolulu. From all accounts it appears that the purpose may be to select National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, and as such to manage the campaign this fall.

Some of the Honolulu precincts will caucus this week or early the next for the purpose of determining their position on the chairmanship question, and also to determine upon what features they desire to have inserted in the platform of the party.

There is a disposition to have the convention be governed by a temporary chairman from the island of Hawaii. This would be a courtesy to the convention island.

As to the secretaryship the name of W. R. Sims is being advocated by some of the delegates.

National Committeeman Robertson said yesterday that the convention will not be a "paper convention" if there is any way to prevent it. Active members of the party are doing good work at present by inducing delegates to attend the convention in person rather than send proxies.

Although it is yet early to suggest the place where the next convention after Hilo's will be held, Mauians are getting out their silver-tongued orators to advocate Waikuku or Lahaina for the plum. Editor Robertson of the Maui News is unqualifiedly in favor of Waikuku.

# WAIKALANI UNPROMISED

## Report of Plot to Put a Good Teacher Aside.

"Certainly, Waikalani is not going there. It is not likely that a man whom we discharged a few weeks ago is going to take Mr. Wilson's place, nor is it likely that he has any influence in the matter. Of course, I have not seen Governor Carter on the subject."

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, made the foregoing remarks in answer to a question regarding a story from Hilo of an alleged political fight over the Kalapana school. According to the report, a movement "by one or two individuals" is on foot to obtain the removal of H. E. Wilson as principal of the school, and by placing a strong Home Ruler in his stead gain Republican strength. The yarn goes further to represent Governor Carter as having promised the Young Men's Republican Club in Hilo to make the change, in spite of an overwhelming support of Wilson by the parents of the pupils attending the school. There is a petition numerously signed for his retention.

Wilson is described in the Hilo Tribune as "a stalwart Republican," who "has taught school in Kalapana for ten years," is postmaster and altogether has been a valuable citizen in the community.

Waikalani is the name of Wilson's rival for the pedagogic chair, who is mentioned as "a native school teacher, convicted several years ago in Puna for assault and battery on his pupils." He is further described as "a nature man," one full of crank notions. An instance either of lack of mental balance or of low cunning to deceive others is contained in the statement that Waikalani "claims he has an official letter from the Governor of California ordering Governor Carter to appoint him principal of the Kalapana school."

Governor Carter evinced not the slightest knowledge of the matter when asked about it, but seemed satisfied at hearing that Superintendent Atkinson had already given the story its quietus.

# FARMERS IN SESSION

The Farmers' Institute held an interesting meeting at Wahiawa on Saturday evening, August 13, presided over by Jared Smith, the president of the society and Director of the United States Experiment Station. The attendance was large, there being forty-two persons present. Beside those from the Wahiawa Colony the following were there: From Honolulu: Jared G. Smith, F. G. Krause, H. M. Wells, U. Thompson, W. L. Howard, D. L. Van Dine, F. S. Lyman; from Sinal, Mr. Weirich, Jr.; from Hauula, A. W. Crockett; from Waimea, Kauai: I. W. Wells.

The first paper of the evening was presented by F. G. Krause, entitled "Dairy Strippings," being an epitome of dairy practice and experience. This paper embodied the results of very interesting and valuable experiments which Mr. Krause has been conducting at the agricultural department of the Kamehameha Schools. It was of such interest that it was voted to have it published in pamphlet form for distribution, including the tables and photographic illustrations.

The next paper was of unusual merit being upon the subject of papaya growing. This was presented by H. M. Wells and contained his successful experience in the cultivation of this fruit.

The last paper on the program was presented by Jared G. Smith, director of the U. S. Experiment Station. He spoke in favor of an agricultural experiment station for the Territory and took the ground that if this college is to be established it should be on high educational lines and should be the crown of our educational system.

All the papers read evoked considerable interesting discussion.

### Police Court Grist.

Seven Chinese gamblers were fined \$3 and costs each in police court yesterday morning. Seven men were also up for disturbing the quiet of the night. T. Christiansen and Wm. Owen were each fined \$5 and costs. The others were discharged with a reprimand. Inoue and Nakayama were up for assault and battery on Sakima. The former was fined \$5 and costs and the latter's case was nolle prossed. J. P. Phillips was assessed \$10 and costs for trying to fight Officer Mullenbaker. Sam Akamu will pay \$5 and costs for headless driving. White will answer August 17 to two charges of selling liquor without a license. Sam Iona and Wahinepio got the usual fine for drunkenness. C. Thompson forfeited \$5 bail for the same offence and the charge against Mika was nolle prossed.

### Home Rulers for Hilo.

The heads of the Home Rule party here leave on the Kinohi today for Hilo, it being their intention to open the Home Rule campaign in the islands on Hawaii. Senator Kalanokalanui, William Mousman, Charles Nottley and Joseph Kumaha, who is out on bail, will form one party to start the ball rolling on the big island. They will afterwards go to Maui and then return to Honolulu to attend a district convention.

# WARM TALK UNDER OATH

## Parker Litigation Grows Full Odious.

Nearly all of yesterday was consumed before Judge Gear in wrangling over side issues pertaining to the estate of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor. The Advertiser some days ago published the text of a petition filed by Mrs. Knight, mother of the minor, praying for the cancellation of the appointment of J. S. Low as guardian ad litem of the minor. Time was given by the court, at the request of Low's attorney, to answer the petition of Mrs. Knight.

Yesterday morning the answer arrived in the form of a "book" of affidavits printed in large newspaper type. These documents were crowded with contradictions of Mrs. Knight's statements, as well as those of A. W. Carter, guardian of the minor, besides being replete with accusations against Mrs. Knight, Mr. Carter and some of their attorneys.

J. Alfred Magoon started the ball rolling with a motion to have the affidavits read, which was opposed in turn by Messrs. Ballou, Kinney, Robertson and Dunne, Mr. Magoon replying. The opposition was based on the theory that the form of answer was irregular, that the merits of the case were not being tried on affidavits. If these were made part of the case, then the Carter side would claim the right to put in counter affidavits and oral evidence besides on the points raised.

Judge Gear finally took the question of the affidavits under advisement until Wednesday morning, although throughout the argument till near the end he seemed inclined to the view that Low's position in the matter, which the Carter-Knight party attacked, was immaterial for the reason previously given by the court—namely, that the court might take cognizance of information by anybody, even act of its own motion whatever way the knowledge came to it, when charges were uttered of wrongdoing to a minor whose affairs were under the court's supervision.

Mr. Ballou had only got fairly started in argument, when Mr. Kinney interjected remarks that, under the fanning of a question or two by the court, extended into a speech lasting the major part of an hour. The point Mr. Kinney emphasized was that a guardian ad litem should be absolutely disinterested, as not only his positive acts purporting to be on the ward's behalf might otherwise be biased by self-interest, but important points of investigation into the ward's affairs might be suppressed from selfish motives. Already, for instance, Low's own pleadings showed such a suppression of facts. In his original and amended petitions he kept dark about his being an officer and a shareholder in the Hamakua Ditch Co., a corporation shown in the same documents as wanting to buy certain of the ward's lands.

Mr. Robertson called attention to the rule of equity that a guardian could not buy his ward's property nor sell property to his ward. Therefore, the disqualification of Low as guardian ad litem, from his being a desiring purchaser of property from the ward, was apparent and material. Further, counsel argued the rule that equity could only be sought with clean hands, and Low's hands being shown to be unclean equity would swallow its own tail by continuing his guardianship at law.

Mr. Magoon, arguing on the basis of the affidavits presented, held up Mr. Low's position as being practically disinterested. He contended strongly for the regularity of the course of answering the petition by affidavits and accused the other side of having wasted three months of time in efforts to prevent Low's petition for Carter's removal from being heard on its merits. They had a demurrer ready to interpose if they failed in the present tactics and he did not know how many more methods of obstruction.

Mr. Kinney in his speech had referred to a statement in one of the affidavits, alleging a reckless waste of the minor's estate in the hiring of ten lawyers to oppose Low's proceedings. The reply of Mr. Kinney was in effect that Mr. Magoon was "hogging" everything for himself on Low's side, as a deponent said that even Mr. Lightfoot, who signed the papers as associate counsel with him, was only in the case "out of courtesy."

Mr. Magoon asked indulgence for a "pleasantry" in reply. If counsel opposite would state what fees they were getting and the court allowed him an equivalent thereof, he would undertake to retain as many lawyers on his side and divide the fee with them. An allusion to "a lot of squealing pigs," in return for the "hogging" suggestion, was the pleasantry he brought out.

Mr. Kinney promptly took up the challenge, on condition that Samuel Parker's fee to Mr. Magoon were thrown into the pool.

Mr. Dunne had not been present when the "hogging" was mentioned, but arrived in time to catch the remark about "squealing pigs." In an undertone he commented on "the dignified legal practice" being exhibited.

Mr. Magoon admitted the justice of the sarcasm, but threw the responsibility for the introduction of the hog species upon the other side.

The deponents in the affidavits in question are J. S. Low, Samuel Parker and F. Wundenberg. They all deny the charge of conspiracy, but Low and Parker make counter charges of conspiracy against A. W. Carter, Mrs. Knight and their attorneys.

(Continued on Page 2.)



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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Aug. 11, 1904. Dowsett Co Ltd ..... Resol'n John Walker to Notice ..... Notice Hugh Robertson to Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd ..... D Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd to American Sugar Co Ltd ..... D Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd to American Sugar Co Ltd ..... BS Look Tong Hung ..... Co-P D Kat Chu to Kook Gun Choy ..... BS Jno Makia and wf to W L Wilcox Tr ..... D Miriam Kapaukukui to Joseph T Holloway ..... DA Malia Kahopili and hsb to Territory of Hawaii ..... Ex D John K Kama and wf to Territory of Hawaii ..... Ex D Malia Kaonani to Territory of Hawaii ..... AL Wing Sang Co to Territory of Hawaii ..... AL Wing Sing Co to Territory of Hawaii ..... AL

Entered for Record Aug. 12, 1904. Joseph Fernandez and wf by mtgee to Cecil Brown Tr ..... Forc Affdt Joseph Fernandez and wf by mtgee to H M von Holt ..... D Ahko to Pah On ..... Rel Ahko to Pah On et al ..... Agrmt Kala (w) to C Kaul (k) ..... D B P Bishop Museum by Trs to Bishop of Zeugma ..... D S T Shaw to Wm L Peterson ..... AM

Recorded Aug. 5, 1904. C H Bishop and wf to J O Carter et al Trs; Tr D; in re modification of Tr D in B 225, p 381. B 258, p 284. Dated Apr 25, 1904. Honolulu Clay Co Ltd by Comr to A Lidgate; D; por Gr 3050, Puunui Avenue, Honolulu; por R P 1359 kul \$5 and mchryr, Nuuanu Road, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2550. B 258, p 287. Dated Aug 4, 1904.

Bishop & Co to Gear, Lansing & Co; Rel; lots 37 and 38 kul \$559B, bldgs, etc, Kapahulu, Honolulu, Oahu; por kul \$515, bldgs, etc, Kapahulu Road, Honolulu, Oahu; R Ps 7447, 7467, 399, 2792, pec land, bldgs, etc, Kaonoulu, etc, Kula, Maui, shares stock; \$60,000. B 196, p 212. Dated Jan 19, 1904.

Manuel de Sylva to He Hook Wal; BS; 1/2 int in leasehold, 4000 banana trees, livestock, etc; \$500. B 265, p 93. Dated Jan 29, 1904.

F R Harvey to Manuel de Sylva; consent; to AL of 1/2 int in pc land. B 265, p 94. Dated Jan 29, 1904.

A C Lovekin to W C Achi; Can L; int in Gr 119, Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. B 228, p 81. Dated Aug 2, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 6, 1904. Robert S Kapua and wf to Emma Needham (Mrs); D; pc land, School St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 258, p 288. Dated Aug 6, 1904.

Lidle W Sayres and hsb (St C B) to Edward Davis; D; 6500 sq ft land near Makiki St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$750. B 261, p 317. Dated Aug 5, 1904.

Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs to M B Komatsu; D; lot 10 Bld 42, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$600. B 258, p 290. Dated Aug 5, 1904.

D P R Isenberg and wf to Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs; D; int in 1 A land, Waiialae Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 258, p 291. Dated July 29, 1904.

J Kalaeloa to Hennerriata Amochiona; D; R P 4827 and por R P 7254 Ap 4, Hauhaukoi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$400. B 258, p 292. Dated July 21, 1904.

Robert Laing and wf to Samuel P Woods; D; lot 8 of Patent 4811, bldg, furniture, stable, etc, Kaauhuhu, Kohala, Hawaii; \$500. B 264, p 28. Dated July 9, 1904.

Samuel P Woods to Christina Laing; D; lot 8 of Patent 4811, bldg, furniture, stable, etc, Kaauhuhu, Kohala, Hawaii; \$500. B 264, p 29. Dated July 23, 1904.

Fook Sng to Lai Hip; BS; bldgs, etc, on leasehold premises, Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii; int in shares in leasehold of Hop Chong Co, Volcano Rd, Hilo, Hawaii; bldg, Pihonua, Hilo, Hawaii; \$425. B 265, p 95. Dated July 29, 1904.

Antone Freitas to Henry Bischoff; M; lot 26 of Patent 4715, Niuepa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$150. B 262, p 23. Dated July 16, 1904.

Wm L Moore and wf to A B Loebenstern; D; int in 64996 sq ft land, Hilo, Hawaii; \$960. B 258, p 293. Dated Dec 30, 1899.

A McAlton and wf to A B Loebenstern; D; lot 15 Bld 3, Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1200 and mtg \$700. B 258, p 294. Dated Nov 27, 1900.

A B Loebenstern and wf to First Bank of Hilo Ltd; D; lot 52 of Patent 4210, Puukapu Tract, S Kohala, Hawaii; pc land, Wafanueue St, Hilo, Hawaii; lots 14 and 15 Bld 3, Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii; 64996 sq ft land, Hilo, Hawaii; 3 pec land, Kehena, Puna, Hawaii; \$10,000. B 258, p 295. Dated July 28, 1904.

Mary K A Keolanui and hsb to P Peck; D; int in R P 2979 kul 1K, Halepuna, Hilo, Hawaii; \$75. B 258, p 297. Dated Aug 4, 1904.

Y Hapaga by afft of mtgees to J Iwasaki et al; Forc Affdt; 3 leaseholds, growing crops, huck and 2 horses, Punahoa 2, Hilo, Hawaii. B 259, p 342. Dated June 29, 1904.

R Degawa to S Iwasaki; BS; 3 leaseholds and cane crops on same, S Hilo, Hawaii; \$1200 and mtg \$500. B 265, p 97. Dated July 8, 1904.

Higashihara Goudou to C Ahana & Co; CM; leasehold and cane crops on same, Kaunama, Hilo, Hawaii; \$51.85. B 259, p 345. Dated Aug 1, 1904.

W S Terry et al by Judge to A B Loebenstern; decree of court in re ownership of 64996 sq ft land, Punahoa 1, Hilo, Hawaii. B 265, p 99. Dated Oct 10, 1903.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Druggists, Grocers, etc. Wholesale Agents, ...

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Raw sugar at 4.25c. on an advancing market in New York is the cheering fact at this writing. This is not that tantalizing sort of a situation which Hawaii has been accustomed to meet when, about the end of the calendar year, price of sugar would take a bounce and Hawaii's harvest be ended. With the present rise Hawaii finds itself with the substantial portion of two-fifths of this year's crop, afloat and unshipped, yet to be marketed. At the same time the statistical position is encouraging of continued advance in price. Indeed, it might be less rash now to predict five-cent sugar before the next season's grinding than it was two years ago to predict four-cent sugar within a twelvemonth.

Willett & Gray's circular of July 28 gives the following figures: Stock in Cuba, 106,500 tons, a decrease from the same time last year of 173,000 tons. Stocks in both United States and Cuba, 272,513 tons, a decrease of 314,019 tons. Stock in Europe, 1,778,000, a decrease of 137,366 tons. American (including Cuban) and European stocks combined, 2,060,513 tons, a decrease at uneven dates of 451,385 tons.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Local sugar plantation stocks have not as yet responded in the slightest degree to the rising market for the commodity. Yet on all hands a most hopeful feeling is expressed that better times must ensue from the situation. Probably for the same reason, that a burnt child dreads the fire, there is a strong undercurrent of opinion that anything like a boom in stocks is not to be desired. Still there is a great gulf fixed between a wild cat promotion period and such a healthy activity in stocks as the actual values of securities would warrant. There is a symptom easily discernible on the street promising a lively movement in sugar stocks whenever exact information can be given out, which would be fairly assuring that any of the presently depressed properties are going to improve within a measurable time. It would probably not be necessary to such a result that dividends within telescopic view, as it were, should be guaranteed. The promise of early elimination of the difference between a losing proposition and one that is picking up lost ground—the existence of circumstances that indicated a security making its way to a position where it would be good for deposit at a stable value approximately par—would make a host of our plantation stocks to be sought for investment. No doubt when all is said, however, the public has its misgivings about the labor supply and danger from pests, which may account materially for the shyness toward the stock market. As to labor, it is to be hoped that the resourcefulness in that regard which has marked the enterprise of Hawaiian sugar planters from the beginning will not fail to cope with any approaching emergency. And the extraordinary measures that have been taken jointly by the Government and the Planters' Association, for both the exclusion and the eradication of pests, ought to have a reassuring influence with respect to that matter.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange for the past week have been as follows: McBryde (par \$20), 15 and 90 respectively at \$4; Waiialua (par \$100), 50 at \$37.50; Kihel (par \$50), 35 at \$6.75; Pioneer (par \$100), 40 at \$80; Mutual Telephone (par \$10), 10 at \$9. Bonds, \$5000 and \$2000 Rapid Transit at \$105; \$2000 Oahu Railway, par; \$2000 Haiku, par. The Mutual Telephone Co. will pay a dividend tomorrow.

A well-known business man who returned from Hawaii yesterday, answering a question, said he had every confidence in Oloa. One thing that operates against Oloa plantation in popular estimation is the fact that its very poorest fields are those close to the Volcano road. Speaking of Oloa, it is pleasant to anticipate the return of B. F. Dillingham in restored health from San Francisco, his arrival being expected in the steamer Ventura on the 24th inst. Along with this information comes the assurance that the San Francisco bankers, who have granted him an extension of time, are confident that the various enterprises back of his obligations to them will pull through in good shape.

REAL ESTATE.

Real estate remains quiet, though the signs are that bedrock has been reached, so that any general change henceforth will be for the better. The week's published records indicate an interesting amount of activity on the island of Hawaii, both in agricultural lands and home sites about Hilo. It is to be hoped that these symptoms of life are more than flashes in the pan.

Forced sales have been few and anyway these are often a poor criterion of values, so much depends on the location of property and its degree of adaptability to specific purposes. For example, a lot in a factory quarter, when nobody is seeking a manufacturing site, is apt to lack bidders. Auctioneer Fisher yesterday sold under foreclosure the residence of L. H. Dee in Young street, J. F. H. Humberg, trustee, being the buyer at \$4049.27. This is \$275 more than the mortgage debt, interest and taxes, and may be accounted a fair price for the times and, it may be added, the locality. For, as the opinion was expressed in a previous article, dwelling properties on the lower plains of Honolulu are likely never to recover the values they once held when the city had narrower residential confines. The demand nowadays, with rapid transit, is for the wholesome high ground. However, the Dee homestead having been assessed for taxes at \$6000, the realization stands well in view of the estimate of real estate men putting the present general depreciation of values at 40 to 50 per cent. Auctioneer Morgan yesterday sold, for Commissioner Thompson of the Circuit Court, a piece of land down Kewalo way, Mrs. Ward as mortgagee buying it in for \$250, scarcely half of the debt and charges. It was suitable for the purposes of stables or a factory and apparently not in demand.

A Kaimuki lot has been bought by M. B. Komatsu at \$600. Rev. Father Valentin has abandoned his selection of a site for the proposed Catholic Sisters' Retreat near the Hospital for Incurables, on account of the prospect of the placing of a battery upon the overlooking ridge. This is one instance of a coming dislocation of values in the vicinity of the several projected sites for United States fortifications. The radius of depreciation will, however, probably not be very extensive and the forts will still leave an ample range of desirable suburban property. There will be injury to the few, whose compensation will be a share in the general benefit from a large expenditure of Federal money. An interesting item in the records is the release of mortgage by Bishop & Co. to the Gear, Lansing & Co. trustees, for Kipahulu tract lots, lands in Kula, Maui, and shares, in the sum of \$60,000.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Governor Carter struck the right keynote on his return when, speaking on the subject of Federal appropriations, he said our people ought to get together and furnish the statesmen at Washington with precise data regarding the needs of the Territory. It is more a matter of "Ask"—with the asking loud and as long as needed—"and ye shall receive."—Treasurer Campbell yesterday began dealing out an additional \$30,000 in redemption of registered warrants.—Since the abandonment of their suits by the insurance companies, decrees have been issued by U. S. Judge Dole for about \$15,000, and as fast as other decrees may be presented the balance of \$45,000 deposited in court will be disbursed.—Contracts are about to be made to the amount of \$20,000 to \$30,000, out of the Public Improvements loan, for public works on which bids closed the past week. Out of the batch Wailuku, the growing shiretown of Maui, is to have a combined jail and fire station of fireproof construction. By the way, Honolulu business men who have lately taken trips to windward speak with admiration of the handsome premises of Peck's bank at Hilo and the National bank at Wailuku—substantial evidences of prosperity.—As indicating the increasing interest in Hawaiian securities on the mainland, the arrival on Friday last of a financial agent for a three-months' look over the ground is something to be welcomed.

A TRIP ON FOOT TO THE SUMMIT OF HALEAKALA

We left Ukulele early and worried out to keep the trail with the aid of the waning moon for about two hours, and then the inevitable happened and we went the wrong way. But we bravely struck out for the highest peak in sight, where we soon found we were off any path and had to descend into a gulch, and struggle over rocks and through thorny brush, when hush! Is it possible? Out of the dark came some sweet sounds, there was some one singing. It was now about 4 a. m. and nearing daylight. We knew we must be near the trail. Another party of seven consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay of Haiku, Miss Fleming and some other ladies, had left the same resting place at 3 a. m. on horseback and were passing us in the cool moonlight. The air is so thin, and the mountain so steep that we had to make frequent stops. When near the top we were fortunate enough to intercept a strayed horse, which had broken away, and so I got a short ride. A number of visitors from Boston, (Prof. Barton and his party of eleven) had been at the summit all night and had slept at the cave which is nothing more than an overhanging projection of lava, but it can be made comfortable with the aid of fire and blankets for it is cold up here. The party that had passed us in the night were there too and delighted with the scene. The edge of the crater is terribly ragged and uneven, and a glance into the dismal chasm, is not reassuring. The crater is said to be nine miles across but it does not look like it. It is very irregular and roughly speaking triangular in shape, with the highest point to the west of us, 1,032 feet from sea level. The sides are steep except in such places as the erosion has carried down the debris to an angle of 45 degree and is the habitat of many wild goats. In the western angle it is said to be possible to go down with a horse. But there is nothing to go down for. The bottom is about 3,000 feet below a black desoluate wilderness, no vegetation except on the slopes of some of the older tumuli where the grass has got a hold. These heaps—about ten or so can be readily seen—are reddish brown craters, smooth and bare, rising from the bottom of the crater 1000 to 2000 feet, with a difference in their ages. Some of them show recent discharges of a black lava which has surrounded some of the other cones, and their little craters show signs of recent caving in. One outlet to the northeast has steep sides and a flat floor apparently ending in a perpendicular jump-off the edges being clear-cut and away down below us. A little later the clouds roll in through this gateway and cover the whole interior. This is now a new, strange and delightful scene. No part of the island can be seen but your immediate environment. All the fields and homesteads, towns and plantations, roads and eucalyptus groves that we stopped to look at so many times, are obliterated, and the whole of West Maui also is covered with a white cloud-covering the shape of the island. The world is lost. You are standing on a desolate crag in the clear space. The tops of Maunakea and Maunaloa on distant Hawaii are the only visible signs of the world except the crag beneath your feet. The glory of the sunrise we were not in time to see, though we left Ukulele at 1:30 a. m. to catch it. We were still a mile from the summit when the sun began to tint the edge of the mountain above us. But one who has seen cloud-effects can readily imagine what a magnificent sight it must be. The sun greatly enlarged rising out of a sea of soft woolly clouds, tinting the protuberances and little white mountains of this new world and bathing the whole in a flood of gold; for nothing is to be seen but the craggy piles close by and the vast sea of white, gilded in spots by the rising orb. The scene is everchanging, and worth the visit, but it is hard to get there. The government has been credited with the intention of building a road for the last seven miles to the summit. I hope it is true for I'd like to go again. There is no engineering difficulty in putting an electric line of cars to Makawao or even to Olinda, and I think that a line to Makawao and Kula would develop sufficient traffic to make it pay. The cool delightful air of these places makes an ideal resting place, and a very desirable residence tract, and many tourists would come every year if the summit were more accessible by some kind of conveyance, and some kind of accommodation provided for travellers.

GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of Cuticura SOAP. For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with shagreened nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Amst. depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LANSKON LTD., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Hair, and Feet, free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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had left the same resting place at 3 a. m. on horseback and were passing us in the cool moonlight. The air is so thin, and the mountain so steep that we had to make frequent stops. When near the top we were fortunate enough to intercept a strayed horse, which had broken away, and so I got a short ride. A number of visitors from Boston, (Prof. Barton and his party of eleven) had been at the summit all night and had slept at the cave which is nothing more than an overhanging projection of lava, but it can be made comfortable with the aid of fire and blankets for it is cold up here. The party that had passed us in the night were there too and delighted with the scene. The edge of the crater is terribly ragged and uneven, and a glance into the dismal chasm, is not reassuring. The crater is said to be nine miles across but it does not look like it. It is very irregular and roughly speaking triangular in shape, with the highest point to the west of us, 1,032 feet from sea level. The sides are steep except in such places as the erosion has carried down the debris to an angle of 45 degree and is the habitat of many wild goats. In the western angle it is said to be possible to go down with a horse. But there is nothing to go down for. The bottom is about 3,000 feet below a black desoluate wilderness, no vegetation except on the slopes of some of the older tumuli where the grass has got a hold. These heaps—about ten or so can be readily seen—are reddish brown craters, smooth and bare, rising from the bottom of the crater 1000 to 2000 feet, with a difference in their ages. Some of them show recent discharges of a black lava which has surrounded some of the other cones, and their little craters show signs of recent caving in. One outlet to the northeast has steep sides and a flat floor apparently ending in a perpendicular jump-off the edges being clear-cut and away down below us. A little later the clouds roll in through this gateway and cover the whole interior. This is now a new, strange and delightful scene. No part of the island can be seen but your immediate environment. All the fields and homesteads, towns and plantations, roads and eucalyptus groves that we stopped to look at so many times, are obliterated, and the whole of West Maui also is covered with a white cloud-covering the shape of the island. The world is lost. You are standing on a desolate crag in the clear space. The tops of Maunakea and Maunaloa on distant Hawaii are the only visible signs of the world except the crag beneath your feet. The glory of the sunrise we were not in time to see, though we left Ukulele at 1:30 a. m. to catch it. We were still a mile from the summit when the sun began to tint the edge of the mountain above us. But one who has seen cloud-effects can readily imagine what a magnificent sight it must be. The sun greatly enlarged rising out of a sea of soft woolly clouds, tinting the protuberances and little white mountains of this new world and bathing the whole in a flood of gold; for nothing is to be seen but the craggy piles close by and the vast sea of white, gilded in spots by the rising orb. The scene is everchanging, and worth the visit, but it is hard to get there. The government has been credited with the intention of building a road for the last seven miles to the summit. I hope it is true for I'd like to go again. There is no engineering difficulty in putting an electric line of cars to Makawao or even to Olinda, and I think that a line to Makawao and Kula would develop sufficient traffic to make it pay. The cool delightful air of these places makes an ideal resting place, and a very desirable residence tract, and many tourists would come every year if the summit were more accessible by some kind of conveyance, and some kind of accommodation provided for travellers.

