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WHOLE 2850

THE JAPANESE AND HAWAII

Immigration in the Light of Future Possibilities of Trouble Between Japan and the United States--What Judge Hatch and Secretary Atkinson Say.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21.—The only Hawaiian arrival of the past week has been Judge F. M. Hatch, who has come to town for the winter. He and Mrs. Hatch spent the summer in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. They will probably live at the Arlington Hotel during the session of Congress, in preference to taking a house. Judge Hatch attended the Molokai Conference and came to Washington after a few days tarrying in New York. On his arrival here he was quoted in the Washington Post's Hotel column as follows:

DANGER FROM JAPAN.

"It is interesting to speculate on what would happen in the Pacific immediately following a rupture between the United States and Japan. For instance there are 50,000 Japs now at work in the islands, one-third of the entire population. Two-thirds of them are in the reserve of the Japanese army, and, therefore, trained soldiers. It would be an easy matter for them to overthrow the government and assume control, especially when it is remembered there are but 10,000 Americans there.

"In the event of war between this country and Japan, it would take us a long time to send adequate fleets around the Horn, while Japan in the meantime could capture the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, destroy every vestige of our trade on the Pacific, and even bombard San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle. After that she could send her fleets through the Suez and around the Horn, leaving no doubt as to their movements. For a year or two we should be at a great disadvantage, but because of our resources of men and wealth we should win eventually. Victory would cost us billions in treasury and many, many thousands of lives.

"The element of jealousy in the character of the people of Japan may finally bring a conflict, but it should not come now. The sand-lot orators and small statesmen of San Francisco are very short-sighted in their discrimination against the Japs there. If we are to have any unpleasantness let it be in a cause that is right. The San Francisco people are wrong in this matter, and we are wrong in killing Jap poachers off the Alaskan coast, simply because they are poachers. We are big enough and ought to be broad enough to pay indemnity. Japan is right in not tolerating discrimination against her people."

IN CASE OF WAR.

The President has acted with his customary promptness in meeting the Japanese situation. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf is already on his way to California to investigate and report. He will ascertain to what extent Japanese children have been discriminated against in the schools and he will also see exactly what the Federal courts are doing towards enforcing the terms of the treaty. This alone is a novel thing to do—to go into the United States courts to compel State authorities to observe a treaty. Lawyers heretofore, especially former Secretary of State Richard Olney, saw the possibilities of such an action to supersede State authorities, but the steps to enforce the clause of the constitution which declares a treaty the supreme law of the land and requires judges to interpret it, the State laws and Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, have never before been taken.

Certain of the President's critics, especially in military circles, think a mistake has been made in jumping so spryly because of Japan's complaint. Most of these critics have lived in the Orient and say the Japanese have become very arrogant since the war with Russia. It is claimed the little fellows will surely interpret this alacrity on our part as indicative of a fear of them and that this will only complicate the difficulties we have in dealing with them.

The military experts reason that Japan needs our friendship quite as much as we need hers and that in the last analysis a war with Japan would be most disastrous to the flowery kingdom. Perhaps, Japan could embarrass us for a few months in the Pacific. She might capture the Philippines and Hawaii but Japan would have to get money from Europe for the waging of a big war. This would be no easy task. By the treaty she has with England that power would have to aid her in the war. But England is the last nation in the world that would go to war with the United States. Supreme as England is upon the sea, her rulers know that in case of a war with the United States an army would forthwith be organized and marched into Canada, where it could not be successfully opposed for a long time. The United States could live, for a generation, without drawing on the products of other nations but could maintain a defensive war without serious embarrassment, her own citizens having the funds, the men, and the materials. And therefore those military experts think we would do much better to stand firmly against Japan and first require Tokyo to apprehend the poachers who have been committing depredations on our sealing preserves in the northern Pacific.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

ATKINSON ON IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—A. L. Atkinson, Secretary of Hawaii and (Continued on Page Five.)

150 PORTLAND BUSINESS MEN COMING IN JANUARY

The Portland Oregonian of November 3 says:

Fifteen business men, fully 150 of them, will make a voyage to Hawaii next January in a specially chartered steamer to get an idea of the prospects for themselves. H. P. Wood, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, was in Portland yesterday and after interviewing a dozen or more prominent business men on the question of an excursion, sailed to Honolulu that the trip of the Portland party was assured. Everyone with whom he talked became highly enthusiastic when the subject was broached and it did not take him long to become convinced that Portland will be strongly represented in the islands this winter.

It is planned to have the excursion conducted under the auspices of the Oregon Development League and a special effort will be made to induce business men from all the important cities in the state to participate in the joint. Tom Richardson, manager of the Commercial Club, is interested in organizing the excursion, as he believes that it will prove of material benefit to the merchants of Portland in the way of fostering trade relations, and the preliminary arrangements will devolve upon him.

Mr. Wood and others who yesterday discussed the matter believe that a special steamer should be chartered for about 30 days. If 150 persons can be secured for the trip the total expense for each person will not exceed \$200. It is planned to visit several of the different islands and all the principal points of interest. By chartering a special steamer many places may be visited which otherwise the party would be compelled to omit from their itinerary.

REJOICING DEMOCRATS

Round Up for Rally in the Aala Park.

There has been a wonderful addition to the ranks of the Democratic party if all those who attended and cheered at the Democratic rally last night at Aala Park have affiliated with that side. The attendance overtopped considerably that of any of the rallies held during the campaign and the various speakers were listened to attentively, cheers and applause punctuating their remarks, particularly those of the successful candidates and of E. B. McClanahan and W. A. Kinney.

Between the speeches the songs of the campaign and several new ones with triumphal words and music were rendered by Ernest Kaal's orchestra or sung by Madame Alapai and Miss Kaal. Among those present were Chairman Mossman, E. B. McClanahan, W. A. Kinney, Col. C. P. Luken, Frank Harvey, R. H. Trent, Senator-elect Charles McCarthy, Joseph Fern, M. A. Silva, Ed Ingham, H. T. Moore, Ed Lake, S. Palmer, Jesse Uluilu, Iocia Kiakahi, Dan Kamahu, Charles Broad, G. J. Waller, Ed Williams, reelected County Attorney of Hawaii; Fred Weed, Charles Rose, S. K. Hul and J. W. Bipikane.

Edward Ingham, the poet laureate of the party, was first called upon. He expressed his appreciation of the support given him, a support which barely missed landing him in the Legislature. The following verses, entitled "The Closing Scene," were read by Mr. Ingham:

Amid this mournful throng of henchmen stout,
The wail of anguish smote the atmosphere

Like some besotted loafer's lusty shout
When lubricious with campaign booze and beer.

All dives were silent and all games subdued,
The drunks seemed further and the thugs lay low.

As with sad eyes the slinking plunderers viewed
The passing of the graft-prolific show.

The inflated cops that erstwhile copped the gold,
Their palms well oiled by thugs of every hue,
Now stood aghast and mutely did behold

Iuka and his wearers of the blue.
(Continued on Page Eight.)

HAWAIIAN MONEY IS STILL HELD UP

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The use of the appropriation of \$35,000 for filling in the naval yard at Honolulu is blocked again and now there is considerable doubt about the immediate expenditure of that money and also of a portion of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for dredging the harbor, mentioned in a recent letter. Admiral Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has supervision of the expenditure of the \$35,000, and General McKenzie has supervision over the expenditure of the appropriation for dredging the harbor. Although the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the money can be spent by them under a joint plan already discussed, Admiral Endicott and General McKenzie think the bids for the work are altogether too high and they will not, as at present minded, take any steps for the expenditure of the money.

OUR MARINE FORCE.

The report of General Elliot, commandant of marines, has this paragraph about Honolulu: "The marines are quartered in an old building at this station known as the 'Cool Shed,' which has been equipped as far as possible for temporary occupancy. If the department decides to maintain this naval station a modern barracks should be provided, the estimates being withheld until a definite conclusion on the subject of the site of the naval station in the Hawaiian Islands is decided by the Navy Department."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

DESHA'S BAD DAY

Politics on the Big Island--Also Here.

Arrivals from Hawaii seem to have it in for Desha, Na Kahuna linalina of the Republicans there up to last Tuesday night. Desha was beaten badly by Todd and it was all on account of the intensely personal canvass made by the parson. Kanio and Makekou occupied relative positions with Desha in the Democratic ranks and both happen to be somewhat scarred physically. Desha took pleasure in referring to those scars slightly and his opponents took up the matter and roasted him in a most unmerciful manner. It was the same in other directions. There was never a weak spot that Desha did not find it and then he would turn loose and make a personal matter of it. Throughout the campaign he threw mud at any and everybody in an effort to get votes and was thrown down by his own people in consequence. One of the Hilo papers scored him for his pernicious actions through the fight and it is said that he will never be in politics again but will act upon the advice of his friends and stick to his church.

CAUSE OF A DEFEAT.

The trouble in the way of the election of Desha and Moir came about through their actions regarding the police when the right of the sheriff to appoint policemen came up a year or more ago. Desha was active in that matter as was Mr. Moir and the Hawaiians had their wrath stored up against them though Moir was admitted one of the best friends they had among the haoles. Moir, as chairman of the Board, had to bear the brunt of the prosecution of the case. Almost in the very start of the campaign there was trouble among other candidates. Over in Kona, Wise, the candidate for county attorney, was quietly called down by Nahale, at the request of Kaho, for his long speeches. Wise immediately withdrew from the bunch and went off with Nahale on his own hook but before reaching Waimea they separated and Wise went on to Hilo with the result that he was defeated by Williams nearly seven hundred votes.

WILLIAMS' VICTORY.

Charlie Williams, for the past eighteen months county attorney for Hawaii came down on the Kinua and joined in the celebration last night. He did not come on account of the victory here and on Hawaii but on private business but as the time for the celebration is propitious for a "holier" he will shout with the rest of the victors. Williams says Carl Smith could have had the nomination for county attorney had he gone in for it sooner but he does not believe he wanted it badly. Charlie will not say that the result would have been any different if Carl had made the race and there is a suspicion that it would not have been, for the Democratic county ticket was nearly all elected and there is not much of a show that there would have been any difference if the opponent to Williams had been other than Wise. Williams holds the native vote in the hollow of his hand and it will be hard to find anyone who can get it away from him, particularly if the one who tries is not a native. The Board of Supervisors has changed from a Republican to a Democratic rank and file, Supe. of Puna, being the only one of the old party to make the race successfully.

AFTER SAM'S PLACE.

The fight for the position of Road Supervisor is growing warmer all the time. Johnny Wilson is here from Kaula after the place and is urged by the Hawaiians of all parties. He was mentioned for it, or was it his father, when there was a question as to Johnson holding the place, and now that the Democrats are in power, or think they are in power, "Johnny comes marching home" for the plum. But it will not be easy sailing for him, Johnson is still in the rig and has some tremendously strong backing for the place, including the leading business men in the community. H. T. Moore, a defeated candidate on the Democratic ticket for Supervisor, claims to have the appointment in his pocket, as Archer, whose vote is the one thing needed to the appointment, is said to have signified a willingness to vote for his friend in the board. On behalf of Moore it is claimed that his experience of eighteen months in the Board of Supervisors fits him for the place. But Moore lacks the necessary influence with the mercantile class, the men

(Continued on Page Four.)

NEXT DUMA WILL HAVE NONE OF THE OLD MEMBERS

British and French Fleets to Unite in a Demonstration--Secretary Metcalf Finishes San Francisco Inquiry--Pittsburg Terrorized by Crime.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—The Constitutional party, in a conference of leaders, has decided not to renominate, for the coming elections, any members of the last parliament.

LOST IN DISTANT SEAS.

PUNTA ARENAS, November 13.—The French ship Duchesse de Berry has foundered on the rocks at Terra del Fuego.

The French ship Duchesse de Berry is a vessel of 1941 tons. She was bound for San Francisco, from Shields via Cherbourg, sailing from the latter port on July 22.

METCALF'S INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—Secretary Metcalf has finished his inquiry into the exclusion of Japanese children from the Pacific Heights school and leaves for Washington today. He will make no statement.

ERIE RAILWAY STRIKE.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Sixteen hundred engineers and firemen on the Erie railroad have voted to go on a strike if their demands are not granted.

MANILA BONDS.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Insular Bureau has invited bids on \$2,000,000 worth of Manila bonds.

REVOLUTIONISTS MUST GO.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Mexican revolutionists, now on the American side of the border, have been ordered deported.

SHIPS TO COERCE MOORS.

GIBRALTAR, November 13.—The British and French fleets will engage in a demonstration in Moorish waters.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CLEVELAND, O., November 13.—Six people have been killed and five seriously hurt in a boiler explosion here.

CRIME RAMPANT IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, November 13.—The city is terrorized by crime and a vigilance committee has been appointed.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

BAKERSFIELD, November 12.—General Shafter is dead.

SARGENT'S STATION, California, November 12.—The boiler of the engine pulling the Sunset Limited exploded, killing three persons.

LONDON, November 12.—King Haakon VII. and Queen Maude of Norway were welcomed today at Windsor palace by King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England.

MOSCOW, Russia, November 12.—A bomb was thrown in this city today at Major Reinbot but failed to reach its mark. The thrower of the infernal machine was shot and killed.

WOULD NOT TAKE JOHNSON'S JOB

"I am a Republican," said David Crowninberg last night, "and I am not accepting any positions from the Democrats."

Crowninberg is the chief assistant to Road Supervisor Sam Johnson and his friends say he is the real man behind the steam roller so far as the excellence of the Honolulu roads is concerned. This credit, however, is disclaimed by him almost as emphatically as he disclaims any desire to step into his present boss' shoes. "I am for Sam Johnson," he said,

"and when Sam steps out I step out with him. He has always treated me and all the men on the roads like brothers. We are all for Sam and we want to deny these stories being told around about him now by others who want his job."

"I would not accept his position if it was offered me. They know that I have had experience in the work and if it was given me it would only be until they had learned the ropes, and then I would be told I was no longer needed. When the Star named me as a possible candidate for the job, it did so without consulting me in any way."

"All the boys are for Johnson. He has always treated his men well and these stories about him licking some of them are lies. We would do anything for him. He has helped the boys when they needed help and he has kept himself poor in doing so."

THE BYSTANDER



- Campaign of Education.
- Who Killed Cock Robin?
- Pains the Whitewasher.
- Waller's Stored Fowl.
- The Democratic Bard.
- All in the Same Boat.
- Raised Some Supervisors.
- Knox Was Knocked.
- Home Rule Piece Club.

I asked my editor the other day how he accounted for the vital change in public sentiment towards Sheriff Brown in the short space of eighteen months—and this was his reply. "In the first county fight we had to appeal to voters who knew nothing against the police administration. They had heard charges but had not seen proof of them; indeed, they had been led to think that the grand jury investigation of the police had fallen down and that Hatter had followed a false clue. On the Advertiser we knew better but our lips were sealed as to what had really taken place. Much against our wills we had become convinced that the department was corrupt and so, with the Governor leading, we came out against Arthur Brown's candidacy. So did the Civic Federation, which also knew a thing or two. But it was a forlorn hope. The people, or the most of them, wanted to be shown; they wouldn't take anybody's say-so; they regarded Brown as a victim of spite on the part of the Governor, the Civic Federation and the Advertiser. 'Vindication of Brown' was in the air and the Republican nominee was easily elected.

"At first the Advertiser felt, in its disgust, like dropping the whole fight, but when it saw Charley Moore open right up with a protected gambling house and saw che-fa again in motion, it made up its mind to perform a public duty and continue the rumpus. The main thing was to educate public sentiment by getting the graft news early and letting the people in on all of it. Employing as we did and do now, two born detectives, nervy, shrewd and enterprising, we set them to work in the tangle and printed their disclosures. We forced the arrest and trial of gamblers, showed the attitude of the police to be in their favor, laid open the che-fa iniquity, put evidence before grand juries and closely studied the plan of graft. What facts were found we told in print, on the street and on the platform, and they were never controverted. Slowly public confidence in the Sheriff wore away and when another campaign approached, the fight was half won. The people had changed their minds about police methods and were ready to elect a new Sheriff. It taught us the wisdom of preparing the ground for a fight long before the occasion came."

Everybody claims to have elected Lauka. One firm let loose, on Tuesday afternoon, just enough Lauka voters to do the trick. If it hadn't been for them Brown would now be a winner. Gilbert Waller tried to get out of making a speech at the debate but he finally yielded and turned enough votes away from Brown, several times over, to elect his own man. It is admitted by a machine philosopher that the grand jury elected Lauka simply by sitting around. Then it is dead sure that the Bulletin also elected Lauka by leasing two of its columns to the enemy. Undoubtedly by this means enough votes were made for the Democratic nominee for Sheriff to carry him through. The Weather Bureau elected Lauka, for if the day had been rainy some of the Civic Federationists might have stayed at home. Another factor in the case was free Republican booze in the tangle on the night before election. More than fourteen good Brown men either slept through election day or blurred up their marks on the ballot thinking they had got hold of the bar-keeper's slate. And they, too, have the honor of electing Lauka.

One of the painful things of this campaign has been the attitude of some of the pastors of the churches of the city. I believe in and recognize the right of a minister to lead his people in morals and right living. But these professed followers of the Meek and Lowly Man who left us the solemn injunction, "judge not lest ye be judged," have not hesitated in star-chamber proceedings or from their pulpits, to arraign, judge and condemn prominent men in the community, basing their charges wholly on the fervid utterances of a political campaign and without thorough investigation.

No opportunity was given for defense or explanation. Such a proceeding would not be permitted in any court of law where our language is spoken.—George W. Smith.

Nonsense! With newspapers, public meetings and every other form of publicity at hand, the men arraigned by the pastors had plenty of time to reply. The charges made from the pulpit were not new; they had been made over and over again in these columns; AND THEY HAD BEEN PROVED. That is why the election went as it did.

On election night Gilbert J. Waller stood behind the grill at the market looking across at the displayed returns on the Advertiser's balcony. Now and then when Democratic gains were reported his face would light up like a hall lamp when somebody is heard coming. Then when the figures went Republican his joy would be shut off just as if a door had slammed in front of it. All of a sudden a Democratic rooster, proud and masterful, was thrown on the screen. With utter astonishment Waller looked closely at him and said: "Is that bird out? Why I've had him on cold storage for six years."

Ingham was the Democratic campaign laureate. He would stop, any time, in the arduous work of footing up overdue bills, to run off a little Democratic ballad for "The County Deacon," Trent's columns in the Bulletin. The "McClanahan Song" was his and I think he wrote the "Oh God for a Man" poem which gave the Democratic side of the Bulletin its choicest issue. Probably, since the returns are all in, he will write another poem headed, "Oh God for Eleven Men."

Almost everybody who had anything in particular to do with making the record of the Brown machine went to the bad Tuesday. "Vindicated Vida" got a smashing jolt; Moore, the Democratic whitewasher, was rejected by the balloters; Gear, who was always hand-in-glove with Brown and Vida got it in the solar plexus; and the candidates who did the most apologizing for the machine joined or barely escaped joining the innumerable caravan that moved to the pale realms of defeat. Doubtless the most reputable apologist for the Brown crowd hasn't yet recovered from the shock of eight majority in a poll of 5500 or so.

Yesterday's Bulletin had this "wireless" from Hilo: HILO, Hawaii, November 10.—The Board of Supervisors at their session yesterday raised the salaries of all road laborers to \$1.50 per day, and also raised a number of the Supervisors.

What did they raise them on—the bottle?

Cullud Kernel Knox tried to make himself solid with the victors the other day. He went to Democratic headquarters and held out the glad hand. "Is fo't youse hard," he said, "but now it's all over I want to con—" "Cut that!" said Edward Ingham sharply; "it isn't over for you. Git!" And silently, like an Arab, Cullud Kernel Knox, went out into the street and mistook a bar of sunshine on the pavement for the first glimpse of frost.

The Home Rule party has dwindled to a mere piece club, a source of illicit profit to the leaders. An anti-piece club law, such as they have in

LITTLE TALKS

HARRY JUVEN—The bets are only 7 to 11 that Brown will ask for a recount.

JAMIE WILDER—Hawaii makes good butter. I wonder why it has never made good cheese.

HARRY JACKSON—Me for the first outward bound ship after the new sheriff gets sworn in.

CAPTAIN SHEEHAN—They are blaming Harry Murray too much. He only did as he was told.

BEN ZABLAN—Well, I told them how it would be right along but they said I only had a grudge.

DR. FITZGERALD—For a community of this size and wealth the standard of horseflesh is surprisingly low.

COL. LAUKEA—I received my certificate of election yesterday. So far as a recount is concerned I am not worried.

BOB LEVI—I had my innings when the returns came in. That was where I saw the other fellow get the third degree.

MRS. KEARNS—Yes, my new label is distinctly Hawaiian and they all tell me it's the prettiest label they have ever seen.

J. S. MARTIN—There is a tremendous fight being made by the large business interests to save Sam Johnson the road job.

JOHN MARTIN—I think the Advertiser ought to interview the members of the Civic Federation and the Anti-Saloon League now.

J. P. COOKE—Sam Johnson ought to be kept where he is. He does more work for the money than any other road supervisor we have had.

SAM WOODS—Puuhui, my home, is a little paradise. I never come to Honolulu unless urgent business demands my presence in the metropolis.

R. BEVERLEY KIDD—I couldn't cable any congratulations to Hearst, but that's no reason why he shouldn't have cabled congratulations to me.

MANAGER HERTSCHE—We got twenty-seven tourists by the Alameda for our two tickets. Our advices show that it's going to be a good season.

JACK LUCAS—No, sir. It is emphatically not true that Lucas Brothers have George Davis chained up in their mill and are building a cage around him.

FRED. WATERHOUSE—The reason why more Hawaiians than haoles were registered lies in the fact that white men born here are classed as Hawaiians.

FRED. H. REDWARD—In politics as in other games I believe in a man going into the thing for all he's worth, win or lose. Most everything's fair in love and politics.

JOE. BATCHELOR—The way to breed good dogs is to import prize-winning sires. William Henry swept the board in the fox-terrier classes at the recent show by pursuing this policy.

MARSHAL HENDRY—The Inter-Island company is said to get \$10,000 for its salvage on the China Maru. Added to the \$35,000 earned in the Sheridan work, the season has been a very fair one for the I-I.

H. B. ST. CLAIRE—I think that the practice "socker" games should be held at Makiki. They would draw bigger crowds which would follow their favorites to the ball park when the league season commences.

W. R. CASTLE—While I was in Venice recently I found that work on restoring the Campanile had been stopped. Engineers reported that the foundations were not strong enough for the new structure which will be much heavier than the one which collapsed.

JOHN SMITH—The Advertiser, in its description of the endless chain ballot, omitted one important feature. The ballot must be of like color with the official one. In this case the color was correctly imitated, as I have seen myself, but the watermark was missing.

HARRY MURRAY—I don't think that the Republican party did so badly, after all. We elected two out of three senators and gave the people eleven out of the twelve representatives they wanted. There is only one county, but the Legislature looks after the interests of the whole Territory.

BILL COLLECTOR GREEN—This talk about people from the Hawaiian Islands being called sugar barons and wealthy planters, etc., reminds me of a lady coming down on a steamer to meet her husband here. She told her fellow-passengers that her husband was a sugar plantation owner in Manoa valley.

A. V. GEAR—The fact that the Hawaiians drew the color line tells the tale of the election. For the first time on record there were more Hawaiians than foreigners registered in the Fourth district. All the new supervisors are Hawaiians with the exception of Charlie Hustace. Six of the seven hail from the Fifth. This, of course, means that that district will get the lion's share of road and other improvement work.

BRISBANE ON GILDER.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, felt called upon to write a letter denouncing Hearstism and Hearst methods, and it was given to the press. This is the comment it provoked, an editorial, probably by Arthur Brisbane, in the Evening Journal:

Did you ever see the sensitive, little, quivering nose of the sensitive, little mouse?

Then you have seen Richard Watson Gilder. Who would hurt him? One of our friendly readers writes:

"Have you seen the letter against Mr. Hearst written by Richard Watson Gilder? Why don't you go at him and rip him up?"

Our answer is: "Reader, you surely have never seen Mr. Gilder."

We should as soon think of "ripping up" the fluffy, feebly-scratching incubator chick as to attack Mr. Gilder. The tender apple-blossom blowing in the spring wind has more manliness in it than Mr. Gilder's body and soul. He is a zephyr, a breath. In face, in form, in voice and in movement he is a pathetic imitation of a young girl. Nobody would hurt him.

Has our reader who asks for such harsh words ever seen a quivering little sensitive mouse slip across the floor in search of a crumb?

That is, to the very life, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, with his gray hair falling around his little mouse eyes, and his thin body shivering in his black cape, gliding into a room among men.

The man who would attack Mr. Gilder by word or deed would be capable of attacking the eleven-ounce baby in the Coney Island incubator.

Like the apple blossom in the wind, the mouse in the great steel building, the premature citizen in the hot incubator, Mr. Gilder is to be admired for the fact that he is alive at all. Only our kind thoughts are for him.

California, would disband it and also relieve candidates from the impotency of other predatory bands. On Oahu the Home Rule party now musters only eight or nine hundred votes. Probably, in the next two years, the membership will steadily diminish, and be found, at the next polling, with the party which seems likely to give Hawaiians the most and best offices.

THE CASE OF THE JAP MOBITO

The statement made by Rev. J. W. Waduan in connection with the appeal for mercy for Morito Kaizo was not exactly correct. Evidently Mr. Waduan has been misinformed.

There existed in Hilo up to two or three years ago a band of thugs so thoroughly organized that their acts seldom reached the knowledge of the police. In time the leaders, Funakoshi and Watenabe, carried their thugery to the point of killing a carpenter after demanding a ransom of \$1000 from his friends. After the death of the man, his throat having been cut, Funakoshi reported to the police that the carpenter had committed suicide. The two men named were arrested and convicted of murder in the second degree and given long terms in prison.

The successor to Funakoshi, in the leadership of the thugs, was disputed by Moriama and Morito Kaizo and on New Year's night, about 6 o'clock, two years ago, Morito is alleged to have

called Moriama from his room who, on reaching the street, was assaulted and killed. Morito disappeared from town and remained away for several days returning to the sheriff's office and confessing the murder but adding that he did it in self-defense.

He was brought to trial in the Tamakua term of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit but his attorney, Carl S. Smith, took exceptions to the jury on the ground that some of the members of the panel had been naturalized by a Circuit Court judge. The case went over to the next Hilo term and when it was called Mr. Smith stated that he had withdrawn as counsel. Messrs. Wise and Irwin were assigned to the case by the court and conducted the trial during six days when Morito was convicted as charged.

When he was brought up for sentence a few days later Mr. Smith asked to be entered as an attorney as he would file exceptions and take the case to the Supreme Court. This was done and he submitted a five-page brief a few weeks ago without argument. The court overruled the exceptions and confirmed the sentence of the lower court. It was Deputy General Milverton, who prosecuted the case, not Prosser as was stated in an afternoon paper.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON AFONG TROUBLE

Editor Advertiser: Yesterday reporters of both the Star and Bulletin saw me as to an article in the San Francisco Examiner relative to alleged difficulties and differences between myself, and others who had married into the Afong family, on the one side, and Mrs. Afong on the other, asking me what I had to say in regard to the article in question. There had been a serious difference between the parties in question upon a private family matter, which I did not then, nor do I now, care to discuss, and I therefore told the reporters that I declined to say anything. Since then, I have been informed by friends, that a number of responsible citizens have been led by reiterated charges from apparently authentic sources and by silence on our part, to believe that I, with other sons-in-law of Mrs. Afong, did in fact, on the occasion of the visit to Mrs. Afong referred to in the Examiner, attempt to force her to sign a paper affecting her property rights. While my lips are for the present sealed as to what took us to Mrs. Afong's residence and what we wished of her and what occurred, I do not feel called upon to rest under the imputation of having attempted in any way to coerce Mrs. Afong on the occasion in question, or at any other time, into giving up any property rights, either by signing a paper or in any other wise whatever, and I therefore state that upon that occasion neither money nor property was discussed in any way whatever, nor did we go to Mrs. Afong's house to discuss such a subject, nor was she asked to sign any paper of any kind or to give up any property rights, nor was a paper discussed in any manner or shape at that interview, nor was any restraint put upon Mrs. Afong, except sufficient to prevent her from interfering in the deserved castigation of a Japanese servant. Mrs. Afong having on the occasion of this visit volunteered the threat that she would dispose of large properties and moneys, held by her in trust for all of the Afong children, to the detriment of those children, we did give notice to her, through her son and business agent, that we demanded a readjustment of the trust estate managed by her for the entire family, looking to a curtailment of her powers and control, but this demand was presented by letter through the ordinary channels, two days after the visit to her, when it could be and, presumably, was submitted to her attorney before reply was made. Very respectfully, F. B. M'STOCKER. November 11, 1906.

FULL COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS FROM KAUAI

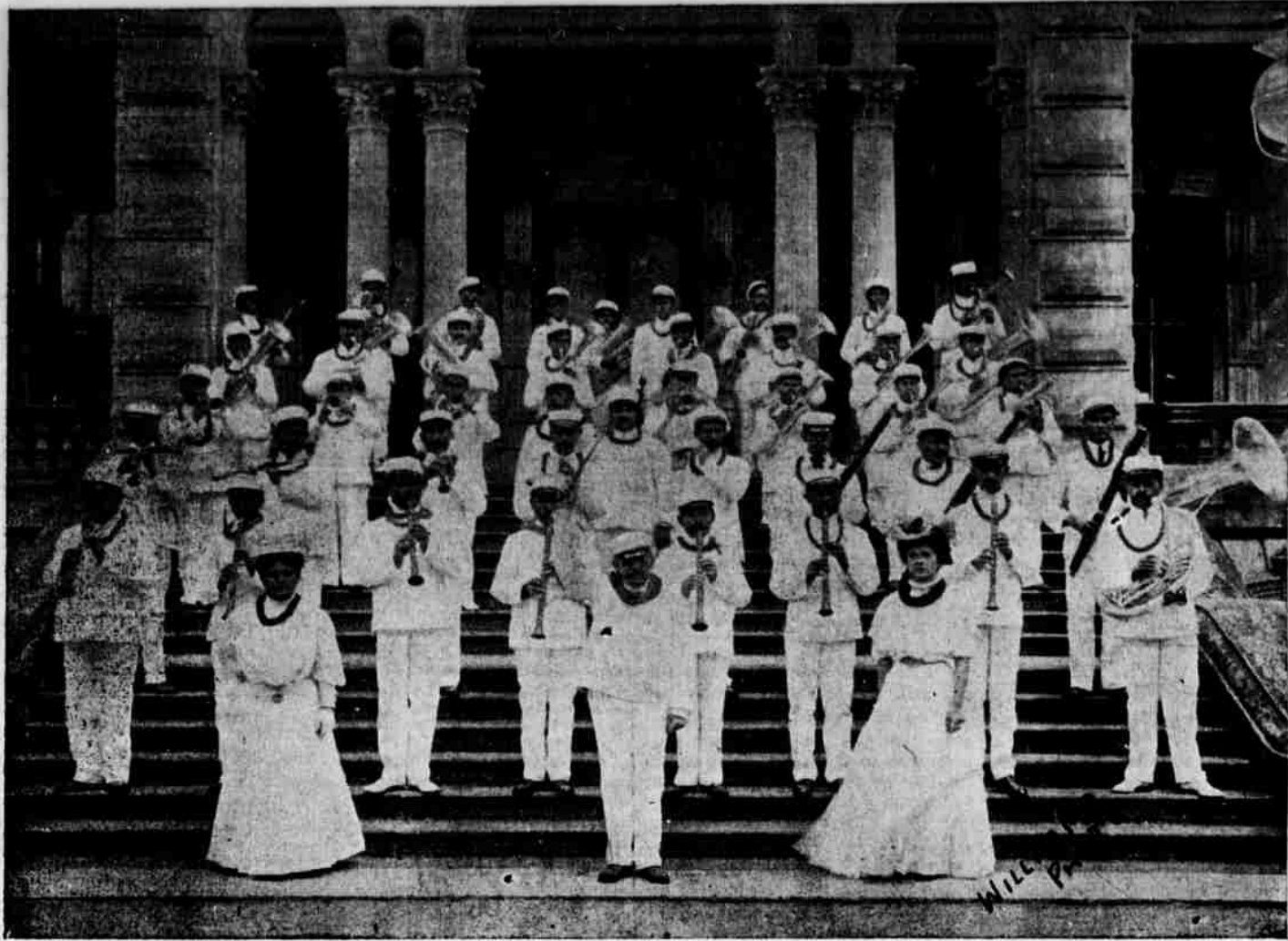
Lihue, Kauai, Nov. 10, 1906. The election passed off quietly on Tuesday resulting in victory for the straight Republican ticket, excepting only Wilbur Jarvis, who was defeated for the office of Supervisor from Kawaihau district by J. K. Apolo, the Home Rule candidate, by two votes. The following is the tabulated vote cast:

County Officers.	Precincts										Total Votes	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
County Sheriff—												
Wm. Henry Rice	38	55	61	53	41	55	173	55	39	50	620	
County Clerk—												
J. M. Kanekua	38	55	67	57	39	59	168	68	43	58	652	
County Auditor—												
R. M. Kanealii	1	19	12	22	18	26	58	33	12	54	255	
O. Omsted	37	45	77	42	28	46	126	56	34	32	523	
County Ottonary—												
S. K. Kaeo	38	57	63	53	37	55	169	58	38	48	616	
County Treasurer—												
A. H. Rice	38	54	56	54	44	54	175	57	42	45	619	
DEPUTY SHERIFFS.												
Waimea—												
Theo. Blackstad	1	15	15	13							44	
W. O. Crowell	37	47	106	59							249	
Koloa—												
Henry Blake							38	61				99
Lihue—												
William Ellis							174					174
Kawaihau—												
C. K. Kaeo							45					45
S. W. Meheula							78					78
Hanalei—												
S. Kanewani							7	24				31
Jas. K. Lota							42	106				148
SUPERVISORS.												
Waimea—												
A. F. Knudsen	38	60	83	48							229	
S. Makaila	0	8	36	25							69	
Koloa—												
W. D. McBryde							48	55				103
Lihue—												
H. D. Wishard							171					171
Kawaihau—												
Jas. K. Apolo							63					63
Wilbur Jarvis							61					61
Hanalei—												
Chas. K. Kaheo							43	62				105
D. Kanealii							5	40				45
E. Kuapuhi							2	24				26

NO CHANGE IN RECOUNT SITUATION	CRAPSTERS ARRESTED.	
	George D. Gear, who arrived from Kauai yesterday morning, is said to have stated that there would be a recount in the case of the recent election for sheriff.	Several of the old gang of crapsters who figure in nearly all the raids were arrested yesterday forenoon in Kakaako by Bicycle Officer Sheldon. Among the crowd were George Kaes, Kakapa, Sam Kapua, Wm. Hilo and W. H. Newland. The first two and the last named gave \$10 bail and were released. The other two were given their freedom.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS. The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR CARTER ON BAND DIFFICULTY "7-11" UNDER OHAI TREE SUNDAY AT THE BEACH



THE HAWAIIAN BAND JUST BEFORE LEAVING HONOLULU.

"I wish to express myself in regard to the agitation now going on regarding the band," said Governor Carter last night, "and I wish to state some of the phases of the question perhaps not generally realized by the community at large, phases which may induce a more sober second thought in the matter.

"I went to the meeting of the executive committee of the Relief Fund on Friday, feeling as a good many others in the community do, that there was an unexpended balance in the hands of the committee which they did not know what to do with. I knew that an application previous to this one for the band had been made to the committee for \$1200 for local charitable purposes. With others I had read the statements in the press regarding the need of immediate action and the suggestion that the band could find relief from the committee but I found that these suggestions had been based on misapprehension.

"The committee is not in possession of any balance which they can properly expend for this purpose. The reason for the balance remaining is due to the fact that instructions had been given our representative in San Francisco not to be too lavish, because information had come to the committee prompting action, the information being to the effect that later on, during the coming winter, there would be much suffering in San Francisco, greater than at any time during the past summer. Up until that time the committee had been paying its funds into the central relief organization, but it has long since been advised that this organization has been disbanded.

"It is to this organization that the Chamber of Commerce is addressing its cablegram asking if there exists any further need of money. Unless the cablegram is worded so that the people who receive it will know that it is an unexpended balance which is at their disposal they will naturally think that Hawaii in her generosity is ready to raise a further subscription and they will naturally reply that there is no further need of money. San Franciscans can be depended upon to assert their independence of further relief subscriptions.

"Under those circumstances can the committee here accept that reply as final, knowing what we do? Our committee has been distributing small sums in relief right along. At the meeting on Friday some of these vouchers were passed. The committee has information that there is and will be much suffering and want in San Francisco. C. M. Cooke learned during his recent visit to that city that the hospitals are overworked and without funds.

"The question of the band, beyond the connection with it in the distribution of the relief fund, was not discussed in the meeting, the committee being unanimous in the opinion that they were simply trustees for the beneficiaries of the fund, not for the donors. They agreed that it was a naked trust and that they had absolutely no authority to divert any of the funds from the purpose of the trust. So far as the band was concerned the committee was neither in favor of it nor against it as a committee.

"There is one phase of the situation which it would be well to consider and that is the attitude which this community is likely to place itself in, if, after having tendered these subscriptions to the sufferers of the great catastrophe and published to the world our generosity in the amount of the subscriptions, we should now turn around and because of our feeling of sympathy for the band want to take back what we had given to San Francisco. Might we not be accused of being Indians in our gifts?

"I can not speak for the committee, but if the subscribers to this fund wish individually to draw down the amounts they have subscribed, the committee will doubtless decide what authority they have to accede to these requests.

"It is just as well for the community to consider these things and not to act hastily in the matter. It is not a valid reason that because other left-over balances have been expended foolishly that this one should be, although the expenditure may not be foolishly made. But, however well it may be, the committee has no authority to do anything else with the money until a situation is reached where it is impossible to disburse it among the unfortunate of San Francisco.

"As to the band, I for one do not want any of the money contributed by those corporations of which I am a shareholder to be withdrawn. I am perfectly willing to see them subscribe to another fund for the band and will personally subscribe to the extent of \$50 to such a fund. Honolulu is not so broke but what we can take care of our own sufferers. We have had no earthquake."

BLACKMAILERS THREATEN WEALTHY SHEEP OWNER

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 30.—Joseph S. Peery, a wealthy young sheepman of this city, is in receipt of a blackmailing letter sent through the mail and signed "Three." In this letter the writers demand \$600 and threaten to kill Peery's sheep by poisoning the watering places if he fails to comply with their demand.

Accompanying the letter is a diagram designating a certain spot on the shore of the Great Salt Lake as the place where the money is to be left for them in a can. The letter was roughly printed with a lead pencil.

Henry Peery, one of the owners of this ranch, who is also a prominent stockbroker of Salt Lake City and Goldfield, visited Honolulu about three years ago.

BRING BACK BERGER.

By H. M. Ayres.

Bring back Kapellmeister Berger. For are heard around the town Sounds of grief and lamentation That his baton of renown Waves for empty ten-cent benches In some frozen ten-cent town.

Bring back all the busted hand-boys. Bring back Joseph Cohen too. Give the former hero medals. Put the latter in the Zoo— He's a wonder: can you beat him From this place to Timbuctoo?

Emma Square and that of Thomas, Likewise island of Makee, Till the band-boys back you summon Naught will know of rhythmic glee; For their harmony we're hungry— For their matchless melody.

Much we miss those moonlight concerts Underneath the greenwood tree, Miss the waltz and merry medley, Stately march and symphony; And the sweet-voiced native maidens Singing "Lei Poi Mol."

Then again we miss the lovers On the benches at the back, And the sound like pistol's popping, As flirtatious lips "kersmaek"— Osculation bees will flourish When Herr Berger wanders back.

Bring back every frosted flute To our palm-girt island shore, Then shall poi and pteuteous "Palm Tree" Conjure melody galore, And the air be filled with music Evermore and evermore.

FATHER MAXIME AND THE LEPERS

Can you give me any information about Father Maxime, the "leper priest" of the Hawaiian Islands, whose church was recently burned? What is his nationality? T. O. D.

[Rev. Maxime Andre has been a missionary in the Hawaiian Islands for seventeen years. For fourteen years he was connected with the station of Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii. In the leper colony at Molokai, made famous by Father Damien in 1889, there are two villages, Kalawao and Kalanipapa. It is in the latter village that Father Andre is stationed, living with the lepers, ministering to their spiritual wants and doing all that is possible to make life pleasanter for these unfortunate beings. Father Andre is a member of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an order which was founded in 1817, and which has headquarters in Paris. We have been unable to learn much about the missionary himself, as he is modest and does not care to give details of his career, but soon after he went to Kalanipapa he wrote some account of his work in a letter to his superior general, which was published in a magazine for missions, and from this letter the following extracts are taken.

The leper colony at Molokai is, as it were, a little kingdom of which the resident is ruler. It comprises an extent of territory two miles in length and half a mile in width. Upon the north it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean; upon the south by a lofty mountain chain two thousand feet in height, an impassable barrier to all attempts at escape. However, the lepers who are confined in this place have no desire to run away; they live together as a large family. And then where could they go? They would be repulsed with expressions of horror wherever they might present themselves.

In the village of Kalanipapa the mission occupies a space of about an acre in extent. The huts of the lepers are all about. When I leave my house I meet everywhere people more or less afflicted; the ones who are in advanced stages of their disease are careful to avoid being seen. After a while one becomes accustomed to these disfigurements and can look at them without repugnance. The lepers, though they are afflicted to such a degree, are not wanting in good manners; they thank you without effusion for any service you may do them. They are cordial, but, on the contrary, before their miserable lot with great resignation.

The ministry of the priest visits according as he visits the very best cases in the hospital or goes among those people who are living isolated in their own houses. There are two asylums which have been built for the worst cases. That for the men, called the

Baldwin Home, is in charge of the brothers of our congregation; the one for women, the Bishop Home, is under the direction of Franciscan sisters from Syracuse, N. Y. At Kalanipapa there are, at the least, 150 huts for those who live alone. The total number of lepers at the place is one thousand; the colony at Kalawao contains seven hundred. For our own part we have no fear of contracting leprosy. However, we do not neglect to observe the precautions which common prudence would suggest and which our superiors strongly advise. After we have come in contact with a leper we carefully wash our hands. Whenever lepers come to speak to us they do not enter the house, but remain upon the veranda. They themselves fully understand the purpose of these measures and are careful to observe them.

The opinion prevails to a great extent that a leper colony is like a great charnel house and that its inhabitants are always plunged in melancholy. The truth is much different. All day long sounds of mirth may be heard. Our lepers amuse themselves like children, chatting, singing or running about; in fact, they take their recreation like all other people. They have no cares and are not obliged to work, as the government furnishes them everything they need.

In our little commonwealth public duties are entrusted to the lepers. The judge is a leper; so is the sheriff; the lawyer, the policeman, the schoolmaster, are all afflicted with the disease. I must not forget to mention that there is a jail for the unruly members of the community. The only persons in the colony who are not lepers are the resident and the doctor; I ought to add also the postmaster. (Continued from Page One.)

The American government has decreed, in order to prevent contagion through the mail, that in Molokai the missionary shall fulfil the duties of postmaster.

There is a great contrast between Kalawao and Kalanipapa. The latter, built near the sea, is very healthful; but the former, placed as it is at the foot of the mountain, is damp. Therefore Kalanipapa is much preferred by the Board of Health as a place of residence for the lepers. Anyone who desires to leave Kalawao for the neighboring colony of Kalanipapa must do so by the government, which pays all the expenses of the journey and gives the newcomer a home in which to settle. The day perhaps is not far off when Kalawao will be entirely abandoned. —Boston paper.

REV. DR. SYLVESTER

In answer to a cabled inquiry to Denver regarding the illness of the Rev. Dr. Sylvester, reported in a Denver paper of recent date and published in the Advertiser, P. C. Jones last night received a reassuring reply to the effect that Dr. Sylvester's illness had not been serious and that he would sail for Honolulu on the S. S. Korea, leaving San Francisco on the 26th inst.

Big crap games continue to be the vogue around the Chinatown district just the same as before election—no change in the police system of laxity. On Saturday afternoon shortly before 3 o'clock, about forty men and boys were close participants in a game beneath the big ohai tree in the Kuanakapili hollow. The game was engineered by some of the same old crowd which figures in nearly all disclosures of gambling. A wateher was on the bluff where he could command a good view of Iliwaka avenue and the several approaches. A reporter got within forty feet of the crowd when the alarm was given.

Some of the gamblers sprinted in a manner to put them in the championship class. The crappers scattered in every direction and within a minute the entire hollow and vicinity were abandoned.

In the evening a big Chinese game was running in a second story room of a building abutting on King street near the Fishmarket. Chinese watchers stood on corners to give notice of the approach of police officers. Suffice it to state that the watchers had no occasion to send an alarm to the players. But one policeman showed up on that beat in nearly an hour.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Honolulu tennis players who went to Maui on Saturday returned to Honolulu by the steamer Likelike yesterday, bringing the Paunene cup back with them.

The homesters won the tournament by fifteen points. They report a royal time on the Valley Isle and allege that the treatment they received was as fine as silk. A luau and a dance were given in the visitors' honor.

The Honolulu players were: A. T. Brock and F. E. Steere, W. P. Roth and R. D. Mead, C. H. Cooke and D. H. Hitchcock, S. H. Derby and C. G. Bockus.

C. Hartwell was unable to make the trip and this left W. Alexander without a partner.

Four teams from each island played three sets each and the number of games won by both sides were added together.

On this figuration the Honolulu boys had fifteen points the best of the deal. The tournament took place in the morning and in the afternoon various friendly matches were played.

An exhibition game was played between C. H. Cooke and W. P. Roth and Krumbhaar and Stevenson, the former winning. Messrs. Krumbhaar and Stevenson were the only team to win in the regular contest, beating S. H. Derby and C. G. Bockus.

Another interesting game was between A. T. Brock and Krumbhaar, the former winning, 1-6, 6-3, 6-1.

The Maui teams were as follows: C. C. Krumbhaar and Stevenson, F. F. Baldwin and W. Savage, F. P. Rosecrans and J. B. Thompson, William Searby and George B. Henderson.

AGITATION AGAINST THE JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is becoming evident that strong pressure will be exerted during the next session of Congress to secure legislation restricting Japanese immigration. The subject is already being actively discussed in Washington. It is expected here that the labor organizations on the Pacific Coast will take the lead in advocating this legislation, and that they will have more or less support from organized labor all over the country. Labor conditions in Hawaii will be cited as an illustration of the contention that if the Japanese continue to be admitted as freely as at present they will soon have a practical monopoly of labor in the Pacific Coast States.

On the other hand restrictive legislation will be opposed on the ground that it would give a serious setback to the development of American trade not only in Japan, but in all Eastern Asia. Those who take this view point out that a Japanese boycott of American goods would not only injure their sale in Japan and Korea, but also in China, where Japanese influence is now becoming more effective than ever before. President Roosevelt has not yet made public any statement on the question, but he has let it be known indirectly that the administration will not favor any legislation that will impose restrictions on Japanese immigrants that are not imposed on those from all other countries as well.

COLON IN COURT.

Mateo Colon, who made a dastardly attack some weeks ago on a nurse at the Japanese hospital, stabbing her in the back and inflicting injuries which narrowly escaped being fatal, and who within a few hours afterwards stabbed a Japanese roomer in a hotel which he burglarized, was up before Judge Whitney on Saturday for a preliminary hearing. As the victims of his murderous assault are still confined to the hospital and were unable to appear against him, his case was further continued until Saturday next. Colon is facing a triple charge, assault with intent to murder, assault with a dangerous weapon and burglary in the first degree.

The glorious weather yesterday drew an unusually large crowd to the beach and one of the pleasantest Sunday afternoons of the year was enjoyed by the patrons of the Waikiki resorts.

High tide came at just the right time to catch the crowd and the surf was just right for surfing.

Although the sun shone brightly all day, the strong trade wind brought with it an agreeable coolness in which a tang of autumn could be detected.

The beach was well populated until the sun had sunk far below the horizon and the golden aftermath of its splendor had faded from the western sky.

The Aquarium entertained a large number of visitors who found unending delight in watching the diverting gyrations of the funny occupants of the various tanks.

The big squid did a star stunt yesterday. Emerging from his retirement beneath an overhanging ledge of coral, the slippery fellow perched on a ledge of rock and surveyed his surroundings.

Small, transparent shrimps passed before his hungry gaze but he suffered the tiny crustaceans to remain unmolested. He was after bigger game.

Presently a fat black crab scuttled along a side of the tank. Quick as a flash his squidship got a move on and with his tentacles trailing behind him precipitated himself at the unfortunate shellfish.

Just before reaching the crab the squid checked himself and, spreading out his feelers like the opening of an umbrella, soon had the crab in his mouth; the parrot-like mandibles of which quickly crushed it into digestible form. It took the squid half an hour to complete his meal, after which he retired to his retreat and went to sleep.

Perhaps the most attractive tank in the Aquarium just now is that which constitutes the home of the colony of fantailed goldfish.

These curious little fish present a splendid appearance as the sun's rays strike down through the clear water onto their red-gold bodies, delicately relieved with pure white.

There has been placed in one of the tanks of late a jelly-fish. This is no ordinary jelly-fish, though as shapeless as the rest of its race. It is his color that attracts and distinguishes. Imagine the warmest rose-red you can and you will fall short of the mark. It is living color that attracts and fascinates. It is color that painter's palette never bore. It is color that transforms the hideous, shapeless form of the jelly-fish into a thing of wondrous beauty which you return to gaze at again and again.

Varied and remarkable are the comments made by visitors to the Aquarium on its varied denizens.

Two ladies were regarding the opuhue or parrot-fish yesterday. Now this fish is the laziest thing imaginable, basking of course its neighbors, the perching fish. The opuhue can succeed in looking more bored than any inhabitant of the heaven above, the earth beneath or the waters under the earth. One lady remarked that this kind lived far over.

Her friend exclaimed that she had always wanted to see a turtle as she had heard that they were wonderfully long-lived.

Those animated little transparencies, the shrimps, attracted the attention of a couple of Britishers from a tramp steamer in port.

"What are those blooming things?" queried the first.

"Why, shrimps, of course," replied his companion. "What did you take them for?"

"Oh, quit your kidding," said the first son of Albion; "shrimps is pink." The Waikiki Inn was the objective point of many pleasure-seekers and the Moana baths did a rushing business.

At the Seaside Hotel one of the largest crowds of the season listened to the music of the Kawaihau Quintet Club and the waves.

Manager Church, who has been confined to his bed through indisposition, the past few days, was up and about yesterday, and received many congratulations on his recovery.

ORIGIN OF A QUAINT EXPRESSION

They were in a local hostelry and it was suggested that they partake of a "duck and doris."

"By the way," said one of the men, "what is the literal meaning of the expression and where and how did it come to originate?"

"It was originally written 'dook out dorische,' which is good Irish and means 'let's drink and away,'" replied the other.

"I've heard it explained differently," remarked the first man. "Along about closing time a fellow would invite his friend to have just one more, whereupon the bartender would get wrathful, and to escape his anger one would say to the boozey other, 'Duck out of dorische,' which has in time been corrupted to 'duck and doris.'"

"Well, whatever it was originally written," said his companion, "the name and the custom are strictly all right. Why, even old Omar says somewhere something about 'a duck and doris underneath the bough.'"

And then they had theirs.

FROM THE ANTILLES.
CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY BENEFITS A CITY COUNCILMAN AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
Mr. W. O'Reilly Fogarty, who is a member of the City Council at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I should have been more quickly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in relieving me there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TO GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS

Beginning with January 1, 1907, the subscription price to the Semi-Weekly Gazette will be \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance.

CHAS. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : NOVEMBER 13.

CUBA AND ANNEXATION.

The Democratic party is about the last political organization in the United States to successfully oppose the annexation of Cuba which, it may be safely assumed, unless very unexpected and extraordinary events supervene, will not be accomplished under the administration of President Roosevelt.

Since the foundation of the government, the Democracy has been the great party of annexation, and, it must be confessed, that its policy, however questionable in some instances on constitutional grounds, has largely contributed to the commanding position of the American Union.

This is a tolerably extensive showing of the movements of the Democratic party in relation to the enlargement of our national area. But, limiting further enquiry to Cuba, the record of that party is equally clear and harmonious.

These facts, and innumerable details that would exhaust the patience of our readers, irrevocably connect the Democratic party for more than eighty years with most determined and systematic efforts to incorporate Cuba into the United States.

The party of free trade and annexation, out of possession of the national legislature, is not the party upon which the Hawaiian planters can safely rely, in any emergency affecting their business interests.

ASPECTS OF A RECOUNT.

The proposed recount is born of greed and phagin and of a desire to throw a wet-blanket on Democratic rejoicing. The bona fides of it is doubted because all the testimony so far published, particularly by the Bulletin, admits that more laukea ballots than Brown ballots were thrown out in the count.

Just suppose, for the sake of the argument, that the recount should put Brown on the winning side by a few votes, and what would come next? Does anyone suppose that the laukea people would then subside and let Brown take his seat in peace? Most assuredly not.

Should the contest succeed it would mean a new election with public sentiment on the side of laukea and the Republican machine burdened with the guilt proved in court. Of course, to save the party, the Republicans would have to put up another man than Brown for Sheriff; and the Democrats might be able to strengthen their nominees for some of the other County offices.

Returning to the question of another count, we may add that the Democrats, if forced by Brown's action, would try their hand at a legislative recount which might be the means of giving them a senator and representative.

One may easily see why the Republicans, as a class, are opposed to a recount. Sheriff Brown himself repudiates the positive statement in the Bulletin that he would demand one, saying that the decision would await the return of Judge Gear.

ENDLESS CHAIN BALLOTS.

Of the many schemes for defrauding the ballot, one of the most simple is what is known as the "endless chain." Honolulu had it on Tuesday. It is commonly used where a large number of voters is controlled, either by bribes or

coercion, but can not otherwise be depended upon to vote as directed. By the "endless chain," the first man at the voting booth forfeits his ballot and brings his unmarked ticket outside with him. This ticket is then taken and marked by the machine men exactly as they want it. A second voter is given the ticket. He goes inside the voting booth, receives his blank ticket from the inspectors and retires to the voting stall ostensibly to mark it. He then hands the ticket previously marked to the inspectors and quits the booth, delivering his blank ticket to the boss.

TOWN TALK RUBBISH.

One of the San Francisco papers that the earthquake has not knocked the nonsense out of is Town Talk, a weekly of free-lance principles and indiscriminate gossip. It seems to have a correspondent in Honolulu who knows just about the kind of stuff the journal wants, therefore as a rule sends it matter with all sorts of spice excepting truth.

At the next session of Congress a raid will be made on the Federal treasury by the territorial officials of Hawaii. My correspondent in the islands informs me that Governor Carter hopes to have his salary doubled. He feels that as Honolulu is the gateway of the Pacific to the mainland and he is called upon to entertain visiting ambassadors, ministers and other state officials crossing the ocean the drain on his private purse is too severe.

Governor Carter, at the same time, advocated an increase in the salaries of the Territorial circuit judges, not those of "the Federal judges" as Town Talk has it. There is but one Federal judge for the Territory and he now receives \$5000 a year—or two thousand dollars more than a Territorial circuit judge—and nothing has ever been heard about any proposal to raise his salary.

Respecting the salaries of the circuit judges, particularly those sitting in Honolulu, any censorious comment on the proposal to raise their salaries is misplaced and entirely unresponsive to intelligent public opinion. Governor Carter's motive, as made clear at the time he proposed the raise, was to enhance the attractiveness of the office in the eyes of men fit to hold it.

PROTECTION TO COFFEE.

Mr. Louissou is a whole Chamber of Commerce in himself when it comes to promoting the interests of Hawaiian coffee. His effective work, on his recent visit to the mainland, in bringing that cause into the public eye merits great praise. Agitation of protection to coffee at this time would seem to be particularly timely.

Having acquired coffee-growing countries in Hawaii and Porto Rico, it is surely up to the United States, with stand-pat protection to home industries dominant, to look out for its own. With Brazil seeing to better prices for its product American consumers will undoubtedly have to pay more for their coffee anyway.

"The War Department and the Navy Department have issued orders that Hawaiian coffee and Porto Rican coffee shall be advertised for, and shall be given a preference, cost and quality being the same."

Before that cheering word was received the commercial bodies of Honolulu had been agitating for recognition of Hawaiian coffee in army and navy supplies. Since then little or no effort seems to have been made to follow up the advantage gained. At least no contracts for supplying the commissariat of army or navy with Hawaiian coffee are at this moment recollected.

THE JAPANESE SCARE.

Judge Hatch, Secretary Atkinson, the Advertiser's Washington correspondent, the files and present phases of immigration, conspire to make a Japanese sensation, part of which suggests a future collision between Japan and the United States.

Prophecy is a thankless task but this paper knows of no points of difference between the two countries which can not be settled amicably and it looks for good will all around. A short time ago the apparent inability of the central government to compel states and cities to observe the treaty rights of Japanese or other foreigners, presented serious aspects, but a way has been found to meet the issue and, acting under Section 2 of Article VI, of the Constitution, a United States Judge has cited the San Francisco Board of Education to show cause why it should not reinstate the Japanese children refused admission to a public school.

Such power ought to be sufficient to keep the peace between Japan and the United States, neither of whom has any natural, geographical, commercial or hereditary cause to levy war upon the other.

THE BAND QUESTION.

If there is any doubt about the band being in a bad way, the thing to do is to send a man to find out its status and give him money enough to bring the organization back if he sees fit.

For ourselves we think the hard luck stories are true. Carrying from forty to sixty people on the road, in the West, paying fares and hotel bills, hiring theaters and meeting incidentals, is a job which an opera manager would dodge unless he also had an Eastern circuit to play in. Taken by itself the country between the Mississippi and the Sierras is a hard one for the best shows.

Sixteen million dollars' worth of forts would do very well and the sooner Hawaii gets them the safer will be the Pacific coast.

From somewhere under the debris is heard the weak cry: "Yes, I think we may possibly have a recount, I dunno."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Governor Carter will retire to the country today for a week. Senator E. Faxon Bishop is mentioned for the Senate presidency. Last Rutman, the six-year-old son of George H. Rutman, was severely hurt by jumping off a moving car.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt leaves shortly for Molokai on a hunting trip. Mr. Babbitt wishes to get into perfect training for the coming legislative session.

Letters from Madeira, whence about 200 of the Suveric's immigrants are coming, state that enough applicants on the island for passage to Hawaii were left behind to fill another steamer. George P. Thielein has sold out his stock brokerage business to William Williamson, his partner in the firm of Thielein & Williamson, and will shortly leave for the Coast to go into business there.

The San Francisco Call of November 5 contains long accounts of the murderous assault upon Jeweler Behrend by two thugs, and the arrest of John Simpson and Louis Dabner, who are accused of the assault. Simpson is said to be the assumed name of "J. F. H. Siemsen" and the San Francisco papers allude to him as a "kanaka" hailing from Honolulu.

The ball to be given at the Young Hotel Friday evening for the benefit of the band, under the direction of the Kawabath Glee Club, S. K. Nalmo director, will be largely patronized. The tickets are selling fast at \$1 each, which entitles the holder to entry for himself and escort. Tickets are on sale at the various hotels and music stores. The Nalmo orchestras will furnish music for dancing in both the roof garden pavilions.

DESHA'S BAD DAY.

(Continued from Page One.)

with the coin behind and with them, and without that influence it does not seem possible for any candidate to win out. Sam Johnson is attending to his work the same as if nothing had taken place, but Sam does not tell everything he knows.

MOORE'S CLAIMS.

Moore claims to have the endorsement of the Democratic County Committee, and of that will go before the Board of Supervisors for the appointment. But there's many a slip between the cup and the lip, and the sixty days between now and the time the new board takes their seats may bring about serious changes to the candidates for the place. It was known yesterday morning that Archer had not promised his vote to anyone—he gave his word to that—and without him any candidate would be at sea.

Down at the police station will be found other rumors relative to changes. Harry Murray does not expect to remain as station clerk, nor does Mr. Vida expect to continue as assistant to the Sheriff, and for his place Young Kauiloku is an applicant. Sheriff-elect Iaukea goes to Kona today for a little rest.

MRS. ASHTON IS AGAIN WEDDED

Examiner, October 9: The marriage on September 29 in San Rafael of Mrs. Frank Ashton, a former society belle of Honolulu, and Augustus Munro of Berkeley has set society agog when they recalled the times that Mrs. Ashton has been the center of a romance.

She was Miss Mary Coney of one of the most aristocratic families to be found in the Hawaiian Islands. Frank Ashton, a capitalist from the United States, courted and won the fair Miss Coney. They lived happily for two years, when Mrs. Ashton came into public notice by a sensational divorce suit. It was shown in the evidence that she had been in correspondence with Rear Admiral Merry of the United States navy. The letters written by the naval officer to Mrs. Ashton caused some of the sensations of the trial.

A divorce was granted, but Ashton would not be parted from his little daughter, Leonine, whom the court awarded to Mrs. Ashton, and one night about two years ago took her and ran away with her. The sensational kidnapping of the child, coupled with the fact that Mrs. Ashton pursued her former husband and daughter through Mexico and all along the coast and finally overtook them at Seattle, occupied public attention at the time.

Finally the reconciliation between herself and her former husband, Ashton, resulting in their remarriage at Redwood City, brought the Honolulu woman again into public notice.

The next chapter in the life of Mrs. Ashton took place last winter, when Ashton was drowned near the Alameda mole.

Mr. and Mrs. Munro are now living at 1721 Grove street, Berkeley.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

Not every woman can afford to have a maid. Not many would want one around, anyway. But you certainly can afford to have Ayer's Hair Vigor; and most women would be greatly improved by it, too. It means so much to have long, rich, heavy hair; soft, smooth, glossy hair. And this is just the kind of hair you may have, if you wish it. If you wish all the deep, rich color of youth restored to your hair,

will certainly satisfy you. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS BUSINESS CARDS. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Monday, Nov. 12, 1906.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid., Ask. Lists various stocks like MERCHANTS, C. BARNETT & CO., S.W.A., etc.

*23,1275 paid. 1 85 per cent. paid.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.) \$5000 Hilo R. R. 68, 50; 15 Oloa, 2,875; 50 McBryde, 5.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

60 Oloa, 2,875; 60 Onomea, 28; \$1000 Waiatua 68, 25; 25 Ookaia, 8; 219 Ookaia, 8,25.

Only One Grade of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

and that is The Best Our prices are right.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879.

SPORTS

HEADS TAKE THE PENNANT

The Diamond Heads are champions of the Winter League. They earned this title by defeating the Metropolitan yesterday, in the deciding game of the series, by the score of 5 to 1.

It was a good game and was witnessed by a good crowd.

Up to the beginning of the seventh innings the score was 1 to 0 in favor of the Butchers. In the fatal seventh the Heads annexed a brace, putting them one run ahead.

The ninth saw the Heads amass three runs, making the score 5 to 1 in their favor. The Butchers came back strong, but two runs was the best they were able to do.

W. Chillingworth pitched a grand game, only three hits being made off him. He practically won his own game in the seventh by fine stick-work.

W. Desha made a two-bagger and W. Chillingworth did likewise, scoring Desha. Moses was hit by pitcher and took his base. Akana went out to right field. Soper base-hit and drove in Chillingworth. Sam Chillingworth flew out to left and Bower died on a pop fly to second.

In the first of the ninth Bill Chillingworth base-hit, but was put out trying to steal third. Moses went out to pitcher. Akana base-hit. Soper was safe on an infield rap. S. Chillingworth base-hit, scoring Akana. Bower got safe on third's error. Soper scoring. Moore base-hit, bringing Sam Chillingworth home. D. Desha struck out.

In the second of the ninth Ayau fanned and Dixon was hit by a pitched ball. Almos walked. Kuhina got to first on an infield hit. Almos dying short to third. Bussnell's three-bagger scored Dixon and Kuhina. Bussnell was put out at the plate while trying to make a home run. It was a tight fit, however.

There were few errors on either side. The superior team-work of the Diamond Heads was in large measure responsible for their victory.

Ayau wins the league base-stealing race with a total of 30. Bower and W. Desha come next with 29 bases apiece to their credit. Ayau increased his total two bases in yesterday's game.

Summary:

DIAMOND HEADS.

Name	ABR.	BH.	SB.	P.O.	A.E.
Bower, cf.	4	0	0	12	1
Moore, 2b.	5	0	1	12	5
D. Desha, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
W. Desha, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
W. Chillingworth, p.	3	1	2	0	3
Moses, c.	3	0	1	0	7
Akana, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Soper, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
S. Chillingworth, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Totals	38	5	10	37	16

METROPOLITANS.

Name	ABR.	BH.	SB.	P.O.	A.E.
Harris, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Ayau, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Dixon, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Almos, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
Kuhina, 1b.	4	1	0	7	1
Bussnell, p.s.	4	0	1	0	2
Luning, c.	3	0	1	10	1
Walker, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
Amoy, ss-p.	3	0	0	2	5
Totals	30	3	3	27	15

SUMMARY.

Two Basehits—W. Desha, W. Chillingworth.

Three Basehit—Bussnell.

Left on Bases—Diamond Heads, 7; Metropolitan, 3.

Base on Balls—Chillingworth, 2; Bussnell, 1; Amoy, 0.

Struck Out—By Chillingworth, 4; Bussnell, 3; Amoy, 3.

Hit by Pitcher—W. Chillingworth, Moses, Dixon.

Innings Pitched—By Bussnell, 7; Amoy, 2.

Hits—Off Bussnell, 6; Amoy, 4.

Double Play—Moore to Soper, Amoy to Harris, Kuhina.

Time of the Game—1 hour 10 minutes.

Umpire—Van Vliet.

Scorer—N. Jackson.

PUNAHOU BEAT KAMS

It was a real football game that was played on the Punahou campus yesterday afternoon between the senior teams of Oahu College and Kamehameha Schools. The game was the first of the senior series and furnished an excellent exhibition of football under the new rules.

Oahu College won by the score of 4 to 0, after a stubbornly contested game, the score being obtained by a place kick of Lowrey in the first half.

The winners put their strongest combination in the field, but the Kams were without four of their best men, who will, however, be available for the next game.

The Kam crowd protested against Referee Reed's decisions several times, but Captain Oliver saw fit to make no protests against the official ruling.

The crowd was a very large one, the fair sex being in great evidence. Ribbons, horns and chrysanthemums were plentiful on the campus and the college spirit manifested itself in yells of every description, some of them having been manufactured especially for the occasion.

Aloy Asong led the Punahou shouters and did his work well.

The Kamehameha chorus was in splendid voice and sang the famous Kamehameha song with telling effect.

The partisans of both sides roared vigorously until the end of the game.

Apart from Lowrey's game-winning kick the Punahou had the best of the contest. They battered their opponents for fair and it was a tired crowd of Kams that limped off the field when the final whistle blew.

Komama and Mahukona had both been rendered hors du combat and Captain Oliver was knocked out in the last play of the game.

Next game will see the Kams, greatly reinforced, however, and their chance to win the championship is at least, an even one.

FIRST HALF.

Oahu took the kick, McDougall driving the ball to the Kams' ten-yard line. It was retrieved twenty yards. Kams made up ground in the next few plays, McDougall, aided by fine interference, doing some good ground-gaining.

Kams kicked and the ball struck a Punahou player, who grabbed it and carried it several yards the wrong way. Lowrey then got in a 15-yard run, and McDougall booted the leather. Oliver fumbled, but quickly regained possession and threaded his way through the opposing crowd for a fair gain.

McDougall kicked and the ball did another bounding stunt, being downed on the Oahu's 25-yard line by a Kam man.

Punahou got the ball on their 15-yard line and a kick put it in the center of the field.

Lyman managed to make the Kams' 12-yard line, picking up the ball from a bad kick. A penalty against the Kams, for offside play placed the leather on their 5-yard chalk, but thirty yards were immediately gained by a timely kick.

With the ball on the Kams' 18-yard line Lowrey tried a goal from the field and gained his points amid tremendous enthusiasm.

Play ruled even for a while and then the Punahou were penalized 15 yards for some violation of the rules of the game, Lyman following with a 10-yard run.

A kick by McDougall put the ball on the Kams' seven-yard line. Then the Kams got the ball and a big kick removed the danger which had threatened the citadel.

SECOND HALF.

Kams kicked to Punahou's 20-yard line, Lyman bringing the ball back fifteen yards. Oahu got the ball and McDougall kicked out of bounds.

Kams' ball and Oliver kicking, Oahu's 25-yard line being penetrated.

Kams lost the ball on downs, and Lyman, aided by able interference, downed the sphere near the center of the field.

Lowrey gained twenty yards and Heen ten more, the latter by a forward pass. Then McDougall skirted left end, falling with the ball on the Kams' 25-yard line.

Oliver tore off a run of twenty-five yards, reaching his side's 40-yard line. A series of snappy plays followed and the Punahou were for a while driven back as far as their 50-yard line, fighting every inch of the way, however.

Oahu obtained possession on a fumble and McDougall signaled the acquisition by a run of ten yards. A kick followed to the Kams' 30-yard mark. Both sides were tired at this stage of the game.

Oahu kicked to center. Here Murray succeeded Mahukona, who had a fit, and was carried off the field.

A forward pass put the oval well in the Kams' territory. Kams got the ball on their 20-yard line and a kick moved it thirty yards to the good, where it was when time was called.

Captain Oliver was injured in the last play and had to be assisted from the scene of his late activities.

Teams and officials:

Kams.	Position.	Oahu.
Puaol	R.E.L.	D. Desha
Bray	L.E.R.	F. Hoogs
Mahol	R.T.L.	S. Akina
Kauli	L.T.R.	W. McDougall
Kuahine	R.G.L.	Che Bui
Komama		
Geo On	L.G.R.	W. Lydgate
Kaapana	C.	J. White
Oliver (capt.)	Q.	M. Heen
Lota	R.H.L.	Lyman (capt.)
Whiting-Norton	L.H.R.	A. Lowrey
Mahukona-Murray	F.	J. Desha

Referee—Professor Reed.
Umpire—W. Hanchett.
Timekeepers—C. F. Fitts, C. Livingstone.
Chief Linesman—Rev. E. B. Turner.
Time of Halves—Twenty minutes.

JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

SPRAGUE RESIGNS

Mr. Sprague, instructor in science at the High School, resigned yesterday morning, the resignation being accepted by the Board of Education in the afternoon, as of the end of the term, unless Mr. Sprague wishes to leave earlier.

An alarm clock lies at the bottom of the resignation, a member of one of his classes having thoughtlessly turned the hands of the clock around while intent on a scientific discourse. When the hour and the alarm came in contact, as the hands revolved, the bell tinkled merrily. The youth was suspended from school by Mr. Sprague, but his action was not upheld by the principal owing to "extenuating circumstances, and, consequently, Mr. Sprague immediately penned his resignation to Superintendent Babbitt.

The Board of Education is facing a serious problem. There are eight commissioners, but rarely more than three attend the regular fortnightly meetings. Mrs. Dowsett, Mr. Farrington and Mr. Al are generally present. Some of the others have seldom been in attendance. Mr. Babbitt prepared a report on attendance—a sort of school report on the commissioners—giving the number of meetings held, meetings attended, and those from which commissioners were absent. Mrs. Dowsett gets 100 per cent., Mr. Farrington about 90, Mr. Al 86, and Mrs. Jordan next. Away down the line are Mr. von Holt, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Wilcox and Mr. Dodge. The three highest generally transact all business.

The action of the teachers' committee in recommending raises in salaries of certain teachers was approved. This involves Miss Stewart, Miss Monsarrat, Miss Kuegel, Miss Soper, Mrs. Bridgewater, Miss Cooke, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. J. N. Bell and Mr. Nahiwa. The increase is due to increased work as a general thing.

The following letter from Miss Fleming brings to light a state of affairs found in some public schools where poor children attend:

Hamakuapoko, Maui, T. H., November 1, 1906.

Mr. W. H. Babbitt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of October 30, and to thank you for your kind and prompt reply to the question of which I wrote you last week.

Since the Board wishes to consider each case in which children are allowed to remain out of school on account of their parents' needs, I shall have to ask your attention to two other cases. These I did not mention last week for the reason that I expected that your reply might in a general way cover them.

One case is that of a Porto Rican boy about eleven years old. The boy's father deserted the mother and the child some time ago. The mother is old and is not strong enough to do the work of a common laborer.

The other case is that of a Porto Rican girl, about twelve years old, the oldest girl in a family of six children, whose mother has run away from her home. Two sons over fifteen years of age are at work on the plantation. They say that the combined earnings of the father and the sons are not sufficient to supply the family with food and clothing and to hire a woman to do the cooking and take care of the younger children, one of whom is in school, while one is a mere baby.

The Porto Ricans furnish us with vexing questions of poverty and shiftlessness. In school, however, the children (of whom we have twenty-two enrolled) are bright and interesting, in spite of their hard lives and their lack of good home influences.

Awaiting your decision, I am, very respectfully yours,

MARY ELSIE FLEMING.
P. S.—Enclosed please find my report for the month of October.

M. E. F.

A letter from Miss Ticer, principal of the Kilauea school, Kaula, from which position she was removed at the last meeting of the Board, was read. She "roasted" Inspector Baldwin and charged him with having been inattentive to her school and with having failed to make lucid explanations of just what he wished to have done. She stated that the action of the Board embarrassed her somewhat, as she had made certain arrangements for the coming school year and gone to considerable expense in many matters.

The Board agreed with Mr. Babbitt however, that the action of the Board should not be changed. Miss Ticer will be offered a teacher's position in another Kaula school and a new principal will be appointed to Kilauea.

Mr. Babbitt stated that he had made up a list of five names of prominent educationists here to go over the two new Hawaiian geographies proposed by Mr. Copeland and Mr. Baldwin, who were to determine which of the two manuscripts was better adapted to be adopted as an official text book for the island schools. These names had been submitted to both gentlemen, who replied that the list was satisfactory.

The request of Miss Jordan of the Hanamaulu, Kaula, school, to be allowed to use the school building at night to teach some Japanese, was granted, she to take out fire insurance on the building in favor of the government.

Owing to a disagreement between Superintendent MacDonald of Lahaina, school and the Department of Public Instruction and the Department

MEDICOS TO MEET

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society will be held on November 17, 18 and 19 at the University Club.

The program is as follows:

Opening meeting, Saturday, November 17, at 2 p. m.

President's address, Dr. J. T. Wayson, followed by the reading of the following papers:

"The Treatment of Appendicitis," Dr. A. W. Morton.

Remarks on Quarantine and its Development in the United States by the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service," Dr. L. E. Cofer.

"The Climate of Kona," Dr. E. S. Goodhue.

"A Case of Potts' Caries, Complicated with Paraplegia," Dr. R. Wilkinson.

"Hernia in the U. S. Navy," Dr. C. G. Smith.

"Hawaii's Duty to Join the General Movement in the United States for Advancing the Standard of Medical Education," Dr. C. B. Cooper.

"Medical Men and Medical Laws," Dr. A. N. Sinclair.

Saturday, November 17, 8 p. m.—

"Some Observations on a Case of Nephrolithiasis," Dr. E. C. Waterhouse.

"Diseases of Children in Hawaii," Dr. A. G. Hodgins.

"Diphtheria in Hawaii," Dr. R. J. McGittigan.

"Milk in its Relation to Public Health," Dr. W. D. Baldwin.

"Four Cases of Liver Fluke in Man," Dr. George Herbert.

"What is Pain?" Dr. F. H. Humphreys.

Sunday, November 18—

Clinics at the Queen's Hospital at 9 a. m. by Dr. A. W. Morton of San Francisco and Dr. Hoffman and Judd. The members will be conveyed in launches over to Quarantine Island at noon by invitation of Dr. Cofer, where an elaborate luncheon will be served.

Monday, November 19, 2 p. m.—

"The Importance of Free Nasal Respiration and the Consequences of Nasal Obstruction," Dr. E. Armitage.

"The Window Resection for Deviation of the Septum," Dr. W. G. Rogers.

"A Leprosy-like Disease of Mus Decumanus," Dr. W. R. Brinkerhoff.

"The Use of Baths, Especially Medicated Baths, in the Treatment of Leprosy," Dr. H. T. Hollman.

"Quarantine and Immigration," Dr. C. Rasmus.

"Some Observations on Surgery in Honolulu," Dr. J. R. Judd.

Monday evening at 8 p. m.—

Banquet at University Club.

INQUIRIES ABOUT HAWAIIAN BAND

Honolulu, November 12, 1906.

"Cohen, Hawaiian Band, Salt Lake City.

"How much assistance do you need to rush band home by Sierra Thursday fifteenth. Answer paid.

"CARTER."

So reads a cablegram sent by Governor Carter yesterday to J. C. Cohen. The purpose of the Governor in sending this message was to find out exactly how Cohen stood financially. Cohen may have \$1000 or \$2000 laid aside for the return steamer passages of the band, in which case only a few hundred dollars would be necessary to send on for that purpose. Governor Carter, through the Advertiser, has tendered \$50 for a fund to bring the musicians home.

Up till 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon no reply from Cohen had been received. The following cablegrams were sent to San Francisco yesterday, respectively by Chamber of Commerce to James D. Pheasant and L. Tenney Peck to James E. Morgan:

"Does committee require further outside assistance in relieving distress? Answer fully."

"Ascertain band situation. Do committees favor our using relief money to return band?"

About \$75 was subscribed for the relief of the band at the meeting of the Hui Kanuhonu, presided over by Miss Lucy Peabody, at Kawaiahaeo church yesterday morning. A meeting of members of the disbanded Aloha Aloha society, which has a balance of \$200 in its treasury, was later convened by Miss Peabody.

O. A. Steven, Morgan's auction man, has proposed an auction sale of chattels to be contributed, Will E. Fisher, auctioneer, and himself to officiate, for the band relief fund.

of Public Works, over the old Lahalauna water contest, the Lahalauna school is still in the attitude of fighting for its water rights against a company nearby. The school is supposed to get water for four and a quarter hours daily, but the company cuts in daily and deprives it of a large amount of water. Superintendent Babbitt has been trying to straighten the matter out for a year and thinks he has now succeeded. The school will shortly begin planting taro lands and it is these lands which require the water under content.

There will be no vaccination at Hanalei school on West Maui. Mr. Finkham of the Board of Health informs the Board of Education that there is no government physician on West Maui and the examination would therefore have to be paid for. Mr. Farrington remarked that Senator Coebs might make a memorandum of this matter and work for a government physician for that section of his island.

An exchange of lands at Walaue will be undertaken so that the school grounds there may be enlarged or the school moved to a larger piece of ground than it now occupies.

Future meetings will be held at 2:30 p. m. every other Monday.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

HAVANA, November 10.—The managements of the sugar plantations have requested the presence of American troops at the sugar mills. A feeling of insecurity exists.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The New York Democratic State committee will hold an investigation into the actions of State Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, accused of turning traitor to his party in the recent elections.

EL PASO, Texas, November 10.—Exclusive fishing rights along the west coast of Mexico have been secured by J. C. Miller in a concession from the Mexican government.

FRANKFORT, Ky., November 10.—The license authorizing the Mutual Life Insurance Company to do business within the State of Kentucky has been revoked.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 10.—The officials of the Shelby Steel Tube Company have been indicted for supplying defective boiler tubes to be used in battleships.

LONDON, November 10.—The sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of King Edward was celebrated here yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—John Siemsen, self-confessed as involved in recent murders with Louis Abner and who stated his name was assumed, now admits that he is the son of August Dreier of Honolulu. He states that Dreier is a retired Kauai sugar planter.

In this confession Siemsen proves himself a liar as well as a murderer. He is not a son of Mr. Dreier, who has only three sons, all of whom live in Honolulu. The real history of Siemsen is that given in the Advertiser of November 7. His father was John Siemsen, who took his own life here some years ago.

NAPLES, November 11.—Heavy detonations in the crater of Mount Vesuvius have been followed by earthquake shocks.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Immigration Commissioner Sargent leaves on Tuesday for Honolulu to supervise the landing of Portuguese immigrants there. He will go by direction of President Roosevelt, who is greatly interested in the Portuguese experiment.

CHICAGO, November 11.—J. J. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific system, made an address before the Merchants' Club last evening in which he advocated free trade with Canada.

BERLIN, November 11.—Fifty thousand Polish children have refused to enter German schools but the authorities will insist.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., November 11.—Secretary Taft is inspecting the military post here.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Football: Stanford, 6; Berkeley, 3; Minnesota, 4; Chicago, 2.

EL PASO, November 11.—There is reliable authority for the statement that the Rock Island system has purchased the Mexican Central railroad.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Wm. R. Hearst leaves for California on Monday to recuperate.

PENSACOLA, November 11.—Twelve indictments have been found for peonage.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., November 12.—General Shafter is dying.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 12.—The soldiers have been forbidden to participate in politics.

TOPEKA, Kas., November 12.—The Republicans have elected the Governor by 2000 majority.

ROME, November 12.—No fears are entertained at the Vatican of a rupture with Spain.

BRUSSELS, November 12.—King Leopold is suffering from lumbago.

CAPETOWN, November 12.—Boer raiders are intimidating the farmers.

THE JAPANESE AND HAWAII.

(Continued from Page One.)

president of the Territorial Board of Immigration, called at the White House today. He will be in the United States for a month or so, and will have a conference with the President during that time. Mr. Atkinson says that Governor Carter, of Hawaii, who has been ill for some time, is recovering his health.

Mr. Atkinson said today that the white people of Hawaii were tremendously interested in white immigration to the islands. Through the efforts of Mr. Atkinson and others a ship load of Portuguese will reach Hawaii in December and others are to follow. The ship sailed a few days ago from the Azores and will go around the Horn.

Mr. Atkinson said the total population of Hawaii is 155,000 and of this number 65,000 are Japanese. Americans make up only a small proportion of the population. Many of the Japanese are going from Hawaii to the Pacific Coast. It is the hope of the Americans to replace those going away with white people.

INCORPORATING ARMY OF THE JAPANESE.

The immigration companies of Japan are prepared to send twenty thousand laborers to Hawaii as fast as ships can be found to carry them. In Yokohama alone are between five and six thousand young men ready to leave for this Territory and the transportation companies operating the regular lines between here and Japan can not handle the number to be accommodated. By June next at least twenty thousand new laborers for the plantations will be landed.

Such is the substance of remarks made yesterday by Captain Mizuno, of the Japanese S. S. Chiusa Maru, which brought 900 Japanese laborers here last week and which sails today for Yokohama for another ship load, being due to return early in December.

The immigrants brought in last week are from the Ryukyu Islands, a group on the extreme south of the empire and nearer the Formosan coast than that of Japan proper. They differ to quite an extent from the Japanese already here in appearance and speak a language, a dialect, unintelligible to the average Hawaiian Jap.

It is said that the Federated Trades are preparing to make a vigorous protest against the influx of Japanese when Commissioner Sargent arrives.

GOVERNMENT MAY FORTIFY HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12.—Sixteen millions, fifty-two thousand and four hundred and thirty-one dollars are required for the projected fortifications and batteries at Honolulu.

Pearl Harbor fortifications will require \$344,000.

Fortification sites on Hawaii will cost \$276,100.

Honolulu harbor improvements call for \$4,000,000.

RECOUNT IS UNSETTLED

"The matter of a recount is in abeyance until next week at least," said Sheriff Brown yesterday when asked by an Advertiser reporter concerning the correctness of statements purporting to come from him appearing in the Bulletin.

MRS. C. C. KENNEDY IS DEAD AT BILO

(Wireless to Advertiser.) HILO, Nov. 9.—Mrs. C. C. Kennedy is dead.

Mrs. Kennedy was the wife of the manager of the Waialae plantation and sister of George T. Deacon, engineer, who died on October 24, and Henry Deacon, now on the mainland. Mrs. Kennedy was stricken with paralysis several months ago after going home from church with Mrs. James A. Kennedy. She fell into the arms of Mrs. Kennedy. She has not been able to speak or move since. Once in a while she was thought to be a little better and plans were afoot for taking her to the Coast on the Enterprise this trip.

Tests Patience

The Most Patient Honolulu Citizen Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition. Nothing taxes a man's patience. Like any itchininess of the skin. Itching piles almost drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with Eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse. Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured. Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

DEATH OF H. C. OVENDEN.

Harry C. Ovenden, head bookkeeper of the Kaeleku Sugar Company, died at his home in Hana on the seventh instant. He had been ill for a short time and had been under the care of Drs. Deas and Dinegar, and had so far recovered that he had intended to return to work the following day, when his heart gave way and he died suddenly. Mr. Ovenden had been a resident of the islands for twenty-three years, most of which time he had been with Grinbaum & Co. He was born in London, February 15, 1859. He was a man of irreproachable character and made a host of friends. Deceased leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his loss.—Maui News.

CASTLE ON MATTERHORN

Harold Castle, son of James B. Castle, a Punahou graduate and a dashing member of the Oahu polo team, made three daring ascents of peaks in Switzerland this summer, and luckily escaped participation in the many disasters reported from those dizzy heights.

W. R. Castle, who returned home last week from a European and mainland tour, states that while in Switzerland his party was joined by Harold. While in the glacier region Harold got the climbing fever and his first attempt was on the Zermatt. He surmounted this great peak successfully. He went to the summit of the Zermatt Rothhorn 12,000 feet above sea level, and was accompanied by two guides on that occasion. Mr. Castle states that he thought this one experience was enough for the daring young man, but when they reached Chamouni, Harold had the same desire to climb. Mr. Castle describes his first view of the needle points of the mountains. It caused Dore's pictures accompanying Dante's Inferno to enter his thoughts. The peaks were tragic in their grandeur. Mr. Castle and his party advised against climbing any of these needles, but after surveying them Harold decided he could make the trip. He selected two guides and started in the afternoon. The next morning they were at the commencement of the final ascent.

Just then they met a file of guides, roped together as usual, descending the mountain. They had a bundle swung between two of them and this proved to be the body of one of their number, who had slipped and been killed only the night before. Nothing daunted by this tragedy, Harold continued the ascent.

To reach the summit proved a hazardous undertaking. According to W. R. Castle, it was "a frightful climb." On that trip Harold had taken Beatrice Castle's little camera along with him. Reaching a perilous stage of the ascent, Harold wished to take a photograph of the two guides, and he unroped himself from his companions and climbed to a dizzy perch from which he could take an admirable picture. With his teeth sunk into the straps he held the camera. Suddenly his foot slipped, and in endeavoring to catch himself he lost hold of the camera, which went crashing down 500 feet into a crevasse and was presumably smashed to smithereens.

After that experience young Castle decided that he must crown his achievements by climbing the Matterhorn. At the time the party went to the little town from which all travelers start, it was past his season and the snow was falling. Efforts were made to dissuade Castle from making the attempt, but he persisted and made the ascent, returning in safety. This is a 14,000-foot mountain. There were already recorded eight deaths on the Matterhorn. Nearly every day, says Mr. Castle, there were reports of accidents on one or another of the Swiss peaks.

W. R. Castle and family first went to England, passing thence to France, Belgium, down the Rhine and into Switzerland and Italy. They made a slow trip from Liverpool to London and stopped for a long time at Oxford, at which place Mr. Castle found, much to his surprise, that no daily newspaper was published. The groupings of the Oxford college buildings interested him and he found much opportunity for comparing the system of groupings with that prevailing in the United States. He was unable to learn anything about a Rhodes scholarship for Hawaii as it was then the summer season and he did not find the proper official to present his inquiries on the subject. He learned later, however, that all these scholarships were now full.

The Hampton boat-race course interested him. He did not see the Cambridge-Harvard race, but saw other races. What surprised him most was the extreme narrowness of the stream in places where two boats absolutely could not pass. "Why, you could take a long pole, place it in the center of the stream in places and vault across it," said Mr. Castle.

He did not think much of the Paris edition of the New York Herald. It was inane and did not compare at all with other English journals. There were few general items of news. The greater part of the paper was taken up with "utter frivolity."

dergo a customs inspection, and duties are levied just as if you had reached the shores of France.

"That is a wonderful trip on the Rhine. It surpasses the Hudson trip even in natural features, and, in addition, there are all those famous Swiss castles from which the robber barons emerged to make their raids. We went to Bingen and then on to Heidelberg where I had opportunity to compare German university methods with those of England and America.

"I must confess a feeling of disappointment at Heidelberg because of the prevailing practice of student duels. They have revived those old-time sword duels and the corps contests vigorously. Students are to be seen everywhere with great, ugly slashes across their cheeks and they mark them as bad as they can in order that the scar, when healed, will show to better advantage. It is a hideous custom.

"We met C. M. Cooke and family at Lucerne. Mr. Cooke and I went to the St. Gothard Pass and through the Furca Pass to the Rhone Glacier. The morning scene there is the most wonderful I ever beheld.

"We also went through the famous Simplon tunnel, thirteen miles long, only recently opened to public travel. This connects Italy and Switzerland. The ventilation was rather bad in the tunnel, and to add to the disadvantage they use locomotives that burn coal, and, of course, great clouds of smoke proceed Paris you are required to unroll one of the funnels. The atmosphere gets pretty murky before you get through. After riding thirteen miles in dimly lit cars and then suddenly emerging into flashing sunlight, it is rather trying on one's eyes.

"We had heard before going through that there was an engineer's report on the tunnel to the effect that the machinery in sections was weak and the tunnel might have to be rebuilt in some way. However, we ascertained that there was no immediate danger and in we went.

"I found some of the Hawaii Promotion Committee literature on a table in the Schloss Hotel. The Sunday Advertiser was sent to me in Europe and those copies, with those of the Gazette, I always left in hotels, and they were generally picked up and read with interest. I took some of the Advertiser's Jubilee number with me and gave them out at different places in Europe. I left one at a hotel. The next day I found a gentleman reading from it to several ladies. They expressed their surprise about what they were reading concerning Hawaii, and before I left I heard them planning to visit Hawaii this winter or next spring.

"Do you know there is a Hawaiian colony in Boston of about fifty people? There are a number of students at Harvard and Wellesley and their aunts and cousins and relatives, generally, are residing in and about Boston."

MAJOR ANDE'S FIRST LETTER.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased an autograph letter written by Major John Andre, who was convicted and hanged as a spy in Revolutionary days. The letter has been in one of the well known Philadelphia collections for many years, and was offered to Mr. Morgan, who lost no time in taking what is considered the most important Andre letter now extant and a coveted relic of the American Revolution.

The letter is the first one of importance written by Major Andre in the course of his correspondence with Benedict Arnold for carrying out their plan to place West Point in the possession of the British. The letter, under date of September 7, 1780, was addressed to Colonel Sheldon, then in command of a detachment of cavalry stationed on the east side of the Hudson to be placed in Benedict Arnold's hands, and signed "John Anderson."

It was Arnold's wish that Andre, disguised as John Anderson, a bearer of intelligence from New York, should meet him at a cavalry outpost between Salem and North Castle, on the east bank of the Hudson, and he informed Sheldon, its commander, that he hoped to encounter in this manner a valuable emissary. Of this, too, Andre was informed, but it was no part of his plan to enter the American lines in disguise, and so much of the arrangement as contemplated his doing so was at once thrown aside. On the strength of Arnold's letter, however, he wrote to Sheldon that he would come with a flag to the American outpost. The letter follows:

New York, the 7th Sept., 1780. Sir: I am told my name is made known to you and that I may hope your indulgence in permitting me to meet a friend near your Outposts. I will endeavour to obtain permission to go out with a flag which will be sent to Dobbs' Ferry on Monday next the 11th at 12 o'clock when I shall be happy to meet Mr. G—. Should I not be allowed to go, the officer who is to command the Escort, in this manner a valuable distinction need be made can speak on the affair.

Let me entreat you Sir to favour a matter so interesting to the parties concerned and which is of so private a nature that the public on neither side can be injured by it.

POLITICAL AFTERMATH

Yesterday the out-of-town men and some of those within the city limits continued talking over the election, placing the cause of their defeat where they thought it belonged.

WHAT DEFEATED LINK.

"The Advertiser printed the ticket some time ago," said Link McCandless, "that did the trick to me. Crawford was accused of floating that ticket, and when I went to him he promised to call it in. Perhaps it was not all Crawford's work, but he was one man. The vote was not from the Chinese that killed me; you may figure it out for yourself. Many of the ballots in the Fifth were for Chillingworth, McCarthy and Smith. You would hardly believe a Democrat would vote like that, so we will place it at the door of some Republicans. I fought a good fight and I am glad it is over. The Hawaiians have not all turned Democrats. I have met a few who are Republicans and I guess there would be no trouble for me to shake hands with five hundred of them now. I came in to Honolulu with 270 votes to the good and won out in the Fourth; the other district did not support me."

Joe Fern is willing to be considered the savior of the Democratic party, for he has a pull with the steamer boys. "The Mauna Loa came into port Tuesday morning," says Joe, "and the forty-seven votes on that vessel were landed for the Democratic party. Without them Iauka would have been left. I have the pull with those boys and they are good to me."

AS TO A RECOUNT.

In the matter of a recount, there seems to be no one willing to say it would help the matter. One Federal official says it would be folly to consider such a move, as it would help the other side as well as it would the Republicans. The interest now is in the changes that should be made in some of the county departments and those which will, in all probability, take place. Johnson will have the opposition of Harvey, who practically took an oath at the time of his nomination to fire him out; Keoluha, who is friendly to Harvey, and possibly the antagonism of Archer and Joe Fern. There is more than half of the board. Huestace will favor Johnson, and so will Dwight, in all probability. Down in the police station there will be room for radical changes, though it is frequently said that Brown was blamed for more than belonged to him.

The Bulletin has thrown a fit because the barkeeps, who had the cooperation of the sheriff, have expressed favorable opinion of the Sheriff-elect. But if the reporter who investigated the count in the different precincts had dropped into the saloons on his way back to the office he would undoubtedly have had every one of the men, who have said Iauka would make a good Sheriff, crying for a recount. Iauka is good to them because they were of the opinion that there will be no recount.

The Democrats will insist, in the event of Sheriff Brown demanding a recount, on a recount of all of the ballots cast for Senators and Representatives. This, with the recount of ballots for Sheriff, will require a good deal of time. But it is up to the Supreme Court to decide whether there is evidence enough, in any case, to warrant the time necessary. There is a belief that the court will turn down both requests. Then, too, there is the matter of costs. It means no small amount and the man who files the contest will have to put up a few dollars. There is very little doubt that the machine has the coin, or could get it, so there would be little there to stop the men on that side.

LEADER ACHI.

Charlie Achi swells up when he is pointed out as a leader. "I worked where I promised I would and the result shows it," he said yesterday. "I threw the labor vote to Iauka and certain Democrats and they won out. I would not help Waterhouse because he was too close to Brown. I told him so at the time. I was against the machine before election and I am now. I saw Iauka frequently and he knew what was coming. We consulted frequently and I promised him my support. But Mr. Kinney had the opportunity to do good when he was at the debate and he took advantage of it."

HARDLY BELSER.

The mention of the name of Jack Belser for road supervisor causes a laugh among the Democratic workers. One of these more than smiled yesterday when he read the suggestion in an afternoon paper.

Jack Belser was counted upon to defeat our candidates as much as Sam Johnson, the only difference in the work of the two men is in the machine managed by Johnson. Belser was a large employer of labor and was deeply interested in the result of the election. Why he should be landed in the place is more than I can see and I do not believe he will."

WANTS A RAILROAD AND S. S. COMMISSION

A prominent Republican favors the establishment of a railroad and steamship commission for Hawaii, and proposes that the next legislature take the matter in hand and pass on it. He argues that there are big enough railroad and steamship interests in the islands to warrant a commission looking after the affairs of both system of transportation, inasmuch as there is now practically no sea competition since the Wilder steamship company was merged into the Inter-Island company. It is within the power of the legislature to fix freight rates for the Inter-Island company, prohibit rebates, etc.

DEMOCRATS TO REJOICE

The Democrats are to have a rally at Anala Park at 7:30 Monday night, at which the glad hand is to be considered, simply pressed. In order that the affair may be a complete success, the management has drawn upon the resources of Kohala to the extent of Palmer Woods and the one-time lone Democrat of the Senate will be on hand to say something. Most of the joy will be in the breasts of those who were fortunate enough to pull sufficient votes to be counted in. The defeated Democratic candidates will be on the platform as an evidence that there is no hard feeling.

WHO WILL SPEAK.

The affair is to be the genuine thing in the way of an acknowledgment of the vote that were cast for the candidates, and Herbert Mossman is to officiate as announcer. He will introduce the speakers and Mr. Hipkane will ask a blessing. The speakers will be R. H. Trent, Treasurer-elect; F. R. Harvey, Supervisor at Large-elect; Col. C. J. McCarthy, Senator-elect; Palmer P. Woods, Senator-elect from Hawaii; Curtis P. Iauka, Sheriff-elect, and J. J. Fern, Supervisor-elect. W. A. Kinney and E. B. McCandless will talk, as will Messrs. Kamaha, Ingham and Silva. Mrs. Alapai and Miss Kaal, together with the Ernest Kaal orchestra, will furnish some beautiful music during the meeting.

WHAT MOSSMAN SAYS.

Chairman Mossman is not worrying over the possibilities of a recount. He does not believe it will happen, and if it does it will be to the advantage of the Democratic legislative ticket.

"There are three grades of voters," remarked Mossman yesterday in speaking of the prospects, "Republican, Democratic and Home Rule. The first would have fewer mistakes, the next the Democrats and finally the Home Rulers. If there are a lot of mistakes in the ballots for Senators cast by the Home Rule voters the result would be helpful to Kalauekiani, and there is no doubt in my mind that he would be counted in. As he had the endorsement of the Democrats we claim him as our own, so we would add one to our list of victorious candidates. As to the ballots for Sheriff, there can be no doubt as to the way the rejected ones went. We had our watchers at every booth and their tally has been verified, so that we have no fear of the result should Mr. Brown insist on having the ballots recounted. We believe that Ed. Ingham would go to the House, if Brown insists on his plan."

Said a well-known station house habitue yesterday afternoon: "There has been a lot of guessing as to the cause of the downfall of Brown, but the right of it has not been stated yet, to my knowledge. It is in history that Nagaran Fernandez was the candidate of Lane for Supervisor, and if he had had the nomination, and had received the support of the police and road organizations, he would have been elected. He did not receive the nomination, and from that turning down of Lane dates the beginning of the plot to defeat Brown at the polls. I have it from undoubted authority that after the convention there was a meeting of the Home Rule leaders held in the Fifth District. John Lane was advised of it and went there in the night and knocked on the door and asked admittance. When he entered the room and greeted his friends he told what had happened in the convention and gave the word for a trade. There is every reason for believing that some of the promises made were fulfilled in part. Brown was defeated and so was Vada."

ONE OF MILLIKEN BROTHERS DEAD

Edward F. Milliken died yesterday, a cablegram to C. Hedemann, manager of Honolulu Iron Works Company, receiving the sad news by cable. "His death must have been very sudden," Mr. Hedemann says, "as I was not aware that Mr. Milliken was even sick, although we have had letters from the firm by every mail."

DIFFICULT TO REPLACE SYLVESTER

"We expect to hear from Rev. Dr. Sylvester by letter or to see him in person on the Alameda," said P. C. Jones early yesterday afternoon. "I have no doubt that he has been very sick or we should have heard from him before this."

GET MUCH BUSINESS.

According to officers on the America, Maru, the liners running between Portland and Seattle and the Japanese ports have been well patronized lately, at least from the Orient to the Coast.

NEW MAN IS FRIENDLY

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, in a letter to Governor Carter, speaks with much satisfaction of an interview he has had with Mr. Strauss.

The significance of this interview lies in the fact that Mr. Strauss is the man designated to succeed Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in the contemplated Cabinet changes. Mr. Atkinson, as president of the Board of Immigration, was glad of the opportunity to consult with Mr. Strauss regarding the Hawaiian immigration policy.

HIGHS WIN BALL GAME

Oahu College II, and High School I, teams met on the gridiron at Punahou yesterday afternoon, the latter eleven winning by the score of 6 to 0.

The first game of the series was won by the collegians by the score of 12 to 4. A large crowd of supporters of both sides was in attendance and was rewarded by witnessing what was by far the best game of intercollegiate football played in Honolulu this season.

The game was fast and snappy throughout and some excellent tackling was done on both sides. At this the High School lads had all the better of the play.

Play ruled even for the first five minutes. Then a kick brought the ball in dangerous proximity to the Punahou goal-line. A good kick by Withington, however, removed the threatened danger.

Toward the end of the half Oahu College kicked at goal, but the ball went low, barely skimming the ground. Aloy Soong fumbled the ball and, quick as a flash, Ah Chieu grabbed the leather and darted across the line with it, amid frantic cheering by the High School's supporters.

Bob Chillingworth took the kick and scored the goal by a perfectly-judged effort. Rice of the High School made a couple of good runs, but the first half saw no more scoring, the whistle blowing with the ball in neutral territory.

The second period saw the Punahou fighting desperately to equalize. The first ten minutes saw much kicking by each side, with honors fairly even. In this half Desha made a brilliant run of forty yards. He secured the ball on a pass and was not downed until the High School's 25-yard line had been invaded.

The next play Smith found a hole, which he went through like a cannonball for a twelve-yard gain. Oahu then fumbled, but managed to save the ball. Bucks followed, but the opposing line held staunch and true. Oahu retired ten yards on a penalty, and Withington essayed a kick. The ball struck a High School man, however, and, bounding off, made considerable ground. Ah Chieu, as in the case of the first touchdown, secured the leather and, running like a streak for 70 yards, carried the ball over the faithful line.

Referee Reed disallowed the score, however, on the ground that the High School was off-side in the play. The remainder of the play was of an even nature, Sam Wight putting up a pretty run just prior to the call of time. The losers chivalrously called for cheers for the victors, which were returned with interest.

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SOCIALISM TO DEAF ELECTORS

The New York Times contributes to the fall "campaign literature" an amusing story of an orator disconcerted by the sweet revenge of a neglected bill-poster. "Cunningham, the bill-poster," explains the Times, "didn't get the job of posting for Carl Kappenberg, who was named by the Independent Socialists for Assembly on the 'Tenth-District ticket.' Kappenberg didn't have time to listen to him, he said, whereupon the bill-poster resolved to 'get square'." He called upon Russ, the newsdealer of Norfolk Street. Russ is deaf and dumb. Cunningham picked up a pencil and wrote: "If you bring around twenty deaf-and-dumb men I will set up a keg of beer and treat them to sandwiches." Russ got twenty-six and took them to Reitzner's Turn Hall, in Rivington Street, on Tuesday night. Meanwhile Cunningham had informed Kappenberg that he had organized a political club of men who wanted to hear Kappenberg talk. Kappenberg postponed two other meetings to attend the one in Reitzner's Hall. Russ, the newsman, was told to inform the deaf-and-dumb men to remain seated until the beer signal was given. For half an hour the candidate expounded his theories on Socialism, but not a man in the audience cheered. Finally becoming puzzled, Kappenberg shouted: "Am I right? Contradict me if I am wrong. Why don't somebody say something?" Not a man answered. Then Kappenberg roared: "Are you going to cast your vote for me?" Just then Cunningham whispered to Russ, and Russ gave the beer signal to the deaf-and-dumb audience. Like one man the audience arose and made a football rush for the barroom, leaving the candidate talking.

Then Cunningham stepped up and congratulated Kappenberg, saying it was a very successful meeting as not a man in the room had interrupted the speaker. "All they did was to listen to me," replied the candidate. "No, they didn't," said the bill-poster. "Every one of them turned a deaf ear to what you said." "For why?" "Because you did not give me the job to post your bills," explained Cunningham. "When I asked you for the job, you said you had no time to listen to me. Those men are deaf and dumb, and only respond to the sign of a drink." "Well," said Kappenberg, "the drinks are on me this time. The bill-posting is up to you, and here is \$10 for the job."

Then when the crowd got to making merry Cunningham declared that he was going to engage them all "to say something good about Hearst."

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

BY JOHN W. FOSTER, LL. D., Ex-Secretary of State.

(New York Independent, Oct. 25, 1906.)

The action of President Roosevelt in directing the intervention of the civil and military authorities of the United States in Cuba has met with the hearty and general approval of the country. In the recesses of Congress there was no other course left open to him, in view of the obligations which we have assumed toward the Government and people of that island. To a proper understanding of the future relations of our Government toward them and to the part it may take in shaping the destiny of that island, it may be well to examine the character of the obligations we have assumed, and, in doing so, to recall some well-known facts.

The joint resolution of Congress of March 2, 1898, which was a virtual declaration of war against Spain, contained the following provision: "Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island (Cuba), except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

This enactment was not only a notice to Spain and to Cuba, but a declaration to the world of our determination and purpose. After the war and when the United States was proceeding "to leave the government and control of the island to its people," Congress, in the act of March 2, 1901, to that end, adopted the following, being a part of what is known as the Platt Amendment: "III.—That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba."

The primary object of the intervention thus authorized is "for the preservation of Cuban independence." It is to be noted in connection with the last clause just quoted that while in the treaty of Paris, Spain "ceded" to the United States the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, it simply "relinquished" its claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; hence the United States has never acquired a permanent title to Cuba. At the instance of the United States Article III. was ratified by the Cuban Government and attached to its constitution, with the other articles of the Platt Amendment. Additional solemnity was given to these articles by a treaty entered into between Cuba and the United States in 1903, two years after the independent government of Cuba had been established. Article VII. likewise provided that, "to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba," coaling or naval stations should be leased by Cuba to the United States; and in 1903 leases were made and signed by the Presidents of the two countries, in which the stipulation "to maintain the independence of Cuba" was recited and approved.

It is thus seen that the United States has in the most impressive and binding manner five times announced its determination and its duty to maintain the independence of Cuba: First, in the declaration of war against Spain; second, in the enactment by Congress of the Platt Amendment; third, in requiring the Cuban convention to make it a part of its constitution; fourth, in taking a lease of the naval stations; and, fifth, in its formal treaty. It is gratifying to know that the executive department of our Government fully realizes determination and duty. Language could not be more explicit and decisive in this spirit than that used by President Roosevelt in his letter to Minister Quesada. The judicious conduct of Secretary Taft in seeking to avoid intervention made it clear that he was animated by this spirit. The proclamations of Secretary Taft and Provisional Governor Macagoon, issued under the President's direction, show that the only purpose of the intervention forced upon them is "to maintain the independence of Cuba."

But there is danger, unless checked, that a hastily formed and unwise popular sentiment may take possession of our country, and greatly embarrass the administration in its effort to keep faith with the people of Cuba and show to the world that we are animated by a policy of sincerity and disinterestedness. We read of statesmen high in public favor who announce that the American army now in Cuba will never leave it, and that the island is bound to be annexed to the United States, and the sooner the better. The same view is taken by many journals of influence. American planters, commercial men and promoters in Cuba seem anxious to have the United States assume outright and permanently the burdens of Cuban government. The advocates of "manifest destiny" believe the time is ripe to take one step further in southern expansion. These and other influences will oppose the withdrawal of our present control; and if another opportunity is given the Cubans to conduct an independent government and they again fall into disorder, the demand from these influences for permanent annexation may become almost irresistible.

Will such a demand be reasonable? Will it be consistent with our pledged faith and our publicly proclaimed purpose? Secretary Taft reached the heart of this question in his admirable address in the University at Havana. He made it clear that the Cubans should not be tested by the same standard of self-government as the people of the United States; that we had centuries of experience behind us and the Cubans were now for the first time being afforded an opportunity to govern themselves; and that if they stumbled and fell they must be helped up again and put on the road to self-government.

It is opportune to recall the experience of the Latin-American republics. Take the most successful of them, Argentina's history for fifty years after independence was a series of revolutions, violent changes of rulers, and defaulting in public obligations. Chile had much the same history, and only a few years ago a President was displaced by revolutionary means and the country distracted by civil war. The turbulent condition of Mexico for fifty years following its independence is well known. The condition of anarchy became so great that President Buchanan requested Congress to confer authority on him to send, in his discretion, an army into Mexico, for the protection of the lives and property of American residents; but this Congress declined to do. Later, through our intervention, the French were required to leave Mexico, but their departure was followed by several years of civil disorder, and the present successful ruler of our neighboring republic came into power by revolutionary methods. The condition of affairs in Cuba does not approach the disorders through which Argentina, Chile and Mexico have passed, and it becomes us to be patient, forbearing and reasonable toward this youngest of American republics.

There seems to be a widespread feeling in this country that if Cuba makes another failure in government, the only alternative will be annexation. This conclusion takes it for granted that annexation is desirable and would be advantageous to the United States. Is not this at least a debatable question? Let us briefly make an examination of it. The considerations which enter into a decision of this question are of two kinds, political and economic.

The political considerations. Some of these are the following: 1. How are we to annex Cuba? By force and in violation of our public promises, or by the consent of its people freely given? If by the latter course then we must make the island a part of the territory of the Union and create out of it one or more States, for under no other conditions would the people of the island consent to annexation. It is true, we could disregard their wishes and our own public declarations, make of Cuba a dependency and govern it as we do the Philippines or Porto Rico. But are the American people so enamored of that policy that they desire to complicate the unsolved problem by adding new obligations and burdens in that direction? 2. Does Cuba contain a population which it is desirable to incorporate at this time into our Union? Out of its one million six hundred thousand people, only from one to two hundred thousand have any scholastic education. To the great mass of the voting population of today the common school is an unknown institution. 3. A large proportion of the population is of negro or mixed blood. Cuba was the last of the American countries to abolish slavery, the final act being in 1887. With the negro problem in our Southern States pressing upon us for solution, and (if we are to accept the conviction of one of their ablest and best informed Senators) a race war is thus threatened, do we desire to aggravate the situation by adding a million more of the despised race to our voting population? 4. The people of Cuba are almost in their entirety the adherents of one religious faith. The Catholics in the United States are among our most patriotic and useful citizens, but it would not be desirable to have one or more of our States composed entirely of them. Our experience with Utah in the government of a hierarchy cautions us to avoid, for our own civil peace and

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Agents: L. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. An African Depot: LEISNER LTD., Cape Town. How to Cure It by Humours, free. FOSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

R. J. COLLISBROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. Prices in England— Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London

credit, further experiments in that direction. 5. The annexation of Cuba without the consent of its people will make necessary the employment there for some years to come of a large contingent of our army, and even by any method of annexation, for many of its people have been in almost continuous insurrection for years, and it will require a strong military force to accustom them to the ways of peace and industry. Many of the peace-loving people of the United States lamented the necessity in the Philippines which called for an increase of the army, and they will lament still more a further increase on account of the annexation of Cuba.

The economic considerations. I shall only attempt a brief mention of some of these. 1. The sugar production. The soil and climate of Cuba are specially adapted for this cultivation, and, owing mainly to the political situation in the past, only a fraction of the land suitable for this production has as yet been brought under cultivation. The annexation of the island, with its cheap labor, will menace the destruction of the cane sugar industry of Louisiana, and the infant but increasing beet sugar cultivation of the Central and Northern States.

2. Much the same statement may be applied to the tobacco industry, with the added fact that the large number of tobacco factories scattered all over the United States would have to compete with the cheap labor and better quality of tobacco of the island.

3. Cuba has not as yet developed fruit growing and exportation to any great extent, but it has a soil, climate and labor well adapted to a large production of citrus fruits. With the tariff barrier broken down the island may well compete with the fruit growers of Florida and California.

4. Similar remarks may be made as to garden products. A large, growing and profitable industry has in late years been created in the seaboard Southern States for the supply of the Northern markets in the winter and early spring months. It may seem to the advocates of "manifest destiny" an insignificant matter to put these considerations forward as an obstacle to annexation, but the representatives of the many thousands of our people who are dependent upon the industries mentioned will reflect upon them seriously before they give their consent to the annexation of Cuba.

The most notable event in our recent diplomatic affairs has been the visit which Secretary Root has just made to the South American republics. It was a most opportune visit, was wisely conducted, and has had a most salutary influence in disabusing the minds of the influential statesmen and people of those republics respecting what was believed by many of them to be our aggressive and grasping policy. No utterance of a Secretary of State in many a day has breathed a more exalted spirit, or let us hope, was a better exposition of genuine American sentiment, than the address of Mr. Root at Rio de Janeiro. From that address I make this extract, as appropriate to the foregoing discussion: "We wish no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the

smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. . . . We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together." In a spirit of impatience and by a refusal to allow the Cubans the same chance as Mexico, Chile and Argentina have had to grow into strong and stable governments, let us not destroy the good which Secretary Root has sown. Let us not demonstrate to the world that our most solemn protestations and stipulations are but a mockery of sincerity and fair dealing. Washington, D. C.

SUGAR IN FORMOSA.

Willett & Gray's Journal for October 25 contains the following information of sugar production in Formosa:

There were installed in 1905 a large number of new cane mills, some operated by steam, some by naphtha, and some by the old system of evaporation. These 47 mills were manufactured in Glasgow, and they possess a capacity of from 40 to 200 tons cane in 24 hours. Formosa has now a total of 67 new mills, which are able to grind 5350 tons of cane in 24 hours, say from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the total crop of the whole island. Among these mills, six can work 1350 tons of cane a day and produce centrifugal sugar, while the others make ordinary raw sugar, but of a better quality than formerly. It is thought that when the Chinese have become more familiar with the working of these new mills the system will be generally adopted. On account of this lack of experience, the harvest of the 1905-06 crop has not been as rapid as formerly. The low price of sugar has caused a reduction in the cane planting for the 1906-07 crop, but nevertheless because of a new variety of cane planted on a large scale, named the "Bamboo Rose," which will give 30 tons to the acre, in place of the old varieties, which give 15 tons, that the crop will equal 1905-06.

The Taiwan Setto Kabusnik, Kalsha, a Japanese company, has let a contract to the Honolulu Iron Works for the erection of a cane sugar factory on the island of Formosa. The plant will be of modern design and will have a capacity for grinding 500 tons of cane daily. The machinery will be especially made to produce a semi-refined white sugar for Japanese consumption.

COUGH.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, and the attack may be warded off. There is no better medicine in the market for children than this remedy. It contains nothing injurious and as it is pleasant to taste they readily take it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



The army transport Logan arrived last evening at 8:15 from San Francisco, and will depart for Guam and Manila tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The transport carries a large number of cabin passengers and very few enlisted men. In fact, the crew quite outnumbered the passengers.

Among the cabin passengers for Honolulu are Second Lieutenant M. M. Garrett, 10th Infantry, who is returning from a long leave of absence spent mainly in Missouri, his home state, and Tennessee.

Several enlisted men for the Marine Corps, Hospital Corps and the 10th Infantry came by steamer. Col. McGunagle, First Infantry, is the ranking officer aboard en route to Manila.

San Francisco to Guam—Curtis B. Munger, John G. Sander, Oscar D. Farnwalt, J. H. McMillan, A. F. Leigh, San Francisco to Manila—George K. McGunagle, Miss Isabel McGunagle, Thomas J. Myer, John Van R. Hoff, Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, William C. Butler, Major Eugene O. Fechet, James M. Arrasmith, George B. Duncan, Albert E. Persons, Mrs. Albert E. Persons and child, B. A. Read, Mrs. B. A. Read and two children, Wilford Twyman, Mrs. Wilford Twyman and two children, D. B. Lawton, Daniel E. Shean, Wm. N. Haskell, Mrs. Wm. N. Haskell and two children, W. O. Boswell, Marcus Covell, Aurelio Ramos, Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. Geo. W. Van Dusen, Mrs. James Lockett, Miss Fanny Lockett, Miss Helen Lockett, Mrs. C. T. Farmer and two children, Miss Jean Read Page, Miss E. P. Cameron, Mrs. Jack Hayes and infant, Mrs. James M. Churchill, Mrs. G. W. Storm, Miss Gretta Storm, Mrs. W. J. Browne, Mrs. John M. Elliott, Miss Josephine Elliott, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Mrs. C. T. Owens, Mrs. C. B. Price, Mrs. J. H. Detweiler and three children, Miss Alice Bartlett, Mrs. J. P. Brant, Mrs. J. M. Liddell and three children, Miss Dunlap, Mrs. Harry W. Dawson, Miss Katherine Shields, C. C. Mitchell, Mrs. C. C. Mitchell and two children, C. K. Smith, B. K. Roessler, Leonard L. Davis, Solomon J. George, Charles O. Millsap, John A. Jackson, Ernest P. Magnat, C. P. Hinton, Mrs. C. P. Hinton, G. J. Jennings, Mrs. Paul Eckhart and three children, Miss Elizabeth O'Brien, Miss Loretta O'Brien, C. E. Muddle, Robert E. Moreland, Z. K. Miller and infant, Charles Harding, Paul Eckhart, Willis W. James, William A. Grey, Mrs. James M. Arrasmith.

Capt. Macaulay, the pilot, docked the Logan at Naval Wharf No. 1.

CHANGE IN MASTERS. Captain Kelly, master of the bark George Curtis, engaged in coastwise lumber trade, has been detached from that vessel and will sail from this port on one of the Honolulu liners to take charge of the bark Andrew Welch, of the Oceanic Steamship Company's sugar fleet.

THE MANCHURIA SURVEYED. The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Manchuria will be taken off the Hunters Point drydock tomorrow morning, and on Monday her place in the drydock will be taken by her sister ship Mongolia.

ALICE COOKE BRINGS LUMBER. The American schooner Alice M. Cooke, from Port Gamble, with lumber, arrived yesterday morning, thirty days out. She was delayed somewhat because of the adverse weather now prevailing in the North Pacific, but otherwise the voyage was without incidents.

MARINE NOTES. The American-Hawaiian steamship Nevada arrived off port last night, anchoring off the harbor. The T. K. K. S. America Maru departed last night for the Coast, getting away shortly after 7 o'clock. According to Coast papers the transport Thomas is to go out of commission and the Buford will take her run. The British barkentine Everett C. Griggs, Captain Delano, arrived yesterday afternoon from Newcastle with coal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. Friday, November 9. O. E. R. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, 8 P. M. Saturday, November 10. Str. Ke Au Hou, Tuleit, from Kaula, 4 A. M. Str. str. Iselworth, Cox, from Cornuk, 8 A. M. Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 7:35 A. M. Sunday, November 11. Str. Iwatal, Piltz, from Honolulu, with 4850 bags sugar, 20 head cattle, 1039 P. M. Str. Maui, Bennett, from Nawiliwili, 4:25 A. M. T. K. K. S. America Maru, going, from Yokohama, 5:50 P. M. Str. Likaike, Naopala, from Molokai and Maui ports, 6 A. M.

Monday, November 12. Sch. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Gamble, 10:45 A. M. Bkt. Everett G. Griggs, Delano, from Newcastle, 4:30 P. M. U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from San Francisco, 7:30 P. M. A. H. S. S. Nevada, Greene, from San Francisco, 9:35 P. M., anchored off port.

DEPARTED. Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii, 6:30 P. M. S. S. Kusuho Maru, Mori, for Yokohama, 12 M. Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Hawaii and Maui ports, 12 M. U. S. A. T. Buford, Hall, for San Francisco, 3 P. M. U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, for San Francisco, in tow of transport Buford and tug Slocum. Army tug Slocum, Smith, for San Francisco, 3 P. M. Dr. str. Aotea, Prosser, for Newcastle, noon. Str. Helene, Nelson, for Hawaii ports, noon. M. N. S. S. Enterprise, Youngren, for San Francisco, 4 P. M. Tug Fearless, Selke, for San Francisco, 4 P. M. Str. Nihau, Townsend, for Makawili and Waimea, 4 P. M. Bkt. Newsboy, Olsen, for the Sound, 3:25 P. M. Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Kaula ports, 5 P. M. T. K. K. S. America Maru, going, for San Francisco, 7:30 P. M.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. Per S. S. Alameda, from San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Miss Alice F. Beard, L. G. Burpee, Mrs. Burpee and child, Miss A. Carlstrom, Col. George Macfarlane, Allan Herbert, C. Bolte, Chas. Strong, Mr. Loeber, W. C. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, J. F. Devendorf, Mrs. Devendorf, C. A. Elston, Mrs. Elston, H. E. Fredericksen, Mrs. Fredericksen, J. C. Gray, J. E. Gunnison, Mrs. C. F. Hart, Gustave Hart, F. J. Heaney, Miss Ada Henry, Miss M. Jones, J. Joseph, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. H. M. Lorber, B. B. Kinkade, A. L. Lousison, Mrs. F. C. Lyser and child, Miss Janet T. MacIntyre, D. MacIntyre, Miss R. McCarey, W. C. McGonagle, Mrs. McGonagle, Mrs. G. Cox, Miss J. Colman, Mrs. N. J. Colman, Miss R. Colman, Dr. A. W. Morton, S. Nishiwaki, Miss Maggie O'Neill, E. J. Peabody, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. H. W. Peck and child, Mrs. A. L. Pierce, Theo. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Atherton Richards, Miss Ruth Richards, John A. Scott, Frank Sweeney, Mrs. Sweeney, Fred Sweeney, Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Ben Taylor, F. Thompson, L. H. Thompson, Mrs. Thomson, J. A. Veritt, Mrs. Veritt, A. M. Walton, Mrs. Walton and child, Miss Cora D. Williams.

Per str. Kinau, November 10, from Hilo and way ports—Wm. Henry, F. L. Winter, W. Fuller, C. Crall, M. S. Pacheco, Chas. Williams, M. K. Pukul, Dr. K. Yoshizaki, Peter E. Tosh, J. R. Marmont, Tom Ulukou, Mrs. M. H. Walker, Senator P. P. Woods, Saml. P. Woods, Miss R. C. Hemmingway, Jack Smith, Miss Ruth Renton, E. P. Low, F. J. Lindeman, A. R. Lindsay, C. K. Notley, F. J. Testa, S. L. Kaleiholani, Dr. O. E. Wall, Mrs. O. E. Wall and child, Mrs. Kuni, Father Charles, B. Waggoner, H. L. Hudson, Mrs. H. L. Hudson, W. J. Coelho, Domingo Hernandez, Damacia Muriel, C. K. Paurot, Mrs. C. K. Paurot, H. E. Pickler.

Per str. Maui from Kaula ports, Nov. 11—W. D. McBryde, Judge Gear, D. B. Macdonachie, J. H. Wilson, C. A. Bruns, Ching Ku, Hei Cutt. Per U. S. A. T. Logan from San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Infantry; Mrs. John B. Shuman, Lieut. M. M. Garrett, 10th Infantry; Mrs. H. L. Ludloff and infant daughter; Mrs. W. T. Monsarrat, Herman B. Hoyle, Robert White, Raymond Kaiser, James B. Bennett, Charles O. Bunner, Benj. F. Snyder, John M. Herndon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED. Per str. Mauna Loa, for Maui and Hawaii ports, Nov. 9.—Col. Norris, Dr. Walters, Mrs. H. Walters, Bishop Restarick, H. E. Leland, J. A. Luis, Miss Ben Taylor, Cecil Brown, Miss I. Dickson, J. A. Magoon and wife, Watanabe, C. Knackstedt, W. A. Beckley, Mrs. W. P. Sharratt, Miss Sherwood.

BORN. BROWN.—In Honolulu, November 10, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, a son.

DIED. FENNEL—In San Francisco, November 2, 1906, Mrs. Annie Fennell, dearly beloved wife of the late Martin Fennell, and beloved mother of William P. James S. Martin, John H. Fennell, and Annie Fennell, Mrs. E. W. Fuller, Mrs. R. Ziegler and the late Elizabeth Dispiex, a native of Berr, Kings county, Ireland, aged 67 years.

NOTHING TO FEAR. Mothers need have no hesitancy in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their little ones, as it contains absolutely nothing injurious. This remedy is not only perfectly safe to give small children, but is a medicine of great worth and merit. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Hui Kokua a Hookunono a na Owi Hawaii (Hawaiian Relief Society), of which Samuel Dwight is president, is taking subscriptions from its members for the fund to assist the band in returning.

REJOICING DEMOCRATS.

(Continued from Page One.) On steamship wings the gambler tried his flight To ply his trade without the law's restraint, And, like the tail of some high-soaring kite, The illiterate calf-beats seemed to pale and faint.

The Democratic rooster loudly crew— Crew long and loud, though Davis fiercely swore— Swore till the scene assumed a virulent blue. Relieved anon by streaks of reddest gore.

Where every bird of nocturnal pursuit Shook the rich plumper from its plumes at morn To animate the fledglings of the roost, All now was thugless, empty and forlorn.

Amid all this, the center of the scene, The white-haired road-hoss, with intuitable dread, Plied his sickle spell, and with his jobless mien, Reflected on the lopping of his head.

Long, but not loud, the endless chain had run. Serenely over wheels with well-greased gears, Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone Welled from his eyes a flood of "phony" tears.

At last the chain was snapped—his job was paid. The new road-hoss soon had things in hand. The gang got busy and the "has-been" now Is slumbering peacefully on the garbage dump.

Senator-elect McCarthy, after thanking the voters for the confidence they had shown in electing him, promised to introduce a measure simplifying the ballot, so that there would be in the future elections no such an outcry for any county, a record which would add considerably to the Democratic majorities if insisted on. He promised also to work for a decent liquor law.

R. H. Trent, County Treasurer, was in happy humor and made a witty speech in giving credit and thanks to the voters for his big majority. He emphasized the fact that the Democratic party realized the obligation upon them to give a clean government upon their affairs. He denied emphatically that Kaukaea would build up a personal machine, declaring that the party would not stand for it, even if it were attempted.

R. B. McClanahan said that he realized for the first time what a privilege it was to be born a prince. For himself he was glad to see that he had so many friends among the Hawaiians, the vote in the Fifth District showing that the malihini haole was not without good friends here. He seconded the idea expressed by Trent, that the party realized its responsibility, and called upon all good citizens to help in seeing that whatever was done would be for the benefit of all. Some reforming would have to be done; there would have to be some cleaning out and some examples made.

Frank Harvey called the attention of all to what he believed to be a fact, that the present Republican Supervisors were trying to clean out the county treasury, so that their successors would be handicapped at the start. He also referred to the comments in the papers that the new board would be practically all Hawaiians and therefore incompetent. He believed that when their term was up even the haoles would have to say that they had done well, for they intended to do well by all Hawaiians, haoles, Civic Federation and everybody.

Col. C. P. Iaukea asked the people to lay aside the prejudices of the campaign and work together for the good of the community, drawing no color line. He had no personal feelings against the present Sheriff and he could only promise the people that he would do his full duty when he assumed office.

The Sheriff-elect was loudly cheered as he concluded his modest speech, the cheering continuing for some minutes. For the Deputy Sheriff-elect, W. P. Jarrett, who was absent, the chairman tendered his thanks to the people for the big majority they had given him. W. A. Kinney was warmly received. He spoke partly in Hawaiian, warning the crowd up as he proceeded. He expressed his great pleasure at the manner in which the Hawaiians had proved themselves above the better campaign carried on among them by the Republicans, with their booze, buncombe and money. The rebuke they had given Brown for the speech he made at Iwilei should be a wholesome lesson to all pandering politicians. He congratulated the Hawaiians for the proper race spirit they had shown, a spirit of which they might be proud so long as it led in the selection of candidates of any color who conducted as clean a campaign as the Hawaiian candidates on the Democratic ticket.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN

For the Week Ended November 10, 1906. Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 12, 1906. GENERAL SUMMARY. The rainfall was light on all of the islands, and below the average for the week at all stations having a record of ten or more years. The total amount ranged from 1.10 to 2.89 inches in the southern portion of the Hilo, the interior of the Puna, and the central portion of the Kau districts of Hawaii, and the Koolau district of Maui. At the majority of the remaining stations the amount for the week was less than .40 inch. No rain was reported from Waimea, Honokaa (470 feet), and Paopalo, Hawaii; Kihel, Waikuku, and Kaunapali, Maui; Waianae, Oahu and Eleele, Kaula. On Hawaii the deficiency for the week ranged from .09 inch to .155 inches in the Koolau, Hamakua, southern portion of the Kau, and central portion of the Kona districts, and from .173 to .385 inches in the Puna and Hilo districts, excepting in the southern portion of the last-named district; and from .61 inch to .139 inches at Oahu and Kaula stations.

The majority of stations report lower mean temperatures. The following table shows the weekly averages of temperature and rainfall for the principal islands and for the group:

Table with 3 columns: Island, Temperature, Rainfall. Hawaii: 72.9 deg, 0.70 inch. Maui: 74.2 deg, 0.28 inch. Oahu: 75.4 deg, 0.27 inch. Kaula: 74.0 deg, 0.30 inch. Molokai: 76.8 deg, 0.08 inch. Entire group: 73.8 deg, 0.50 inch.

At the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Honolulu the weather was generally clear, with an average cloudiness of 3.10ths, and rain on one date, amounting to .04 inch, .02 inch less than the average for the week. The maximum temperature was 84 deg., minimum 69 deg., and the mean 76.4 deg., 3.5 deg. above the normal. The mean relative humidity was 77.7 per cent., and the prevailing wind direction northeast, with an average hourly velocity of 5.7 miles.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS. [Note:—The figures following the name of a station indicate the date with which the week's report closed.] ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Puukoa Ranch (8)—Rain occurred on two dates, and amounted to .16 inch. Southerly winds prevailed on the 5th and 6th, followed by calm and excessively warm days.—A. Mason. Kohala Mill (8)—Dry weather, with light winds, continued. Rain is greatly needed. The mean temperature was 74.8 deg., and the rainfall .14 inch, 1.11 inches less than the average for the week.—T. H. Lillie. Kohala Mission (9)—Rain occurred on three dates, and amounted to .31 inch, a deficiency of .67 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 73.7 deg.—Dr. R. D. Bond.

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Niuli (8)—Excessively warm, dry, calm weather obtained, with a mean temperature of 74.8 deg., and a total rainfall of .29 inch, .97 inch less than the average for the week. Rain is greatly needed.—F. C. Paetow. Waimea (9)—Bright, clear weather, with warm days and cool nights, obtained. The mean temperature was 71.3 deg., and there was no rainfall, a deficiency of .74 inch for the week.—James Laird. Honokaa (7)—There was no rainfall during the week, a deficiency of 1.55 inches. The mean temperature was 72.9 deg.—S. Gundelfinger. Paauha (8)—The mean temperature for the week was 73.3 deg., and there was but .01 inch of rainfall, which was 1.47 inches less than the average.—Paauha Sugar Plantation Co. Paauha (8)—The week was warm, calm and clear, with a high percentage of humidity, cool mornings, and but .02 inch of rainfall. The mean temperature was 68.4 deg.—C. R. Blacow. Ooakala (8)—The weather was warm and dry, with two cool mornings, a mean temperature of 74.9 deg., and .03 inch of rainfall, a deficiency of 2.81 inches for the week.—W. G. Walker. Laupahoehoe (8)—The days were warm, with trade winds prevailing. Showers occurred on three nights, and amounted to .33 inch, 2.90 inches less than the average for the week.—E. W. Barnard. Papaaloa (9)—The week was very dry, with no rainfall, and moderate winds.—C. McLennan. Honolulu (8)—Rains occurred on five dates, and amounted to .31 inch, 3.55 inches less than the average for the week.—W. Ellor. Hakalau (8)—Warm, fine weather and the usual trade winds prevailed. The rainfall amounted to .45 inch, a deficiency of 2.95 inches for the week.—Hakalau Plantation Co. Honoumou (9)—Light rains occurred on the 8th and 9th, and amounted to .94 inch. Lower temperatures obtained, especially at night.—Wm. Pullar. Pepeekeo (8)—The mean temperature for the week was 74.8 deg., and the rainfall 1.10. 1.79 inches less than the average for the week. On the evening of the 6th, distant, vivid lightning was observed to the eastward—ENE, to ESE.—Wm. H. Rogers. Papahou (8)—Fair weather obtained, with nightly showers, excepting on the 6th and 7th. The total rainfall was 1.66 inches.—John T. Moir. Hilo (8)—Showery weather, with light trade winds, prevailed. The mean temperature was 72.2 deg., and the rainfall 2.89 inches, .26 inch less than the average for the week.—L. C. Lyman. Pohnahawai (8)—Partly cloudy, mild, pleasant weather obtained, with light northeast winds, and rain on five dates, amounting to 1.41 inches. The mean temperature was 71.1 deg.—J. E. Gamalielson. Kaunapali (8)—The weather continued mild and pleasant, with light trade winds prevailing. Rain fell on five dates, amounting to 1.77 inches. The mean temperature was 70.2 deg.—J. E. Gamalielson. Oloa (8)—Fair weather obtained, excepting during the afternoon of each of the last two days, when there was about four hours' continuous rainfall. The nights are getting a little cooler. The mean temperature was 72.5 deg.,

and the rainfall 2.50 inches.—Eug. P. McCann. Kaopoho (8)—Easterly winds prevailed, with rainfall on four dates, amounting to .24 inch, 1.72 inches less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 72.0 deg.—H. J. Lyman. Pahala (7)—Rains occurred on the last two days, and amounted to 1.44 inches, a deficiency of .09 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 73.6 deg.—H. D. Harrison. Naalehu (7)—Cooler weather obtained during the latter part of the week, attended with two light showers, amounting to .64 inch, .69 inch less than the average for the week.—G. G. Kinney. Kaulakouka (7)—Rains occurred during the first three days of the week and amounted to .29 inch, a deficiency of .91 inch. The mean temperature was 73.4 deg.—Rev. S. H. Davis.

ISLAND OF MAUI. Huelo (8)—The mean temperature was 71.6 deg., and rains, amounting to .27 inch, occurred on the first three days.—W. F. Pogue. Nahiku (8)—Light showers occurred on the first four days and amounted to .53 inch, attended with strong northeast winds, and followed by clear, much cooler weather.—C. O. Jacobs. Haiku (8)—Brisk trade winds, with partly cloudy weather, and a little rain, prevailed during the first part of week, followed by very light northeast to south winds, and abundant sunshine. The mean temperature was 71.8 deg., and the rainfall .13 inch.—D. D. Baldwin. Peahi (8)—Rains, amounting to .41 inch, occurred on the first three days, followed by fine weather. Very light breezes prevailed.—G. Groves. Kihel (6)—The conditions obtaining during the week were about normal. The temperatures were lower, with a mean of 75.9 deg. No rain occurred.—James Scott. Punene (8)—Warm, sultry weather, with little wind, obtained until the night of the 8th, when a heavy rain occurred, amounting to .50 inch. The mean temperature was 75.9 deg.—J. N. S. Williams. Waikuku (8)—Cool, steady, rainless weather—with no indications of rain—and light trade winds prevailed. The mean temperature was 73.9 deg.—Bro. Frank. Kaunapali (8)—Fine, clear, rainless weather with moderate to fresh northeast winds obtained. The mean temperature was 76.2 deg.—Wm. Robb.

ISLAND OF OAHU. Maunawili Ranch (10)—Rains occurred on four dates, and amounted to .83 inch, .98 less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 72.6 deg. The nights were cool.—John Herd. Waiananalo (9)—The mean temperature was 73.6 deg. The only rainfall during the week was on the 3rd, and amounted to .15 inch, a deficiency of 1.39 inches.—A. Irvine. Manoa (9)—Warm weather, and light southerly winds prevailed, with rain on two dates, amounting to .45 inch.—F. N. Parker. Ewa (10)—Fresh mornings, warm days and cool nights obtained, with a mean temperature of 75.2 deg., and .13 inch of rainfall, .61 inch less than the average for the week.—R. Muller. Waianae (9)—The week was rainless, and rather warm, but with cool evenings. The mean temperature was 74.4 degrees.—F. Meyer. ISLAND OF KAULA. Kilauea (9)—Cool nights and warm, sunny days obtained, except cloudy on the 3rd, with rain toward evening. The total rainfall was 1.08 inches, .79 inch less than the average for the week, and the main temperature, 72.5 deg.—L. B. Boreiko. Kealia (9)—Warm days, cooler nights and light winds prevailed, with .10 inch of rainfall. The mean temperature was 75.1 deg.—W. Jarvis. Lihue (9)—Warm days and cool nights with heavy dew obtained. The mean temperature was 73.1 deg., and the rainfall .31 inch.—F. Weber. Koloa (9)—Slightly cooler weather obtained, with light showers on the 2nd and 4th, amounting to .21 inch, 1.55 inches less than the average. The remainder of the week was dry and warm with cool nights. The mean temperature was 74.0 deg.—The Koloa sugar Co. Eleele (9)—The weather was a little cooler during the week, and still dry, with no rainfall.—McBryde Sugar Co. Makawili (9)—Much cooler weather and variable winds prevailed, with .68 inch of rainfall, a deficiency of .61 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 75.3 deg.—Hawaiian Sugar Co. ISLAND OF MOLOKAI. Mapulehu (9)—Very dry weather, with warm days, and light winds obtained. The mean temperature was 76.8 deg., and the rainfall .08 inch.—C. C. Conradt. WM. B. STOCKMAN, Section Director.

COURT NOTICE. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS. IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of Jose Freitas Narcimento of Waimea, Kaula, Deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration. On reading and filing the petition of Pedro F. Narcimento, a son of said Jose F. Narcimento, alleging that said Jose F. Narcimento of Waimea, Kaula, died intestate at said Waimea, Kaula, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1904, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, to wit, the sum of \$500.00, as shown by deposit book No. 697 of the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, and praying that letters of administration issue to A. D. Castro of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. It is Ordered, That Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kaula, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for four succes-

sive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper, in Honolulu. Dated at Lihue, Kaula, October 24, 1906. (Signed) J. HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit. Attest: JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit. 2846—Oct. 30, Nov. 6, 13, 20.

FORECLOSURE

NOTICE BY ASSIGNEES OF MORTGAGE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated January 15, 1901, made by Mak Wm H Ahung, wife of T. Ahung, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to William O. Smith, Trustee for Hoopili Silva, Mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office in said Honolulu in liber 215, on pages 424-427, and which said mortgage, together with the note secured thereby, was heretofore by assignment dated October 13, 1906, assigned, transferred and set over to Maria J. Forbes and W. J. Forbes, both of said Honolulu, Assignees, which said assignment is recorded in said Registry Office in liber 281, on page 417, the said Assignees of said Mortgagee intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is all those certain pieces of land situate at Punauli, in said Honolulu, particularly described as follows: Lots 13 and 15 in Block 2, Punauli Tract; Beginning at the south corner of this piece, being the north corner of Road 2 and Lane 1 in Punauli Tract, and running as follows: 1. S. 28° E. 150 feet along lane; 2. S. 52° W. 150 feet along Lots 15 and 14; 3. N. 28° W. 150 feet along Lot 11; 4. N. 52° E. 150 feet along Road 2 to the initial point; containing an area of 22,500 square feet, and being part of those premises described in Grant 1362 to W. L. Lee, and conveyed to said Mortgagee by deed of Jesse Makalainat, dated April 20, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in liber 268, pages 68-69; together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys for said Assignees of said Mortgage. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for said Assignees of said Mortgage. Dated, Hologulu, T. H., October 22, 1906. MARIA J. FORBES, W. J. FORBES, Said Assignees of said Mortgage. 2845—Oct. 26, 30; Nov. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated August 29, 1901, made by S. Decker of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary A. Burbank of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office in said Honolulu, in liber 227, on pages 37-40, said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage as well as also that certain additional charge upon said mortgage and the premises therein described, dated February 6, 1902, recorded in said Registry Office in liber 232, on pages 96-97, made by said Mortgagee and his wife, Flora M. Decker, to said Mortgagee, for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest on both said mortgages and said additional charge, when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage and the same charged with said additional charge will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property conveyed by said mortgage and the same charged with said additional charge and which will be sold as aforesaid, is all that certain lot or parcel of land situate at Keawa, said Honolulu, known as Lot Number Seventy-three (73) of the "King Street Tract," described as follows: Beginning at a point on makai side of Road E, at the east corner of this lot, N. 69° 18' W. true, 60.0 feet, from the iron bolt at the corner of Road C and Road E, and running by true bearings: 460 feet from King Street and 379.3 feet from Sheridan road. 1. S. 24° 40' W. 120.0 feet along lot 72; 2. N. 69° 18' W. 120.0 feet along lot 83; 3. N. 24° 40' E. 120.0 feet along lot 74; 4. S. 69° 18' E. 60.0 feet along Road E to initial point; containing an area of 7181 square feet; and being a part of the premises described in Royal Patent 5715, Land Commission Award 10-605 to Pilko, and in deed from George N. Wilcox to W. C. Achi, dated December 15, 1899, recorded in said Registry Office in liber 200 on page 337; and being the same premises conveyed to said Mortgagee by deed of said W. C. Achi, dated July 31, 1901, recorded in said Registry Office in liber 225 on pages 254-255; together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys for said Mortgagee. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for said Mortgagee. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., October 23, 1906. MARY A. BURBANK, Said Mortgagee. 2846—Oct. 26, 30; Nov. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16.

Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys for said Mortgagee. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for said Mortgagee. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., October 23, 1906. MARY A. BURBANK, Said Mortgagee. 2846—Oct. 26, 30; Nov. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16.