

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, February 18.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 69. Weather, cloudy and cool.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.38c.; Per Ton, \$67.60. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 9 3-4d.; Per Ton, \$76.80.

VOL. L No. 15

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1907. —SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE 2878

JAPANESE MEET AND DENOUNCE EXCLUSION LAW

Big Crowd of Kimono-Clad Aliens Gather to Oppose the Immigration Measure.

President Roosevelt, Washington.

"Sir: Hawaiian Japanese respectfully protest, in the name of humanity and civilization and also in the name of liberty, against the prohibition of their emigration to the States. It enslaves us permanently to Hawaii's capitalists."

"HAWAIIAN JAPANESE IN MASS MEETING"

Such was the message despatched last night to President Roosevelt with the banais of a great throng of Honolulu Japanese behind it. It was one of several cablegrams authorized, at the Japanese mass meeting held in the grounds of the Nuuanu avenue Japanese school, one going to the Japanese parliament, one to the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokio, one to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, one to the Japanese Associated Press and others to the heads of the two leading political parties in the Empire.

The despatch to the Foreign Office read as follows:

"Hawaiian Japanese unanimous in firm opposition against the American Congress prohibiting them from emigrating to America. Incompatible Empire's dignity, ruinous to Japanese interest in Hawaii. Energetic diplomatic opposition requested."

There was no direct war talk at last night's meeting, the speakers studiously refraining from making clear any sentiments of hostility against America. Otherwise the speeches and the resolution passed were warm enough. The school grounds were crowded, the number of Japanese present being well over two-hundred, who cheered and applauded their spokesmen on the school lawn. The majority of those in the audience were dressed in kimonos, but few of the business men of the Japanese colony being present. K. Haga, proprietor of the Kanjo hotel, occupied the chair.

The tenor of the different speeches was much the same, the speakers deploring the fact that America, the country which had brought civilization to Japan, was about to disprove herself a leader in the world's progress by shutting her own door to a friendly people. America had forced open the door of Japan, now she would close her own. This was totally opposed to the doctrine of the equality of man, until now the doctrine of Americans. It was opposed, too, to the doctrine of Christianity, a doctrine which American missionaries had taken to Japan and which had been accepted by many Japanese.

The exclusion of the Hawaiian Japanese from the mainland meant the shutting off of competition in the labor market and the inevitable cutting down of wages. This would affect the whole Japanese community, first the laborer, then the hotel-keeper and then the merchant. Ultimately the interests of the Japanese in the Territory would be ruined.

Reverend Ito, a Buddhist priest, dwelt principally upon the ethical side of the exclusion, which was contrary to the teaching of Buddha and of Christ. To oppose the carrying out of the exclusion law he appealed to the Christian ministers throughout the Union.

Editor Nagoro, who is in charge of the English edition of the Hawaii Shingo and who is a graduate of the University of California, made the principal address of the evening and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas the American Congress is about to enact a law prohibiting the Japanese immigration from Hawaii and the Philippines to the States, and

"Whereas the same is not an insignificant matter to be passed over unnoticed by the resident Japanese, and

"Whereas the inevitable consequence of such a law is the permanent enslavement of the Japanese laborers to the capitalists of Hawaii and the Philippines, therefore be it resolved

"That the enactment by the American Congress of any such arbitrary, oppressive and discriminating law is incompatible with the dignity of the Empire of Japan, and

"That it is destructive of the Japanese interests in Hawaii and threatens in the near future the complete obliteration of Japan's influence, rights and interests therein."

The speaker quoted the interview with W. O. Smith, appearing yesterday, in which the theory was advanced that the action of the American Congress had been taken in accordance with the provision of the treaty with Japan reserving the right for America to amend and restrict her immigration. This might apply, he said, if the restriction was to be put upon new immigrants from Japan direct, but to prohibit Japanese from going from one part of the country to another was in violation of the treaty rights guaranteed.

W. A. Kinney had told Mr. Shiozawa, the speaker continued, that the United States had practically put Hawaii and the Philippines within the Japanese sphere of influence in the measure just passed, but if the Japanese gained any solace from such an explanation they were most credulous. If Hawaii was to be a Japanese preserve why was not the immigration of the British, the Spanish and the Portuguese shut off? Why was the American government hurrying up the fortifications of Pearl Harbor and Diamond Head and talking of concentrating their warships in the Pacific if they ever intended to let go of these islands and the Philippines?

The exclusion of the Japanese was humiliating. The brothers of Togo, the conqueror of Rojstvensky, of the conqueror of Kuropatkin, of the victor of Port Arthur, were to be shut out as unworthy, while the brothers of the defeated will still be allowed to have free access to the land of the free.

This speech was interrupted again and again by cheers and the resolution was passed with a whoop.

Ezuchi, formerly an interpreter on one of the plantations, who visited the mainland recently, advanced the theory that the whole agitation on the Pacific coast against the Japanese was the work of the labor unions, egged on and financed by the sugar planters of Hawaii. He recounted the circumstances of the holding up of the Japanese immigrants on the S. S. Alameda recently, who only succeeded in getting past the immigration authorities by saying "no savey" to everything that was asked them. This "no savey" policy was what the Hawaiian Japanese had to adopt. "Keep your mouths shut and your eyes open," was the closing advice of the speaker.

During the meeting one or two of the speakers had a shot at Consul Saito, whom they accused a sitting still and drawing his salary and refusing to go to any trouble in safeguarding the interests of the Japanese here.

SUPERVISORS WERE MIFFED

Last Night's Business Preceded by Small Belligerency.

There was not the usual amount of harmony in the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night and there were moments when Chairman Hustace wished for a gavel. It was after the clerk read the report of the committee to which was referred the matter of collecting taxes from the employees of the county. This committee, Messrs. Archer and Fern, had reported favoring the adoption of such means for collecting the taxes as the assessor suggested but in spite of that report the request was turned down by a vote of the board. Then commenced a dialogue between Supervisors Harvey and Fern which waxed so warm that Chairman Hustace was obliged to remind the Supervisor-at-Large, Mr. Harvey, that the matter was settled and he must keep quiet.

"But he has insulted me," said Harvey.

To this charge Archer demurred and the chair asked how?

"He says I am talking through my hat," answered Harvey.

The chair would not have the affair continue longer, and so notified the belligerents and the scrap ended. There was a full attendance of members of the Board as well as the usual officials of the county. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and the following bills were ordered paid:

Garbage department	\$ 439.53
Road department	2383.22
Road department, special	1800.00
Police department	1028.78
Auditor	71.33
Waianae road	35.50
Koolauloa	47.01
Ewa	11.85
Keepers of parks	13.20
Garbage	1.15
Road	519.85
	3457.69
	\$719.51

Nearly all of the time of the meeting was taken up in hearing from persons who wanted sidewalks repaired and others who sought abatement of a nuisance.

Messrs. Archer and Dwight, from the committee on sanitation, reported a consultation with Superintendent Holloway on the subject of increasing the garbage rates. The committee was in favor of the increase and a new schedule of rates will be fixed.

Residents of upper Nuuanu avenue requested the installation of four small electric lights on Jack lane. The petition was referred to the committee on electric lights.

Residents of Waikiki, along the old Beach road, feel that the thoroughfare has not had the attention to which it is entitled, and ask the board to repair that portion between the John Ena road and No. 1811 Beach road. Referred to the committee on streets.

Dr. Marques, acting French Consul, communicated to the board the respects of the officers of the French ship Catinat, with thanks for the good treatment received at the hands of the county officials during the stay of the vessel at this port. The communication was placed on file.

Owing to the repairs being made to the road between Iwili and the Railway wharves, George P. Denison asked for the loan of the road roller, promising to return it in good order and to provide the necessary fuel, etc. Granted.

The Makiki ditch has been the cause of more or less heartburnings to the people residing in the vicinity of the Makiki fire station. It has been reported and investigated from time to time and finally turned over to the tender mercies of the Board of Health. That body declared it to be a nuisance and the trustee of the Allen estate now demands that the Board of Supervisors abate it at once. The correction of the fault will require a good deal of money and will take considerable time when the board decides to take up the matter.

Since the new board went into office the band has been giving concerts occasionally at the Kalihl pumping station. With the wet weather the ground becomes soft and when the grass is tramped over by several hundred people the result is not the beautiful lawn the government would have. Superintendent Holloway has asked that if the concerts are to be continued, another place be selected and suggests that the Bishop Estate be asked for the use of one of the lots owned by that corporation.

Chief Thurston sent in his report, which showed that but one fire was attended during the month of January (Continued on Page Ten.)

SEGREGATION MAY BE LOST

Ashford Raising Organic Law Point Against the Statutes.

Clarence W. Ashford, the attorney, is going to Washington to try and rip up the leper segregation law.

When asked about it yesterday he said breezily:

"Yes, it is my intention to leave by the next Alameda, primarily as a health measure, in order to obtain a rest, and relief from overwork, which has induced insomnia and a nervous condition, for which my physician insists upon a total cessation of business for a time, together with a change of scene. As a secondary object, I am going to Washington to argue a couple of appeals, before the Federal Supreme Court, the most interesting of which is the Kaipu habeas corpus case, involving the constitutionality of the Hawaiian statutes providing for the segregation of lepers."

"What are the points involved in this appeal?" was asked by the reporter.

"The principal points," Mr. Ashford answered, "are, first, whether the method now provided for the condemnation and deportation of persons to Molokai as lepers, constitutes 'due process of law,' within the meaning of the Federal constitution. I contend, in behalf of Mrs. Kaipu, that our statutes do not provide due process for the ascertainment of the fact of leprosy, especially in that they make no provision whatsoever for notice to the person whose condition and liberty are involved, nor for any hearing of the matter at which such person may be present or represented by counsel, and have an opportunity of presenting a defense, etc.; and, second, that the statutes provide for 'involuntary servitude' in that they permit those transported to Molokai to be subjected to 'such reasonable amount of labor as may be approved of by the attending physician'—without having been convicted of any crime. I contend that this provision contravenes the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, forbidding involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the person shall have been duly convicted. Incidentally, I confidently expect a decision by the Supreme Court favorable to these views, and it is needless to remark that the result of such a decision must be to liberate every leper now confined on Molokai."

"Do you wish to see the lepers liberated?" was asked by the reporter.

"No," Mr. Ashford replied, "for that would be a great misfortune, and a serious menace to the public health. But what I have always insisted upon in my professional and political career has been, and will always continue to be, that the constitutional guaranties of life, liberty and property shall be fully accorded to all people, and no one shall suffer deprivation of either, without 'due process of law.' It is entirely competent, and by no means difficult, for our Legislature to so revise the leprosy laws as to meet all constitutional requirements, while effectively protecting the public health. In fact, the Legislature at its last session passed an act fairly sufficient to meet both these objects, but the Governor, in his superior wisdom, (the Governor's wisdom is of a very superior brand,) vetoed the bill, and it failed of passage over his veto by just one vote in the Senate. So now, if the lepers are all turned loose, and permitted to travel and reside at will throughout the Territory, the responsibility must rest primarily, upon Governor Carter, and secondarily, upon the Hawaiian Legislature, for its failure to pass a constitutional act over the Governor's veto."

"How long do you expect to be absent?" was asked.

"I hope to so far recuperate my health as to be able to return to work within two months. By the time I have finished in Washington, there will be spring weather in Canada, and I hope to visit the home of my childhood, and my more immediate relatives in that country, after taking another glimpse at New York and Boston, to note their

(Continued on Page Ten.)

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The San Francisco Japanese controversy has been settled on these terms: When Congress passes the amended immigration bill, the San Francisco school board will abolish separate schools for the races. The President has promised, in case the immigration bill fails, to call an extra session of Congress.

LONDON, February 15.—A gigantic scheme of the distilleries to defraud the Government of revenues has been discovered here. Underground pipes have been found which connect with the duty-paid warehouse.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Mrs. Bradley has been indicted for murder in the first degree on the charge of shooting ex-Senator Brown of Utah. The shooting occurred in a Washington hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15.—The motion to eliminate one of the proposed battleships has been lost in the Senate.

SEATTLE, Wash., February 15.—The bank at Ellensburg, Wash., has been broken into and the safe robbed of \$3000.

SEATTLE, Wash., February 15. A severe storm at Valdez, Alaska, has caused a great deal of suffering in that section.

BOLOGNA, February 16.—Carducci, the Italian poet, is dead. ST. PETERSBURG, February 16.—A son of Count Leo Tolstol has been indicted for treason because of his printing a pamphlet written by his father.

LONDON, February 16.—A bill has been introduced in the Commons granting the suffrage to all married and rate-paying women.

SUEZ, February 16.—A mutiny occurred on a Turkish transport here yesterday. Three hundred men jumped overboard and all escaped but ten, who were drowned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Anthony Comstock, president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, is ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Senate today passed the immigration bill excluding Japanese coolies coming to the United States from Hawaii and the Philippines.

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—The Japanese public is opposed to any solution of the San Francisco trouble on the basis of restricted immigration.

The first of the above telegrams was received yesterday afternoon. It impressed some people as being good news for the planters and impressed others as being bad news for the Territory, especially in view of the private dispatches which followed, saying that exclusion would not apply to Hawaii. In that event it would be optional with the Japanese to flood this Territory and make up, as far as possible here, for lost advantages on the mainland. Some of the views expressed are more than sanguine and some quite pessimistic. One leading citizen, himself a planter, is considering the advisability, subject to further advices from Washington, of calling a mass meeting for Monday night to formulate a protest to Congress against the enactment of the measure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—It is reported that D. M. Delmas has withdrawn from the Thaw case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—An electric train on the New York Central railroad has been wrecked and twenty passengers killed.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A cabinet crisis has occurred and it is expected that either Clemenceau or Briand will resign.

TOKIO, February 18.—The Nichinichi, a leading newspaper of this city, comments on the San Francisco settlement to the effect that to allow the placing of a restriction on Japanese immigration is too high a price to pay for the solution of the school question, which it holds to be only a side issue. It contends that the solution of the whole matter between the two powers hinges upon the labor question. The Nichinichi suggests that Japanese naturalization in the United States would remove the last source of difficulty between the two nations.

CARDIFF, Wales, February 18.—The steamship Heliopolis and the steamer Orianda collided yesterday, the Orianda being sunk and fourteen of her crew drowned. The bow of the Heliopolis was damaged as a result of the accident.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The measure restricting the immigration of Japanese coolies is assured of passage in the House today.

NICARAGUA, February 18.—Nicaragua has demanded that Honduras make suitable reparation for having invaded her territory. ROME, February 18.—A meeting of fifteen thousand anticlericals was held here yesterday, at which those present expressed themselves as in favor of France in her present difficulty with the Vatican.

MACUTO, Venezuela, February 18.—President Castro is believed to be dying.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—An agreement has been reached in the Japanese affair on the following lines:

The Japanese children are to be admitted to the schools in San Francisco under certain restrictions.

Skilled and unskilled laborers are to be mutually excluded from Japan and from the mainland.

President Roosevelt will negotiate a new treaty to that effect.

TOKIO, February 19.—The news of the passage of the new immigration law by the American Congress excites no unfavorable comment here. The public is unaroused by the news.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSES HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The House today by a vote of 197 to 101 passed the immigration exclusion bill which will stop Japanese coolies from going from Hawaii to the mainland.

This bill passed the Senate on Saturday.

BERKELEY, February 19.—A mass meeting was held here last night to take action to secure the removal of the State capital from Sacramento to Berkeley. A bill to that effect will be introduced into the legislature.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The House has refused to pass the bill limiting the hours of railroad employees.

MALDEN, Missouri, February 19.—A. L. Brannon, a saloon-keeper, yesterday shot and killed Attorney D. R. Cox and Doctor J. W. Beall. Brannon himself was shot and killed as he was being taken to jail. The quarrel arose over a local option agitation.

RIGA, Russia, February 19.—Seventeen insurrectionists have been sentenced to death.

THE BYSTANDER



- They Changed His Name.
- The Midas Touch.
- Kuhio Getting There.
- Spies on Both Sides.
- The Wilcoxian Princess.
- Human Nature Stripped.
- Immigration Promoters.
- Excursions via Hilo.

Did you ever hear the story of how impossible Bishop Restarick found it, after his arrival in America, to get his name pronounced aright? In his father's family the accent was put on the syllable "tar," the name chiming with the "lar" in Alaric. But America, as our English cousins know, exercises the inalienable right to pronounce English as it pleases, and it rarely accepts the British way in the matter of proper names. An Englishman will give the hard sound of the syllable "gin" in Elgin while an American respects the spirituous traditions of "gin" and speaks accordingly. And so when the future Bishop introduced himself to the woolly westerners as Restarick they unanimously overruled him and called him RES-tarick. It was part of his naturalization and he had to accept it.

A San Diego man told me awhile ago that when the Bishop was appointed to the Honolulu diocese, he made up his mind to resume his rightful name. He would answer to the same pronunciation of his name that his father did. But alas! for even the calculations of Bishops. With a laudable desire to tell its public all about the new prelate in advance, the Advertiser gave the San Diego pronunciation of his name and when he landed in Hawaii he was addressed by everyone as RES-tarick. That was the final blow and there seems to be no chance for him to come to his own again.

Speaking of the Bishop I want to say that a captain of industry was lost to the world when he decided to go to the church. I never saw a man outside the profession of finance, who had more surely the touch of Midas. When he was in San Diego as a rector he could wander out into the sagebrush and come back with an endowment for a chapel. In the sad years after the boom when San Diego lived on faith, hope and charity,—and the greatest of these was charity—Mr. Restarick went right on building, giving moribund suburban towns places for worship and supplying the priests, over whom he ruled as Archdeacon. His own church grew into really imposing graces of architecture and had a large and busy congregation. Since coming here the Bishop has astonished everybody by the money he has raised for the diocesan building fund. Think of what such a man, working for himself, or for corporations or for Hawaii's interests at Washington, might not do. As a promoter, in its highest and best sense, the Bishop might be building railroads and piling up millions.

Speaking of Washington, reminds me of Kuhio, who has just received a fine certificate of proficiency from Mr. Thurston. I guess we will all have to revise our estimate of the Delegate, as W. O. Smith, G. W. Smith and E. A. McInerney of the Refunding bill committee came back with exactly the same impression of him. Four witnesses of that character will have to stand unimpeached. Meanwhile if Kuhio keeps on making good, and Lauka ditto, it will be a great thing for the prestige at Washington of the Hawaiian race. To add to the good impression made by these officials, the Legislature, which is largely composed of Hawaiians, ought to walk with great care amid the temptations of legislative life. If they do, the result will be all the best friends of the Hawaiian people could ask for.

Evidence is coming in of Japanese spy work, every movement of the engineers at the new military camp as well as on the lines of the new forts being watched by sharp, discerning eyes. Personally I believe that the Japanese general staff has a regular bureau of information at work here as ours undoubtedly has in Japan. But over there spies have less chance. Let a foreigner go near a military camp with a camera and he is turned back; let him observe a fort through a field glass and he is arrested; and in any case he is watched. Certain areas of land he cannot enter without a pass. From the day of his coming to the empire he is on the police lists. Then, again, there is so much forest on points of vantage in Japan that army engineers can do important work even without being observed by Japanese themselves. In this way the empire has attained far greater defensive resources than most of its own people conjure up in their most bibulous moments of imaginative patriotism.

Mardi Gras has gone and the Floral Carnival is coming. I hear that Theresa has edged in with a few pa-u riders and is trying to crowd out the actual lady chief of the pa-u clan, who has the support and encouragement of the managers. It's like Theresa, who is the most accomplished disturber of the peace in the ranks of native femininity I ever knew—inheriting, in that respect, the propensities of her French grandfather, Jean Rives.

The sensation of the week, the police exposure of the Chinese bribery cases, has brought out some curious traits of human nature. Notley, formerly of the Hilo custom house, and now editor of the Home Rule paper, gave it as an expert opinion that no man in his senses would refuse a bribe of \$1400 a week. I don't doubt that the observation came from his heart and will lead him to redouble his efforts, in 1908, to get a Home Rule sheriff elected. The most juvenile and unteachable nitty I ever knew on a newspaper, the idiotical writer of the Bulletin, has done nothing since the exposure except to indicate, in clumsy English and with the most rapid wit, how much better he could have managed the affair himself. A contemporary reports a man turning scarlet when asked what he would do if he was offered a bribe of \$1400 a week and replying that he "was ashamed to say." Too many say that, even in jest. But that there is one man in town who can turn such an offer down with a cool head, has been sufficiently demonstrated. He is a good man to keep in Hawaii for a career of future usefulness.

Is it true that a Society of Immigration Promoters is being formed with the following officers?

- F. M. SwanzyPresidentJaps
- Albert JuddVice PresidentFilipinos
- E. R. StackableSec. & TreasurerLatins
- E. Faxon BishopAuditorKoreans
- Jas. B. CastleWorthy PatronMolokans
- J. P. CookeWaiting ListMaoris

I believe it is a good thing to have coast excursions, like that from Los Angeles, go to Hawaii first. Stevenson speaks of the "arid shores of Oahu" and arid enough they look to the stranger who was expecting an emerald coast. They give so little hint of the beauties concealed behind the sea-barrier as to cause a feeling of disappointment. But it is different with the Hilo side of Hawaii, a region which makes the most charming of first impressions if the weather is good. People who catch their earliest glimpses of the islands there, especially on a clear day, realize their tropic dreams. Then, again, there is always danger that if an excursion comes to Honolulu first, only a portion of it, if any part at all, will see the most impressive thing the Territory has to show—Kilauea volcano. I would care more for the advertising a tourist gives us on the mainland, who has seen the volcano, than that of one who has not seen it. For the same reason Egypt is repaid better

LITTLE TALKS

GEORGE LYOURGUS—The lava is now about 300 feet below the edge of the pit and is still bubbling up.

O. A. STEVEN—The most healthful place on the islands for a man to go is over on the Koolau side, say about Kaneohe.

FRANK KRUGER—I told Attorney General Peters he mustn't go to Maui with the Elks, because then he would have to pass Lanai.

LINK McCANDLESS—What? Sixteen hundred dollars to repair the damage done the Nuuanu dam by the rainstorm? Why, \$20,000 won't do it.

WILLIE CRAWFORD—Last New Year's I was able to celebrate in the proper style, but the grand jury has spoiled all the fun I might have had this year.

E. C. HOWE—Some coal bunkers on the harbor frontage to supply all coming steamers would be better promotion work than bringing little excursion parties here.

O. A. STEVEN—Real estate is at bottom rock and the opportunities today for people with capital to secure such property present a better investment than stocks or bonds.

W. THOMPSON—The editorial statement of the Bulletin that Mr. Thurston is "the pig-headed pug ugly of Hawaiian politics," is the sentiment of a fool expressed in the language of a loafer.

DETECTIVE TAYLOR—Any haole public gambling club will be raided as a matter of course. But a friendly game in a man's private house can't be reached. A man can serve drinks and play cards in his home and what're you going to do about it?

E. A. McINERNEY—There is no politics in anything I say in the Merchants' Association. My remark on the probability of veto for a congressional excursion item was based simply on knowledge of the Governor's difficulty about making both ends meet in Territorial estimates.

SEELEY I. SHAW—More white men are leaving the Territory all the time. It will not be long, at the present rate, before the white carpenters, masons, horse-shoers and liquor dealers here will be very limited in numbers. There is a lot of money in circulation but the Japanese are getting the cream of it.

F. M. BARRÉ, of San Diego—Every time we have a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in our city now we feel the loss of H. P. Wood. He used to keep us doing things all the time and we never quite caught up to him. In him, Honolulu has the best man in the Promotion Committee that they could get anywhere.

ALBERT JUDD—I hear that Notley, weighing 315, and Kakanani, weighing 280, had a difference on the Kinau as to which one of them should sleep in the upper berth. The matter was referred to Beckley, who deliberated long on the question, and then, with the insight of a Solomon, decided to give them separate rooms.

This Boy Will Win.

Argonaut.

University of California, Office of the President.

Berkeley, January 17, 1907.

Editor Argonaut:—I send you herewith a letter I have just received from a student of the university. The writer has just completed the first term of his freshman year, and with good results, as his reports show. I think the report worthy of being given to the public. I guarantee that the young man, if he maintains his health, will make a success in the world. Here follows the letter:

"Thinking that possibly the story of my first semester at U. C. might be of use to some one, I give it to you. I arrived almost without money, due to unforeseen events, a week before the registration in August. I worked in the ditch in Frisco, the hardest work I ever did, and got money to pay for the gymnasium fee, and for two weeks lodging on a third-story stair landing. With the remaining money I lived for some time on less than twenty cents a day; skim milk and old bread, balanced with a little fruit and meat, was my main diet.

"I tried to raise a loan. I knew no one here. I wrote, but my friends, though willing, were most of them unable to help me. Finally, just before college began, I got a loan which enabled me to get books and a cadet suit; though I had to give my note to repay in two months. I was counting on getting night work soon. Troubles arose such that I feared that I would not get it at all. But just before my money gave out, I got the work. I worked eight hours, the entire night; my studies were massed in the morning; and I slept in the afternoon, except that on Fridays, military and hygiene kept me from sleeping but a short time.

"I got my own meals, saving time and money. Most of the time I slept on a wooden bench on the stair landing, but later I got the note paid (by a close margin), and then secured a partly furnished room. From August 20 to December 31, 1906, my food cost averaged \$1.44 a week. It would have been lower if I had not added luxuries such as honey, figs, cakes, etc., as I became able to afford them. My rent averaged about \$3.50 a month. I never went up against such a combination of the simple and the strenuous life before, but I enjoyed it, gained several pounds, and was in better health than usual. In my studies, I completed 17 1-2 units without failure. I do not advise any one to live as I did, but a person can get a start this way, and that is the important thing.

"You may use the facts, but not my name, in any way that would be useful." There are many cases like this. We ought to have more loan funds. I am sure that if people of means knew the situation here as it is, help would be forthcoming. Very sincerely yours, BENJ. IDE WHEELER.

Fleas as Carriers of the Plague.

"But on the other hand, if the plague-stricken rats, immune, however, from the flea, were confined and permitted to come into free physical contact with healthy animals, no such signs of infection were observed. Directly the fleas were introduced, the animals in a short time were all similarly affected, the progress of the epidemic varying in direct proportion to the number of fleas present.

"These tests conclusively proved that the parasite was the active agent in propagating the disease, since every precaution was adopted to prevent the possibility of infection being spread atmospherically. Moreover, similar tests were repeated in plague-infected houses. For instance, guinea pigs were permitted to run freely in a house, which, though it had been disinfected, still harbored parasites, with the result that the animals were found to be soon attacked by the fleas and contracted plague, and the parasites caught on their bodies were found to be capable of spreading the epidemic.

"When, however, under the same conditions, the guinea pigs were immersed in cages of wire gauze, thereby preventing the infesting of fleas, no ill results attended the animals. There is one important theory advanced in the preface to this report—that the plague itself may in reality be a disease of fleas."

That a variety of flea is an active agent in disseminating bubonic plague has lately been discovered by the special plague commission appointed by the Government of British India. The part played by rats in spreading the disease has long been understood, but exactly how an epidemic is disseminated among the rats and also communicated therefrom to human beings it has been left to the commission to determine. It is still engaged in its investigation, but in the course of a short interim report the commissioners state that the disease is conveyed from one rat to another and also to human beings by the parasite commonly known as the "rat flea." Says a writer in The Scientific American (New York, December 29):

"This hypothesis has been confirmed as the result of several experiments. When plague-infested and healthy rats were incarcerated separately in wire cages, thereby preventing them coming into contact with one another, the healthy rodents became infected, and it was also ascertained that guinea pigs could also become contaminated in the same manner.

by the story of the man who has sailed on the Nile and seen the pyramids than by that of the traveler who has grown blasé in the streets of Cairo. It will be a great thing for us if those Los Angeles people visit Kilauea, pass the chain of islands en route to Honolulu and round out their visit with the delights of this city and its surroundings. Then they will never tire of delighting our attractions and will be first to rebuke those stay-in-Honolulu tourists, who say that the pleasures of Hawaii can be exhausted in ten days.

HAWAII WILL CONTINUE OPEN TO JAPANESE

THE QUESTION ASKED.

HONOLULU, February 16.—What restrictions to Japanese immigration to Hawaii under Senate bill just introduced?

THE ANSWER RETURNED.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—No restrictions to Japanese labor other than by general immigration law, unless Japan imposes such restrictions.

No entry to mainland on passports to insular possessions. This provision comes into effect immediately.

Some needed light on the immigration bill excluding Japanese laborers from the mainland, as it affects the Territory of Hawaii, is furnished by the foregoing cable correspondence. The question is from a leading citizen, largely interested in the sugar industry, and its answer from a man thoroughly posted on Hawaiian affairs in Washington.

As the answer is to be taken as responsive to the question, the latter portion, referring to passports, is all that can be certainly applied to the matter of how far the bill goes in restricting direct immigration from Japan to the mainland.

Saturday's press cablegrams on their face might have indicated that only indirect Japanese immigration, that from Hawaii and the Philippines, was to be excluded by the bill that the Senate had already passed. Yet the statement in the private cablegram here given, that immigration to the mainland upon passports issued to the insular possessions was to be stopped immediately, might yield the inference that the bill fixed a date in the future at which the direct immigration of Japanese laborers to the mainland should cease.

This, if it were so, would be done with the consent of Japan, according to the cablegram in last Friday's Advertiser. It was stated there that the solution of the San Francisco Japanese question, "through an amendment to the immigration regulations, prohibiting Japanese coolies to enter the mainland, is pronounced satisfactory to Japan." There was no mention of insular possessions in that cablegram.

The Washington reports to the effect that the door to the mainland is about to be shut in the face of the Japanese coolies have aroused the greatest interest throughout the Japanese colonies of the Territory and excited an amount of hostility to the proposed measure that will be vented at a meeting of the Japanese to be called tonight, probably at Aala Park. At this meeting many of the prominent Japanese of Honolulu will be present to address the crowd of their countrymen and urge them to make a vigorous protest to their government.

Practically every Japanese of the city feels the same on the matter of the Japanese exclusion. They are distinctly opposed to the passage of such a measure, regarding it as an affront to their race, even though the exclusion is to be operative only against the coolie classes. Even the Japanese merchants, whose interests would be better served by the suppression of the Japanese exodus from these islands to the mainland, and who have their moneys invested in Hawaiian interests, are joining with the other Japanese in seeking in some way to influence their government to oppose any treaty with America which contains even a limited exclusion clause.

On Saturday, as soon as the news of the passage of the Japanese exclusion measure by the United States Senate reached Hawaii, a committee of Japanese began to canvass the leading Japanese of the city to learn if their co-operation could be secured in the making of a protest to both Washington and Tokyo. Practically without exception they were assured of support. The committee then began to make arrangements for speakers and for a place in which to make their "demonstration," as the affair was designated last night by a prominent Japanese merchant. Until this morning there had been no definite arrangement of time or date made, but if Aala Park can be secured for the purpose the meeting will be held there tonight. If the park can not be had the committee will endeavor to secure the Boys' Field for the purpose. It is expected that at least several thousand Japanese will be in attendance and it will be necessary to have some place for the speaking where this crowd can be accommodated.

If this meeting is held tonight and the Japanese squadron arrives this morning, which is the expectation of many of the Japanese, the situation will be a most interesting one.

WATERMAN GIVES HIS GUARDS MERRY HA-HA

Clarence Waterman landed in Honolulu on Saturday night from the steamer Iwalani, none the worse for his involuntary trip to Maui but on the contrary feeling quite gay over having outwitted his captors in the end.

His brother Elks, who kidnaped him on the wharf here, failed to carry him through to Kahului, the destination of the sea excursion. They lost him at Lahaina and the immediate guards set over him must have felt silly, at the great social session with the Elks of Maui in Walluku, if a writ of habeas corpus was served on them to produce the prisoner.

How he fooled the entire bunch Mr. Waterman told an inquiring Advertiser reporter yesterday.

"I went ashore at Lahaina in the first boat," Mr. Waterman said, "having asked some of them to come with me. But they did not go ashore until the second boat. My intention was to come home in the Kinau and their plan was to watch me and see that I did not get aboard the Kinau."

"Captain Parker gave them permission to hold the boat until the last boat went out to the Kinau. They

held the boat longer, though, as they could not find me. Captain Parker came ashore and gave them a sharp calling down for holding the boat. I heard all that was said and could not help laughing. It was through the great detective work of Avon Crook—who was within four feet of me—that I escaped.

"They did not know about the Iwalani. The Kinau sailed for Honolulu at 3 a. m., and the Claudine proceeded on her way at 3:15 a. m., and I waited for the Iwalani sailing at 3 p. m.

"Once I thought the boys had gone back to the Claudine and came out, but found they were waiting and hid myself again."

Mr. Waterman concealed himself behind a bed at the Lahaina Hotel where they party had repaired for refreshments. When he was finally assured of the departure of his guards, he went up to Manager Barkhausen's house and rode around the country until it was time to go aboard the Iwalani.

Asked about the Claudine's run to Lahaina, Mr. Waterman answered that it was an awfully rough trip. The elements were not conducive to hilarity among the excursionists. In fact, the leading comedians, Guy Livingston and Dooney Hartman, seemed to vie with each other for primacy in distressing servility to Neptune.

OLD GAMBLING JOINT RAIDED

A raid was made again yesterday afternoon on the old gambling room over the shoe manufacturing shop on King street opposite Aala park, nine Chinese and the necessary evidence of money, dice and dominoes being secured. Special Apana especially distinguished himself in this raid, his work making it a success. He first shined up the corner of the building for two stories and swung himself to a little window, through which he dropped right on to the gambling table. This joint is fitted up with barricaded

RHEUMATIC PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED.

The excruciating pains characteristic of rheumatism and sciatica are quickly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The great pain relieving power of the ointment has been the surprise and delight of thousands of sufferers. The quick relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

The various committees in charge of the automobile parade are now complete with the exception of several aids, to be chosen by the heads of the committees to act on the day of the parade:

1907 FLORAL PARADE COMMITTEE.

W. F. Dillingham, Chairman.
Geo. F. Chillingworth, Marshal.
Geo. C. Potter, Assistant Marshal.
J. R. Galt, R. H. Trent, Automobiles.
R. W. Shingle, Horses and Carriages.
F. Andrade, Pa-u Riders.
Harold Dillingham, Riders other than Pa-u.

E. H. Paris, Bicycles.
Geo. P. Denison, Arrangement of Grounds.

Geo. Cooke, Social Clubs and Evening Entertainment.

Walter G. Smith, Frank L. Hoogs, Wallace R. Farrington, Publicity.

John F. Soper, Tickets.

H. P. Wood, Secretary.

A. Gantley, Promotion Committee.

There is a widespread inquiry for horses and from present indications it would appear that every available saddle horse in Honolulu and vicinity will appear in the parade.

The pa-u section will have about sixty or seventy riders and some of the streets of Honolulu were brilliant yesterday with the colors of the pa-u.

Several clubs were out in force accustoming their horses to the flowing ends of the pa-u skirts. Mr. Frank Andrade has this section of the parade in charge and he has already received from the ranches along the Oahu railway more than thirty horses. They are now stabled at the Club Stables ready for the riders. It will be a vast amount of work to get these horses accustomed to carrying riders with flapping pa-us. These horses will have to be clipped, shod, and put in fit shape for work next Friday.

Many of the older pa-u riders have been busy instructing the younger girls how to adjust the pa-u. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes a perfect pa-u costume. This difference is due to the fact that different Hawaiian monarchs adopted slightly different costumes for their pa-u riders. Some rode without a hat and others without a cloak or keputa. There was also quite a difference in the keputas which were worn, some being circular capes fitted to yokes and trimmed with passementerie the material being cloth, satin or velvet and the color usually black. Another form was simply a square piece of broadcloth, usually black in color and about six feet square with a hole cut in the center through which the head was passed and the corners hung down in front, behind and one on each side. Other riders wore no cloak, but wore a short apron. There will be several clubs participating and some of these clubs will wear the same kind of pa-u. Arrangements are being made to get some very good pictures of the pa-u and other riders before the march begins. Mr. Geo. Denison expects to arrange his formation around the Capitol building in such a way that panoramic pictures and individual pictures can be taken of the automobiles, carriages and horseback riders.

Mr. Trent reports for the automobile committee that he is getting a great many entries. Several auto cars have been placed at his disposal and the committee will furnish a car for the press. The press will decorate this car and will probably enter it for a prize.

Kamehameha school proposes to decorate a car and other schools have suggested their willingness to do the same, but have not reached a final decision. An effort will be made to have the Castle kindergarten enter an auto car characteristically decorated and carrying children of several different nationalities from the school.

Mr. James R. Judd, through professional engagements, is not able to act as judge for the riding division and Mr. W. A. Greenwell will act in his place.

Harold Dillingham has taken charge of the riders other than pa-u. All the society people who own horses and ride have entered or are to enter in this division.

Five prizes have been offered for bicycles. This is a new feature of the parade this year and it is hoped that this division will add materially as a decorative feature.

The committee have had many inquiries for pictures of automobiles and vehicles in last year's parade and have arranged with Mr. Wood of the Promotion committee that any automobile owner or carriage owner who desires a picture may obtain a copy of the special number of the Paradise of the Pacific showing last year's participants.

Mr. J. F. Soper has been appointed a committeeman on tickets. Tickets for admission to the baseball park will be on sale for the stand and bleachers at regular baseball prices and

HILO WORK NEW ONE

"The following is a list of appropriations made for improvements which may be designated as new projects, although some of them are closely connected with or extensions of projects already adopted. For all of these an amount sufficient for completion has been appropriated or authorized."

So reads the preamble to the schedule in the House committee's report on the Rivers and Harbors bill which contains the two items of \$200,000 each in parallel columns for Hilo harbor, one for expenditure forthwith and one for continuing contracts. Honolulu harbor's \$400,000 is in the schedule of old works.

As it is generally understood that a round million dollars will be required to build the Hilo breakwater, the second sentence above no doubt refers to the latter clause of the first sentence.

The works for which "an amount sufficient for completion has been appropriated or authorized" would then be those "closely connected with or extensions of projects already adopted."

Next year, then, providing the \$400,000 has been expended or is in course of expending under continuing contracts, Hilo harbor would come in for an additional appropriation—probably enough to complete the works—in the category of "extensions of projects already adopted." If the bill passes Congress and is approved by the President, the only anxiety remaining to be felt here is that actual work should begin. Whenever the first contract is let there will be assurance that the breakwater will be finished.

At the present moment there are no fortifications on these islands that could be relied on in case of war with any power. Late Tuesday the Senate passed an appropriation bill for fortifications which contained an allowance of but \$100,000, which is \$250,000 less than the Secretary asked for. There is now \$250,000 available under last year's appropriations, and it is the Secretary's desire to expend at least \$600,000 for fortifications in Hawaii. But the Secretary refrains from stating in his letter any reason why he deems it necessary to immediately fortify the Hawaiian Islands.

"The text of his letter is as follows: 'I write to urge upon you that the appropriation for Pearl Harbor be made \$350,000, instead of \$100,000. We can certainly expend this in the next year and there is every reason why the fortifications of Hawaii should be made ready. Will you not bring this to the attention of your committee and the Senate? The enclosed statement from the national coast defense board, recently appointed, shows the fact. I send it to you at the suggestion of Senator Perkins.'

"The report of the national coast defense board, referred to by the Secretary, was made to the President and by him transmitted to Congress a year ago. In sending it the President himself strongly indorsed the board's recommendations, which included a sweeping revision of the plans of the old Endicott board designed to completely modernize the coast defense plans.

"The board makes a strong argument for the construction of 14-inch guns, a type now unknown in the service, instead of the present 12-inch guns, for the fortification of these points, in view of the wide channels to be protected.

"However, the defense scheme for Pearl Harbor and Honolulu as finally submitted is on the basis of the existing types of ordnance, and the board has asked for these items: Six 12-inch guns, four 6-inch guns, sixteen 12-inch mortars, costing, with their carriages and emplacements, altogether \$2,544,390 submarine mines, \$225,260; powder plants, \$34,469 for the central, and \$34,469 for the reserve; searchlights, \$95,000; fire control, by which is meant an elaborate system of electrical communication, enabling the commanding officer to control the fire of all the batteries with entire precision from one point, \$320,656, making the total of the estimate submitted \$3,254,244."

As a matter of fact the scare has been encouraged a good deal to promote the chances of generous appropriations for the navy. The navy officers have a strong organization here and are doing all they possibly can to secure legislation that will increase the navy and also increase their own chances of promotion.

McCLELLAN'S GOOD WORK.

The Taft letter really grew out of the activity of Mr. George B. McClellan, of the Merchants' Association, to have the appropriation for fortifications at Pearl Harbor segregated from the appropriations for the Philippines. The Senate Committee on Appropriations gave Mr. McClellan a half hour's hearing on the subject and agreed with him on the wisdom of separating the items. It made an amendment in the bill, setting aside \$100,000 for building emplacements in Hawaii and in the open Senate this was increased to \$200,000. Senator Perkins, who had charge of the fortifications bill consulted with Secretary Taft about it and the secretary wrote the committee reiterating his request previously made that the committee appropriate \$350,000 for Hawaii. The amendment making the ap-

THE WAR SCARE A GOOD THING FOR THE ISLANDS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31.—There has been a great deal to do here in recent days about appropriations for fortifying Honolulu. A scare has been abroad about a probable war with Japan and a letter by Secretary Taft to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, asking for additional appropriations for fortifying Pearl Harbor, has been much quoted as an indication of the feeling that Japan is waiting for a favorable moment to open fire. The situation is set forth in the following article which appeared this morning in the Washington Post:

"Is there a war cloud in the far East? Has any Oriental power been conducting itself in such a way as to arouse the suspicions of the War Department? If not, members of Congress were asking each other yesterday, why should Secretary Taft, in a letter to Chairman Allison, of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, urging more funds for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands, make this statement: 'There is every reason why the fortifications at Hawaii should be made ready.'"

"At the present moment there are no fortifications on these islands that could be relied on in case of war with any power. Late Tuesday the Senate passed an appropriation bill for fortifications which contained an allowance of but \$100,000, which is \$250,000 less than the Secretary asked for. There is now \$250,000 available under last year's appropriations, and it is the Secretary's desire to expend at least \$600,000 for fortifications in Hawaii. But the Secretary refrains from stating in his letter any reason why he deems it necessary to immediately fortify the Hawaiian Islands.

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propriation separately for Hawaii now goes into conference, as does the amendment increasing the separate amount from \$100,000 to \$200,000. In any event there will be large sums for fortifications in Hawaii within the next year as there is now \$268,000 available.

An effort on the floor of the House by ex-Speaker Keifer to secure an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to purchase sites for fortifications in Hawaii has been misunderstood there. This grew out of an error by the Associated Press in transmitting the article. The House voted that amendment down because it was explained that the government had already purchased sites for fortifications in Hawaii and that the money now needed was for emplacements, fire control, etc.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole has been ill with grip for several days but was up to the Capitol yesterday and is able to attend to his Congressional duties. He has received several letters about the fortifications item.

Mr. E. C. Shorey, chemist at the Federal experiment station at Honolulu, arrived here yesterday from Honolulu, and is registered at the Shoreham. Mr. Clemens, the attorney of Honolulu, is also here. He came to Washington yesterday for the purpose of being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was presented by Mr. F. M. Hatch and then started for Vermont to visit his family there. Mr. Clemens' father is in poor health.

Mrs. Henry Waterhouse and her daughter have been in Washington for a week and gone to New York where they will meet Mrs. George Castle and may go with her on a trip to the Mediterranean, beginning February 5. If not they will return to Honolulu in about a month.

LOCAL HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The Rivers and Harbors bill is being considered before the House and probably will reach a vote there by the end of this week. Hilo and Honolulu are provided for in the bill, as has already been communicated to Hawaii. The language of the bill for those two projects is as follows:

"Improving Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii: Continuing improvement and for maintenance, according to the report submitted in House Document numbered three hundred and thirty-two, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, two hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to prosecute said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated.

"Improving Hilo harbor, Hawaii, in accordance with the project submitted in House Document numbered four hundred and seven, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, two hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary to prosecute said project to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated: Provided further, That modifications in said plan may be made in the discretion of the Secretary of War, and that no part of said appropriation or authorization shall be expended unless the Chief of Engineers, upon further investigation, shall determine that commercial benefits accruing from such expenditure will warrant the same."

DEFENSE OF HAWAII.

The moral power of the nation, it appears, is not strong enough to guard our possession of Hawaii without heavy guns. Secretary Taft, who agrees with everybody that the Panama canal needs no fortifications, insists on speedy defenses at Pearl Harbor. Having "done expanded," we must pay the cost, which promises to be increasingly heavy, with no compensating gain.—Boston Herald.

VIDA AND THE ELKS.

Nobody supposes that Willie Vida expected to skin the Elks with his roulette wheel and it is presumed that his boast of an intention to go with them on their Maui trip was either an idle one or he expected to make something out of the Maui crowd of natives that might gather to see them. Vida is not an Elk and was not booked for the trip. It does not please the Elks to have his name associated with theirs.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS

The report of the Superintendent of Public Works to the Governor for the eighteen months from July 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906, has been issued.

In the main report Mr. Holloway says the laws relating to the erecting of buildings in Honolulu are unsatisfactory, as sufficient powers are not given to the superintendent whereby he can properly safeguard the interests of the public. He believes it would also be advisable to extend the fire limits in certain directions. If the matter is not turned over to the counties, he should submit the draft of a new building law.

It might be considered that the storage of kerosene and other explosives at Honolulu and Hilo was also a matter for the local authorities, and if so the superintendent says it would necessitate a revision of the present statutes.

Water works are discussed at length. "Very few residents of Honolulu," Mr. Holloway says, "realize the narrow margin between the supply for the various districts furnished from the high pressure or gravity system and the consumption during the dry summer months."

Had the dry weather of the past summer continued it would have been practically impossible to provide a satisfactory service for the higher levels, without imposing very strict regulations entirely prohibiting the use of water for irrigation and economizing as much as possible on the domestic consumption."

These remarks lead to a discussion of the now famous storage reservoir under construction in Nuuanu Valley. Referring to the Kellogg report thereon the superintendent says:

"Possibly the most radical change made by Mr. Kellogg was the recommendation of a rock fill embankment for the outer slope across the stream. Without discussing this recommendation, I would say undoubtedly both the rock and earth fills are perfectly safe methods of construction in such a work and probably as many authorities favor one as the other. One advantage of the earth fill is the better protection offered to the wooden core wall which with the rock fill on one side is exposed more or less to the injurious effects of the atmosphere."

"It was certainly unfortunate that Mr. Kellogg was obliged to leave Honolulu before preparing his report, as engineers in this department were unacquainted with the changes which he intended to recommend and consequently had no opportunity of discussing their advantages with him. This would have been much more satisfactory and would possibly have given us a better understanding of his reasons for certain alterations."

"Mr. Kellogg's plans have, however, been carried out as nearly in accordance with the specifications which he submitted as was possible, notwithstanding statements to the contrary by a discharged inspector."

Mr. Holloway quotes from an article by Secretary Taft on the construction of the Panama Canal, saying the passage "applies most fittingly to the attitude of persons unintelligently criticizing work on the Nuuanu dam."

SUPERVISORS TO GRANT LICENSES

The attorneys who have had charge of drafting of the bill for the liquor license have submitted their draft to the committee in charge, which accepted it with a few additions. The bill in its revised form differs in several particulars from that originally proposed. In one section is embodied a proposal to give the Board of Supervisors the power to grant and revoke licenses. The following section covers this:

Licensing Board.—There shall be and there is hereby constituted in each of the several Counties of the Territory of Hawaii a Board of Liquor License Commissioners, which in each County shall consist of the duly elected and qualified Supervisors for the time being of such County. Each Board of Liquor License Commissioners so constituted for each County is hereby vested with the power, authority and discretion to grant liquor licenses to be granted upon premises solely within the geographical limits of its County to applicants complying with the provisions of this Act.

It furthermore provides that the Board, on having charges before it against some license holder, shall give the licensee a copy of the charges and set a date for a hearing, after which it may revoke his license. There will be no appeal from this decision. The idea is to hasten such trials, and to escape the red tape of the courts, as well as to provide against offenders escaping on technicalities.

Other new sections make it a misdemeanor to sell liquor on credit to be consumed on the premises where sold. This was inserted at the suggestion of Judge Whitney.

It is also made an offense for a minor to misrepresent his age in order to obtain liquor.

In addition to these the following new section has been added: "Any woman or minor visiting the premises occupied by the holder of a saloon license for the purpose of purchasing intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor, and any person encouraging or inciting any woman or minor to so visit such premises shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

SOUND ADVICE.

Never neglect a bad cold. You can not tell how it may result. A simple home remedy will often bring relief and should not be ignored, but there is nothing so reliable as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is well known for its quick cures of coughs and colds. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

HE FOUND BAD ROADS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter made a flying trip to town from Waialua yesterday. He went to his office in the Capitol to turn over his mail from this week's Coast arrivals, but remained virtually inconspicuous to official and other callers at the executive chambers. Secretary Atkinson was about the only one who got a word out of him. An Advertiser reporter saw the Governor emerge from the "robin's-egg blue" room, attired in automobile panoply, and discreetly got out of the draft raised by the precipitant departure of the flying athletic figure.

One thing the Governor found words to describe to the Secretary was the bad condition of the roads. Both he and J. K. Galt had their automobiles stalled somewhere this side of Waialua.

From Haleiwa toward Pupukea the road is in deplorable condition. Between Honolulu and Waialua generally the roads suffered great damage from the recent storms. At Kipapa gulch huge boulders came down upon the roadway. Much of the road there was washed away and if something is not done in repairs soon a considerable stretch of the highway will be utterly destroyed.

At Kaunakāhā gulch, where a new road is being made, the road is so washed out that an overtopping fence is liable to fall into it. Another storm would, in the Governor's opinion, make the road altogether impassable.

Governor Carter thinks the county fathers could do a good and economical stroke of work now in saving the road by means of some ditching and necessary repairs before the conditions become worse.

SHERIFF LAUKEA ON GAMBLING

"Some people may have gained the impression," said Sheriff Laukea to an Advertiser reporter yesterday, "that, because so many gamblers have been taken in by the police during the last few months, the police raid every little game that takes place in Honolulu. But that is not true, and such raiding, I believe, would be illegal. It is the purpose of this department to keep this as well as other evils down as well as possible, but we will not raid a private house or a club where a gambling game is played unless complaint is made, or we get reason to believe that the game is being carried on for the sake of gain. The places we have been raiding lately are mainly notorious gambling resorts to which people have been lured, and where the game has been carried on in times past. We will address every effort to suppressing everything inimical to the interests of the State in so far as we can without trespassing on the individual liberty of the citizens. At the clubs, for example, or at private houses, several men will sit down to a game of poker among themselves, and I would feel that I had no right to interfere in such a case, unless, as I say, complaint were made. Also, the police have access to the clubs at all times, and it is very seldom, if ever, that anything underhand is carried on there. The places that we really do look after, however, are generally barricaded, and fixed so that the inmates can escape, or have a chance to do so, in case of a police raid."

PRIZE COMPETITION IN SCHOOL ORATORY

Early in January, Secretary Lyle A. Dickey of the "Sons of the American Revolution," wrote to the principals of the High, St. Louis and Kamehameha schools and Oahu College, offering prizes of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 to the schools that would present to the society the best orations in the order of prizes on "Patriotism."

After a little discussion between the various principals, it was decided to ask the society to modify their offer, and give ten dollars to each of the four schools, instead of giving one large prize to the best of the four. The society agreed, and the pupils of the various schools wrote essays on "Patriotism" and submitted them to a committee of judges appointed by the principals. At Punahou Miss Florence Hoffmann was unanimously declared to have the best paper in that institution, but at the High school the judges found it a very difficult matter to decide. They finally narrowed their choice down to six pupils and it was decided to let these six speak their orations before the school and let the pupils decide as to who had the best. Two of these six declined to participate in this contest, leaving four, Wa Chua, Chang Loy, Helen Brown and Agnes Cassidy, who spoke their essays yesterday afternoon. By a majority of 108 votes, or almost unanimously, Miss Cassidy was chosen to represent the High school amid uproarious applause of the students.

Kamehameha and Saint Louis are yet to be heard from, but as these are both exclusively masculine schools, two boys will compete with two young ladies for the honors of the evening.

W. C. Achi for defendant files a motion for a new trial in the case of The Dowsett Co., Ltd., v. R. L. Gilliland. The same attorney files a similar motion in the case of H. T. Mills v. Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15.

THE VOICE OF A TORY.

It is charitable to suppose that Mr. de la Vergne, in writing to the New York Sun adversely to the small farm movement here, did so in good faith. It is a number of years since he was in Hawaii and during that time many things have been proved about farming which, in his day, were thought to be iridescent dreams. No doubt he is unconscious of the fact that the Wahiawa small farm experiment has succeeded and that the incoming crop of pineapples there and elsewhere in the group will equal the entire pineapple demand of the United States as it was three or four years ago.

We can hardly forgive Mr. de la Vergne, however, for the statement that there is no room for farms—no "smiling, fertile vacancy of land." The gentleman, if memory still holds a seat in his distracted globe, ought to have known better than that. The small farmer is not seeking cane land but land of a much lower price. That there is plenty of it may be inferred, if a man has no personal data to rely upon, from the fact that the Hawaiian Island contains 4,127,000 acres, but 200,000 acres of which are devoted to sugar cane.

Mr. de la Vergne argues that the absence of a local market would prove fatal to small farming. But what has a local market to do with what is called small farming here? May not coffee and sisal, pineapples and tobacco, vanilla and bananas, get along without a local market as well as sugar does? These crops are growing in the islands now and finding a market on the mainland, the pineapples and bananas a large one, the coffee an increasing one, sisal the same and tobacco and vanilla a market equaling the supply.

As to the suggestion that land speculation is at the bottom of the small farm movement—a movement of which the President of the United States is sponsor, Sanford B. Dole a warm advocate and the United States agricultural officers here are moving spirits, that may be passed with a smile. But in that connection one may wonder what is the ultimate purpose of centering vast tracts in private hands for no specific agricultural purpose? Is that done by way of providing against the time when the tide of immigration will break all barriers and flood us whether or no and farmers may be compelled, for their presumption, to pay fancy prices for land that is now cheap?

THE PURE FOOD LAW.

One notices in provender for sale about town that the Pure Food law as respects descriptive labels and the like has not been complied with and that no effort is being made by the Federal law authorities to enforce the statute. The reason, as given by Dr. H. W. Wiley in The Pharmaceutical Era, is one of administrative detail. The law is supposed to have been effective on January 1, 1907, but no appropriation had been made at that time to pay the expenses of enforcement. Some is now available for the remainder of the fiscal year but before actual inspection of foods can begin, examinations must be held and qualified inspectors chosen. The Pharmaceutical Era says that the Civil Service Commission will hold, in the near future, an examination for inspectors at \$2000 and lower grades in the service; for experienced chemists at salaries of \$3000 and lower grades in the service and for younger chemists at \$2000 and lower grades in the service.

Naturally Hawaii will have its fair proportion of these inspectors, one result of whose work will be to stop the importation here, for sales at auction and to the small Asiatic and other dealers, of canned goods which are too far gone to be disposable on the Coast. We believe that, when the pure food law is applied in these islands, the death rate among the poor will decrease and the health of all classes improve. The Territorial chemist long since showed that even the higher classes of customers have no sure guarantee against adulterated wares any more than the higher classes of dealers have, the latter being at the mercy of Coast wholesalers.

THE HELIOPOLIS MISHAP.

It is to be hoped that the mishap the steamship Heliopolis has sustained, on setting out to fulfil her charter by the Board of Immigration, will not prove to have been serious enough to make trouble for, or on account of, the 1250 Spanish emigrants who were to embark in the vessel for Hawaii. No doubt Mr. Stackable had made all arrangements for the assembling of the people at Malaga at a given time, and if the Heliopolis is to be delayed for repairs many days something will have to be done for taking care of the people until either the Heliopolis is ready for the voyage or a substitute is chartered. It is less than a fortnight until the steamer was to sail for Honolulu, so that probably the intending emigrants are in the midst of preparations for leaving their homes. Another difficulty might arise from the possibly superstitious fears of the Spanish peasants to embark in a vessel that has met with disaster. She may become to them "a hoodoo ship" and therefore impossible. At all events the situation must be one to test Mr. Stackable's business capacity and coolheadedness severely and his position is not to be envied.

The "Star Spangled Banner" is now in reality the national air and anthem. Late army regulations prescribe that, whenever it is played by a band, any troops within hearing are to accord it the appropriate salute. If they are not in formation the members of a command are to give the salute individually. Patriotic civilians will no doubt also pay due respect to the tune when they hear it, now that it has been definitely nationalized. Washington's Birthday will afford an early opportunity of giving conspicuous heed to the newly established status of the composition.

However fairly or otherwise Maui may be treated in the matter of Territorial revenue, that island does seem to be getting more than the share of both the just and unjust rainstorms. There was nothing in Oahu weather the past week, other than a quickly-spent cloudburst up Nuuanu valley to indicate that houses were being tossed about on mountain tides and people struggling for life in the gulches of the neighboring island.

Reprieve or no reprieve extended for Morita Kaizo, the condemned murderer, it would be the worst case of contempt of court ever recorded if the high sheriff took the man's life while his appeal to the United States Supreme Court was pending. The bare mention of any possible failure of the Governor to extend the reprieve from February 1, in view of the existing appeal, is more than ridiculous. It is grotesque.

Through several agencies at work a considerable amount of money has already been remitted for the relief of the famine in China. The total will certainly be creditable. It is of great importance that whatever is collected should be promptly forwarded. Mr. Thwing's presentation of the conditions in the stricken district, from latest mail advices, shows that time in this instance means human lives.

The Board of Supervisors would incur public gratitude if it improved the pound system. There is entirely too much trespassing of animals on the highways in town and country, and suburban residents are from that cause put to expense for fences that ought to be unnecessary. In this matter the county fathers of Maui seem to have put themselves in advance of those of Oahu.

Pittsburg's sunspot may account for a thunder storm in winter, but can it also be held responsible for a Thaw?

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK?

The President has been working to settle the Japanese trouble without war and as the passage of an exclusion clause of the immigration bill without Japanese assent might be a greater affront to the Tokio government than was race discrimination in the San Francisco schools, we must assume that such assent was gained in advance.

The question then arises, what compensation are the Japanese to receive for the concessions they have made? What has the Tokio ministry obtained to save itself from overthrow by parliament or the mob? What special and particular advantages are Japanese to enjoy to offset the advantages on the mainland which they have lost? These are questions of very deep import to somebody, perhaps to the Philippines and Hawaii. Are the Japanese to have carte blanche to enter and exploit the two groups agriculturally and commercially? If so, what effect will it have on the wage-scale, especially that of whites, and what ultimate effect will it have on the politics of the Pacific?

It is true that the United States, in its existing treaty with Japan, has reserved the right to make "laws, regulations and ordinances in regard to the immigration of laborers." But we can not conceive that the President and Congress, in a crisis with Japan and while obviously striving to prevent a casus belli, would insist upon such rights, knowing the effect it would have on the Japanese temper, and say nothing about a quid pro quo. Some placating thing must have been done. We want to know what that thing is and how far it is going to affect us. Those who insist that the Coast exclusion clause is a good thing for Hawaii mean that it is good for the plantations. Perhaps they are right. But a very prominent planter contends that if Hawaii becomes one great Asiatic camp and the American cause is smothered by the alien mass, Congress, especially if it should become Democratic, would have no more favors to grant the local sugar interest. It would treat Hawaii as a negligible quantity; a rotten borough in which the United States would take no pride and in which its remaining concern would be chiefly strategical.

THE AALA PARK RALLY.

It is needless to treat the Japanese mass-meeting at Aala Park too seriously. In the main it was the protest of agitators and hotel-keepers, the latter predominating.

There are, in Honolulu, something less than thirty Japanese hotels which thrive by the custom of California-bound coolies. The runners of these hotels visit the other islands and the interior of this one, recruiting labor for the Coast and consigning it first to the establishments run by their employers. Then when Japanese land from the Oriental liners to stay a week or two before going on the hotels accommodate them, as they do the others, and make commissions on the civilized clothes they buy and on all their general outfit. But for this business, eight or ten hotels would supply the demand; with it, hotels are multiplying. Naturally when it is proposed to shut off immigration to the Coast, the Japanese hotel-keepers are alarmed. Such a check to their operations means bankruptcy. Under the new law the most of them will be forced to shut their doors. Hence their interest, which was predominant, in the Aala Park rally.

Next the agitators. There is a great, unruly mob in Japan, which often forces the hand of the ministry itself. Some thousands of our local coolies belong to it. Whenever anything bodes excitement in Japanese politics or foreign relations, these worthies are up and stirring. They helped out the hotel-keepers last night, applauded the veiled threats of the orators and rushed through the resolutions. But after all was said and done what did the proceeding amount to? The people who have the respect of the home government and the ear of the Japanese envoy at Washington, while not wholly absent from Aala Park, were few and far between. The conservative, intelligent class of Japanese, secure in the belief that their government had done nothing to sacrifice the national honor, stayed away; and they are ready to accept whatever arrangement with the United States the Emperor, in his wisdom and pride of country, chooses to ratify.

\$1400 a week is only \$72,800 a year. Excuse the community while it smiles at the proposition of any combination digging up any such bribery fund.—Gambler's Organ.

As it happens that a Honolulu Chinese gambler was convicted about three years ago and sent to prison for making a bona fide bribe offer of \$1500 a week to the Attorney General, the comment of the gambler's organ—which sells its own principles for \$3 per column—merely exhibits its usual lack of intelligence. Perhaps the organ does not see why anybody should offer the police \$1400 and itself only \$3. And to think how it snapped at the \$3.

The three Japanese ships which are to visit us are among the best types of the war-vessels owned by Japan at the time of the China-Japan war. They took part in the battle of the Yalu and in the operations before Wei-hai-Wei, one of them being the flagship of Admiral Ito. In the Russian war they were also on duty. While no longer formidable in the battle line they are good, serviceable cruisers of the protected—not armored—type, capable of scouting, commerce-destroying, protecting convoys and the like. As ships with a history they promise to be among the most interesting of our naval visitors.

At last a basis of settlement of the San Francisco school row has been reached. The Schmitz officials have agreed that, when Congress passes the amended immigration bill, they will abolish separate schools. This is well as far as it goes and curiosity will turn towards Japan to see how that government will take the exclusion of its coolies. As the object of the Washington conference was to avoid a war with Japan, we may assume that the dignity of Japan has been considered and the assent of that country secured in advance to the plan of compromise.

District Judge Whitney is doing his full share of the work against the Chinese gambling rings by levying large fines. Between an efficient and honest police force and a conscientious magistrate, the gambling fraternity is getting the worst of it. It will not take long, the way things are going, to make the Ewa side of Honolulu as law-abiding as the Waikiki side.

We are at it again. Father Beissel has put in a rejoinder; Violet Hamilton has arrived on the dueling ground and there are epistolary guns and coffee awaiting Mr. Moberg, Mr. Williams, Mr. Dove, Veritas, Old Subscriber, Pro Bono Publico and Vindex. And all about a Dark Continent that will be a lot darker when they all get through with it.

Good! The Senate has refused to eliminate a battleship from the program of the year. Every American battleship constructed means a fresh guarantee of peace and added safety for these islands. The more the better up to a point where the United States may feel secure from interference in working out a peaceful and beneficent destiny.

The Bulletin, which took a bribe from the Democrats last fall to aid in the election of their ticket, should revive its fifth page editorial column for \$3 or so and commend the police department for not following its own lead in such matters. There might be trouble, however, in persuading Iaukea that such service would be worth \$3.

So far as Japanese popular opinion in Tokio is reflected by the newspaper quoted in this morning's cablegram, it chimes with the Japanese sentiment in Honolulu as shown by the apparently unanimous movement for a "demonstration" this evening, on the part of the local colony, against the pending exclusion bill.

If it is true that Geo. B. McClellan started the debate which brought out the Taft letter, all will be forgiven. A man who could convert Taft to the cause of fortification here is a missionary worth having.

One set of housewives will just get back their Chinese servants from the annual devil-driving when another set will begin to see their Japanese servants drift out for a week of warship festivity.

For the first time in many years, thanks to Iaukea's forceful measures, the Honolulu public gambling houses have been closed during the great Chinese festivity.

It looks as if the New York papers would either have to temper the style of their criminal reporting or catch it from Anthony Comstock.

Was it necessary, to get a second term, to go so much further than the President does in affection for the little brown men?

Perhaps if the Governor would go to Japan on his next trip he would again come back a changed man.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) E. W. Barnard, the coffee man of Launapohoe, is a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel.

John Wise and Nagaran Fernandez are in strong rivalry for the clerkship of the House.

Robert W. Wilcox, "the Hawaiian patriot," would have been fifty years old yesterday had he lived. There was no celebration.

George W. Fisher, a lumber merchant of San Francisco visiting Honolulu, predicts a further rise in the price of lumber. Mr. Fisher visited this city in 1851 with his father, the captain of a whaler, and came here again in the seventies.

It is practically settled by the Republican majority that Senator E. Fax-on Bishop, an Oahu holdover from 1905, will be President of the Senate, and Representative H. L. Holstein, an experienced member from Hawaii, Speaker of the House.

U. S. Commissioner Hatch yesterday committed to the grand jury, under \$2500 bail each, two Japanese per-jury alleged to have been committed before the Inspector of Immigration. They had sworn that they came here to look for work, and had \$25 each in possession, but the authorities discovered later that their intention was to go to the mainland.

(From Monday's Advertiser.) H. T. Mills, administrator of the estate of the late Henry Highton, has filed an inventory containing a catalogue of the decedent's library. This includes titles covering a wide range of learning, but the catalogue is defective in its omission of names of authors.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has agreed to devote a page in its 1907 excursion book to Hawaii, the copy for which is now being prepared by Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee. The object of the committee is to get prominent mention in the advertising circulars of all the great railroad systems.

The new wall map of the Santa Fe railroad system has an up-to-date chart of the Hawaiian Islands in one corner. This chart shows the steamship routes from the principal ports on the Coast and also the various inter-island routes, in each case giving the distances. All the main towns of the Territory are named and the location of the volcanoes is plainly shown. Willie Crawford's trial for gambling, suspended to await the Supreme Court's decision on a reserved question, will be resumed before Judge Robinson this morning. Defendant's attorney accepted a jury of eleven men to try the case, then moved for a directed verdict of acquittal and, lastly, fought in vain against a reference of the point on which the motion turned to the Supreme Court.

The steamer W. G. Hall, which arrived yesterday morning from Kauai, brought the news of the drowning of an inter-island employe, Carl Bandmann, wharfinger at Ahukini. Purser McNamara, in the report furnished the company, gave no particulars of the accident beyond the fact that Bandmann fell off the wharf on Friday last and was drowned before assistance could be given him.

Saturday night saw the heaviest thunderstorm Hilo has seen for years. J. A. M. Johnson, formerly prominent in business here and now general agent for Japan of the National Cash Register Co., is a Mongolia passenger en route to the home factory. Governor Carter yesterday definitely refused to give the press the letter he wrote to President Roosevelt on the Lanai question which brought forth the President's advice to him to give no heed to the "politicians."

According to a cablegram received yesterday morning by C. W. Ashford, from Delegate Kuhio, the latter had appointed Stanley Ashford to represent Hawaii at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

George Kekauoha, whom the 1906 county supervisors deposed for incompetence and negligence from the office of deputy sheriff of Koolauloa, is in the custody of the Federal court for a violation of the Edmunds Act.

Household Cares

Tax the Women of Honolulu the Same as Elsewhere.

Hard to attend to household duties With a constantly aching back. A woman should not have a bad back. And she wouldn't if the kidneys were well.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make well kidneys. Here is a Honolulu woman who endorses this claim:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

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

Remember the name Doan and take no other.

JAPANESE SQUADRON DUE TO-DAY.

The Japanese squadron is expected to arrive today from Yokohama. The squadron will remain in port about a week, and then depart for Australian waters.

This is island steamer day, and the island vessels will depart on their usual routes.

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it as once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs and colds of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets the cough, makes breathing easy, and heals the lungs. There is no other remedy so surely to be relied on.



There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by 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 street.

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, Feb. 18, 1907.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital Paid Up, Val., Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, C. Brewer & Co., Sugar, Ewa, etc.

* 23.1275 paid. 16 per cent. paid.

SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.) 5 Kihel, 7.87 1-2; 15 Haw. C. & S. Co., \$2.50; 110 Ooakala, 8.

BETWEEN BOARDS. 300 Waiulua, 71.

Sponges

Chamois

A Large Assortment Just Opened Up.

ALL KINDS : : : ALL SIZES

Right Prices

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

HARRY H. TOMLINS, late of the Star writing staff, is engaged with C. R. Buckland on Trans-Pacific Trade.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and categories. Includes sections for Portuguese Delinquent List, Chinese Delinquent List, and Japanese Delinquent List.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1906

In accordance with Section 1268, Revised Laws 1905, the following List of Delinquent Taxpayers is hereby published, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes for the

First Taxation Division of the Territory of Hawaii

As indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Bicycles, Automobiles, Carriages, Carts, Drays, Brakes and sulkies, Dogs, Personal, Income Taxes, assessed and remaining unpaid for 1906, together with 10 per cent Penalties, Exclusive of Interest at the rate of 10 and 12 per cent per annum on Property and Income Taxes respectively, as provided for by Sections 1295 and 1288 R. L., and the costs for advertising as the law provides.

CORPORATION DELINQUENT LIST, 1906.

City Market Ltd.	\$ 88 50
Camara & Co.	59 70
Hawaiian Lands Co., Ltd.	69 80
Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.	51 10
Hawaiian Abstract & Title Co., Ltd.	81 90
Honolulu Feed Co.	1 70
McChesney & Sons, Ltd.	169 25
Murphy, Grant & Co.	9 30
Pacific Lands & Improvement Co., Ltd.	55 50
May, Rose and C. Armemann.	28 00
River Mill Co.	107 20
T. Makino & Co.	14 80
W. M. Patterson & A. Morris.	14 30
Inter Island Telegraph Co.	110 50
Sailors' Union	1 63
Sailors' Home Society	75 30
A. G. Smith & J. M. Maitten	2 20
Guy Owens Electric Construction Co., Ltd.	61 00
Oregon Building Co.	165 50
Hawaiian Bazaar	6 00
Waikiki Seaside Hotel, Ltd.	193 00
Washington Mercantile Co.	28 00
Young Portuguese Kewalo Store	2 70
Kalihi Valley Grocery	7 35
Pacific Heights Electric Co., Ltd.	28 00
Taro Food Co.	99 50

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PROPERTY DELINQUENT LIST, 1906.

Asahar, L. F.	\$ 5 50
Adams, H. C.	12 60
Andrews, L. A.	17 00
Angus, Mrs. S.	28 60
Adet, Emil	19 20
Ade, Chris	2 70
Amorim, P. M.	6 40
Austin, Mrs. H. C.	2 70
Auerbach, Mrs. K. W.	8 20
Almy, Harry	7 20
Asch, Julius	7 20
Braun, J.	3 90
Bagwell, Mrs. L. A.	1 70
Blaski, A. D.	11 50
Barrickia, H. A.	6 55
Baker, C. W.	6 00
Brasch, O. W.	1 70
Bellina, C. H.	6 20
Beazley, Geo.	1 70
Becker, Peter	2 40
Bordfield, Paul	3 80
Booth, C. W.	1136 35
Brown, F. M.	7 20
Broadley, Geo.	7 20
Boyd, J. T.	8 30
Burgett, I. A.	22 50
Bruckner, M.	7 20
Bruener, W. W.	19 75
Brown, J. K., Jr.	1 70
Blake, F. E.	3 90
Bergstrom, J. W.	9 30
Beardslee, Mary T.	6 00
Binds, R.	3 00
Brown, J. F.	103 30
Brown, G. J.	8 40
Bowers, G. A.	1 70
Campbell, H. M.	8 40
Calvert, C. E.	9 90
Carney, Chas.	7 20
Carleton, E. H.	1 70
Cantini, A. S.	14 90
Cayless, E. G.	62 70
Carlson, Mrs. C. J.	1 10
Crabbe, C. L.	2 70
Case, D. H.	36 80
Chillingworth, S. F.	2 15
Coffield, Miss M. A.	3 80
Cooper, F. H.	6 00
Cooper, A. D.	7 20
Cooper, Mrs. K. W.	1 60
Collins, Robt.	10 90
Church, Mrs. E. S.	78 35
Cordes, Gus.	23 60
Campbell, Marston	1 60
Carty, Jas.	3 90
Campbell, W. M.	41 40
Davis, Geo. A. (Trustee)	14 80
Davis, Sarah E.	4 90
Davis, Sarah E.	63 15
Davis, E. A.	2 90
Davien, Gabriel	7 20
Dyer, W. J.	7 20
Dee, L. H.	2 70
Dunwell, Mrs. R.	6 00
Dunbar, Mrs. E.	54 40
Dole, Geo. H.	1 60
Douglas, T. S.	7 20
Dowse, A.	7 20
Du Roi, C. & Humbert, J. F.	30 70
Dove, C. V. E.	41 75
Dinkledge, H.	8 45
Evanson, Olaf	7 10
Emory, W. L.	1 70
Elsom, Mrs. Lucy	11 50
Evans, Geo. S.	8 20
Ehlers, Paul J.	6 00
Evans, Mrs. C. L.	5 00
Evans, Mrs. Harriet	1 70
Edwards, G. D.	1 70
Eckardt, J. F.	7 25
England, W. J.	8 20
Edmunds, H. W. S.	11 50
Fisher, Will E.	21 40
Fisher, H.	2 70
Freeman, Capt. W. K.	10 40
Fox, D. A.	8 20
Fisher, Mrs. J. H.	573 20
Fullerton, J. E.	11 00
Graeff, Otto	4 35
Gear, A. V.	110 00
Gear, Mildred D.	54 90
Gear, Geo. D.	10 95
Gill, Thos.	7 20
Gilman, J. A.	336 15
Godfrey, Frank	9 80
Gilbert, Lee St. J.	12 05
Gall, J. C.	6 70
Gunderson, A.	6 00
Grant, J. D.	49 30
Girdler, Chas.	8 40
Girvin, J. W.	64 90
Gongco, Twohey	6 00
Harris, Capt. S. J.	12 30
Hassar, Alice	1 60
Hardesty, S. C.	2 00
Harris, W. W. (Adm. Est. F. J. Wilhelm)	79 45
Hammer, Mrs. E.	1 60
Halverson, John	7 20
Haynes, E. B.	2 90
Herring, C. A.	7 20
Heller, E. C.	21 40

Hitchins, Geo.	1 60
Highton, H. E.	4 90
Hughes, H. P.	1 70
Hughes, T. H.	1 70
Humphreys, A. S.	153 15
Herrick, C. F.	1 70
Henriques, E.	106 10
Hills, A. D.	6 00
Herbert, H. L.	4 40
Hedeman, C.	6 00
Huggins, A.	6 00
Johnson, Arvid	7 20
Jackson, A. T. R.	7 10
Jost, Rose	2 90
Jouen, H.	1 70
Jackson, Wallace	28 00
Johnson, Miss Mary	2 70
Kernon, J. F.	7 20
Koerner, C. F. A.	3 80
Kibling, C. A.	1 70
Kunst, E. (Adm. Est. A. Kunst)	16 45
Klemme, Carl	7 60
Klemme, Harry	5 00
Keem, Mrs. E. G.	42 30
Levenson, J. D.	1 60
Levi, Robt.	11 50
Lemaire, Paul	4 90
Linderman, F. J.	1 70
Lillis, Frank H.	1 70
Lugan, P.	7 20
Luchwicko, F.	21 95
Ludwigsen, C. J.	145 80
Love, Jas. (Trustee)	48 90
Leonard, E. H.	3 20
Lucas, M. F.	8 20
Lyle, Jas. (Adm. Est. of L. Bushnell)	1 70
Lucas, Albert	30 45
Ludloff, Otto	3 15
MacDonald, Marshall	2 70
Mayfield, John	8 40
Mansfield, Jack	7 35
Maclean, Miss A. W.	1 70
Meyer, H.	1 70
Meine, F.	2 70
Milner, E. A. G.	20 20
Moutgomery, A. C.	7 75
Moore, W. C.	19 85
Mosher, Capt. F.	7 20
Morgan, J.	2 70
Moody, W. J.	7 10
Monsarrat, Mrs. E. J.	230 75
Monsarrat, M. D.	8 20
Montana, A. A.	8 20
Morse, Capt. H. G.	22 50
Morton, H. C.	26 90
McPhetridge, E.	2 90
Murray, C. F.	27 20
Murray, C. F. (Trustee)	57 25
Menough, R.	22 51
Maley, Jno.	1 60
Muller, Geo.	5 45
Meyer, A. W.	2 80
Martin, Geo. A.	41 20
Martin, J. S.	54 80
Murphy, A. E.	37 80
Munson, J. C.	7 65
Murphy, Michael	7 65
McCarthy, Wm.	8 40
McKay, W. A.	7 20
McVeigh, J. D.	83 55
McChesney, Wallace	12 60
McMillan, Mrs. H.	7 20
McDonald, J. A.	2 70
McDonald, A. P.	6 10
McGuire, J. W.	1 60
McDowell, Arthur	1 60
McDout, Wm.	9 85
McQueen, Jas.	1 70
McDonald, J. W.	3 80
Nott, Jas., Jr.	11 50
Norton, B. H.	44 50
Nash, Jno.	7 10
Needham, W. W.	1 70
Nelson, Andrew	6 00
Nishwitz, J. H.	3 80
Nichols, Frank E.	22 35
Nicholson, D. F.	8 75
Nystrom, Mrs. Geo.	2 25
Nystrom, Geo.	23 60
Norton, Wm.	63 30
Noar, Julia	50 00
Owens, Mrs. Dixie F.	11 80
Owens, Guy	7 20
O'Neil, Geo.	3 80
O'Sullivan, P.	7 20
O'Brien, T. P.	7 20
Pearce, J. R.	25 25
Parker, J. R.	11 50
Patzig, H. T.	11 50
Patzig, H. T.	10 65
Peacock, W. C.	53 35
Paty, Geo. W.	7 20
Paty, Mrs. E. W.	6 55
Paris, Geo. H.	11 50
Petzold, Herman	13 70
Peter, John	1 70
Pederson, Capt. C.	7 10
Pfeiffer, C. H.	2 90
Phillips, Chas.	16 50
Purdy, Chas.	13 70
Podmore, J. W.	297 25
Peterson, Nick	16 45
Quinn, Clem.	1 60
Quinn, Tom.	6 10
Quinlan, Jas. H.	1 70
Rothwell, J. G.	24 17
Richardson, F. E.	5 45
Rawlins, T. W.	29 10
Rawley, J. M.	8 40
Rawlins, W. T.	14 10
Renant, Leon	1 10
Rennie, Mrs. E.	33 50
Richey, Lumly H.	3 25
Rose, Moritz A.	210 85
Roswell, Geo. C.	11 80
Ross, R. G.	8 20
Roswell, W. A.	11 50
Roberts, Jno. E.	8 40
Ramsey, C. H.	11 50
Stacker, M. H.	4 90
Sanders, M. H.	8 85
Spillner, A.	48 55
Stephenson, Stanley	23 15
Sullivan, J. J.	211 70
Schofield, Mary D.	8 05
Smith, Jared	12 05
Singer, H. F.	25 80
Sharratt	1 60
St. Clair, Jack	1 60
Shaw, F. W.	7 20
Spencer, N. R.	20 30
Spencer, Capt. J. R.	4 90
Sexton, Mary	57 70
Stevens, P. D.	8 80
Switzer, L.	8 80
Smythe, N. K.	9 85
Steward, Jas.	75 00

Smith, E. C.	12 05
Simpton, Mrs. E. F.	19 90
Smith, J. W. Est.	105 50
Smith, Fred A.	12 15
Schmiedte, C. A.	7 75
Springston, J. W.	7 20
Sinclair, Mrs. A.	2 70
Simpton, T. A.	3 80
Scott, G. W.	7 75
Stokes, Mrs. A. M.	14 25
Smith, Fred, C.	1 70
Schliel, J.	14 25
Shorey, Dr. E. C.	11 55
Turner, Ralph E.	18 95
Taggard, J. N.	6 05
Taitte, A. J.	8 40
Terrill, W. E.	3 90
Tietjens, Helen	2 70
Thompson, J. D.	7 20
Thompson, Jno. G.	13 90
Turner, Chas.	11 30
Turner, S. C. V.	7 90
Thayer, W. W.	7 90
Vida, Kate L.	12 60
Vroom, H. E.	11 50
Visher, Mrs. J. Foster	1 70
Venzac, Armand	20 75
Venheizen, R.	11 50
Walker, C. D.	5 50
Walker, H. T. & E. K.	47 40
Walker, Blanch C.	128 10
Wallace, Adelaide	2 70
Watson, Sidney	6 00
Warren, L. L.	28 00
Way, A. P.	8 10
Walton, C. M.	28 00
Watson, C. A.	1 70
Wann, W. A.	7 20
Weill, Mark	7 20
Wegeund, H.	1 70
Webster, H. E.	1 70
Weiske, Max	1 70
Wright, Henry	31 10
Wilson, Chas.	7 20
Wilson, J. R.	1 70
Whiting, W. A.	80 60
Whiffield, Mrs. Mary	8 20
Weatherwax, C. W.	32 40
Ward, L. de L.	2 70

HAWAIIAN DELINQUENT LIST, 1906.

Alama, Mrs. Lepoka	2 45
Ana, K.	5 10
Alapai, Charles	11 00
Apaleona, Sam	7 10
Aatona, Ben	7 20
Amai, Hanneh	6 00
Andrews, Thos. L.	24 80
Ah Leong Kalua	7 20
Ahia, W. M.	26 35
Apio, John K.	26 75
Akima, James	9 90
Akina, J. A.	26 90
Aki, S. K.	15 50
Aiwohi, A.	7 20
Aholo, Mrs. James	2 70
Aholo, Mrs. L.	6 00
Austin, Wm. Lono	9 90
Auld, James	8 30
Alapai, John	2 20
Alapai, Henry Kalua	8 90
Alapai, Lily	3 30
Alapai, Bill	8 20
Awa, John	3 80
Aea, Joseph	20 90
Anahur, Mrs. K.	34 20
Achi, W. C. (by W. R. Castle)	44 50
Achi, W. C. (Trustee)	61 00
Achi, W. C., Jr.	1 10
Alina, Amoy	7 35
Aracia, J. R.	8 40
Aho, Mrs. L.	10 90
Apo, Joseph A.	15 90
Amoehiona, Henrietta	1 60
Aukake, Est.	3 10
Adams, Isaac	8 30
Baker, Chas. A.	14 80
Becker, Hannah	13 70
Beckley, William	7 20
Bishaw, Alex.	4 90
Booth, Elizabeth K.	354 40
Broad, John	41 20
Borba, Emilia	9 30
Bush, Maria J.	4 90
Buckle, Mary	73 10
Bush, W. M.	3 90
Baker, Catherine	8 10
Baker, Mrs. Emma	1 70
Brede, Paul	6 00
Bell, Henry	1 60
Bird, Polly	1 70
Boyd, E. S., Jr.	4 90
Bush, Henry P.	8 20
Bush, Jas. K.	8 20
Bush, John E.	12 60
Castion, R. Kamakee	2 70
Colburn, Annie	23 90
Colburn, John F.	38 35
Colburn, III, John F.	8 40
Coney, Est. J. H.	667 65
Costa, Charles	67 60
Cox, Mrs. O.	19 80
Cummings, T. P.	14 80
Cummings, Est. Clarissa	147 20
Clark, J. K.	11 50
Chillingworth, Mrs. A. V.	52 20
Conradt, Mrs. C. C.	174 20
Colburn, Alice E.	7 95
Coelho, Mrs. Ellen	1 70
Cornwell, Irene	12 90
Cornwell, Emilia	2 70
Cummings, Est. W. H.	142 65
Cummings, Est. K.	13 70
Cullen, Miss M.	1 70
Duncan, Sarah E.	48 90
Dods, Mrs. Louise K.	37 90
Davis, Mrs. Clarissa	12 10
Devauchelle, Elizabeth K.	8 20
Davison, Rose C.	6 00
Ewald, Nakapalehua	14 90
Edwards, Mrs. Luka	4 90
Espinda, Manuel	17 60
Ellis, W. S.	39 00
Ernestberger, Lahapa	18 70
Espinda, Akana	7 20
Fern, Jos. J.	1 70
Fuller, Robt. L.	13 70
Fountain, Ned.	7 20
Fuller, David	354 10
Gilman, Anthony N.	7 20
Gasper, Maria	38 50
Gay, L. N.	14 30
Hall, Wm. A.	287 30
Haula, Mrs. Laea	20 40
Hanaika, J. B.	13 70
Hau (w)	3 80
Harvey, Frank	30 75

Harbottle, Mary K.	18 80
Halemano	8 80
Haluapaa	12 60
Hao, John	9 40
Hailio	7 20
Hanapi, Edward	8 40
Hao, Mrs. A. B. L.	1 70
Henriques, Lucy K.	135 30
Heleua, Jesse K.	4 00
Hiram, John	28 60
Hiram, Est. Hattie	84 70
Hilo, Mrs. John	1 60
Hoomanawanui	7 10
Hoopili, David	7 10
Hookano, Jas.	6 60
Hookano, C. A. K.	23 70
Hoomoepule, Mele	12 60
Houmaling, B. W.	33 50
Holt, Mrs. J. D., Jr.	7 20
Hookanui, Pila	8 20
Hookano, Geo.	7 10
Halsey, Est. Lahapa	5 00
Halielua	11 00
Kenikeniha	6 00
Kelihoopole, K.	36 80
Keppoo, Robt. K.	20 55
Keohokii, Joe	7 20
Keopuhiwa	23 60
Keua, A. K.	1 70
King, Mrs. A. L. B.	9 90
King, W. H.	16 50
Kinney, Wm.	24 70
Kia, Joseph	42 30
Kikaha, Dan	13 2

Table of names and amounts, likely a list of contributors or a directory. Includes names like Doyle, Chester; Duto, L. B.; Dove, Chas. V. E.; Ehlers, P.; Ellis, W. S.; Erving, W. T.; England, W. J.; Evans, J. R.; Farr, G. W.; Fernbach, B.; Fletcher, W. L.; Freeman, W. L.; Fulmore, S. R.; Gedde, Norman E.; Gilbert, O. St. John; Gilbert, M. W. W.; Gomes, A.; Gregory, J.; Grant, E.; Grimes, W.; Gray, Noah W.; Groves, Robt.; Gundersen, A.; Gurrey, J. V.; Harvey, F. R.; Haley, F. E.; Hayes, T. A.; Hayselden, H. T.; Harris, G. S.; Hagan, N.; Harries, J. D.; Hanson, F.; Hasegawa, Dr. G.; Herrick, Edward T.; Hawaiian Carriage Mfg. Co.; Henshall, G. F.; Hee, Kan.; Herrick, Chas. F.; Hiram, John; Honan, Thos. A., Jr.; Hills, J. A.; Humphreys, A. S.; Hudson, C. W.; Hughes, G.; H. H.; Jacobs, Arthur; Johnson, H. S.; Johnson, Arvid; Johnson, Mary; Kamanonhi, John K.; Kapiolani Est., Ltd.; Kahalewai, H.; Kakaieia, J. S.; Kanepuni, Jos. K.; Kawananakoa, David; Keen, E. G.; Kelley, John; Keakona, Thos. A.; Keenan, M.; Kincaid, Wm. M.; King, Geo. W. R.; Kishi, M.; Kidd, R. B.; King, Chas. E.; Kibbing, C. A.; King, F. M.; Kierman, J. F.; Knight, A.; Kolomoku, H.; Kurasaki, Dr. D.; Laird, James; Larsen, W.; Lane, J. C.; Lane, Wm.; Ladd, Sam; Levin, S.; Lewis, Chas.; Lemmon, C. B.; Lewis, E. H.; Livingston, Guy; Livingston, Stanley; Lloyd, A. E.; Lucas, Geo.; Lucas, T. R.; Lynch, J. P.; Mahone, G. S.; Mahelona, S.; Macfarlane, H. R.; Mac Kenzie, D.; Meyer, A. W.; Menough, R.; Mitchell, W.; Mitchell, E.; Morgan, V.; Monsarrat, J. W.; Monsarrat, Alex.; Mottagna, Dr. T.; Musgrave, C. A.; McBride, C. H.; McChesney, J. M.; McGuire, Jas. L.; McIntyre, W. D.; McLaughlin, F. J.; McNeill; McQueen, J.; Naopala, Capt. M.; Nelson, R.; Nott, S. F.; Nolet, W. H. M.; Noyes, F. G.; Norton, B. H.; Norton, Wm.; Ohrman, A.; Olsson, Capt. W.; Oness, M.; Ordway, Geo. A.; Owen, Clinton G.; Owens, Guy; O'Brien, T.; Parker, Capt. E. H.; Parker, J. R.; Pederson, C.; Pecarich, S.; Peters, C.; Peterson, T. L.; Peterson, R. C. A.; Pinto, Dr. Joao; Phillip, Lui; Porter, Geo.; Poulos, L.; Pressy, M.; Ramsay, Herbert H.; Renbol, B.; Read, D. J.; Read, O. C.; Rothwell, J. G.; Robertson, Jas. W.; Rudin, E. G.; Sabin, W.; Self, Lui; Schweitzer, L.; Scott, G. W.; Scott, E. S.; Schnoor, Emile; Sheperd, C. A.; Shea, Robt.; Silvertown, C.; Sims, W. R.; Silliman, R. D.; Slater, H.; Smith, W. H.; Smith, E. L.; Sprinks, C. L.; Tait, A. J.; Thompson, Capt. S.; Townsend, Geo.; Tullett, Capt. A.; Vierra, M.; Walker, J. S.; Warren, H.; Wagner, J.; Watt, D.; Watson, E. M.; Ward, W. K.; Weatherwax, Chas.; Weiske, Max; White, C. M.; Whiting, W. A.; Winders, W. A.; Wilder, J. O.; Windrath, R.; Wood, F. W.; Wond, Geo.; Worrall, R. H.

DELIQUENT TAX LIST, 1906, EWA DISTRICT. Table listing names and amounts. Includes names like Yoshizawa, Dr. J.; Aniani, D. et al.; Aniani, D.; Ah, Kai, Y.; Ahlo, L.; Archer, F. K., Atty. in fact for; Punohe Muir; Allen, Lydia R.; Coburn, Joim F.; Chee Wai; Choy Sang Co.; Hawaii Yacht Club; Howard, G. A.; Hin Yee; Hoomanawanui; Ho Sing Kee; Heen, H. A.; Horner, Robt.; Herbert, Allan; Ho Chin; Ho Kong Sing; Jodaki; I-shihara; Inouye; Kakaianahole opio; Kaanaana, J. K.; Kanaleie, J.; Kim Sung Kwon; Kalou, D.; Kahikina, Poipe; Kamealoha, et al.; Kekaula, J. K. et al.; Kaneihana, Kiha; Kahooka; Kamai (w); Kalama, E. P.; Kapule, V.; Kalala (w); Kaulokou, M. K.; Keaka, Kaiuli; Kim Chong Ok; Kakaiaulia; Kaa, Wm.; Lawai, Maleka; Loo Kau; Mossman, Wm.; Moman, Ana; Maema, C. H.; Mahoe (w); Mahi, Ema; Meemano, H. K.; Morgan, Jas. F.; Matusori; Mahelona, Sol.; Maui, Henry; Manoanua, Jas.; McGiffin, T.; Martin, C. S.; Maille, Koolau, Adm. Est. J.; W. Kakaianahole, deceased.; Ng Mon Sui, et al.; Napahuelua; Nawaakoa, G. W.; Nawaakoa, Becky; Onishi, S.; Pooles, Hana; Peterson, C. F.; Peterson, D. L.; Pohe (w); Paris, A. M.; Pokii (w); Pihenui, Iwa; Ramos, Maria C.; Ramos, Antone Forster; Rawlins, Wm. T. "Adm. Est. of Kahinu Mele, died."; Sui You; Shimamoto, S.; Sam Wo Wal; Soyeda; Smith, Henry, "Gdn. of Kauhane minors"; Thompson, J. W.; Yamura, K.; Williams, C. E.; Wong Sar; Wallace, Wm.; White, B. T.; Wilkinson, Eliza J.; Woalele Lalili; You Kim Kee; Yamato; Yamamoto, D.; Yee Chong.

WAILALUA DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS, 1906 PROPERTY TAX. Table listing names and amounts. Includes names like Hima, Mary; Heen, H. A.; Herbert, Allan; Holt, H. A., Adm.; Holt, R. W.; Iaea, Isaac, Tr.; Kailli, Alfred; Kumano, Kooelo; Kakaemaka, Tillie; Lane, P. C.; Lau Hop Sing; Malle, C. H.; Mahaula, A. S.; Mahoe, S. K.; Masuko, S.; McAngus, A.; Naukana, Ben; Naukana, Joe; Pratt, E. K. Mrs.; See Sung Wal, (H. A. Heen); Shiraishi, Y.; Tong Sung Wal; Uala, G. M.; Walkolou, Ahuna; Wood, Edgar; Wait, Geo.; Wailalua, Mer. Co., Ltd.; Yoshimoto, S. Dr.

WAILALUA DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS, 1906, INCOME TAX. Table listing names and amounts. Includes names like Deacon, G. T.; Morse, S. S.; Souza, Joe; Wiess, H. A.

KOOLAUPOKO DELINQUENT TAX LIST, 1906. Table listing names and amounts. Includes names like Apana, C.; Adams, Isaac Mrs.; Ah Yau; Ah Sin; Bryant, Henry; Chang, T. M.; Chummin, T. P.; Hanneberg, A., Adm. Est. L.; Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd. (Gdn. of Keopulupu); Hoopill, Maria; Holt, J. D., Jr.; Hoopill (w); Hul of Walkane; Hung Lee; Jones, U. H.; Kaiwi; Kamaohali; Kailias, S.; Kapu, Joseph; Kaha (w); Kaohu (w); Kalawala; Kanawa; Kalkuki, John; Kealoha, J. M.; Kellett D. P.; Kellett, Annie; Kekai, Abe; Keone, Jr.; Kwong Chong; Kouwa; Kaut, Ed.; Kuelike; Lai Young, C. (Adm. Est. Lilia Naene Kapou); Lai Young, C.; Look See Chin; Luk Mon Wah; Macfarlane, H. R.; Makalouha, Geo. Nakiana; Manoua, Wm.; Mahina; Maohika, Noa; Molkha, M.; Naehuala, Peter; Nahoi, Jr., S.; Nawa; Nuanuu; Nuanuu, Peter Mrs.; Pahau; Polani; Prendergast, J. K. (Adm. Est. Mrs. E. N. Prendergast); Poo Yee Tong Society; Paoa, Namanu; Smith, W.; Siva, Mary; Sino; Sun Hoy; Schutte, John; Unknown Heirs of Keaweke; Watson, David; Watson, Jacob; Watson, Emma; Wong Leong; Wong Mui.

KOOLAUPOKO DELINQUENT TAX LIST, 1906. Table listing names and amounts. Includes names like Aalona, Moses; Alkue, E. P.; Ah Hoy; Baker, John A.; Fullerton, Jas. E.; Hayashi; Holt, J. D., Jr.; Holokai, Lizzie; Hooulu; Kaes, Jessie, Adm. Est. Margaret V. Carter; Kaaukai, Helen; Kaauhikaua, Iokawa; Kagi; Kamaoka & Makakoa; Kalona, Pa; Kakaia, Sam; Kaupu, D. K.; Kahu (w); Kaleikini, Luka; Kahlpu, Kuplee; Kaalmanu, Lukela; Kelli, Kinohou; Kealakuhilima; Kikeona, Liena; Kuluwaimaka, Mrs. E.; Kukupupu; Kua, J. (Adm. Est. Kahlka pu); Lane, Jr., W. C.; Logan, S. W.; Lukela, Julia; Luuanuu; Mahuka, Koo; Makakehau; Makia, Peter; Makaoha, Clemence; Nalleha & Nalopi, or Kela Li; Ho; Eschale, Mrs.; Punee; Roberts, Joe; Savidge, Wm.; Sun Choy; Unknown Owner of Kuleana Helu 8540; Unknown Owner Heirs of Ehu.; Watson, Mrs. Ekelela; Wilder, S. G.; Wong Kwai.

AWFUL STORY OF THE FAMINE

Rev. E. W. Tawing spoke at the Kuumakapili church Sunday morning as follows, from the text, Matt. 25:35— "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat." The great duty and privilege of the church of Christ in the world is to minister to the needs of mankind, both spiritual and physical. It is to visit the fatherless, care for the needy, feed the hungry, as well as to preach the gospel of salvation. For indeed the gospel is without power, unless it leads to a life of love, a love that goes out to all in distress and suffering. "I was an hungered." How few of us really know what it is to be hungry. And when the story of famine comes, how little can we realize the awful suffering it unfolds. Last week another steamer came from China, bringing the latest news of the famine, and telling the story of thousands there who are feeling this fearful suffering of starvation and death. How little we can know of the horror of it all! The story can never be told in its awful details. Letters so far received give but a small part, and are far from being exaggerated. The half will never be known. Special correspondent Mr. Ellis, of the Christian Herald, telegraphs from Tsing Kiang Pu: "The famine is bigger than reported; at least three millions have to be fed." In the great flooded plain west of the city, Dr. Woods of Husan reports that over ten thousand families are in a state of extreme destitution. They are in a most desperate condition, with no grain or food whatever. This about the middle of January. If these people are to live, it is only by affording relief at once. He writes: "One is haunted by the awful cry for bread! bread! bread! all round us, going up from thousands. We earnestly hope the committee will send help to these people whose need is so great." Another account written in January from Tsing Kiang, tells the pitiful story: "We are living in the midst of very pitiful scenes just now. We see children left to die on the road; others stripped of their clothing and deserted; women weeping; others sold for food; families committing suicide wholesale, or dying in batches of starvation. Oh, it is awful! The figures run into the millions. The roads are full of hungry men getting desperate." The officials are trying to break up this great camp and send the people home again, promising relief in their native villages. Some are now returning, but it is a question whether the officials will make their promises good. Many families will go back to starvation and death. Hundreds will die on the road. There is not enough food for these destitute multitudes. Walter Kirton writes, about the middle of January, from the great camp at Tsing Kiang city: "The narrow street was thronged and it was with greatest difficulty that we made our way through the surging masses. At the bridge head we saw what was to us the first fruit of famine, a dead Chinese. Pulling his jacket aside with my stick, I saw that his ribs were literally through his skin, this being cracked and the body being absolutely fleshless. Never before have I seen such beings as I saw here. I have seen life and death in its crudest forms, battle, murder, sudden death—and worse—but never before have I seen such concentrated misery, such indescribable horrors, as were to be witnessed in the streets and camps of this city. I have never seen famine before, but I have had some inkling of what real hunger means, but starvation is another thing. There is not a scrap of animal or vegetable matter left in the dirt or dust, or among the cobble stones in the pavement on the streets of this city. But if the sights in the city were bad, the scenes in the camps outside the walls were worse. Close packing was the rule. In squares (about 125 yards square) each surrounded by a kind of wall, I counted, finding from 1000 to 1200 huts in each. Inside these walls and ditches was congregated a sum of human misery which would require a pen of Zola to adequately describe. Hunger and abomination, the abomination of desolation—and worse. They were eating leaves and grass and something that might be rice gruel—well, the truth is that I can't say anything more about them, except that they were human beings in or approaching an extremity of the direct description." Another eyewitness at this camp writes (Jan. 16) after careful numbering: "I saw enough to convince me that my estimate of 450,000 people was well within the mark, and that I had witnessed more human suffering concentrated into one spot than I ever have witnessed before, and such as I shall hope never to see again. At night it was intensely cold, and it required no effort or imagination on my part to picture the state of the thousands, who had experienced the sun's rays during the day, but who were now crouching in their flimsy shelters, without extra clothing, fleshless and fam-

TO GRATIFY SICK FOLKS

In planning out the line of march for the Floral Parade, Water F. Dillingham stated yesterday, "It has been decided to act upon the very good suggestion that on its way to the baseball ground, and after making the circuit of the city, the column will proceed up Miller street and through the grounds of the Queen's Hospital. Superintendent Eckardt was seen and expressed great pleasure at the proposal, as it would give the inmates of the hospital, some sixty in number, an opportunity of witnessing the parade which otherwise would be denied them. "The committee has examined the roads in the hospital ground and finds there will be no difficulty in swinging the large teams, as the circles are comparatively easy. "Mrs. George R. Carter," Mr. Dillingham added, "has very graciously accepted the duties of presenting the prizes won in the parade. This will come as a very pleasant announcement to all those interested in the parade, as Mrs. Carter has all the qualifications most fitting for the one who occupies such a position." The arrangements for tickets to the ball grounds have been placed in the hands of R. W. Atkinson and John F. Soper. Full particulars regarding places of sale of tickets will be announced in the press today or tomorrow. It has been already decided, however, and the prices charged will be the same as those which have been established by the baseball league.

LUMBER TRUST CASE DECISIONS

United States of America versus Wilder & Co., Allen & Robinson and Lewers & Cooke—popularly known as the lumber trust case—was called in the United States District Court yesterday and referred by Judge S. B. Dole, for the taking of evidence, to Commissioner Frank L. Hatch. District Attorney R. W. Breckons and Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dunne represent the Government. For the respondents there appeared in court yesterday D. L. Withington, W. L. Stanley, C. R. Hemenway, C. H. Olson and A. F. Judd. Among the witnesses called so far have been President Pinkham and Secretary Charlock of the Board of Health and John Lucas of Lucas Bros., one of the largest lumber consuming firms of Honolulu. The Federal attorneys are not yet done with "Jack" Lucas, who is one of the best witnesses, that ever occupied the stand in a Honolulu court. Every now and then he retorts like a firecracker upon the inquirer. Had any like him come before Jeffrey he would surely have been pardoned for his wit or turned into a cinder in the market place for his temerity. Mr. Lucas was questioned about his firm's contract for erecting the Oahu College buildings, which he said was a written one. The request for bids was oral. He asked only Lewers & Cooke for estimates on the lumber for that contract. Why? Because he had been doing business with Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Harris for some time. He believed he had receipts for lumber purchased from the three defendants since June, 1900, and Mr. Breckons asked him if he would produce them in court, the question being in the accents of a demand. Jack fired up at this. "I don't think it is right for you to ask me such a thing," was in part the reply. "Why should I have to tell you everything about my business for years past?" "Do you refuse to produce the receipts?" was asked in measured syllabication. Another torrent of protest came from the witness and at each pause for two or three times the question was repeated in level tones. Mr. Stanley came to the relief of the witness with a perfunctory objection to the demand and Mr. Withington assisted with a suggestion that the matter was important enough to be referred to Judge Dole for a ruling. Mr. Breckons, to give witness and counsel a chance, modified the question to make the reply due this morning. Witness understood that the white pine lumber he bought came from Puget Sound, but could not say whether the dealers brought it here or had it sent to them. President Pinkham was questioned particularly about the rejection of a bid of the City Mill Co. to supply the Board of Health with lumber. The information he gave in reply was to the effect that, when the board was about to give the contract to that concern, the citizen clause of the appropriation bill was encountered, which prohibited contracts for labor or material to be made with other than citizens. The firm in question is composed of Chinese though its president, C. K. A., some years ago defended a claim to citizenship. Secretary Charlock's evidence covered Board of Health lumber contracts since June, 1900. Objections to his evidence as being immaterial were entered by defendants.

VOLCANO KEEPING UP ITS ACTIVITY

HILO, Feb. 15.—The volcano is keeping up its activity. Major Wall, of Wall, Nichols Co., Honolulu, was a visitor this week and he returns to Honolulu today with enthusiastic accounts of the eruption. "I had no idea," said the major, "that there was anything like such a display of fire as I saw in the crater. At times the whole floor would be covered with streaming red lava. Like many others in Honolulu I had something of an idea that the reports of the outbreaks were part fake, but I was certainly agreeably surprised when I got to the pit."

JAPANESE MURDER

Matsumoto Riburo, alias Rikuro, charged with a brutal murder at Oo-kala on February 3, is being earnestly hunted for by the police. He skipped immediately after the murder and the last traces of him led the police to think he had gone towards Waimea. The victim of the tragedy was Kondo Lukushiro, a Japanese aged 28. He was stabbed in the abdomen and his throat was cut. According to his dying statement Rikuro, his roommate, committed the crime, attacking him while he was asleep. No motive is known, Kondo having died before he could answer questions. The accused has a hard reputation.

PRISONERS SENT FROM SHANGHAI

Captain Leonard, United States Marshal for the new District Court of Shanghai, is passing through this port on the S. S. Mongolia with three prisoners en route to the San Quentin prison in California. This is the first time that prisoners have been sent from that court to a United States prison. He has asked the police department for an officer to guard them today while the vessel is in port.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of the Delinquent Taxes for the First Taxation Division, Island of Oahu, for the year 1906, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES L. HOLT, Assessor, First Division.

WILL JAPANESE SNUB FLEET?

The Japanese residents of Honolulu are not falling over themselves in their eagerness to welcome the coming Japanese squadron and this conduct on their part, so different from that shown by them prior to the coming of the Anegawa-go, has caused no little wonderment. The reason for it is that the officers of the Anegawa-go left the Honolulu Japanese feeling sore over what the little brown men here consider an intentional slight.

It will be remembered that when that training ship was in these waters the Japanese residents raised a considerable amount of money and spent it lavishly in welcoming and entertaining their fellow-countrymen. It will also be remembered that there was a certain amount of friction between the citizens' committee appointed to attend to the entertainment of the visitors and the Japanese consul. In fact the request of the consul that the people suppress their exuberance was ignored. The Japanese went about it in their own way and threw their part of the town open for the Anegawa-go officers and crew.

Then came the time for the sailors to reciprocate and it was announced that the officers would hold a reception aboard their vessel. The invitations to this, however, were sent out to only a few Japanese and those few the ones most prominently identified with the consular service. There were many invitations sent out to the homes, but the members of the committee which had entertained the Anegawa-go men and those who had dug deep to foot the bills for the entertainment were passed over.

Thus it happens that the coming squadron will be passed up in turn by the Japanese public. They do not intend to be snubbed again and are making no effort to do anything for the sailors. There will be some private entertaining but nothing of a public nature.

LEE LET'S RIVALRY WITH ANANIAS

As a denial of the attempted bribery of Chief of Detectives Taylor, exposed during the week, it is understood that Lee Let, the would-be briber, is preparing a statement to be given out. In this statement he will attempt to explain his share in the matter by saying that Taylor approached him for a loan. After listening to the pleading of the Chief he advanced him fifty dollars, the sum that Taylor obtained on the night of Saturday of last week.

How the Chinaman will explain that he gave this money without obtaining a receipt in any form remains to be seen. The evidence of the fact that Taylor did get this amount of gold coin is too complete for Lee Let to attempt any denial.

THE CONVERSION OF CHILDREN

Although the regular series of the Dr. Johnston meetings was over on Friday night, a special meeting for both Sunday and public school teachers was held last night at Central Union church.

This meeting was in reality a continuation of the meeting for boys and girls above twelve as the doctor spoke on practically the same subject to the teachers, as he spoke to the children.

Dr. Johnston took for his subject "The Right Age for a Child to Become a Christian," and read from Ezekiel the notes of warning sounded by the prophet to all those to whom souls were entrusted.

The doctor urged upon his hearers the necessity of not merely entertaining one's class, but teaching them the truths of the gospel.

In the course of the meeting, the speaker asked all those who had become Christians under fourteen years of age to raise their hands. Thirty-three responded. In response to the second invitation twenty-one declared to have become Christians between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

According to Dr. Johnston this is a much smaller percentage than he has seen before. As a rule, the majority of people in a meeting have become church members between fourteen and sixteen. Last night those who had become Christians at such ages were in the minority.

Dr. Johnston will speak at the prison this afternoon and also at the Y. M. C. A.

RICHARD AHRENS DIES FROM HOME

Mr. and Mrs. August Ahrens received the sad news by cable of their son Richard's death in San Francisco yesterday. They had been apprised the day before of his serious illness from pneumonia. "Dick" Ahrens was educated at Punahou, where he was a leading athlete. Last September he left home to enter Cornell University, but changed his mind and took a position in the Crockett refinery. With his parents he leaves three sisters and a brother here. His father is a veteran sugar planter, having been manager of Wai'anae and Oahu plantations successively. Mr. Ahrens lately returned from a trip to Cuba.

SPRAINS.

A spray may be cured very quickly by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm to the injured parts every hour, and rubbing vigorously at each application. If the rubbing causes too much pain, apply the Pain Balm without rubbing. It should be applied as soon as possible after the injury is received and before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

EXERCISE FOR ADULTS

The man of fifty odd years who goes about with the halting step of the man of seventy has only himself to blame. The opportunity to put elasticity into his walk is here and Dr. Hand, physical instructor of the Y. M. C. A., is looking for the individual who doubts. He now has a class of men of middle age, and over, and they are doing well. There is none who has not shown improvement since beginning the exercise and none who would drop it under any circumstances. Asked about his method of the doctor, who by the way is a graduate of a school of medicine, said: "I have a different treatment for different men for no two are constituted alike. I first find the man's habits, his constitutional ailments, if he has any, and what his weak spot is. If he has become nervous and worries over the cares of business he has a different treatment from the man who is nervous and does not worry. Generally one trouble leads to the other. 'No man entering the army ever had a more strenuous examination than I give him. His measurements are taken and I test his breathing capacity. I find the condition of his heart and lungs and govern my action by the result of the investigation of those organs and their capacity for work. The man whose joints are stiff requires such exercise as will loosen them, his muscles must have attention. If he is thin and wants to get stout, the instruction is different from that where the stout man desires to reduce his weight. The easiest thing to do is to make the fat man thinner and yet have him retain his health and strength. 'I have seven men in my business men's class and one of them in particular is doing splendidly. I do not necessarily use apparatus in the training; I can do as well, if not better, without and the client will see the progress he is making and enjoy it as well as if he were using the horse or the bars up to a certain stage when he will experience a craving for something more tangible. He will want to try tennis or something more in the line of athletics. If I can get a business man over forty to take an interest in tennis he will feel all the better for the exercise. The medicine ball is another form used by the men to very good advantage and good results follow. I am much in favor of handball and have my pupils use it wherever possible. It is one of the best forms of exercises for indoor work I know of. 'Among the business men I find trouble in getting them to retain an interest in all of the work. They have a desire to accomplish the attainable but are not willing to give the time to it. If a man who has passed forty, or even fifty, will come to me every morning or every other day, say between nine and ten o'clock, and enter as a member of the association, I will put him into shape in a few weeks and surprise him at the result. One of my best pupils today is fifty-seven years of age and one who has had very little exercise of the muscles below the waist but I am putting him into a condition that is not only gratifying to him but to me. 'I have a class of thirty juniors doing good work. They are interested and seem anxious to take every form of exercise going but I limit them to their strength and their needs. We take night runs around town and they have apparatus work indoors. We have not the room the growing class requires and the work is curtailed in consequence. We need a couple of good handball courts, several billiard tables and possibly a swimming tank, but I am not keen for that. I prefer to wait and see what the public baths are going to do. When I find a boy or man whose condition is not right but who desires to become a member of the gymnasium I send him to his family physician for treatment for whatever disorder the exercise will not reach. I am a graduate of medicine but I would not prescribe for a pupil under any circumstances for the reason that I am not a licensed physician for Hawaii. When the doctor gets the pupil fit, if his blood is out of order and he puts it right, for instance, I will then take hold and keep him right if he will devote a few minutes every day to the exercise I prescribe. There is no necessity for apparatus; he can do as well in his room in many respects as he can on the floor of the gymnasium. But it is well to have his teacher at hand to see that the work is done properly and to note results. I do not care to take private pupils at their homes. My time belongs to the association and anyone who is a member gets the attention he needs without any further expense than the cost of his membership. We have a roundup at the association on Monday night and I would like as many as will to come to it and see what the boys can do without any special preparation."

THE WORD COOLIE

Editor Advertiser: I have been familiar with the word coolie, now appearing in news about the new immigration bill, for many years, but have met no one who could tell me just what it means. Can you enlighten me?

The Standard Dictionary gives "coolie," a noun, as of Anglo-Indian origin, with the variant spelling "cooly," and the latter is the form used in late Washington documents. Its definitions as given by the authority above named are these:

"1. A Chinese or East Indian laborer or burden-bearer employed under contract. 2. In India, China and Malacca, any porter or menial employed by Europeans." Usage applies the word to all Asiatic manual laborers.

BOOKED FOR MONGOLIA

A very large crowd of passengers has booked for passage to San Francisco by the S. S. Mongolia. The vessel is due here tomorrow morning from the Orient. She has 1200 tons of Honolulu freight, so will probably be dispatched the same day. The S. S. Sonoma, from the Colonies, is expected Monday also, but she may arrive this morning, en route to San Francisco. A fair-sized crowd of passengers has also booked for the Coast by the Sonoma.

THE NEW ATHLETIC GROUNDS AT PUNAHOU

The extensive plan of building improvement now well under way at the Oahu College grounds will cost \$130,000 when everything is completed. Of this from \$8000 to \$10,000 will be spent on a new athletic field, which will be made between the President's new house and Manoa road. The field will be a spacious one, large enough to accommodate both a football field at the end of the grounds, nearest the President's house, and a baseball diamond at the other end. In leveling off the grounds it is designed to direct the operations around the sides and ends so as to make natural seats about the field, thus forming a sort of natural Greek amphitheater out of the grounds on somewhat the same plan as at Berkeley, California. The old campus will be used by the pupils of the Preparatory school for their games.

The College has just made the purchase of the Chamberlain property on Wilder avenue on which they will construct the outbuildings in connection with their fine new dormitories, which are now well on their way to completion.

While looking after the physical and temporal welfare of their students, the increase of students which made the extra accommodations requisite at the College buildings has also made it necessary to secure a new teacher, and the authorities at Oahu College have now sent after one.

LOS ANGELES EXCURSION DELAYED FOR ONE WEEK

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

HILO, Feb. 16.—The Board of Trade has decided to give the Los Angeles excursionists a lull. The committee appointed has decided that the Ohio should stay here about three days. It will be impossible for more than a hundred at a time to visit the volcano.

HENSHALL.

Excursion delayed. Secretary Wood received the following cablegram from Frank Wiggins, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, yesterday: "Unavoidably delayed waiting for coal. Will sail March 2nd." This means a delay of one week in the time of arrival here.

A Poor Soul in Pain

It's a long suffering public of which we can boast,
Of that there is not the least doubt;
But it seems a great pity to tread on our feet
And to lengthen our agony out.

In vain was the fencing park safely roped off,
And the principals buried their swords.
The fence is now broken, they're at it again
And as usual their weapons are words.

Last month we were told for the sake of our souls
We must rack our poor bodies in pain,
And whilst we're digesting this wonderful fact
We hear from the "racker" again!

Yes, then we were told of the lives of the popes
And the deaths of the commoner folk,
And we thought of our luck in living today
For life in those days was no joke.

This week we are told of the present day life,
How all but the few are barbaric,
For dosing the king of Wong-am-baloo
With our up-to-date Christian tartaric.

Now "Violet" and "Moberg," "Pro Bono" and "Dove"
To fight for your cause you are right;
But, oh, how much kinder it would be to all
If you let this priest drop out of sight.

And you, Father Beissel, the cause of this scrap:
Is it part of your business, I wonder,
To make all this trouble wherever you go
And at us poor heretics thunders?

"Let sleeping dogs lie" is believed by the wise.
Dear priest, can't this maxim you follow?
Then upurl your banners, your war dogs tie up
And cease from this argument hollow.

Americanizing Hawaii

"Did yez see the news, Hinney?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"I did that!" said Mr. Hennessy "and I don't believe it. Them Ellicks wud 'ave put Willie Vida and his rowlette table through bunkruptcy in foive minutes. He wudden't dare."

"An' what are yez talkin' about?" inquired the sage placidly.

"Willie Vida."

"Thin disinfect yer mouth an' listen to me. I'm talkin' about Teddy Rosenfeldt whose got the trick of Americanizin' us at last."

"Glor'y be," said Mr. Hennessy, "I tho't so whin I see thim twelve Oirish priests git off here from the steamer."

"Hinney, ye blather enough to write idjitorials for the Bulletin. It's not Oirish but Japs as is goin' to devillope a soobstantial middle class here an' give Hawaii a thiraditional American pull. I asked ye did yez see the news? It's that Teddy has shut the Japs out of the mainland and told thim they may all come here instead and dhrive the rest iv us back into the wilds uv California. I thought we were goin' to be Americanized by Dagoes but we ain't. It's Sakamoto and Tomioko goin' to do it. They are as good as other Americans fer gettin' all they can and kaping all they git. Hurroo."

"Hinney, hov ye a choild?"

"I hov that—sivin."

"Thin I foresaw war. Ye'll be raiuin' a row because the Japanayese Americans of Hawaii will make thim go to siparate schools, in the thre American way. I'm goin' to lave before trouble comes. By marnin' I'll have Bob Shingle mergin' me stock of liquors wid Ohashi's."

LONDON BOASTS BIGGEST GARAGE

Americans are generally credited with believing that their country is the land of the "biggest things on earth," but in at least one particular London leads the way. The metropolis possesses the largest motor garage in the world. This mammoth garage has been opened in Wardour street, by Mr. Mitchell, and it is claimed that accommodation can be provided for as many as 500 cars at one time. Mitchell's place has been visited by motoring Americans, Germans and Frenchmen, and one and all have declared that it is the largest thing of its kind they have ever seen, says the London Tribune.

The building is remarkable in many ways, and its construction probably, unique. It is absolutely fireproof, and possesses a far greater degree of strength than is ever likely to be required. All the floors are constructed of concrete, in which are embedded numerous steel girders, and no more wood-work than necessary has been used. No adequate idea of the immense size of the garage can be gained from mere figures, but it may be interesting to mention that the ground floor is 200 feet long by 102 feet wide. A large central space is open to the sky, while the surrounding portion is almost entirely devoted to the accommodation of motor cars. The first floor will also be used for garage purposes, and the space available corresponds with that of the ground floor. The upper floors are given over entirely to the manufacture of motor cars.

NO INJUNCTION IN LANAI CASE

Chief Justice Frear is joined by Associate Justice Hartwell in rendering an opinion of the Supreme Court on the motion for decree, presented by plaintiff, in the Lanai injunction case.

The court declines to continue the injunction in force pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The syllabus of opinion reads:

"Although it is improper practice to perform an act temporarily enjoined immediately after the filing of a decision and before the entry of the decree dismissing a bill for an injunction, it would be useless to expressly continue the injunction after the performance of the act for the purposes of an appeal without first setting aside the transaction, and in this case it is deemed best to allow the present status to continue, subject to the action of the appellate court."

In the body of the opinion, after reciting the proceedings till now which have been already fully reported in this paper, the court says:

"If the exchange had not been made the court would not hesitate to continue the injunction in force pending the proposed appeal, but while it might do no harm it would be useless and absurd to provide expressly in the decree for a continuance of an injunction against what has already been accomplished. It is true that the court has inherent power, as well as express power under the statute, to protect its jurisdiction, and also that its opinions or decisions remain subject to its control until the settlement and entry of the final decree. In this case, for instance, if the transaction had been completed prior to the decision the court could have set it aside as well as treated the action as a contempt of court. Likewise, if of its own motion or on a motion for a rehearing or other motion it should set aside or modify the decision so as to produce a different result it could enforce that notwithstanding the consummation of the exchange. But the fact is that the decision was rendered before the exchange was made and has not since been altered. We do not now see our way clear to take steps to set aside the transaction solely for the purposes of appeal without altering the decision upon the merits of the case. It is best now to leave the matter as it stands for such action as the Supreme Court of the United States may direct in case an appeal or writ of error is allowed to that court and heard by it. If that court decides the case upon its merits and reverses this court it may be able to restore the former status, and if it does not hear the case upon its merits it may be that an original bill to set aside the transaction would lie, from the disposition of which an appeal or writ of error might be taken which could be heard upon its merits by that court, but those are questions for consideration when they arise.

"A decree may be entered following the decision, omitting an order dissolving the injunction."

Possibly L. L. McCandless, complainant, may next move for a rehearing. In case that were granted the former decision might be modified, and otherwise an appeal to Washington be taken from its refusal.

PRACTICAL JOKERS GET NO QUARTERS

Boys and young men who think it one of the hugest jokes going to send in a false alarm to the fire hall, will now have opportunity of looking at the question from two sides. The police are hot on the trail of such youthful offenders, and offences of this nature will hereafter be dealt with as severely as the law will allow. Two boys who sent in a false alarm the other night have both received stiff sentences to the Reform School, and any others found at the same tricks will be given something better to do.

LIGHT KEEPER HATTON DIES

William Hatton, keeper of Barber's Point lighthouse ever since it was built many years ago, died soon after retiring on Thursday night. He was previously in his usual good health apparently, having been in town the same day to see a recent grandchild. A native of Lahaina, he was about 70 years of age.

Hatton became a Mormon convert on the occasion of the visit of George Q. Cannon and other apostles to the islands half a century ago and did some missionary work for that faith. He was formerly a whaler and captain of inter-island vessels. When the Federal government took over the Hawaiian lighthouses, Hatton had qualified in civil service examinations to hold his position. Through a later examination he secured a raise of salary.

PICTURED ROCKS OF KOLOA, KAUAI

The long series of southerly storms beating in on the coast is reported to have disclosed the pictured rocks of Koloa, Kauai, to an extent beyond what has hitherto ever been known. There is now visible a larger variety of figures, and there are more perfect specimens. It is hoped that some effort will be made to secure diagrams of these for comparative study. The more that are obtained of these, the better chance there will be of arriving at some feasible explanation as to their origin. A first series of these pictures were sent to the Smithsonian Institution, but so far the efforts of scientists to account for their existence have been of no avail.

J. Alfred Magoon sues A. J. Campbell, administrator of Lavinia Kapu's estate, for \$225 balance due on a note made by decedent on June 5, 1906, to John Emmeluth for \$3500 at 7 per cent. interest.

THE SENATE CHAMBER

The Senate will hold its sessions in the office of the Secretary of Hawaii. This was definitely settled yesterday afternoon in a consultation held by Secretary Atkinson with the President designate of the Senate, E. Faxon Bishop.

Earlier in the day Chief Clerk Manuel Cook and assistants were pulling things apart in the Public Works office, formerly the royal banqueting hall, in preparation for vacating the premises to give the Senate a chamber for holding its sittings during the ensuing session of the Legislature. Suddenly the order was changed, the disjoined fixtures were replaced and the quiet of clerical routine again reigned.

There was a meeting of the Senators now in town held yesterday morning, when a preference for a chamber upstairs was strongly declared. The native members were especially averse to the Public Works office. And, curiously, their reason was the very thing that had been urged on behalf of that place—that is, proximity to the hall of the House of Representatives, the old throne room, directly across the main hallway. These Senators did not wish to be on the same floor with the Representatives. They objected that the sessions of the Senate would be liable, in that situation, to unnecessary visits of the members of one branch of the Legislature to the chamber of the other.

Doubtless, though the details of the discussion have not been divulged, some of the Senators felt that the juxtaposition of the two chambers might facilitate an undesirable amount of reciprocal buttonholing and lobbying between the members of the two branches.

It was hoped by Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson that the Governor's private office—the robin's-egg blue chamber—would be acceptable to the Senators. This because more convenient arrangements for the business of the executive departments could, under that plan, be made than if the Senate took the Secretary's office as in the sessions of 1903 and 1905. On leaving to return to Wai'anae at 4 o'clock the Governor left the matter entirely with the Secretary to adjust.

Secretary Atkinson promptly sought a consultation over the wire with Senator Bishop, who while being sought called at the Secretary's office. The matter was quickly decided. Senator Bishop having stated that the Senators desired no place upstairs except the Secretary's office, Mr. Atkinson wasted no time in discussion, but cheerfully answered that the Senators should have it as they wished.

So the Secretary's office will be prepared for the reception of the Senate before the opening of the Legislature on Wednesday next. The desks of members were placed in the upper hallway of the Capitol yesterday ready for putting in position in whatever room might be designated.

Secretary Atkinson will have the knockdown crib he occupied for the 1905 session erected again on the veranda back of the Governor's office for his occupancy during the ensuing session. The location has a sunny exposure that harmonizes with the genial disposition of the tenant.

Lyle A. Dickey has filed a second supplemental bill for partition against the heirs, etc., of the late W. H. Cummings. This supplement is to bring in Nakuana Kaluamau and Tong Krau as possible claimants.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money." Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

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

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

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

BUSY DAYS FOR COLONEL JONES

All is bustle and confusion at military headquarters these days, or rather, under the direction of Colonel J. W. Jones, it is order emerging out of chaos, in connection with the preparations that are being made for the military encampment of the National Guards at Lihouhua this week. Approximately 400 men, including men and officers, will leave at about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning for the encampment, and it is preparation for their five days' outing that is making life a busy matter for the officers in command.

Very few people have any idea as to the vast amount of work required getting ready for an encampment. On a small scale everything has to be arranged and looked after with the same careful forethought as though they were starting out on a campaign. Ever since the 5th of February four large army wagons (escort wagons) have been making the long 27-mile haul to Lihouhua. Every man must have his individual cot, and they must send four kinds of tents in numbers sufficient to hold all the men—hospital tents, conical wall, officers' wall and common wall.

Buzzsawcut ovens will go along for each company to do their cooking on. The provisions will be the regular army rations, and will be given to each company in the raw state, and the company cook will have to put it in shape for the men. Then there has to be a large assortment of working tools, field desks, firewood, forage for the animals, and lumber for various purposes. The 400 men will be distributed between six companies, the band, signal corps and the hospital corps. Early Wednesday morning they expect to be joined by two companies from the other islands who will come in on the boat. They will return on Sunday evening. While at the encampment most attention will be given to target practice, that being the chief aim of the U. S. Government in appropriating money for this purpose every year.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

By Daniel Logan.

Yesterday's cable advices from Washington were of a pleasing nature to the sugar planters, indicating that Hawaii is not going to be much longer a stepping stone for Japanese labor seeking the mainland. It was announced that the Senate had passed the immigration bill as introduced by the Administration, under the terms of which Japanese coolies are excluded from the mainland and those in Hawaii and the Philippines prohibited from migrating to the mainland. According to the last previous cablegrams the President had promised, in case the immigration bill failed, to call an extra session of Congress. The passage of this measure will have the effect, if no disturbing contingency arises to affect the coming of Japanese to Hawaii, of giving the planters control of the labor situation. Meantime the Board of Immigration has cabled instructions to Mr. Stackable in London to charter another steamship, to follow in the wake of the Heliopolis with her 1,250 Spanish labor settlers, for the conveyance of another 1,250 people from Malaga and Madeira.

The sugar market news is less satisfactory, yesterday's New York cable showing a drop of centrifugals from \$68.40 to \$67.60 a ton. A reduction of 80 cents in the ton is no trifle. At the same time the parity of European beets has advanced 40 cents in the ton to \$76.80 since this day week. The position simply proves what has been shown in this paper recently, that the Cuban planters have dished the cane sugar market this year. Sugar stocks have varied but slightly since last report. The feature of the week has been a large aggregate transference of Oahu Sugar Co. shares without any change in the price.

THE WEEK'S EXCHANGES.

Transactions of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the week have been as follows: H. C. & S. Co. (\$100), 5 at 84; Olan (\$20), 160 at 2.75; Oahu Sugar Co. (\$20), 95, 180, 40, 80, 130, 10, 50, at \$23.75; Ewa (\$20), 6 at 25.25, 150, 120, 20, 25, 5 at 25; Waialua (\$100), 85, 15, 50, at 70; Inter Island S. N. Co. (\$100), 5 at 128; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 120, 100 at 94, 7 at 93.75; Haw. Sugar Co. (\$20), 10, 50 at 33; Pioneer (\$100), 20 at 134; Cal. Refinery 6's, \$3,000, \$3,000 at 103; Pioneer 6's, \$2,000 at 106; Hon. Rapid Transit 6's, \$1,000 at 108.

Dividends were declared as follows on the 15th: Hawaiian Sugar Co., 1 1/2 per cent; Oahu Sugar Co., 1 per cent; O. R. & L. Co., 1/2 per cent; Mutual Telephone Co. (quar), 1 1/2 per cent.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Real estate is at a low ebb. With the exception of negotiations for some weeks pending about a valuable business block, nothing is heard of any important transactions under way. According to George W. Fisher, a visiting lumber merchant from San Francisco, the price of lumber is likely to go still higher. Such a situation is dampening of building enterprise. There are hundreds of house lots owned in the most attractive environs of Honolulu lying unimproved, while rents are maintained at rates that are in many cases extravagant for the accommodations offered.

James F. Morgan yesterday sold at auction two fish ponds fronting respectively on Waikiki and Kalia roads, with an area of about two acres, to Nancy Hobron for \$775. Also three lots of taro land, containing half an acre, at Waiiala-iki for \$75, to Paul Isenberg.

Late recordings are as follows: F. E. Thompson, trustee, to Seely I. Shaw, deed of interest in two lots, 10,525 square feet and 2,080 square feet, Waikiki, \$1,250; Leong Sum et al. to L. Y. Aho, deed of Vineyard street property and interest in partnership property of Y. Aho & Co., \$3,300; Edward H. Bailey and wife to Manuel A. Tavares, interest in premises, Hamakualoa, Maui, \$3,000; Addie B. Gear and husband (A. V. G.) to Queen's Hospital, deed of Kaakopua property, \$1 and mortgage \$2,000; Annie T. K. Parker, by guardian, to John Hind, lease of 3,000,000 gallons water daily from stream, Waimea, S. Kohala, with right of way for watercourse, 30 years at \$5,000 a year.

Judge Lindsay dismissed the bill in equity of Land Commissioner Pratt to compel Arthur M. Brown to accept and execute a lease of 18,000 acres more or less of the Kaoho lands on Hawaii for 21 years at \$4,550 a year, which Brown's agent bid in at public auction held by the Commissioner two years ago.

Bids to erect the proposed new convent school building at Kaimuki for the Catholic Sisters ranged from \$73,000 to \$53,000, and Bishop Libert decided that the lowest bid was too high to be considered.

Most of the 2,773 acres of land at Pupukea and Paumalu, Koolau, Oahu, sold by the government to about twenty homesteaders two years ago, is under pineapple cultivation.

GENERAL ITEMS.

O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in a recently published letter says: "A section able to produce such a variety of tropical articles as may be produced in the Hawaiian Islands, and having free access to a market demanding such enormous quantities of those various articles, as does the market of the United States, ought to become not merely prosperous, as it already is, but one of the most

New Schoolhouses in Course of Construction



HILO HIGH SCHOOL.



KALIHI-WAENA SCHOOL.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mottled skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rise with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, The Set. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL SET is often sufficient to cure the most obstinate, disfiguring, and humiliating skin scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent, J. T. Davonport & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole American Depot: L. S. W. L. P., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. LITTLE DAVID AND CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Dr. J. Collis Browne'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 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. Davonport, Limited, London.

prosperous and perhaps the most prosperous of all the tropical communities of the world." Mr. Austin goes on to speak of the power of Hawaii to produce sugar, coffee, rubber, tropical fruits, sisal and cocoa, mentioning the millions of value of importations to the United States of each item named. Samples of an acceptable wine now being made in Kona, Hawaii, are being tested in Honolulu. It comes from grapes of a species not used in California for distillation. A wine-making enterprise has been established on Maui for some time by an incorporated company.

At the annual meeting of Onomea Sugar Co. a crop of 13,930 tons of sugar for last year was reported, with an estimate of 11,000 tons for 1907. The Hawaiian Agricultural Co's shareholders, at their annual meeting, were informed that the combined crop of 1906 and 1907 would be about 8,000 tons of sugar from 2,300 acres. This plantation was devastated more completely than any other by the leaf-hopper two years ago, making last year's crop a missing quantity, but as this year's estimate shows it has recovered and in 1908 there will be an area of 2,735 acres to be harvested, with a probable yield of 10,000 tons of sugar.

Christopher Johnson has gone into voluntary bankruptcy with debts of \$736.18 and assets confined to exempt belongings valued at \$200.

The Nome steamship Ohio was chartered at Seattle on the 4th inst. by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for a voyage with that body, consisting of 250 passengers, from San Pedro to Honolulu. It was expected that the Ohio would sail from San Pedro on the 23rd, which is Saturday next.

Frank M. Barr, a civil engineer of San Diego visiting Honolulu, is authority for the statement that the Spreckels steamships are going to make a regular port of call of San Diego, giving it direct communication with Honolulu, just as soon as the railroad from that city to Yuma is finished.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Moana from Vancouver, the China from the Orient, the Korea from San Francisco, the Logan from San Francisco and the Sierra from San Francisco. Departures have been the Moana for the Colonies, the Nevada for Kahului, the China for San Francisco, the Korea for the Orient, the Logan for Guam and Manila and the Sierra for the Colonies.

KONOHI'S FIERY END

Chinese New Year went out in a blaze of glory Sunday night, some few miles of firecrackers being sacrificed to mark the event. Before dark the closing ceremonies began throughout Chinatown, the feasting being kept up until the last of the refreshments, solid and liquid, had disappeared from the red covered tables. During it all and up until about half past eight the noise of the firecracker was incessant, from the lanais of a number of stores and society halls one string being lighted as soon as another had quibbled itself into fragments.

From the hall of the fishmarket society, on Maunakea street near King, the most noise proceeded. Here the firework display was the best and several hundred Chinamen blocked Maunakea street at that point to watch and cheer.

On King street, near Liliha, the firework display was responsible for the turning in of a fire alarm shortly after six o'clock. The supposed fire was over a Chinese store on the makai side of King, a few doors Ewa of Liliha. Here a number of Celestials were having a particularly good time, having put that within their mouths which stole away their modicum of brains and rendered them so careless that they began shooting off some miniature volcanoes right in their banquet room. The sight of these flames excited another Chinese neighbor, who promptly hiked out and

turned in the alarm. The fire department and the police had been expecting that something would happen from the fireworks and responded on the jump, to find out that it was all a mistake. The Chinaman who had turned in the alarm had promptly disappeared, leaving the proprietor of the shop to make his excuses of the firemen. He found that this was quite an undertaking, for to show that the fire was paid he had set off a bunch of crackers under the noses of the horses of the fire engine as soon as they had been pulled up in front of his place. This little attention nearly became the means of a runaway and added somewhat to the annoyance of the firemen.

KING OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

Mr. E. G. Case, a mail carrier of Canton Center, Connecticut, U. S. A., who has been in the United States Service for about sixteen years, says: "We have tried many cough medicines for croup, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is king of all and one to be relied upon every time. We also find it the best remedy for coughs and colds, giving certain results and leaving no bad after effects. We are never without it in the house. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii."

SUGAR ON KAUALA.

There is at the present time available for shipment on Kauai over 80,000 bags of sugar, divided among the various plantations as follows: K. S. M., 3000; V. K., 600; Mak., 23,331; G. & R., 19,259; McE., 24,300; M. S. Co., 21,500, and K. S. Co., 322.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, February 14.
Ser. Kawailani, from Koolau ports, via Ewa, 10 p. m.
Friday, February 15.
Str. Nona, Pederson, from Kukuluae, Honokaa, Mahukona and Kiholo, 3 a. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Sach, from Kaula ports, 5:30 a. m.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Kelly, 25 days from San Francisco, 8:15 p. m.
KAHULULU.
Arrived, February 12—A. H. S. S. Nevada, Greene, from Honolulu.
Saturday, February 16.
Str. Nihau, Townsend, from Eleese, 9:25 a. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 9:35 a. m.
Schr. Hob Roy, from Puuloa, 2 p. m.
Br. S. S. Elaine, Milions, 27 days from Newcastle, 8 a. m.
HILO.
Arrived, February 12—Am. bark Amy Turner, McAlman, 25 days from San Francisco. February 14—A. H. S. S. Californian, Sweetser, from Kaanapali, in 26 hours.
Departed, February 12—M. N. S. S. Enterprise, Young, for San Francisco.

KAHULULU.

Arrived, February 16—Br. ship Claverdon, Thompson, 59 days from Nitrate ports.
Sunday, February 17.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kaula ports, 3:45 a. m.
Str. Iwawani, Piltz, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, 6 a. m.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Kawaihae, 6:30 a. m.
Am. bk. Edward May, Jorgenson, from San Francisco, 12 m.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Miller, from Eureka, 2:45 p. m.
Br. bk. Invermay, Dalrymple, from Glasgow, 6 p. m.
Monday, February 18.
P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Hathaway, from the Orient, off port 6:45 p. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Kahului, 6:20 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Ser. Kawailani, for Hauula, 5:30 p. m.
Ser. Mol Wahine, for Hauula and Honolulu, 5:30 p. m.
Str. Maui, Bennett, for Kawaihae, 4 p. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 6 p. m.
Am. sp. Erskine M. Phelps, Graham, for Delaware Breakwater, 1:10 p. m.
KAANAPALI.
Departed, February 13—A. H. S. S. Californian, Sweetser, for Hilo.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Kahului, 8 a. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Tulleit, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Nihau, Townsend, for Anahola, 5 p. m.
Str. Nona, Pederson, for Hamakua ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per str. Ke Au Hou, February 15, from Kilauea—Wm. Kahikolo.
Per str. Nihau, from Eleese, February 16—A. Haneberg.
Per str. Kinau, from Hilo and way ports, February 16—E. A. Ramsay, Mrs. E. A. Ramsay, W. E. Wall, Louis G. Ellulier, H. P. Eakin, Mrs. H. P. Eakin, J. L. Kaulukou, S. K. Kahana, Mrs. S. K. Kahana, Senator J. T. Brown, W. Nallima Jr., Mrs. H. N. Williams, A. Fernandez, Miss G. Fernandez, Mrs. H. H. Morehead, Norman K. Lyman, G. P. Castle, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Mrs. J. Metcalf, John Roomanis, C. Walters, A. Calder, John T. Molr Jr., Otto Brunner, Master F. Kahana, L. M. Kanoho, Mrs. L. M. Kanoho, R. K. Nalpo, Mrs. Julia Kapu. A. C. Alexander, H. L. Hutchinson, J. W. Waldron, A. B. Lindsay, James Gibb, Mrs. J. Gibb, Miss L. Gibb, Mrs. W. H. Crawford, H. E. Plicker, Rev. J. K. Kallawa, M. P. Walawale, John Walawale, T. F. Robinson, R. P. Robinson, W. R. Wilson, C. Hoy.
Per str. W. G. Hall, February 17, from Kaula ports—Mr. Anderman, J. H. Coney, Mrs. Coney, J. D. White, Mr. Brock, E. A. Mott-Smith, Mr. Mersberg, J. H. Wilson, Chas. Rice, Miss Bryant, Mr. Hair, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. H. Isenberg, R. L. Wilcox, J. K. Gandall, Mrs. Gandall, Lewis Almy, D. W. Austin, J. N. Wood, C. H. Jennings, G. H. Fairchild.
Per str. Kinau, February 18, from Kahului—F. E. Thompson, G. A. Angus, H. A. Wilder, H. C. Eastern, G. W. King, C. F. Murray, V. Hurl, A. Coggett, C. B. Hall, F. E. Richardson, J. Dougherty, E. E. Hartman, F. Harlow, H. T. Moore, R. C. Lydecker, W. F. Helbron, Jack Lucas, A. R. Rowat, H. H. Simpson, W. H. McLennan, E. J. Lord, D. D. Der Priest, W. G. Smith, J. L. Horner, Thomas O'Brien, C. P. Granle, R. P. Davis, H. E. Murray, H. P. Roth, C. J. McCarthy, Guy Livingston, A. Gartley, M. H. Drummond, M. H. Webb, Sam Johnson, J. H. Howland, J. L. Doyle, J. W. Doyle, G. A. Martin, H. D. Couzens, F. J. McLoughlin, C. E. Meston, E. W. Quinn, G. P. O'Brien, G. D. Campsie, W. Campsie, J. Campsie, J. M. Vivian, Mrs. Westcott and child, J. L. Fleming, G. R. Adams, T. G. Wall, Dr. W. H. Schoening, N. B. Young, L. M. Whitehouse, H. C. Carter, W. Lougher, H. Armitage, Luther Enos, George Pio, John Paaluh, Harry Clark, John Peterson, Adrian Koho, J. McCandless, Tom Evans, D. Mello.
Departed.
Per str. Claudine, February 15, for Maui and Hawaii ports—Dr. Pattie, C. Miss M. Keanu, Miss Heluaani, Mrs. Green, Chas. K. Nottley, J. H. Woods, Miss M. Keanu, Miss Heluaani, Mrs. J. W. Wrenn and child, Miss R. Daniels, Mrs. E. Daniels, D. Silvester, C. Davies, Dr. Waterhouse, H. M. Gittel, H. Gorman, Miss Hata, J. A. Aheong, W. C. Peacock, E. P. Low, C. W. Green, John Fleming, Henry Beckley and Elks' party.

BORN.

CARTER—At Hilo, Hawaii, February 15, 1907, to the wife of J. C. Carter, a son.
VARIS—At the Maternity Home, February 12, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Varis, a daughter.
BARTLETT—February 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Bartlett, a daughter.
BEGER—In Honolulu, Hawaii, Thursday, February 14, 1907, to Captain and Mrs. Henri Berger, a daughter.

DIED.

GRAY—In Berkeley, Cal., on February 16, 1907, Mary A. Gray, for many years a resident of Honolulu, aged 78 years.

Ensure Your Cane Crops

by supplying an ammoniate in a form in which it can be instantly utilized by the plants.

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE)

is not only the cheapest ammoniate, but it can be taken up by the roots as soon as applied.

Special Offer to Farmers

"Sugar Cane," a valuable booklet on the cultivation of sugar cane, will be sent free to any cultivator upon request, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director
John Street and 71 Nassau, New York
PLEASE APPLY BY POST CARD.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Sold by newsdealers. MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 525 F St., Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS

(Continued from Page One.)
and the loss to the owner of the building was estimated to be one dollar. No other alarms were turned in. Sheriff Iauka acknowledged receipt of the notification of the appointment of a Hawaiian interpreter of the police court and said Mr. Weed would be relieved from that duty at the end of the month.

The chair said he had noticed among the names of special officers appointed by Sheriff Iauka the names of Messrs. Fern and Harvey, and as they had been elected Supervisors they should not hold commissions. "You have no occasion for those commissions now and I hope you will return them," said Mr. Hustace, "and I trust none of the Supervisors will accept a commission." Mr. Harvey explained that they had held commissions under the former Sheriff for their own protection at the wharf and when the change was made the commissions were reissued.

There was something of a discussion over the matter of reports from committees. Harvey said it had been the custom of the chairman of the old board to announce what was being done, but the custom is not being followed now. He thought the chair should have each committee report at the meetings what is being done.

The chair said he would ask questions before the adjournment, and he kept his promise. Reports were made and Mr. Dwight put in a plea for more money to make repairs. The chair said the county is too hard up and handed him a lemon in lieu of the coin.

Harvey explained that he was tired of being asked on the street what the board is doing in different matters, and for that reason he felt that written reports should be made by members of the committees. Someone suggested that it would be well for the chair to go out with the road supervisor and see what is being done to the roads. To this the chair replied that it would make no difference, as there was no money to use for the purpose of new work and very little for repairs.

There being no other business, the board adjourned until next Monday night.

SEGREGATION MAY BE LOST

(Continued from Page One.)

present appearance as compared with what I last saw them in 1889-1890."

"I note your son has finally been nominated to the Naval Academy. Is your trip in anyway connected with his nomination?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," was the answer, "I had a cable from Kuluio this morning stating that the boy has been appointed without examination, his successful examination of two years ago when he was an alternate candidate, serving him without any further ordeal in that direction. I am not yet informed when he will be required at Annapolis, but if in the near future, he will probably accompany me across the continent for that purpose. I also propose to take my second son for treatment by eye specialists in San Francisco."

Departed.

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Departed.

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