

Hawaiian Gazette

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, June 18.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .06.
Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 70. Weather, showery.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.3125c. Per Ton, \$86.25.
88 Analysis Beets, 11s. 7½d. Per Ton, \$89.30.

VOL. LI ON 49

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1908.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3017

SECRETARY GARFIELD SPENT THE DAY ON EDUCATIONAL BELT

Saw Schools, College and Museum and Witnessed Many Interesting Exercises—Flew About Town in an Auto.

The following was Secretary Garfield's itinerary yesterday:

8:30-9:15—Oahu College; Punahou Preparatory.
9:15-9:30—Kahumana School; fire drill.
9:30-9:45—High School; photograph.
9:45-10:15—Royal School; school city.
10:15-10:45—Normal School; graduation and luncheon.
11:00-11:30—New High and Agricultural buildings.
11:30-1:00—Pohukaina School; marching and club swinging.
1:00-1:45—Kaiulani School; flag salute.
1:45-2:00—Kalihi-waena School; singing.
2:00-2:30—Kamehameha Schools; shops.
2:30-3:00—Girls' Industrial; industrial work.

"The United States does not deal with nationalities in dealing with its citizens, but with individuals. The race from which any particular citizen springs neither advances nor retards the citizen, but his own individual actions and ability do. All races are equal before the law and the equality guaranteed by the Constitution and the flag extends equally to Hawaii, with her many races and mixed citizenship, as it does to any other of the States and Territories of the Union."

This was the keynote of all the many different speeches made yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior at the various schools visited, eleven in number. At each school the Secretary spoke and in each speech he dealt with a different phase of the one subject, that of the duties of good citizenship and the equality of all men, law-abiding, beneath the flag.

It was a strenuous day for the Secretary and those who accompanied him, a strenuous day to which the Secretary proved himself admirably equal. Indeed he quite outdid the other members of the inspecting party, who, by the time the Bishop Museum was reached, at four o'clock, were very content to sit down and rest while the Secretary climbed the various stairs and made a thorough inspection of the museum galleries in the wake of Professor Brigham.

The party, consisting of Secretary Garfield, Governor Frear, Secretary Mott-Smith, George R. Carter, Attorney General Hemenway, Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt, Mr. Trener, Immigration Inspector, and Wm. Williamson, of the Board of Public Instruction, first visited the Oahu College, where the students turned out in their honor, singing a Punahou song and presenting the Secretary with a lei of the college colors.

EXCELLENT FIRE DRILL

At the Kahumana school, visited at 8:30 a fire drill was given, the pupils over six hundred, responding to the alarm and marching out in excellent order. In forty-nine seconds after the alarm bell rang every child was out of the building and in safety. At this school a patriotic program was rendered and another lei, carrying with it the welcome of the public schools of the Territory, was presented to the Secretary. At this school a portrait of President Garfield, the Secretary's father, draped in the national colors, was conspicuously hung.

POSED FOR PHOTOGRAPH

At the High School the Secretary faced the camera in company with the members of the graduating class, who welcomed him with a souvenir presentation.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY

The Mayor and other officials of the school city at the Royal school gave

the Secretary and the other visitors a civic welcome, presenting the Secretary with a copy of their school city charter, to which was affixed a gilded key, carrying with it the freedom of the city. At this school the Secretary paid particular attention to what was shown him in the domestic science department.

LUNCH AT THE NORMAL

The Normal school was reached shortly before eleven o'clock and the party stayed here until after lunch, which was served by the domestic science class, under Miss Bell. At lunch, which was excellently served and highly praised by the visitors, the party was joined by Mrs. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Babbitt, Mrs. Hemenway, Mrs. Alatau Atkinson, Mrs. A. B. Wood and Judge and Mrs. Ballou.

At this school the Secretary addressed the graduating class. From the Normal the party visited the new High School building and the new College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

POHUKAINA MARCHERS

At the Pohukaina school, next visited, some very pretty marching was done by a number of Hawaiian boys, while a mixed class gave an exhibition of club swinging. In this class the girls were all dressed in school costumes made by themselves in their sewing classes.

MANY NATIONS AT KAIULANI

A feature of the program given at the Kaiulani school, a picture of which was given the Secretary as a souvenir of his visit, was a dialogue in which boys of seven nationalities took part. Each boy was dressed in his own national costume and carried the flag of his native country, the tenor of their speeches being that while they came from many nations they were now all of one nation and Americans above all.

UNCLE SAM RECEIVED THEM

A somewhat similar idea was carried out at the Kalihi-waena school, where a little boy, dressed as Uncle Sam received national flags from boys of other nationalities and fathered them all under the Stars and Stripes. A number of patriotic songs and readings were also given.

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

An inspection of the buildings at the Kamehameha schools was made, the school being closed, the party next visiting the Girls' Industrial school. Here the Secretary was much interested in watching the girls at work, sewing, weaving and crocheting.

Here a presentation was made different in character to that of any of the other schools, the girls presenting the Secretary with a collar and medallions of Hawaiian lace for Mrs. Garfield.

BISHOP MUSEUM

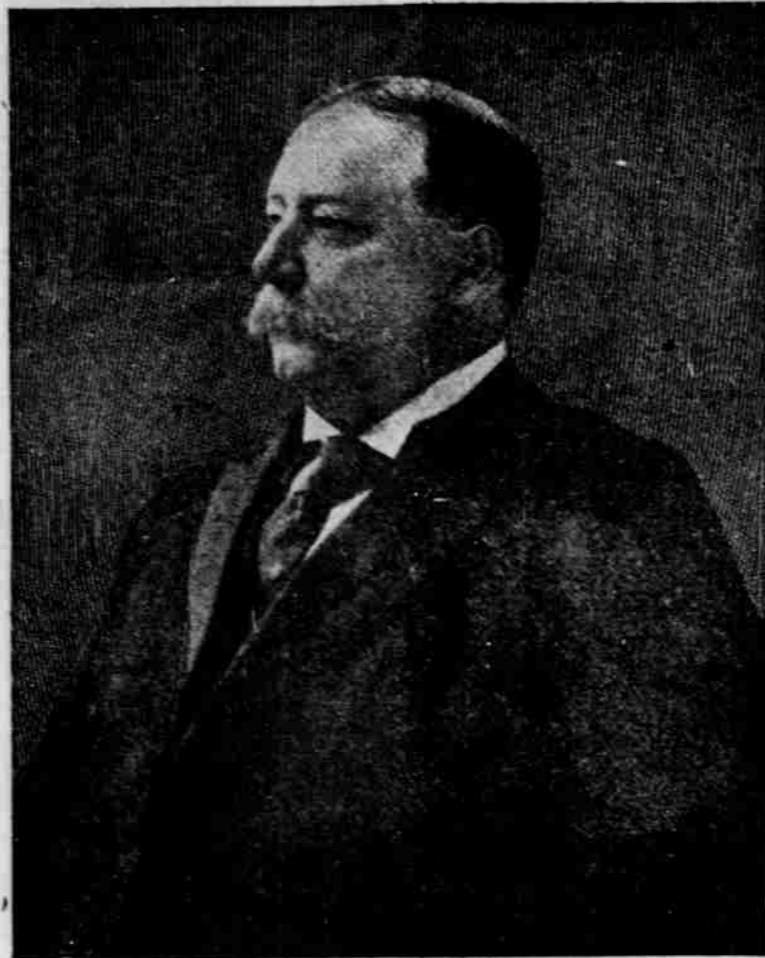
The party arrived at the Bishop Museum at four o'clock, cutting in a half an hour on the schedule planned. Here they were met by Professor Brigham, the curator, and shown through the different galleries.

The Secretary was much interested, especially in the large collections of Hawaiian antiquities. He asked many questions and the replies of Professor Brigham and the many personal anecdotes he told as the party passed from cabinet to cabinet were of the greatest interest.

FORT SHAFTER NOT VISITED

It had been planned for the Secretary to pay a visit to Fort Shafter, where the first public parade of the four hundred troops at the post was to take place with the Hawaiian band present. Press of other matters prevented this visit, however, the party starting back to town as soon as the last of the museum had been inspected.

TAFT NAMED ON THE FIRST BALLOT BUT NO VICE PRESIDENT AS YET



HON. WM. H. TAFT, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Born at Cincinnati, September 15, 1857; son of the Hon. Alphonso Taft, Attorney-General in President Grant's cabinet; graduated at Yale, 1878; married at Cincinnati, June, 1886, Helen Herron; assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, 1881-2; collector of internal revenue, first district of Ohio, 1882-3; assistant county solicitor, Hamilton County, 1885-7; Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, 1887-90; Solicitor-General of the United States, 1890-2; United States Circuit Judge, sixth circuit, 1892-1900; President of the United States Philippine Commission, March 13, 1900, to February 1, 1904; first Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, July 4, 1901, to February 1, 1904; Secretary of War, of the United States since February 1, 1904; nominated for President of the United States at the Republican National Convention, June 18, 1908.)

FILIPINOS SAY THEY ARE READY FOR INDEPENDENCE

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

MANILA, June 19.—The Assembly has passed a resolution declaring that independence is the aspiration of the Filipinos, and that the nation is ready to accept it.

MORE TROUBLE OVER ROYAL PRECEDENCE

The Hui Kaahumanu states that it will not march in the royal funeral procession Sunday because of the order of precedence. Mrs. Cockett, Mrs. Reis, Mrs. Ulukou, D. Hoapili, brother and sister, the two Makai boys at the Fire Station, Palekaluhi, Jessie Makainal, Lucy Peabody, Mrs. E. K. Pratt and Theresa Wilcox claim that their blood, like that of the Queen, entitle them to be numbered among the chief mourners. They belong to the Hui Kaahumanu and, having been snubbed by Marshal Iauka, they will not march; though afterwards they intend to decorate the mausoleum.

Yesterday all the members of the Hui left the Pensacola street home of the late Prince where they have been waving kahills. Theresa Wilcox's royal blood has been boiling most of the day.

SECRETARY GARFIELD'S APPOINTMENTS TODAY

In answer to the requests of Democrats and others for a hearing on the land question, Secretary Garfield will meet them at the Governor's office at 9:15 this morning.

Secretary Garfield will be the guest of the Commercial Club today from 12:30 to 1 p. m. He will address the members and their friends during the lunch hour.

The Secretary and his party will leave for a tour of the islands on the Mauna Kea at 5 p. m.

Purser Hart of the Nihua reports fine weather in Kau and Kona.

PRESIDENT GILMORE WILL COME IN AUGUST

The Regents met yesterday and ratified the action of Regents Gartley and Hosmer in employing Prof. Gilmore as president of the Hawaii College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at a salary of \$4800. President Gilmore expects to be here in August.

Bids will soon be advertised for to supply the college with a library of about 2500 volumes, also various apparatus employed in the departments. It is probable that a temporary building will be erected on the new High School grounds to house the books.

A department of Domestic Science will soon be running.

SAID YACHT WAS SIGHTED

There was a report around town yesterday that the battleship Maine had passed a yacht, supposed to be the Hawaii, between San Francisco and this port.

Enquiries aboard the Maine failed to substantiate the rumor.

Local yachting experts are looking for the Hawaii to reach San Pedro on Sunday.

POLO CLUB MEETS

There will be a meeting of the Oahu Polo Club on Saturday in the office of B. F. Dillingham Co. at 19 a. m. The matter of the proposed tournament will be taken up and probably settled.

Frank Lillis, the hackman, is reported very low. He went to Kona, Hawaii, three weeks ago and has been steadily declining. Wireless messages yesterday prepared his family to hear of his death.

Three Votes for Roosevelt—Second Places Lies Between Cummins of Iowa and Sherman of New York.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Republican National Convention today nominated William H. Taft as its candidate for President of the United States.

The nomination was made on the first ballot, and, although a foregone conclusion, the record of the ballot was the signal for a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm.

The nominating program was opened this morning, when the name of Speaker Cannon was presented by Congressman Boutell of Illinois.

Fairbanks, of Indiana, was named by Governor Hanly of that State.

The nominating speech for Taft was made by Congressman Burton. When he closed, the outburst of enthusiasm was phenomenal. For twenty-five minutes cheer followed cheer, and wild pandemonium reigned on the floor and in the galleries.

The nomination of Taft was followed by the placing in nomination of Senator Foraker of Ohio, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

Nominations closed at 4:25, and the convention proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Taft 702, Fairbanks 40, Hughes 63, Foraker 16, Knox 64, La Follette 25, Cannon 61.

The scene following the presentation of Mr. Taft's name was repeated when it was apparent that he would win on the first ballot.

The nomination of Taft was made unanimous as soon as the delegates quieted down enough to allow a speaker to be heard. A recess was taken to tomorrow.

There were three votes for President Roosevelt cast by the Pennsylvania delegation, although his name was not presented to the convention as a nominee. The motion to make Taft's nomination unanimous came from Pennsylvania.

The atmosphere in the hall was suffocating, the heat being terrific.

Governor Hanly, of Indiana, when nominating Fairbanks, was constantly interrupted, and finally Senator Lodge, chairman of the convention, threatened to clear the galleries by calling on the police. This quieted down the noisy ones, and the interruptions ceased.

Taft's nomination was seconded by Knight, of California.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The anti-injunction plank was incorporated in the platform, although covered with verbiage. There was a big fight over it in the convention. The committee favors limitation of the use of the injunction without notice except in cases where irreparable injury may result from delay. Taft and Roosevelt urged the adoption of the plank.

The nomination for Vice President lies between Sherman of New York and Cummins of Iowa. Taft refuses to name a choice, though it is believed the administration favors Cummins. New Yorkers are making a strenuous demand for Sherman.

Secretary Taft will leave the cabinet in July.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The organization of the convention has been perfected.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has been elected permanent chairman.

A spectacular parade of marching clubs gave a remarkable demonstration from 1:50 until 2:35 p. m., the crowds, and the convention reaching a high pitch of enthusiasm.

When Senator Lodge mentioned Roosevelt's name it called forth a terrific uproar, with loud cries of "Four more!" The cries became a chant, accompanied by a great stamping of feet. The display of a huge teddy bear caused the delegates to cheer and stamp with renewed ardor. Pandemonium reigned and a stampede threatened. Senator Lodge vainly tried to restore order.

Finally Lodge secured a hearing and shouted with much show of feeling that those who attempted to renominate the President were no friends of Mr. Roosevelt.

The resolution to decrease the ratio of the Southern delegations was defeated.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Republican National Convention, by a vote of 506 to 471, defeated the proposal to reduce Southern representation.

The nomination for Vice President lies between Fairbanks and Cummins, with the former leading.

The platform committee is having an all-night session. All planks have been settled excepting those covering injunctions, civil rights of the negro, Panama and immigration.

The subcommittee has agreed to a modified injunction plank with the general purpose of the original one unchanged. It asserts that the Republican party has always upheld the processes and proceedings of the courts, but believes that the power to issue injunctions should be so modified as to prevent courts from granting injunctions without notice, excepting in cases where irreparable damage is imminent.

There is an unauthoritative statement current that if the injunction plank is disagreeable to Taft, he will repudiate it in the campaign, thus following Parker's action towards the silver plank in 1904.

The platform committee is unfavorable to a plank in favor of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States.

The California delegation is supporting George Knight for the vice presidency.

Vice President Fairbanks is out with a letter saying that he does not want a renomination, but notwithstanding this his friends are urging his candidacy.

It is expected that the platform will be reported this morning. A warm debate is likely to follow. Nominating speeches will be limited to two for each candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Eight hundred marines have been sent to Panama in anticipation of the elections which are to take place there. Trouble is possible, and the marines are sent out to prevent any serious upheaval in the Panama Republic.

THE BATTLESHIPS MAINE AND ALABAMA HOMEWARD BOUND

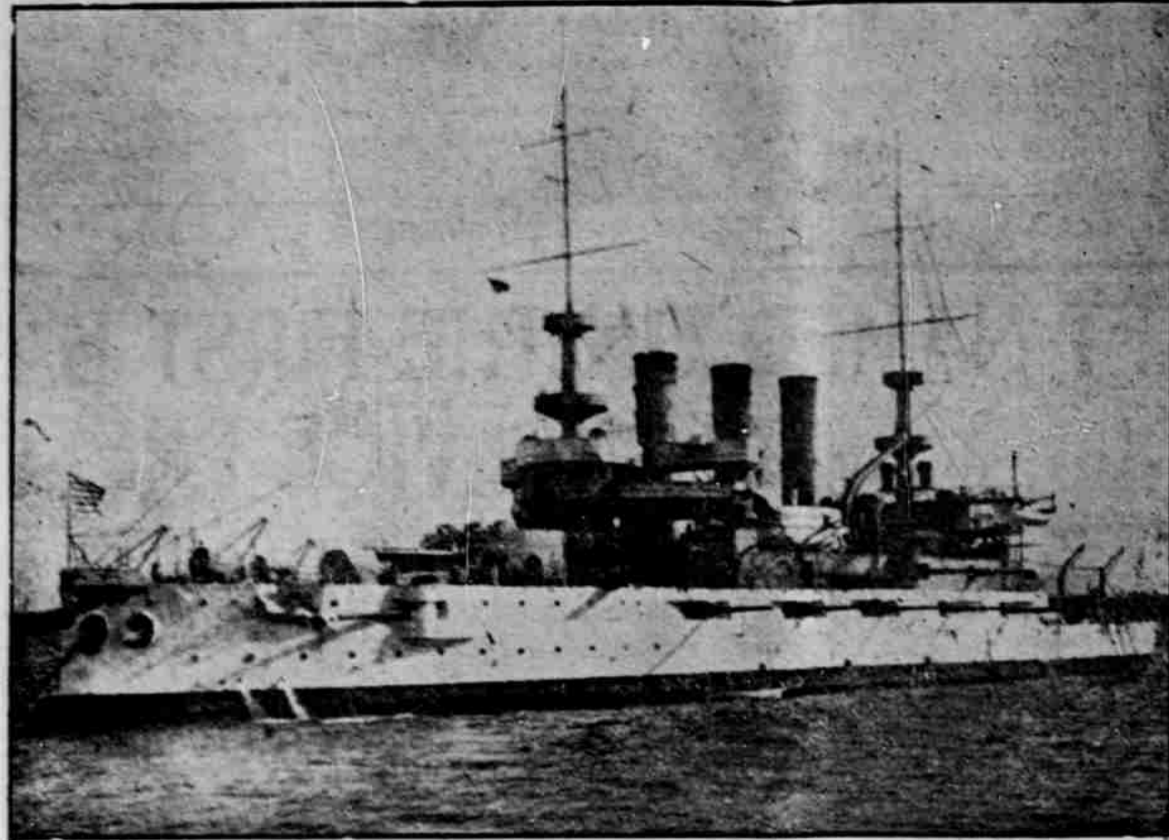
Bring the Secretary of the Interior to Visit.

The Waikiki portion of the harbor was the place of interest on the water front yesterday for all. The Maine and Alabama had come. Battleships, which are the principal topic of conversation downtown and uptown just now, are always interesting, but these two are specially so, as they are part of the great fleet which has made such a stir in the world and are the first of the fleet to arrive here on the cruise around the globe.

Both vessels sailed from Hampton Roads on December 16 last, and after getting to San Francisco it was decided that they, being not able to stay with the others in speed, should be sent along ahead. It gives the officers of both vessels great satisfaction to know that they were able to beat the schedule of the voyage on the way down, and instead of arriving here late last night got here early in the morning.

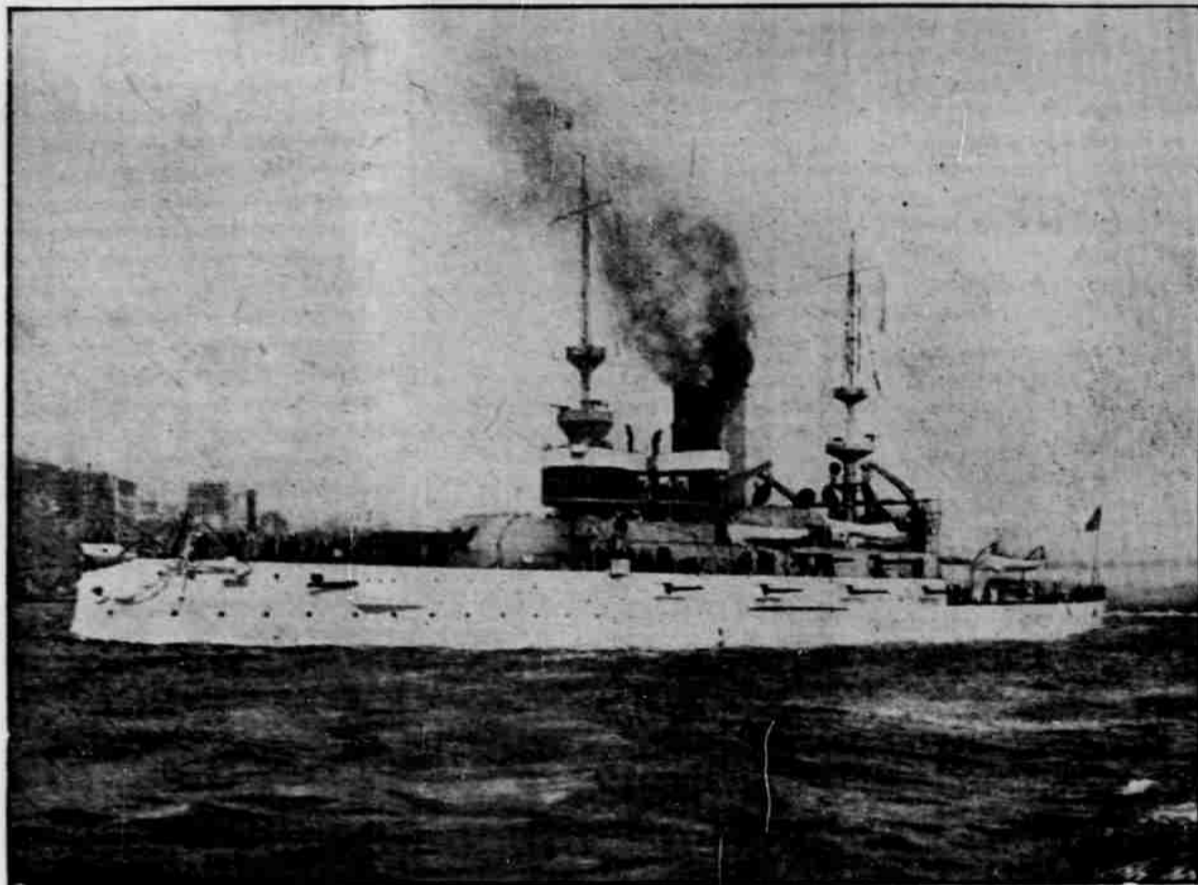
The Maine, which is the flagship, had the honor of bringing Secretary Garfield to port. She is commanded by Captain Giles R. Harber, the others in command being Lieut.-Comdr. Warren J. Terhuse, executive; Lieut. Frank P. Baldwin, E.; Lieut. Ralph Earle, O. and N.; Lieut. James J. Kress, Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead, G. 6-in.; Lieut. Lamar R. Leahy, T. 12-in.; Lieut. Roscoe F. Dillen, G. 6-in.; Ensign Edmund S. Root, G. 6-in.; Midshipman Andrew S. Hickey, G. 6-in.; Midshipman Joseph S. Evans, G. 6-in.; Midshipman Robert T. S. Lowell, G. 6-in.; Midshipman Charles C. Slayton, E.; Midshipman Harold M. Bemis, G. 6-in.; Midshipman Elmer W. Todd, G. 6-in.; Midshipman Cortlandt Rughman, G. 6-in.; Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott, Medical Officer; Asst. Surgeon Dow H. Casto, Paymaster Edward T. Hoopes, Pay Officer; Captain R. M. Cuts, Com. Marine Detach.; First Lieut. Ben A. Lewis, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain John Danner; Boatswain William Fremgen, Sig.; Chief Gunner O. Bergeson, Gunner Harry Webb, Carpenter Ernest L. Bass, Warrant Machinist Edward A. Manek, Warrant Machinist Paul R. Fox, Warrant Machinist G. R. Thompson, Pay Clerk Ambrose J. Barnum.

The Alabama is commanded by Captain T. E. De W. Veeder, the roster showing the other officers to be as follows: Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. Magruder, Executive; Lieut. R. I. Curtin, O.; Lieut. E. Woods, W.; Lieut. B. T. Bulmer, E.; Lieut. H. E. Cook; Ensign H. H. Michael, T. 13-in.; Ensign B. K. Johnson, T. 13-in.; Midshipman C. A. Bonvillian, Aid to Ex.; Midshipman J. B. Rhodes, Sig.; Midshipman L. M. Stevens, G. 6-in.; Midshipman R. T. Keiran, T. 13-in.; Midshipman A. S. Farquhar, E.; Midshipman F. M. Knox, E.; Midshipman E. C. Kittel; Surgeon L. L. Vog Wedekind, Medical Officer; P. A. Surgeon F. W. S. Dean; Paymaster F. B. Colby, Pay Officer; Captain of Marines J. McE. Huey, Boatswain J. A. Riley, Chief Gunner W. G. Smith, Ord.; Gunner E. Du Barry Gould, Elec.; Chief Carpenter C. Thompson, Warrant Machinist A. A. Hawley, Warrant Machinist G. W. Byrne, Warrant Machinist W. P. Davis, Pay Clerk J. Reay.



THE U. S. BATTLESHIP MAINE.

The vessels came to Alahea street wharf and were both cleverly handled, much to the surprise of some of our stay-at-homes, who have never seen much of the handling of big Navy vessels. The Maine is at the Ewa side of the wharf, having entered the harbor first, while the Alabama is on the Waikiki side. Coaling operations are to begin at once, and the two boats will each take about one thousand tons of fuel. This will have to last them to Guam, where they will remain some time and then proceed to Manila, and



THE U. S. BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

and industries en route is the program arranged for the Secretary and his party today. The start is to be made at six o'clock, the trip to be made in time to allow the Secretary to be the guest of the Sons of the American Revolution this evening at their Bunker Hill banquet, at which the guest of honor will respond to the toast for the President.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

A public reception at nine o'clock on the roof garden of the Alexander Young Hotel, to which the public is invited, will conclude the day.

OFFICIAL ITINERARY.

The following is the official itinerary as arranged for the various trips of the Secretary and approved by him.

Wednesday, 17-6 a. m., tour around Oahu, riding by auto through Nuuanu Valley, over Pali to Heela, breakfast at Heela, steamer Cummins over Kaneohe Bay to Kualoa, auto to Kahana, train to Waiolua, lunch at Haleiwa Hotel, autos over plateau between mountains to Honolulu, visiting on way the Waiolua dam, pineapple lands, military reservation, etc. Dine with Sons of American Revolution at 7:30 p. m.; response by the Secretary for the President; other short addresses. Public reception at 9 p. m. at Young Hotel.

Thursday, 18-9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., "School Day." Visit principals' public and private schools. Address by Secretary at Normal School, 3:30 p. m., Bishop Museum, and (if there is time) visit Fort Shafter. Dine at 7:30 p. m. with Judge Ballou and invited guests. Friday, 19-Morning subject to further arrangement until 11 o'clock. 11 to 12:30, experiment stations. 12:30 to 2, lunch at Commercial Club with Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association. Address by the Secretary. 2 to 5 p. m., subject to further arrangement. At 5 p. m. leave on steamer Mauna Kea for Hilo.

Saturday, 20-Arrive at Hilo at 9 a. m. Ride about Hilo until 11. At 11, public reception. At 12, lunch. At 1 p. m., train part way and autos rest of way to Volcano Kilauea. Descent to the lake before dark and return after dark.

Sunday, 21-Ride in autos, starting at 6 a. m., through Hilo and Hamakua districts to Waimea.

Monday, 22-Ride in autos to Napoosipo. Lunch at Napoosipo. Leave in evening by steamer Claudine for Maui. Tuesday, 23-Arrive at Hana, Maui, at daylight. Carriages to Nahiku. Horses to Keanae. Lunch there. Horses to Kailua. Autos to Makawao. Horses to Ollinda. Supper there.

Wednesday, 24-At 1:30 a. m., horses to top of Haleakala and return to Makawao. Autos, via Haiku, to Spreckelsville. Lunch at Mr. H. P. Baldwin's there. Autos to Punene sugar mill, Kahului harbor and Wailuku. Trip to Iao Valley (if there is time). At 4:30, reception at Wailuku, followed by autos to Lahaina. Dinner at

7:30 at Beach Place (Barkhausen's), followed by public reception. 9:30 p. m., sail by steamer Claudine for Honolulu.

Thursday, 25-Arrive at Honolulu 4 a. m. 7:30, Hawaiian evening, University Club.

Friday and Saturday, 26 and 27-Trip in Iroquois to Pearl Harbor, followed by lunch at Peninsula at Mr. F. W. Macfarlane's.

Also trip to Kauai and other matters, details to be arranged later.

MOTT-SMITH BUSY.

Secretary Mott-Smith acted yesterday as the official guide of Dr. L. R. von Wedekind and Dr. Dow H. Castro, of the battleship, taking them by auto to the Kailhi receiving station. It had been arranged that the doctors and the Secretary party should meet at the Immigration Station and together visit the Quarantine Island, but this was not done.

Through the courtesy of the Inter-Island S. N. Company, the two ships' doctors will be able to visit the settlement on Molokai, although their stay there will be one of only twelve hours. The party will leave Honolulu tomorrow at five o'clock on the Maui, arriving at Kalaupapa at one o'clock the next morning, where they will land. At noon the same day the Mikahala will stop for them and take them to Lahaina, where they will be able to catch the Mauna Kea for Honolulu, arriving here Friday.

MCBRIDE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

C. H. McBride, the private secretary of the Governor, has been requisitioned by Secretary Garfield to act in a like capacity for him during his stay in the islands. Mr. McBride was one of the party to meet the Secretary at the wharf yesterday and had charge of the arrangements for the band.

WATCHING BESIDE THE BIER OF THE PRINCE

Watch is kept over the body of the late Prince David at the Pensacola street residence by members of Hawaiian societies and old retainers. They ho'd kahilis and wear feather cloaks, taking turns in this service. The foremost women of the old royal society here participate. On Friday all the reliefs will serve until midnight when the remains of the Prince will be taken to the Throne room. At the Pensacola street home, where the Queen is in frequent attendance, chanting is frequently heard far into the night.

thence around the rest of the circle to Hampton Roads again. The two boats arriving yesterday are known as a special service squadron, the itinerary as arranged being as follows: Arrive Honolulu June 17, leave June 23; arrive Guam July 7, leave July 14; arrive Manila July 21, leave July 29; arrive Singapore August 3, leave August 7; arrive Colombo August 14, leave August 18; arrive Aden August 27, leave August 31; arrive Suez September 5, leave September 6; arrive Ismailia September 6, leave September 10; arrive Naples September 16, leave September 20; arrive Gibraltar September 20. Between this last date and the 22nd of October the movements of the vessels are not yet decided upon. At the present time they are scheduled to arrive at Hampton Roads, Va., on October 22.

Among the officers on the vessels are many who were here on the vessels of the Big Four. They will be busy with functions in their honor all the time of their stay. An opportunity to see the volcano will be given those who care to go out on the Mauna Kea, as she will arrive back here in time to see the departure of the boats on Monday next.

The vessels had a splendid trip on the way down to the islands. The only casualty of the way was the death of the Maine's mascot, a frisky fox-terrier.

ALL GETTING INTO LINE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Present at yesterday's meeting of the executive committee of the fleet entertainment and reception committee were Chairman G. R. Carter, J. P. Cooke, H. P. Wood, A. Garti, J. A. McCandless, W. Dillingham, L. T. Peck, Alexander Young, F. E. Richardson, A. L. C. Atkinson and Marston Campbell.

The following communications were read and ordered filed:

Honolulu, T. H., June 16, 1908. Mr. Alexander Young, Chairman, Subcommittee on Hotels and Accommodations, Entertainment of the Atlantic Fleet.

Dear Sir: During the stay of the Atlantic fleet in Honolulu it is the intention of the management of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel to have the accommodations equipped to the fullest capacity, and the premises made more than usually attractive by bunting and plant decorations.

An endeavor will be made to secure the services of the Territorial band, whenever possible, to occupy the bandstand, and on other occasions one of another of the fleet bands, so that there may be band music every week evening.

There will also be dancing on the ample dance floors every week evening, for which the excellent music of one of S. Kaai's orchestras has been secured. Brass band pieces will be played between the dances.

There will be refreshments sold, such as tea, coffee, chocolate, lemonade, etc., as well as pure cold distilled water free; also sandwiches, cake and pies, ice cream, etc., all at popular prices.

There will be no intoxicating drinks sold or furnished on the premises by the management, which it is believed will be comforting to such ladies as may wish to favor our distinguished visitors with their presence during the week's entertainment. Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. H. HERTSCHE, Manager, Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Honolulu, T. H., June 16, 1908. Mr. Alexander Young, Chairman, Subcommittee on Hotels and Accommodations, Entertainment Atlantic Fleet.

Dear Sir: I beg to inform you that I have made complete arrangements for Hawaiian music to be played nightly, except Sundays, for dancing in either one or both of the pavilions of the Alexander Young Hotel. The roof-garden will be elaborately illuminated and all facilities offered towards entertaining the visitors.

The Moana Hotel and grounds will also be illuminated and its spacious dining-room will be thrown open to the public every night, except Sundays, during the fleet's stay. Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. H. HERTSCHE, Manager.

Honolulu, June 15, 1908. Mr. H. P. Wood, Secretary, Fleet Committee.

Sir: The members of the "Man of the Hour" company will give their show three times while the battleship fleet is in port and desire that it be placed on the program, which, I understand, closes on Thursday next. We have made arrangements to place three boxes at the disposal of the entertainment committee for each performance, to be distributed among the officers as they may see fit. In placing this on the program, it has been suggested that the following form would be preferable: "Man of the Hour," Opera House, July 17, 18 and 21. By a first-class cast, for the benefit of the trans-Pacific yacht."

Hoping that you will be able to do this, I am, yours respectfully,

L. S. CONNESS.

Walluku, Maui, June 12, 1908. Hon. G. R. Carter, Chairman of Executive Committee, Entertainment of Atlantic Fleet, Honolulu.

Sir: I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the subcommittee for entertainment of the Atlantic fleet, Island of Maui, held June 11 inst., the following subcommittees were appointed:

Finance Committee—William Henning, chairman, Lahaina; C. D. Lufkin, Walluku; D. C. Lindsay, Paia; H. A. Baldwin, Paia; Gen. O. Cooper, Hana.

Refreshment and Entertainment Committee—William Henning, chairman, Lahaina, with power to appoint others on the committee.

Will you kindly keep this committee posted as to the movements of the fleet, particularly as to the vessels which might be assigned to Maui, and the date of arrival. Yours very respectfully,

T. B. LYONS, Secretary.

Editor Sheba wrote to the effect that so far no money had been collected from the Japanese residents and asked that the matter receive immediate attention.

The transportation committee was asked to again see the street car company about free transportation for men in uniform.

It was reported by J. P. Cooke that Dr. Scudder of Central Union church had offered to turn the Sunday school room into a reading and writing room for the men of the fleet, if requested. The matter was referred to the committee at large.

It was stated by Superintendent of Public Works Campbell that he would provide proper landing stages if he could secure an appropriation of \$500. This amount was voted unanimously.

There will be another meeting at 1:30 p. m. today, at which all committee members are earnestly requested to be present.

SEC. GARFIELD ARRIVED EARLY

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

It was like old times along the Waikiki end of the waterfront yesterday, and on all roads leading to the Alahea street wharf, where the battleships Maine and Alabama were docked at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The vessels came to town without many people knowing of their approach and so there were not nearly the number of spectators present to see the docking of the floating fortresses and the arrival of the Secretary of the Interior as otherwise would have been the case. But they gathered later.

The band was present and greeted the approaching warships with the "Star Spangled Banner." As soon as the vessels were at the wharf Governor Frear called on the Maine, which is the flagship, and which bore the Secretary of the Interior.

Captain Rees, the Commandant of the Naval Station, was an early caller on the Captain of the Maine and the Secretary of the Interior and they, accompanied by the Governor, returned the commandant's call at the Naval Station about half past ten. After a very pleasant chat the officials proceeded to the Executive building where the Secretary of the Interior will make his headquarters.

THE SECRETARY GETS BUSY.

Secretary Garfield plunged at once into the work he had marked out for himself to do in Hawaii yesterday morning, immediately after the official reception tendered him and the official calls had been made and returned. It was before eleven o'clock when the Secretary came ashore, calling at the Naval Station and on the Governor. Then, after a busy morning, he lunched with Governor Frear at the Alexander Young Hotel.

Immediately after lunch automobiles were taken for a trip around the city. In the party were the Secretary, the Governor, Major Dunning, Captain Otwell, Captain Harber, Captain Veeder,

ex-Governor Carter, Marston Campbell, Walter Wall and Justice Ballou. The party went first to the summit of Punchbowl to inspect the Federal reservation there and to obtain a birdseye view of the city and the lay of the city and harbor in relation to Pearl Harbor. From Punchbowl the party ran through Makiki to Waikiki, visiting the Aquarium and the beautiful grounds of Alahau. The visitors expressed their pleasure both at the tropical landscape gardening in Governor Clegborn's park and at the funny wonders from the coral reefs in the Aquarium tanks.

From the Aquarium the party circled Diamond Head, an inspection of the progress of the work on the installation of the mortar battery on the Waialae ridge being one of the principal events of the afternoon. The Diamond Head reservoir, the lighthouse and the lookout station were visited and the necessity of the United States deeding back to the Territory some of the Diamond Head land was pointed out to the Secretary, a reservoir site being needed for one thing.

On the return trip along the Beach road the fort reservation on the beach was visited, the old Afong place. The Immigrant Station was then inspected and a tour of the waterfront concluded the first day's inspection.

The idea of visiting the different wharves was particularly to show the Secretary the ownership of the lands in and around the city and fronting the harbor, the additional frontage for the government when the Naval Station is returned after the establishing of the Pearl Harbor base being mentioned.

Throughout the various inspections the Secretary was keenly alive to what was going on and what was to be seen, but he said very little on his own initiative regarding the various matters brought to his attention by the Territorial officials. His manner of listening to the various requests, however, seemed to indicate that he thought the requests not unreasonable.

DINNER AT PACIFIC CLUB

Before returning aboard the battleship Maine, where he remained last night, the Secretary was the guest of honor at a dinner arranged at the Pacific Club, at which Governor Frear and a number of those who had met the Secretary were present.

This morning the Secretary will become the guest of Governor Frear at his Punahou home during the day; he will spend in the city.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

A tour of the island by auto and an inspection of the various plantations

KALANI'ANOOLE ON HIS METTLE

After Congressman Kahn of San Francisco had led, at some length, the fight on the Ocean Subsidy bill, the Delegate from Hawaii got his innings. The account in the Congressional Record proceeds as follows:

Mr. Littlefield. Mr. Speaker, I yield now five minutes to the Delegate from Hawaii (Mr. Kalani'anoole), and I bespeak for him on the part of the House careful and quiet attention, because this is a matter that vitally concerns his constituents and in which he has more interest than in any other piece of legislation pending before the House.

The Speaker. The Delegate from Hawaii (Mr. Kalani'anoole) is recognized for five minutes. (Applause.)

Mr. Kalani'anoole. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. Kahn) a little while ago mentioned among the steamers running to Hawaii the Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. Kahn. Only occasionally.

Mr. Kalani'anoole. Only once did they visit Hawaii, and that occasion was an excursion from San Diego. They have never been there since that.

Mr. Kahn. If the gentleman will allow me, my authority is the Commissioner of Navigation. That is all I know about it.

Mr. Kalani'anoole. Mr. Speaker, if the Commissioner of Navigation reports these two steamers as in service between Hawaii and California he is using his official position in a manner to mislead Congress as to the real facts.

Mr. Speaker. The bill under consideration is designed only to afford relief for the congestion in passenger travel between Hawaii and the mainland.

That congestion has become so severe that some form of temporary relief is imperatively required.

The unanimous report of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries clearly states that "This measure is neither asked nor intended as any departure from the true intent of the American shipping laws, but is merely designed to give temporary facilities for travel until such time as a proper support of the American merchant marine will enable it to supply an adequate passenger service between Hawaii and mainland ports."

It is recognized by everyone that the coastwise laws were never intended to lay an actual embargo upon travel; yet that is precisely the result in Hawaii.

On the mainland there is always an alternative of travel by rail. If the coastwise service is deficient, but in Hawaii we are, of course, limited to steamer travel exclusively; and as there are frequent gaps of from eight to eighteen days between the sailings of American steamers, the result is that the people of Hawaii are practically marooned for those periods.

If a business man has urgent business on the mainland, or a family receive word of the illness of some relative, their only possibility of using the four foreign steamers sailing for San Francisco is by paying a fine of \$30 in addition to the regular fare.

Only last month one of our prominent citizens received a cablegram telling of the serious illness of his son in an Eastern school. In order that the father and mother might hasten to the bedside of their sick son, they paid a \$40 fine; had they not done so, they would have been compelled to wait nine days for the next American steamer from Hongkong, and they would have no assurance whatever that they could secure passage on her.

When in fact that next steamer did arrive in Honolulu, there were 150 passengers booked for passage to San Francisco, and of this number the steamer had accommodations for only twenty-six.

Some of our citizens and tourists have even cabled to Hongkong and paid for passage and staterooms for the entire trans-Pacific voyage in order to secure passage from Honolulu to San Francisco.

These are not unusual or exceptional conditions, but are rather the prevailing conditions throughout the year.

On the 8th of this month I sent the following cablegram to the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu:

Cable me what proportion of passengers booked for Pacific Mail steamers last year actually secured passage.

To this I received the following cable reply:

Unable to secure exact data. Steamer Siberia, sailing for San Francisco today, can not take twenty per cent. of applications. Practically same conditions on all through steamers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The steamship companies have given out the misleading statement that only sixty-five per cent. of the cabin space on their steamers has been used. That statement is disproven by the fact that through the larger part of the entire year there are passengers left over from the through steamers who are wholly unable to secure passage from Honolulu.

At the time of annexation, ten years ago, there were fourteen steamers available for travel between Honolulu and San Francisco. Today there are but nine steamers available for that travel; and of these three are freight steamers, the cabin capacity of all three not equalling that of one second-class passenger boat.

I am informed by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which operates two of those steamers, that those two will be withdrawn at once and replaced by exclusive freight steamers.

The result will be that by the end of this summer, unless this bill is passed, we shall have but eight steamers carrying passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco, and of these two are freighters with only limited passenger equipment.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, Hawaii will have six less steamers available for travel at the end of this summer than she had ten years ago, although during that time the volume of travel has increased almost 50 per cent.

It is true that the Pacific Mail Company has replaced its old steamers with new and larger ones, but the volume of travel to the Orient has increased so greatly that there are frequently fewer accommodations available for Hawaii on the big new steamers than there were on the smaller ones ten years ago.

EIGHT ARMORED CRUISERS COMING IN SEPTEMBER

Honolulu is to have a visit from the eight armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet early in September. This news came to Judge Selden B. Kingsbury from his son, who is an officer of marines on the cruiser Colorado. The cruisers, which will leave San Francisco August 25, are expected to be accompanied by a torpedo flotilla and several auxiliary vessels. According to news received some time ago, the torpedoed vessels will remain in port here and the big vessels will cruise to Samoa, taking the flotilla in charge on their return from the South Seas. The fleet as now constituted is as follows.

First squadron, first division, Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, commander-in-chief. West Virginia, A. C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear-Admiral Dayton). Cap-

tain Alexander McCrackin. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Colorado, A. C., 18 guns, Captain Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Maryland, A. C., 18 guns, Captain Chauncey Thomas. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Pennsylvania, A. C., 18 guns, Captain Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second division, Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander. Tennessee, A. C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear-Admiral Sebree), Captain Thomas B. Howard. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. California, A. C., 18 guns, Captain Vincendon L. Cottman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

South Dakota, A. C., 18 guns, Captain Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Washington, A. C., 20 guns, Captain Austin M. Knight. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Can Not Attend the Convention in Chicago.

"National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson will not go to the national convention at Chicago. Mr. Robertson finds that he is up against the old question of being able to get a passage across the pond to San Francisco. He is tied up as counsel in the Bierce case, and can not sail as expected on the China, while the Hilonian and the Manchuria, the only other two vessels sailing in time for their date of the convention, are so overbooked that there is practically no possibility of making either of them. Consequently he has decided to stay at home, and his proxy will go forward to Delegate Kuhio on the China."

I would like further to say to the gentleman from San Francisco (Mr. Kahn) that San Francisco sells every year to Hawaii more goods than she does at any point in the entire Orient. And yet, though we are the largest and most profitable customer San Francisco has, she takes the ungracious position of denying us reasonable means of even coming to her markets to buy her goods. (Applause.)

Mr. Kahn. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say a word or two in conclusion. The gentleman from Hawaii has alluded to the fact that San Francisco has a considerable trade with Hawaii. That is true, but I want to call his attention to the fact that much of the capital that is invested in Hawaii is California capital, brought into the islands from the State of California. Finding that my colleague (Mr. Needham) desires to say a few words, I yield to him the balance of my time.

The Speaker pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for three-quarters of a minute.

Mr. Needham. Mr. Speaker, I sympathize with the people of Hawaii in their desire to get better accommodations for travel between that Territory and the mainland. I was there last summer, and I think I understand the condition. But this bill proceeds upon a wrong and vicious theory, and I can not support it. If the committee had brought in a bill providing that the collector of customs might issue permits in certain cases for travel upon foreign vessels—to those making out an exceptional case—I would have been glad to have supported such a measure. But this measure absolutely abolishes the coastwise laws between the mainland and the Territory of Hawaii. This Congress has not only refused to do anything for American shipping, but now, led by the gentleman from Maine, it is going to take a worse step and make an irreparable breach in the coastwise laws of the United States. I never expected the gentleman from Maine to lead such a movement. I think this bill ought to be withdrawn, perfected, and brought in upon the right theory. (Applause.)

After Congressman Humphrey of Washington and Congressman Littlefield of Maine had further supported the bill, it passed the House by a vote of 163 to 49.

Freedom of intercourse between the several States and Territories is one of the fundamental principles of our Federal system of government.

An embargo upon travel has never in our history been levied, save as a stringent war measure, and I do not believe that the passage of this measure will be taken by any sensible people as any assault on the American shipping laws, but merely a measure to relieve the practical embargo that has been created against travel to and from Hawaii in ever-recurring periods.

It is unsound for the opponents of this measure to say it is a break in the American protectorate principle. The strongest advocate of protection has never held that it should be carried so far as to wholly take away the right to obtain a commodity; yet that is precisely what constantly occurs in Hawaii; for recurring periods of from one to three weeks, American citizens are denied the commodity of travel, and freedom of intercourse with the mainland of this nation.

The statements made here that this will turn most of the passenger travel over to Japanese steamers is absurd and unfounded. There are only three Japanese passenger steamers calling at Honolulu, and their rates are \$10 and \$15 higher than that charged by either the Oceanic or the Matson steamers.

The Japanese steamers will carry only the surplus of passengers and those unable to wait for a later boat. This measure will not injure any American steamship company. Everyone knows that the profits of a steamship line are made from freight and not from passengers; moreover, because of the increase of travel made possible by this bill, the number of passengers using the American steamers will not be decreased in the slightest degree.

Hawaii asks only that as American citizens they be given reasonable freedom of travel to and from the nation's mainland. (Applause.)

I received this paper yesterday. I will read a clipping from it to show you what we are up against. It is dated May 15:

"Alex. Robertson Will Stay Home—"

"National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson will not go to the national convention at Chicago. Mr. Robertson finds that he is up against the old question of being able to get a passage across the pond to San Francisco. He is tied up as counsel in the Bierce case, and can not sail as expected on the China, while the Hilonian and the Manchuria, the only other two vessels sailing in time for their date of the convention, are so overbooked that there is practically no possibility of making either of them. Consequently he has decided to stay at home, and his proxy will go forward to Delegate Kuhio on the China."

"The result will be that by the end of this summer, unless this bill is passed, we shall have but eight steamers carrying passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco, and of these two are freighters with only limited passenger equipment."

"In other words, Mr. Speaker, Hawaii will have six less steamers available for travel at the end of this summer than she had ten years ago, although during that time the volume of travel has increased almost 50 per cent."

"It is true that the Pacific Mail Company has replaced its old steamers with new and larger ones, but the volume of travel to the Orient has increased so greatly that there are frequently fewer accommodations available for Hawaii on the big new steamers than there were on the smaller ones ten years ago."

KOKI VERDICT IS "NOT GUILTY"

"Not Guilty," was the verdict rendered yesterday at five o'clock in the Koki case, which has been on before the Federal Court for the past month.

The jury was charged on Monday afternoon, staying out just twenty-four hours in digesting the reams of evidence presented before them and going over the scores of exhibits.

Moses Koki had been indicted for the alleged embezzlement of postoffice money order funds at his office at Kamuela, the alleged offense being dated in the indictment as on November 27 last.

The case has been hard fought by both the prosecution and the defense.

TAX APPEAL CASES.

The pineapple cases were heard yesterday before the Tax Appeal Court and submitted. There was little evidence heard, the whole matter of the assessments of these pineapple lands and canneries being one of interpretation of law.

This leaves three cases yet to be heard before this court, that of the Waiwane plantation, the Austin Estate and the Li Estate.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Mrs. Lazzaro Salamanea, the wife of the plaintiff in the case of Salamanea versus N. J. Louis, now on before Judge De Bolt, gave some astonishing testimony in the trial yesterday. In this case the plaintiff is suing the defendant, a storekeeper, for \$5000 damage for the alienation of his wife's affections, taking advantage of the absence of the plaintiff on the mainland with Joe Cohen's band to supplant him in the affections of the woman.

Mrs. Salamanea was called to the stand as a witness for the defense, and her testimony against her husband's cause was that there had been no affection on her part for the absent husband for him to be defrauded of. With great coolness she recited a list of names of men who had been nearer and dearer to her than the one whose wedding ring she wore, stating among other things that her husband was not the father of her child.

The plaintiff is represented by Magoon & Lightfoot, while the defendant is his own attorney. He can speak no English, and all his questions to witnesses and statements have to be interpreted.

JUDGE LINDSAY'S COURT.

The injunction proceedings of Hudson versus Wolters was concluded in Judge Lindsay's court this morning, and the matter taken under advisement by the court.

The final accounts of Mark P. Robinson, administrator of the estate of A. W. McWayne, were passed upon and approved, the administrator being discharged.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Brown, the final accounts of Cecil Brown, executor, were examined and passed and the executor discharged.

A decision in the divorce proceedings brought by Toyo Maruyama against her husband, Jokei Maruyama, on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, was made, the divorce being granted on the grounds alleged.

MRS. TURTON DIES IN CALIFORNIA

News was received by Mrs. George Ross and Mrs. J. A. Hasinger yesterday of the death of their sister, Mrs. Annie Turton, in San Francisco, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Turton was the widow of Harry Turton, a former partner of the late James Campbell in the ownership of the Lahaina sugar plantation. While Mr. Turton was with his family in Europe the crop from the plantation was large and Mr. Campbell was willing to buy or sell. He notified Turton who came out here and after several weeks' consideration the latter paid Campbell \$500,000 for his interest. From that crop on there was a falling off of the amount of sugar produced and Mr. Turton was unable to meet his obligations. He never recouped his losses and died a poor man, leaving his family in straitened circumstances, though considered a millionaire when he bought Campbell's interest in the plantation.

Mrs. Turton had four children all of whom are dead, Edith, a daughter dying here a few years ago. Deceased has been a resident of San Francisco for the past fifteen years and for some time has been confined in one of the hospitals here owing to a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Campbell-Parker was a frequent caller on her during the latter's recent visit to San Francisco and did all she could to make the closing days of the life of Mrs. Turton comfortable.

W. A. Wright of Kaula is under arrest for embezzlement from the Kaula Wine & Liqueur Co., of which he is an employee. He was arraigned before the District Court and has been committed. He is a brother of absconding treasurer Wright.

VIDA'S EXPECTATIONS WERE SOON BLIGHTED

The truth is coming out about Henry Vida's sudden conversion to Democracy, not that the matter is of much importance save as it throws a search-light on the ways of politicians.

Achl, Brown and Vida came together on the proposition to get Vida into Sam Johnson's place. The two Democratic Supervisors were to vote for him and Kealoha was to get on the fence, providing a third could be found to support the slate. Kealoha was to be rewarded for neutrality. Brown had a hand in the deal and hoped, with Achl, to reap some gains from a road machine in the coming primaries.

Brown's appearance as sponsor for a new-fledged Democrat caused inquiry to be made and the plot was revealed. Then the friends of Tommy Cummins got busy and by pledging him to give Democrats an equal show with Republicans in the road department, he was easily elected.

Vida will wait until after the Presidential election to decide whether or not he will stay Democratic. If Bryan goes in he may want the postoffice.

SPRAINS QUICKLY CURED.

Bathe the parts freely with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and give them absolute rest, and a quick cure is certain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE ORANGE IN ITS HABITAT

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haasika.)

LOS ANGELES, June 1.—As you eat your orange at breakfast tomorrow you may look upon it as a symbol of the high-water mark of progress in the application of cultural and economic science to the world-old business of producing food and wealth from the soil.

The California Washington navel orange is grown according to a scientific method, and it is marketed by a scientific method. Its history from the beginning is a romance. Oranges and lemons have been grown in California for more than a century, but it was not until the introduction of the navel orange in 1874 that the present era of progress began. The seedless navel orange is in itself a triumph of a scientific man, who desired to get rid of the seeds which made the orange so hard to eat.

The orange you will eat tomorrow was grown in Southern California upon land which would grow nothing in its natural state. Water had to be brought from a great distance and applied to the land to give it life. If you were to become so interested in oranges as to be impelled to go to California and buy a citrus ranch, you would find science guiding your every step. The land might cost you a thousand dollars an acre. Science and irrigation made all that value. Five or ten acres would be the size of it, and the chances are that you would know as much about growing oranges or lemons as you do about running canal boats on Mars.

But the local citrus union would look after you. One day you would find a man under one of your trees with a blanket spread out on the ground. He is armed with a microscope and he knows all about bugs. If your trees need it, he will tell you when to fumigate. If you neglect to do so, the chances are that you will wake up some fine morning to find the fumigators at work in your orchard. So when it is time to prune, or time to irrigate, or time to do any one of the thousand and one things that must be done to grow citrus fruit, the experienced practical scientists of the community will see to it that you do not lack for advice. If you find a strange bug on a leaf, you take it to one of the government scientists always within reach. He generally knows what it is, whether it is harmful, and if so, how to fight it. But if it is a new bug, then the department of agriculture begins right there to find out all about it, and will spend thousands of dollars, if necessary, to that end. So far does science go in growing oranges.

But an orange grown is of very little account unless it can be sold at a profit. When Southern California first began to produce citrus fruit in considerable quantity, it found that it was so far away from the populous centers of the East, where it must find consumers, that the profits were often wiped out by freights and commissions. Men worked long years and planned skillfully only to have the returns from their first shipments "come back in red"—the fatal red ink of the wrong side of the account ledger.

So it came about that economic science was applied to the packing, shipping and marketing of the fruit—completing the circle of scientific progress which wraps the orange from the blossom to the breakfast table. The growers in each community formed local packing organizations, they in turn formed district organizations, and the district bodies formed a central concern which is now known as the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. This scheme of organization was worked out slowly and gradually, step at a time.

The first movement toward intelligent cooperation was the result of the disastrous year of 1892-3. That year many growers not only had to furnish their entire crop for nothing, but to pay the packing and freight charges besides, as the gross sales of the fruit in the East would not cover the expenses. Then a convention met, its declared purpose being to "provide for the marketing of all the citrus fruit at the lowest possible cost under uniform methods, and in a manner to secure to each grower a certain marketing of his fruit, and the full average price to be obtained in the market for the entire season." This purpose has been accomplished. The detail of the growth of the present organization from that convention is interesting, but it is unnecessary to set it out here. Let it suffice to look at the conditions which did prevail under the old-fashioned methods and the conditions of the present.

In the old days the growers were all in cut-throat competition with each other. There was no such thing as uniform grading and packing. The packing cost the small grower much more in proportion than it did the large grower, the oranges were sold through speculative merchants, and all hope of profit was buried under the mountain of packing charges, freights and commissions.

Now the central exchange buys material for packing in immense quantities for distribution among the cooperating packing houses. Nails are bought by the trainload, "shooks" for the boxes on enormous contracts. There is a uniform system of packing and branding which not only rewards the grower of the best fruit for his skill, but which assures the consumer of a high and uniform quality. The Exchange maintains offices in all of the principal cities of the country, and in the European capitals, through which the product is distributed. Through

these offices the growers in California are enabled to get accurate information concerning the condition of the market at the points of consumption.

This cooperative system enables the growers to market their product with all the advantage of modern methods of business which are usually accorded only to "trusts." The Exchange is not a trust, however, in that it does not fix prices and that its work is done without contemplation of a profit for the central organization. The packing, handling and distribution of the fruit is done at cost. This method has reduced the cost of packing and marketing from seventy-five cents to thirty-five cents a box, despite the greatly increased cost of packing materials.

The annual business of the exchange has grown so that its net receipts are now more than \$12,000,000 annually. Of course this exchange does not handle all of the output of the citrus region. Ten years ago its shipments were 25 per cent of the total. This year they will be more than 60 per cent. The larger private growers handle their own fruit and there are other cooperative associations which take care of the output from many small growers. Including these, about 80 per cent of the total crop is marketed on the cooperative or direct basis and only 20 per cent is handled by commission merchants. The improvement of conditions brought about by cooperation, however, extends to the whole section and every grower is benefited by the application of progressive economic science to the business of selling oranges.

Progress is never content and never stops. The California Fruit Growers Exchange, now that it has a profitable entrance to the markets of the country, is engaged in efforts to improve the market by increasing the demand for its product. The first attempt ever made by a systematic advertising campaign to increase the consumption of a natural product of the soil is to be credited to this organization.

The experiment was tried last month. Iowa was selected as the state for the trial, on account of the fact that the office of the Exchange in Des Moines covers the entire state and does not lap over into any other state. Other offices include two or more states, or are limited to only a section of a state.

A special train loaded with oranges from the four thousand cooperative orange groves of Southern California was despatched from Los Angeles to Des Moines. Daily newspapers in every Iowa city heralded the coming of the "Iowa Orange Special" in half-page advertisements paid for by the Exchange. This was supplemented by advertisements of the local fruit dealers announcing a special "Orange week." Oranges were extolled as: "Just the spring tonic needed for yourself and children. Nothing in the way of fruit has so much tonic value as orange juice. An orange with every meal means increased appetite, better digestion, a clearer brain and a better constitution in every way. Oranges are prescribed by physicians for their medicinal properties and for their food value to nerve and brain. All during the warm enervating spring and summer weather, orange juice is most cooling and refreshing."

The best skill of the ad-writer was employed, the dates of the orange week were emphasized, and the demand was made that the consumer see that the name of the California Fruit Growers Exchange was on the box. The result was a wonderful stimulation of the habit of orange eating in Iowa. The advertising will be kept up in a smaller way for a while. If the orange consumption in Iowa is permanently increased, as the heads of the Exchange believe it will be, then this advertising campaign will be extended to other parts of the country and will be continued indefinitely. The theory is that people would eat more oranges and other fruit if their attention were called to it by the same methods which have so greatly increased the consumption of cereal breakfast foods.

Systematic advertising of a natural product of the soil has not been tried before. Usually the art of the manufacturer has intervened and it has been the manufacturer's money which has paid for the publicity. If the orange growers, by their cooperation, can increase the consumption by advertising, the success of their experiment will be another step upward in the march of progress.

Truly, progressive science has done wonders for the citrus fruit section of California. The beautiful orange groves with their trim trees of dark green embellished with golden globes, tell a story of the conquest of pest and disease, of the triumph of the horticulturist in improving nature's own product, of the annihilation of distance which intervenes between the grower and the eater. In their rich beauty of green and gold these groves typify the health and wealth of America's garden—the valleys of Southern California.

DEATH OF MRS. ANNA BOOTH LONG YESTERDAY

Mrs. Anna Booth Long died yesterday morning at the home of her son, C. W. Booth, in the Paha valley.

Mrs. Long was born in Kilmanac, Scotland, April 16, 1833, of Scotch parents and arrived with them in Honolulu from the old country in 1846. She was married to Joseph Booth, August 15, 1848. The marriage ceremony was performed by Consul General Miller and Kamehameha III. was the guest of honor at the wedding. During her long life Mrs. Booth-Long intimately knew six of the reigning sovereigns of Hawaii and lived under eleven administrations.

Mr. Booth dying, his widow married Captain Thomas Long, in 1872.

The funeral services will be held in the lecture room of Central Union church this afternoon at 3:30. Interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery.

Arrangements for the lying in state of Prince David at the Capitol are about completed.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : JUNE 12

Secretary Garfield will find much to interest him in Hawaii. He is welcome here, and will learn that the hospitality shown him is not in the least calculating. Hawaii wants things, to be sure, but it is not given to unseemly importunity, nor does it seek to put officials under obligations to it so as to make something by their influence afterward. The point is that the Territory merely desires to have the exact truth about it known at Washington. It has been often misrepresented to its injury, but it has never suffered from the facts; and it has learned that the more the people in authority know about Hawaii the better are its interests served. Secretary Straus' visit and that of the Congressmen, were useful to all concerned, to those gentlemen as well as to ourselves, from the point of view of the data collected and digested. They know us as we want Secretary Garfield to know us, and as he certainly will if the present itinerary is carried out.

LOCAL OPTION AND VESTED INTERESTS.

Viewing the recent decline in local brewery stock from afar, a shareholder, A. Hoeking, of Shanghai, writes a letter to an evening paper against local option. He evidently thinks, and thinks truly, that the least said is the soonest mended and the least done to head off the saloon evil, the better for his private interests; but he puts his opposition to reform on so-called public grounds, of which the following passage from his letter is an example:

"The Anti-Saloon League, through its organ, the Advertiser, claims that local option, in method and principle, is purely American, and for that reason should be adopted.

"I most respectfully beg to differ with them.

"Any measure that involves the spoliation and confiscation of an individual's property that has been authorized and brought into existence through the act of a previous Legislature is unfair, unjust and not in accord with American principles."

That argument is as full of false logic as a bad egg is of smell. When a man goes into the beer or liquor business, he knowingly submits it to the laws governing that business, conscious throughout of the right of a majority of the voting citizens or of their delegated legislators to change such laws and then annul his license. He accepts these terms when he starts in trade; and it is up to him to take whatever deprivation lawfully comes to him and not whine about an "invasion of vested rights." He has no more of a vested right to go on with the beer or liquor business if the people or their lawmakers decide against it than he has to maintain any other kind of a controllable nuisance in the teeth of the law.

The local option issue is whether or not a nuisance subject to law shall be tolerated in a given district by the people living there. Plain Americanism should give them the say in such a matter. It may be that some nuisances, such as a noisy mill, would have to be let alone; but not a nuisance which lives and knows that it lives by popular suffering, and which is subject to laws which the Legislature has an undoubted right to change.

This paper repeats that local option is essentially and vitally American. It gives the people the say in their own affairs. If the principle Mr. Hoeking contends for is sound, the people could not change the tariff or pass a railroad rate bill or lift the taxes or enact a parcels post law for fear of the "vested interests" that might be harmed. Happily, "vested interests" do not yet rule the American Republic, eager as they are to take on that responsibility.

CONGRESS AND THE SALOON.

Irrespective of whether local option carries in Hawaii or not, we believe that the life of the liquor traffic in this and other territories of the United States will come to an end within a year, providing a Republican President and Congress are elected in the pending contest.

The temperance forces which drove the canteen out of the army are ten times as strong as they then were; and they are going to make their next great fight on liquor in the territories and in the District of Columbia. Representing, as they will, hundreds of thousands of votes on national questions as against a practically unfranchised population, nationally speaking, in the territories and the District, their success with Republican Congressmen and with some of the Democrats would seem to be assured. There is not a Congressman on the Republican side save a few from the slums and the distillery and brewery districts, who is not far more afraid of the temperance vote today than he is of the liquor vote. Many a Southern Democratic member feels the same way. When the temperance army shows up, fresh from its great victories all over the country, a Republican Congress, if there is one, will be very likely indeed to grant its reasonable desires. Indeed, the practical politicians will be glad to get off as lightly as a request to abolish the liquor traffic among non-voters would imply.

Hawaii without the saloon nuisance would prosper as it never did before. If Congress takes action there will be no very convincing protest from here, however much noise may be made.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND HUMBUGS.

Mr. Garfield is sapiently advised that Hawaii needs 100,000 European immigrants and 100,000 tourists. What Mr. Garfield has to do with our tourist problems he will perhaps enquire; and what the Territory, with accommodations that might be stretched to suit 1000 tourists at a time, could do with 100,000 or where the 100,000 could find ships enough to get them here in three years' voyaging, is another matter which does not concern him but which may invite his levity. As for 100,000 European immigrants, one-fifth of them could not find jobs in Hawaii to save their necks; and if the planters are right in saying that whites are far less useful in the canefields than Asiatics, we may conclude that not a single Jap would be dislodged to put a European in his place. All the added talk about 200,000 people coming here, is designed to head off the movement to bring in enough American farmers to occupy and till the surplus land, not available for sugar, and make it yield tobacco, pineapples, cotton, sisal, rubber and other specialties. This phase of development "along traditional American lines" is opposed by the feudalists principally because, if there comes a big demand for land in Hawaii, the price to them, as well as to others, will go up. It is a lot easier to run at the mouth about the prospect of getting a mythical 100,000 European laborers and 100,000 tourists, than to dig up what the land wanted for cane or cattle would be worth when actual American farmers begin bidding on it.

AS TO VESTED INTERESTS.

The "vested interest" involved in the liquor problem is not set aside with a sneer by the sensible men of the community who are aiming to strike a fair solution of the liquor traffic. If a vested interest becomes a predatory interest it is entitled to all the condemnation it gets. Under any circumstances, it is entitled to a fair hearing and to justice.—Brewers' Organ.

A man has a vested interest in his health and reputation. Is that of less consequence than a vested interest in saloons and breweries, which seek to injure both?

A woman and children have vested interests in a husband and father. Are these to be overlooked in favor of the interests which would deprive them of his sollecitude and support and rob them of their share of his earnings?

The city has a vested interest in its people. Is it to stand by and see a lot of them turned from producers to consumers, from wage-earners to tramps or criminals, and from desirable to undesirable citizens, out of respect to the men or corporations who are in the business of "vesting" them with strong drink?

The coming of Admiral Capps will show the great importance which the government attaches to the station at Pearl Harbor. As Chief Naval Constructor, Admiral Capps will find much in the line of duty in laying out or supervising work which must bear closely upon the repair of naval vessels. How long he will remain here is not known, but as no more important task is being undertaken for the navy than that at Pearl Harbor, his stay may not be brief.

TAFT AND THE ISSUES.

William H. Taft has had more training for the Presidency than most of the men who have occupied that post. As Governor-General of the Philippines he had more people to look after than had any one of the first seven Presidents of the United States; and his personal responsibilities were larger than theirs. He grew into a great administrator—a prodigious of the rank that Lord Cromer attained in Egypt. His abilities to start with were those of a scholar, a judge and a departmental official, a man of travel and affairs; and subsequently to his Philippine experience he became Secretary of War and a political manager and leader, in all of which capacities he was signally efficient. Now he is put forward by the dominant party for President of the United States.

It is too early to indulge in prophecies about the result at the polls. Obviously great as Mr. Taft is, he is not popular; but he may grow in public favor as the campaign proceeds and people get closer to his personality. He is charged with being a lay figure whom Roosevelt has forced upon the party; but it is in him to prove that he has a right to distinction on his own account. It is said that no one is clear as to his views on great questions; but everybody will be informed on that point during the next few months, and if his views prove broad and sound, as we believe they will, they must win him the votes of those who agree with them.

The times, being hard, are against the party in power; but the panaceas offered by Bryan are practically the same as those offered by the administration of which Taft is a part; so why change doctors whose prescriptions are alike? There is sympathy for Bryan now, and some desire for a change. Possibly Bryan could be elected over Taft tomorrow. But in the combative months before the polling, party spirit will rise and the organizations close up. Then it is the biggest party that will win; and at last accounts the Republicans largely outnumbered the Democrats. The unsettled question is, whether that numerical superiority can be held until it is needed. Will times grow harder and stimulate that form of discontent which expresses itself in an unreasoning cry for a change? Which party will suffer most from an enhanced prohibition vote—that vote which really defeated Blaine in 1884? Is there any vitality in the issues of imperialism? Where will the tariff reformers get off? What figure will the labor unions cut? All these are factors in the equation of Fate by which Taft must win or lose.

At last accounts the Vice Presidential nomination lay between Governor Cummins of Iowa and Congressman James S. Sherman of New York.

Interest will now turn to the Democratic convention, to be held on July 7 in Denver. Bryan is as sure of nomination as was Taft a month ago, and if John Mitchell takes second place issues will be joined for the greatest Presidential battle since 1896.

A DWINDLING FAKE.

The scheme for getting 100,000 European emigrants has shrunk under exposure to one for 10,000, and we hear less already about trying to "Americanize" Hawaii by people who could not Americanize themselves under three generations. Of all the public humbugs of the day in Hawaii, there is nothing to equal this lazzaroni substitute for President Roosevelt's policy of developing Hawaii through a "substantial middle class" of American origin.

Think of withholding the chance sought by mainland farmers to Americanize us by the middle-class method—to add to the distinctively American population here and strengthen the transplanted institutions under which they were born—all to serve the interests, real or imaginary, of a small army of bug-infested lazzaroni from the south of Italy!

Who wants these lazzaroni? Nobody that we know of. Since the hegira to the Coast of Japanese labor was stopped, the Asiatic field supply has become stable and the planters have ceased to complain. Relatives of the Japanese field hands are coming in, and the natural increase of the Japanese is large. There are, besides, some thousands of Portuguese, Spaniards, and Porto Ricans working for the planters. Hence the labor question has ceased to be acute, and the talk about 100,000 or 10,000 European laborers is merely intended to make Washington think that an honest effort is making to form a middle class and populate the land.

The only real proposition in line with the President's policy—the only common-sense proposition from the American point of view—is to divide the vacant public domain into tracts like that of Wahiawa and offer it to Settlement Associations of American farmers. That was done at Wahiawa with triumphant results, and it can be done over and over again in these Islands. Hundreds of farmers have been writing here every year for chances of this kind; yet for half a decade they have been practically ignored, and the air has been filled with noisy twaddle about settling 100,000 European immigrants on the surplus land—two acres apiece. Think of Americanizing a country with Neapolitan beggars marooned in cabbage-patches! The burlesque stage has given us nothing more preposterous; yet this dubious farce has served to keep back the kind of immigration which has made every Western State and Territory what it is, and is as vitally needed here as it ever was on the Pacific slope.

If we are going to be Americanized, let the task be given to Americans. If there are any people in Europe, least of all in Southern Europe, who are as well or better qualified for this duty, the fact has hitherto escaped the notice even of buyers for museums.

JAPANESE LOCAL INVESTMENT.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The war taxation in Japan bears so crushingly on every industry there that Japanese here, who have been accustomed to invest their earnings at home, are now looking around for local opportunities. They feel that they can get better returns on their investments in Hawaii than in Japan—and they are right.

One of the local objections to the Japanese has been that they help drain the land of ready money to send back to the old country. Though this has never caused so serious a withdrawal of current funds as the drafts of absentee owners under our unwholesome feudal system, it has accounted for many a pinch in the local money market. If the Japanese conclude, as a class, to keep all, or even a part of their surplus in Hawaii, their value to the community will greatly increase and so, indeed, will the value of the community to them. Japan is a three per cent country; this is an eight per cent country; and Japanese money, in our productive industries, old or new, can earn as much as American money. Why not give it a chance?

WIDE OPEN AS DESCRIBED.

We can hardly believe that C. W. Dickey was fairly quoted in the Star as saying that Iwilei was not open night before last, and that the Advertiser's account was either "unguarded" or a "fairly tale."

It happens that the Advertiser knew precisely what it was talking about. This paper had a man in the district who faithfully reported what he saw; and his report was forecasted by what was telephoned by others before he was detailed to go and see. As to the statement attributed to Mr. Dickey, that Captain Parker was on duty in the tenderloin to prevent its opening, the Captain was not seen at all by our representative excepting at half-past eight o'clock, when he was on board a car going in the direction of his home.

Notwithstanding such unguarded, not to say absurd, statements as those attributed to Mr. Dickey, the police now announce that the owners "renting places to women engaged in ignoring the law" will be prosecuted. May we ask why this drastic measure is threatened if Iwilei is still closed?

Mr. Dickey should muzzle the reporters that are trying to make a fool of him.

There was vast enthusiasm at Chicago for Roosevelt; there was only a perfunctory show of interest in Taft. One of the difficulties of the campaign, should Taft be nominated, will be to boom him. The party will accept him, but without warming up, and it may elect him, as it did Harrison, in the same way; but as for shouting and shoulder-slapping, all that sort of thing will be honored in the breach more than the observance. At least that is the outlook now, when even a convention of the party politicians can not find inspiration in the name of the man they expect to nominate for President on the first ballot and unmistakably show their preference for someone else.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra travel in peace from one end of Europe to the other. England gives anarchists to understand that, so long as they let all representatives of British authority alone, they may fume and fret and speechify on English soil to their mouth's content. The arrangement has worked so well in Britain that it might profitably be adopted in other free countries.

It is in the nature of a discovery to most people that the other side of the island has a fine natural harbor which, for a little money, could be made into a better haven than the one at Honolulu. But for the fact that the inhabitable valleys point toward Honolulu instead of to the windward side of Oahu and the streams run this way, this city might have been founded on the opposite coast. There would have been some advantages in this to white people, owing to the cooler climate, but probably the naked aborigines preferred the warmer side. Eventually a villa town may grow up on the shores of Kaneohe bay, a very natural result of garrison conditions here. With Rapid Transit cars connecting, many people would like to live there.

Local option is American when the people are allowed to vote whether they shall have a saloon as well as vote whether they shall not. The local option program seems to be that the people shall vote only when they wish to wipe the saloon out of their precincts.—Bulletin.

A cause which depends on such an argument as that must be weak in the knees. Local option, as anybody old enough to vote ought to know, leaves the decision as to saloons in a given district to the citizens living there, who are quite as much at liberty to vote for them as against them.

Kuhio, in his interrupted speech on the Ocean Subsidy bill, showed much of the speaking facility he long ago developed in his own language. It is not an easy task for most men to enter a public debate even in their native tongue; and when a man is compelled to use another language than the one to which he was bred, the result is often disastrous. Yet Kuhio spoke with ease and fluency, meeting and parrying forensic blows and earning the applause of his colleagues. His speech was timely and well done.

The trouble over the anti-injunction plank is this: Labor men want it as the price of their votes, but by adopting it the Republicans must cut their campaign denunciations of the Democrats, four and eight years ago, for "interfering with the courts." An attempt has been made, with what success we shall see later, to cover the plank with verbiage, out of which either side can get the assurances it seeks.

If the convention today should nominate Roosevelt on the first ballot, Taft might well retire from the race even if Roosevelt declines. A snub like that, after all that has been done to arouse enthusiasm for the Ohio man, would suggest the handwriting on the wall. Perhaps a situation like this is what Cannon, Fairbanks, Knox and Hughes are waiting for.

If nine battleships can coal in Honolulu harbor, the colliers ought to be able to attend to the needs of seven more outside. The sea off Waikiki and under the lee of Diamond Head would appear to present ideal conditions for off-shore coaling. It is as quiet there as it is in Lahaina roadstead, excepting on the rare occasions when a kona is blowing.

The payday of the battleship sailors is the 25th of each month. The schedule has been arranged so that, while here, the bluejackets can live a simple life. Samoa and Auckland will get the benefit of any return to the feshpots they may effect between July 25th and the next payday.

If the fight over precedence at Prince David's funeral gets to be a scandal, it is quite likely that there will be no more State functions of this kind.

There was a prevalent rumor on the streets yesterday that Fairbanks had been named for Vice President which deceived many.

Mark Twain is 72 years old but he still has hopes of living until he gets that promised Hawaiian mantlepiece.

The Iwilei dives are trying to open again. Perhaps they have also taken up with the vested rights theory.

The rat may as well begin to burrow, for the new Cofer cat will follow it anywhere above ground.

It seems to be a case of Roosevelt first at Chicago with the teddy bear for second choice.

Opposition to local option is enmity to popular rule.

Auto Bubbles

Exports of French automobiles fell off \$1,168,000 during January, February and March, while France's imports of automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles for the same period showed a slight increase.

Since 1898 the state of New York has completed 978 miles of improved highways at public expense, and now has 1034 miles of road under contract and 977 miles of road waiting the letting of contracts.

While there seems to be a nationwide crusade against anti-skid tires on the part of American municipal authorities, their use is required on certain Paris streets when the roadways are likely to be slippery.

Out of 551 deaths upon which claims were made on a Milwaukee life insurance company within the last four years only seventeen were due to motoring accidents. All but one of these victims were occupants of cars.

The recent decision by Judge Hodson of Buffalo, that repairmen cannot recover for work done on an automobile unless they can prove their skillfulness has established a legal precedent of great value to motorists.

For motorists in search of new fields New Zealand offers excellent touring grounds. It is nearly the size of Italy, is filled with picturesque mountains and lakes and an automobile has little difficulty in traversing its roads.

The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Automobile Club has accepted the offer of a wealthy resident of that city of a \$1000 trophy to be competed for in annual hill climbs, and it will be awarded as the chief prize in the contests next Saturday.

Honeymoon trips in automobiles to the Atlantic coast resorts are rapidly becoming a fad with young couples throughout the eastern part of the United States, one couple recently making their bridal journey clear from Chicago in a car.

Mrs. Andrew Cuneo of New York, who has driven an auto over 80,000 miles without mishap, declares that the principal reason women drivers are

so few is because they lack confidence. When this is once gained they generally make excellent motorists.

There were 209 machines registered with the secretary of state of Indiana during April, the largest number in any month since last July, making the total number of automobiles and motorcycles in the state 5734, of which about 200 are motorcycles.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists

SPORTS

NO FOOTBALL FOR SAILORS

The following letter relative to fleet sports was received by the chairman of the sports committee yesterday:

United States Atlantic Fleet. U. S. S. Connecticut, Flagship. San Francisco, Cal., June 2, 1908.

Sir: The Chief of Staff has handed me your favor of May 22nd, 1908, and in reply thereto I regret to have to inform you that it will be impossible for us to enter in all of the proposed events.

1. It is impracticable for our athletic teams to go ashore in the forenoon. We can furnish two baseball teams to play every afternoon, games to be on our regular fleet schedule, provided the grounds are available, but no admission is to be charged to see the sailors play.

2. We would like to have one game with the local professional team, any afternoon that it is convenient for them, if they care to play us.

3. We will enter men in the field sports. Our boxing tournament was finished April 25th, but our men will box and wrestle with local champions if prizes and weights can be arranged.

4. We cannot play football at Honolulu. We will gladly enter any events not mentioned, if we have time between coaling the ships.

5. We would like to be excused from boat racing as the men have been in constant training for several months and need a rest.

6. Money prizes would probably be preferable to cups or medals for individual prizes as the men accumulated more medals than they can stow, since our arrival on the West Coast. Where a ship or a team wins a prize, some trophy would, of course, be more appropriate. It will be difficult to carry out any program successfully in Honolulu as most of the men will desire to go on liberty when they are not coaling ship, and we dislike to order them to take part in athletics.

7. Thanking you for your kindness in doing so much for the men, and hoping to be of assistance in arranging details when we arrive at Honolulu, I remain, Very sincerely yours, (Signed) D. A. WEAVER. Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, Fleet Athletic Officer.

ISENBERG OFFERS CUP

D. P. R. Isenberg, who has ever been one of the staunchest supporters of local baseball, has decided to stimulate the efforts of the players in the triangular league, in which Keio University, Santa Clara College and a Hawaiian nine will compete, by offering a handsome silver cup to the player taking part in 75 per cent of the games of the series, who ends the season with the highest batting average.

FROELECHER IS IN FRISCO

Herman Keisack heard from Hans Froelecher, the wrestler, by the last mail.

Froelecher has charge of the Bellanca garage in San Francisco and is in training for any match which may offer. He doesn't expect to be in Honolulu for six months.

Froelecher writes that Leopold McLaughlin was decisively beaten in Seattle by Dr. Koller. McLaughlin was the man who was to have been brought to Honolulu to wrestle Froelecher.

AUTO BOATS MAY ARRIVE

There is a prospect of the sport of auto-boating becoming firmly established in Honolulu.

An employee of the Iron Works has one of these diverting little craft in which he takes his pleasure off the Kalia flats.

C. D. Walker has been asked to draw plans for a couple more auto-boats by a couple of local enthusiasts and there is talk of at least one of the prominent members of the Hawaii Yacht Club having an auto-boat constructed.

A CERTAIN CUPE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT.

When attacked with diarrhoea or bowel complaint you want a medicine that acts quickly. The attack is always sudden, generally severe and with increasing pain. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has never been known to fail in any case of colic, diarrhoea or summer complaint in children. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SANTA CLARAS HAVE CLASS

After having witnessed the tryout games between the team selected to represent Santa Clara College in their island trip, and the Newark, a team supposed to be the pick of all amateur Californian baseball teams, in which the former carried the day, Bill Devreaux was asked for his opinion of the trip.

"Yes," said he, "Honolulu has some ball players down here, and many who can go some if let loose in fast company."

"The islanders will be treated to an agreeable surprise when Santa Clara appears before them, for, as a college professor might observe, they are the real exponents of baseballology."

Whatever the reputation of the visitors may be, it is not scaring the island players any, to say the least. It simply amuses, and Hampton, Joy, Reuter and the leading ball players of the league feel quite confident that Hawaii can go some also, and that the surprise may be the other way.

It is true, Santa Clara has much to boast of in Kilbourne, their captain and pitcher. Here is a youngster with a remarkable record, having won fifty out of sixty-four of the games he has pitched. For batting qualities he hit the clip of .250 for the past season, which certainly shows class, for a twirler.

Art Shafer, who is conceded by Coast critics to be the greatest college ball player of the United States, has hit at the terrific rate of .320 for twenty-two games. His fielding for the same number of games is errorless and he occupies the seat of honor in base-stealing. This may be mentioned as an earnest of what may be expected when the triangular series opens next month.

BRUNER RAN GOOD MILE

Bruner and Indigo were sent a mile at Kapiolani Park on Sunday morning, Domingo Ferreira riding the former and Olopio the latter.

Bruner finished first in the good time of 1:44 1/2. Indigo ran surprisingly well and was only three lengths to the bad at the finish.

Bruner got a length the best of the start but Indigo soon caught up and the pair were even at the half pole. Passing the six-furlongs pole Indigo had a couple of lengths the best of it. In the final quarter Bruner took the lead and finished as stated.

Indigo was coming fast at the finish and it looked as if he would have caught and passed the big horse had another eighth been traversed.

The pair were shipped to Hilo by the steamer Mauna Kea on Tuesday, in charge of Joe Reddy, who will train them for the Fourth of July races in Hilo.

It had been the intention of Louis Warren to ship Bruner and Indigo to Maui, but the trial pleased him so much that he decided to send his stable to Hilo after bigger game than the Kahului program offers.

SANTA CLARAS TO BE STRONG

The Santa Clara delegation to Honolulu will include twelve players, the strongest aggregation that has ever represented the Red and White. An effort is still being made to secure the services of several old college players, among them Jim Twoby, now at Harvard University, and Joe Collins, at present catching for Santa Cruz.

Even if these recruits are not secured the college will present a strong lineup, practically the same that defeated both Stanford and Berkeley in last season's series. Kilburn and Friene will do the pitching and Mervyn Schaefer will catch. Broderick will play first, Peters second, Artie Schoefer of Los Angeles shortstop, and Kennedy or Watson third, with Lappin, Salsberg, Rapp, Jones and Foster as candidates for the outfield. The latter lineup may perform be changed if Collins or Twoby are secured. McKenzie, who is managing the tour, is a former Lick High School student, who holds several inter-school athletic records, and is a star football player.—S. F. Examiner.

HARVEY WON PRIZE SHOOT

The Hawaiian Gun Club's unknown angles shoot took place at the Kakaako traps on Wednesday afternoon and resulted in a win for J. W. Harvey with 9 out of 19.

Harry Whitney and Irwin Spalding tied with 8 out of 19. In the shoot-off Spalding won, making 4 out of 5, against Whitney's 3 out of 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop of New York, who are making an extensive tour through Europe, describe the island of Corsica, the birthplace of Napoleon, as an automobilists' paradise.

GARFIELD BRINGS A MESSAGE TO HAWAII FROM THE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt's Message to the Islands

"I come here at the wish and request of the President, and by his instructions I have a message to deliver to the people of Hawaii. It is this: that the President wishes not only that Hawaii shall have been annexed to the United States, but that it shall be incorporated in and become one of the United States.

"I am here to learn what your conditions are, what your problems are and what your necessities are. It is the wish of the President that he and his administration should know your conditions, problems and necessities in order that we may help you to solve the problems, accomplish your purposes and secure your desires; while on the other hand he wishes you to feel that you are a foreign people, the people of a distant island of the United States, but that you are all equally American citizens with us of the mainland, and he wishes your assistance and help in solving the problems of our common country."—Secretary Garfield, at Sons of the American Revolution banquet last night.

The trip of Secretary Garfield around the island yesterday was a very interesting one to him and to those accompanying him, as matters were gone into with a thoroughness and speed surprising to all. Starting from town at six o'clock in the morning the party, consisting of Secretary Garfield, Governor Frear, Captain Veeder of the Alabama, Captain C. W. Otwell, Maj. S. W. Dunning, Dr. W. S. Evans of the Department of Agriculture, J. B. Castle, L. A. Thurston, H. E. Cooper, W. O. Smith, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, A. L. C. Atkinson, G. R. Carter, Dr. Brinckerhoff, and John Waterhouse, were conveyed in four autos belonging to Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, J. B. Castle, John Waterhouse and G. R. Carter, to the top of the pail, where, after a delay of a few minutes to repair a couple of punctures, the descent of the Koolau side was begun.

About half way to Heeia the connecting rod of George Carter's machine broke so the other machines took charge of the passengers in the big auto and the journey was continued to the plantation house of Jas. B. Castle where they found a splendid breakfast waiting for them which had been prepared under the careful direction of Mrs. J. J. Dowling. Breakfast finished, the party started for the J. A. Cummins, which was lying at Heeia landing, and about half past nine the tour and inspection of Kaneohe bay began.

This was a revelation to most of those aboard the boat. Both malihinis and kamaainas were greatly surprised at the large expanse of the bay and the possibilities of exploiting it. The Cummins made the entire circuit of the harbor and went as far as opposite Waikane, returning to Heeia at eleven o'clock. This is said to be the first time an official inspection of Kaneohe bay has ever been made. It brought to the notice of all present that it is an immense harbor, with a general depth of from six to eleven fathoms and having an area three times that of Pearl Harbor with almost perpendicular coral walls enclosing it. There are two entrances, one on the east and the other on the west end which have depths of eleven and sixteen feet respectively. From surveys made it is shown that it will take a great deal less money to give access to Kaneohe bay than to Pearl Harbor.

An amusing incident of the trip on the Cummins illustrative of the rapidity with which island sailors can handle their boats while under headway was given when Governor Frear's hat blew overboard. Captain Searle immediately rang his bell to stop the steamer and got the boat's crew to lower their boat. Within two minutes after the hat was lost by the Governor it was picked up by the crew. Three minutes and fifty-two seconds after the hat left the Governor's head it had been returned to him and the steamer's boat was clear of the water in the davits and the steamer on her way again. This may appear to be the fine work of Hawaiian sailors, whose skill is so well known, but the crew of the Cummins are Japanese.

Returning to Heeia the party found two new machines awaiting it, E. D. Tenney and J. A. McCandless having telephoned to town for their autos before the Cummins left and at quarter past eleven the trip overlaid down the coast was resumed. Kahana was reached at 12:30 o'clock. This is the terminus of the Koolau railway, eleven miles from Kapuku. Most of the party boarded a special O. R. & L. train at this point and went to Kahuku, while Secretary Garfield and Governor Frear were taken to Mr. Castle's Hauala residence, where a brief visit was made. They rejoined the main party at Kahuku where an inspection of the laborers' quarters was had. The autos were there deserted for the train and the next stop was made at Haleiwa at 2 o'clock.

A delicious lunch was awaiting the travelers and with appetites whetted by the braising air and exercise, due justice was done to the good things provided by Host Bidgood. During lunch Secretary E. A. Mott-Smith, Treasurer A. J. Campbell, Attorney General C. R. Hemenway, and Superintendent of Public

Instruction W. H. Babbitt, who went down in another auto taking maps of the Waianae-uka military reservation, arrived. A short rest after lunch, and the trip to Wahiawa was begun. At Wahiawa Hill, James D. Dole and Byron O. Clark took charge of Secretary Garfield and explained fully the details of the pineapple industry in the Wahiawa district, showing the development of the industry and its great growth. The military reservation of Lilehua was inspected by the Secretary from the gap in the Waianae valley to within a short distance of which he was taken in an auto. He had a fine view of the magnificent parade ground and camp site which the army has. Governor Frear is in favor of the Federal government retaining that portion lying south and west of the government road to Wahiawa and of the surrender to the Territory of the land to the north and east of the Wahiawa road on which pines are now being largely planted. The land is of the same character as Wahiawa and is under a lease to the Dowsett estate which will not expire for four years yet. It is with the intention of opening this land to homesteaders that the surrender to the Territory is proposed. The land has been sublet by the Dowsett estate to the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. and others.

It is understood that Secretary Garfield is favorably disposed towards the Governor's suggestion. Secretary of War Taft has also expressed himself as favorably impressed with the proposed surrender. If this transfer is made it will enable the government to homestead some 2000 acres of the finest pineapple land in the Territory and leave the army a magnificent plateau of several thousand acres for a military reservation. Except for a general view of Pearl Harbor had en route the party did not stop again after Wahiawa but made for town which was reached shortly before six o'clock.

SPEEDY ENDING OF MURDER TRIAL

Miomura and Maeda, the two Japanese accused of murder in the first degree, who have been for two years awaiting trial, were acquitted yesterday by Judge Robinson, the decision exciting a great deal of attention because of the unusual circumstances making it necessary. The fact that the two accused were discharged without a trial, on a plea in bar made by W. T. Rawlins, their attorney, showed that someone had blundered somewhere, although the blame was not fixed. The whole matter of the acquittal rested on the fact that there was nothing on record in the minutes of Judge De Bolt's court to show, that the case against the accused had even been continued from the December term of 1906. This at once, according to Hawaiian precedent, placed them beyond the jurisdiction of the court and there was nothing upon which they could be held, tried or reindicted.

The presentation of the plea in bar was made the first thing yesterday morning, following the jury roll-call, and all morning was taken up by argument, searching the minutes of De Bolt's court and consulting authorities. Deputy Attorney General Larnacha, who had the case in hand for his department, was nonplused by the showing made by Rawlins and had to throw up his hands.

The crime, for which Maeda and Miomura were indicted, was the killing of another Japanese, Katsujire Mineoka, in a brawl at Ewa on June 18, 1906. They were indicted in September of the same year and came up to plead before Judge De Bolt in December of 1906, their cases going over.

Here is where the hiatus comes in, no record being available of a commitment to another term. The plea in bar, sustained reluctantly yesterday morning by Judge Robinson, was:

"Now comes Maeda, one of the defendants herein, and moves this Honorable Court that he be discharged and not compelled to answer or stand trial on the indictment now on file against him on the following grounds:

"1.—That the indictment was returned against him and filed in this court at the September A. D. 1906 term and that he was not tried at said September A. D. 1906 term of this court.

"2.—That this court at the term aforesaid made no order granting a change of venue, and further that no order has been issued or made by the First Circuit Court or any Judge thereof of continuing or postponing the trial of said cause upon said indictment to the January term, 1907, of this court.

"3.—That the failure to prosecute upon said indictment found at said September term, A. D. 1906, operates as an acquittal of this defendant.

"4.—That the defendant herein should be discharged as he has already been acquitted of the offense alleged in the indictment upon which this trial is now to proceed, and now pleads acquiescently acquit.

"This motion is based upon all the records and papers now on file in this court and upon testimony to be adduced in support thereof."

"It is not the duty of this court to legislate, it is merely the duty of the court to construe and administer and apply the law as it finds it and as the Legislature enacts. And reluctant as I am to allow the pleas in bar particularly in this case because of its character and because of the gravity and magnitude of the crime charged—the greatest known to our law—I see no other way out of it in view of the provisions of our statute and of the decision of the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Hartwell in King vs. Tin Ah Chin et al., 2nd Haw. 96.

"Let the pleas in bar be and the same are hereby allowed, and let the defendants be and they are discharged."

SUPERVISORS PASS VOTE OF CONDOLENCE

A resolution of condolence for the Princess Kawanakoa in her bereavement was passed at the special meeting of the Oahu Board of Supervisors yesterday at noon. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, It has pleased God to take from this transitory life to His eternal life, H. R. H. Prince David Kawanakoa,

"Therefore be It Resolved, That we, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu, here record our sorrow at his death, and our sense of the great loss sustained by his friends and the community;

"That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his surviving widow and family;

"That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, and that a copy hereof be sent to the widow of the deceased Prince."

A KOREAN CREMATED AT MAKAWELI, KAUAI

Garden Island.—One of the Korean laborers was accidentally cremated at Makaweli last Tuesday.

The day being a calm one it had been decided to burn off the Camp VII field above Mr. A. Robinson's house, and the burning was proceeding successfully when of a sudden a whirlwind came sweeping across the field, lifting ashes and embers in the air and carrying them into the adjoining field. The cane at that place was full of dry leaves and was soon ablaze.

A number of men who had been guarding the fire were immediately despatched to save the threatened cane-field. This was accomplished in a short time when it was found that one of the laborers was missing. Thinking that the man had gone home during or after the fire no further thought was given to the matter. The following morning, however, his body was found among the burned cane. He had probably been overcome by the dense smoke while fighting the fire and had been cremated while unconscious.

Deputy Sheriff Crowell in his capacity of Coroner at Waimea held an inquest on the remains of Nam Koon Hoo on Tuesday resulting in a verdict by the jury of death by suffocation.

It is reported on the street that loans have recently been made at seven per cent. The ruling rate of interest for nearly a year has been eight per cent.

IWILEI IS WAKING UP

On the road to Iwilei, where the transport soldiers stray, there's something doing all the time, by night as well as day.

Iwilei, Honolulu's malodorous suburb, came into her own again last night and the scene presented was a reminder of the old days of the stockade.

Just how the opening came about no one seems to know.

Chief of Detectives Taylor went through the district yesterday afternoon and told the denizens that if they showed a light in their windows they would be arrested.

At 8:30 p. m. there was a light in a hundred windows and in the open doors the painted occupants of the shacks took a brazen stand.

At 9:30 p. m. Assistant Chief of Detectives Leal drove round the unmentionable district in a buggy and on his leaving the lights burned just as brightly as they had before.

Mounted officers Wright and Kulla were on the spot but their presence seemed to in no way alarm the women.

"We've had orders to let 'em alone," said Patrolman Kulla to a newspaperman.

"We've orders to arrest the girls who solicit in the street," said Patrolman Wright, "but have been told not to interfere if the women stayed in their houses—not to see anything."

The Iwilei district, as a whole, was gayer last night than it has been for months past, but it was a wary and subdued gaiety at that.

Along the winding road, beset with more stench than is any street in any native city of China, a number of little Japanese sodawater stores lit their lamps and threw open their doors, expectation written large on the face of the proprietors, as they loafed in front of the rows of stale fruits and exchanged the time of day with passers by.

The barkeepers at the Iwilei and Headlight saloons had donned clean white aprons in anticipation of business and a couple of dozen of owl hacks kept moving up and down the main thoroughfare on the lookout for belated loads.

Round the more notorious portions of the district numbers of Japanese macaqueaux congregated.

Nearly at the end of the Iwilei road where dark alleys lead to rows of houses where an immoral traffic is carried on, the visitor found Japanese women playing their trade.

So it was to the right of the main road where rows of shacks are populated by Japanese and Porto Ricans.

Here hacks waited in a cluster and here hack after hack drove up and deposited their loads at the threshold of infamy.

There was a spirit of uncertainty abroad, however. The presence of a white man in civilian clothes caused something akin to a stampede with an attendant extinguishment of lights.

If the same civilian fared that way fifteen minutes later, however, he found the lights burning and the same pitiful figures standing in the doorway.

A few score sailors visited the place and a sprinkling of Chinamen and low whites, but there was no crowd, as Iwilei knows a crowd.

"More better tomorrow night," remarked one of the women; "pau pikia now, bimby too much man come, bimby every men know."

The Japanese opened up first. A little later the French women, apprised of the fact that something was doing, visited their neighbors and sought for information as to the why and whereof of the brightly burning lights and the tenanted doorways.

They must have received a satisfactory answer for they immediately went and did likewise.

And over the scene the wise old moon peeped out occasionally from behind a cloud and winked, especially when Officers Wright and Kulla telephoned to the police station from the police boxes that they were on duty and that all was well.

AN AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S STORY.

It is the commercial traveler who finds the many changes of climate and water trying. Mr. Chas. G. Chapman, who represents a large Brisbane concern, had been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. On one of his trips a fellow traveler recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and this is what he says of it: "I procured a bottle and experienced great relief after taking a few doses. Before the bottle was finished I was cured and have not been troubled since." This remedy is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DESPATCH LIBEL.

The case of George Mansfield versus the American-Hawaiian S. S. Despatch, a libel for wages, was called and continued until today in the Federal Court.

HOME FOR THE MOLOKAI LADS

A suitable building for the boys of the Molokai settlement, recently brought to Honolulu, and a chapel for the girls of the Kapolani home, are to be built at once, tentative plans for both buildings being approved at the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. The money for the boys' home is available and must be utilized within the year, while there is also \$2000 available for the Kapolani chapel.

The architectural work for these buildings and the matters of drawing up the plans and specifications for tenders will be done by the Superintendent of Public Works who has stated his willingness to undertake the work, and on motion yesterday the matter will be turned over to him.

Land for the new home is to be secured from the Bishop Estate, the site now in use, if an exchange arrangement can be made. The trustees of the estate have signified their willingness to trade for other government lands and a proposition will be made to the Governor just as soon as he will be at liberty to attend to it. There is an artesian well on the grounds, to supplement the flow of which Dr. Cofer thinks the installation of a gasoline engine and pump and the building of a 10,000 gallon tank will be necessary.

SETTLEMENT SUPPLIES.

Yesterday was the regular day for the awarding of the contracts for the Territorial Board of Health supplies, but the majority of the tenders were not examined, the whole matter being passed up to the president, with a proviso that the lowest tenderer in each case should get the contract. The tenders for the supplying of beef cattle were the only ones definitely acted on, that contract going to the Molokai ranch at the following prices: for cattle delivered at the Settlement by the rail trail, six and a half cents a pound dressed weight; delivered by steamer, six and five-eighths cents. The Carter ranch quoted 5 1/4 f. o. b. steamer and 6 3/4 cents delivered at the Settlement. The successful bidders will be required to enter into an agreement to repair all damage done to the rail trail through driving their cattle over the steep road.

ASHFORD TALKS HABEAS CORPUS.

C. W. Ashford asked the Board to allow one of the wards at Kalaupapa to attend a land trial at Lahaina, offering to pay all the expenses of having him taken over and back. He asked the Board to grant this privilege as the man was a necessary witness and a refusal on their part would compel him to bring habeas corpus proceedings to secure his presence at the trial.

The matter was left to the president to take up with the Attorney General and he was empowered to act on the Attorney General's advice.

SALE OF HIDES.

The Metropolitan Meat Company and R. K. Porter tied in their offer to purchase the hides to be sold by the board, each proffering five cents a pound. The offer of Porter was accepted.

RAT STATISTICS.

The statistics of the rat campaign presented by President Cofer make a very creditable record, the average cost of a rat bacteriologically examined in Hawaii now being fourteen cents. The record in Seattle at the time of the plague there was \$1.50 a rat, while at the present time it is costing San Francisco sixty cents a rat.

For the week ending July 16, the total number of rats caught in the Territory was 848, of which 623 were caught in this city and the rest in Hilo. There were 717 examined in the Board of Health laboratories and in no case were any infected rats discovered.

A departure in the rating being done consists of having shotgun men out for the purpose of driving the tree rats down to the ground, where the wharf rats turn in and slaughter them, there being a deadly feud between the wharf rats and their arboreal brethren.

KOKI STILL ON TRIAL.

Moses Koki was brought before Judge Dole yesterday on a second indictment for embezzlement of postoffice money order funds, having been released on his own recognizance the night before, following his discharge on a verdict of acquittal on the first charge of embezzlement. He was yesterday released on filing a bond for \$5000 for his appearance, with Eben P. Low as surety.

The case is continued until August 31, on which date the trial is set. There are four other indictments against him on similar charges, the hearings being continued until the same date, to be set for trial.

GAMBLERS WITHDRAW APPEAL.

A withdrawal of the appeal from the judgment of the District Court in the case of Tong Fong and three others, accused of gambling, was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. This case had been set for trial for today.

PRECEDENCE AT THE OBSEQUIES OF THE PRINCE

A question of precedence has arisen between the Queen and the Marshal of the royal cortege, Col. Laukae, as to whether the Queen or the Princess shall appear at the funeral as chief mourner.

Liliuokalani is understood to claim first place on the score of her rank; but Marshal Laukae holds that he and the widow naturally take the lead and he cites various precedents. At the funeral of Dowager Queen Kapolani, the carriages of the Princess were first and second; the Queen's carriage being third. At the funeral of Kaulani, the Queen's carriage was preceded by that of Governor Cleghorn, father of the deceased Princess, and by that of the Princess David and Kuhio.

Friends of the Queen cite the ancient rule by which a commoner, who has married a Prince, reverts to her former station on the death of her husband, but this, in Marshal Laukae's opinion, does not deprive the widow of Prince David of her mourning precedence.

It is urged on the other hand that Liliuokalani is no longer a Queen, and thus cannot demand first place as a right; but the trouble with this theory is that, if Liliuokalani is not a Queen, David was not a Prince and therefore not entitled to a state funeral.

The compromise view is that any one granted a state funeral has a recognition from the Government which cannot be made subject to the former rights of a deposed ruler.

REQUIEM MASS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Call, of June 4,

ORIENTAL VS. OCCIDENTAL

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Wherever the Japanese subjects live under the American flag, from Honolulu eastward to Denver, from Puget Sound southward to Los Angeles, there is conflict between Oriental and Occidental civilizations. The Japanese point of view in looking upon this contest is entirely different from that of the white man. The white man is faithful to believe that his form of civilization is superior in every way to that of the Orient and he brooks no interference with the working out of his creed. The Japanese, as representing the Orient, believes as firmly in the moral superiority of his form of civilization, but he recognizes greater opportunity to make money under the Occidental forms of life. So he is willing to assume the outward forms of western civilization for purposes of revenue only. To his critics and detractors he replies in a fashion which suggests a curious mixture of the East and West.

He defends his right to come to the United States and to live here by appealing to the doctrine of personal liberty and equal rights which was born among Anglo-Saxon people in England and which had its fruition in America. It is a doctrine which is utterly repugnant to the institutions of Japan, and at war with every tenet of the faiths of Asia. He goes further and justifies his remaining here by an argument to prove his proposition that he is a wealth-creator whose energies benefit the United States more than they do Japan. Then his mind turns from the West to the East and he declares that he ought to be permitted to remain here because of the fact that he is still a loyal Japanese and that Japan and America are friends. Ignoring the fact that the San Francisco school issue was raised by Japan, the Japanese resident in America is sure to assume the inscrutable face of the oriental and swear that Japan loves America, has always done so and always will do so, no matter how harsh the misguided Americans may be in their unjust criticism. Then, invariably, the speech is concluded by a touching reference to Commodore Perry.

The Commodore was a fighting man and he sailed the seas in ships as good as any navy had in those days. He went to Japan on a mission of peace which received slightly more attention than it otherwise would have received on account of the guns which backed up him. He opened Japan to communication with the other nations of the world, the Japanese named their great harbor Mississippi Bay in honor of his flagship, and modern Japan dates its history from Perry's coming. Undoubtedly the Japanese of today have an honest sentimental affection for the name of Perry, but they have used it so much in flattering Americans that it has become almost tiresome.

In Hawaii the Japanese were greatly incensed at first on account of the restriction of immigration, but the general policy of conciliation they have adopted has buried that feeling out of sight. The Japanese leaders there now declare that the restriction is proving to be a good thing for the Japanese in Hawaii because of the fact that it has stopped the drifting to the mainland and has made the population more stable and reliable. They point out the fact that Hawaii Japanese no longer buy much merchandise from Japan but are manufacturing the things formerly imported. Establishments for the manufacture of soy, the Japanese sauce which is universally used, and for making Japanese vermicelli, are among the promising industries of Honolulu. The raw materials used, wheat and beans, come from the mainland of the United States. This is the creation of an industry which swells adoption trade and which would not have been in existence were it not for the great Japanese population of Hawaii. The opening of the Japanese vermicelli factory was celebrated by a banquet attended by 200 business men, of all races and creeds. The products of these Japanese factories using American materials under the American flag are to be sold not only in Hawaii, but all over the Western states where there is a Japanese population to demand them. The advantage in freight and tariff rates will permit the Honolulu Japanese to outstrip their competitors of Osaka and Kobe.

Japanese business men in Honolulu say that their wholesale merchants are cutting into the trade of American firms. There are about a dozen large wholesale concerns in Honolulu conducted by Japanese, but it is declared in their behalf that they handle only Japanese wares and appeal only to their own people for business. At the same time, it is argued that the Japanese in the islands use more American goods than Japanese wares, fully 75 per cent of their expenditures going for American cotton goods, flour, hats, shoes and household furniture.

On the Pacific Coast this percentage is still higher, according to the Japanese leaders. This contention is borne out by the statistics in California and is apparently true in other states. The Japanese men always abandon their native costume when they get east of the most expensive clothing they can afford, always leaning to the "colored" variety of extreme style. Of course, the Japanese in America receives much higher wages than in Japan, and one of the first things his opulence leads him to do is to form the habit of eating bread. These arguments that the Japanese in America are consumers of American products are always advanced by the Japanese. It reveals the curious reasoning of the Oriental mind. It is taken as a matter of course that the European immigrant to the United States consumes American wares, but the Japanese holds it as an extraordinary work of virtue that he does not follow the plain, obvious line of buying all his wares in his home land.

To the objection that the Japanese artisans and mechanics have driven out the white men, the Japanese businessmen reply that it would not have been so had not the employing white man desired to take advantage of the Japanese willingness to work for lower wages. This is well-nigh un-

answerable. It is certainly true that the Pacific coast cities which so harshly criticize the Japanese continue to give him a job. But in the rural districts, especially in California, this is rapidly changing. Many fruit growers this year are using white labor at a greater cost in order to keep the Japanese out of the community. The railroads, however, stick to the proposition that the Japanese labor is the best they can get, and nearly all of the section hands west of the Missouri river are Japanese.

The ability of the Japanese to accept defeat and make the most of a situation was illustrated in an incident which occurred in Honolulu. A Japanese importer was caught by the collector of customs in the act of working out a systematic undervaluation of merchandise coming in from Japan. Japanese officials, steamship officers and others were his accomplices. When he was accused by the collector he promptly admitted his guilt, produced the true invoice for comparison with the false, and went his way. In a few days a committee of Japanese business men came into the collector's office to announce that they had formed an association to assist the collector in the work of stamping out smuggling and other frauds on the customs, especially among the Japanese. The chairman of the committee was the man who had been caught in the fraud only a few days before! He could see nothing inconsistent in his attitude. The Japanese in America who was insisting upon his rights with a loud voice a few months ago is now talking about Commodore Perry and traditional affection. He knows how to accept defeat.

In Hawaii, and even in California, there is much talk of the possible political influence of the Japanese in the future, as the sons of Japanese immigrants born on American soil are citizens and will be voters. The Japanese say that fear of political influence is foolish, even in Hawaii, because of the fact that the Japanese almost invariably returns to his native land after a few years, taking his family with him.

The intense patriotism of the Japanese is such that he will not even pretend to any notion of changing his allegiance. On this account there has been much objection urged against him on the ground that, in time of war, he would rise against the United States. The great Japanese population of Hawaii, composed largely of veteran soldiers, might be exceedingly dangerous in case of war. The tracks and bridges of all the continental railroad lines in America would be at the mercy of the Japanese section hands in event of war.

The high-class Japanese business man becomes impatient when these fears are mentioned to him. In Hawaii, it is pointed out, the Legislature compelled all persons to register firearms, it being the belief that the Japanese were thoroughly armed. The result showed that fewer Japanese possessed firearms than any other race of people. One Japanese of high standing said: "As for spies—well, that is merely a case of some ignorant Japanese taking photographs for pleasure's sake. He doesn't know it is against the rules of nations to take pictures of fortifications, and when he is arrested he doesn't know enough English to make himself understood, or to understand his captors. As for the railroad laborers, they could not hope to destroy railroad property even in time of war without facing certain capture and death. It is entirely absurd to accuse these ignorant boobies of such high designs upon the peace of the country which has given them a chance to make a good living."

In the end, now that the policy of conciliation is adopted, the intelligent Japanese of the western cities will always carefully explain that he fully realizes that the objection to Japanese immigration is based upon economic reasons, that there is no feeling of racial antagonism. And then he will declare that the heart of the Japanese people pulsates with true love for the Americans, that no matter how greatly Americans may misjudge them, the Japanese will forgive and love— that ever since Commodore Perry dropped anchor, etc., etc.

COURT NOTES.

Authority was given yesterday by an order signed by Judge Lindsay to the Waterhouse Trust Company, guardian of Leonora Opfergelt, to pay \$200 additional to the regular allowance of \$50 a month to Mrs. Sadie Opfergelt Collins from the guardianship funds in order that the ward mentioned might go to Germany to visit her father's relations and finish her education.

The Parcels Safe company have begun an assumpsit case against O. E. McCarthy and D. A. K. Pahu, of the Hawaiian Office Specialty company, for \$566.75, alleged to be due on a safe and fixtures supplied the latter company. E. C. Peters appears for the plaintiffs. A part of the fixtures specified are those of the U. S. Marshal's office.

Judge De Bolt yesterday signed an order dismissing the libel filed in the divorce suit brought by Norman S. Fairweather against Corrine A. Fairweather, the order being based on confession of demurrer filed by the libellee. Judge Lindsay yesterday to Olaf Eurlie Ellassen from Mary Ellassen on the grounds of utter and wilful desertion. The libelant was given the custody of the two minor children.

An order of approval of the purchases of certain Hawaiian Commercial stocks by J. O. Carter, under the deed of trust of John A. Cummins, was issued from the Circuit Court yesterday. This is for investment of Mahuka site money.

Superintendent of Public Works Campbell has been notified that the wharf at McGregor's Landing, Maui, has been considerably damaged by storm. Instructions to repair the damage have been sent to County Engineer Howell by wireless.

THE NEW MAGISTRATE OF SOUTH KONA DISTRICT

Herewith is a cut of the newly appointed district magistrate of South Kona, Hawaii. He was commissioned by Chief Justice Alfred S. Hartwell on the 8th instant. A full-blooded Hawaiian by birth, he has been a well-known character in the district for which he has been appointed.

Born at Keahou, North Kona, he received his early education in the public school of his birthplace, with the exception of one year's attendance at a selected school conducted by the Hon. G. W. Pilipo. He entered Lahainaluna Seminary in 1866, leaving it in 1870 to take up teaching in the public school of his district and which he held for eight years, transferring to the Kawaihae public school. While teaching there between the years 1880 and 1881, he attended W. R. Castle's law school until the same was closed on account of the smallpox epidemic.

Pursuing his law, he studied with the Hon. J. L. Kaulukou for another year. Early in 1884 he was appointed District Magistrate for Koolaupeke, and later during the month of October of the same year, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff for a term of three years for Koolaupeke. In July, 1884, he was admitted to practise in all district courts but it was not until 1890 that he was admitted to a full practice before all courts.

In 1893 he was appointed District Magistrate for Ewa, succeeding Judge Enoch Johnson, resigning on the 30th of November of the same year and being succeeded by Judge S. Hookano, the incumbent.



ROBERT MAKahalupa.

He was associated with J. M. Poepe in the practise of law both at Koolaupeke in 1887 and in Honolulu in 1890. Leaving Honolulu in 1890 he has since then taken up his permanent residence in the district where he was born, practising in both North and South Kona. In whatever public office he held he has always, through his integrity and studiousness, earned the hearty support and respect of the community in which he happened to be. Time alone will tell whether his former attributes still follow him in his new duties.

FEARFUL SEIZURES

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills Removed a Dozen Large Stones and Relieved the Pain.

Joseph Deloge, of Renton, Wash., U. S. A., writes of his wonderful cure. He says: "I think the alkali water of the West affected my kidneys. I began to have pain in the back, headache and dizzy spells. I was so stiff and lame it hurt me to work. I came to Seattle, but the change of climate did not help me. It was dangerous for me to work at my trade. Once I was taken with a dizzy spell when walking along the joists of a building. I had to get down on my knees to avoid falling to the ground. The urine at this time was thick, red and ill smelling. Soon I was taken with an awful pain in the groin. I thought I had appendicitis. In agony I went to a doctor. He said I had stones, and administered morphine to ease my pain. He gave me some effervescent salts and said it would dissolve the stone, but it didn't.

"Soon after this, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and began using them faithfully. The treatment very quickly began to dissolve the stone. It crumbled and came out in the urine, in the form of a sandy, gritty sediment. For several days this continued, and the grit was so thick it could be scraped off the bottom of the vessel in large quantities. One day the urine stopped flowing, and I was

taken with a frightful pain. It kept up all through the hours of the night. There was constant desire to urinate, but could not pass a drop. In the morning that big stone I sent you came out, and was followed with a gush of blood in the urine. Next came the smaller stones, and then more sand and grit.

"The suffering was something terrible, but I began to feel well right after. Backache, headache, and dizziness disappeared, and I picked up in health and strength. My whole system felt the benefit. I am sure Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved my life. I have never had an attack of gravel or kidney trouble since."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu.

LOCATION OF BOMB DISCOVERED.

A. P. Taylor has located the place where the bomb was placed that wrecked his water tank, the discoloration of the under crossbeams showing that the explosive had been fired directly under the tank. In the explosion these crosspieces had been turned completely over. A scraping of the stain on the beams has been taken and this will be submitted to chemists to learn what explosive was used. The police are endeavoring to locate two suspicious characters, known to have been in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage the day previously.

The schooner Geo. E. Billings is discharging coal at Elele.



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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., (Limited) Agents for Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$600,000.00. SURPLUS 200,000.00. UNDIVIDED PROFITS 102,617.80.

OFFICERS: Charles M. Cooke, President; F. C. Jones, Vice-President.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Life and Fire Insurance Agents.

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.

RUBBER STAMPS HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

Be sure you get 'AYER'S.'

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Honolulu, T. H.

Commission Merchants Sugar Factors

Ewa Plantation Co. Waiialea Agricultural Co., Ltd. Kohala Sugar Co.

LARGE NUMBER ATTEND THE DREIER INTERMENT

Attended on the last journey through the streets of the city to the Nuanu cemetery, the remains of the late August Dreier were solemnly laid to rest yesterday.

The body was interred in the family plot in Nuanu. The flowers from the relatives and friends were numerous and beautiful.

NO PAY DAY IN THIS PORT

It was stated on good authority last night that the men of the battleships Alabama and Maine would not be paid until June 25, two days after leaving Honolulu.

The boys seemed to be disappointed that they could not get their money while here, for they want to buy curios and other things to send to their friends and relatives at home.

There was some talk last night about a request having come from local parties that the men be not paid off until after leaving Honolulu, but this could not be verified.

It is also rumored that the battleship fleet's pay day will be deferred till after leaving Honolulu.

There will be a race between the Maine and Alabama when they start taking coal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record June 10, 1908. Karel (k) et al to T M Harrison, D.

Mary B Lyman and hsb (F S Jr) to Territory of Hawaii, Ex D: 2 pcs land, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. B 299, p 429. Dated May 5, 1908.

Territory of Hawaii by Acting Govr Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. B 299, p 429. Dated May 5, 1908.

Elizabeth R Robson to Territory of Hawaii, D: por R P 56, kul 219, Maunakea st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. etc. B 299, p 432. Dated May 14, 1908.

Territory of Hawaii by Acting Govr to John H Est Ltd, Ex D: 2 pcs land (abandoned govt rd), Waipio, Ewa, Oahu. \$1. etc. B 299, p 434. Dated May 15, 1908.

John H Est Ltd to Territory of Hawaii, Ex D: 321-3a land for new govt rd, Waipio, Ewa, Oahu. \$1. etc. B 299, p 434. Dated May 15, 1908.

Isaac L Cockett and wf to Territory of Hawaii, D: 732-10 sq ft land, King st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. etc. B 299, p 438. Dated May 21, 1908.

Est of James Campbell by Trs to Territory of Hawaii, Ex D: 2650 sq ft land, Diamond Hd rd, Honolulu, Oahu. B 299, p 438. Dated May 21, 1908.

Territory of Hawaii by Acting Govr to Trs of Est of James Campbell, Ex D: pc land, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. B 299, p 439. Dated May 21, 1908.

A K Smythe to Territory of Hawaii, D: 261 sq ft land, King st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 299, p 442. Dated May 22, 1908.

Julia S Rice and hsb (W B) to Territory of Hawaii, D: 1631 sq ft land, King st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 299, p 444. Dated May 29, 1908.

American Relief Fund to Bishop Trust Co Ltd Tr, Tr Sale; various bonds in various corporations. \$1. B 294, p 194. Dated May 27, 1908.

Sara A Makee by Tr to Ella P Sheldon, Rel; por R P 401, kul \$205, ap 1, bldgs, etc. Harbottle Lane, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1200. B 301, p 285. Dated June 3, 1908.

Recorded June 4, 1908. Charlotte Harker et al to W H Johnson, P A: general powers. B 304, p 198. Dated May 14, 1908.

Fanny Sirauch and hsb (P E R) to Akina, D: int in por kul 1048, Auwaiolu, Honolulu, Oahu. \$200. B 300, p 478. Dated June 3, 1908.

Helepololei and wf to D P R Isenberg, M; int in R P 2150 and 135-1000 sq ft, Waiialea-kt, Honolulu, Oahu. \$250. B 301, p 290. Dated May 1908.

Court Mauna Kea No 8854 A O F by Trs to Catherine J Vierra, A M: mts C Moore and wf on pc land Punee, Hilo, Hawaii. \$367.50. B 301, p 285. Dated Oct 10, 1906.

Court Mauna Kea No 8854 A O F by Trs to Catherine J Vierra, A M: mts C Moore and wf on pc land Punee, Hilo, Hawaii. \$367.50. B 301, p 287. Dated Feb 28, 1908.

Catherine J Vierra by atty to William Kinney, A M: mts of C Moore and wf on pc land Punee, Hilo, Hawaii. \$450. B 301, p 289. Dated Mar 23, 1908.

William Kinney to Carl S Smith, A M: mts of C Moore and wf on pc land Punee, Hilo, Hawaii. \$450. B 301, p 289. Dated May 25, 1908.

Ho Fo Sen to Ching Fook B S; leasehold, bldgs, etc. Kohala, Hawaii. \$100. B 304, p 200. Dated May 1, 1908.

W H Keawe to Ho Fo Sen, Consent: to B S of leasehold, bldgs, etc. Kohala, Hawaii. B 304, p 201. Dated May 30, 1908.

Geo Kung Fui Kun to C D Lufkin, M: pc land, Vineyard st, Wailuku, Maui. \$500. B 303, p 323. Dated May 20, 1908.

Mary P Boria to C D Lufkin, M; lots 25, 26 and 27, Kalua Tract, Wailuku, Maui. \$1200. B 303, p 325. Dated May 26, 1908.

Recorded June 5, 1908. Lena G Rosewarne to Maria C Andrade (widow), D: subdly lot 561 (10,000 sq ft land), Kinau st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1600. B 309, p 480. Dated May 19, 1908.

J B Castle to Sing Wo Wai Co, L: por ap 2, R P 5590, fol 59; 2289, Papakoa, Koolauloa, Oahu. 12 yrs - 4 yrs at \$500 per yr, remainder at \$50 per yr. B 298, p 254. Dated Jan 1, 1908.

William C Achi, tr to Abraham K Kekai et al, Rel; por ap 2, R P 688, kul 1239, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600. B 301, p 293. Dated June 2, 1908.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

int in hui land Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu. \$110. B 300, p 477. Dated June 3, 1908.

Ahrens & Bowler to Lung Do Wal Co, L: 19a land, Waikiki rd, Honolulu, Oahu. 5 yrs at \$600 per yr. B 298, p 252. Dated May 22, 1908.

R W Andrews and wf et al to Supt of Pub Wks of Territory of Hawaii, D: por gr 1629, Wylie st, Honolulu, Oahu. \$600. B 299, p 421. Dated July 1, 1907.

Honolulu Iron Works Co to Territory of Hawaii, D: grs 4887 and 4763 and por kul 217, ap 3 and por R P 1614, ap 2 and pc land, Maunakea st and Smith st extn, etc, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. etc. B 299, p 424. Dated Apr 29, 1908.

Mary B Lyman and hsb (F S Jr) to Territory of Hawaii, Ex D: 2 pcs land, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. B 299, p 429. Dated May 5, 1908.

Territory of Hawaii by Acting Govr Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. B 299, p 429. Dated May 5, 1908.

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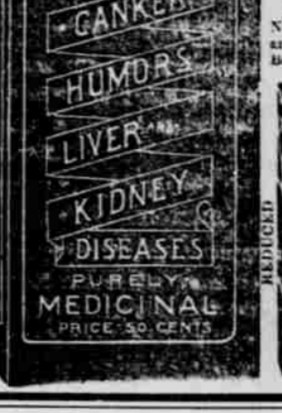
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SPRING HUMOURS Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.



GUILTY OF A HORRIBLE CRIME

Mannel Maurice was found guilty yesterday afternoon of a revolting crime, one that carries death with it as the maximum punishment. He will be sentenced by Judge Robinson on Thursday morning, and will doubtless receive a sentence of a good many years in the penitentiary.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

This remedy has been in use for over thirty years and has proved itself to be the most successful remedy yet discovered for bowel complaints. It never fails. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE JAPANESE FISHERMEN

The effect of the story published in the Advertiser on Monday of the combination of the Japanese fishermen against the Chinese fish vendors has excited a great deal of attention in the Oriental quarters of the city and both the Japanese and Chinese press have been printing stories showing further developments of the matter.

JAPANESE TRAINING SHIP COMING HERE

The Japanese training ship Taisei Maru, belonging to the Tokio Marine Training School, will call at this port in the near future, Consul General Saito having received a letter requesting him to assist the ship during her stay at Honolulu.

