

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 6.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 72; Min. 64. Weather, cool and fresh trades.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.6c.; Per Ton, \$72.80. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s, 0% d.; Per Ton, \$77.80.

VOL. L No. 29

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2892

THE SENATE AND OARY

Liquor and Charity Bills, Appropriations and Kerosene.

SENATE—FORTIETH DAY.

There was a clean bill of health in the Senate yesterday, Senator Coelho having returned from his grip vacation. The order of the day contained one Senate and three House bills for third reading and final action on House Joint Resolution No. 3 besides six bills for second reading.

Down stairs the opinion prevails that the Governor will be sustained in both of the vetoes returned on Saturday. This impression may be caused by the fact that some of the members now hold several commissions.

ROUTINE WORK.

The clerk read a communication from Maui relative to certain recommendations for changes in the County Act, complaining against the action of the Legislature setting the first Wednesday of the month as that on which the supervisors shall meet. The bill passed as already become a law but it fails of its purpose.

The chair wanted to know why it was that the petition dated December last has just been received.

Senator Coelho said the petition was the result of resolutions by an unofficial body, and was gotten up by one man whose bills had not been promptly paid. He moved that the communication be tabled. Carried.

Senator Coelho introduced a resolution to the effect that after April 15, no new bills shall be introduced except in cases of great importance and then only on unanimous consent. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Hayselden presented a resolution similar in effect to that contained in the communication on which Senator Coelho commented. The Hayselden resolution was filed.

House Bill 48, relating to negotiable instruments, was read during the first hour of the session. Senator Smith moved to amend the title so that "Being an act to establish a law uniform with other States on that subject" was struck out. The amendment carried. The bill as amended passed third reading, two voting no and two absent.

Action was deferred on Senate Bill 60 and House Bills 159 and 160 until Thursday.

House Joint Resolution No. 3 was read the third time and passed.

Senate Bill No. 1 was called and consideration deferred indefinitely.

Senate Bill No. 5, relating to taxing interests in land. The measure was introduced largely for the relief of Dr. Raymond, who happens to be the only person in the Territory being taxed under the present law. The object of the bill is to amend the existing laws.

Senator Dowsett opposed the bill as being an amendment to the existing land laws.

Senator Smith said the Senate was always on the side of the oppressed but he believed the suggestion of Senator Dowsett should be noticed. He moved that the report of the committee be adopted. This was to the effect that the bill be tabled. The motion carried.

Senate Bill No. 90, relating to citizenship of employes of the Territory and its subdivision. The committee recommended that the bill be tabled. The chief lobbyist on this was Willie Crawford, who has haunted the chamber from the time of its introduction.

Senator Coelho offered an amendment to the report to the effect that the bill pass second reading. He said that it is nonsense for the committee to say it is too sweeping; it would stand in the way of Americanizing Hawaii.

The committee report failed.

Senator Hewitt moved to insert the word "regularly" before the word employed.

Senator Kalama moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary committee. Carried.

Senate Bill No. 95, relating to government fencing lands, went to the Lands committee.

House Bill 116, went to the Ways and Means committee.

House Bill No. 126, relating to the (Continued on Page Eight)

ROW ON IN THE HOUSE

Speaker and Clerk Will Clash Openly Today.

HOUSE—FORTIETH DAY.

There bids fair to be a clash in the House today between the speaker and the clerk and the friends of both are girding up their loins for the fray. The row will be about the printing of the House Journal and the mutterings of the storm were plainly heard yesterday afternoon. Incidentally Kaleiupu betrayed how little he knew of affairs of state by announcing that he had ready for introduction a resolution barring the representative of the Bulletin from the House for venturing to comment upon the actions, speeches and votes of the members.

Just before the adjournment the speaker precipitated matters by reading an article from the Bulletin to the effect that a resolution offered by Kaleiupu, authorizing the speaker to go ahead with the work of preparing the House Journal, and passed on April 3, had ignored the clerk and taken the work out of his hands, while at the same time it did not authorize him to turn over any of the original papers of the House. The article hinted that the County committee was about to look into the matter of giving this work to N. Fernandez and F. J. Testa, who were credited with having secured the soft job.

The reading of this brought Kaleiupu to his feet.

"It seems to be the policy of this paper to make attacks on all of the members of the House," he said. "I don't believe this article emanated from the clerk. I think it would be a good thing for this House to pass a resolution desiring the sergeant-at-arms to take the representative of the Bulletin out and let him do his writing outside of the House behind closed doors. I have a resolution to that effect ready now. I think it a shame for any newspaper writer to come into the House and make such criticisms."

The speaker said the article was probably an inspired one. He stated that the cost of the last House Journal had been over \$6000. The resolution offered by Hon. Kaleiupu authorized the committee to go right ahead with the work. There had been several meetings and bids had been submitted. If the translating can be done for \$700 and the proofreading and typewriting done for \$1500, the Journal will be printed at least \$1100 cheaper than the last one. The only time the clerk has authority to prepare the Journal is when a resolution is passed to that effect. The chair did not know whether the article in the Bulletin had been inspired by the friends of the clerk or not, but he felt that there was some undercurrent.

When the House met the chair had said that it was to be a business session and economy was to be shown in all possible ways. If \$2500 can be saved in the printing of the Journal it will be done.

The committee has not decided who they will give this work to, but the clerk is instructed to have the proceedings of ten days ready and on the speakers table by noon tomorrow.

Thus was the gage thrown down, but the clerk was unable to pick it up just then and the House adjourning, the speaker left immediately. As soon as the House rose Wise lost no time in announcing that there would be no minutes ready to turn over to anyone today or any other day until some authority had been given him by the House to do so. For the original papers of the House he claimed responsibility and the resolution authorizing the speaker to go ahead with the preparation of the House Journal did not in any way authorize him to hand over any papers.

"Until the House authorizes me to do so I will not turn one paper over to anyone. I am responsible for them and can be prosecuted if any of them are lost. Is there anything in that resolution that takes any of my responsibility away?" and the following resolution was read out of the clerk's book:

"Therefore be it resolved by the (Continued on page eight.)

ARRESTED AFTER WEEKS ON OCEAN

Auckland Gibbs Is Wanted by Government of New Zealand.

Robert Gibbs, a passenger on the S. S. Ventura, was arrested aboard yesterday morning on a cable charge of having obtained \$60 by false pretenses from Alex. Johnson in Auckland.

The police department on April 4 received a cable from Commissioner Dinnie of Wellington, N. Z., stating that a warrant had been issued in Auckland for the arrest of Robert Gibbs from obtaining \$12 by false pretenses from Alex. Johnson and that extradition would be demanded.

Gibbs booked as a second-class passenger under the name of R. Gibbons. He traveled first saloon, however.

Although the cable came addressed to the chief of police here, the matter is a Federal one and the Federal authorities were communicated with. After investigation District Attorney Breckons satisfied himself that according to an amendment of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, obtaining money by false pretenses was an extraditable offense.

Breckons accordingly drew up a complaint which Acting British Consul Forster signed before U. S. Commissioner Davis, who caused a warrant to be issued.

Yesterday morning Marshal Hendry, Detective Taylor and two officers went outside in a launch and boarded the steamer. Gibbs was spotted at once and placed under arrest. At first he denied that his name was Gibbs but confessed his identity before being lodged in Oahu jail.

The usual extradition proceedings will follow. The New Zealand government will have to send an officer armed with the necessary papers before Gibbs can be sent back to the Colonies.

JAMES E. FULLERTON GONE TO GOLDFIELD

James E. Fullerton, collector and money lender, left in the steamer Moana on Wednesday last for Goldfield, Nevada. His departure was so quiet as to become the talk of the town only yesterday, and the burden of the talk was that Fullerton had "skipped."

C. H. Bellina, one of the sureties on Fullerton's bond in the Roberts minors' case, put a different face on the matter when seen last night. Fullerton not only did not shake his bondsman, but he made a business arrangement with Mr. Bellina to handle his affairs in his absence under full power of attorney. Mr. Bellina in fact calculates that he has in his hands twice the amount of security required to cover his obligation on behalf of Mr. Fullerton. Besides that Mr. Fullerton left a fair provision for his wife and family.

In the Roberts case it will be remembered that Judge Lindsay roasted Fullerton as guardian for waste of the estate and surcharged him in the thousands on behalf of the wards. Fullerton appealed and Mr. Bellina went on his bond to cover the indebtedness. There is other litigation in which Fullerton is concerned pending in the courts.

Mr. Bellina says that Fullerton went away in hopes of bettering his fortune after a lot of hard luck he had lately run against.

RUMOR ABOUT OCEANIC LINE

Passengers by the Ventura brought a report picked up on the voyage that the three Oceanic liners—Sonoma, Sierra and Ventura—were to be fitted up as oil-burners and be back on the Australian mail route within sixty days. It was said notice of the change to oil fuel had been given, according to law, to the U. S. Navy Department.

W. M. Giffard, vice president of W. G. Irwin & Co., the Oceanic agents, said last night that there was no basis for the rumor. He was kept well advised of the Oceanic company's doings and could say confidently that nothing had yet been decided regarding the future of the steamers now being withdrawn from the Australian route.

ALL IT NEEDS IS WATER SUPPLY

Lanai Would Be Ideal if It Could Escape the Long Drouths.

Lanai has thousands of acres of as good land as ever lay out of doors, level plains that need no clearing, bench lands that are a delight to see and valley bottoms that should be most productive. All that is needed is water to make them profitable. But all the water there is on the island is that which falls from the heavens and that flowing from the headwaters of the Maunalei stream, which two windmills lift over the high canyon side through a two-inch pipe. Given water for irrigation and no island of the group would produce more wealth per acre, but as it is there is not enough moisture on the whole of its ninety thousand acres to keep the livestock on it from parching.

The Public Lands committee of the House, which spent two days going over the island, on Saturday and Sunday, probably drank less and washed more sparingly than they have for many months. In their trips across the arid acres they depended on jugs of tepid water brought from the store treasured in the cisterns of Charles Gay and left at points where they could be found. Of springs and waterholes there are none and the stream bed in the Maunalei gulch, observed from the pali at the bottom of which it ran, looked as dry as the uplands.

With care the island of Lanai may become productive, but before that time comes the thousands of goats there must be exterminated, the hills reforested and the windswept wastes tacked down in place by some kind of vegetation. These things are planned for by Mr. Gay and the carrying of them out will take time and plenty of money. Mr. Gay is sanguine that he will be successful; some members of the committee who visited the place expressed views less hopeful.

For a little place Lanai has more rough country, steep hills, precipices, rocks and sandheaps than one would suppose possible. In places the soil has been blown away from around the giant boulders, leaving these piled upon one another in most fantastic shapes; in places the wind has gouged great holes out of the hilltops, streaking the country with great canals as if some titanic steam shovel had been working; on the Kaa coast for several miles back from the sea the whole country is strewn with lava boulders and shale, through which the surest footed horse has to carefully pick his way. The bad lands of Arizona, the grand canon of the Colorado, the Mohave desert and the Chinook prairie of northern Montana are all sampled in the make-up of Lanai. In places are little gulches in which guava bushes grow well and the vegetation is comparatively thick. In these gulches attempts have been made to sink wells, but the only return for the thousands spent has been enough water to make a splash when a rock is dropped down the ninety feet of shaft and this water is brackish.

In the basin, a beautifully level stretch of three thousand acres, is a flourishing forest of cactus, the one plant which thrives and whose crescent-leaves show where the cattle in times of greatest drought have braved the spines and bitten into the pulpy joint. In places about the basin are deserted houses, the relics of the small farmers brought into that country in the time when Walter Murray Gibson reigned there. Another indication of the attempts made to cultivate the lands can be seen where some hundreds of acres were planted out in maniana grass. This was planted in little clumps and took root, but the winds drove the sands into it and lodged it there. Then after a rain the grass sprouted again and grew above the sand, then the sand conquered for a time and then again the sand, the whole piling higher and higher into the air until each clump of maniana had formed a grass grown sandbank four and five feet high, making the country look like one great prairie dog town or, as one of the committeemen put it, like an ever-grown graveyard.

About the residence of Mr. Gay, where irrigation has been carried out, the productiveness of the soil can be seen. Here are some splendid trees and bushes and a beautiful flower garden, while fresh vegetables are abundant. Otherwise, sweet potatoes are the one staple crop of the island.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LONDON, April 5.—Japan has opened negotiations with Turkey looking to the establishment of diplomatic relations with that country.

STEVENS, B. C., April 5.—The Chinese quarter in this city was burned to the ground today. Five hundred Chinese were rendered homeless.

ALEXANDRIA, La., April 5.—Several people at this place have been killed and many injured in a tornado that wrecked hundreds of buildings.

LONDON, April 5.—The Queen Dowager Empress of Russia accompanied by the Princess Victoria, left today to join King Edward VII. at Toulon.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—John E. Walsh, the former president of the Chicago National Bank, has been indicted by the grand jury on 175 counts for misappropriation of funds.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Twenty people are known to have been killed by a tornado which is sweeping over Louisiana and Mississippi. The property damage will amount to not less than \$500,000.

BOSTON, April 6.—Charles Strine, the opera manager, is dead.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Mayor Busse took the oath of office today.

LUCERNE, April 6.—Seven people were killed here today in a tornado.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Scurvy is raging in the famine districts.

LODZ, April 6.—The strikers of this city have killed ten workmen who attempted to resume work.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—Andrew Carnegie's gifts to Pittsburg amount to over thirty-two millions of dollars.

PARIS, April 6.—A general strike is feared in this city. The troops stand in readiness to put down any disturbance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Secretary Root and the Mexican Ambassador have decided that the time is ripe for concerted action to terminate hostilities in Central America. No plan of action has yet been adopted.

MANAGUA, April 7.—Puerto Cortez, in the northeastern corner of Honduras, has been occupied by the Nicaraguan troops.

SHANGHAI, April 7.—The famine, in its extent and horror, is unprecedented. There is some cannibalism and authenticated instances where corpses have been exhumed and eaten.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8.—General Barrillas, ex-President of Guatemala, was assassinated here last evening.

He was stabbed to death in a street car by a youth of seventeen, who was captured.

TARANTO, Italy, April 8.—King Victor Emanuel has sailed for Greece to visit King George.

MADRID, April 8.—King Alfonso has departed to meet King Edward at Cartagena.

SHUYA, Russia, April 8.—Ten thousand workmen have gone on strike to enforce a demand for the release of the noted revolutionist, Arzenius.

PARIS, April 8.—The bakers, butchers and grocers have decided to call a general strike.

WILLEMSTADT, April 8.—President Castro of Venezuela has had a relapse.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Reformer Riis, intimate friend of President Roosevelt, says that Mr. Roosevelt will not accept another term of the Presidency.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Delmas today began the argument for the defense in the trial of Harry K. Thaw, for the murder of Stanford White.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Owing to the illness of Attorney Henry Ach, for the defense, the trial of Abe Ruef has been continued until tomorrow.

MOBILE, April 8.—The Nicaraguans have captured Caiba.

CARTAGENA, April 8.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England have met King Alfonso of Spain.

DEVONPORT, April 8.—The battleship Trafalgar, which went ashore at Devil's Point, was considerably damaged but has been re-floated.

HELSINGFORS, April 9.—Nineteen women, nine of whom are Socialists, have been elected to the Finnish Diet. This is the first time women have been chosen to the national legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Hawaiian freighter Columbian will be launched on Thursday.

SAN DIEGO, April 9.—The steamer Missouri, for the Hawaiian line, has arrived here from New York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The car barn, power plant and 300 cars of the City Railway Company have been burned.

HARBIN, April 9.—A fire here has caused a loss of \$2,000,000.

ATHENS, April 9.—King Victor Emanuel has arrived here.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 6.—Two earthquakes have occurred in the Etschian Alps on the Austrian-Swiss frontier, causing numerous avalanches.

NAPLES, April 6.—A severe storm is prevailing here and several vessels have been wrecked.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Thaw trial will proceed Monday. District Attorney Jerome has decided not to appeal against Judge Fitzgerald's ruling.

LONDON, April 6.—It is reported that the largest battleship in the world is to be built by an English firm for Japan.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—Andrew Carnegie has given an additional \$6,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute.

BERLIN, April 6.—Ten thousand tailors have struck.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.—Seventeen hundred carpenters have struck.

LONDON, April 6.—The Daily Mirror has advised that the Czar will abdicate and that the Grand Duke Michael will be Regent during the infancy of the Czarewitsch.

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The last time the witness was in Maunalei gulch was many years ago, when the taro patches were still being cultivated. The growers of this taro used the water of the stream there. The taro patches were mostly kuleana, he had been informed, and each had a share of the water. Witness did not know on what land the water rose.

At that time there were no other streams in Lanai except during the rainy seasons, no live streams. During the life of the witness he had noticed no change in the amount of rain on the island. He had never paid any attention. When he was a young man they were raising sweet potatoes on Lanai, but he could remember no wheat. He remembered watermelons being raised in the basin, the only irrigation being the rainfall.

During the dry seasons the natives got brackish water from wells at the beach and some inland natives had cisterns in which to store a supply.

He owned three kuleanas, containing in all twelve acres. Mr. Gay has made no offer for these lands nor tried to get them. Gay was a good man and supplied the natives with food when they had none. He had never heard of any natives being ordered off Lanai by Gay and he knew none of the natives in his part of the island had been ordered away. Gay also employed the natives of Lanai to work for him.

(Continued on page 8.)

ADMIRAL JACKSON DIES MISERABLY

Admiral Jackson, the only Hawaiian naval commander of modern times, died in San Francisco on March 25.

In the year 1858 Captain Jackson was made superintendent of the Reform School to change its character, as events proved, from that of an institution giving agricultural and mechanical training.

Admiral Jackson and family removed to San Francisco. Two of the sons, Nigel and Sydney, returned to Honolulu and have lived here, off and on, most of the time since.

George Edward Greasley Jackson, son of an old Scottish family and once a Lieutenant in the British navy, was found dead yesterday morning in an old pork-street car which has been standing for some time at Gough and McAllister streets.

A letter in his possession signed "Your affectionate sister, Louise Leish," spoke of a desire to aid him, and also seemed to indicate that the writer and her family lived at "The Manse," at Crawford, in Scotland.

Mr. G. E. Greasley Jackson, R. N. There was also found a Masonic certificate showing that Jackson had been initiated into the order at Sydney, Australia, on December 6, 1867.

The body of G. E. Greasley Jackson, one-time Lieutenant in the British navy, who died destitute in an old car Monday night, was taken in charge yesterday by a son who lives in this city.

GOOD NEWS.

Many Honolulu Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the thousands of bad back sufferers in Honolulu are glad to learn that prompt relief is within their reach.

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights when young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint."

"This, at least, seemed to be the feeling which actuated one of the Deputy Assessors of the City of St. Paul, Mr. W. A. Somers, when he devised a system for the valuation or assessment of real estate for the purposes of taxation."

"Don't's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands."

DAKOTA'S MASTS STILL SEEN.

Chief Officer James J. Rudden of the S. S. Korea reports the S. S. Dakota now visible only as far as the tips of her masts are concerned.

PLAN TO SIMPLIFY HAWAIIAN ASSESSMENTS

Registrar Merriam on New Valuation System.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Research Club met last night at the rooms of the Hawaiian Engineering Association for the purpose of hearing the reading of a paper by C. H. Merriam, Registrar of Conveyances, on "The Somers' System of Property Valuation for Assessment Purposes."

The paper, which was of an exceedingly interesting and instructive nature, was in part as follows:

One hears these days a general condemnation of our tax system with scarcely any one of our tax levies escaping the stroke of the community hammer.

The taxpayer seldom complains because of taxation, for he has ample tangible evidence of the necessity of some such method of raising money, and of the blessings which come from the expenditure of these funds—but criticisms are sure to come of the inequality of taxation or, at least, from the supposed inequality.

It is the law and not the officials that is in need of attention. We can, however, after giving due attention to changes in our present law, help those now in charge, by working together, in an honest effort to establish what is termed "community opinion" of the value of real estate.

Our present system of valuation or assessment places the responsibility for the valuation of all the real estate and other property in the District of Honolulu, and in each of the other districts, in the hands or judgment of one man, subject, of course, to appeal.

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the satisfaction of the taxpayers is the supreme test of the success of the assessment. It must, therefore, conform to community opinion of value.

Stripped of its detail of folders, maps, scales, building slips and other devices incident to the practical work, the Somers' method accomplishes this: It records community opinion of real estate values in the best form for assessment purposes, and at the same time in the best form for the further crystallization of community opinion.

Community opinion of street values is reduced to tangible form by a committee of representative taxpayers, who record upon a map prepared for the purpose, the value of a unit on each side of each block in the city. The unit most commonly used, and which will serve for illustration, is one foot wide by 100 feet deep, located in the center of the block; that is, half way between the cross streets forming the block, where corner influence does not affect its value.

In fixing the unit values the committee generally commences with the most valuable section, and works out, being aided, as the work progresses from the most valuable section with a comparison of the values already fixed, and the work becomes easier.

Copies of the map with unit values as fixed must be made records accessible to the taxpayers, so that the values thus fixed may have the criticism and correction of community opinion. This map or series of maps is placed and kept on public view for a limited period so that taxpayers may compare their assessments with any, or all, other assessments.

Where lots are of a less depth than the unit the value of the lot would be according to the percentage of the narrower width as compared with the unit.

The units as fixed are not arbitrary but are the result of the committee of representative citizens who definitely determine what the various depths of lots shall be placed at, and varies according to the various uses to which the lots are put, in a general way; that is, business, residence and outside lots.

The commission in St. Paul was appointed by the mayor. In Honolulu the commission would probably be appointed by the Governor.

An animated discussion dealing with the above mentioned points of the subject followed, a number of questions being answered by the speaker of the evening.

Among those present were Messrs. Kotinsky, Neely, Holt, Vetlesen, Denison, Armstrong, Andrews, Keene, Dove, Emory, Dr. Clark, Bryan, Beadle, King, Strauch, Owen.

Cleveland has found it in her advantage to adopt the Somers system and is enthusiastic over its success. New York has also partially accepted this system, but not fully, owing to political influences.

The wonderful success of the Somers system in its own home, together with its very apparent justness and impartiality, and its known practicability, lead me to assert that its adoption locally would prove of more vital satisfaction to the taxpayer and of greater value to the government than any innovation of recent years.

After reading his paper, Mr. Merriam explained the practical workings of the Somers system, by means of a series of specially prepared charts and diagrams.

There are three scales utilized in determining the value of corner lots, which corner lots in the city of St. Paul carry a unit value of a fixed sum for one foot front by 100 feet deep and in that city the corner influence is considered to affect a lot or rather two lots 50 feet deep by 100 feet deep, making thereby a square, 100 feet.

By means of specially constructed corner scales the value of these two corner lots is mathematically arrived at without the necessity of figuring, as the value of the lot fronting on the more valuable street has a similar value affixed to the triangular scale, and upon running along the line indicating that value to the intersection of a radiating line which carries value similar to the value of the lesser valuable street, there will be found on a horizontal line the actual value of the lot.

Where lots are of a less depth than the unit the value of the lot would be according to the percentage of the narrower width as compared with the unit.

The units as fixed are not arbitrary but are the result of the committee of representative citizens who definitely determine what the various depths of lots shall be placed at, and varies according to the various uses to which the lots are put, in a general way; that is, business, residence and outside lots.

The commission in St. Paul was appointed by the mayor. In Honolulu the commission would probably be appointed by the Governor.

An animated discussion dealing with the above mentioned points of the subject followed, a number of questions being answered by the speaker of the evening.

Among those present were Messrs. Kotinsky, Neely, Holt, Vetlesen, Denison, Armstrong, Andrews, Keene, Dove, Emory, Dr. Clark, Bryan, Beadle, King, Strauch, Owen.

Immanuel Friedlaender, formerly of Berlin but more recently of Naples, was an arriving passenger by the Alameda yesterday. He will remain for several weeks and will go to Hawaii.

Mr. Friedlaender is a traveler of note and has visited many parts of the world since his last call at Hawaii in 1893 while the country was in state of revolution. There were several others with him at that time and together they visited the volcano and made the ascent of Mauna Loa. After that trip the visitor of today made the ascent of Mauna Kea accompanied only by a guide whom he left at Humuula Sheep Station after leaving the summit. During that visit Mr. Friedlaender became interested in lands in Kona and will visit them at this time to note progress of the district.

He will go to Hilo on the Kinau on Tuesday and from there to the Volcano House and down to the other side and through the Kau and Kona districts. By a strange fatality he missed the recent lava flow. At the time of the outbreak he was in old Mexico and had begun preparations for the journey to the flow when he was apprised by cable of the severe illness of his brother in Berlin. He cabled back to know if he should go to him and the answer was misunderstood for instead of "no" it was interpreted "yes." Mr. Friedlaender then left for Berlin where on arrival he learned of the error. While there he received copies of the Hawaiian Gazette and read the detailed accounts of the flow. Soon after he sailed for the United States, thence to Hawaii. He remembers many of the persons whom he met on his first trip, kindness of Mr. Severance and Mr. Furness of Hilo being still green in his memory.

Mr. Friedlaender expects to visit the source of the recent flow and will make the tour of Hawaii on horseback except where he will be permitted to enjoy the walk. When he leaves here he will go to Samoa to visit recent volcanoes. He is stopping at the Hawaiian.

The engagement is announced in San Francisco of Lillian Brechemin of San Francisco to Dr. David H. M. Gillette of New York. Miss Brechemin is sister of Surgeon Brechemin, U. S. A., who was here with his bride during the time the Sheridan was on the reef.

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MAINE FOR THE HONOLULU TRADE

For some time it has been reported that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company intended to embark in the passenger business between San Francisco and Honolulu. Recently capable advice was received to the effect that the company had purchased the steamers Maine and Missouri, but until yesterday, nothing was definitely known here concerning the use to which the newly acquired vessels would be put.

Freight Agent C. P. Morse of the American-Hawaiian company received advice from New York yesterday that the Maine would be employed as a passenger boat between San Francisco and Honolulu.

She will have accommodations for 150 first-class passengers and will operate between the ports mentioned on a three-weeks schedule.

The Maine is a fast boat as evidenced by the fact that she developed a speed of 15 1/2 knots on her trial trip.

"It is the idea of the company," said Agent Morse yesterday, "to make the Maine's passenger accommodations as attractive as possible and from the plans as outlined she will be superior from a passenger standpoint to any steamship now engaged in the service on the Pacific Ocean."

"Our company feels that at this time and under existing circumstances, a passenger boat is especially needed in the company's service. In other words the American-Hawaiian company is meeting the situation from a promotion standpoint."

It is expected that the Maine will be ready to inaugurate the new service by the end of the year.

The Maine is a twin-screw steamer with a total displacement of about 17,000 tons. She is over 500 feet overall and has 58 feet beam. She is about sixty feet longer than the S. S. China and has about ten feet more beam.

She was built by the Maryland Steel Co. at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, in 1903 and is practically a new boat, enjoying the very highest rating at Lloyd's.

LUTTED'S PLAN FOR LOS ANGELES LINE

Editor Advertiser: I note in your columns the cable announcement to Secretary Wood of the safe arrival of the steamer Ohio at San Pedro with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce excursion on board, who were the invited guests of this city, and trust their visit was a pleasant one. They patronized our hotels and boarding houses, spent their money freely in the stores and made friends everywhere.

It appears to me this can be arranged by meeting our Los Angeles friends halfway if our Legislature will subsidize a steamer, say \$12,000 per year, to carry passengers and freight—a first-class passage not to exceed \$100 round trip with stopovers for six months or longer; freight \$2.50 or \$3.00 per ton; to make trips at stated intervals, etc., provided Los Angeles will also put up \$12,000 per year. This amount \$24,000 would secure us a first-class passenger steamer with best hotel accommodations. Tourists in Los Angeles would extend trip on the Pacific ocean to Honolulu. Our merchants from the benefits of increased trade and the difference in freight and passenger charges, would willingly pay an increase in taxes. We have the scenery and climate. They cost us nothing and Honolulu can afford to sell them at wholesale to the tourists.

Twelve thousand dollars does not seem a very large amount to pay for the many benefits we would receive in return.

Any of our merchants or others who take an interest in the welfare and prosperity of Honolulu will kindly advise me of their support to meet together for a discussion as to the best means to adopt for the betterment of conditions prevailing here at present. Do it now. My phone No. 74, my P. O. box 75.

J. OSWALD LUTTED.

RHEUMATIC PAINS RELIEVED.

No one need now suffer the agonizing pains of sciatic and acute rheumatism, as quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This fact has been clearly demonstrated in many thousands of cases. This liniment relieves the pain and makes sleep and rest possible, which is alone worth many times its cost.

The Makawao Literary Society will meet at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Murdoch, Paia, this evening.

STEAM LAUNDRY SALE ATTACKED

Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd., of San Francisco, brings an equity suit against Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., of Honolulu and J. Alfred Magoon to have the conveyance of the property of defendant company to defendant Magoon adjudged fraudulent and void as against plaintiff and all other creditors of Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., to compel defendants to make disclosure of property, to require Magoon to account for all the property received from defendant company and all income therefrom and all proceeds of sale, to have the property described and any property discovered applied or sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of plaintiff against defendant company, in the Circuit Court on March 20, 1906, for the sum of \$629.71 debt, \$169.10 interest and \$76.97 costs of suit, and for such other relief as the court may give.

An execution on the judgment was issued on March 31, 1906, and returned unsatisfied for the reason that the sheriff could find no property of Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., whereon to levy, and a like negative result accrued from an alias execution issued on January 29, 1907. It is alleged in detail that at the time the debt was contracted, September 12, 1903, the laundry company was the owner of a valuable plant, and lands, tenements, buildings, leaseholds, valuable live stock and personal property including a thirty-year lease from June 1, 1900, of four portions of land.

It is further alleged that on October 10, 1905, the laundry company was indebted to Magoon in the sum of \$14,000 for moneys advanced, J. Alfred Magoon being then vice president, general manager and controlling stockholder of the company, and that on said October 10 "Sanitary Steam Laundry Company, Limited, sold and disposed of its said plant, lands, tenements and personal property to said defendant J. Alfred Magoon for a grossly inadequate sum, to wit, the sum of \$30,000, and no record of said transfer has been made or instrument evidencing said transfer filed for record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances."

Further along it is declared that the property sold to Magoon for \$30,000 was of the value of \$90,000, the complaint first saying:

"And plaintiff further alleges on information and belief that said sale was made with the intent and design of said defendant J. Alfred Magoon and of certain persons whose names are to plaintiff unknown acting in behalf of said defendant Sanitary Steam Laundry Company, Limited, to cheat and defraud the creditors of said defendant corporation other than said defendant J. Alfred Magoon, and particularly to cheat and defraud this plaintiff out of its said debt and demand and to hinder and delay this plaintiff in the collection thereof, and to transfer the ostensible ownership and possession of the property aforesaid liable to execution to the said defendant J. Alfred Magoon, so as to prevent this plaintiff or any other creditor from levying upon and selling said property for the satisfaction of their demands."

Thompson & Clemons are attorneys for plaintiff.

Demurrers by both defendants have been filed by Magoon & Lightfoot, their attorneys. They set up that it is not shown that the market value of property was greater than the sum paid for it by Magoon, or that no other and further consideration than the \$30,000 was given; that plaintiff does not offer to do equity by returning any part of the purchase money alleged to have been paid, that the court is without jurisdiction to require defendants to answer the interrogatories of the bill, that the interrogatories of the bill are impertinent and defendants cannot be called upon to answer them, that the allegations of fraud are insufficient for various reasons stated in the demurrer, and that the plaintiff is guilty of laches and not entitled to relief.

The Arab patrol is a big success. A bit of promotion work for which the Legislature will not be called upon to contribute any money will be the pilgrimage of the Aloha Temple of Shriners to the sands of California in May next. Through the liberality of James McCandless and the public spiritedness of the individual members of the order, twenty-four of the Shriners will leave in May thoroughly capable of wrestling from the present holders the title of champions in the line of drill.

For one month the men have drilled nearly every day and the practice is to be kept up until they arrive on the trial grounds in Los Angeles. Some of the men in line at Palace Square yesterday were green hands but the practice did not realize it for they showed the result of the careful training Colonel Johnson has given them. They were put through the manual, silent and by order, with perfect precision going through innumerable figures including the hollow square, diamond, heart, spiral, in which they wound and unwound and in a crisiscross with promptness that was truly remarkable. The spear drill was loudly applauded.

From now on to the time of departure there will be daily drills, all by silent command, for in the competition there will be no word spoken by officer or men. The company will leave in May and will have daily drill on the steamer going up and Col. Johnson hopes to have a day or two in Los Angeles after arrival.

Lastana on Molokai is about all dead. The Maui lodge of Freemasons held a meeting at the Kahului temple last Saturday night.

THE ANTIS HAVE A SAY

Members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, Senate Chamber, Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—The committee representing the Civic Federation and Anti-Saloon League have carefully considered Senate Bill No. 91.

We are much impressed with the high public spirit evidenced in the thoughtful preparation of this bill and with the general wisdom and justice of its provisions. In certain particulars we believe, however, that the interests of the public have not been sufficiently guarded and we would therefore respectfully petition that the Bill be amended as indicated below.

First and most important of all we request that Section 20, page 30, lines 4 to 6, be amended to read "Provided that if it shall be made to appear to the Board, etc." This omits the words "If a majority of the registered voters for such precinct shall have duly filed their protests against the granting or renewal of the license applied for, or."

This provision is ostensibly inserted in the interests of those who are opposed to saloons but we earnestly protest that it is neither in their interests nor is it desired by them. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the liquor business constitutes a public menace and that it is dangerous to society.

We request that on page 11, beginning with the word "provided" in line 9, all be stricken out and including "as hereinafter provided" in line 16. This will compel the filling of real estate owners' consent annually.

We request that Section 19, page 15, line 4, be amended to read: "Four hundred feet of a church, chapel, or school, the measurements to be made in a straight line from the nearest point of the premises for which the license is asked to the nearest point of the premises used for such place of religious worship or school, provided that this last provision, etc."

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VERY QUIET DAY IN LEGISLATURE
SENATE—THIRTY-NINTH DAY.
There were no desertions from the ranks of the Senators on Saturday, none was kept away by a desire to watch Lanai drift from its anchorage. Coelho was the only absentee and his non-appearance was excusable and accounted for. Peace reigned and the short session passed without a jar, for not a single name called was out of place.

The Wallach resolution was received from the House and if the Senators could be made to realize the anxiety of the House members as to the action to be taken they would get busy with it without delay. There is a rumor that the opponents to the measure in the Senate will not number more than three, so that Wallach will be allowed to go. The Senators, or some of them, have expressed the opinion that it is best to let the man go and clear their skirts of any charges of indifference to the demands of the afflicted. They feel that he will prove himself a faker by his own works and that will be the end of him as a doctor, and perhaps as an individual, for if he fails to make good the residents of the Settlement, after all of his declarations, may not permit him to leave the place except in charge of the authorized undertaker.

The House resolution recommending the increase in the number of justices in the Supreme Court was read and on motion it was decided to recall the Senate resolution to the same effect that had been sent to the House.

Senator Smith, from the Judiciary committee, reported on House Bill No. 48, which provides for the form of legal instruments as follows:
The Judiciary committee have had under consideration House Bill No. 48, entitled "An Act relating to negotiable instruments, being an act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other states and territories on that subject," and recommend the passage of the bill.

This bill was drawn by an attorney on one of the other islands and is said to cover seventy-seven pages of printed matter.

The school teachers' pension bill came up on first reading and passed. Senator McCarthy's election measure was called for third reading and after an amendment, that seemed beneficial to the bill, passed.

Senator Makekeu threw an amendment into his income tax bill that killed it instantly. He wanted the corporations taxed four per cent on their incomes and the bill went down on a vote that was not altogether by members favoring corporations. The introducer's excuse for injecting this clause in the bill was the demand for funds for immigration purposes.

KAUAI MAN ENDS LIFE
(From Monday's Advertiser.)
News came from Kauai by the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday, that F. B. Evans, employed as bookkeeper by the McBryde Sugar Co. at Waihalua, had committed suicide by asphyxiation.

It appears that Evans had for some time past been suffering from depression occasioned by domestic troubles.

HOUSE—THIRTY-NINTH DAY.
There were so many of the House members absent Saturday morning when Speaker Holstein was ready for business that it looked for a time as though recess would have to be taken in order that the sergeant-at-arms could have an opportunity to get the men in. It was 9:15 before the gavel fell for order.

Foreign Sport
Frankie Neil is one of the few fighters who have never taken the count in any contest.
"Winnin'" O'Connor's riding contracts in France for the present season are worth \$20,000.
An X-ray photo of James McGuire, the old-time catcher, shows 26 broken or twisted bones in one hand.
Joe Thomas and Willie Lewis are matched to fight in Philadelphia.

KUKUI, A NAME FOR OUR LIGHTHOUSE TENDER
Honolulu, April 8th, 1907.
Editor Pacific Commercial Advertiser:—The lighthouse tender to be constructed for this Territory must bear the name of some indigenous Hawaiian tree, plant or flower, as the public is given to understand through the press. I therefore suggest the name KUKUI, for the new vessel. This name is doubly significant and suggestive in that, first, it is the name of one of our most graceful, luxuriant and beautiful forest and shade trees; second, the word kukui is applied by Hawaiians to nearly everything in the shape of a light, whether a candle, a torch, a house lamp or a lighthouse beacon.

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Bowel complaint is always more or less prevalent during the fruit season and as an attack is liable to come on without warning, it is best to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the home. This medicine is well known for its prompt cures and many times serious illness is avoided by having it at hand when needed. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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SPORTLETS
The Black Pants defeated the Seaside at baseball on Sunday by the score of 3 to 1.
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be necessary for marked money to be used as evidence. Senator Smith offered an amendment that was satisfactory and the section passed.

Notice was received from the Governor that he had vetoed the bill providing that the laws should be published in the counties and the bill providing that one man could not fill more than one position. Action on this was set for Tuesday on motion of Senator Knudsen.

Senator McCarthy objected to the penalty clause in Section 57 of the liquor bill and wished the punishment limited to a fine for illicit liquor selling. As it was obviously inserted for the protection of licensed dealers it was allowed to stand.

On motion of Senator Hayselden, Section 61 of the bill was stricken out and Section 32 of Senate Bill No. 11, inserted in its place. This provides that a proprietor of a saloon may refuse to sell to an intoxicated person and order him to leave the premises and upon failure to do so the person shall be arrested and on conviction pay a fine of ten dollars.

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SPORTS

BASEBALL WARM ON BIG ISLAND
Local baseball men are planning for the coming season, with a prospect of a good series of games. One thing wanted is a grandstand, and a committee was appointed last Monday to try to secure from the county permission to erect a stand in Moohau park.

It is thought that the attendance at games would be much larger if there was such a shelter, with seats.

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THE BYSTANDER



Our Many Wallachs.
That Hapless Dam.
Sam Johnson's Soldiers.
Times Have Changed.
The Doctors' Victims.
Chinese-Americans.

Hawaii has always been hospitable to humbugs. The early adventurers who came here and got chiefs and even kings into their clutches were examples of cheeky Wallachs, though they were in politics and not in medicine. They got their medicine later. Someone suggests that Walter Murray Gibson was chief of the humbug class and so he may have been in his earlier Lanai days and at the time he was deluding Kalakaua into dreams of a Polynesian empire. But Gibson was something of a leader, withal; I think, too, that he was something of a great man as men go in the tropics. Within my recollection no one proved how gullible we are to better advantage than Julien Hayne, who, if suffrage had been universal in his time, could have carried the islands for any office within the popular gift. He might come back now, repentant from Sing Sing, and make a try. Religious humbugs of the Hammond class have flourished like green bay trees; and a couple of female adventurers in the temperance field, likewise. The "Reverend Dr. Bell," the world's most eloquent lecturer, he of the ambrosial locks and the knack at poker, made something of an impression here, though the Advertiser cut his game a bit short. We once had an archdeacon whom Barnum would have been jealous of. But in many respects all these humbugs pale their ineffectual fires before Wallach, the man who has carte blanche from the House of Representatives to practice medicine without a license; a man who rose to favor by promising to cure leprosy with weeds from female rocks, worms from Bombay and the roots of deer's horns, and then, confronted by an analysis of his "specifics," coolly said he had been only fooling, whereupon, he was commissioned, amidst thunderous applause, to go ahead and cure. It's all beyond me, I'm sure; and I begin to fear that the genuine, old-fashioned, dyed-moustache artist in gold bricks will drop in some day and do us all up.

One engineer reported on the dam for \$500. Now a \$3000 engineer has come to report on the same thing. Readers of the papers will recall the advocacy of the \$3000 man in the first place, on the ground that the best is the cheapest. That advice as things have turned out, was worth taking. I believe, however, that if Mr. Schuyler should stake his professional name on the integrity of the dam, the howl against it would be soon resumed. One group of earnest patriots wants to buy Charley Booth's spring instead; another wants to supply wells and another to sell highlift pumps. While there is life among these enterprising citizens there will be hope and howls, don't forget that.

It will be well for the Maui and Hawaii companies of the First Regiment to look sharp with their drill or they will be sad when they come to march with the Honolulu companies whose drill is getting Colonel Johnson's personal attention. The Honolulu commands are now going into competition with the regulars, their new and indefatigable colonel never stopping short of the best standards when it comes to the drill of troops. I have never believed in the militia—at least, not for many years past—but if a State or Territory must have a militia let it be of the best possible kind. That is the kind which officers like Colonel Johnson aim at—and hit the bullseye.

If Senator Dowsett would go to church for a change he would know that the Anglican body here has been merged into the American episcopate. I infer that he is not familiar with this fact from his remark, in the medical bill discussion, that the proposed law would "prevent Bishop Restarick from praying for the health of the Royal family." Does the Senator think that the Bishop invokes the special blessings of God upon the crowned heads of Edward and Alexandra and the head expectant of the Prince of Wales? Or is it his impression that the Royal family of Hawaii is being prayed for? Wake up, Senator, wake up! Hawaii has been annexed; the Anglican connection is broken; Willis is in Tonga; the President of the United States is being prayed for now and as he is in pillikia again he probably needs it more than King Edward does. And say, Senator; if you go to church, don't expect to worship with the Second Congregation. There isn't any Second Congregation now.

Speaking of the medical bill there's no telling what it will do. I am told that it will be criminal to drop into a drugstore and ask the accomplished but unmedicated clerk if he has anything that is good for the stomachache; or rather, that if you do ask, and the clerk prescribes, he goes to jail. His business is to refer you to a physician, who, for \$2.50, will tell you to go back to the store and buy some Jamaica ginger under another name. Even the barkeeper must mind his p's and q's and do it p. d. q. In case a weary man of the world drops in and says to the gentlemanly attendant "Gimme a pick-me-up, please," it is the duty of the barkeeper to send him out for a prescription. If he doesn't and prescribes himself, he must take the first pill to the right, corridor N. The genial and loquacious barber will catch it. Some day a sleuth, dressed like a jay, will happen in and take the haircut, shine, cocoa-butter, bay rum, hot towel and all that and then casually ask "Say, whatav' got that's good for dandruff?" "Peacherino soap, sir, the finest thing in the world." "You're arrested," is the reply, "and it's dandruff on you." Then Mr. Barber waits for the patrol wagon to come, and when he reaches the Bastille he will be directed, by Warden Henry, to shave his own head and cut his stripes according to his own pole. Great thing, this medical bill.

If those who quake at the idea of a Yellow Peril could have been present at the annual meeting of the Chinese Students' Alliance, at the residence of Rev. F. M. Damon on Friday evening, they must have felt greatly relieved. They would have seen no sly, furtive representative of the Highlanders, no incipient Tai-pings or Boxers, but would have had, instead, a splendid object lesson of the Chinese as they are, when brought under the influence of "Western learning. There were fine, intelligent, highbred faces, beautiful modest young girls, most of them in European dress, but others in Chinese costume, which had been worn, for that occasion, as a reminder of the race from which they had sprung. The young men in their evening clothes were as self-possessed and as courteous as a like number of English or American students would have been, and perhaps a little more so. The High School, the Normal School and Oahu College were all represented, a delightful, but perfectly good natured, rivalry between the three schools being one amusing feature of the entertainment.

The address by the retiring President, Mr. Chan. A. Wong, was in many respects remarkable. It was admirably delivered, the diction was faultless and it shounded in the most sterling and practical good sense. He reviewed the first year of the organization, defining its object as an effort to bring the Chinese students into closer relationship, including in their fraternity those engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits, for practice in the use of the Chinese language and an increased knowledge of Chinese literature. He counseled the members to continue their efforts to secure an English education, and to cultivate habits of industry and thrift; to save the dimes and nickels that they might not be dependent upon others—education and independence being objects for which they were to strive unceasingly.

Though natives of Hawaii it was very evident that they did not consider

Small Talks

A. L. LOUISON—Just struggling along looking for the tariff on coffee.
D. L. VAN DINE—I shall bring back bees and bugs, principally, from Washington.

B. R. REIDFORD—We have found the Sunday Advertiser's commercial news to be valuable in promoting real estate business.

FRED. J. CHURCH—We are raising any number of fine incubator chicks over at Ahuimann ranch. It's a great poultry climat' there.

G. J. WALLER—The mutton famine will be relieved when the Ventura comes. We have 900 sheep carcasses in cold storage on board.

COL. JOHNSON—I am drilling every company separately. Soon I shall have the regiment in shape to go through the silent bayonet drill.

POSTMASTER PRATT—There's an appreciable increase already in money order business during the few days the office has been on the ground floor directly off the street.

BUDLAND BODE—I was asked \$2.50 for a hundred carnations by a florist lady yesterday. I'm thinking of dropping music and taking up gardening—it pays so much better.

BARNEY ORDENSTEIN—A good many people are down on the Jews, because the Jews make money, but in all these scandals and indictments you don't see any Jews mixed up.

MR. THOMAS, of Hilo—It will be a waste of money for the Legislature to appropriate funds for repairs to the Government wharf at Hilo. The railroad wharf is good enough for all purposes.

M. F. PROSSER—Papaya fruit takes a flavor from trees near by, as for instance, orange and lemon trees. Plant an orange tree next to a papaya and your papaya fruit will have an orange flavor.

DR. EMERSON—Well, what is going to be done about Wallach? I should think Governor Carter would have something to say. Is the Government compelled to allow Wallach to land at Kalaupapa?

The Gourmand

Honolulu people make less use of peppery things to eat than is customary elsewhere in the tropics. When every man is his own doctor here he will prescribe a good deal of chili sauce or curry for his liver's sake and his often infirmities. You see, people in the tropics especially middle-aged and elderly folk do not exercise any more than they can help and their livers grow inactive. By way of stirring these organs up, the next best thing to exercise, especially horseback riding, is pungent food. Spaniards and Latin Americans understand this, hence their beef stewed with much chili pepper. The people of India know what is good for them, hence their curries and chutneys. All these things are available in Hawaii, but they are not half appreciated. Hot mango chutney should be on every table and curries should be frequent. I wish we knew the tomale better and liked it more, for that is really an ideal tropical delicacy if well made.

Alligator pears are in the market again. A judicious mixture of pears and tomatoes, with a pungent French dressing, makes a fine salad. It should be served very cold on lettuce leaves.

Watercress is one of the most healthful salads known—providing it is scrupulously clean. When it isn't, the Honolulu person who eats it is in peril of liver fluke, as watercress collects the interesting worms which kill so many cows that feed in marshy land. Some dreadful stories about fluke are told by the local doctors. Cleansed to perfection, however, watercress is much to be desired. It does not take Mayonnaise or need French dressing. A little plain salt and oil is better.

When miadi wants to please her guests with a frozen dessert of surpassing charm and delicacy, she orders pistachio ice cream served in tall glasses with whipped cream on top.

Do you like to drink milk, yet find that it makes you bilious? In that event fill your glass two-thirds full of milk and then turn a stream from the cold syphon into it. The result is a drink which sells for fifteen cents in the San Francisco bars and which agrees with nearly everyone.

Potato au Gratin—One pint of cold boiled potatoes cut in dice, one cup of white sauce, one-half cup of grated cheese, one-half cup of buttered cracker crumbs. Put a layer of potatoes in a buttered baking dish, then a layer of sauce and cheese, repeat the layers and cover with the crumbs. Bake about fifteen minutes.

White sauce: Mix one tablespoon of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper, and stir it into one tablespoon of hot butter. Add, gradually, one cup of hot milk and stir until smooth.

I have a call for the recipe for that famous European dessert, Coffee Bavarian cream. Here it is: Soak for half an hour one heaping tablespoonful of gelatine in one-quarter cupful of milk. Beat until very creamy (in an agate sauceman) the yolk of one egg and two heaping tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, and pour on this, stirring continually, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, boiling hot. Set into another sauceman containing boiling water, and cook four minutes, stirring constantly from the bottom and sides.

Then add the soaked gelatine, stir and cook one minute longer, and add a pinch of salt.

Their fealty to China in any degree shaken—the chosen work of all enlightened Chinese—men and women—it was shown, should be to work for the betterment of the Chinese race—and to aid, by word and deed, the mother country that she might worthily take her place in the company of nations.

The reply of the newly elected President, Mr. Chang Loy, was in the same vein—an exhortation to diligence, industry, virtue and patriotism. He, too, believed in the China of the future, which meant—not absorption, or disruption, or even a crippled existence under the suzerainty of some dominating Western power. But an independent existence, in which the ancient empire should utilize Western ideas, as Japan had done, and thus rise to greater heights of prosperity and enlightenment than had yet been attained. All that Chinese living in Western countries could acquire of virtue and wisdom were to be placed at the service of China, who—and he repeated the phrase that had been used by his predecessor—"should thus be enabled to take her proper place in the company of nations" as Japan had done.

Both young men expressed their warm gratitude to Mr. Damon for his constant helpfulness and sympathy.

Another of the students remarked in a private conversation when the speech-making were over:

"I was born under the American flag. I am an American citizen, and I am proud of it."

Still another, whose name can not be recalled, had been a student in St. John's College, Shanghai, and is on his way to the United States to enter a Pennsylvania medical college. He expects to return to China, where there is a growing demand for physicians trained in "foreign" schools, and where he will engage in the practice of his profession. Success to him.

The point of view is everything. An elderly lady stood at the counter of a King street grocery store, on Friday, waiting to have her parcel of Kona coffee wrapped up. The salesman was a polite young Japanese who spoke remarkably good English. As they chatted affably a Portuguese newsboy came in with his papers under his arm. He made a bee-line for the lady. He had sad, wistful eyes and a low, pleading voice.

"O, ma'am, won't you take a paper?" he asked entreatingly. "I've only sold one today."

The eyes and the voice were not to be resisted. The battered pocketbook was opened, a nickel fished out, an exchange of cash and goods was effected and the boy went out, his face beaming with gratification. He may have sold one or a dozen papers, but he got rid of another, that was certain.

The Japanese salesman watched the transaction silently. Then he grinned broadly and remarked: "Very smart boy, that."

LEGISLATORS WILL LET GAY HAVE LANAI

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

"Lanai is all right for homesteaders to come to to live if they want a nice place, but there is no way to make their homesteads pay them." So says Kahikanaka in the evidence given by him to the Public Lands Committee of the House, taken yesterday afternoon in the grass hut of the native in his Lanai kuleana, where he has been living since 1820, and where his forefathers have lived as far back as he had any account of. This also is the opinion arrived at by the members of the committee, who thoroughly explored the island on Saturday and yesterday, returning this morning on the steamer Like-like, which docked at one o'clock. Charles Gay and Eben Low accompanied the party to Honolulu.

WAR SECRETARY TAFT ARRIVES AT HAVANA

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

HAVANA, April 8.—W. H. Taft, U. S. Secretary of War, has arrived here.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—William Howard Taft has gone sailing away to the south and once more there is an acting Secretary of War. Under the Roosevelt administration Mr. Taft has become the great official traveler. He has circled the globe, visited every insular possession, and probably knows more about the government of the islands—Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines—than any other official of the Executive department.

Starting Saturday in the Mayflower for Panama, Cuba, and Porto Rico, the Secretary is really beginning a round of official visits which will take him to every territorial and insular capital under the Stars and Stripes. It will be the most comprehensive trip he has ever taken, for when he returns from the West Indies he will soon be preparing to go on another journey to the Philippines, in the course of which he will visit Hawaii, Guam, and also Alaska. The statisticians have been figuring how many thousand miles he will travel before he is back in Washington at the beginning of another Congress next December. It will be close to 15,000 miles.

If Mr. Taft is to become President Roosevelt's successor, as many well wishers all over the country hope will be the case, he will bring to his office a profound knowledge of all branches of the present federal government. No other Republican in public life has visited so much among the insular inhabitants and he has also gone up and down the mainland delivering addresses, civic and political, in the President's name and at the President's request. Of late his boom has been growing apparently. It has undoubtedly been growing among the politicians, although what the general popular opinion of it may be is not yet well known. It has grown enough, however, so that the friends of other candidates are beginning to throw missiles Taft's way. It is expected that his boom will be promoted during his absence in the several islands of the Atlantic and Pacific.

His critics are saying that his prolonged and frequent absences are to the detriment of the administration of the War Department, that warships are often provided for him—which means federal expense—and that what he does could be accomplished quite as well if he remained at home. But in any event, if the criticism be well founded, it should be leveled at President Roosevelt and not at the Secretary, who goes at the President's request. Mr. Roosevelt believes that the appearance of high officials of his administration among the people beyond the mainland stimulates interest in efficient government. He likewise has the highest confidence in Secretary Taft's judgment and, when he can not get information at first hand, prefers to have it from Secretary Taft.

Had Secretary Taft not been in South America last summer on his great tour, taken at the instance of the President, probably he and not Secretary Taft would now be visiting Cuba. But the work of regenerating the Cuban government last autumn was undertaken by Mr. Taft and, as the oversight of the administration there under Governor Magoon comes under the War Department, it is very fit that the Secretary of War should return there now and see how things are getting on. The work is not progressing as favorably as the President would wish. European governments will not sanction the withdrawal of the United States from the island, for the dangers of revolution and anarchy are apparent. The Cubans are grumbling because United States troops are kept in the island. They have great faith in Secretary Taft and his visit, even if it does not result in any change of policy, will probably have a good effect.

President Roosevelt himself was in Porto Rico for a day last November, but he wants Secretary Taft to take a look around. The United States regime in the island has not been entirely satisfactory and it is easy for more serious conditions to grow out of dissatisfaction. The President is trying to pacify the Porto Ricans. His own visit there was to that end and Secretary Taft's visit will be to the same end, for it will give the Porto Ricans some opportunity to present their grievances to an official of influence with the administration at Washington. It will also enable the Secretary to have an eye upon the officials in Porto Rico to determine how they are doing.

There is also a troublesome state of affairs on the isthmus of Panama, where the canal is being constructed. The new chief engineer, Lieut. Coethals, is just taking hold. About the time Secretary Taft is visiting on the isthmus Chairman John F. Stevens will relinquish his office and the canal work pass over entirely to the charge of army officers. The President is very solicitous that the army officers make a good start. There is some lack of confidence in the way matters are progressing on the isthmus. It is said that civil engineers will not submit to the authority of army engineers and that the present force is likely to quit by degrees because of unavoidable friction. There are many other unpleasant rumors, most of them probably exaggerated, but requiring attention from the Secretary of War who has charge of the canal project.

He therefore can appropriately look over the field at this time and see that the army officers start upon their work auspiciously. There is need of contentment in the army of canal employees, who are disconsolate over the departure of Mr. Stevens. They look upon him as a very efficient man and believe in him. The presence of Secretary Taft will have a quieting effect upon the grumbling because of this change which the President felt compelled to make on account of the impertinent letter Mr. Stevens wrote.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

EMPEROR CARTER IS IMPORTUNED

Following is the translation of a Chinese letter, postmarked Honolulu, April 1, received by Governor Carter:

"The fairies say that a man can live without work and be provided for. Once done and cannot have everything for themselves. This has been reported to the Chinese Sailors' Society, and upon payment to them of one hundred dollars through Emperor Carter they will be admitted to the whole world. The Emperor's excellency is asked to assist."
(Signed) "CHIN LUNG YAU"

Dick Hyland and Cyclone Thompson fought a second draw.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF A. B. LOEBENSTEIN

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

HILO, April 5.—A. B. Loebenstein died last evening. The funeral, which was masonic in its character, took place this afternoon. The attendance was very large. Services were also held in St. James church. Rev. Fenton Smith officiating. BENSBALE.

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General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden. Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE FEDERAL SITE SELECTION

Honolulu, April 3, 1927. Editor Adviser: The community well know that Secretary Cortelyou has approved of Mr. Taylor's selection of the property known as the Mahuka property for the Federal building site, but this selection is made conditional on Bishop street being extended through from King street to Merchant street. I am one of a great number who would like to know the true status of this matter, and if you could answer the following questions through the columns of your valued paper, you would be throwing a great deal of light on the situation:

First. When the agents of the Mahuka property made their tender to the authorities at Washington, in answer for sealed bids, did they intend that in addition to the price for which they offered the property, say \$148,000, the taxpayer should pay \$35,000 for that part of their land which would be used in the extension of Bishop street? If so, did they ask the government to pay them \$35,000 for the land to be used in said street, and what reply did the government make?

Second. Referring to the petition circulated by the agents of the Mahuka property, to have condemnation proceedings taken out to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Bishop street, were the property-holders owning land adjacent to said street consulted in the matter, and did said property-holders agree to pay such betterments as would be assessed against their property for said extension?

Third. Did the agents of the Mahuka property in said block, including the property which has been selected for the Federal building site, agree to pay their proportion of whatever betterments may be assessed against their property?

In one of the evening papers, the Governor is charged with having thrown obstacles in the way of acquiring the Mahuka property for the Federal building site, and while I cannot see what object he could possibly have in doing such a thing, it might be well to ascertain from him what object he would have in so doing, if he did do so. Thanking you for inserting this communication, yours very truly, INQUIRER.

A. N. Campbell of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., when questioned on the subject matter of the foregoing letter, did not care to speak for that concern but frankly stated his personal understanding of the business. In substance he said:

"The first bid of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. was for \$148,000. We expected that Uncle Sam would buy the extension of Bishop street, therefore included the price of that in our bid."

"Mr. Taylor, however, stated that Uncle Sam would not pay for the street. He made a counter-proposition that the Territorial Government should open the street."

"Accordingly our final bid was for \$107,000."

In answer to the question about an understanding with the property-owners, Mr. Campbell stated the fact that every property owner signed the petition for the extension. The presumption was that the property-owners along the extension would pay their share for the betterments.

Mr. Campbell stated that the Waterhouse Trust company had not approached Mr. Taylor first. He came to them after he had looked over the proposed site and the Mahuka site was his preference. It was Mr. Taylor's idea, which was expressed to Governor Carter by himself, that it was only a matter of time when Bishop street extension would be demanded by the community. If the Bishop estate lot—the only other one Mr. Taylor was disposed to consider—were selected, then, instead of \$2.50 a square foot, the price of land would jump to \$5 for Bishop street extension purposes.

By having the street extended now by the Territory, with the assessment for betterments deducted, it would cost only a matter of \$10,000. Perhaps the abutting owners would avoid the necessity for an assessment by subscribing \$20,000.

Mr. Campbell did not believe that the Governor was wantonly throwing obstacles in the way of opening Bishop street, but that his sole motive was a belief that it would cost \$25,000 and that the treasury was not in a position to stand the outlay.

PETITION FOR LICENSE. John Campbell having petitioned for admission to the bar of the United States District Court, Judge Holt appointed E. M. Watson, G. F. Clumbe and J. M. Ballou as commissioners to inquire into his qualifications.

Commercial News

By Daniel Logan.

Business of all kinds is comparatively dull. It would appear that the community is waiting to see what the Legislature may do or leave undone in matters affecting generally the common welfare and particularly the interests of industry and commerce. To the average legislator it is a light matter to vote away the public revenues and to tinker with the laws creating general and specific taxes. Yet legislative action in these respects makes a great deal of difference to the future prosperity of the country at large. If only the people were doing it all, according to a fiction of self-government, they should not be afraid of their own medicine. But the fact is that the people's money is dealt with in a manner never dreamt by the voters in the election campaign, and the gravest interests of the country at large are put at stake in radical measures that were never discussed, either in principle or detail, at the polls.

Another uncertain quantity in calculations of the future is the status of the Territorial policy of immigration under the changed conditions produced by the new Federal law. On this policy hinges, to some extent, the great matter of having the public lands of the Territory settled. Added to all, affecting the present business situation, is the great contraction that has taken place, within a year past, in steamship communications with the outside world. While steamship lines to ports north and south of San Francisco, opening up new routes for Hawaiian commerce, had scarcely begun to be live topics Hawaii suddenly realized the loss of about five-eighths of the service it had been enjoying of American steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu, upon the routes to the Orient and the Colonies. And only a slight portion of the loss promises to be restored before many months more elapse. The deprivation in tourist business alone from this cause is a loss practically beyond calculation.

Reverting to the subject of legislation it is comforting to understand that the Legislature will leave the main subject of taxation to be considered by a commission that will report to the session two years hence. The commission ought to afford a means of thorough public discussion of the whole question. A well matured tax law capable of serving the country well for a long period of years ought to be the result. The commission would doubtless consider whether or not the single tax idea was adaptable to this country. The Somers system of property valuation, expounded by Registrar Merriam before the Research Club the other evening, would be another subject of deliberation. Why not also empower the commission to prepare an equitable and a rational standard of public salaries, both Territorial and county, which should end for all time the wretched system, always heretofore more or less in vogue here, of voting salaries to the man instead of the office?

SUGAR AND STOCKS.

More steadiness has characterized the sugar market during the past week than for any similar time in a long period. Ninety-six degree test centrifugals have never varied from \$72.60 a ton, and 88 analysis beets had but one change, a drop of 20 cents the ton, the parity now being \$78.40. Sugar stocks have been dull of movement but strongly held, showing that the disposition to sell was not greater than that to buy. In fact bidders have advanced their figures in several cases, notably for Hawaiian Agricultural with 2 1-2 more bid now than a week ago. Bids have also improved for H. C. & S. Co., Kahuku, Ookala, Pioneer, Waialua and Inter-Island, the last named by 2 1-2. There is a slight shading down of bids for Honokaa, Kihai, McBryde, Oahu, Rapid Transit and Oahu Railway. Oahu stock holds its own and Oahu bonds are at 92.50. Harry Armitage has opened subscriptions for Oriental Brewery (Hongkong), and he said yesterday they were coming on splendidly. Fifty per cent. will be called in July and 10 per cent. every two months afterward. The business will all be closed in six months.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

Sales listed by the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the week have been as follows: Oahu Sugar Co. (\$20), 10 at 24.75, 100 at 25; McBryde Sugar Co. (\$20), 25 at 4.75, 50, 100, 30 at 4.50; Oahu (\$20), 480, 50 at 3.50; Waialua (\$100), 7 at 76.75; 60 at 76.50, 23, 20, 77 at 77; Oahu Railway & Land Co. (\$100), 10, 10, 40 at 95; I-I Steam Navigation Co. (\$100), 10 at 130; Ewa Plantation Co. (\$20), 50, 50, 50 at 25.75; Honokaa Sugar Co. (\$20), 600 at 11.625; Paia Plantation Co. (\$100), 10 at 162.50; Haiku 6's, \$3000 at 102.50; Paia 6's, \$1000 at 102.50; Oahu 6's, \$2000 at 92.50; McBryde 6's, \$2000 at 98.50; Oahu Sugar Co. 6's, \$1000 at 100.50.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL.

There is little to report in real estate for the week. J. F. Morgan sold at auction the residence of Mrs. H. E. Gares, King street near Waikiki turn, lot 70ft.x325ft., to James Haig Mackenzie for \$3215. Also a piece of land, 15,795 square feet, at Kalaupapua, Kalihi, to J. Montaro for \$450. A deed has been recorded from W. K. Nahalua and wife by mortgagee to trustee of See Dai Do Society, of Vineyard street property for \$5550. J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. has bought at auction, from the Superintendent of Public Works, a renewal for ten years of the lease of the warehouse on Fort street at a rental of \$1801 a year.

The handsome new McCandless block at King and Bethel streets, though not finished, has been partly occupied—the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association having moved into one store and basement and the postoffice removed its registry and money order branches into another store.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has confirmed Mr. Taylor's selection of the Mahuka lot, between King and Merchant streets, for the proposed Federal building in Honolulu, conditional upon the opening of Bishop street through to Merchant street.

By an increase of Mrs. J. B. Atherton's subscription from \$25,000 to \$30,000, a so much better building is assured for the Kawaihano, or girls' department, of the Mid-Pacific Institute to be erected in Manoa valley.

In the month of March the Department of Public Lands disposed of one cash freehold and two right of purchase leases, and issued seven certificates of occupation to homesteaders.

Auditor Fisher's comparative statement of the condition of the Territorial treasury for the months ending March 31, 1906 and 1907 respectively, shows total receipts of \$136,829.82 in 1906 and \$84,568.85 in 1907, a decrease of \$52,260.97. Expenditures from current revenue in March, 1907, were \$211,526.07, or \$9023.05 less than in the corresponding month the previous year. Loan fund expenditures March, 1906, were \$71,203.27, and March, 1907, \$31,113.59, a decrease of \$40,089.68. Total expenditures last month, \$242,639.66, were \$49,127.73 less than in March, 1906. The counties were paid \$50,000 in March last, or \$4000 more than the same month in 1906. The loan fund cash balance is \$383,293.59 and the Territory's loan indebtedness \$3,718,000, which is \$294,000 increase from this time last year.

It is expected that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. will have the steamer Maine, lately purchased along with the Missouri, carrying passengers between San Francisco and Honolulu on a three-week schedule by the end of the year. The Maine is a twin-screw steamer with a displacement of about 17,000 tons. She is more than 500 feet in length over all and has 58 feet beam. On her trial trip she developed a speed of 15 1-4 knots. She will have accommodations for 150 first-class passengers. The Maine was built by the Maryland Steel Co. at Sparrow's Point, Md., in 1903.

Ocean steamer arrivals for the week have been the Restorer from Esquimalt, the Arizonan from Seattle, the Doric from San Francisco, the Moana from the Colonies, the Rosecrans from Kananapa, the Logan from Manila, the Alameda from San Francisco, the Korea from the Orient and the Aorangi from Vancouver. Departures have been the Doric for the Orient, the Moana for Vancouver, the Rosecrans for Monterey, the Logan for San Francisco, the Korea for San Francisco, the Aorangi for the Colonies and the Arizonan for Kananapa.

REGRET.

Some day—I said—I'll steal from Syng time An idle hour, and from the storehouse of the years Fish-loving phrases—weave them into rhyme To sooth his lonely hours. The days fled by—The hour came not, no worthy words found I—Then in my path stood Death and in my eyes were tears. RALPH TURNER.

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The Vampire

By Hilary Neil Weston.

A quack there was and he powdered worms, (As you or I might do) With female rocks to kill off the "germs," And tho' he knew nothing of medical terms, He'd heard somewhere of the Diet of Worms, And he knew the Diet was new.

So he voyaged to the Isles of the Credulous Race, (As fakirs in numbers do) The halt and the blind and their dollars to chase, (It matters not how if you've got the "face") For you'll never need "rocks" if the "worms" you can "place," And get'em to crawl to you.

A quack there was and he boasted loud, (As quacks of his caliber do) "I can cure all sores tho' the flesh is 'proud'!" "I can heal any leper amongst the crowd!" "I can raise the devil, tho' he wear a shroud!!!!" (And he netted a foolish few.)

A quack there was and he made his plea To solons grave and wise. And that Diet (of worms) they listened to 'he', But we'er thought with female rocks they'd agree, (For most of the cusses were married you see) But they did without winking their eyes.

And Gee! its the shame and also the blame, That we uns must shoulder for this, For voting for fellows we thought had the name Of making Hawaii's honor their aim, Who'd bar out all fakes till the session's end came, But they've gone on the record for this.

Why a College Man Failed.

Success.

This college man failed because: He became saturated with other men's thoughts. He depended too much on books. He thought his education was complete when he left college. He regarded his diploma as an insurance policy against failure. His mind was clogged with theories and impractical facts. He mistook a stuffed memory for an education, knowledge for power, and scholarship for mastership. He knew languages and sciences, but was ignorant of human nature. He knew Latin and Greek, but could not make out a bill of goods or bill of sale. He was well posted in political economy, but could not write a decent business letter. His four years in the world of books left him permanently out of joint with the world of practical affairs. He was above beginning at the foot of the ladder when he left college. The stamina of the vigorous, independent mind he had brought from the farm was lost in academic refinements. He thought that his four years' college course had placed him immeasurably above those who had not had that advantage. He had never assimilated what he learned and was crippled by mental dyspepsia. The habit of discriminating minutely, weighing, balancing and considering all sides of a subject, destroyed his power of prompt decision. He thought that the world would be at his feet when he left college, and made no effort to win its favor. He could not digest his knowledge.

He knew enough, but could not manage it effectively—could not transmute his knowledge into practical power.

Mrs. Munny Bags—I hear you have spent a great deal of your time in Italy? Mrs. Parnassus—Oh, yes, my dear, we're quite Italianized.—Parnassus Tiger.

THE SENATE FOR A DAY

(Continued From Page One.) pay of policemen on Hawaii during the period of transition two years ago, was sent to the committee composed of the Hawaii delegation.

Senator Coelho reported on House Bill 115, for the majority against a hospital on Maui.

Your Health committee has had under consideration House Bill No. 115, introduced by Representative Philip Pali, entitled "An Act to provide for a Hospital in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui," and begs leave to recommend that this bill be laid on the table, on the ground that there appears to be no urgent need for a hospital there as the Maui hospital is within easy access and on the further ground that the Board of Health has made no such recommendation.

The same Senator reported on the proposed law relating to barbers, amending to include hairdressers:

Your Committee on Health to whom was referred House Bill No. 43 entitled: "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Barber Shops," beg leave to report that it has had the same under consideration and recommend its passage with the following amendment:

Line 3 strike out the word "barbering" and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "barbers and hairdressers," so that the whole of Section 1 may read as follows:

"Section 1. The Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii shall have within its discretion power to prescribe rules and regulations for establishing sanitary conditions under which the business of barbers and hairdressers may be carried on for hire by any person or persons."

Senator Hayselden from the Public Lands committee reported on the resolution providing for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the promulgation of the first constitution on June 7, 1839:

Your Public Lands committee to which has been referred Senate Resolution No. 23, relating to the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the signing of the first Constitution of Hawaii, have had the same under consideration and upon investigation find the following facts in re the first Constitution of Hawaii:

Previous to the promulgation of the first Constitution the declaration of rights was signed by the King on June 7, 1839. This declaration may be considered as the Magna Charta of Hawaiian freedom. During this year, 1839, the first draft of the Constitution was drawn up in the Hawaiian language by the King's Council at Lahaina, assisted by some of the graduates of Lahainaluna. It was not proclaimed, however, by Kamehameha III, until October 8th, 1840, when he did so at Lahaina, Maui.

The rights noted were the perpetuation of the officers of Kulu'anni and the four Governors as instituted by Kamehameha I, whose duties and powers were defined. A legislative body was provided for consisting of fifteen hereditary Nobles and seven Representatives who sat in one chamber and met annually. This body had the appointment of four judges and together with the King and the premier formed the Supreme Court of Final Appeal.

The title to the land on which the monument would be erected is vested in the Territory, and is now the site of the Government school at Lahaina. It seems proper and suitable that recognition of this important event should be taken and it could not be better perpetuated than by the erection of a monument on the spot where Kamehameha III stood when he delivered it to his countrymen. Your committee recommend the adoption of the resolution.

On motion of Senator Kalama the report was adopted.

Recess until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

A notification was read to the effect that the House did not concur in the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 148 and had appointed Representatives Rice, Hughes and Nakaleka on conference committee. The communication was filed after the chair had appointed Senators Dowsett, McCarthy and Coelho on the conference committee on behalf of the Senate.

The same was the fate of House Bill No. 102. Representatives Rawlins, Coney and Akau had been appointed on the conference committee, and President Bishop named Senators Smith, Hayselden and Knudsen to act for the Senate.

The clerk read a communication from Robert Laing of Kohala, relative to the bill providing for jury fees. The communication was filed.

Senate Bill 96 was called and Senator Knudsen moved to indefinitely postpone. The motion was lost. Senator Dowsett moved to lay on the table. Carried, on the vote, the chair voting in the affirmative. This is the bill providing a 4 per cent. tax on incomes of corporations.

Senate Bill 92, relating to commemoration of the signing of the first constitution, passed second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Senator Woods was made chairman of the committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the liquor bill. The section which provides that a person convicted of the charge of drunkenness may be forced to tell under oath where he obtained his liquor was stricken out.

Section 10 was stricken from the bill on motion of Senator Chillingworth.

The argument on Section 10 being the number of saloons per thousand inhabitants was long and interesting. Senator Smith saw how the matter was going and made the bill one to be rejected. Senator Brown opposed the bill and said the people have a right to be satisfied if the number of saloons is to be curtailed it should be done by refusing to license saloons that are unprofitable. The Smith motion to make it one saloon to each 1000 inhabitants was lost and the bill passed.

ROW ON IN THE HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.) House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii that speaker shall be authorized with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Printing to employ extra clerk or clerks, who shall prepare for printing the Journal of the House of Representatives of 1907, to call for bids for such printing and binding and to immediately proceed to complete said work." Adopted April 3, 1907.

Chairman Harry Murray, of the Republican County Committee, who wandered in after the House rose, said that the committee were not going to take up the matter provided the work was to be given out to the lowest bidder. They had intended to protest against the work going to Testa and Fernandez, as had been at first reported.

ECONOMY FORGOTTEN.

This was the one incident of the day, unless the change of the members from their fit of economy over the Territorial officials' salary bill as long as the heads of the departments and the other Honolulu officials were concerned to another boosting fit may be so considered. The arguments advanced in most cases for raising salaries wholesale were puerile and in most cases silly. One man would be raised because he lived in a cold part of the country and then all the others would be raised in order that there would be no discrimination among them. The \$22,200 lopped off the bill at first will be all taken up and then some before the statesmen get through boosting the pay of their many political friends.

Morning Session.

The House plunged into its business yesterday morning, rushing matter from the top of the speaker's gavel. A communication from the Senate, transmitting Senate Bill 13, relating to elections, was the first item taken up, the bill being passed on first reading.

PETITIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

The residents of Mahukona, Kohala, Hawaii, petitioned for the establishment of a school and the appropriation of money for a teacher's salary. The petition recited the great need of a school there for the eighteen children of the district, the nearest established schools being five miles away. The petitions went to the Education committee.

TO RESCUE UNFORTUNATE BOYS.

Hughes presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Health committee:

Coney presented another bill defining the rights of innkeepers in respect to the baggage and property of guests. This bill differs slightly from the one introduced at the beginning of the session and tabled. The measure is intended to protect landlords from guests that pass in the night. It passed first reading.

BIRD BILL UNDER FIRE.

Castro and Long objected to the passage of Coney's protection to Honolulu birds act and demanded an explanation of the introducer. Long could not see what right there would be in stopping the shooting of mynah birds here and letting the good work go on on the other islands.

Mahee objected to the penalties for violation, the minimum being a fine of not less than \$50 or imprisonment for not less than fifty days.

Coney explained that he had presented the bill at the request of Honolulu residents. Those who opposed the bill were principally those who go shooting birds on Sunday and otherwise disregard the law.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

Long moved an amendment making the law applicable all over the Territory. What's was good for Honolulu was good for outside districts.

Sheldon was glad to hear this. It was the first time he had found any Honolulu member willing to share anything good with the outside districts.

Rawlins called Sheldon down promptly for the remark and also took a shot at Mahee for wanting a Kaui member to keep his fingers out of Honolulu's pie. The members are representing the Territory, not their own particular districts only. Long, too, came in the line of fire and his amendment termed "absolute foolishness."

The bill was to prevent the promiscuous shooting which goes on in Honolulu every Sunday.

The motion to table was lost and Kaloipu offered an amendment to make the law good for ten years instead of five. He figured that in that time the birds would look upon Honolulu as a temple of safety and flock into town from the unprotected outside districts. The penalty he also wished to cut down to ten days or \$10 with a maximum of 25 days or \$25.

Having amended the bill to extend five years, month and other birds of a destructive nature from the benefit of the bill and also wished to make the bill applicable only within the city limits. Both amendments carried.

Rawlins wanted a list of those birds which the bill will protect, and Coney

ROW ON IN THE HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.) did what he could to tell him. He asserted that doves were not destructive, but whether a magistrate would agree or not remains to be seen. The bill passed as amended by 25 to 1.

CATTLE POUNDS.

Senate Bill 10, requiring the establishment and upkeep of pounds in each county by the Supervisors and the appointment of a poundmaster for each, was read the third time and some little discussion, principally of an explanatory nature, indulged in. The measure passed by 24 to 2.

RAILROAD BILL PASSES.

The general railroad bill, exempting from taxation all railroads to be constructed during the next five years, Senate Bill 51, was up for a third reading. There was no debate and the measure passed by a unanimous vote.

The Senate amendments to House Bill 150, which deal with legal changes of name, were agreed to. These amendments make clear the power of the courts to allow a divorced woman to resume her maiden name.

CONSIDERING THE VEToes.

The vetoing of House Bill 123, the "one man one job" bill, by the Governor, was considered. Moanau, the introducer, argued in favor of his bill, but without considering the technical and legal objections raised by the Governor. He moved that the veto be overridden.

In this he was supported by Hughes, who thought that the bill was a good one, no matter who it hit. It was to give out as many jobs as possible. If one man can fill six offices with legal changes of name, were agreed to. These amendments make clear the power of the courts to allow a divorced woman to resume her maiden name.

Waialole thought the veto should be sustained. The reasons offered by the Governor are good reasons and he moved that the veto be sustained.

Coney thought that the claimed conflict between the Act and the Organic Act was the real point. If the Governor be right there would be no use in overriding the veto. He called upon the chairman of the Judiciary committee to shed some light on the point.

Kahana wanted to override, stating that he placed no confidence in the opinion of the Governor regarding the conflict between the Act and the Organic Act.

Rawlins said that the message showed that the Governor and his advisers were in great doubt as to the conflict mentioned, stating this as a justification of his original vote on the bill. He asked that action be deferred.

"There are good lawyers in the House and we can all get together and discuss that point," he concluded.

The requested postponement until today was granted.

PROMULGATION OF LAWS.

The veto of the measure requiring the publication of the laws in the newspapers of each county was then taken hold of, Sheldon asking for the matter to be held over until the afternoon.

A WARNING VOICE.

The Speaker sounded a note of warning. This was the fortieth day of the session and there are forty-one House bills in the Senate, fifty-two House bills in committees of the House, nine Senate bills in the House and fourteen House bills in the hands of the Governor. Twenty-two House bills had become law.

It was necessary to make haste and he warned the House against having to hold night sessions, which were unsatisfactory. He suggested cutting the noon recess short, but this was objected to as the committees needed all the time they could get at noon.

SHELDON'S DAILY BILL.

Before recess Sheldon presented a bill to encourage all companies formed for irrigating purposes and the sale of water.

Afternoon Session.

House Resolution 3 was returned from the Senate, having there received the seal of approval. This is the resolution dealing with the Waikiki reclamation scheme and empowers the Governor to appoint a commission to look into the plans of President Pinkham.

"To protect the public on the public streets and other public grounds, from animals and vehicles," is the title of a bill fathered by Sheldon, which makes it unlawful to leave horses untied along the streets.

BACK ON SALARY QUESTION.

The committee of the whole then took up the Territorial salary bill, Castro in the chair.

The salary of the District Magistrate of Honolulu, which was being fought over when the committee rose on Friday, was taken up again. Action was again deferred, which was also done with an item for the second district magistrate.

Kaloipu wanted to raise the pay of the clerks and interpreters of the district court all around and there were varieties of amendments. Two items finally passed, the first clerk at \$125 and the second at \$100. An item of \$60 for an interpreter was deferred because unopposed.

Rice opposed the items for Japanese, Hawaiian and Portuguese interpreters. These are now paid by the County of Oahu. It would seem that the bill was being padded and an attempt to create a lot of new jobs. He moved the items be struck out.

Rawlins explained that the practice at the district court was, as Hughes would say, "a perniciious system," where the prisoners' cases were presented through the interpretation of the very police who arrested them. The matter was wrong and should be changed. He asked the Hawaiian members to put themselves in the place of some of the Porto Ricans and others arrested.

"This is not creating new jobs but it is simply giving the people under trial a square deal."

Rice said he persisted in his remark that the items were intended to provide nice fat jobs for new men.

ECONOMY HAS SLUMPED.

Rice asked for a vote to \$100 of the two district magistrates. He had had a heated deputy sheriff of that district by quoting sources and had shown it quite again. He compared the sheriff from Lahaina and then to

ROW ON IN THE HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.) slow how much more profitable to the Territory was the Kaka bank.

There was a fight over the salary of the clerk of the Fourth Circuit Court, South Hilo, which Akau boosted to \$100, seconded by Kahana. Rawlins twitted the latter with having moved the adoption of the report of the committee, which fixed the amount at \$75. The raise went through all right.

ONE AMENDMENT LOST.

The salary of the Hamakua magistrate was not raised from \$80 to \$100, although Moanau rooted hard for the boost.

Three or four items passed as in the bill but Sheldon saved the situation by having \$5 tacked on for the Waimea magistrate. Rawlins was responsible for having the Kawaihae magistrate raised to \$60 and the magistrate of Hanalei was boosted to a level.

Rice wanted to know why the Niihau magistrate got no pay. He thought he ought to be in receipt of something and suggested \$5 a month. Finally after the members had argued over the relative importance of Lanai and Niihau Rice withdrew his motion, having been informed that there was no police force on Niihau. He also asked that the remarks made be stricken from the records, Rawlins in the meanwhile having suggested the appointment of a justice for Laysan.

SOLEMN OCCASION LAYSAN.

The committee rose at 2:30 o'clock and reported progress, after which the Judiciary committee presented a report to table Sheldon's bill requiring the Supreme Court to render opinions to the Legislature and Governor on important points of law and solemn occasion. The report contained a quotation from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, declaring such a provision unconstitutional. It was a solemn occasion for the introducer of the bill as the report was adopted.

The Committee on Agriculture reported on House Bills 64 and 165, both for charters for electrical power companies at Wailuku, Maui. The former was recommended for passage and the second for tabling with the consent of the introducer.

The consideration of the Governor's veto on House Bill 41, requiring the publication of laws in the newspapers outside of Honolulu as well as in the city papers and in both English and Hawaiian, which had been postponed, was then taken up. This was Sheldon's bill and he explained it as one introduced that the Hawaiians might know the laws that had been passed. He invited expressions of opinion.

Kaloipu gave him his. He was opposed to the bill, which would benefit the printer only.

Kaniho wanted the Governor's veto overridden and wanted it done immediately and emphatically.

The veto was sustained under the two-thirds rule, the vote being: Ayes 12, noes 15.

A COMMENDABLE BILL.

Hughes crystallized his ideas as to the proper thing to do for the boys of the Molokai settlement by introducing a bill appropriating \$15,000 to build and equip a home for non-leprous male children of leprous parents. The bill passed first reading.

PROTECT THE BOTTLES.

Quinn presented a bill to protect the owners of bottles in which liquid refreshments, from soda water to beer, is put up for sale. The bill makes unlawful to use, sell or give away any such bottle if marked.

ANOTHER AWA BILL.

Another bill regarding the sale of awa, making the license fee \$500 for Honolulu, \$100 for South Hilo, Wailuku and Lahaina, and \$50 elsewhere in the Territory, was introduced by Rice and read a first time.

(Continued from page One.) He knew of good lands on Lanai, but wanted the committee to tell him where water for them was to be got from. He had never left the island because he had never been born there, although at times he and the other natives have to go to Lahaina for food. He thought it would be beneficial for the natives to homestead, after he had the meaning of a homestead explained. He had never heard of homesteading before, but thought young

ROW ON IN THE HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.) men ought to be able to comply with the requirements.

Rawlins thought the questions were getting too deep for the witness. The witness again repeated his assertions but wanted to know again where the water was to come from? The people had to move from the uplands to the beach for water and at a time of drought had had to go to Lahaina for a water supply.

Silva asked him how many taro patches had been on the island and was told "quite a lot." He did not know where that water was going to now and Silva asked him if the goats drank it all up. He had understood that they were responsible in some way.

The witness thought the water in the Maunalei gulch the same now as in the past. It had never reached the sea as a stream at any time.

Namihimili, born fifty-six years ago on Lanai, was another witness. He was asked particularly about the spring at the head of the Maunalei gulch but could not say what land it was in.

His evidence regarding the friendly relationship between the natives and Gay was the same as that of the previous witness.

"Mr. Gay is the father of us all," said the witness, who added that he did not want any homestead, because he never was flush with money and couldn't afford it.

"Nothing will grow on it because the showers don't come often enough and there is no water. The Lanai lands are not suitable for homesteads, for sometimes it rains and sometimes it doesn't and your crop dries up," was the parting compliment the witness paid to the island of his birth.

Kenai, another native son, testified along the same lines. He also remembered the Maunalei sugar plantation, the cane of which was salty to taste because the water was brackish. The pumps there ran only at day times and the drying water left a salty crust. That was one of the reasons they quit the plantation.

Kulla, who had been one of the men employed by Gay to install the pipe line and pumps, said that the pumps did not take all the spring water. The rest of the water flows down the gulch "to where Silva shot his goat," explained the witness.

He had been an employe also of the Maunalei sugar plantation, but did not remember anything about their water tunnels. The taro patches in the gulch now are filled with stones from the falls, caused by the goats, which had eaten the trees and ferns off the sides and left nothing to hold the rocks. The only thing they raise in Lanai now is sweet potatoes, poi and taro being brought from Lahaina. The cattle now get their water from Mr. Gay's cistern and pipe line. Before these had been put in Hayselden and Dowsett had to drive the stock to the beach for water. A man could drink water from the beach wells if he got used to it, but before being used to it made people awfully sick. There is not enough water in Maunalei gulch to irrigate the basin. There is only enough water to irrigate a small amount of land.

Kaloipu then put a general question to the fifteen natives present as to Gay's treatment of them and others on the island, being told that Gay was "pololet."

The evidence of Kahikanaka, an aged native who had lived all his life of eighty-seven years on Lanai, was much the same as that of all the others. He was emphatic in his expressions of the uselessness of any one attempting to farm on the island with any hope of success. This man and his wife, an old blind woman some years his senior, lived in a primitive grass hut on his own kula.

Sisal planted three years ago in the basin was doing fairly well, according to the opinion of W. Weirich, manager of the Hawaiian Fiber Company, who was one of the investigating party. A patch of sugar cane, which had been growing untended for eight years, was in about the condition it would be if left to grow unirrigated and uncultivated elsewhere in the Territory. Manela, a sort of Muntia hemp, was the one flourishing plant on the plains in addition to the cactus.

During the visit of the committee Mr. Gay looked after their wants in a most hospitable manner, supplying the party with horses, and accommodations. Throughout the two days he personally conducted the party to whatever points they showed a disposition to see and put at their disposal his native retainers.

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