

POINTS FOR MR. DOUTHITT TO CONSIDER

Some Reasons for Revising His Preliminary Opinion in the Matter of Kapiolani Park Appropriations.

Editor Advertiser: County Attorney Douthitt is quoted in an interview published in the Advertiser yesterday, as follows:

"The argument against the appropriations for the park is stronger than that on which my opinion adverse to the making of school appropriations was based. For, while there is no statute giving the county power to aid the schools, neither is there any such specific prohibition of interference on their behalf as, in the other matter, the Kapiolani Park legislation implies."

The only legislation referred to by Mr. Douthitt is the statute which places the park under the care and control of the Park Commission and prohibits them from disposing of any part of the park.

Mr. Douthitt goes on to say that the county has "jurisdiction of parks, in common with roads and public grounds in general," but can not spend money on Kapiolani Park, because "this is trenching upon a matter for which the Legislature has otherwise provided. Any public grounds not by statute under the care of the Honolulu Park Commission are on a different footing."

Mr. Douthitt himself says that the above is not a final opinion, but only his preliminary thoughts upon the subject.

I desire to make the following suggestions for consideration by the county attorney, hoping that they may change his preliminary conception of the legal status of Kapiolani Park.

1. Kapiolani Park is in the fullest possible sense a "Public Park." The act creating the commission sets forth that the lands enumerated and committed to its care are "permanently set apart as a free public park and recreation ground forever." See Revised Laws of Hawaii, Section 75.

2. The fact that Kapiolani park is under the special supervision of several men called "Park Commissioners" instead of under the Superintendent of Public Works, who has possession and supervision of most of the public property, does not make it any the less public property, for general public use, than is Aala Park or Makiki Park, which are declared by sections 771 and 772 of the Revised Laws to be parks in the following words:

"The following properties situated at Kailua and Makiki, are hereby declared and made free public recreation grounds" The Superintendent of public works . . . is directed to convert all of said property into free and public recreation grounds, and to maintain the same as such for the use and benefit of the public."

The only apparent difference in the status of the several parks is in the personnel of the trustees who hold them for the benefit of the public. In the case of Kapiolani Park it is the Park Commission. In the case of the other two parks it is the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Douthitt intimates that the fact that the commission can not dispose of Kapiolani Park, indicates that the legislature has otherwise provided for that park, but that the other parks are on a different footing.

The statute prohibiting the sale of Kapiolani Park is section 759, Revised Laws, which reads as follows: "The said commission shall not have authority to lease or sell the land comprising the said park or any part thereof."

The statute prohibiting the sale of Aala and Makiki parks is section 772 Revised Laws, which reads as follows:

"The Superintendent of Public Works is directed to convert all of said property into free and public recreation grounds, and to maintain the same as such for the use and benefit of the public."

Mr. Douthitt's preliminary opinion

is that the above wordings permit the County Supervisors to appropriate money for Aala and Makiki Parks, but prohibit them from making appropriations for Kapiolani Park. I beg to suggest to him that they neither permit appropriations in the one case nor prohibit it in the other. That the clauses in question have nothing to do with the source of the funds which are to keep the parks in order; but simply serve to define what use is to be made of the several pieces of land described, irrespective of the form of the government or the personnel or title of the public officers who provide the funds or care for the several parks.

3. Mr. Douthitt is mistaken in his assumption that the statute "specifically prohibits" the Park Commission from receiving assistance from the county or is limited to territorial support. On the contrary, section 756 of the Revised Statutes provides that the commission shall expend upon the park "all funds which may be hereafter received on account of said park from Territorial appropriations or otherwise," thereby expressly intimating that Kapiolani Park was not to be limited to Territorial appropriations.

4. It has been intimated that an appropriation by the county, to be spent by the Commission, would be illegal, because the Commission is an independent body, not under the control of the County Supervisors.

Whether the principle invoked is sound or not is immaterial, as it is based on an assumption of facts which do not exist. The Commission directs the expenditure of the appropriations made by the Supervisors; but the Supervisors make appropriations only after they are informed as to exactly what the money is to be used for; and pay the money directly to those to whom it becomes due, on payrolls and vouchers submitted to the County Auditor. No money is paid to the Commission by the Supervisors.

5. I submit that there is no statute, either directly or indirectly excluding any public park in Honolulu from financial assistance by the County Supervisors. If there is no specific prohibition of such assistance, and Mr. Douthitt is still in doubt as to the intention of the legislature, I call to his attention the rule of law that the debates in the legislature may be consulted in such cases. Such debates show affirmatively that there was much discussion of the subject, and that the legislature deliberately and specifically declined to make any appropriation for any park in Honolulu, on the express ground that they were for the pleasure of the people of the County of Oahu, and the County Treasury should therefore bear the expense of their maintenance. The County Supervisors knew of this argument and intention and unquestionably assumed the obligation.

6. Without expressing any opinion as to the legality or otherwise, of a county appropriation in support of the schools, I submit that the reasoning against the school appropriation is far stronger than against appropriations for Kapiolani Park.

The legislature recognized the duty and assumed the obligation of providing for the schools. The sole difficulty in connection therewith is that the legislature did not appropriate enough. On the other hand, the legislature did not recognize the duty or assume the obligation of supporting Kapiolani or any other park, but expressly repudiated such obligation and left such service to be provided by the county, without whose support it must be abandoned.

I sincerely hope that after Mr. Douthitt has had further time to study the law of the matter, he may see his way clear to advise the Supervisors that contrary to his first impression their construction of the law relative to Kapiolani Park has been correct.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

MR. MORGAN AND MR. PRATT NEED FORTS IN PACIFIC

Kapaa Man Complains of Receiving Unfair Treatment.

Editor Advertiser: Four months ago the environment of Kapaa was as peaceful and industrious a center of agricultural activity as could well be found anywhere on these Islands. It is true that owing to the anticipated action by the government in relation to the lands under lease to the plantation some acres were dropped out of cultivation, but no radical change such as has since transpired was at that time thought of, either by the resident employers or the manager, nor yet those holding controlling interests in the Makee Sugar Co. Mr. J. B. Castle had interested himself in the subject of European labor for plantation work, but all newspaper notices of his purpose pointed to the initiation of a new sugar plantation on the Island of Oahu.

What then was our surprise to see Land Commissioner Pratt with a number of Molokan elders make a hurried visit to Kapaa, the visit resulting in all kinds of rumors as to the future of these lands. Rumors became moral certainties when the gentlemen forming the board of appraisers came to Kapaa to view the lands in question. From that moment on all doubt was dispelled as to the purpose of the government to reach some agreement with the Makee Sugar Co., looking to an earlier cancellation of the lease on these lands for settlement purposes.

Immediately this became evident the residents of Kapaa assembled to discuss what course they should pursue in a situation such as presented itself. It was finally determined to petition the government for a division of Kapaa lands among the residents thereof, allotting to each the premises he had theretofore occupied as a home and in addition such agricultural area as would enable each head of a household to secure the means for maintaining his family.

There were two petitions circulated and signed by over one hundred residents of the district, more than three-fourths of the signatures being those of registered voters of the Territory. These petitions were carried to Honolulu on the same steamer conveying the returning commissioner and duly presented to the Territorial Land Commissioner. Were it not for the presence of the Molokans at Kapaa at the present time, the petitioners would still be in doubt as to what disposition had been made of this request.

At the instance of a number of those who have made Kapaa their home for a great many years, I came to Honolulu last Sunday, intent on interviewing the Land Commissioner relative to the disposition of the government toward those persons living on the Kapaa beach lands—which I have been reliably informed were reserved by the government.

The Land Commissioner informed me that the location of the reservation was uncertain—that whenever it was finally determined the area would be turned over to the Public Works Department, plotted and sold as town lots.

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Commissioner of Lands Shows Why Claim Is Unfounded.

"The letter of Mr. Morgan would be a very good one," said Land Commissioner Pratt last night. "If it contained an accurate statement of facts, that is to say, if Mr. Morgan was being driven out of his home as an old settler to make room for the Molokans, or for anybody else, why, it would be a distressing state of affairs indeed."

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Morgan is the carpenter on the Makee Sugar Company's plantation, and the house that he occupies is the property of the Makee Sugar Company and is on land that is under lease to Colonel Spalding, to do with absolutely as he sees fit. If Mr. Morgan has any right to that land by reason of so occupying it, then every man employed on any plantation on these islands has the same right to the plantation leased land that his house stands on. But if Mr. Morgan would lose his job as plantation carpenter tomorrow, he would lose the house he lives in, because Colonel Spalding would move him out to make room for the new carpenter. Mr. Morgan admitted as much to me himself—and that is the state of the case, anyway. Mr. Morgan has no lease of that land, and has had no lease. He is an employe of the plantation, and as such lives in the carpenter's cottage, the same as the lunas and other employes live in theirs."

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

"There is one thing, however, that I wish you would bring out plainly. The Molokans are not aliens. They have taken out their first citizenship papers, and under the Organic Act are entitled to take up lands under the Settlement Association clause of the Land Laws. If Mr. Morgan and his associates, or any other citizens of the Territory or the United States, will induce Colonel Spalding to open other lands of the Makee Company on the same terms as he has opened the lands of Kapaa to the Molokans, the government will give such association all the advantages that have been given to the Molokans. And this does not apply to Kauai alone. We want bona fide settlers, not men who will take up the land with a view to selling it back to the plantations, nor men who will do no more work on the lands than the laws compel them to do, thus permitting the same lands to relapse into jungle and causing loss to the sugar industry and to the whole Territory."

"To go back to Mr. Morgan and his letter. The first time that I ever heard of the Molokans was when I arrived home from Seagirt on the 15th of September last. On that same day Secretary Atkinson came down from Kauai with Captain Demens, the advance representative of the Molokans, and on the same day left with Captain Demens and Mr. L. A. Thurston to look at lands on the Island of Hawaii. Coming back to Honolulu, Captain Demens announced that he had decided that the lands of Kapaa would be the ideal for the proposed Molokan colony. Captain Demens then went

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NEED FORTS IN PACIFIC

President Sends Special Message Recommending Appropriation of Fifty Millions for Defenses at Honolulu, Guam, Manila and Panama.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Roosevelt has sent a special message to Congress urging that further provision be made for coast defenses. The President recommends especially the strengthening of the fortifications at Manila, Pearl Harbor, Guam, Honolulu and the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the Panama Canal. The total appropriations asked for amount to fifty millions of dollars.

President Roosevelt believes that the United States should strengthen its position particularly in the "ocean of the future." This country now holds a line of possessions that give it the strongest possible strategic position in the Pacific. A line of forts, however, is only as strong as the weakest of them. If an enemy should break through the American line across the Pacific at any one point, the whole would be most seriously imperiled. Military men have long recognized this—ever since the conclusion of the Spanish war, in fact. The President now calls the attention of Congress directly to the matter, passing the responsibility of the continuance of the present condition to the legislative body.

FORTIFIES THE CAPITAL OF CHINESE EMPIRE

PEKING, March 6.—General Yuan Shi Kai is fortifying the approaches to the capital with modern artillery, upon the pretext that secret societies are active and it is necessary to protect the imperial family.

In the newspapers, the chief topic is the American reports of a military expedition to China.

JAPAN SENDS WARSHIPS.

LONDON, March 6.—Japan has decided to send Japanese warships to Chinese waters for the protection of Japanese interests.

It is apparent that China proposes to be ready, whatever turns. The power that tries to march to Peking next will find that the thing is not so easy now as it once was, and when the capital of China is reached it will not fall so readily as before. All the news that comes from the Far East is ominous.

A DISTINGUISHED BRITISH GENERAL PASSES AWAY

LONDON, March 6.—General Gatacre is dead.

Lieutenant General Sir William Forbes Gatacre was one of the British generals who came through the Boer war with credit to his military reputation. He was born in 1843, and saw service in Burma, India, the Soudan and South Africa. He first met with serious reverses in fighting the Boers, but eventually retrieved these and was made commander of the Third Division of the South African field force.

WANTS MONEY FOR LILUOKALANI.

(Associated Press Cablegram—Afternoon Service.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A bill was introduced by Delegate Kuhio today to pay ex-Queen Liliuokalani \$200,000, in satisfaction of all her claims.

MARY E. FOSTER STRIKES THE REEF BUT FLOATS SAFELY

Under a cloudless sky, with hardly a zephyr to stir the sails and in placid waters, the American schooner Mary E. Foster, laden with raw sugar for San Francisco, went aground at 5 p. m. yesterday on the end of a tongue of coral reef on the Ewa side of the channel almost opposite the end of the Naval Reservation, and close to where the dredger Pacific had been working.

She staid there until 10 p. m., when the tide rose and the tugs floated her. In tow of the tug Fearless the Mary E. Foster started off to sea. When near the lighthouse the tug whistled to signal the dredger Pacific to clear a passage way. The Pacific answered with four blasts and an extra one to indicate that everything was clear. The Pacific up to that time was working on the tongue of reef which practically marks the Ewa side of the channel. Stakes have been set up there to mark shallow water. On the Ewa side of the stakes there is extremely shallow water. Waikiki of them is the Ewa limit of the channel, where from 22 to 26 feet of water may be expected. The dredger, as she worked there, pumped the debris into the pipe-line which connected on the Waikiki side of the boat and led along over the channel to the naval reservation.

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HAWAII DELEGATES DELAY DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The members of the Hawaiian delegation here have delayed their departure a little beyond what was their plans a few days ago. They have virtually completed their work, as Mr. G. W. Smith said today, and are scattering tomorrow to various cities. Mr. W. O. Smith will tarry a few days yet in Wash-

ington. Mr. G. W. Smith will go to New York, accompanied by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Case. They will hold themselves in readiness to come back to Washington at any time within the next week, if it should become necessary.

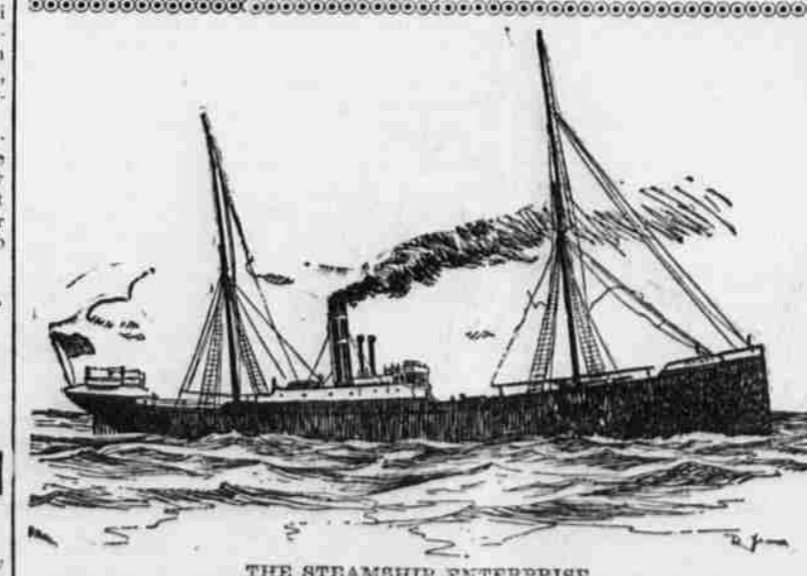
"We have been here twenty-two days," said Mr. G. W. Smith this afternoon, "presenting a case and doing work that under ordinary circum-

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EXPLOSION OF BOILER OF STEAMER ENTERPRISE

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—By a boiler explosion on board the sugar steamer Enterprise, Assistant Engineer May was killed. The damage to the steamer was slight.



THE STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISE.

The Enterprise is an oil-burning steamship of 1681 tons burden, belonging to the Matson Navigation Company, and is well known to Island people. Her regular run is between Hilo and San Francisco, but she has made several trips to Honolulu, having been here last on January 5th. On the 8th she sailed for San Francisco, via Hilo. She was commanded by Captain Youngren, and was something of a favorite with Hilo people, always having a number of passengers on board.

HE MINIMIZES THE SCHOOL SHORTAGE

"WE SHOULD NOT SQUEAL UNTIL WE ARE PINCHED."

With the foregoing epigram Acting Governor Atkinson rounded off a summary of the educational situation, wherein he ventured to show that the public schools were not yet in a quite desperate state with relation to subsistence.

Mr. Atkinson did not touch on the question of the school tax, half of which goes to the counties for spending upon anything but schools. Neither did he discuss the low scale of pay for country teachers.

What the Acting Governor talked about on this occasion was the present condition of the school funds that the Legislature provided, with relation to the need of additional teachers in existing schools and to the desirability of procuring teachers for new schools projected. Conclusions he reached indicate that there is a goodly margin of appropriation wherewith to increase the teaching staff, and that the next Legislature will be in session early enough to relieve any serious pinch that may occur, covering the last four months of the biennial period.

A BUSY DAY.

It was at the close of a very busy day with callers and clearing up of accumulated business, also it was more than an hour past the usual closing time in the departments, when W. H. Babbitt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, waited on the Acting Governor yesterday. After being inside about half an hour Mr. Babbitt, on coming out, referred an Advertiser reporter to Mr. Atkinson for information on the results of the conference.

Acting Governor Atkinson for a second time within an hour admitted the seeker for news and, inviting him to be seated, proceeded with the aid of memoranda to make a statement on the subject that has agitated the community for a week or more.

"It seems to be a well instilled idea in the popular mind," Mr. Atkinson began, "that the question is that of a choice between teachers and janitors. I think a good many people did not read Mr. Babbitt's letter very carefully.

"The real question is whether or not Mr. Babbitt can employ all the teachers required in the successful development of our schools—which will be the end of the present biennial period, June 30, 1907, on the present basis and without any increase of teachers—which is sorely needed—he would have a balance of \$6223.38, this after providing for the pay of all the present teachers and janitors.

"At the present time there are needed one teacher at Ewa, one at Wailua, one at Hamakua, one at the Normal and one at Napoos, besides shortly one at Pahala, according to present indications.

NEW TEACHERS NEEDED.
"Either today or before the beginning of another school year, new buildings are either authorized or have been erected—at all events will be ready for opening in September—which will require teachers as follows:

"Kalihiwaena, Oahu, 4; Kailua, Hawaii, 2; Kaimanani, Hawaii, 1; Hakalau, Hawaii, 1; Konawaena, Hawaii, 1; Paauhau, Hawaii, 1; Kaunapali, Maui, is asking for a schoolhouse and teachers, and will make a liberal offer therefor to the department.

"On Kauai others will be needed which are not settled on yet, as \$16,740 was appropriated by last Legislature for schoolhouses on that island.

"Exclusive of Kaunapali and of the needs of Kauai there will be needed no less than eighteen new teachers, with a probability of several more being required before September.

"Now, assuming that these new teachers be paid at the rate of \$40 a month for the ten months forming a school year, we would require \$7200 to meet the demand. These are very conservative figures.

"So far as I am concerned, I do not see why the Board of Education feels bound to start new schools in buildings provided for by the Legislature, when the same Legislature deliberately failed to provide for new teachers.

JANITORS ARE SAFE.
"One thing I do not think is that the poor janitors need worry that they are going to lose their positions. If the question were put to me—'Should we start new schools and fire the janitors?'—the answer would be easy. I would say, keep the janitors.

"Another thing. With the \$6223.38 estimated balance we will be able to do a great deal. That will give us easily thirteen new teachers and it seems to me we can save the situation by not putting in extra teachers in some schools already organized and using that money only in the most necessary cases.

"Then, again, I have another idea—The appropriations for the coming

school year will run out on June 30, 1907. Our Legislature meets in February preceding and, if there be necessity, I don't see why it can not put through an urgency school appropriation to carry on the teaching staff to the end of the year. Or, after the Legislature is elected in November of this year, its members might be polled to find out their sentiments in relation to the appropriating of money in February, so that Mr. Babbitt could know what program to carry out from January 1, 1907, to June 30, 1907.

"So it seems to me that it is best that we should not squeal until we are pinched."

WHAT BABBITT DID REALLY SAY.

Here is a part of what Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt said in his letter to the School Commissioners:

"The last Legislature appropriated \$550,000 under the heading 'Payroll, Support of Schools for the biennial period ending June 30, 1907. From this appropriation must come all salaries paid to the teachers in the various schools, transient officers, janitors and the office force of the department aside from the Superintendent, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the Stenographer and Book Clerk."

"The amount \$550,000 divided pro rata, entitles us to draw upon the appropriation \$23,916.67 a month. Anything drawn over that reduces the available balance for the remainder of the biennial period. The payrolls for November approximately equaled the monthly pro rata. For December the monthly pro rata was overdrawn by \$12.79, thus necessitating a reduction in expenses, and this was accomplished by reducing the force in two schools from four to three and three to two teachers respectively and also deduction of salaries paid to some substitutes for regular teachers. By this means there was obtained a balance of \$115.51 on the credit side. The February balance will be considerably smaller.

"More and better teachers are constantly in demand and, with present contemplated building operations completed, not less than 10 teachers will be needed. With our present pro rata and salary list, it is going to be impossible to supply them and the question suggests itself—How shall we arrange to get more teachers?"

"That the present force is exceedingly poorly paid is admitted without argument. That as a whole they are doing their work willingly and well, under the meagre salaries, is cheerfully granted. And yet the fact stares us in the face that we need more teachers as well as better ones and that there are no funds with which to pay them under the present arrangements.

"As the salaries paid the teachers in the summer vacation are variable, owing to their length of service, there is always something saved from the monthly pro rata and this balance together with the balances of the one or two months of the school year amounts to \$4789.38 which can be applied at the beginning of the next school year for salaries of teachers. It does not seem wise to draw on this balance until we see exactly how we are coming out.

"The only solution that presents itself is to reduce or wholly cut off the janitors in the various schools in the district of Honolulu. This unquestionably means an added burden on the teachers and it may be an open question whether it is a wise method."

There is at the present time a surplus to the credit of the school fund. That has been known all along. So the figures given out by Territorial Auditor Fisher yesterday throw no new light on the situation. The fact remains, that although there seems disposition to avoid it, that one-half of the money raised at a school tax has been diverted from school purposes.

HAMILTON CLOSES PUNCHBOWL DEAL.

Rev. John W. Wadman, Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Hawaii, received instructions on the Alameda yesterday from Bishop Hamilton to proceed with the deal to acquire the Punchbowl street property owned by the Hawaiian Board of Missions, and formerly known as the North Pacific Institute.

Bishop Hamilton, while here, arranged with the Hawaiian Board to purchase the property for \$18,000. Of this amount the Hawaiian Board was to raise \$8000 against the purchase price, most of which is to be raised on the mainland by Bishop Hamilton to ultimately pay off all the money advanced here. The money so acquired by the Hawaiian Board may be devoted to purchasing property in Palolo valley where a large Mid-Pacific Institute may be founded.

The Methodist church is to have possession of the Punchbowl property in July. The place will be converted into a school and clubhouse for Koreans. This acquisition, in addition to the valuable property on King street, formerly known as "The Melrose" and as monuments to Bishop Hamilton's endeavor to make the Methodist Mission in Hawaii a power. In this work he has had an able lieutenant in Rev. Mr. Wadman.

The Call of February 22 says of the arrival of Bishop Hamilton: Bishop J. W. Hamilton of the Methodist church, accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton and daughter, arrived yesterday from Honolulu on the steamer Manchuria. The Bishop went to Honolulu to arrange for the placing of the fifty Methodist missions in the islands, under a local government, relieving the Methodists, he says, have their missions among three or four races of people, and are exclusively in charge of all religious work among the Koreans, among whom they have 2000 members in the islands. All the missions of the church will henceforth be under the direction of Superintendent J. W. Wadman.

County Attorney Douthitt is quoted by an evening paper as saying that, had he been asked for an opinion on the question, he would have informed the county supervisors that they could not expend money for Kaplanian park.

ALMOST IN OPEN WAR

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The railroad rate regulation fight here during the past week has been very acute more acute than the general public know. Only a few of the officials, on the inside, are aware how vigorously the struggle has been conducted or how angry the clashes have been between President Roosevelt and a few Republican senators, who are leading the opposition to him. The President and Attorney General Moody are now practically standing alone in an effort to prevent any important modification of the Hepburn bill in the Senate, especially a modification, which would allow a court review of an "unjust or unreasonable rate."

"Only a slight stomach disorder. I was around all the time." "Money was awfully scarce in New York," Mr. Campbell said with regard to his mission. "Call loans ran to 50, 60, even 100, per cent. By making arrangements for easy deliveries, however, I brought them around. Now I have delivered all of the bonds and got the money for them.

"Hawaii's credit is now at a high standard on the mainland. I have no doubt that next time we have Territorial bonds to sell we can get a better figure than 98 for 3 1-2 per cent."

Mr. Campbell, some weeks before his return, remitted the net proceeds of \$100,000 of the new loan. He has now brought home bills of exchange covering the remainder of the proceeds of the \$250,000 issue. He effected the sale at 98 1/8, or one-eighth of one per cent, more than the Legislature fixed as the minimum at which the bonds could be sold without public advertisement and competition. The net proceeds amount to \$238,624.46. Annual interest of 3 1-2 per cent, is payable on \$250,000.

Considering the condition of the New York money market against which the Treasurer ran up, the transaction may be put down as one of the best financial deals Hawaii has ever made.

SUGAR SHIPMENT REACHES CROCKETT.

CROCKETT, February 21.—The first gun in the battle between the sugar trust and the independent refiners was fired today when the barkentine Archer, with 24,000 sacks of Hawaiian sugar, arrived, consigned to the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company. This plant, which has a capacity of about four hundred and fifty tons a day, has been idle since the opening of 1903, when it was forced to close by the actions of the sugar trust, represented by Claus Spreckels.

Under the management of George M. Rolph, for many years with the Hawaiian Commercial Company of Honolulu, the sugar factor's agencies have been established throughout the Western country and contracts have been entered into with the leading jobbers and wholesalers sufficient to dispose of all the sugar which the refinery can produce. They can meet a cut in prices.

Claus Spreckels, not controlling enough raw sugar to keep his refinery running full time, is compelled to import from Java and other ports and to pay the duty. One hundred and fifty thousand tons or island sugar has been reserved for San Francisco delivery, the remainder of the crop controlled by the Sugar Factor's Association being destined for delivery in New York and Philadelphia.

The Crockett plant will begin refining shortly after March 1st, and some 200 men are now employed in repair work and the alterations.

MR CASTLE'S VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

Honolulu, T. H., March 2, 1906. Editor Advertiser: You quote Chas. Denby's statement before the committee of Congress that if the Chinese Exclusion Act is repealed the twenty-five million coolies who are waiting to pounce into the United States are likely to rush on immediately! He does not appear to have called attention to the fact that about twenty-eight million ignorant and degraded Europeans are waiting (so says one of the recent New York papers) for the repeal of the present immigration laws to take up their bundles and depart for this country.

Why didn't those Chinese coolies or their several million fathers migrate to the United States before there were any exclusion laws? The country was wide open during the whole time, but one hundred and fifty thousand or less entered America and remained. This was awful, wasn't it?

The people of the United States are, however, beginning to wake up to the disgrace that this whole Chinese business has been to the honor of a free and democratic nation. They are beginning to believe that the exclusion laws should be repealed and that the general immigration laws should be made more strict than at present, and that all nations should then be treated alike. When this element of fairness and Christian dealing enters into the system of the United States it will be found that the Chinese do not try to steal into the country any more than anybody else.

But, of course, it must always be borne in mind that lots of ignorant and prejudiced voters are to be influenced by a grand howl about Orientals. If the Chinese could vote possibly there might be a different tune. Yours truly, W. R. CASTLE.

WILL HANDLE ONLY HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES.

One of the passengers leaving Honolulu on the Korea yesterday was W. M. Griffen, head of the San Francisco firm of Griffen & Skelley Co., fruit packers and merchants. This is one of the biggest firms in the business in California, having trade connections all over the United States, and the purpose of the visit of Mr. Griffen here was to close a deal by which his firm will handle the entire product of the new cannery of the Hawaiian

OUR CREDIT RANKS HIGH

"There was no legal question at all, except as to whether the bonus could be sold at private sale."

A. J. Campbell, Treasurer of Hawaii, made that remark on being told that a surmise was published here, shortly before his successful sale of the bonds was called home, to the effect that he was legally handicapped.

Mr. Campbell returned home from his loan mission yesterday in the Alameda, looking in vigorous health. "I was not ill to amount to anything," he said when reference was made to a report of his illness while traveling. "Only a slight stomach disorder. I was around all the time."

"Money was awfully scarce in New York," Mr. Campbell said with regard to his mission. "Call loans ran to 50, 60, even 100, per cent. By making arrangements for easy deliveries, however, I brought them around. Now I have delivered all of the bonds and got the money for them.

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Considering the condition of the New York money market against which the Treasurer ran up, the transaction may be put down as one of the best financial deals Hawaii has ever made.

SUGAR SHIPMENT REACHES CROCKETT.

CROCKETT, February 21.—The first gun in the battle between the sugar trust and the independent refiners was fired today when the barkentine Archer, with 24,000 sacks of Hawaiian sugar, arrived, consigned to the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company. This plant, which has a capacity of about four hundred and fifty tons a day, has been idle since the opening of 1903, when it was forced to close by the actions of the sugar trust, represented by Claus Spreckels.

Under the management of George M. Rolph, for many years with the Hawaiian Commercial Company of Honolulu, the sugar factor's agencies have been established throughout the Western country and contracts have been entered into with the leading jobbers and wholesalers sufficient to dispose of all the sugar which the refinery can produce. They can meet a cut in prices.

Claus Spreckels, not controlling enough raw sugar to keep his refinery running full time, is compelled to import from Java and other ports and to pay the duty. One hundred and fifty thousand tons or island sugar has been reserved for San Francisco delivery, the remainder of the crop controlled by the Sugar Factor's Association being destined for delivery in New York and Philadelphia.

The Crockett plant will begin refining shortly after March 1st, and some 200 men are now employed in repair work and the alterations.

MR CASTLE'S VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

Honolulu, T. H., March 2, 1906. Editor Advertiser: You quote Chas. Denby's statement before the committee of Congress that if the Chinese Exclusion Act is repealed the twenty-five million coolies who are waiting to pounce into the United States are likely to rush on immediately! He does not appear to have called attention to the fact that about twenty-eight million ignorant and degraded Europeans are waiting (so says one of the recent New York papers) for the repeal of the present immigration laws to take up their bundles and depart for this country.

Why didn't those Chinese coolies or their several million fathers migrate to the United States before there were any exclusion laws? The country was wide open during the whole time, but one hundred and fifty thousand or less entered America and remained. This was awful, wasn't it?

The people of the United States are, however, beginning to wake up to the disgrace that this whole Chinese business has been to the honor of a free and democratic nation. They are beginning to believe that the exclusion laws should be repealed and that the general immigration laws should be made more strict than at present, and that all nations should then be treated alike. When this element of fairness and Christian dealing enters into the system of the United States it will be found that the Chinese do not try to steal into the country any more than anybody else.

But, of course, it must always be borne in mind that lots of ignorant and prejudiced voters are to be influenced by a grand howl about Orientals. If the Chinese could vote possibly there might be a different tune. Yours truly, W. R. CASTLE.

WILL HANDLE ONLY HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES.

One of the passengers leaving Honolulu on the Korea yesterday was W. M. Griffen, head of the San Francisco firm of Griffen & Skelley Co., fruit packers and merchants. This is one of the biggest firms in the business in California, having trade connections all over the United States, and the purpose of the visit of Mr. Griffen here was to close a deal by which his firm will handle the entire product of the new cannery of the Hawaiian

Islands Packing Company, whose cannery at Wahiawa will be ready to operate with the coming in of the new pineapple crop on July 1.

"We propose to do our best to push the product on the mainland," said Mr. Griffen yesterday. "We are in the business of handling canned fruits, and it will be necessary to educate our customers up to the taste for Hawaiian pineapple. But the fruit is the finest in the world, and once they know what we have it will sell off right. We have connections in all the principal cities in the United States, and we can ship the pines with our own fruit and so get cheaper rates. It will be necessary to find a market much wider than that of California, but I think that we can do that all right."

ENSIGN WADE MARRIED.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Ensign Charles Wade, United States Navy, and Miss Edith Fabrigon, daughter of a retired professor of Columbia University, were married in Hackettstown, N. J., tonight. The wedding followed a courtship in California last year. Ensign Wade was in charge of the engine-room of the gunboat Bennington when the explosion occurred aboard that ship in the harbor at San Diego in July.

Recommendations were made that he be court-martialed, but at the time set for the trial he became ill and the trial was postponed. Miss Fabrigon, who was then visiting in California, visited him frequently in the hospital, her solicitude, it is said, doing much toward restoring him to health. When he regained health he was tried and exonerated of all blame for the Bennington disaster.

NEWS NOTES FROM FILES

Severe storms have tied up the railroads around Reno, Nevada.

Fifty million in bonds of the Yerkes' estate are said to be missing.

Mrs. Paul Lohse, philanthropist, of Oakland, died after an operation.

Electric power for Los Angeles is to be obtained from the Colorado river.

The British government has decided to admit no more coolies into South Africa.

O. McHenry, president of First National bank, Modesto, died February 21 from cancer.

Western railway lines have cut their round-trip fares to divert the Cuban travel to California.

The cornerstone of the new city hall of Sonoma was laid on 23d ult. with Masonic ceremonies.

The highest building in the world is planned for New York. The tower will be 593 feet in the air.

A St. Louis syndicate has bought \$80,000 worth of Sacramento Valley land for vineyard purposes.

Russia has decided on a canal to connect the Baltic and Black seas. The scheme is that of an American.

California's State Harbor Commission will build a thousand-foot extension to the sea-wall at San Francisco.

Reign of crime reported in Chicago. Fifteen murders and 105 holdups and robberies in six weeks the record.

Statistics show a falling off of foreign trade, both import and export for the first seven months of the fiscal year.

The fleet towing the drydock Dewey is 480 miles west of the Canaries. The drydock had broken adrift three times.

Jas. Bryce, secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons that he stood on the Home Rule principles of Gladstone.

S. P. Morrison, of Mendota, was shot and killed, being fired at from a saloon window. John Casey is under arrest for the crime.

Congress has passed a resolution recommending general divorce law for all states on the line of the Massachusetts law.

Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany, has declared himself strongly in favor of lynching for certain offenses.

Russia is establishing military outposts along the whole Siberian and Central Asian frontier and on the border of Tibet.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was stricken by a paralytic stroke while preparing to attend a banquet in honor of her eighty-sixth birthday.

Isaac H. Cohen, out of work and depressed, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife and child in San Francisco and then suicided.

A big tent has been purchased for the performances of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in Texas and California cities where suitable opera houses can not be had.

As a result of the Valencia wreck, all the vessels in Seattle harbor are being reinspected, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Navy.

Western Federation of Miners officials say that the arrest of three of their leaders for the Steunenberg murder is an attempt to break up their organization.

S. W. Gunter, the Clayton farmer who brutally murdered his aged father and mother, has been adjudged insane. He has a religious mania and has been twice in the State Insane Asylum.

A new political party has been launched in California under the national public ownership banner. Arrangements for calling state and national conventions are being made.

In the House, Prince of Illinois attacked the Army Bill, denouncing the practice of promoting officers and retiring them. Sixty-two Brigadier Generals had only served one day in that position.

TWO NATIONAL BANKS FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII.
WASHINGTON, February 20.—The application of the Baldwin National Bank of Maui, of Kahului to organize with a capital of \$50,000, was approved. The Lahaina National Bank at Lahaina, has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$25,000.

C. F. Rose of the Police Department, who has been laid up with an attack of bronchitis, was out yesterday for the first time for two weeks.

TEN YEARS TO BE TIME LIMIT

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The members of the Hawaiian delegation, here on the refunding bill, are working this week with different members of Congress, sounding sentiment and advocating the passage of the measure by the House. They expect to conclude this work in a day or two and will leave here, as now planned, on Wednesday evening, so as to catch the steamer Korea to Honolulu. Part of last week several of the Hawaiians were away visiting.

From their talks with members on the bill, they have come to recognize the necessity of reducing the term for which the refunding of appropriations shall run. Even the friends of the bill in the House think it wiser to make the term ten years, instead of twenty, because the matter is something of an experiment and Congressmen generally seem unwilling to commit themselves for a longer term than that. Owing to the absence of Representative Reynolds of Pennsylvania, who was named as chairman of the sub-committee to which the immediate consideration of the bill was entrusted, Representative Cole of Ohio has been made chairman and Representative Hamilton of Michigan, who is chairman of the entire committee, has taken a place on the sub-committee. Members of the Hawaiian delegation and Mr. G. B. McClellan had a two-hours' conference yesterday with this sub-committee, going over the provisions of the bill and consulting as to what could best be done. There will be still another conference tomorrow at which this work of scrutiny and mapping out of a program will be continued.

FEELING THE WAY.

For the present nothing is being done about pressing the matter before the House Appropriations Committee, with a view to having the bill put as a rider upon the Sunday Civil Appropriation Bill. As has been stated in previous letters, the Hawaiians thing it better to leave that question in abeyance till the House Committee on Territories has reported. The friends of the refunding proposition in the House agree with them in that particular. They will feel their way along and later determine what can best be done.

Among the members of the House the Hawaiian delegation visited this week was Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who stated in the House some weeks ago that he was opposed to the proposed refunding, as was told in the Advertiser. Mr. Payne told the visiting Hawaiians frankly that he was opposed still to the proposed enactment. He said the Territory of Hawaii was wealthy and well equipped for raising money by taxation, and he thought it better for all concerned that the Territory should place itself on the same footing as other states and territories and not ask for special favors.

Several members of the House are working energetically to help the measure along. Among them is Representative James N. Gillett of Eureka, California, who has a brother living in Hawaii. He is making it a personal matter, both with members of the Territories Committee and with members of the House. Being an influential member, he is doing a lot of good work in behalf of the Territory. Other Californians are also lending a helping hand.

CASE STEPS UP.

Mr. D. H. Case, County Attorney for Maui, who was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court today on the motion of Mr. A. B. Browne, of this city, and Mr. McClellan expect also to enlist the interest of the Kansas delegation in the refunding bill tomorrow evening they will give a dinner to the seven members of the House from that state at the New Willard. During the course of the dinner it is expected there will be opportunity to talk over the situation and to place before these Kansas men what the conditions are and what the necessities are for the proposed legislation. The opinion prevails that the quiet work, being done this week, is effective and will tell by the time the vote is taken in the House.

A summary of the voluminous testimony taken by the House Committee on Territories, is being made by the members of the Hawaiian delegation here. The purpose is to get the Territory's case into succinct form so that members and Senators will read it. As soon as the summary is prepared it will be mailed to every Senator and every member.

Aside from this the Hawaiians here have been doing but little. All the interest centers in the advancement of the refunding measure and other things have been put aside for the present. ERNEST G. WALKER.

WOUNDS, BRUISES AND BURNS.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

There is absolutely no truth in the report that Acting Governor Atkinson had started an investigation of the Japanese immigration business, in consequence of a Honolulu cablegram in the San Francisco Call or anything else.

OLAA TO GIVE ONE ACRE LOTS

Yesterday Lorrin A. Thurston, president of Olaa Sugar Company, who returned from Hawaii by the Kinau was asked in regard to what had been done at Olaa in connection with homesteading laborers. He replied that the company had recognized the justice of the claim being made by Portuguese laborers already on the plantation that they were entitled to consideration as well as new immigrants, and the company had therefore decided to offer homesteads to laborers now working on the place who would stay with the company for a term of three years.

Mr. Thurston stated that while he was at the plantation he consulted with Manager Watt in regard to the matter, and Mr. Watt is entirely in accord with the policy. An inspection of the plantation was made by Mr. Watt and Mr. Thurston and a 200-acre tract of land situated near the "11-mile" post on the Volcano road was selected as the site to be cut up into homesteads of one acre each.

A house costing between \$250 and \$300, with a 2000-gallon water tank, will be furnished to each Portuguese laborer who will agree to stay with the company for a term of three years. The wages to be paid are the same as the laborers are now receiving. They will also receive free fire-wood and medical attendance, and hospital services for which a charge of from 10 to 15 cents a month is made for each laborer and his family.

The offer was immediately accepted by a number of the Portuguese working on the plantation and the indications are that practically all of them will take it up. If there is a demand for more land than the location already selected, other sites will also be set apart. Later on another village site will be laid out near Mountain View on the upper Olaa land.

Surveyor Thrum is already engaged in laying out the lands at "11-mile" and the erection of buildings will be proceeded with immediately. The land being utilized is of the best cane lands on the plantation. It is land from which a crop has just been harvested and was in process of preparation for planting another crop when set aside for homesteading.

The company is of the opinion that it is a wise investment as it will make the laborers more comfortable and tend to make them more contented and less liable to want to leave.

NEW ARMY POST WORK

Work on the twenty-nine big buildings which comprise the quarters at the new Kahauiki army post is now about half way to completion. "We will be done well within the contract time," said Superintendent H. H. Burrell of the Burrell Construction Co. of Oakland, who are the contractors. "We have until September 1, and by that time will have everything cleared up and ready to turn over to the government, so far as the buildings are concerned."

Except for three of the buildings, one of which is the guard room, all the concrete foundations are in and on the larger buildings the framework is all up and in some cases the lack of paint is the only thing which leaves them unfinished.

So far has the work progressed that a comprehensive idea of the plan of the post can now be obtained. Standing at the big administration building facing Kaili bay the parade ground lies before the spectator, encircled by the buildings. This ground, about forty acres in extent, is egg shaped, with the big end centering at the administration building and the hospital at the extreme makai end. On the right are the houses of the commissioned officers, three captains' and six lieutenants' cottages and three non-commissioned officers houses, all facing in on the parade commons. On the left are more houses for non-coms, and beyond these the two big company's barracks, each with sleeping accommodations for 100 men and each having behind it a large lavatory and bath-rooms. Between these stand the mess room and kitchen, each company having a wing to itself.

Still farther to the left is the Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse, a two-story building 32x180 feet in size with a nine foot basement throughout. Without the curve are the stables, wagon house, blacksmith and carpenter's shop and forage storehouse, extending to the east behind the barracks.

The hospital and the guard house are in the makai end of the ground, the former facing the administration building and the guard house standing in isolation within the ring near the Quartermaster's building barracks. The carpenter work on the barracks and the group buildings, the subsistence store house and the administration building is about done, the stables and shops only require painting, and the officers' quarters and the hospital have gone ahead as far as completing the concrete foundations. Work on the guard room has only commenced.

The place is almost an ideal one for an army post, swept by the trades into healthfulness and sloping away to the sea giving a natural drainage. The administration building is on the higher ground overlooking the other buildings and the parade grounds, and a sanitary air is given to the place al-

ready by a number of white tents on the ground, occupied by a detachment from Camp McKinley clearing out two rifle ranges in the valleys behind.

The post is a busy place. Carpenters to the number of 180 are at work with forty helpers and the concrete gang now numbers forty men. The monthly payroll will average \$10,000 for the next six months on this one contract, while other contracts for the installation of waterworks, sewerage and electric light plants and the clearing off and leveling of the parade grounds will be let within a short time.

Altogether there will be one million feet of lumber used in the work, much of which has to be redressed on the grounds, becoming chipped and scarred during shipment from the Coast. Three thousand barrels of cement will be used, much of it for the guard room, which will be of concrete throughout, with steel cells and dungeons. The hospital building, too, will be a most expensive one and will be constructed on the most approved plans, having an annex and kitchen separated altogether from the wards. The contract price for this work is \$160,000.

MOST BRUTAL MURDER IS DONE BY KOREANS.

The Hilo Herald prints the following story of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the Territory:

In working up the evidence in the Korean murder case, an event in the recent history of Hamakua, Chester A. Doyle of the Attorney General's Department has obtained information that leads him to believe the atrocities committed in connection with the murder are unequalled in the history of the islands except by those recounted at the hearing of the murderer Johnson of Waialua.

The victim, it seems, was suspected of stealing the sum of fifty-six dollars from one of his countrymen and in order to recover it a number of them took the Korean idea of law into their hands and began an inquisition. They first chased the man through the cane fields and when he was captured they beat him with sticks and stones until he was exhausted. Then they coolly sat down to rest and drink a glass of wine. When the victim had sufficiently recovered to feel the wrath of his tormentors he was again assaulted and cut with knives and to keep him from fainting they would give him a little wine.

Finding the treatment not sufficient to force him to tell what he knew not a few perpetrators turned the thumb screws a little tighter and threw salt in his wounds and when he was thought to be fainting from the pain they gave him more wine and then used a saw to cut him in spots. Next to salt as an instrument of torture to be applied to the open wounds, is Japanese soy, and the wounds on the poor fellow's body were stretched open and a quantity of soy rubbed into them. Then a fire was kindled under a portion of his body and finally the man died. The stolen money was not found among the man's possessions.

It will be remembered that a number of men said to have been implicated in the outrage went to Honokaa and confessed their part in the crime and were afterwards brought to Hilo. Chester Doyle found the evidence incomplete and during his stay here he has unraveled a skein that leads to a story of atrocious treatment, as said before, unprecedented in the history of this island, if not the Territory, and the charge of murder against five of the nine men who surrendered has been augmented to read "under atrocious circumstances." The men will probably be called to trial during the present term.

Mail advices from Hilo are to the effect that the five men will plead guilty at the present term of court, and take the full penalty. Deputy Attorney General Milverton will have charge of the prosecution.

RUSSIA'S NEW CABINET IS GOING TO PIECES

ST. PETERSBURG, February 19.—The disruption of the Russian Cabinet, which was predicted last Friday, is coming to pass more speedily than was expected. Although Premier Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo remain, Minister of Collections Nemchikoff and Controller of the Empire Flosshoff, it is stated, will follow Kutler and Timiriazoff into retirement in a few days. Finance Minister Shipoff is said also to be slated for retirement.

Nemchikoff has just returned from "swinging around the circle," inspecting railroads. He is said to have declared that it is impossible to maintain an efficient service while the police are imprisoning the best and most intelligent of the railroad operators. The vacancies in the Cabinet probably will be filled temporarily until the meeting of the national assembly by the promotion of vice ministers.

Timiriazoff has severed his connection with the bureaucracy and will come out as a full-fledged parliamentarian. He has been offered the leadership of the party of commerce and industry, one of the most important factions of the Constitutional Monarchist Federation and will be its candidate for the national assembly.

The retiring Ministers propose to train their artillery on M sister of the Interior Durnovo and to lay the responsibility for reaction at his door. While disorder prevails here, the note of alarm is sounded at Moscow. It is doubtful if the revolutionists can precipitate another outbreak there, but their brethren in St. Petersburg are plainly expectant of big developments.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in cases of whooping cough, makes it a favorite with the mothers of small children. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

KAPIOLANI PARK APPROPRIATIONS ARE NOT LEGAL

One of the arguments—a sort of ad captandum one—which has been heard why the county should relieve the straitened circumstances of the schools is that the Board of Supervisors has voted money for the benefit of Kapiolani Park.

According to present impressions of County Attorney E. A. Douthitt, which are likely soon to crystallize into his official opinion in writing, the county has no authority for expending money on Kapiolani Park. Mr. Douthitt was seen yesterday by an Advertiser representative and expressed himself as follows on the subject:

"Supervisor Adams has made a request upon me to give an opinion to the Board of Supervisors upon appropriations for Kapiolani Park, that is, as to their validity. "It seems to me that the matter is on a par with the school proposition and, although I have not gone into it yet, my ideas and impressions are inclined to the view that there is no more authority for the county's intervention in one case than in the other. Had they asked me for an opinion before acting, this is probably what I should have given.

"I did not wish to give an opinion in either case, because both objects are good. Now that an opinion has been asked upon the park question, as was earlier done with reference to the schools, by a member of the Board of Supervisors, I feel it my duty to comply and, as I have said, my present impression is that I shall be constrained to render an opinion holding that parks controlled by the Honolulu Park Commission are on a par with schools controlled by the Board of Education. That is the way the matter strikes me now.

"I thoroughly realize the fact that the appropriations made by the Legislature are not adequate for the schools, I know that the teachers in this Territory are absolutely underpaid, as compared with other states and territories. I do not think there is one that pays its teachers such small salaries as ours receive. It is ridiculous to expect to get a good teacher for \$30 or \$40 a month. The general run of teachers' salaries here is absurdly small. My personal ideas would be in

favor of a raise in salaries, but officially my duty is plain to define the law as I find it.

"It is the desire of Mr. Adams to ascertain just where they stand. If the appropriations for the park are not valid, then they should not be made. When it was proposed to expend money for improving the park, not being asked for an opinion I did not care to butt in, because, as I have remarked, the object itself was perfectly worthy. "Now that a legal opinion is solicited, however, it is incumbent on me as law adviser of the Board of Supervisors to go to the bottom of the question. What makes me, at first thought, feel strongly impressed against the county's expending of money on Kapiolani Park is the fact that there is a specific Territorial statute placing that park under the care and control of trustees or commissioners. These trustees are specifically prohibited by the statute from disposing of any portion of Kapiolani Park.

"Indeed, the argument against the appropriations for the park is stronger than that on which my opinion adverse to the making of school appropriations was based. For, while there is no statute giving the county power to aid the schools, neither is there any such specific prohibition of interference on their behalf as, in the other matter, the Kapiolani Park legislation implies. "Not that the county is without jurisdiction of parks, because it has charge of public roads and grounds in general, but the question now presented has relation particularly to the expenditure by the County of Oahu upon the improvement of Kapiolani Park. This, as already stated, is trenching upon a matter for which the Legislature has otherwise provided. Any public grounds not by statute under the care of the Honolulu Park Commission are on a different footing."

Referring casually to the matter of present school necessities, Mr. Douthitt said he could not see how the Board of Education would be able to expend the "school tax" money if it were surrendered by the county. "The money would have to go into the Territorial treasury as a "government realization," becoming a portion of the consolidated current revenue for Hawaii. This official could not draw a warrant for one dollar—to pay either a teacher or a janitor—over and above the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature for the Department of Education.

As to whether the county can pay money out directly for aiding the Territorial schools, County Attorney Douthitt had already by formal opinion answered in the negative.

HIGHER COFFEE PRICES SEEM ALMOST ASSURED

That an era of high prices for coffee is approaching seems almost a certainty. Willett & Gray's estimate of the visible supply of the world on February 1 is 11,931,631 bags, against 12,647,595 on January 1, 1906, and 13,621,720 bags on February 1, 1905. A reduction of 1,696,089 bags, in comparison of even dates last year and this, makes an encouraging prospect for the superior coffee Hawaii is able to contribute toward meeting the steadily increasing demand.

Willett & Gray's Journal of February 15 contains the following very interesting remarks on the coffee situation:

IGNORING OF FACTS.

"At present it is a fact that the coffee world is willing to ignore the actual position, desires to ignore what is plainly to be seen and more willing to pay attention to that which is in the future, unseen and unknown.

"The present Rio and Santos crops are running much below what was confidently expected and this naturally leads importers to inquire as to the extent of the balance of the crop. In some cases answers have been received that it is supposed the Rio receipts are held back owing to the heavy rains and landslides on railroads, also that the Santos receipts may possibly not

reach the total which had been expected, but the Brazilians do not give figures for the balance of the crop, which is more properly expressed by saying they are not able to tell! They know all about the next crop, but do not know how much is left of this one! Of course, the current crop is getting close to a finish, and if the Brazilians know anything at all they should be able to give an intelligent idea about what is left of the current crop.

"Their inability to judge of the immediate future and professed ability to know all about that which has not yet occurred ought to impress the trade with the importance of forming judgment more upon facts, and less on future possibilities. It must also be known that the Brazilians can only make estimates of the future, by comparison with the present, there being no other possible way of arriving at figures. So if they do not know the extent of the balance of the present crop, it is easily seen how little weight attaches to their estimates of the future.

CONSUMPTION INCREASING.

"With the fact that consumption continues so much ahead of production, the only restraining feature to an advance in prices is the accumulation of stocks from former years, but then, these are diminishing very rapidly, and with the consumption of Brazil coffee in the United States alone of 6 million bags, larger stocks do not have the

PALMER WOODS AND BAKER CONTROL THE HILO 'HERALD'

J. T. Stacker has resigned the editorship of the Hilo Herald. His interest in the paper has been sold and it is understood the paper is now controlled by John T. Baker and Palmer Woods. A. M. Burns, formerly of the Star, went to Hawaii on the Mauna Loa on Friday and it is rumored that he is to take the editorship of the Herald. In fact, Mr. Burns received a wireless telegram on Friday instructing him to come at once on the Mauna Loa.

Palmer Woods is a Democrat, and is the Democratic National Committeeman for the Hawaiian Islands. John Baker was formerly a Home Ruler and later was a supporter of Kubio, and is now considered an independent.

The statement has been made that the Herald will be a Democratic paper, but this is denied by those in control. It is said the intention is to make the paper independent.

same influence as formerly, say 15 to 20 years ago, when the consumption of Brazil coffee here was only 3 million bags.

"The trade has been buying with great caution in this country, and with still greater reluctance in Europe, so that it is highly probable that interior stocks are kept within the closest range of necessities.

"No. 7 Rio today is nominal at 8 1-8c. Rio 4s are quoted at 9c. and Santos 4s, 9c. to 9 1-8c., regular store terms.

"February options, week ending February 15: Highest, 6.90 to 6.95; lowest, 6.80 to 6.85; closing, 6.80 to 6.85, against last year closing 6.85 to 6.90. No. 7 last year, 8 3-8c."

WIDOW OF ADMIRAL WILKES PASSES AWAY

FLORENCE, Italy, Feb. 19.—Mary Wilkes, widow of Rear Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N., is dead. Mrs. Wilkes, who was eighty-five years of age, was attended by her daughter during her last moments.

The death of the widow of America's famous Civil War Admiral recalls the visit of Admiral Wilkes to Hawaii half a century ago. The United States Exploring Expedition, commanded by Commodore Wilkes was at the Islands from September, 1840, until April, 1841. The squadron consisted of the flagship Vincennes, the sloop-of-war Peacock, the brig Porpoise and the schooner Flying Fish. According to Alexander's History their intercourse with the king and people was of the most friendly nature, while their marches have proved to be of great value to science. An observatory was built on the summit of Mauna Loa and occupied for three weeks in the middle of winter, and surveys were made of the principal craters on Hawaii as well as of all the important harbors of the group.

Several monuments erected by the Wilkes party are still pointed out on Mauna Loa. Major Wilkes, son of Admiral and Mrs. Wilkes, resides in Salt Lake City, Utah. During the Civil War he was in arms against his father, being a major in the Confederate army and he was one of the engineers who raised the defenses about Charleston and other southern cities. The Major tells a story of a visit of some Hawaiians to the Admiral's house in Washington, D. C. He was not certain what their rank was, but he thought one was a king and two others princes.

The Admiral had an old negro butler, who had been in the family service since long before the war. When the butler saw the three imposing men, he went to the Admiral and whispered: "Massa Wilkes, I have been a good servant to you for many years, haven't I? But I can't wait on people with brown skins; please ask one of the other boys to do that." The Admiral replied: "Why, Lewis, they are princes in their own country." However, when the three princes came down the staircase, arrayed in their gorgeous uniforms, Lewis was dazzled and he was the first to run to wait on them.

STRENGTHENING FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The Government is alarmed by the situation in China, and is convinced that the uprising against foreigners there will not be delayed longer than the middle of June.

President Roosevelt and his Cabinet have discussed the threatening state of affairs in China and decided to prepare a force to defend American lives and property there. The cruisers Gaveston and Chattanooga have been detached from Admiral Sigsbee's European squadron and ordered to Chinese waters. Admiral Train's Asiatic squadron is already formidable. It consists of the battleships Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin, the cruisers Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Raleigh, the gunboat Concord, the monitor Monadnock and the river gunboats Callao, El Cano, Quiros and Villalobos.

The Philippine squadron, which can be sent to China in two days if needed, consists of the cruisers Rainier, Adams, Charleston, Columbia and Minneapolis, the gunboats Arayat, Frole, Mindoro, Pampanga, Paragua, Eagle and a number of auxiliary vessels.

One hundred marines now guard the American Minister and his staff at the Peking legation, and this guard will be increased. The First and Second Infantry regiments and the Eighth and Thirteenth batteries of field artillery are on the way to Manila—from which point they can be quickly landed in China—and more troops will be sent to the Philippines.

FEDERAL CONTROL INCREASES TRADE

CHICAGO, February 17.—The occupation of Panama by the United States Government, and especially its control of the Panama railroad, has had a marked effect upon the Pacific Coast countries of South and Central America, according to Paul Gonzenbach, United States Consul Agent at Manoa, Ecuador.

According to Mr. Gonzenbach, the control by the United States of the Panama railroad and the consequent abolition of the monopoly of that company over trade across the isthmus will increase greatly the exports of Central and South American countries to the United States. This will result in cheapening many necessary articles of commerce in the United States, which hitherto have been exported to Hamburg, Germany, and thence across the Atlantic to the United States.

UNCLE SAM ATTENTIVE

MAUI, March 2.—Last Saturday Edgar J. Higgins of the U. S. experiment station visited Maui. He went to the lands of the Kaupakalua Wine & Liqueur Co. and viewed the two acres especially set apart for his use. He is to furnish the company gratis with between one and two hundred choice grape cuttings. He also visited E. H. Bailey's Makawao farm, the Haiku pineapple plantations and Wailuku town before returning to Honolulu.

If there is one department of the Federal government that does its whole duty, it is the agricultural with which experiment stations are connected.

NEW NAVIGATION.

The coal vessel Kineo, which began unloading its 5000 tons of cargo at Kahului on Monday, is a new departure in the way of vessels circumnavigating the earth. The Kineo is a new five-masted schooner, having a registered tonnage of 1868 tons, and was built at Philadelphia, from which city she sailed to Manila, and from there to Australia, and thence to the Hawaiian Islands. She will take sugar at Kahului and sail to Delaware Break-water via Cape Horn, thus completing her world circuit. Previously it has been the custom to send square-rigged ships, whose hulls stand high up out of the water, around the stormy cape. The experiment of sending a schooner sitting low in the water with its large sails and fore-and-aft rig is now to be tested by the Kineo. Some seafaring men prophesy disaster from the fierce gales and currents to be encountered in "weathering the Horn. They say a "square-rig" should be used on deep-sea voyages and the "fore-and-aft" for coasting and short trips. However, the Kineo being a schooner is less expensive to handle, requiring a crew of only 12 men, while a ship would necessitate the employment of from 24 to 27 sailors.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Last Saturday morning passenger train of the Kahului R. R. Co., which is due in Paia at 8:52 a. m., was thrown off the track just outside of Paia village. A defective rail was the cause of the mishap, which resulted in no harm except slight bruises for the several Japanese passengers. The two coaches were overturned by the engine leaving the track. This old track, where the derailment occurred, is now abandoned, the trains running mauka to the new station now partly completed, not far from the plantation stables.

NOTES.

Maui people have been most anxious concerning the illness of Mr. H. P. Baldwin. The news of the successful operation at Queen's Hospital last Monday caused a feeling of relief. Daily wireless messages have been received as to his condition by members of his family. A special steamer, the Kinau, conveyed his sons, Messrs. H. A. and E. F. Baldwin, to Honolulu last Saturday night, not because serious results were feared from the proposed operation, but to guard against any possibility. F. F. Baldwin returned to Paunone on Wednesday.

Kahului will present a lively aspect in about a month, when the dredger people get to work deepening the harbor. Walter Dillingham, it is reported, will have the general management, and will travel back and forth between Kahului and Honolulu, while Robert Atkinson will have the immediate charge of the undertaking.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Moore of Iowa and Mr. Montgomery were the members of a party who ascended Haleakala. They drove to Olinda and rode horseback to the top, where they spent the night.

Last Friday afternoon the Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. D. C. Lind-say's, Paia. Bret Harte was the author discussed.

Saturday evening the farce "Plover Out of Season," which was given by the Makawao Literary Society in January, will be repeated at Alexander House, Wailuku.

On Wednesday Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua departed for Honolulu, called thither by the illness of her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Hobron.

Miss Rose Peck has been appointed assistant teacher in the Kaupakalua school.

About a month ago a calf was born on the Enos ranch at Makawao with four nostrils and no eyes whatever. The freak survived but a few days.

The new bank building, a one-story structure, now being erected on the site of the old bakery on the waterfront of Lahaina, is all boarded in and is fast approaching completion.

The steamer Texan, which arrived in Kahului on Tuesday, departed last night with a sugar cargo.

On Wednesday the American bark Louisiana arrived in Kaanapali with 1500 tons of coal from Newcastle for Pioneer Mill Co.

The schooner Aloha will sail from Kaanapali today with a cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

Weather: Very strong trades, coming at times in fierce gusts and then subsiding. Still dry.

CHINESE IN MANILA LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

MANILA, February 21.—Major-General Leonard Wood will leave here Saturday for a two weeks' tour of inspection on the island of Mindanao. This trip of the commanding general indicates that no immediate movement of troops to China is contemplated. The Chinese in Manila, believing that trouble is imminent, are limiting their business contracts to their countrymen in China.

The Supreme Court sits this morning and may have some decisions to hand down.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

MARCH 6

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The Commonwealth of Australia has adopted a sugar bounty scheme. It will take effect on the first of January, 1907. In the Act of Parliament providing for bounties, alien colored labor is discriminated against.

In the case of sugar-cane—six shillings per ton calculated on cane giving ten per centum of sugar, to be increased or decreased proportionately according to any variation from this standard.

It is provided that the rates payable on all such cane or beet delivered during the years 1911 and 1912 shall be respectively two-thirds and one-third of the aforesaid rates.

It may be prescribed by regulation, that the average sugar-giving contents of the sugar-cane or beet in any particular district shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be the sugar-giving contents of each lot of sugar-cane or beet in that district.

Here is a section that shows the strong hand of the labor party in Australian politics:

Every grower of white-grown sugar who claims the bounty payable under this Act shall, in making such claim, certify to the Minister the rate of wages paid to any labor employed by him, other than the labor of members of his family.

How very earnest the Australians are in the cause of making their wonderful continent a strictly white man's land is indicated in the following section:

The Minister may in special cases, if he is satisfied that there are special circumstances rendering it desirable for him so to do, permit any half-caste born in Australia having one white parent to be employed on a white plantation and thereupon such half-caste may be so employed without prejudice to any claim for bounty in respect of sugar-cane or beet produced on the plantation.

Aboriginal natives of Australia are expressly exempted, however, from the colored exclusion provisions of the Act.

Of even date (December 21, 1905) with the assent to the Bounty Act by the Governor General, an Act was assented to creating an excise tariff on sugar, superseding a similar law of 1902.

Whether the revised sugar policy of the Commonwealth will materially affect the world's sugar market remains to be seen. It is interesting, at all events, from being distinctly at variance with the policy of the Mother Country, enacted though it is in the name of the king.

COFFEE LOOKING UP.

It really looks as if the long day of depression for the coffee market were nearing its close. For some months past Willett & Gray, the New York sugar and coffee experts, have been giving out cheering forecasts of a change in the coffee situation.

For a country whose people know it can raise coffee equal to the best produced anywhere else, and better than that produced by countries furnishing the bulk of the quantity used in the United States, it is really passing strange that so little general interest is taken in these islands in the matter of developing the coffee industry.

For, notwithstanding the Territory may receive all the benefits from the refunding measure, if it carry, which the most sanguine imaginations anticipate, the industrial and commercial advantages of a duty on coffee which would fully develop the Hawaiian coffee industry would probably stand well in comparison with even the great boon of having seventy-five per cent. of the Federal locally collected revenue expended upon public improvements within the Territory for a term of years.

Without that protection, however, the promise of the present coffee situation is a cheering one to those who are now engaged in the industry here. They have been steadily, for some years, compelling special recognition for their product upon the mainland on account of its superior quality.

Perhaps some members of the revenue policy delegation might be induced, by eabled instructions, to tarry at Washington a few days over the conclusion of their original mission, to back up the gentleman from Porto Rico in his fight for coffee protection.

The pardon of Schmitz, the Sebastopol mutineer, was hardly to have been expected of a Czar who permitted the bloody massacres at Moscow and Riga. Schmitz was a rebel of magnitude. He it was who led the mutiny on the battleship Potemkin and took command of that vessel on its eventful cruise.

Has anybody taken Mr. Robinson to Kakaako? That is the district which seems to need him most.

THE BYSTANDER



Politics Begin to Ham. Atkinson and Americanism. Cheap Men—Cheap Work. Allen Dunn Shines. Dooley on Skates. Tribulations of Smith.

The political pot is beginning to sizzle. Every citizen of these Islands of the Blessed is Americanized enough to be up and doing politics all the time, but there are seasons when he does politics more assiduously than at other times, and such a season is opening.

Nobody will deny to Acting Governor Atkinson a very sincere desire to Americanize this Territory along the lines laid down by President Roosevelt—which are sound and logical lines, so far as they go.

Cheap men and women will give but cheap results. This is true in the schools as it is in any other line of work. And if you do not believe it is true in the schools, do you take a day off and go and visit the public school in some country district on these Islands.

Allen Dunn is now one of the shining lights of the Sequoia Club, which is a San Francisco aggregation of geni for the most part, as yet, undiscovered—but not, for that reason, unappreciated.

“Watchin’ ye all skatin’ reminds me av th’ folks in pollytics,” observed Mr. Dooley, as his friend sailed past him and slammed into the wall by way of stopping.

“Mebbe ut does,” answered Mr. Hennessey, carefully pulling himself to his feet, “but ut reminds me more av a comet in a boiler factory. Is there any dubst an me?”

“Sum av ut’s sthull on th’ flure,” said Mr. Dooley. “An’ that’s wan av th’ things that makes me think av pollytics; all th’ dubst doesn’t sthick to th’ wans that handle ut. Juist watch th’ crowd. Th’ wans an th’ idge, hangin’ an to aich other an’ grabbin’ f’r air ar-re th’ beginners, diligates fr’m th’ primaries an’ holders av other important jobs which makes them pobbly wid th’ir own importance.

“Did ye hear av th’ Collyseum we’re to hav on Punchbowl?” asked Mr. Hennessey, who had become dizzy with the skating and formed a connection between politics and promotion.

“Oi was at th’ very meetin’ that proposed ut,” said Mr. Dooley, proudly. “Oi seconded th’ oidea wid sum suggestions av me own. ‘Tis a good thing.’ Oi sed, ‘but don’t sthup wid little things.’ Oi sed, ‘let’s hav a statua av Liberty in th’ harbor, an are de triumph on King, fountains in th’ parks, Eiffel towers at th’ corners an’ other things.’ Oi sed, ‘Here’s Mr. Robinson.’ Oi sed, ‘eum here to till us how to do things.’ Oi sed, ‘Don’t let him think that we haven’t schames av our own. We hav, an’ lots av thim.’ Oi sed, ‘Luk at th’ mosquito pastures at Waikiki. Phwat do Oi see an’ phwat do you see?’ Oi sed, ‘Nuthin’ but mud.’ Oi sed, ‘Phwat does Pinkham see?’ Oi sed, ‘Gondolas, an’ th’ Bridge av Signs, an’ th’ lines av St. Mar-ark an’ other things. He c’n see way pahst th’ tax bill, but you folks can’t even see thro a bill-board.’ Oi sed, ‘Any wan c’n phlant threes and rake th’ yard.’ Oi sed, ‘so, why waste toime on that?’ Oi sed.”

“Phwere ar-re th’ funds to eum fr’m?” asked Mr. Hennessey. “Th’ pappers ar-re talkin’ av a surplus av schule funds,” said Mr. Dooley. “Phwat’s th’ matter wid usin’ that?”

J. U. Smith is the original Oregon man of Hilo, just as Ed, Dekum may be said to be the oldest web-foot in Honolulu. It follows, naturally, that the arrival of the Oregon girls in the metropolis of the Big Island caused J. U. to arise and shine at his very best.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Advertiser) H. E. Pickett returned from Maui on the Kinau yesterday. George Andrews of the Union Grill returned from the Volcano 11022e yesterday.

R. C. A. Peterson, the broker, returned from a business trip to Hilo on the Kinau.

Harry Weeks, for the past four years chief engineer and superintendent of Oahu Sugar Company, has resigned his position.

J. I. Downing of Trent & Co., who was in charge of the Oregon party to the volcano, returned yesterday on the Kinau with his charges.

W. S. Chillingworth, formerly a clerk in the education office, succeeds John Marcellino, promoted to bailiff, as clerk in the Judiciary clerk's office.

Passenger rates on the as yet phantom new steamer between Honolulu and San Francisco, it is said, will be \$39 one way and \$100 the round trip, against \$75 and \$155 respectively on existing liners.

United States Marshal Frank L. Winter, making the round trip in the Kinau, brought as prisoner from Kona a Japanese named Ito, charged with illicit distilling. The still was brought along also.

On the complaint of British Consul Layard U. S. Commissioner Mailing yesterday committed A. Vardon a deserting sailor from the British ship Maaiopoe, to the custody of Marshal Hendry until the vessel is ready to sail. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of three Japanese named H. Watanabe, Hara and Tanaka, deserters from the cable ship Restorer.

P. J. Travens, whose death yesterday is announced elsewhere, was formerly a patternmaker for the O. R. & L. Co. He was a member of the Y. M. L. and was buried yesterday afternoon, along with a young niece of his who died on Friday, in the Catholic cemetery.

Some time ago Mr. Travens went to Southern California, but, the charge not producing the benefit hoped for, he returned hither in the last Siberia.

Judge Dole gave judgment for John Mahoney, a seaman, against the British ship Brenda awarding him \$32.96. He found there was no evidence to prove the alleged assault, but censured the captain for not being more humane in treatment of the libellant, incarcerated as the latter was by illness.

Judge Dole overruled the plea to jurisdiction, offered on the ground of the vessel's foreign flag, saying that “it would be a hardship to the sailor to be compelled to seek his forum in the jurisdiction to which his ship belongs for the trial of his complaint.”

Geo. A. Davis for Ibelant; J. J. Dunne for Ibelant.

News came by the Kinau yesterday of a desperate attack made by a Porto Rican road laborer on an overseer on the new Wailuku valley road. The Porto Rican attacked the overseer with a pickaxe. The point penetrated the overseer's chest and struck the heart. The chances are said to be good, however, for the wounded man's recovery.

The Porto Rican immediately fled down the valley, pursued by the overseer's brother. The latter gave out and the chase was taken up by some Hawaiians, who finally captured the man near the Wailuke skating rink. He was placed in jail at once.

W. C. Ahi was admitted yesterday to practice in the Federal court.

Army and navy officers here are said to be eager for early improvement of Pearl Harbor under outstanding appropriations.

When Treasurer Campbell answered for Hawaii at the insurance convention in Chicago, on the roll call, his presence was welcomed with applause.

An elaborate program has been prepared for the next annual meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, to be held at Kawahia church, May 10-20.

Mr. and Mrs. Wann, formerly of Portland, will entertain the Oregon Journal party this evening at their home in Green street. Ed, Dekum took the entire party to the Pall yesterday morning.

Seven of the school probation officers, Messrs. Horne of Kamehameha School, Rath, Father Stephen, Rev. Mr. Turner, Senator Dickey, Lyle Dickey and P. A. Ryder visited the Reform School yesterday. The boys were put through their fire drill and according to Senator Dickey acquitted themselves admirably.

Mrs. Philip Van Horne Lunsdale, Miss Bertha Sidney Smith and Miss Helen Sidney Smith will sail on March 8 for Japan. After a stay of a few weeks there they will go on to China, visiting Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, and returning early in the summer to Japan, where they will remain until October.—Chronicle.

Being forced to stand in a Rapid Transit car from Pawa Junction to Kapiolani Park on Sunday is one of the incidents of their trip that the Oregon girls can remember. Fortunately for them and for the reputation for courtesy of the men of Honolulu such a thing is very rarely seen as ladies among the strap-holders.

Warden William Henry is quoted as saying that four times since he has been in charge of Oahu prison flogging has been done to prisoners. Each time the victim was a negro, and all showed marks of previous infliction of the lash. Convict Woods was the last man flogged here and, from chronic insubordination, he has become well behaved.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. Are you troubled with sciatica, lame back or rheumatism? Give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial and you will be delighted with the result.

One application gives some relief from pain. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

waiters, and touched Smith on the shoulder to call his attention. Then, in the following silence, the lad piped, shrilly:

“Papa! mama is sick, and has nothing to eat, and she wants you to come home.”

The silence deepened—but only just long enough to cover the retreat of the boy. Then there were comments. Mr. Smith, it is understood, is looking for a certain practical joker of Honolulu, last seen in Hilo, with blood in his eye.

Explanations! How would you explain a thing like that yourself?

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. A. SCHAEFFER & Co.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. LEWERS & COOK—Robert Lewers, J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke, Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital Paid Up, Val., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Mercantile, C. Brewer & Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., etc.

SESSON SALES. (Morning Session) 100 Ookala, 5.50; 50 Ewa, 23.375. SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. None.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Table with columns: Day, Mean, Max, Min, Rainfall, Average Cloudiness, Direction, Wind. Includes data for March 5 and 6.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun rises, Sun sets, Moon rises, Moon sets. Includes data for March 5 and 6.

Hawaii standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time which blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, is hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

TO MAP INTER-ISLAND CURRENTS

Professor Ritter will be one of the passengers with Captain Naopala of the Likelike today for Maui and the inter-island currents will be mapped out by the Professor as they are encountered.

SHIP NOTES.

The transport Sheridan sailed yesterday from Manila for Honolulu and San Francisco, via Nagasaki.

H. Hackfeld & Co. received cable advices yesterday announcing the departure from Yokohama on March 3 of the S. S. Castle for Honolulu and San Francisco. She is due here March 12 with 500 tons of freight.

BABBITT ON THE SCHOOLS

In his report to the Acting Governor of the condition of the public schools for the year 1905, Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt does not go specifically into the school shortage that has caused so much public comment during the last week. But he touches upon the matter variously, in an incidental manner.

He touches upon it when he speaks of the lack of buildings enough to accommodate the scholars, and more and more nearly when he says that the lack of funds to provide teachers has been felt to be a serious handicap by the Department of Education. He touches upon it again in alluding to the low salaries paid to school agents, who do not give as much time to their duties as they might, and again when he suggests that the Normal inspectors could relieve the school agents of a part of their duties—a larger part than they relieve them of now—if the inspectors had larger pay.

Still more closely the Superintendent touches the shortage when he says that there are not enough teachers to supply the demand, and that "with salaries as low as they are it is almost impossible to get teachers who will give satisfaction."

TEACHERS PAY TOO LOW.

The report of the Superintendent is a somewhat lengthy document, containing separate reports upon the reform school and Lahainaluna. It shows, in its main features, that there has been a steady increase in attendance upon the public schools during the year. For the school year ending in June last, the total attendance was 15,202, while for December of the same year the total was 16,290. This is for the monthly attendance.

The constant increase in the number of school children without a corresponding increase in the number of buildings available has greatly hampered the department. The lack of funds to provide teachers for the increased number of scholars has been another handicap, and the questions raised by these conditions will have to be faced in the near future. Great care, Mr. Babbitt says, must be taken in the erection of new schoolhouses, that future as well as present needs may be served. The matters of light, sanitation and ventilation for new schoolhouses call for special care. Ample grounds must be provided for the schools, and an attempt is being made by the department at the present time to get additional land for playgrounds for schools now inadequately provided in this regard.

There are in the employ of the department at the present time 438 teachers, as against 414 for the previous period. Even with this increased number there are not enough teachers to supply the demand, and with salaries as low as they are it is almost impossible to get teachers who will give satisfaction.

The school department has adopted the policy of turning over to the land department lands in its possession which are not likely to be used for school purposes as fast as these can be located. It should be no part of the work of the school department to rent or lease lands. But there has been great difficulty in locating some of the lands belonging to the school department. Much of this school land, indeed, is unknown, and the location of many other tracts is hard to establish, the point of its actual position depending in large measure upon the testimony of old settlers. Presumably, the records have been lost, but Mr. Babbitt says that the matter should be given attention.

MORE CARE NEEDED.

The Superintendent says that the present condition of school buildings shows that more careful supervision and more thorough inspection should be made. There are many instances where the expenditure of a few dollars in time would have saved a large expenditure. More care should be exercised in adapting new buildings to the peculiar conditions of localities in which they are placed. Buildings for which specific or general appropriations are already under way, or will be started as soon as suitable locations for them are selected. With these new buildings completed, some of the drawbacks will be relieved, but there is still need for new and larger buildings in some places.

The Superintendent is trying to visit all the places in which new schoolhouses are to be erected, in order to acquaint himself with local needs. Plans and specifications of all new buildings are being sent to the school agents and principals of the schools, that they may suggest needed changes before final action. It is hoped by this system to avoid some of the mistakes that have been made in the past.

NORMAL INSPECTORS.

Superintendent Babbitt thinks that the work of the Normal inspectors has been too closely confined to actual schoolroom work. Their work should also include the inspection of school buildings, but here again the low salaries present an impassable wall, and the Normal inspectors as at present paid can not be asked to perform any part of the work of school agents. Yet many of the school agents are men of large affairs, whose work for the schools is done not for the salaries paid them, but because of a genuine spirit of public interest. It would be most unfortunate to lose the services of these gentlemen, yet they can not be expected to give all the time to the schools that their positions would require them to give, and the additional work may well be put on the Normal inspectors. These last are now doing more of this work than before, and results in the near future will show the benefits of their work. Greater attention is needed along the lines of light, sanitation and ventilation, and the Normal inspectors will be expected to look out for these things.

The Superintendent had nothing to give out concerning the shortage in the department yesterday beyond what

was contained in his report, and the Acting Governor, being interrogated, said that there were no new developments.

COMMISSIONER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

back to the Coast, and you are familiar with the negotiations that followed with Col. Spalding of the Makee Sugar Company. As a matter of fact, he has not released any land yet, but he has agreed to do it.

STATEMENT TO MORGAN.

"Then the second Molokan envoy came down here, and I went with them to Kaula. The second party, the Molokans, confirmed the selection made by Demons. At that time Mr. Morgan came to me and wanted to know whether he could make arrangements to secure the land on the flat where the house stood in which he lived. I told him the Molokans were not to have the land on the flat, the makai lands, the so-called kula or dry lands.

"Later I told him this again, and that there were about 160 or 165 acres of these lands. I could not tell exactly how much until the survey had shown just where the lines ran. I said that, when these lands were surveyed, the usual reservations would be made—that is, there would be reserved the right of way for the road around the Biako, for a railroad which was certain to be built at some time in the future, and for roads by which the occupants of the inside land, Molokans and other, could reach the waterfront. After these reservations were made, I told him that the balance of the lands, whatever that might be, would be cut up into town lots and sold, either by the Land Department or the Public Works Department, as a village site. The lands not being pastoral or agricultural, could not be disposed of in any other way. But I was very careful to tell him that neither this disposition nor any other could be made of them until after the expiration of Colonel Spalding's lease, one year from next May. Until that date, the lands belong to Colonel Spalding.

MOLOKANS NOT ALIENS.

"I told Mr. Morgan, moreover, that it was the intention of the Molokans—who, as I have said, are not aliens—to do all the work in Kapaa. There will be no work there for anybody else. And I said to him that if he would form a settlement association and get Colonel Spalding to open the lands of Anaholu and Kamaloalo on the same terms as he had opened Kapaa to the Molokans, the government would do for such association precisely what it had done for the Molokans. The settlement association has the right to select its own members, and there would hardly be enough Kapaa land to go around.

"Morgan said that these lands were not as rich as those of Kapaa, and that the farther south you went the better the lands got. I then asked him how the lands of Oloheua would do, and he said those were richer than Kapaa. Upon that I told him if he would get Colonel Spalding to release those lands, the government would give them to his association. We are not favoring and will not favor one class of citizens above another, but there is a great problem in opening cane lands—which are the kind we are now opening to settlement. We want the lands kept in cane, and their power of producing revenue to the Territory preserved.

"Mr. Morgan says something about Mr. Hundley's position in the matter, also. As a matter of fact, Hundley is the head man on the Makee Plantation, and holds his house on the same tenure that Morgan does—at the will of Colonel Spalding, who can move either of them any day he sees fit. But there is this difference in Hundley's case. His place has been reserved for a school site, and Superintendent Babbitt is going up there very soon to inspect it. I think he will accept the site.

JUST A GAME.

"As to the petition Mr. Morgan speaks of, I am almost certain that there was no return excepting for the makai lots and seventeen acres of taro lands which Colonel Spalding had leased to Hawaiians. In fact, Colonel Spalding worked his plantation lands as any other plantation would, leasing where he could make profit and putting his employees on land that was not of much value for other things.

"I told Mr. Morgan, in reference to the petition for the makai lands, that there would not be, in all probability, more than a little over half an acre of land for each of the 97 signers of the petition, in the event that the lands were turned over to them.

"That does not make any difference," he said. "If Hundley and a few of us now living on the lands get our lots, the other signers are those of men living over on the other side."

"So you see that Mr. Morgan's statement of the case is not strictly in accordance with the facts. If it had been, it would have been a very strong statement. By the way," said the Land Commissioner, "I have received a number of letters from men in the east, asking if we would make the same terms to white men that we make to the Molokans. I wish you would say that the Molokans are really about as white as anybody else in this country."

KATO LEAVES THE CABINET.

Japanese Vice-Consul Matsubara received advice by cable yesterday from Japan indicating that the spirit of unrest in official circles is not at an end. Only a few weeks ago the vice-consul received notice by cable of the formation of the new cabinet by Marquis Satouji.

Yesterday Minister of Foreign Affairs Kato resigned and the Marquis, who is a ready prime minister, has filled the vacancy by stepping into it himself. Thus Marquis Satouji fills three important positions, viz., Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Education, the latter office being one with that of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that Consul Saito will return to Honolulu from Japan next month.

DEATH OF MRS. FRANCES E. HOBRON AT A GREAT AGE

It is with deep regret that we are called on to chronicle the death of Mrs. Frances E. Hobron.

This estimable lady, widow of the late Capt. T. H. Hobron, passed away at 4 p. m. yesterday after quite a long illness which she bore most uncomplainingly. She was eighty-one years, two months and twenty days old and had lived on the islands since 1852.

Her husband was one of the pioneers in the sugar industry, having established a plantation at Grove Ranch, Makawao, Maui, and was the first, as an individual, to engage in inter-island steam navigation, having built the "Kilauea-hou." He had built the schooner Kamoi in New London, Conn., and brought her round the Horn and at one time owned also the Moiwahine and Mol Keiki all of which plied between Honolulu and Maui. In his business as planter and ship owner he amassed a fortune.

Mrs. Hobron was a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her grandfather having taken active part in both the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

She was an active member of every charitable association on the islands and an earnest, life-long Christian. On the plantation, in Makawao, she was interested in the welfare of the home-life of all the natives in her husband's employ and her hand was always ready to assist any in distress without regard to their nationality or social rank.

In the olden time the planters were compelled to entertain all visitors to the islands, as there were no hotels, and Mrs. Hobron's reputation for hospitality was not confined to Hawaii.

Although educated and brought up in luxury in the East she willingly followed her husband to these far isles, where foreign society was scarce, and quickly adapted herself to her surroundings.

Wherever she lived, either in Makawao, Honolulu or Oakland, Mrs. Hobron could be found teaching a Sunday School class or taking part in the work of some of the charitable or church societies.

She delighted in the society of the young and she had such a genial happy disposition that they all felt they could go to her with their cares and were sure of sympathy and assistance.

Although she had reached far beyond the allotted term of life, Mrs. Hobron did not appear old, as the lines had fallen on her in pleasant places and her beautiful face bore the same genial smile to the last.

She had buried her father, Captain Grey, her mother, her husband, and two sisters and had much grief in her long life, but she maintained throughout the same uniform serenity as though she confidently felt that they had only gone before.

Her funeral will take place at 4 p. m. today from the residence of W. O. Smith, Esq., on Nuanuan street.

KAAPA MAN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

I then asked him whether there was not some way by which I could obtain title to the premises I occupy under any of the homestead laws, and on receiving a negative reply I offered to exchange land I own in Honolulu for the piece I occupy on Kaula, but the Land Commissioner was as firmly convinced that there was no way in which he could assist me in doing this, stating finally that I could not get it through his office.

Mr. Editor, I believe I voice the sentiment of the majority of the old residents of Kapaa when I say that we do not harbor the slightest ill-will toward the people who have been brought to the district through the action of the government. We feel, as do all those interested in the welfare of this Territory, that we and our offspring are better equipped to meet the competition of people who are of our own civilization than we could that of Orientals. Our grievance is with the Territorial government in that it has entirely ignored the rights of citizens of the Territory in its efforts to "make good" on its policy of European immigration.

The Constitution of the United States, nor the President, neither contemplated a condition in relation to immigration whereby the rights of citizens could in the least be disturbed or intruded upon while settling aliens upon the land.

We are told that we can be given lands at Anaholu, or that possibly we might induce Mr. Spalding to have the unexpired lease of Oloheua cancelled so as to permit of our taking up these lands, but they ignore the fact that we have made our homes on the land in question for a great many years and have become attached to the place by all the traditions and associations that make home what it is to one who raises a family.

Writing of my own lease during the seventeen years I have lived at Kapaa I have occupied but one premise. I have planted it with fruit trees of various kinds and can pick the fruits of my labor whenever inclined to do so. My children were born there. Humble though it may be it holds for them as for myself and wife all the hallowed associations of a home. Why should we be forced to look forward in anxiety and uncertainty to the time when by action of those in authority we would be deprived of the privilege—say nothing of the right—to freely use that which we have created?

The story of every resident of Kapaa from old man Hundley on the hill to the lowliest dweller on the beach rings but few changes on what I have written of my own case.

There are families residing there with from two to twelve or more children each, all born and raised there. We have our schools, our churches and other evidences of a law-abiding community, and all we ask is that we be allowed to remain just as we are—where we are—and we will make our living in the future as we have in the past. If the Land Commissioner is powerless, what does the Acting Governor say, and if he is powerless to assist us to a just disposition of our petition, what, may I ask, are the citizens of this Territory going to do about it? Yours for a home, E. J. MORGAN.

ON FOURTH WEEK.

There was a contest over the admission of the stenographer's evidence of Geo. W. Macfarlane's testimony at the previous trial, in the case of C. A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels and others, yesterday. Plaintiff's side wanted it in rebuttal. Judge De Bolt granted the motion partly, as he said, because the case had been pending almost indefinitely as to the time when it could be tried. The objection was on the ground that it had not been shown that any effort had been made either to secure Col. Macfarlane's attendance now, or his deposition before he last departed for San Francisco. Severance of Hilo was on the stand yesterday, he having been the agent of Spreckels for collection of rents. The trial has entered on its fourth week.

HAWAII DELEGATES

(Continued from Page 1.)

stances we should have done in five days. But we have found here that everything moves slowly and we have had to take much more time to do what we came to do than we expected would be the case when we came.

"Now we have finished our work and we are starting away. We have been very much impressed by the courtesy extended to us on every hand. The people have been kind to us and we have been given a courteous hearing everywhere. We have told Senators and members that we came as representatives of business organizations, and as briefly but as forcibly as we could we have presented the facts."

Both Mr. G. W. Smith and Mr. Galt emphasized the consideration shown their delegation. They are all well pleased with the situation and encouraged by the talks they have had during the last ten days with Senators and members. "Our financial condition, because of the drainage of money from the islands to the mainland, is such that we must have relief or find ourselves confronted with a serious situation," said Mr. Galt. "We hope that Congress will give us the relief. In any event, we feel certain that the work done here will not be without effect."

The several members of the delegation now in town have been working right up to the time of their departure. At the Capitol today they met several members of the House, among them Representative Littlefield of Maine, who showed no little interest in the refunding measure and promised to give it his close attention.

The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. W. B. Ridgeley, has approved of an application to organize the Baldwin National Bank of Maui, at Kahului, with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are D. C. Lindsay of Paia, Maui, T. H. F. H. A. and H. P. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, J. N. S. Williams and S. M. Damon.

The Comptroller has also issued a certificate authorizing the Lahaina National Bank of Lahaina, Hawaii, to begin business with a capital of \$25,000. Charles M. Cooke will be the president and F. C. Atherton the cashier. The bank was chartered February 19. ERNEST G. WALKER.

MARY E. FOSTER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

was drawing 17 feet forward and 19 feet aft. Where she struck the water is only 14 feet deep, although about three or four feet to the Waikiki side there is a depth of 32 feet.

At that hour it was low tide and the vessel remained hard on the shelf. The tug steamed back and pointing down the channel toward the harbor passed a hawser back over the stern of the schooner. In two hours' time she parted two big hawsers. There was little or no wind and very little swell throughout the evening and the boat was not in any particular danger at any time.

Collector of Customs Stackable sent word to Captain Roberts of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Manning that a vessel was in distress. About 8 o'clock the Manning left her moorings at the Backfield wharf and went out to give aid, if necessary, to the stranded boat. She stood by during the evening.

Captain Niblack of the U. S. S. Iroquois went out to the Foster in the Iroquois' cutter and made an investigation, and was in readiness to give the services of the naval tug if requested or if it was found necessary to give such assistance.

The grounding of the Foster created some confusion in shipping circles. The Fooling Suesy was to follow the Foster out and was to be towed over to Kahului. Owing to the mix-up and the fact that the Fearless had to stand by her first tow all evening the Fooling Suesy could not go. The Fearless was also needed to shift the Alameda from the Eves end of the harbor to the Oceanic dock. This was done, however, about 7 o'clock and the loading of the Oceanic liner then proceeded without further delay.

Just what action will be taken by

the agents of the schooner is not known, although it was said they might commence proceedings against the dredging company on the ground that the dredger failed to give clear passage to the schooner.

In order to let the Dorte enter the harbor, the Pacific broke connections with the pipe line, allowing the piping to be shifted over to the extreme Waikiki side of the channel.

RUSSIA TAKES POSSESSION OF MONGOLIAN PROVINCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 25.—Chinese relations and the negotiations of Minister Pokotloff with the Peking Government are engrossing the attention of Russian diplomacy, even to the exclusion of the Algerian conference. Minister Pokotloff is chiefly interested with Manchuria and the preservation of Russia's special rights there.

Apprehensions of an indefinite result are voiced in dispatches from Peking. The negotiations are directed to securing Russia in her favored position in Mongolia. These apprehensions are rather belated in view of the fact, though this is not generally known, that two of the easterly provinces of Mongolia, Tsetschen and Tushetuchan, were long since given over to Russo-Chinese bank exploitation and are thus actually part of Russia's sphere of influence under an agreement, the existence of which, because it was made by the bank and not by the Government, even the Foreign Office now affects to ignore.

Russian troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, have been introduced at various important centers "for the protection of Russian Consuls." These military "outposts of the empire" have been pushed forward into Chinese territory, the whole Siberian and Central Asian frontier chain extending from Kourlen in Eastern Mongolia through Urga, Uliassutai, Tarbagatay, Urumtsi, Kuldja, Kasagar and Yarmand to Khotan, on the border of Tibet.

The cat was let out of the bag concerning the presence of a considerable force at Urga, including infantry and Cossacks and several guns, by the incautious publication in an obscure provincial paper of a casual account of a celebration of the departure of one company of the garrison and the arrival of another.

The two provinces given over to the Russo-Chinese Bank cover the route of the proposed railroad from Baikal to Peking, for which a concession was obtained, but the money was wanting. The Russo-Chinese Bank also has valuable mining rights, including gold.

The Manchurian situation has given rise to a sharp difference of opinion in the government, one side urging a speedy realization of the provisions of the treaty of Portsmouth for the evacuation, except by railroad guards, and the complete abandonment of the Manchurian adventure, and the other side working for delay, pleading in justification of its attitude the claim that the decision of China to send several corps to Manchuria is directed against Russia. A special session of the council for national defense has been called to consider the question.

TAFT ADMITS THAT OUTLOOK IS GRAVE.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Secretary of War Taft, who was the guest here tonight at a dinner given by the Yale Club, in discussing the situation in the Far East, revealed some little government uneasiness as to the outcome and he did not deny that the detachment of 15,000 troops which has been dispatched to the Philippines may be needed in China in the near future.

"The Eastern situation is problematical," he said. "China is now in a state of unrest. To many it seems that the conditions which prevail there are similar to those which preceded the Boxer uprising. It must be hoped, however, that the outcome may not be the same. The detachment of troops was not sent to China, but to the Philippines."

COMPLAINTS ATTACKED.

In the case of Yow Sam, gambling, Geo. D. Gear and S. F. Chillingworth moved for the discharge of defendant on account of defective complaint. It was contended that no offense was specified, but only an allegation made that a section of the law was violated. Mr. Gear made a similar motion on behalf of Choy Look. County Attorney Douthitt opposed the motions, and Judge Lindsay continued the hearing thereon until 9:30 this morning.

The bark Louisiana has arrived at Kahului from Newcastle.

A cough is a danger signal. You should heed its warning promptly. Begin at once, and take regular doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

All serious lung troubles begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneumonia or consumption. Stop your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

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

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

TREASURER WORSTED

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co. has won an important point in its suit against A. J. Campbell, Treasurer of the Territory, to recover back 1905 license fees for the two years beginning July 1, 1903, and 1904 respectively, and \$250 penalty for previous nonpayment of the license fees, which sums were paid under protest by the plaintiff to the defendant on March 25, 1905, upon the latter's demand for immediate payment thereof, under Section 3625 of the Revised Laws.

The section just mentioned outlaws any foreign corporation, other than insurance, which does not invest and use its capital in the Territory, unless it shall first have obtained from the Treasurer an annual license to do business in the Territory, "for which license it shall pay into the treasury one-fourth of a mill on each dollar of its capital stock which it is authorized to have, but not less than \$150 in any case. There is a penalty of 50 per centum for failure to pay the fee. Also there is an exemption from the requirement of a license of any corporation engaged in the business of foreign or interstate commerce or employed by the government of the United States.

The outlawing of a delinquent corporation by the statute consists in forbidding it to have an office in the Territory and shutting it out from all benefits of the Territorial laws.

In this case Seattle Brewing & Malting Co. alleged that it was a foreign corporation organized under the laws of West Virginia and that during the period in question it invested and used its capital in this Territory and was engaged in the business of foreign and interstate commerce. It also alleged that it made the payment under protest in writing, contending that it was not liable because it was not one of the foreign corporations to which the statute was applicable, and was engaged in the business of foreign and interstate commerce. Further, it declared that, on making its protest, it notified the defendant that it would institute suit to recover the money so paid under protest.

A demurrer was entered by the defendant, contending that the action, if it lay at all, should be brought against the Treasurer and that in any event no recovery could be had because the payment was voluntary and not under duress.

An interlocutory order was made by the Circuit Judge overruling the demurrer, and from that order exceptions were taken to the Supreme Court. A unanimous opinion of that body, written by Chief Justice Frear, overrules the exceptions. A. G. M. Robertson appeared for the plaintiff, and Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser, with Attorney General E. C. Peters on the brief, for the defendant.

"If the defendant had paid the money into the Territorial treasury," the opinion says with regard to the Treasurer's liability, "and was justified in doing so and the action were against him in his official capacity for the purpose of reaching such money in the treasury, it would be a mere ruse for an action against the Territory, and, if it would lie at all against him nominally, in order to reach the Territory really, it would have to be brought in the Supreme Court like other actions brought against the Territory by its consent, and payment of the judgment if the action were sustained would have to await an appropriation by the Legislature."

Following is the syllabus of the court's opinion:

"An action may be maintained against the Treasurer of the Territory in his private capacity to recover money illegally exacted by him under color of his office and paid under duress and protest and with notice that action would be brought against him for the money. In such case, in the absence of statute to the contrary, he may retain the money to await the result of the action, and if he pays it into the treasury he does so at his peril. The provision of the audit law which requires public accountants to pay weekly into the treasury moneys collected by them does not require the Treasurer to pay into the treasury, without awaiting the result of litigation, moneys collected by him under the circumstances mentioned.

"Payment of a license fee by a foreign corporation is made under duress within the law of involuntary payments when it is made under protest upon the demand of the appropriate public officer under a statute which denies a delinquent corporation the benefit of the laws of the Territory."

DUPLEX THE WHOLE LINE.

In a short time instruments will be received by the local cable people for converting the cable line between Honolulu and Midway into what is known as the duplex system, which now prevails between Honolulu and San Francisco.

By the duplex system messages can be sent and received at the same station over the single cable strand between two points, thus giving the system an advantage of one hundred per cent.

The plan of the cable company is to make a duplex system out of the whole Pacific Ocean division. In time the duplex system will be adjusted to the strand between Midway and Guam and thence to Japan and Shanghai.

Mrs. Weathered and the Oregon girls will be entertained on Thursday evening at a dinner in their honor given by the members of the Promotion Committee. The affair is not an official one by the committee, but is given by the members individually.

Hits for the construction of a culvert at Kahauiki are away above the estimates of the county engineer. They range from John Walker's at \$4900 up to \$2000. Chairman Lucas of the road committee will submit the matter to the Supervisors tonight.

BEATEN IN RICE FIELD

A horrible beating was administered at Moiliili early yesterday morning to Tam Pong, head man for some of the big Waikiki rice plantations and more particularly for the Waikiki Kane Loi, by a number of his countrymen. The man was taken to the Queen's Hospital for treatment.

About 6 a. m. Tam Pong went to a plantation at Moiliili controlled by his company to investigate some water rights. He met a Chinese belonging to the place and asked him to go along with him.

While the pair were en route to the plantation proper, several Chinese met Tam Pong. They were armed with picks and iron bars. Without stating any reason for their action they proceeded to beat Tam Pong. He was prodded with the picks and struck across the body and legs with the bars. Strange to say they withheld blows from their victim's face and head, confining themselves entirely to the body.

Tam Pong set up cries for help, and yelled "Haul in" until a native and a Jap were attracted to the scene. On their appearance the assailants decamped.

Tam Pong lay on the ground for some time, and was then assisted to his home where he became unconscious. About 1 o'clock his wife went to the police station and a bicycle officer was sent out to investigate. His report was that the Chinaman was very badly hurt and the patrol wagon was sent out to the man's house with Captain Sam Leslie in charge. He may be well enough today or tomorrow to be driven out to the scene of the attack and identify some of his assailants. He says he does not know any of them by name, but knows most of them by sight.

It is said the assailants attacked Tam Pong because they believed they had been "done up" by the rice-man in a deal concerning water rights.

MOBBING OF VANDERBILT.

FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—The incident at Pontedera yesterday, which involved the detention there of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and their chauffeur, turns out to have been much more serious than at first reported. The dispatches received yesterday evening from Pontedera simply announced that Mr. Vanderbilt was detained there owing to an automobile accident by which a boy was injured, but not seriously. It now appears that Mr. Vanderbilt and his chauffeur were mobbed; that the former drew a revolver, and that both Mr. Vanderbilt and the chauffeur were arrested and taken to the police station. Mrs. Vanderbilt was escorted to the best hotel in the place, where, according to the latest advice, she was awaiting developments.

The Vanderbilt automobile, it appears, was not going at excessive speed, but when turning a sharp street corner in Pontedera it ran down a child, a boy about 5 years old, and injured him about the head. Though the boy was not seriously hurt, his face was covered with blood. The automobile, which was stopped as soon as its occupants noticed that an accident had occurred, was soon surrounded by a crowd of excited people indignantly and threateningly berating its occupants. In the midst of the excitement the report spread that the child was dead, and the townspeople became so enraged that they attacked the chauffeur. In fact, matters reached a very critical stage and Mr. Vanderbilt believing that the lives of the party were in danger, drew a revolver. Before he could use the weapon, however, several men jumped into the automobile, disarmed Mr. Vanderbilt and kicked and cuffed him.

By this time the police had become aware that something unusual was happening and a party of gendarmes hurried to the scene to protect the automobilists. Owing to the fury of the people, the officers took the Vanderbilt party into a neighboring shop for safety. There they were immediately besieged by the crowd, the most violent of the people urging their companions to take summary vengeance on the travelers.

As a coincidence the shop in which the Vanderbilts were taken was owned by a relative of the injured boy, which did not tend to calm the feelings of the mob.

Eventually an officer of the gendarmes with reinforcements arrived on the scene and after the townspeople had calmed down somewhat succeeded in rescuing the automobilists, who were taken to the police station, followed by a crowd of shouting people. The leaders protested vigorously against the alleged carelessness of the automobilists, and said that it was time to put a stop to such incidents, involving loss of life, which were constantly increasing in numbers.

Mr. Vanderbilt and the chauffeur were detained at the police station under arrest and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was shown every attention possible, was escorted to the best hotel in Pontedera.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

There is no disease which inflicts more torture than rheumatism, and there is probably no disease for which such a varied and useless lot of remedies have been suggested. To say that it can be cured is therefore a bold statement to make but Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale in this country, has met with success in the treatment of this disease wherever it has been tried. One or two applications of this liniment will relieve the pain and hundreds of sufferers from this disease testify to permanent cures by its use. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Deaths from contagious diseases at Honolulu from February 15 to 25 were 8 from tuberculosis and one from typhoid fever.

FORM CLUB IN CRATER

On the edge of the lava cliff overlooking the deep crater of Halemau-mau at the volcano of Kilauea there was organized last Thursday evening the "Journal-Kilauea Club," composed of all the Portland Journal's party of ten young ladies and their chaperon. The ladies decided that the best place to dedicate their trip to the Hawaiian Islands was on the brink of the volcano, and on arrival there late in the afternoon of March 1, while smoke clouds hovered about and explosions of newly-formed cones in the deep pit were heard, the club organization was perfected as follows:

President, Mrs. Edith Tozier Weathered; vice-president, Miss Heaven of Vancouver, Washington; secretary, Miss King of Ontario; treasurer, Miss Parsley; executive board, Miss Probstel (chairman), Miss Courtemanche, Miss Brown.

The Oregon girls had a strenuous trip from the time they left Honolulu on Tuesday noon until their arrival here again yesterday afternoon. The party left on the Kinau, and many were seasick most of the way to Hilo. Owing to having a large consignment of blooded cattle for the Parker ranch, the steamer did not arrive at Hilo until late Wednesday afternoon. That evening a reception and ball was given in their honor. The ball was suggested by J. U. Smith, a former Oregonian, and it was held at the Army. It was an enjoyable affair and the festivities did not end until about 3 a. m. Friday. The patronesses were Mrs. P. Peck, Mrs. J. D. Lewis, Mrs. D. W. Marsh, Mrs. R. T. Guard, Mrs. E. N. Holmes, Mrs. Carl S. Smith, Mrs. W. H. C. Campbell, Mrs. H. L. Shaw, Mrs. J. C. Moeline, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Mrs. Jules Richardson, Mrs. William McKay and Mrs. Charles Furneaux.

The reception committee was composed of Messrs. C. C. Kennedy, Judge Parsons, H. L. Shaw, Charles Furneaux, J. C. Moeline, L. A. Andrews, Dr. Henry Hayes, J. T. Moir, Carl S. Smith, Adam Lindsay and H. V. Patterson.

Ushers: George N. Day, J. Castle Ridgway, Harry Irwin and E. E. Richards.

On Arrangements: J. U. Smith, J. Wheeler Marsh and J. C. Moeline.

At 5 the same morning the party was astride and at 11 had arrived at the Volcano House, where a delicious lunch was served. The early part of the afternoon was devoted to a drive through the fern forest and a visit was made to the treacherous section. At 3:30 all mounted horses and crossed the lava to the pit of Halemau-mau, where some eatables were cooked over hot lava cracks, and the young women occupied themselves in contemplating the wonders.

On Friday morning the party returned to Hilo.

A large number of young people attended the vesper service at Engle's yesterday afternoon, at which special music was furnished by the double quartet from the Kamehameha School. Mr. Edwards, pastor of the Christian church, was in charge of the service, which was addressed by Rev. Mr. Williams, a Congregational minister of Redland, Cal., who is visiting in Honolulu. Mr. Williams said that he had been led to expect great things in the way of church work in these islands, but what he had seen had been much more than any reports had led him to believe.

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Pone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

One of Hawaii's Friends in Congress



CONGRESSMAN JAMES N. GILLETT OF CALIFORNIA, THE FRIEND OF HAWAII.

Representative James N. Gillett of Eureka, California, was mentioned in the Advertiser's latest Washington correspondence as one of several members of the House who were working energetically to help along the Hawaiian re-funding bill. Mr. Walker said that Mr. Gillett was "making it a personal matter, both with members of the Territories Committee and with members of the House. Being an influential member," the correspondent added, "he is doing a lot of good work in behalf of the Territory."

Mr. Gillett is a brother-in-law of James W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands of Hawaii. He is a man of splendid physique, being six feet four inches in height, and is possessed of great energy. Moreover, he champions no cause that he does not consider good and just, so that his enthusiastic support of the Hawaiian bill, though doubtless having some root in family affiliation, has its chief significance in the influential character of the man himself.

AN APPEAL FROM CHINESE TO A FRIEND IN BOSTON

The following is an open letter from the president of the United Chinese Society of Honolulu, written to Mr. Gordon D. Gilman of Boston, former Hawaiian consul general, and published in a late Boston paper:

The Chinese community of the Territory takes this means of appealing to your sense of justice and fairness to enlist your sympathy and assistance in redressing wrongs under which they are suffering.

In 1893, when the Queen was de-throned, the Chinese took no active part in the revolution, having much confidence in the wisdom of the leaders of the organic change. Although annexation was the prime motive with those leaders, some for patriotic reasons and others for the pecuniary benefits they might obtain by the annexation of this country to the United States, we do not think they saw far enough ahead to realize that the annexation of Hawaii would mortally injure so large a part of the community as we form.

The cause of our being injured, of course, was the concomitant extension of the exclusion laws of the United States to this territory.

FORMER FREEDOM.

You are aware that we have traveled back and forth from China to the Hawaiian Islands for more than a century without restriction other than such restriction under the Hawaiian laws as was as much for our benefit as for Hawaiians. While so coming and going, but a small proportion of those who visited the Islands made permanent homes in the land, some intermarrying with the Hawaiians and identifying themselves with the aboriginal stock. Of the hundreds of thousands who have visited Hawaii but few (752 during the past century) became naturalized, and of these probably one-half have died or abandoned their citizenship. The United States census of 1900 showed a Chinese population of 25,742, and owing to the inhospitable treatment received by them under the unnatural exclusion law this number has been reduced to less than 19,000.

CHINESE ACHIEVEMENT.

During this long residence of our people on the Islands it is admitted that more was done by us toward developing the resources of the country than by any other class. Not only we reclaimed land from the sea, restored abandoned lands to utility and productivity, rendering them tax and rent producing properties, but we were the introducers of the rice industry, which is second only to sugar. Much as you have heard of the marvelous development of the sugar industry of the Islands you were not informed perhaps that such unparalleled development was largely due to the labor of the Chinese.

It is frequently stated that the competition of the overland railroad connecting the east and west coasts of America was due to the Chinese. To a greater extent should the Chinese be credited with the development of the resources of Hawaii. We have said that we introduced rice cultivation on the Islands. Our people, as a rule, do not acquire real estate, and 9 per cent. of that under cultivation is leaseholds, 70 per cent. of it being owned by natives and 20 per cent. by foreigners. It is closely estimated that there are 5600 persons directly engaged in the industry, to say nothing of their families, the teamsters, and sailors who bring the product to market. The annexation of Hawaii to the Union not only brought upon us the burden of the tax, odious and unnatural exclusion law, but has crippled the rice industry by reducing the protective tariff afforded by the Hawaiian laws under which it thrived. It also prohibited the renewal of the necessary labor in the fields, and threat-

ens the rice industry with extinction.

DECADENT BUSINESS.

Our merchants, whose customers are principally Chinese, find their business steadily diminishing, according as that people decrease in numbers by the turning of their countrymen to China, the effect of which is already felt in the mercantile community.

It is frequently remarked by tourists that the Chinese on the Islands are a superior class to those found on the mainland. If this is so it is merely because the liberal government maintained under the Hawaiian monarchs and the Hawaiian republic protected them, whereas on the mainland they are abused and are compelled to herd together for self-protection.

CHINESE GOOD DENIZENS.

In Hawaii they maintain Christian churches, newspapers, a Chinese Y. M. C. A., a fine hospital, have many eleemosynary societies caring for their own poor and aged, and support many private schools.

They are good denizens in the country; pay their taxes willingly, are rarely charged with crime, never interfere in politics, are large consumers of American products and manufactures, pay high rentals for land, are great lovers of learning and return to their own land with an exalted respect for good government, thus becoming apostles to teach their fellow-men of the desirability of reform of the ancient methods maintaining in China and opening the way for the exploitation of that land to Americans. This claim is easy of demonstrative proof.

Occupying this outpost of the American Union we looked forward to an immense increase of commerce between China and the United States, but how can Americans expect to exploit the markets, mines and resources of their great country while they carry on their statute books a law against the Chinese people which is so illiberal and unjust under the liberal laws of Hawaii, and who had so exalted an idea of the greatness and liberality of America, the blanketing of this Territory with such an unnatural law was a surprise.

JAPANESE FAVORED.

There being no prohibition to other Asiatic immigration, they are gradually supplanting us in all walks of life, notwithstanding that we were first on the ground and have aided so largely in developing the resources of the country.

The press of the United States should, in our opinion, demand the repeal of exclusion laws and contend that a general immigration law would be sufficient to answer all purposes. As we are informed, from all parts of the Union comes a cry for lands to harvest the crops, and in Hawaii, where it has been expensively and conclusively proven that white men can not stand the labor, we are confronted with a similar condition of lack of hands for the cultivation of rice and sugar, as well as many other minor industries.

The treaty between the United States and China, which warrants the exclusion law, expired on the 8th of December, 1904, and the original treaty between the two countries wherein each guarantees to the other that its people residing within the other shall enjoy the same freedom as those of the most favored nation, again revives. It is now, therefore, the proper time to make laws which will be in accord with that treaty, and which will be conducive of reciprocal interchange of commodities between these two great nations. In the face of such a treaty it is right that Congress should pass special class legislation against the Chinese as against all other nationalities!

YELLOW PERIL BOGEY.

The few people in the United States who object to Chinese immigration bil-

INSISTS ON HIS POINT

Superintendent W. H. Babbitt of the Department of Public Instruction has furnished the following data to Acting Governor Atkinson in a letter. The communication was the basis of the interview the Acting Governor gave to the Advertiser, appearing in yesterday's issue:

In reply to your request for a statement of the proposed use of the unexpended pro rata for salaries amounting to over \$4000, and the estimated payroll expense for the balance of the period and the balance in the summer vacation, 1905, I beg to submit the following:

Payroll for July, 1905, was... \$ 20,772.85
Payroll for Aug., 1905, was... 20,790.33
Payroll for Sept., 1905, was... 22,646.00
Payroll for Oct., 1905, was... 22,805.25
Payroll for Nov., 1905, was... 22,763.40
Payroll for Dec., 1905, was... 22,930.45
Payroll for Jan., 1906, was... 22,801.15

Total \$155,509.45

"The monthly pro rata as estimated is \$22,916.67, or for the seven months above mentioned \$160,416.69, leaving a balance of \$4,907.24.

"The payrolls from January on will in all probability equal or exceed the pro rata. If in excess, will draw from the \$4907.24 and if not in excess will add slightly to this amount.

"The estimated expense for the summer vacation months of July and August, 1905, with our present salary roll, is \$22,208.60 for each month, or \$44,417.20 for the two months, while the pro rata for these two months will be \$45,833.34, leaving a balance of \$1416.14. This is on the assumption that the payrolls remain as they are at present. As a matter of fact, the payrolls will increase and this balance will be very considerably smaller. Therefore it can only read as an approximate estimate. This balance, \$1416.14, plus balance saved, namely, \$4907.24, will give a balance of \$6,323.38 to obtain new teachers needed within the year."

Mr. Babbitt then gives the facts regarding the new teachers required on or before the beginning of next school year in September, which were fully set forth in Mr. Atkinson's interview in the Advertiser excepting only where Mr. Babbitt mentioned that the Molokai settlers were "also going to call for teachers." After giving the number of teachers needed as eighteen and stating the estimated balance, if the present status were not exceeded, as \$6223.38 at the end of the period, Mr. Babbitt concludes as follows:

"I believe that it will be patent to you that these figures are presented on the most conservative estimate and that the needs are likely to be very much greater rather than less. For this reason it has not seemed wise to me to plan on using this present balance of \$4907.24 at the present time.

"If you add to the figures above the probable needs of new teachers at Kapaemahu, in Hilo as soon as the new High School is completed, and on Kauai with the new buildings to be erected there, as well as the new Molokai problem, you will see that there is a still greater need for economy if we are to keep within our appropriations made in the payrolls for the support of schools."

ster up their argument with a fancied dread of "yellow invasion" of America. There are at present less than 80,000 Chinese in the United States, which is less than one to a thousand of population. Supposing that in 20 years it was possible for 1,000,000 to arrive (which is an absurdity), they would still be not 1 per cent. of the population. Another argument against them is that they work for extremely low wages. I have found that they are as solicitous as any other people to get all they can for their services. Another is that they send all their money home to China. This argument is often made by those who forget to speak of the billions which have been sent to Europe, and also that it is one of the prime rights a man has, viz: to do as he pleases with what he has earned. Another is that they do not amalgamate with Americans or become citizens, the speaker forgetting that laws have been passed prohibiting them from becoming naturalized. If they are only temporary sojourners in the land, they are a very useful class in developing a country.

UNEXPECTED REPRESSION.

The unexpected blanketing of the Territory of Hawaii with the severe exclusion laws of the United States in all their harshness was a blow to us as surprising as fatal to our ambition, business and enterprise. It was immediately followed by officers to enforce it, who proceeded to ignore the permits issued by the late Hawaiian government and who absolutely refused to allow countrymen, who had been abroad temporarily, to return to their homes and businesses.

Judging by what I read in the public press of the United States, the exclusion laws are thought by a great many of the people of the country to be abhorrent to their ideas of that liberty for which the word America is a synonym. An immigration law which would protect the country from being a depository for the criminals, diseased, and paupers of other nations and which would be universal in its operation is sufficient.

HAWAII NEEDS CHINESE.

To confine ourselves to the necessity for laborers for Hawaii, who can endure the tropical heat, the demand is so urgent that to us the repetition of the requirements in that line is superfluous. Still, to those at a distance, who are not acquainted with the situation, it may be necessary to suggest that the admission of Chinese to an isolated tropical land like Hawaii, although it is an integral part of the Union, could work an injury to the inhabitants of the continental part.

GOV. CARTER'S ADVICE.

I would refer you to the annual report of the Governor of this Territory to the President, wherein he emphati-

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really advises that legislation be had by Congress with such restrictions as it might deem necessary for the admission of Chinese laborers. Politically, it is wrong to exclude one class of Orientals and admit another, as the result must be the turning of Hawaii into a Japanese colony. Under the Hawaiian government there was a persistent endeavor to maintain an equilibrium between the Chinese and Japanese immigrants and at the same time to encourage immigration from the Caucasian peoples.

CONGRESS MAY ACT.

It would appear that at the time of the passing of the joint resolution by Congress, annexing Hawaii, the present emergency was foreseen and provision made for further legislation in this respect.

Sec. 9 reads: "There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States." We contend therefore that Congress has reserved to itself the power to admit Chinese to Hawaii should the welfare of the land demand it. The peculiar conditions of tropical America, in regard to requisite labor, should have special consideration at the hands of Congress.

I trust, therefore, that the bill prescribing terms wherein Chinese may be admitted to Hawaii, or perhaps a more liberal measure, will receive the attention it deserves.
C. K. A.,
President United Chinese Society.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record March 1, 1906. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Frederic W Hardy to Yip Sing and wf. East of B P Bishop by tra to Polly Kalua. A Lewis Jr to Johnny Hulu. Mary Gorman to John F Hansmann. Peter C Jones Ltd to William Weisbarth. William Weisbarth and wf to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd. Manuel Gonsalves to Miguel Chabrie. Wm L Peterson to Mary E Foster. Entered for Record March 2, 1906. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Espinda minors by gdn to Hannah Cooke. Augustus F Knudsen to Hansa Cooke. Stephen Mahaulu to James D Cook. Sarah R Kay to Stephen Mahaulu.

John C Quintal and wf to Mary A Lopes et al. Bishop & Co to Walter M Giffard. A M Leika Trask et al to William Richard. Mary J Montano et al by comr to Mary E Foster. Kahl by aft. D N Poinalo et al to Elizabeth K Gilliland. Elizabeth K Gilliland and hab to William Henry. East of S C Allen by tra to Kapoa Kalakawaha. Sarah E Duncan et al by comr to I B Peterson. I B Peterson to Yong Yee See.

Recorded February 16, 1906. Lai Chung to Yim Ah Leong. B S; int in E Wo Chong Co, Kaneohe, Koolau-poko, Oahu. \$600. B 274, p 494. Dated Feb 6, 1906.

Henry A P Carter et al by gdn to Bishop & Co, A M; mtg A J Lopes and wf on various pec land, Kamana-nui, etc, Waialua, Oahu. \$5000. B 276, p 299. Dated Feb 13, 1906.

Hawn Stock Yards Co Ltd to Bishop & Co, C M; bldgs, furniture, horses, vehicles, automobiles, etc. \$3050. B 276, p 490. Dated Feb 10, 1906.

Augusta J Camara to Joaquim A Camara, D; int in lots 1, 2 and 3, blk 23, Kailani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1, etc. B 278, p 207. Dated Dec 22, 1905.

Y Ando to J Kiyohiro, C M; int in 3 leaseholds, Honolulu, Oahu. \$5000. B 276, p 494. Dated Dec 30, 1905.

Emma M Nakulua and hab (M K) to Bernhard B Banning, D; por R P 2388 kul 591 part 3, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu. \$4000. B 278, p 268. Dated Feb - 1906.

Henry E Highton to Jas F Morgan, Inventory; office furniture and law-books, cor Fort and King Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. B 274, p 495.

Joe Andrade to John Kaukulu, Rel; ap 5 R P 3219, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$375. B 247, p 306. Dated Feb 15, 1906.

John A Maguire to J M Lillioe and wf, Rel; R P 4043, Ooma, N Kona, Hawaii. \$248. B 199, p 182. Dated Jan 20, 1906.

O A Stevens to A C Palfrey, Fore Entry; lot 26, Olaa Homestead Reservation, Puna Hawaii. B 275, p 488. Dated Feb 9, 1906.

Mrs Kia Simona to Maraea Simona et al, D; R P gr 1756, Kapalama, N Kona, Hawaii. \$5, etc. B 278, p 206. Dated Feb 8, 1906.

Recorded February 17, 1906. Julia Edwards to A Lewis Jr, P A; general powers. B 274, p 498. Dated Feb 7, 1906.

Ramie W Aylett by aft of mtgee to Oahu College, tra of, Fore Aftd; lots F and G of gr 3487 and bldgs, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 2 and 3, Fort St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 276, p 496. Dated Feb 16, 1906.

Ramie W Aylett by mtgee to Y Imamura, D; lots 2 and 3 and bldgs, Fort St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$3950. B 278, p 269. Dated Feb 15, 1906.

Ramie W Aylett by mtgee to Y Takakuwa, D; lots F and G of gr 2487 and bldgs, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1875. B 278, p 211. Dated Feb 16, 1906.

Andrew Adams to J B Castle, A L; aps 1 and 2 of gr 1306, Makua-uka, Koolauloa, Oahu. \$1. B 273, p 334. Dated Feb 10, 1906.

A N Campbell tr to Kumukahi, Rel; por kul 2084 ap 3, Waikiki-ka, Honolulu, Oahu. \$100. B 244, p 499. Dated Feb 17, 1906.

Alo Chung Heon and hab (W) to mtll Bldg & Loan Socy of Hawaii Ltd, M; lot G of ap 49 kul 7713, Kaula-ua, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 275, p 491.

Rosa D Arauz by atty to Cabrinha & Co, B S; leasehold and bldg, Kua-mana Rd, Hilo, Hawaii. \$277.10. B 274, p 498. Dated Mar 8, 1905.

Manoel F Jose and wf to Cabrinha & Co, C M; bldg, 5 cows and 1 calf, Waianuene St, Hilo, Hawaii. \$155.90. B 275, p 489. Dated Dec 29, 1905.

Nuns Fernandes and wf to Jose G Serrao, D; parts C and D of lot 6, Kukuau, Hilo, Hawaii. \$500 and mtg \$1000. B 278, p 212. Dated Feb 15, 1906.

Jonas Gamalieson to T A Dranga, D; por R P 5706 kul 8521B and grow-ing crops, Kukuau 2nd, Hilo, Hawaii. \$1000 and mtg \$400. B 278, p 214. Dated Dec 19, 1905.

Cecilia Akuna and as atty et al to Kahului Railroad Co, L; por R P 3105 kul 3259, Papohaku, Waialuku, Maui. 10 yrs at \$60 per yr. B 285, p 1. Dated Jan 2, 1906.

Kanoho Kalani and hab to John A Kamaka, D; por R P 4104 kul 3381, Kahewa, Waialuku, Maui. \$30. B 278, p 215. Dated Jan 13, 1906.

Annie Bailey to William Miner, D; int in kul 3399, Waialuku, Maui. \$100. B 278, p 216. Dated Dec 30, 1905.

AGREES WITH MR. CASTLE. Editor Advertiser: We declare there was never a wisser, more astute "conclusion of the whole matter" of the Chinese question spoken in the past 25 years or more, than the brief terse solid article of W. R. Castle. In this morning's issue (Saturday), and it warmed the cockles of our "heart of hearts" to read the same; and, we'll be sure it is on the first page of the coming Times; and we'll look to it that a few copies are read in New York and Washington—those dastardly - heathen - political - piratical law-makers—drat 'em.

Castle's a brick! and thank Providence we have a few beside. Every Christian man and woman in this town will endorse heartily our words on the subject, admiring Mr. Castle's logic. (Shrewd.)

A. M. P. P. S.—Believers in the vile sand-lot philosophy of the Hon. (?) Dennis Kearney, etc., might read with profit James B. Reynolds' address in the Yale Alumni Weekly of the 14th ultimo. A. M. P.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ACTS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. Take it when you have a cold and it will ally the cough, relieve the lungs, aid expectorating, open the secretions and aid nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Renss, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

There will be a meeting of the Kailhi Improvement Club at 7:30 p. m. today at the Kailhiwaena school.

COMMERCIAL BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Latest mail advices from New York describe a situation in the sugar market wherein further drops would not be surprising. Yet instead of that, as the cable tells, there has been continued steadiness with some advance. Cane sugar at \$67.80 is an improvement of 60 cents a ton over last week's beginning and there has been no drop for over three weeks. European beet sugar has fluctuated slightly, yet shows at \$75.40 parity an improvement of 20 cents a ton. According to the following notes from Willett & Gray's Journal of Feb. 15, it is a case of inability of buyers to beat prices down:

"We have to report a fairly steady market for raw sugars during the week under review. It is true that nearby sugars were neglected, but this was because the arrivals to refiners were so large as to make it inconvenient to care for more.

"Spot quotations remain unchanged basis of 3.30c. for 96-degree test, at which a lot of Porto Rico sugars in port was sold.

"Prices are now so low that there is great resistance on the part of holders to accept any further reduction, and we might expect continued steadiness if assured that planters' need of funds was satisfied.

"Receipts at the U. S. Four Ports for the week amounted to 854,272 tons, against requirements for moltings which were reduced temporarily to 25,000 tons, thus increasing the supply in all hands to 163,440 tons, which is more than ample.

"The making of the Cuba crop is now proceeding rapidly, the receipts at shipping ports for the week being 50,000 tons against 42,000 tons last week, with the number of centrals grinding increased to 174.

"Mr. F. O. Licht cables us a further increase of 20,000 tons in his estimate of the German Beet crop, which brings the total estimate of the European crop up to 6,920,000 tons, against 4,712,976 tons last season.

"Interest centers in the reports of beet sowings this spring in Europe, the latest indications making no change in the estimate of 8 per cent. less acreage than last year, which is too small a reduction to materially affect the situation, in case the yield equals that of last campaign, therefore much depends upon the weather conditions which may prevail during the growing season, although there is still time to arrange for a further reduction in acreage."

Willett & Gray represent total stocks and afloats together as showing a visible supply of 4,062,410 tons, against 2,846,244 tons last year, or an increase of 1,216,166 tons. The same authority's estimates of sugar crops of the world, including local consumption of home production wherever known, give a grand total of 12,182,525 tons, against 9,550,510 last year, or an increase of 2,632,015 tons. In the face of such an adverse statistical position, it is indeed remarkable how well the market holds.

Prices of sugar plantation stocks locally have strengthened during the week. There is indeed little if any offering at bid quotations. There is a feeling here that prices in San Francisco are higher than the dividend paying value of the stocks warrant. With such a condition there, it is no wonder if stocks are firmly held here.

STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD. Following are the past week's sales and those for February, also the dividend lists for March 28 to March 5, inclusive, recorded by the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange:

Sales for past week: McBryde (\$20), 25 at \$5.50; Oahu (\$100), 50 at \$90, 50 at \$95; Ewa (\$20), 100, 5, 90 at \$23.37 1/2; Honokaa (\$20), 50 at \$11; Waialua (\$100), 100 at \$61; Brewery (\$20), 75 at \$23; O. R. & L. Co. 6s, \$12,000 at 105.25; Refinery 6s, \$13,000 at 103; Oahu Sugar Co. 6s, \$25,000 at 100.

February sales: 1118 Ewa, 23.25 to 24; 50 Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 80; 1155 Haw. Sugar Co., 32.50; 275 Honokaa, 11 to 11.50; 536 Kihel, 8.25 to 9.25; 145 McBryde, 5.50 to 5.75; 372 Oahu, 85 to 90; 500 Ooomea, 24.50 to 28.75; 165 Olan, 3; 160 Pioneer, 127.50; 200 Waialua, 60; 220 L. I. S. N. Co., 120; 15 H. T. R. & L. Co. Com., 67.50; 26 O. R. & L. Co., 89.50; 270 Hon. Brew. & Malt. Co., Ltd., 23; \$25,000 Cal. Beet Sug. & Ref. Co. 6s, 103; \$1000 Oahu Sug. Co. 6s, 98; \$1000 McBryde, 100.

Dividends: C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent.; Ewa, 1/2 per cent.; Honomu, 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 2 per cent.; Waialuku, 1 1/2 per cent.; Haw. Electric, 1/2 per cent.; Olowalu, 1 per cent.; Hon. B. & M. Co., 1 per cent.; Haiku, 2 per cent.; Pain, 1 1/2 per cent.; Pioneer, 1 per cent.; Honokaa, 1/2 per cent.; Hawa. Com. & Sugar Co., 65c. share; Paauhau (S. F.), 1 per cent.

PLANTATION DATA. Most of the sugar planting corporations have held their annual meetings, at which reports were presented giving due enlightenment to stockholders and the investing public. All such information, in condensed form, may be found in a little booklet, "Hawaiian Securities," issued by James F. Morgan, stock and bond brokers.

The following introductory remarks in the weekly crop bulletin of the local office, U. S. Weather Bureau, for the week ending Feb. 24 will probably be found equally true of the past week: "Although very light showers have occurred at intervals in nearly all sections of the group, there has been no decided break yet in the drought. Temperatures during the past week have continued decidedly above the normal."

PROMOTION AND PROGRESS. Alexander Young is reported as intending to build wings for increasing the accommodation of the Moana Hotel, upon a portion of the grounds occupied by the Moana baths. A report has also been published that Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane has secured \$50,000 capital in San Francisco to build a modern beach

LITTLE TALKS

EXJUDGE GEAR—I've quit skating, thank you.

E. S. CUNHA—I had one here, and one here, and one here, and one here, and one here.

OHAS, HUSTACE, JR.—No, I don't think I will try it. It's eleven years since I had my skates on.

LANDLORD GRAY—It looks pretty well when a tourist engages quarters for next winter for himself and all his family.

CONTRACTOR H. H. BURRELL—Uncle Sam doesn't do things by halves. Just see the iron work for the new guard-room.

C. B. WILSON—It is getting money under false pretenses to collect a school tax and spend the money on anything but schools.

JOHN M. MARTIN—I wish everyone to understand that it's no hindrance for lodge men to be members of the Anti-Saloon League, too.

C. S. DESKY—It was grand. Indeed, I like Mlle. Khroosteff's playing better than Paderewski's. San Francisco will go crazy over her.

GEORGE ANDREWS—There was not much rest for me at the Volcano House. I had to take care of 37 guests the first night I got there.

ALLAN HERBERT—I want to offer my place at Wailele for the honeymoon of the first Oregon girl who gets married to a Honolulu man.

GEORGE HENSHALL—It is a mistake to talk about "Treat and the other one." I am free to admit that there are three Democrats in Hawaii.

JUDGE C. P. HART—What do I think of Mlle. Khroosteff's piano recital? I have been here fifty-five years and never in that time heard the like of it.

DR. J. S. M'GREW—The grass all around my place at Aiea is all parched—looks like it would turn up if you touched a match to it. There has not been a drop of rain down there.

DAVID DAYTON—I don't think it is right for the High school to run in competition with Punahou and St. Louis colleges. Tuition fees should be charged for teaching above the common school branches.

GEORGE LYCURGUS—Madame Pele will continue to fire up, in despite of all the smokers between here and the other side of the Pali. And the man who does not believe there is fire in the pit would better put on his asbestos clothes when he ventures in.

SECRETARY WOOD, of the Promotion Committee—Bermuda is not to be mentioned in the same day with Hawaii. And we are getting the people. We are bound to get them. Everybody in Honolulu is working, and we are enlisting every tourist that comes.

E. P. LANSING (of New York)—There is room here, it seems to me, for a large hotel built somewhat after the plan of the Hawaiian Hotel—that is, large, roomy and open to the air, and with large lanais—a hotel suited for this climate, and of course with modern equipment.



Falling Hair. Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA OINTMENT, to soothe and relieve itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. AND CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to bring the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. AND DONOR, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, 75¢ post free.

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. Prices in England—Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6. by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

hotel on the site of the Annex at Waikiki. Charters have been approved at Washington for the Baldwin National Bank at Kahului with a capital of \$50,000 and the Lahaina National Bank, at the town of that name, with a capital of \$25,000.

The Honolulu Packing Co., with paid-up capital of \$5000, has filed its charter for approval. Its capital is taken in equal proportions by the five incorporators, viz: Jas. D. Dole, president; T. J. King, vice-president; A. W. Adams, secretary and treasurer; L. W. E. Arnold and J. L. Whitmore.

Contracts between the Hamakua Ditch Co. and sugar planting corporations for water supply to the latter are being filed in the Registry of Conveyances. Sample figures are \$6250 for every 365,000 gallons up to 547,000,000 gallons, and \$3500 for every 365,000,000 in excess of 547,000,000 gallons.

A plan is on foot to go very largely into the manufacture of Hawaiian hats for the export trade. Cotton Bros. & Co. have begun work on the improvements at Quarantine Island, beginning the preliminary work on the seawall. The materials are now all on the ground.

A new consulate, to cost \$100,000, is to be erected in Honolulu by the government of Japan.

The upper floor of the building under construction at the corner of Beretania and Fort streets has been leased from Fred. Harrison by the three local Knights of Pythias lodges.

George H. and W. H. C. Greig have arrived from San Francisco, where they were unsuccessful in enlisting capital for purchasing the other half interest to that they already own in Panning and Washington islands. They are going to try Honolulu and, if they fail here, seek the Australian money market.

PUBLIC ITEMS, ETC. Treasurer A. J. Campbell has returned from his successful mission to New York, floating the new Territorial loan at 3 1/2 per cent. for 98 1/4. The expenditure of the fund in public improvements will be felt advantageously in general business.

Jas. D. McTuerny has been appointed by Acting Governor Atkinson to succeed P. M. Hatch, resigned, as a member of Honolulu Park Commission.

F. M. Bechtel, Inspector-in-Chief of Immigration, has received authority from Washington to plant the grounds and approaches of Honolulu Immigrant Station with coconut trees.

Senator Perkins of California has introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate \$82,841.83 for reimbursing insurance companies for losses in the great Chinatown fire of 1900.

A. C. Gehr of Chicago and Honolulu has had a bill introduced by Senator Fornaker, amending the Organic Act of Hawaii, which provides that the U. S. District Court of Hawaii shall have original jurisdiction, concurrent with the courts of this Territory, in all cases in which there shall be a controversy between a citizen or citizens of any of the several States or other Territories of the United States and citizens of this Territory in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of two thousand dollars.

Judge Lindsay has rendered a decision in a quo warranto case brought by Walter C. Peacock, finding that the alleged election of officers of W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., on November 15 last is void. The effect of this is to confirm Mr. Peacock's claim to the presidency against that of Alexander Garvie. According to the by-laws the corporation must hold its annual meeting for election of officers in July.

Fred W. Carter, for several years manager of Parker Kanoa, Hawaii, is shortly to leave the islands to assume the management of one of the largest stock ranches in Northern California.

K. Mochizuki, a visiting Japanese statesman, has collected \$12,000 in these islands for the relief of Japanese sufferers from the late Japanese-Russian war.

Mr. Robinson, the park expert, has been receiving a great variety of suggestions from local improvement workers.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Nippon Maru from San Francisco, the Rosecrans from Monterey, the Korea from the Orient and the Alameda from San Francisco. Departures have been the Texan for San Francisco via Kahului, the Nippon Maru for the Orient, the transport Dix for Manila, the Rosecrans for Monterey and the Korea for San Francisco.

MARINE

The O. & O. S. S. Doric arrived at 8:30 last evening from San Francisco, the voyage being a pleasant one with the exception of the first day or two.

The vessel carries 4500 tons of freight, chief items being machinery for Japan and 75,000 feet of lumber for Manila.

Notable among the passengers is Admiral Dayton, U. S. N., who has been assigned to the U. S. S. Rainbow, which will be his flagship in Asiatic waters.

A large number of the passengers will remain over in Honolulu for about two weeks. Among them is a party comprising Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bill, Miss Beatrice Bill, Miss Caroline Burns and Miss Louise Freeman of Massachusetts.

The Doric had to steam into the channel very slowly on account of the position of the grounded schooner Mary E. Foster, the dredger Pacific and tug Fearless.

The Doric sailed at 12 noon today. OLYMPIA IS AFTER JAPS. An American steamer, the Olympia, whose only purpose in coming to the islands is to deport them of as many one-hand laborers as possible, arrived in port yesterday morning from Port Los Angeles, California, and docked at the Soromon wharf.

Captain Truebridge says he expects to get a full load of steerage passengers, and possibly some cabin passengers. He brought about 500 tons of forage shipped from Seattle.

The last previous visit of the Olympia was a memorable one. The vessel brought a big cargo of coal from the Sound, and came here with the intention of taking away field laborers.

It seemed rather odd to the captain at the time that no one here would buy his coal. That trip of the Olympia lost money to the backers.

The vessel is fitted up to carry 611 steerage and twenty-five cabin passengers. The vessel brought ten passengers from Southern California.

The Japanese hotel men, several of whom have taken out licenses as emigration agents, have been falling over each other to secure recruits for the steamer, as passengers for the Coast, or two have already got into the courts for alleged violations of the law regarding emigration.

K. Haga was discharged in the police court yesterday, his counsel, Judge Gear, raising a constitutional question as to the validity of the law under which Haga had been arrested. The law referred to the number of people a hotel may house at one time, and is, in fact, a Board of Health regulation.

Mr. Haga has also got the Japanese Vice Consul into trouble. He presented a petition to that official on Saturday, in which he stated that when he entered into the business of securing emigrants to be shipped out on the Olympia, he knew he would have to contend against legitimate opposition.

He alleges also, that other opposition is far from legitimate and says that he has been threatened if he persists. He says the police have interfered with his rights, etc. Then a Japanese newspaper in commenting on the presentation of the petition says that the Consul agreed to protect the aforesaid agent.

Now the Consul comes forward and states that the comment of the Japanese paper may be read in two ways: First, that an officer of the Japanese government he is bound to protect the rights of the subjects under his care; second, the use of the word protection may mean something which if used in the sense as generally applied to the police means quite another thing, and if the comment means the latter he intends to investigate the whole matter.

Mr. Matsubara, the Vice Consul and Acting Consul, says that on presentation of the petition, he stated that, as the migration and exodus of Japanese laborers from here to the mainland contravenes the policy of the Japanese government, he could not protect or aid those who are promoting the exodus. Mr. Matsubara states that this intended migration violates Japanese law, and he will not protect or countenance a course which is not in accord with the policy of his government.

RACES AT HILO TRACK. HILO, Feb. 27.—Some interesting races were missed by the large crowd who did not get out to Hilo Park on the 24th. The young Hawaiian-bred horses made a very good showing for themselves and the races were hotly contested and exciting.

The horses were not the best on the island; they were younger animals and for most of them it was their first public appearance on the track. They are well bred animals, however, and in time will be heard from among the best of them.

Antidote, the hero of many races, was alone out of the list of the well-known horses, and he maintained his reputation, winning his three-quarter mile run in 1:22 1/2, making the half in 53 1/2.

The first race, three-eighths of a mile, was a good one for a starter. The horses ran closely bunched, Strawberry, from the Horner Kukaiu ranch, pulling ahead and winning in 42 seconds.

Major, second. In the second race, half mile, Rag Time, belonging to Robt. Horner, should have won from the lead he got but was beaten by Punaluu, a Mallard colt, owned by F. Rodriguez; time 56 1/2. Rag Time, second.

Jack Full ran the next race, a half mile, in 57 1/2, but the judges required it to be run again, and Easterday, from the Horner ranch, won; time, 54 1/2. Rag Time, second.

The next event, a half mile race, between Good Boy, Joe D and Harry H, all from the Horner ranch, was a pretty race; won by Joe D in 61 1/4; Good Boy, second.

Probably the star race was that between winners of all the other races. This was a half mile and was won by Ikaia, belonging to Richard Lyman, of Hilo, in 56 1/4.

The last event was a three-quarter mile, between Antidote, Lyman's horse and St. Yusuf; won by the former in 1:22 1/2; the half mile in 53 1/2.

A. M. Wilson of Waikaka, R. Horner of the Kukaiu ranch, Frank E. Hime of Hilo and J. J. Dowling of Honolulu, acted as judges.

The track was slow, though in fair condition. The horses are to be kept at the track in training for the Fourth of July races. At that time a big crowd is expected and some races in which the fastest and best on the island will take part.

OREGON IN BAD SHAPE. The visit of the battleship Oregon to Hongkong, it is stated at the Navy Department, was for the purpose of going into drydock for repairs and had no connection with threatened disturbances in China. This action was based on a report made by Read Admiral Train, commanding the Asiatic station, to the effect that the Oregon would not be able to reach Honolulu on her own supply of fuel unless docked before she got to Puget Sound, and there be surveyed in anticipation of extensive alterations, which may require a period of a year or two years.—Washington Star.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVED. Saturday, March 3. Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 1:03 p. m.

Am. Bktn. Echo, Lawson, 43 days from Tahiti, a. m. Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, 12:15 a. m., with 3750 bags sugar.

Schr. Ada, Mana, from Pukoo and Lahaina, 6 a. m. Sunday, March 4. Stmr. W. G. Hill, S. Thompson, from Nawiliwili, 5:30 a. m., with 6000 bags sugar for Hackfeld & Co., 37 empty wine casks, 10 bags wood, 35 packages sundries.

Stmr. Iwalani, Piltz, from Ahukini, 6:15 a. m., with 5124 bags sugar. Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai and Maui ports, 4:40 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 5:10 a. m. Monday, March 5. S. S. Olympia, Truebridge, from Port Los Angeles.

Stmr. Nowau, Pederson, from Napoona and Hamakua ports, 8:40 a. m., with 2010 bags sugar, 35 head cattle. Stmr. Nilhau, W. Thompson, from Kawalaha and Hamakua ports, 8:30 a. m., with 2912 bags sugar.

S. S. Arizona, Tapley, from Seattle, 1 p. m. O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, 8:30 p. m. DEPARTED.

U. S. S. Ireqouis, Niblack, for Pearl Harbor, 11 a. m. Schr. Kawalani, for Koolau ports, 4 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Schr. Ada, Mana, for Lahaina, 4 p. m. Schr. Ada, Mana, for Lahaina, 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, 7 a. m. PASSENGERS ARRIVED. Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, March 3, from Kauai ports.—E. K. Fernandez, Mr. Fushira and 7 deck.

Per stmr. Kinau, March 3, from Hilo and way ports.—Mrs. E. I. Weathered, Miss Mollie Proebstel, Miss Katie Nash, Miss Minnie S. Phillips, Miss Sallie Madigan, Miss Blanche Brown, Miss B. Courtneche, Miss Edna Parsley, Miss Effie MacKinn, Miss Florence Heaven, Miss Emily Crossen, J. Irwin Downing, George Andrews, Mrs. H. N. Taylor, O. H. Strong, Mrs. O. H. Strong, R. C. A. Peterson, W. D. Turk, Mrs. W. D. Turk, J. R. Long, J. G. Bullen, G. W. Tschudi, M. W. Tschudi, L. A. Thurston, Dr. A. Irwings, J. A. Voss, Mrs. J. A. Voss, Oliver Jones, J. H. Hare, Mrs. F. W. Carter, Miss May Williams, Sam Wo Chan, Mrs. Sam Wo Chan, Master Chu Sam, Mrs. T. Sin, Miss Chu Kau, Miss Chu Kin, Master Chu Chau, F. L. Winter, W. F. Drake, J. Jorgensen, Mrs. J. Jorgensen, C. W. Ashford, W. A. Ramsay, E. E. Olding, Mrs. H. H. Renton, Miss Ruth Renton, Miss May Renton, Miss Elizabeth Renton, Miss Amin, H. E. Pickett, J. T. Taylor, William Knott, F. L. Stack, C. Hoy.

Per stmr. Iwalani, March 4, from Nawiliwili.—C. W. Spitz, Miss McLeod, C. H. Jennings, Miss Wala, D. B. Macaonachie, Mrs. Hatespou, Mr. Croll and 58 deck.

MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY. LOCATED IN THE BEAUTIFUL OAKLAND HILLS. It is the only chartered college for women in California. There are eight buildings and 150 acres of ground. The location is most excellent, healthful and beautiful. A refined Christian home for young women.

The College confers degrees and grants diplomas. Seminary course accredited to the universities and leading Eastern colleges. Excellent opportunities offered for the study of Music, Art and Elocution. Fortieth year. Spring term began January 10th, 1906. Pupils received at any time. Write for catalogue and illustrated booklet. Address, Mrs. C. T. Mills, President, Mills College P. O., California.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For the Week Ending March 3, 1906.

Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu, T. H., March 5, 1906.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Temperatures during the past week have been uniformly above the normal, and have been accompanied by steady and rather high trade winds. Good showers have fallen in windward Hawaii, windward Maui and portions of windward Kauai, and lighter showers in most other sections of the group.

Young cane has been much refreshed by the rain, which has not, however, been sufficient in amount to increase materially the supply of water for fluming purposes in windward plantations. The harvesting and grinding of mature cane continue, and considerable plowing and some planting are being done. Pastures, especially in leeward districts and at the lower elevations, need rain. The harvesting of winter pineapples is practically completed in Oahu, a fine yield of superior quality having been secured. Pineapple growers are also busy expanding their plantations. Young rice is growing well in all sections, and sisal is in good condition. While the showers of the past week have been of great benefit, a general and heavy rain is still needed.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS. ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kaunama.—A good rain has fallen and all vegetation has been much benefited by it; water sources have been very little affected, however, as the dry soil has absorbed all of the moisture; we are stripping cane and plowing land.—J. E. Gamalielson. Punaluu.—All vegetation has been much benefited by the recent rain, but more rain is needed.—J. E. Gamalielson.

Hilo.—We have had some nice showers, which have freshened up vegetation generally; the days have been warm, but the nights cool.—L. C. Lyman. Papeete.—During the past week we have had light showers, which will do a vast amount of good; crops are already brightening up somewhat; we are plowing land and stripping cane.—J. T. Moir.

Pepeekeo.—The weather has been showery during the past week; we are cutting and grinding cane, plowing and harrowing land, and planting.—Jas. Webster. Hakaia.—During the past week the weather has been all that could be desired; good rains on five days have given us sufficient water in all streams for fluming; we are hoeing, fertilizing, stripping and harvesting cane, plowing land, and planting.—J. M. Eades.

Papaala.—The showery and warm weather of the past week has been favorable for young cane; we are cultivating, harvesting and grinding cane.—C. McLenahan. Laupahoehoe.—Strong trade winds all week have been attended by showers amounting in all to 2.65 inches, but the water supply is still short.—E. W. Barnard.

Ookala.—Good showers, which were needed by the growing crops, fell on the 27th ultimo; the harvesting of cane continues.—W. G. Walker. Paauilo.—The week has been one of high east winds, with some rain; growing cane looks well, and coffee is ripening more freely.—C. R. Blacow.

Panauhau.—Strong trade winds have prevailed all week, with variable temperatures and some rain; we are harvesting cane, plowing land and planting.—H. Glass. Nuuli.—Strong winds continued during the week, attended by more or less cloudy weather and 1.98 inches of rain; we are hoeing, stripping, reaping and grinding cane and plowing land.—Robt. Hall.

Kohala.—Warm, sunny days and occasional showers have been fine for growing crops, which are looking well; we are harvesting cane and planting.—W. O. Taylor. Kohala Mission.—The weather has been partly cloudy, with occasional showers and moderate temperatures.—Dr. B. D. Bond.

Puakena Ranch.—The rains of the past week have benefited pastures; very high northeast winds prevailed during the latter portion of the week.—A. Mason. Kamuela.—Strong northeast winds have prevailed, with occasional light showers.—Mrs. E. W. Hay. Honokahau.—The weather has been comparatively dry during the past week, and pastures are much in need of rain; coffee is looking very well.—F. R. Greenwell.

Kealahou.—The weather has been partly cloudy, with warm days and occasional light showers.—Rev. S. H. Davis. Kealahou.—Light showers occurred on February 27 and March 1.—Robert Wallace. Kau.—High winds during the past week have been attended by occasional showers amounting to .50 inch; pastures are looking better.—F. H. Hayselden.

Naalehu.—The weather continues dry and windy, and rain is very much needed.—G. G. Kinney. Kapoho.—The moderately heavy rainfall of the past week has started cane and pastures.—H. J. Lyman. ISLAND OF MAUI.

Hana.—The recent drought has been broken by light showers and the harvesting of cane has been resumed, but more rain is needed.—N. Omsted. Nahiku.—The showery weather of the past week has been very favorable for the planting of rubber seeds; all vegetation shows a marked improvement.—O. Jacobs.

Hilo.—Light showers have been of daily occurrence but have not materially increased the supply of water in the irrigation ditches, all vegetation is starting, especially fruit trees; orange trees are in blossom, and mango and ohia apple trees are purple with new growth; stock is in good condition.—W. F. Pogue.

Peahi.—The needed rains have at last arrived, and truck planting is being

rushed by the small farmers; everything is growing rapidly.—Geo. Groves. Haku.—Temperatures have been rather moderate, but gentle rains and a fair amount of sunshine have had a favorable effect on vegetation; the rains have also refreshed the pastures and have slightly increased the supply of water in the irrigation ditches.—D. D. Baldwin.

Pala.—There has been a little rain this week which has increased the water in the irrigation ditches, but all local pumps are still at work.—J. J. Jones. Makawao.—The weather has been warm and dry, with strong easterly winds all week; farm crops need rain, and stock generally is feeling the effect of short pasturage; in the Kula section of the district the soil is still moist and planting of crops is progressing; pastures and stock are in fair condition.—E. H. Bailey.

Puunene.—Light showers have fallen on the flats and more rain at ditch heads; the weather has been fine for harvesting; strong trade winds prevailed all week.—J. N. S. Williams. Wailuku.—The days have been warm and sunny, but the nights have continued cool; several freshets in the west Maui mountains have given an ample supply of water for cane, taro and rice; 1907 cane is in splendid condition and making good growth; rice is doing well.—Bro. Frank.

Kilauea.—We have had warmer days and cooler nights, with steady trade winds which have brought rain at the ditch heads and increased the supply of surface water, although pumping is still necessary; we are fertilizing and harvesting cane and plowing land.—Jas. Scott.

Kona.—During the past week the weather has been clear, with strong trade winds; all growing cane is looking well, and pastures are in fair condition.—Wm. Robb. ISLAND OF OAHU.

Aiea.—During the past week we have had moderate temperatures and occasional light showers; pastures and crops are in fine condition; we could not wish for better weather.—H. R. Macfarlane. Waimanalo.—During the past week both the days and nights have been warm, with occasional light showers.—A. Irvine.

Palo.—Rather dry weather has continued during the past week; the transplanting of rice is finished, and young rice is growing well; pastures are rather short and show the need of rain.—E. L. Wakster. Honolulu.—The past week has been dry, with temperatures considerably above the normal.—Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Sisal.—Light showers early in week were followed by warm and dry weather; sisal is looking well.—Wm. Weirick, Jr. Waianae.—We have had another week of warm, dry weather, with high winds; rain is badly needed all over this district.—F. Meyer.

Wahiawa.—The past week has been one of sunny days and occasional light showers, with heavy morning and evening dews; we are just finishing the harvesting of a very satisfactory winter crop of pineapples, although there will be some scattering fruit for fifteen or twenty days yet; the fruit has been exceptionally large this winter; we are hoeing and preparing lands and plants for planting; pastures look fairly well, but would be benefited by more rain.—E. K. Ellsworth.

Kakuku.—The weather has been quite warm, with moderate trade winds and light showers; pumps are running again; we are plowing land for the 1906 cane crop and have commenced to harvest Laie cane.—R. T. Christopherson. ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Mikawili.—The weather has been clear and warm during the past week, with a few very light showers.—Hawaiian Sugar Co. Eleele.—The weather has been warm and dry all week except for a few light showers at night; the ground is becoming rather parched.—McBryde Sugar Co. Koloa.—Moderate winds have prevailed during the past week, with light showers amounting to 1.07 inches; we are weeding and fertilizing cane.—E. McLane.

Lihue.—Moderate temperatures have prevailed during the past week, with light showers at night and trade winds.—F. Weber. Kealia.—A few light showers have fallen, but otherwise the week has been very dry; the days have been cooler and the nights much warmer, with steady trade winds.—W. Jarvis.

Kilauea.—Several good showers during the past week have improved the condition of growing cane.—L. B. Boreiko. Hanalei.—We have had occasional light showers during the past week, but upland pastures need more rain and lowland pastures are in poor condition; rice is doing well.—E. G. Deverill. A. M. C. ASHLEY, Section Director.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SUGAR FACTORS' CO.

Stockholders of the Sugar Factors' Company yesterday, in annual session, elected E. D. Tenney, F. M. Swanzy, S. M. Damon, J. P. Cooke, F. A. Schaefer and W. Pfothner as directors, the last-named to be likewise auditor. The directors forthwith met and elected the following officers: F. M. Swanzy, president; C. M. Cooke, first vice president; F. A. Schaefer, second vice president; E. F. Bishop, treasurer; E. E. Paxton, secretary and manager.

Reports of the operations for the past year were read. Mention was made of the taking possession of its refinery at Crockett, Cal., on March 1, by the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refinery Co., whose stock is controlled by the Factors' Co. About 6000 tons of raw sugar had been shipped to the refinery, which was shortly to begin operations.

WANT WAALEE LANDS FOR REFORM SCHOOL

"I am going down to see whether I can make some arrangement to get possession of those kuleanas in the Waialeale school lands," said Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt yesterday. "We have about 700 acres of land there for the Reform School, and on this there are about 300 acres of kuleanas. Some of them are occupied and some are not. It is all good taro land. We want to make an arrangement to exchange or otherwise get all this tract for the Reform School. I do not know what kind of deal I can make until I see the lands."

REVISED LIST OF TREE SEEDS

A revised list of the forest and ornamental tree seed for sale at the Government Nursery has just been printed as press bulletin No. 3 of the Division of Forestry. Some of the seeds run as high as \$9,000 in number to the ounce, and prices of seeds range from 10 cents to 50 cents the ounce, excepting for palms, which are from \$1 to \$2.50.

There are 34 varieties classed as "forest trees," 25 as "imported seed" and 7 as "palm seed." Besides seed there is kept on hand a limited number of tree seedlings, of which three kinds are sold at five cents and eleven at 2 1/2 cents each.

NOTES FROM COAST FILES

The Indianapolis Sentinel has suspended publication. The police commissary at Odessa has been killed by socialists.

Wilson Mizner and Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner have been reconciled. A motor car has started from Jersey City on a transcontinental trip.

Archbishop O'Connell of Boston will be the next American cardinal. Edith Crater, the actress, claims that she married Wilson Mizner in Alaska.

Israel W. Durham, the deposed boss of Philadelphia, is dying in Pasadena. Sir Charles Dilke has come out for the political enfranchisement of women.

Four hundred gamblers were recently caught in a San Francisco police raid. Gen. Wood is organizing packers and teamsters for possible service in China.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's diamonds have excited the envy of British peeresses. The President has intervened as a peacemaker to prevent another coal strike.

WOMEN'S WOES.

It's Hard for Any Honolulu Woman To Keep Up and Around When Her Back is Constantly Aching.

When a woman's back aches, when it throbs day and night, or she is tired and worn out, unable to stoop without pain, when urinary troubles annoy her, and she is nervous and irritable, it's hard to keep up.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure these ills. Cure the kidneys and kept them well, Honolulu testimony proves it.

Lulu N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She says: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition, by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

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

An Ohio couple, both over 100 years old, have wedded after fifty years of intermittent courtship.

The Vatican threatens, unless the anti-clerical policy is stated, to close all Catholic churches in France.

The demolition of old houses to make room for new business blocks, has caused 40,000 New Yorkers to seek new homes.

The failure of the Moroccan conference will strain the relations of France and Germany but is not likely to bring war.

The battleship Oregon will be docked for a year or more at the Puget Sound naval station. Repairs will be extensive.

Chicago cemeteries refused to receive the remains of Bluebeard Hoch and they were finally buried in the potter's field.

Chappaqua, N. Y., the home of Eva Booth of the Salvation Army, complains because she keeps a large pack of dogs.

During 1895 there were 254 cases and 225 deaths from cholera at Manila, 45 cases and 43 deaths from plague and 27 cases and 20 deaths from smallpox.

Fred Alexander, who was a member of the firm of J. A. M. Johnson & Co., which sold out here recently and was removed to Yokohama, leaves on the Manchuria on March 14 for Japan. The other members of the firm are already there, including Mr. Johnson, S. H. Walker and A. A. Braymer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ESTATE OF CLINTON HOWARD WILLIS OF HANALEI, KAUAI, DECEASED.

All creditors of the estate of Clinton Howard Willis, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even though the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned, at Lihue, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, within six months from this date.

If such claims are not presented within said six months, or within six months from the day they fall due, they shall be forever barred.

Dated, Lihue, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, February 2, 1906. JNO. A. PALMER, Administrator of the estate of Clinton Howard Willis, deceased.

2770—Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6.

NOTICE

All stockholders of the HONOLULU INVESTMENT CO., LTD., entitled to shares of stock in the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY, must apply for their certificates of stock in the latter company to G. A. Schuman, at his office, in Honolulu, on or before May 1, 1906, or they will forfeit their right to said shares of stock in said Fidelity Insurance Company, Ltd., in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., LTD. Q. H. BERREY, Secretary. January 26, 1906. 2768

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to "revive that a night succeeds the day this may throw off these morbid feelings, and expect to be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated Life-reviving tonic.

THERIAPION No. 3 than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this self-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 and 3/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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PRATT WILL GO TO HILO TODAY

On the Kinau today, Land Commissioner Pratt will go to Hilo to meet some settlement association men who have expressed some dissatisfaction over what has not been done for them in the matter of the Hakalau lands. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Pratt yesterday, "there hasn't been anything done yet. They have said that they wanted to see whether the government would do as much for them as it has done for the Molokans—and it will. Not a doubt of it. If they will give the same guaranty, they will get just as good treatment. We are going to treat all alike. A square deal is the thing."