Hawaiian Gazette.

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LUCAS IS IN CONTROL OF ROADS

Smith Resolution to Give County Engineer Charge Lost.

The most important piece of business transacted at last night's session of the Board of Supervisors, was the turning down of G. W. Smith's resolution to place all engineering work of the road department under the control of the County Engineer.

Smith introduced this resolution a couple of weeks ago and met with spirited opposition from Chairman Lucas of the roads committee.

The matter went over a week and at the last meeting of the board, Smith made a statement explaining and defending his resolution, action on which was again deferred.

Last night the matter came to issue. Smith stated that in presenting the resolution he had the present and ultimate interests of the county at heart, and denied that the personal equation had entered into his calculations in any way whatever.

Lucas fought the resolution tooth and nail. He scented usurpation of the powers of the road department and ironically pointed out the possibility of the County Engineer an appointee of the board, dictating to the board, provided the resolution was adopted.

Moore stood with Smith and repudiated the idea of dictatorship.

On a vote the resolution went aglimmering, Smith and Moore leading the forlorn hope and the county members negativing the resolution, which died unwept, unhonored and unsung.

Present were: Chairman Smith, Supervisors Moore, Cox, Paele, Lucas, Archer, Stenographer Aea, Clerks Buffandeau and Kalauokalani, Sergeant-at-arms Hanalei, Captain Sam Johnson, County Attorney Douthitt, Criminologist Doyle, and members of the press.

The following appropriations were made:

Fire department, $833.17.
County Auditor, $31.85.
Road department, $3191.19.
Electric light department, $738.32.
Garbage department, $372.13.
Police and fire alarm system, $47.65.
County Treasurer, $3.70.
Keeper of parks, $40.20.
Ewa road district (commission), $11.60.
Honolulu road district (commission), $11.75.
Police department, $888.35.
Pali road, $250.
Waialua road district, $273.90.

THE PARK'S UPKEEP.

A bunch of bills under the account of "Kapiolani Park, materials and supplies" were held over for a week. The bills cover the last four months and there is a question if the park people had a right to run into debt against the county during the time when it was undetermined whether or not the county could appropriaate money for the park's upkeep.

MUST WORK ALONE.

On account of slack finances it was decided not to authorize the employment of an assistant to the County Engineer at present.

BAND MAY PLAY.

It was recommended that an appropriation of $150 a month be allowed the Concordia Band for concerts to be given twice a week under the direction of the band committee. The recommendation went through.

An opinion from the County Attorney was read to the effect that the county was legally entitled to none of the money collected in fines for breaches of Territorial ordinances but that any such moneys collected in fines for breaches of the County ordinances should and does belong to the county.

Another communication from Mr. Douthitt explained why there was one necessary signature missing from the list of petitioners against Deputy Sheriff Chris J. Holt, three non-voters being on the list, thus bringing the total one below the required legal number.

Regular reports were read from H. A. Wilder, auto inspector and Chief Engineer Thurston, of the Fire Department.

The Prince letter accusing policeman

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A BUSY DAY IN ISLAND POLITICS

Precinct Clubs Are to Select Their Officers Tonight.

This will be a busy day among the politicians, because all the Republican Precinct Clubs are to meet this evening and nominate officers, and an effort is being made to get the decent men to turn out and give the tar babies a battle for the control of the clubs. Whether this effort will prove to be successful or not, remains to be seen. Heretofore, such efforts have not amounted to a great deal for the reason that, while decency might win once through being aroused to action, it has then become apathetic and permitted things to drop back into the old rut, whereas, the pollies who make their living at it are busy all the time. And they do not take one defeat as final, either.

Aside from this effort to get the respectability of the community to take an interest in politics, there are some scores to settle among the politicians themselves, and it is expected that there will be a deep growlings before these matters are adjusted. For instance, there is the war in the Seventh Precinct of the Fifth District, where Henry Vida has one club roll and Sol. Mahelona has another, made up at the instance of Chairman Hustace, of the County Committee.

Vida, who is a strict party disciplinarian for everybody but himself, has his red helmet on, and Mahelona has donned the yellow malo and sharpened his spear. The two will walk around each other on their toes, therefore, but are not expected to do much more than that because their meetings have been called at different places in the precinct and should not clash at all.

It is much handier to do battle with a fellow who goes on his own fighting ground while you stay on yours—and, as a general average, much safer, too.

KUHIO COMES HOME.

Matters are expected to open out in a large way with the return home of Delegate Kuhio today. Perhaps that is the reason for the reappearance of the rumor that Alex. Robertson would consent to let himself be put in the legislature as the possible leader of a forlorn hope there. The Republican managers have really begun to get a bit scared about the complexion of the next legislature. It is almost conceded that fusion will carry on Hawaii, and there is no safe betting that it will not carry on Maui.

Of course Kauai is safe enough for the party, but if Maui goes there is likewise reason to fear for Oahu—and that in the face of the fact that strong men like W. W. Harris and Frank Andrade and Fred Waterhouse are bitten with the prevalent desire to shake Territorial affairs and get down into the county muss. Wherefore, it may be that Mr. Robertson is being pressed to save the situation—to dominate the legislature if it is Republican, and to steer it in the way that it should go if it is not.

It should always be borne in mind, in this connection, that nobody has yet officially explained away that much-talked-about promise that Kuhio is said to have made to let Mr. Robertson run for Congress this time, if the chairman of the Territorial Committee would step out of the way. It is true that there have been unofficial denials of the passage of any promise, but mostly there have been loud assertions that promises counted for nothing in the face of the "demand of his people"—the inference being that a promise to a mere haole, even a kamaaina, was rather more to be honored in the breach, anyhow.

ALMOST A PORTENT.

It is a fact that there will be no Hawaiian opposition to Kuhio this time. This has been admitted, so far as Hawaii is concerned, and the same admission has been made by eminent leaders among the natives on Oahu. These admissions being on the quiet

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DREYFUS WILL BE GIVEN THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

PARIS, July 13.—Dreyfus will be restored to the army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The story of the disgrace of France in the wronging of this officer is one with which the whole world is familiar. The afternoon cables yesterday carried news of his final vindication, in the following dispatch from Paris:

"The Supreme Court has rendered a decision completely vindicating former Captain Dreyfus and holding that he is entitled to restoration to his rank in the French army."

FORBIDDEN PORTRAIT OF CAPT. DREYFUS.
This portrait of Captain Dreyfus was made by the French authorities immediately after his degradation by the military authorities. Its circulation is forbidden in France.

WANT LAND IN HAWAII

Mainland Home-Seekers Are Beginning to Look This Way.

People on the mainland who want homes are beginning to look toward Hawaii. This has been demonstrated by the fact that a batch of letters was received by Secretary Atkinson in the last mail making inquiry as to whether there were lands for settlement under the Kohala ditch, the letters having been drawn by the reading in mainland newspapers of cabled accounts of the ditch opening.

These letters, which ask for various information, all want to know about lands, price and quality and productiveness and method of acquisition, and so have all been referred to Land Commissioner Pratt, who has prepared separate answers to them. As showing the manner of the inquiries being made, a couple of sample letters are presented herewith. The first of these, dated at College Place, Washington, U. S. A., is as follows:

Secretary Atkinson, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Dear Sir: Will you give me information concerning the land which the Kohala ditch will irrigate. Will it be open for homesteads, the same as in the States, and how much can one man take? What about transportation? Will the rates be such that home-seekers with families could afford to go? What kind of soil? Is it volcanic ash? What is the climate? What will the land be worth per acre? What would be the cost of lumber? What can be produced? What wage is paid farm laborers? What season of the year would be best to go there, fall or spring? Would it pay to take household goods from here?"

TYPICAL HOME SEEKER.

This letter, the name of the writer of which is withheld by request, is the typical letter of a home-seeker wanting land, of whom there are thousands on the mainland of the United States. He is of the class that go into a new country, taking all chances, and from which eventually a real American population is built up—the class that works its own farms and lives upon the land.

A second letter, from a man who

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WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

Promotion Committee Takes Up Several Important Matters.

"I will be one of a hundred men to give a thousand dollars each to make good roads throughout Oahu," said Chairman J. A. McCandless at the meeting of the Promotion Committee yesterday afternoon.

This announcement followed a suggestion from E. I. Spalding that the automobilists should advance the impoverished county funds to go on with their road work, which has now practically come to a stop.

There were present at the meeting Chairman McCandless, F. C. Smith, E. I. Spalding, F. Waldron and Secretary Wood.

The question of the roads throughout the island was brought up by Mr. McCandless. One of the County Supervisors had told him that it would be five years before the road around the island would be finished. At present some of our roads are disgraceful.

Mr. Spalding said that owing to the shortness of funds the road work would have to be confined to necessary repairs. The supervisors had started off lavishly and now had to come up with a turn. He thought that the county should finance the necessary road work in some way, by the floating of bonds or other arrangement.

The Secretary was instructed to address a letter to the Central Improvement Committee asking them to take the matter up and urge the finishing of the roads, especial attention being called to the uncompleted sections of the road between Honolulu and Waialua.

Regarding Mr. McCandless' offer to head off the hundred who had a thousand each to give, Mr. Waldron offered to go out and get the other ninety-nine if the Committee would wait.

EDITORS ARE COMING.

Secretary Wood made the pleasing announcement in his regular report that the plans of the excursion of the Southern California Editorial Association are progressing most satisfactorily.

Of June 28th between forty and fifty had looked for the trip. It is fully expected that there will be between sixty

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RUSSIA FEARS AN UPRISING AGAINST JEWS

Streets of St. Petersburg are Patrolled by Troops, and Serious Disorders Are Reported From Provinces.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—In anticipation of an anti-Jewish outbreak, the streets of this city are guarded by troops.

DISORDERS IN THE PROVINCES.

Increasing disorders, and many collisions with troops are reported from the provinces.

JEWS FLEE FROM WARSAW.

WARSAW, July 12.—Forty thousand Jews have fled from this city for New York within the last few days, out of fear of the threatened revolutionary outbreak.

ADMIRAL CHOIKNIN DEAD.

SEBASTOPOL, July 13.—Admiral Choiknin, who was shot by a sailor here on Wednesday, is dead.

RUSSIAN CABINET WANTS TO QUIT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—The cabinet has tendered its resignation to the Emperor who has as yet taken no action in the matter.

YOUNG MITCHELL IS SHOT BY HIS OWN SISTER

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SEATTLE, July 13.—Young Mitchell, who was acquitted here on Tuesday on a charge of murdering Creffield, chief of the Holy Rollers, was shot and killed by his sister Esther last night.

The plea advanced for Mitchell on his trial was fear that Creffield would cause the ruin of his sister. The following dispatch from the last Coast files received here tells the story, briefly:

SEATTLE, July 2.—That the belief that his sister, Esther Mitchell, would be ruined by Creffield, leader of the "Holy Rollers," drove George Mitchell insane and caused him while in that condition to kill Creffield is the defense that the young Oregon farmer boy on trial for his life will offer, according to the opening statement made by Silas M. Shipley, one of the defendant's attorneys.

For two and a quarter hours the attorney outlined the evidence that the defense will offer. The fanatical acts of Creffield in his so-called religious camp were detailed at length. Nothing was omitted. Everything that could sway the emotions of the jurors in Mitchell's favor was brought out in the opening statement, as the defense fears that it will be precluded by the court from introducing much of it as evidence.

Esther Mitchell will be called to testify. It is expected that she will prove an unwilling witness for the defense, as she still mourns Creffield's death and declares her brother should be punished.

SIX CHILDREN DROWN.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 13.—Eight children were playing on the bank of the Cedar river here, and one fell in and sank. In attempting to rescue their playmate, six of the children were drowned.

WRIGHT RECEIVED BY EMPEROR.

TOKIO, July 13.—Luke Wright, American Ambassador, has been received by the Emperor.

KILLED IN A CLOUDBURST.

EL PASO, Texas, July 13.—Seven persons were killed by a cloudburst in Chihauhau.

CLERK SIMS DENIES ANY IMPUTATION OF SHORTAGE

"The publication in last night's Star is the result of a difference between the management of that paper and myself as to whether a bill for $31.50 is due to that paper from an estate in which I was commissioner or not," said Wm. H. Sims, clerk in Judge Lindsay's Department of the Circuit Court, last night. "The paper sent me the bill, and a letter giving me until July 10th to settle it, both of which I found in the mail box at the court room on the afternoon of that day, after I had been stopped on the street and shown a carbon copy of the letter. This was the first intimation that I had had that the bill was still claimed to be due. I did not receive the bill, nor the letter because I had been on a vacation, as all the court employes in that department are, and had not been near the court room since the Fourth of July. I have not been out of town. I have been sick. And, because I have been sick, I have been unable to consult the records and see whether the bill in dispute has been paid. I am morally certain that it has been.

"There is no shortage in any estate in my court and has never been. I have lived in this community twenty-seven years, and have children growing up here, and I do not propose to rest under any imputations of wrong doing. I am ready to pay all lawful claims against me."

From perfectly creditable sources it was learned yesterday that Judge Lindsay had granted Clerk Sims a vacation before leaving for the mainland.

THE PRESIDENT MAY RIDE IN HIS SPECIAL TRAIN

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—After next Sunday, which will be July 1 and the beginning of the government's new year, President Roosevelt will be able to order out his special car or his special train, as the case may be, and travel at government expense. He will be the only government official in the United States with such a privilege and it will be the first time in the history of the Republic that any such thing has been possible.

Senator Hale, of Maine, acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is really to be credited with having the appropriation enacted into law. There were so many objections and the parliamentary obstacles were so numerous that but for his clever maneuvering, the appropriation of $25,000 for the President's traveling expenses would have been defeated. The House was unable to pass it on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Hale put it back on the Sundry Civil bill in the Senate, where it was vigorously opposed, so that Mr. Hale would likely have been forced to withdraw it so as to get a vote on his bill in season to get it into conference. But in the meantime the House had passed it as a separate bill. The Senate would have debated that at length, in all probability, had not Mr. Hale taken it up speedily in committee, secured a favorable report, and then, at a moment when the Democratic and a few Republican senators were pausing for breath to debate the same proposition on the Sundry Civil bill, asked an agreement at five o'clock that afternoon on the separate bill. It was agreed to before the opposition could work out a proposition for fighting it. The vote on the separate bill was taken and then there was no reason to press the item on the Sundry Civil longer.

Perhaps the most significant thing about the authorization of this appropriation is that it probably will be a forerunner of an increase in the President's salary, now $50,000 a year. There are believed to be some good objections to the $25,000 item and it is not yet certain whether the President can spend it, for the Comptroller of the Treasury may refuse to pass the President's vouchers on the ground that the appropriation is unconstitutional. But there is also a feeling that our President should have a larger salary than $50,000 and Congress is probably about ready to increase his salary to $75,000 or $100,000 a year.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, can not be paid a larger salary than $50,000. That is because the constitution expressly forbids any increase in his salary during his term of office. At the short session, which adjourned March 4, 1905, Mr. Roosevelt tried to persuade the House to increase his salary, so that it would be available during the term he is now serving. But he thought, for political reasons, it would be best to have a Democrat, Representative Maynard, of Virginia, to introduce the bill. That enraged Speaker Cannon, who thought the bill should have been introduced by a Republican and who also thought the President should have consulted him about it, and the bill was not permitted to have consideration in the House.

This time different tactics were followed. It was at the instance of the President that the item of $25,000 was put on the Sundry Civil bill. But it went out on a point of order, sustained by Representative Watson, of Indiana, who happened to be the presiding officer in committee of the whole at the time. The next day Mr. Watson was summoned to the White House offices and asked to introduce the separate bill, carrying the same amount of appropriation. He did so and that is the bill which has become law, through the generalship of Senator Hale.

The President's grounds for asking the appropriation are generally regarded by Congress as entirely reasonable. He wrote Chairman Tawney of the Appropriation Committee, a letter stating, as he had previously stated to several Congressional callers, that he did not want the money for his personal traveling expenses. If he goes on a weeks' end visit down to his little home in Albermarle County, Virginia, he does not expect the government to foot the bills. But nearly always when he travels the President is unable to go unattended. The railroads as a rule will not haul him on their regular trains. They will not take the risk of injury and insist on his going in a special, if the journey is to be a long one. The Pennsylvania railroad has taken the President in a special car on its regular trains, several times in recent years between here and New York, but if the journey is a long one, the railroad managers say there must be a special train as they can guard that better from the usual accidents of railroad travel.

Then when the President is traveling, there is hardly an hour, during the day, when he is not compelled to transact public business. He must have his secretary with him; also a stenographer or two, and a typewriter or two, a half dozen secret service men, to say nothing of two or three servants and a dining car. The press association always insist on having a representative along with the President. Accordingly when the party is all made up it comprises twenty-five or thirty persons. Therefore on a long journey it is necessary, almost indispensable, to have a special train of a private car for the President and a few friends, two extra Pullman cars for those accompanying him, one of which cars is generally used during the day as a working room for the stenographers and typewriters, a dining car and a baggage car.

The cost of such a special train approximates $600 or $700 a day. Heretofore when Presidents have traveled the railroads have furnished these special trains free. It was not much of a loss to them, because the attraction of a President traveling over their road increased other travel. At the same time it put the President under obligation to the railroad as none of the Presidents have been sufficiently rich to pay the cost out of their own pockets. Mr. Roosevelt is a fairly wealthy man in his own right but he has spent a lot of money in the White House entertaining, and he feels that that is about as far as he ought to go with his own money.

Furthermore the railroad rate regulation bill, which is expected to become a law before the end of another week, makes the granting of free passes for government officials a misdemeanor, which is another insuperable reason for the President of the United States in the years to come going junketing over the country on special trains furnished by railroads free of cost.

TIRED CONGRESSMEN.

A more tired and forlorn set of law makers has not been seen in Washington for twenty years than those who are now engaged in closing out the legislation of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. A portion of the Senators and members have already left town, when the end of the session is yet a week away. Some have gone home; some have gone to Europe; some have started away to attend to politics, and still others have gone to attend to pressing matters of business.

But the leaders of Senate and House remain and will have to stick by their guns till the very last. They are the men who really have to work hard and who have some reason for being tired after six months of as strenuous legislation as the country has seen since William McKinley was first inaugurated. And by the way President Roosevelt himself, a very strenuous man, is tired and worn out. He finds at last that the strain is telling upon him. He set the pace for the official activities here, and all others have been trailing. Now he sincerely wants Congress to get away and give him opportunity to go to his country home at Oyster Bay and recuperate.

PRESIDENT WOULD REST.

Heretofore at the close of a session of Congress the President has felt buoyant and has cared little whether a lot of work lay ahead of him during the summer or not. He was ready to plan some arduous travel or other undertaking for the summer months. He was willing to accept invitations and occupy his time to suit the pleasure of divers communities.

Now he wants to forego everything except resting in his country home at Oyster Bay. He does not want delegations to go there to see him, he does not intend to transact any business for a couple of months, except business of the most pressing nature. For the first time in many years he is anxious to have a couple of months of solid rest.

His cabinet also want a chance to recover their breath. They have been absorbed in the vortex this session. The President has kept them and Congress jumping and they sigh for the cool breezes of the beach or the quiet of the mountain tops. Usually the cabinet officials have a month or two of activity adjusting matters that are affected by the appropriation laws. Inevitably there is a lot of work in that connection and in getting the government well-started on the new fiscal year. But much of it will be left this year to the assistant secretaries and other subordinates, for the cabinet officials will take a rest almost as soon as the President leaves town. As the President now intends going to New York within a day or two after the adjournment of Congress, it is certain that the Cabinet officials will drop out rapidly after that. It is difficult to make official Washington work its hardest when the President is away.

The unusual length of the session of Congress has made it difficult to make Senators and members stay in town. The Senators generally go and come as they please. They are much more independent about it than members of the House, especially Republican members, whom the Speaker keeps an eye upon. He must have a good majority in town at all times, lest the Democrats make trouble for him. Therefore members are required to secure leave of absence by permission of the House. The Speaker has had to cajole and threaten this year to keep his big majority from melting away because of absenteeism. That big majority of over 100 comprises many new members, who have never been in Washington during the summer months before and find the climate especially disagreeable. It is too hot for them and they long for their own hearths. In many of the Congressional districts the campaign has already begun and the members like to be back home to know what is going on.

But with all these struggles to keep members in town Speaker Cannon has had his trials to shape the legislation demanded by the President. He and his leaders have had their hands full. The Senate leaders have also had their hands full. There has not been a week since Congress came together after the holidays that there has not been one or more hot fights in progress. Sometimes it has been between the President and the Senate, sometimes between the Senate and the House, and finally there have been many fights between the President and the House, although fewer than between the other parties mentioned.

The rank and file of both branches of Congress don't mind this much. It does not tax them especially. They are looking after their little kettles of fish as usual and have not much else to do except to vote when the final voting time comes. But the old men of both bodies—and the leaders of both branches are chiefly men well advanced in years—have found the strain great.

The closing work of the session comprises fewer controversies over appropriation bills than usual. The troubles are all over legislation the President is demanding—such as the railroad rate regulation bill and the meat inspection rider. Were it not for these measures the President has been forcing through Congress, it would have adjourned two months ago and the closing would have been remarkably peaceful.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMING.

There will be little rest for the leaders of Senate and House, after Congress does adjourn. They may get a short respite during July and a part of August but the Congressional campaign is coming on and Senators as well as Representatives are concerned about it. Senators are at the head of party organizations in most of the states where there is a fight. Senator Hale is recognized as the leading party man in Maine, for instance, where there is a lively campaign in prospect. Senator Gallinger is also the head of the Republican organization in New Hampshire, where there is a big ruction; Senator Lodge, in Massachusetts, where the Democrats are trying to capture the state, and so on across the country.

Speaker Cannon will enter the campaign early and will take all his leaders with him, for it is a big fight they have to hold the country to vote for another Republican Congress. First there will be the preliminary campaigns for renomination. Some of these have already been fought. But the speaking will begin early in the East, especially in Vermont and Maine, where the orators of national fame will get warmed up for the general strife that closes with the November election. Therefore it promises to be a strenuous summer and a strenuous autumn, politically, to be followed forthwith by another, but a short, session of Congress.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

ROOSEVELT IS INVITED TO VISIT HAWAII

Governor George R. Carter is sending the President, by the Alameda mail, a formal invitation to visit Hawaii after he has finished with his Panama Canal inspection.

The old objection to a President boarding a vessel and getting outside the three-mile limit of the shores of the United States has passed away, President Roosevelt himself having broken this old tradition on his return from New Orleans to Washington on a United States warship. A United States warship is, to all intents and purposes, the soil of the United States, and while aboard such a vessel the President is on territory of the country.

On this showing, Governor Carter has taken advantage of President Roosevelt's proposed visit to Panama to invite him to come out to Hawaii, after which he could visit San Francisco before returning to Washington. Governor Carter's letter is as follows:

Executive Chamber, Honolulu, Hawaii,
July 10, 1906.

The President: From the Associated Press dispatches, it appears that you are planning a trip to Panama. If so, it may be possible that you contemplate returning by way of the Pacific, in order to visit the stricken city of San Francisco and there have an opportunity to encourage her citizens in the arduous work they have before them. Should you do this, it would not consume much extra time for a vessel to bring you by a triangular course to Hawaii, the "Geographical Center of the United States;" and on behalf of the people of this Territory, I desire to extend to you an invitation to visit us.

No one can doubt but that such a trip would enable you to better perform the duties of your high office; and I need not add that it would stimulate patriotism and loyalty in Hawaii to a marked degree.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. R. CARTER.

HAWAIIAN TRADE WITH PORTLAND

The merchants of Portland, Oregon, are looking forward with a good deal of expectancy to a renewal of trade with the Hawaiian Islands. There is said to be an excellent prospect for establishing a regular line of steamers between Portland and the Islands. In earlier days sailing vessels were operated in this trade, but [illegible] full cargoes but returning with only very light ones, owing to the very limited demand for Hawaiian products in the then small town of Portland and the sparsely settled district around it. For this reason this trade finally went to San Francisco, where there was a larger market for the products of these islands and where it has remained since then. The recent disaster to that city has opened up an opportunity for Portland to develop the Hawaiian trade and the present population of both that city and the State should be sufficient to maintain a good market for the island products and insure the permanence of its trade with that country.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

LIQUOR MAN TALKS SHOP

Editor Advertiser: In view of the agitation going on concerning the liquor question I wish to express myself in the matter. I have been a liquor man for many years, consequently can speak from experience.

It is safe to say liquor will be drunk as long as it is made. It's absurd to think it can be done away with entirely. Alcohol has been with us since the time of the Romans and Egyptians. (Personally I feel if I had my way I would stamp it from the face of the earth.) The problem is, then, how to control its use and sale so as to do the least possible harm.

The better class of liquor men of Honolulu ask nothing unreasonable. Every bill drawn up by them has been pigeonholed and some radical one substituted. "Every man to his own trade." Therefore, I shall always believe the respectable liquor man is better qualified to make decent liquor laws.

In no bill the retail liquor men have offered do you find such enemies of corruption as in the present one, and everybody knows the present one is not theirs. Here is what the present liquor law has done:

It has brought all-night saloons, Sunday saloons, made it possible for women in saloons, the right to turn the places into dance halls and brothels.

It flooded the town and islands with cheap dives, with a low, vicious element to run them. Vile poison is sold to enable them to make profit. Cappers and runners have been hired, and given a commission on the trade they bring. Lewd women and prostitutes are induced to hang about these places to draw men.

It has brought more gambling than ever and has demoralized more men and women in one year than the former law in two.

It has brought to life the cafe, which only exists as an excuse to keep open saloons night and day and Sundays.

The great number of cheap country saloons has demoralized plantation help.

The great increase of cheap saloons has brought into the business a low, vicious element, capable of doing anything. With keen competition, they sell a deadly stuff to make the desired profit.

The Chinese grocery shop saloons and [illegible] shop saloons (which gives them the right to open Sundays) have ruined more young girls than all the coffee shops.

With about $[illegible] worth of fixtures and no sanitary plumbing, these dirty, filthy, dead-falls do business like a place that spends hundreds of dollars in sanitary measures.

The writer saw 15 or 20 people drinking in one of these places lately. The glasses used were black and greasy, and never washed. Filth was everywhere. A tub of dirty water stood behind some barrels, and a back room was filled with drunken men and women—some were fighting, some singing and some sleeping. For five cents they got a large glass of something they called wine. It was cheap, and produced the desired drunk, and that was all that was wanted.

The fifth-class license for country saloons is a failure. They were never meant to run a regular bar room, but for $[illegible] per year they do this 365 days and nights in the year. Under the old law a saloon was situated entirely by itself. Not so now. A good many occupy a hole in some large tenement house, with a dozen different back entrances, with back stairs leading to upper rooms for all kinds of immoral purposes. Women can frequent the saloons day and night if they wish. In fact, they can waltz right up to the bar with the men. Women of loose morals are induced to occupy rooms in or about the place to bring trade.

In fact, it has come to pass that these low joints can not make it pay without women about. The last Legislature could not have thrown the town wider open if they had tried. I do not know if it would be class legislation or not to bar the Asiatic from the saloon business. But I do know every State and Territory has the right to regulate its own liquor traffic. And I am inclined to believe a vicious element can be barred, Asiatic or what not.

I do not wish to throw mud at anyone, but an Oriental coolie, who is religiously, morally and socially different from the white man, is not the fittest person to handle the liquor traffic in a white man's country.

I do not advance these ideas in a selfish way; I leave it to the general public as to how much regard the Asiatic has for our moral and social conceptions. John Chinaman and the gentleman from the Mikado's realm have very few scruples while seeking after the white man's dollar.

The question is, then, how to improve the conditions? In the coming election send honest men to the Legislature. Good laws can only come from good people. Pledge the candidate beforehand: make the license high and limit the number; place the liquor traffic in the hands of citizens only; do away with the fifth-class license as it now stands; place the power of licensing in the hands of the Supervisors; keep saloons out of the residence districts; issue licenses to responsible men only; have no Sunday saloons, no gambling, no music of any kind—not even squawking graphophones, etc.; let no women of any kind be allowed in or about the places. Saloons should not be allowed to locate in tenement houses, but have fronts not through adjoining stores, [illegible]. [illegible] should be [illegible]. All night saloons should not be allowed. Loungers and drunkards should not be allowed to remain on the premises. Heavy bonds and severe penalties to live up to the law should be imposed.

But after this high license and putting on the [illegible] lid and bring up [illegible] the saloon man should have some consideration and protection. [illegible] license only should be prima facie evidence to convict. There should be stiff fines for illicit selling, for the first offense, and jail for the second, and one-half of the fine should go to the party furnishing the evidence. There should be a graduation license. Hotels and restaurants that keep open night and day and Sundays too should pay more than the regular saloon. With a good police to enforce the law, the liquor traffic would be greatly improved.

H. A. JUEN.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday the quarterly report of Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee was presented and read. It follows:

Honolulu, July 11th, 1906.
Mr. F. J. Lowrey, President, Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that the work of the Hawaii Promotion Committee during the past quarter has made satisfactory progress.

Owing to a lack of funds Eastern magazine advertising has been discontinued, yet loss of publicity along these lines has been more than counter-balanced by the extra amount of advertising the Trans-Pacific Steamship companies have been called upon to undertake in order to convince the traveling public that the port of San Francisco is still the gateway to the Orient. The Pacific Mail Steamship company is at the present time running full page advertisements in Eastern magazines both weekly and monthly, in which reference is made to an article appearing in the New York Herald of January 7th, 1906, wherein occurs the following statement:

"Stretching completely across the Pacific is what may be termed the Sunshine Belt. Here the sun shines regularly, the trade winds blow gently, there is very little rain and the seas are never high. It is within this belt that the Hawaiian Islands are located, with their equable climate and subtropical verdure."

The Trans-Continental railways at our request are also giving Hawaii liberal mention in their regulation time folders, the very best kind of advertising.

During the period covered by this report a number of special letters were sent out, this branch of our work having been pushed vigorously. We have in this way covered the entire Northwest reaching every banker and teacher and before the end of the present quarter, will also have reached in the same way throughout the Territory described, every doctor, cattleman, miner, as well as thousands of householders. It is most gratifying to be able to say that we are already getting results and that the outlook for tourist travel the coming winter is brightening daily.

The visit of the four young ladies from Southern California, following close on the trip of the Oregon girls, will prove of value as an advertisement, but the best piece of work accomplished by your committee during the past quarter was the arranging for an excursion to Honolulu by the Editorial Association of Southern California which will leave San Francisco the first of September. Already over forty have booked for the trip and it is probable that there will be between sixty and seventy in the excursion.

A prominent newspaper man of Los Angeles, who will be a member of the party, writes under date of June 26th:

"I can assure you I think of a fine delegation from Southern California of men who do not as a rule attend these trips. I feel sure that if you desire it later on, you can secure the National Editorial Association." I might say in passing that we are even now planning to bring this about.

Some of the leading papers contemplate sending their photographers and cartoonists. Hawaii will receive the most extensive series of write-ups as a result of this trip that we have ever obtained. It will come at a time too when the publicity will prove of distinct advantage in turning next winter's travel this way.

Another decided accomplishment on the part of your committee was inducing the Edison Company of Orange, New Jersey, to send its leading operator to Hawaii to take a series of moving pictures. Mr. R. K. Bonine, the gentleman referred to, is now on the island of Hawaii where he has met with splendid success. From Hawaii he will go to Maui to take a panoramic view of Haleakala, finishing up at Honolulu with views of canoe and surf boating, street scenes, etc. Several of the developed films are now on their way to the factory and others will follow as rapidly as completed. Before winter sets in the Edison company will have in the neighborhood of 20,000 feet of film on the market which will be extensively advertised and will undoubtedly meet with a ready sale. It will not be long, thereafter, before the residents of every village and city in the United States as well as across the Atlantic will have the opportunity of seeing life in Hawaii as shown on the screen by moving pictures thus creating a more general interest in our beautiful country than could be brought about in any other way.

During the three months just passed we were able to add materially to our exhibit.

We have also secured the nucleus of a comprehensive library of directories, which is much patronized, and along all lines I think I can assure you that the work of the Hawaii Promotion Committe is making excellent headway.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) H. P. WOOD,
Secretary.

COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When in need of such a medicine, give it a trial. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ACROSS THE LAVA BEDS

By Sol. N. Sheridan.

From the House of Chockhoo, Kawaihae, Hawaii, June 30.—Since I have seen it, the wonder has grown upon me that more has not been made of the Kona country. What California is to the mainland, it seems to me that the Kona coast should be to these Islands. It is a land of unsurpassed fertility, of rainfall enough to insure crops, of the most delightful climate in the world. All nature smiles there, and anything that grows under the sun will thrive.

Yet Kona has done little—or man has done little with Kona—and one of the few sugar plantations that has failed has been that of Kona. Why? Ask the sugar men who have taken the plantation in hand, and who are preparing now to build a railroad to go with it. They say that they will make a success of it—and I'll warrant you that they will. Indeed, the whole development of Kona is now more promising than at any time in its history, because it will be development along modern lines. Kona is going to take advantage of the experience of other sections, profiting by their successes and by their failures, too.

A LAND OF RICHNESS.

But it is not in sugar alone that Kona will thrive. The Bruner pineapple cannery, at Napoopoo, has begun work for the season, and the crop prospects are most promising.

"I have sold the product of the cannery three times," said Mr. Bruner, when asked about his prosperity.

"I do not mean that I have been paid for it three times," he hastened to say, when the laugh went against him. "I mean that I have orders for three times as many pines as I can put up."

That is a different thing, of course. Also, they are making a success of vanilla, in Kona, and of tobacco, and there is in prospect the erection of a great okolehao distillery, which will manufacture the pure liquor of the Hawaiians and put it on the market in attractive shape. However, it will be equally potent, in any shape—a drink, three drams whereof will make a man rob his own trunk.

Of course our party visited Captain Cook's monument, at Kealakekua Bay, and then it was to horse again for the long ride around through Kona to the homestead of Eben Low at Puuanahula. That was one of the most notable of all rides that we took on the Island of Hawaii. It was a gallop, for the most part, with freshened horses over the smooth road along the heights of Kona, overlooking the sea, and after we had passed the Maguire place, and the sun was beginning to decline, we came out upon the old lava flow of 1801.

WONDERFUL LAVA FLOW.

Also, but on the next day, we crossed the lava flow of 1859, by a macadamized road, and that is an entirely different thing from crossing it by a trail that seems to lead out into the unknown. It was before we came to this that we rode across the lava flow that in 1801 came from the small mountain of Hualalai. That is one of the most remarkable flows on this island, if not the most remarkable. To begin with, it broke out from two places on the mountain. Just below the Maguire place, toward the sea, there is a great hill of rough lava piled up in the plain, and a little above this a thick group of trees is pointed out where the lava came boiling out of the ground unexpectedly, and ran down in a flood to the ocean—the while it was coming in greater torrents from the summit of the mountain to cool in a tremendous river that is seamed now with great gorges and tunnels, showing marks of more tremendous force than is seen in any other flow in Hawaii. The sides of the lava gorges are of varied colors, and the great arches show how strong and swift must have been the torrents of fire that burned their way through the mass of the flow that moved slowly while these fast currents were running.

On this slope of Hualalai we passed through a forest of Hawaiian trees, the like of which is to be found nowhere else. Not less than twenty-seven varieties of trees were seen and named here, and of these at least one was a tree that has been said to be extinct—the uhiuhi, to wit. It is a straight growing tree, the wood very hard, and we gathered seed pods from it, and brought them to Honolulu to be planted on Tantalus. There were groves of the uhiuhi.

FOREST OF RARE TREES.

Still another rare tree was the kauila, from which the old time Hawaiians made their spear handles, and there was the ohe, which was not bamboo, and a specimen of the kokio, or native hibiscus, covered with large red flowers, and plenty of sandalwood. Indeed, this was the second forest of sandalwood that we had seen.

Here is a list of the trees, seen from the road, made out by Eben Low, who said that there were many more varieties in that forest than are here enumerated. He built the road through there, and knows the land like a book. Also, he is a man who makes friends among trees. He knows trees and of course a lot of trees know him:

1. Kauila (Genuine).
2. Uhiuhi.
3. Ohialehua.
4. Aawa.
5. Lama.
6. Alahee.
7. Mamane.
8. Wiliwili.
9. Naio.
10. Hishi (Sandalwood).
11. Alaa.
12. Aiea.
13. Aalii.
14. Uloi.
15. Ohe (not Bamboo).
16. Haa.
17. Akia.
18. Kokio (Hibiscus, Hawaiian).
19. Halepepe.
20. Pua.
21. Kauila A (bastard Sandalwood).
22. Oa.
23. Ohia Ku.
24. Koa.
25. Olapa.
26. Opiko.
27. Koles.

AN OLDER FORMATION.

Puuanahula, where Eben Low and Judge Dole have freehold homesteads, is probably a part of that older portion of Hawaii which makes up the Kohala end of the island—of a geological formation long antedating the southern and larger part. The soil is rich and deep, as in Kohala, and there are no traces of any recent lava flows. The only drawback is that rains fall but seldom, and there is no running water in the land.

We camped here overnight, being served by the Jap man and his wife on the place and by the natives who live near there, and in the morning started for the last lap on our journey to the coast at Kawaihae.

Here it was that evil befel the Postmaster. The Postmaster, let it be said, is not a fast rider, although he is an indiscreet one. So it came that, for many a weary mile, he had lagged behind and taken the dust of the rest of us.

On the road to Kawaihae he got tired of this. Wherefore, when a few miles had been passed, he spurred ahead, exclaiming in his beard—of which he has a quantity at the time—as he passed, that he would take no more dust from any man. We could take his. We did not care. We rode along at the same comfortable pace, stopping now to shoot a wild turkey, now to note the fat cattle that grazed along the way, now to admire the trees of the forest land.

THE LOST POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster rode on and on. He rode on so far that, when we came to the place where we left the main road to swing out across the old lava flow toward Puako and Kawaihae, we could see him but faintly disappearing behind a craterlet in the dim distance. And he had with him our saddlebags and all our luggage, and before him the prospect of a long ride into Waimea without the chance of lunch to cheer him on the way.

We rode on over that rotten lava, once said to have been heavily forested but now seeming nothing but an interminable waste of rocks and sand and low growing wiliwili trees. It was the most dreary of all the rides that we had had. There seemed nothing in the country at all, but distance. It was a succession of low, rolling hills, and at the top of each of these we expected to have the ocean at our feet and rode up it only to find another valley and another hill—and the blue sea, in plain sight, yet apparently no closer than it had been an hour before.

HE ATE OUR LUAU.

We lunched under a wiliwili tree, speculated upon the folly of the Postmaster, and then rode on and on and on and on. Later, we communicated with the Postmaster by telephone, and found that the master of the House of Akona had expected us at Waimea, and had killed a fatted goose and altogether prepared for us the finest luau that the Island of Hawaii had to offer. And the Postmaster had reached Waimea and eaten that luau while we were riding on and on across the wilderness.

"And I predict to you," said Jimmie, when he heard what it was that had happened, "that the Postmaster will come to us filled with goose, and with apologies for that he had deserted us and eaten our luau."

The result proved that Jimmie was a mighty poor prophet—a mighty poor prophet, indeed. The Postmaster may have been sorry that he ate our luau, but he disguised his sorrow with the most complacent smirk that I ever saw in my life. He appeared in a new and clean pair of black trousers, in derision of our dirty clothes, and he at once began to abuse us for deserting him—to abuse us, whose luau he had eaten, while we had nothing but turkey, whose clothes and brushes and safety razors he had sequestered, and from whom he had deliberately ridden away with the declaration that he had taken our dust long enough, and we could now take his! And of that is the ingratitude of postmasters.

For all these reasons we were joyful with a great joy when the Kinau got to the Postmaster thereafter, even if the Secretary's shoes did catch a paroxysm or two in the night. For if you joy when another man is seasick, and particularly if you tell him it is all imagination, you get vengeance upon him for all the things he has ever done to anybody in a long life.

WHO SPURS HIMSELF.

To go back to that wilderness before Kawaihae, did it ever occur to you that it is possible to ride yourself with spurs? Well, I performed that feat out there in the wilds, and I do not propose to do it again. I do not make any pretense to fancy equestrianship, either. When a man had ridden for nine consecutive days, and is not a good rider at the start, I suppose he must expect a certain stiffening of the lower limbs. Anyway, he will get it. I did.

And when one's knees are stiff, and one's spurs long, and one attempts to dismount and one's left foot clings to the stirrup—why, a jerk of the left spur into the right knee is not an impossible thing. Try it, and see. But it is painful.

It was so painful, in my case, that I came to myself to find the Secretary pouring cold water down the front of my neck, and Jimmie scared white. I was pretty white, under the dirt, myself—but maybe that was not so apparent as it might have been in happier surroundings. You see, the Secretary had shot a wild pig, just as I keeled over, and he thought, and so did Jimmie, that the bullet had ricochetted and struck me. It might have been poetic if it had, too, but it would only have been partial justice. I was not the only man in that party with reason to shirk looking a pig in the face.

A GREAT TEMPLE.

Well, we reached Kawaihae. You can see that yourself, from the beginning of this letter. And we saw the heiau which Kamehameha built on a hill at the advice of a kahuna, building it in the shape of a fish net that thereby he might entrap and murder his brother, the king of Kau, whom he feared as the stronger man. He did entrap him in it, too, and did murder him.

They tell the story in all the histories—and, they will tell it to you on the spot. If you do not believe the tale, they will show you the stone on the seashore where the king of Kau is said to have landed when he came to be killed. The heiau on the hill is in a wonderful state of preservation. So is the secondary temple, on the slope below it.

In this state of preservation they think the upper structure is a temple should be kept, moreover. I do not at all, myself. It has much more the appearance of a fortified place. But it is the largest thing of the kind in the Islands, and in the best condition. It is well worth keeping, for its historic interest. Indeed, it will be a valuable asset, some day—much more valuable even than now. If it were restored by some one of the old men who can still say how such restoration should be made, it might be a thing that would draw tourists around the world.

After we had seen the temple, and the stone where the king of Kau landed to his death, and the old idol set up in the yard of a native near the town on the beach, we went back to the House of Chockhoo, and it was reported that the Kinau was coming into port. We found the Postmaster awaiting us, and we gathered our few belongings and hurried aboard the little steamer on route to Honolulu. Behind us the Big Island faded, and the old town on the beach grew dim as the night shut down. Our long and pleasant trip was almost over.

It had ended, in fact, at Kawaihae. With the Kinau, came the luxury of travel. The hardships, the unusual things, therefore the most pleasant experiences, were done. They had been finished at Kawaihae.

At Kawaihae! Kawapoli! That's all.

DELEGATE TO MOHONK

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

C. A. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, attended the Mohonk Conference while touring the East, and the importance of having a representative of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce attend the conference every year caused him to make a report to the Chamber of Commerce, the same being presented and read yesterday. The report is accompanied by newspaper clippings of speeches made at the conference. Mr. Hedemann's report, or letter, follows:

11 Broadway, New York.
June 8th, 1906.

James Gordon Spencer, Esq., Secretary Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: As a delegate for the Chamber of Commerce I attended three of the most important meetings at the Lake Mohonk Conference held on May 31st, and June 1st, and I had the great pleasure and benefit of listening to some very interesting speeches made by very distinguished people. At the business men's meeting, I was called upon to make an address on the behalf of Honolulu, but as I had already stated to the Secretary that I was entirely unprepared and unable to deliver a lecture before such an audience as was present, I was fortunate in finding Mr. W. R. Castle present at those meetings, and he kindly undertook to deliver a short address in which he particularly brought to the knowledge of the assembly the important position of Honolulu, and also the commercial and civic organizations of Honolulu. There were present delegates from between forty and fifty Chambers of Commerce of all of the principal cities in the United States, and as a great many of these people were prepared to make lengthy addresses, it became necessary to limit the time of each one to about four minutes, so you can readily understand that under these conditions it was impossible for anybody to give but a mere outline of the commercial body they represented. I enclose herein newspaper cuts giving the principal speeches, and also the adopted platform, which is all the report I am able to give you, as my time here in New York is so occupied from morning until night that had it not been for Decoration Day, I would not have been able to attend at all. I am most decidedly of the opinion that it will be of advantage to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce to have a delegate present at these conferences each year, but this man should have prepared and be able to deliver an address which will certainly reach directly a number of the most prominent people in this country, and perhaps will appeal to them more than will reading matter, showing our particular requirements on account of our isolated position in case of war between nations.

From the list I enclose of the members present at this last conference, you will find names of the most prominent politicians, former U. S. representatives from other countries, military authorities of highest rank, and a very strong representation of the American Educational System, and prominent representatives of the various churches. The Legal Fraternity was also represented by the most prominent jurists in America, and the speeches I heard were certainly of the greatest interest. If we add to this the great unlimited hospitality extended to the members by Mr. A. K. Smiley, who owns the large Mohonk hotel, and the beautiful spot in the mountains where this conference was held, you can readily understand that I enjoyed, in company with Mrs. Hedemann, a very pleasant visit, for which I wish to extend my appreciation to the President of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce for having appointed me as a delegate. I remain,

Yours faithfully,
C. HEDEMANN,
Manager, Honolulu Iron Works Co.

The A.-H. S. S. Californian will leave for Kahului and Hilo on Sunday evening, and about July 20 will leave Hilo for Delaware Breakwater with about 8000 tons of sugar.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IN INDIA.

Mrs. Sd. L. Hiscocks writing from Clare Road, Byculla, India, says: "I have used and still require a good many bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found it invaluable as a cure as well as preventive of cholera. I have found it most successful and so far have never known it to fail if given early in the stages." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

HAWAII SUPPLIES SISAL TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

HAWAIIAN SISAL COMPANY'S PLANT NURSERY AT SISAL, OAHU.

That an important phase of small farming is successful in the Hawaiian Islands is evidenced by the fact that the Hawaiian Sisal Company's plantation on this island has become the distributing point for sisal plants which are being sent to many portions of the world. What makes this fact of far-reaching importance to the people of this Territory is that government experts, after examining the products from Yucatan and Hawaii, determined that the local sisal was the better quality, and the Hawaiian cultivated plants better adapted to the climatic conditions of the Philippines.

As a result of this selection, the Hawaiian Sisal Company shipped thirty-six tons of sisal plants on the transport Thomas, which left here June 23 for Manila, and will ship thirty-five tons more on the transport Sheridan, due here on Thursday from San Francisco en route to the Philippines.

All these plants are consigned to the United States Agricultural Bureau of the Philippines and will be distributed to planters in the archipelago. The bureau will start a nursery for sisal plants and do all they can to promote interest in the cultivation of sisal. The plants are the kind known as agave rigida sisalana. This variety is found to be superior to the Yucatan variety, or agave rigida elongata, which differs from the Hawaiian kind in having lateral spines on the leaves, while the sisalana variety has but the terminal spines.

The Yucatan variety does not produce the quantity or quality as the Hawaiian variety. There are fewer operations necessary in preparing the leaves of the Hawaiian sisal than that of Yucatan. The edges of the Yucatan leaves have to be trimmed, an operation not necessary with the Hawaiian product.

The sisal company is preparing 100 bales, of 550 pounds each, of the finest fiber ever shipped from any port in the world, to be despatched to San Francisco on the American-Hawaiian steamship Nebraskan about Monday. This big consignment goes to the Tubbs Cordage company of San Francisco. The prevailing price for Yucatan fiber is 6⅞ cents per pound, but the Hawaiian product is so far superior to the Yucatan article that a larger price will undoubtedly be obtained. Special pains have been taken with this shipment by Superintendent Weinrich, who is in charge of the company's plantation, and Mr. Weedon, who is one of the pioneers of the sisal company.

BY-PRODUCTS OF SISAL.

Following is the conclusion of Mr. Weinrich's article on sisal, the part which was crowded out of the Jubilee number:

In the scutching of the leaves, on account of the imperfections of the machinery, a certain amount of the fiber is wasted. This fiber can be recovered and made into a material, which is used for the stuffing of mattresses. This is an excellent article for tropical countries, being light and cool.

These short fibers can also be used for making paper. This paper is similar to Manila paper and can be used for wraping puroses.

Besides these short fibers, there is another roduct, the pulp, which makes excellent fertilizer.

The juice, coming from the leaves in the process of scutching, is a very strong acid, so much so that it attacks the iron, woodwork, cement, leather, etc., of the machine. As yet no definite use has been found for this juice, but hopes are entertained of its becoming available for some purpose.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SISAL.

At the present time no rope is being made in these Islands, the cleaned fiber being all exported. It is hoped that in time a cordage works will be established here and the product manufactured into rope for local and export use.

It will be well to emphasize the uses of sisal fiber. It has its principal use in the making of small rope for farm use, binder twine, lariat rope, etc., but is not adapted for ships' use.

A very large percentage of sisal fiber is used in making binder twine. The great mistake has been in trying to use sisal rope for the running rigging of ships, the salt water has a deteriorating effect on this fiber and it is therefore not adapted for work of that kind.

In Mexico the juice of a plant, similar to the Hawaiian variety, is used for making soap, while another plant, slightly different, furnishes a juice which, being allowed to ferment, makes the famous Mexican drink called pulque. Still another variety furnishes a juice which, when fermented and distilled, makes the liquor called mescal. It is estimated that fifty million bottles of this liquor are consumed yearly in the city of Mexico.

Two plants most commonly seen here in the gardens of Honolulu are species of the variety Agave Americana. These are commonly called the century plant from the supposition that they send up their flowers about once in a century, while in reality the plants send up their flowers and then die within a period of about fifteen years. The most common of these species is a large plant with fleshy leaves of a dark blue color, the leaves beautifully curved and with lateral spines. The sister to this plant has exactly the same characteristics, except that, instead of a solid blue, yellow ribbons of different widths run the length of the leaf.

PROSPECTS OF THE FIBER INDUSTRY.

In these islands are thousands of acres of land lying idle which might be used for the cultivation of fibers. The good price, the steady demand, and the excellent quality of fiber produced, certainly point out that the fiber industry here is one of coming importance.

We will consider the fibers adapted to this country. Of such is the sansevieria zylanica, a most remarkable fiber, very much resembling the pineapple fiber. It is slong and round in structure, has a decided sheen and is very strong. At present this fiber is not used as a cordage fiber, being too fine and too expensive, but could be used for making fabric, which would be equal to the celebrated pina silk, the value of which is so well known. A fiber industry of this kind could be established here and in conjunction with it a textile mill could be built for the working up of this product.

This would create a new industry here in the line of manufacturing. There is no doubt as to the adaptability of sansevieria to this climate. The plant is seen growing all over the islands, and profusely in the gardens of Honolulu. In a period of from two to three years, it is ready to be cut. It multiplies very rapidly and is easily harvested and milled. When one considers the many things in favor of this fiber, it seems remarkable that it has not been turned into a commercial enterprise before this.

One of the other fiber-yielding plants that grows very well here is the fucraia gigantea. This plant grows wild, and is said to be indigenous. The Hawaiian name is malina, which is the attempt of the natives to say Manila, a fiber with which they must have been familiar. This plant produces a fiber called pita, which is a long fine fiber, but does not have the strength of sisal or sausevieria. This fucraia plant is very common in the gardens of Honolulu, at times growing to a height of ten feet. The plant very much resembles the sisal, except that the leaves are much longer and broader, and of a darker green. In the island of Mauritius, one of the principal industries is the cultivation of this plant for its fiber, it being exported for making inexpensive rope.

Another fiber that promises well for this country is the New Zealand flax. The production of this fiber is one of the important industries of New Zealand. This fiber is produced from the plant phormiumtenax. The plant grows readily and yields a large quantity of fiber, which is used in the manufacture of cordage and textiles. A cloth, which resembles linen duck, is made from the fiber.

One of the native fibers here that has been used for many years, the olona, is considered one of the best in the world, although very scarce. The fibre comes from a shrub, which grows in the deep ravines of all the islands. It is considered one of the strongest fibers known, and has been prized by the natives from time immemorial for the making of fish lines and fish nets. It has the peculiar quality of withstanding the effects of water and thus seems particularly adapted for fish lines and for cordage used in or near the water.

One of these fibers that has not been taken advantage of, is the pineapple fiber. This is grown very extensively in Java and the far East for cordage and textile purposes, principally the latter. Everyone knows of the celebrated pina cloth which is made from this fiber. In these islands there are tons and tons of pineapple leaves going to waste each year, but that phase of the pineapple industry having never been given any attention. The fiber obtained from these leaves would add to the financial interests of this epoch-did industry, which has done so much to improve conditions in this country. The best quality of this fiber is obtained from the pineapple plant, which does not bear fruit, but is grown expressly for the fiber quality. Splendid specimens of this fiber, as long as four feet, are obtained.

Another fiber which promises well for this country is the Ramie or China grass. This has been grown here for many years, but not commercially, owing to the difficulty of its extraction. Now that machines have been perfected for this work, it would seem natural that a commercial enterprise should be made of this fiber. It is used for cordage purposes and for textiles. It is considered the most remarkable of all the commercial fibers for its adaptability, etc. Large quantities are imported yearly from the far East. There are other fibers that grow well in this country, which have never created a market for themselves.

The best all round fiber in the world is the Manila hemp, derived from the plant mustatextilis, which belongs to the wild banana or plantain, the fruit of this plant being inedible. Volumes could be written on the virtue of this fiber, but it suffices here to say that on account of its strength, its length, its color and its adaptability to all kinds of cordage, it stands first in the fiber world. Strands to the length of twelve feet of this fiber are not uncommon.

At the age of a about eighteen months the banana plant is cut down and the fibers extracted from the stem of the plant. At present this fiber extraction is done only by hand, there being no machine made for this work. It is not unreasonable to expect that one will, in the near future, be invented which will take the place of this slow and expensive process, as many men are now working on this problem. A very crude apparatus is used for this extracting, which consists of a fixed horizontal knife, the fiber being pressed upon it by a parallel bar. The stem of the plant, which has been cut into narrow strips, is repeatedly drawn between the horizontal knife and bar, the fiber eventually coming out cleaned. Through this crude process much of the plant is wasted, it being estimated that only about one pound of fiber is extracted from each plant. One native is able to clean about twelve pounds of fiber per day.

Owing to the first position among fibers of the Manila, the demand for it far exceeds the supply, this condition bringing about a high price. From the waste fibers Manila wrapping paper is made. From the fine, inner fibers of the plant the celebrated abaca cloth is made, which very much resembles silk.

The Manila fiber is used for all kinds of cordage, but principally for the manufacture of rope for ships, for transmitting power for well drilling, and also for hausers or tow-lines. From old Manila rope oakum is made. The most interesting fact about Manila hemp is that, weight for weight, is it stronger than steel.

The possibilities of raising Manila fiber in this country simply depend upon the proper selection of land. A rich volcanic soil, with regular rainfall and a hot, moist atmosphere is what is required. Such conditions are found to exist in various parts of these islands. These conditions exist very largely in the Philippine Islands, where this plant grows wild. Recently various plantations have been started for its cultivation. It is said that the dividends yielded in these plantations average about thirty per cent., three thousand acres being the average size of a plantation.

When one realizes the possibilities of the fiber culture in these islands, it certainly seems that everything is in our favor. Good lands are lying ready to be used, men of capital are glad of another avenue of investment, proofs are many to show that these fibers will pay for their planting if given the proper chance, and the markets stand ready to receive our products.

The bark Gerard C. Tobey will lie idle here pending the arrival of the ship Astral, which left Yokohama for Honolulu, July 6. The bark Mohican will depart for Hilo as soon as she can get about 200 tons of sugar stiffening. She will load in Hilo for San Francisco.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of

"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains 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. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.
CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY - - - - - - - - JULY 13

GOOD CHEER FOR THE SMALL FARMER.

Despite the forebodings of those who are opposed to small farming, and who predicted the collapse of the sisal industry, Hawaii's export of fibers is steadily increasing. And sisal is making good in quality as well as quantity. In many respects the Hawaiian product is better than that of Yucatan and is preferred by the United States authorities for the basis of experiments in its cultivation elsewhere.

Pineapples are doing splendidly and it will be news to most people that next year's pack at Wahiawa promises to equal the entire American consumption of pineapples last year. Happily for the industry the consumption of this fruit is steadily increasing all over the civilized world.

Rubber promises well. The trees are growing fast and their power to produce a high grade product has been evidenced by the quality of rubber obtained from old shade trees of the same species grown in the neighborhood of the new plantations.

Tobacco is proving its way. Honolulu people are smoking some Hawaiian tobacco now and its quality is liked. New plantings of tobacco are reported and the complete success of the enterprises is prophesied by the United States Agricultural Experiment Station.

These achievements are gradually but surely bearing out the original hypothesis that Hawaii, far from being a one-crop country, has as good a show to support diversified industries as other lands that lie between the tropic of Cancer and the equator.

The only criticism of small farming we hear now comes from those who persistently and for an ulterior purpose identify small farming with truck farming and by proving, as they easily can, that a white man is not able to raise paying turnips and watermelons in competition with the Asiatics, hope to give diversified agriculture a black eye.

The Advertiser lives in the hope that, by another year, the Territorial government will emerge from old traditions far enough to open up large tracts of public lands for American small farmers and give the Promotion Committee a chance to advertise them and organize mainland colonies, like that of Wahiawa, to occupy them. Kauai, "the closed island," would be a good place in which to begin. A policy like that, pursued for a few years, would "develop Hawaii along traditional American lines" and become a source of general public advantage hard to parallel by any of the beneficent economic policies of the past.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE SOUTH.

The administration is trying to do some politics in the South for Secretary Taft who is making party speeches in North Carolina and probably elsewhere. For Presidential aspirants the South is a most inviting field, as the Republican party there is mainly confined to Federal office-holders and they name the delegates to national conventions. It was the South, represented by Federal delegates in 1892, which nominated Harrison for the Presidency, despite the opposition of the greater Republican states of the North. In all probability the machine of that section will be running two years hence for the candidate who represents President Roosevelt; and it is deemed desirable now to give that candidate a chance to make Southern acquaintances.

One could wish, however, that the chance to use the South as a "rotten borough" had not so long blinded Republican administrations to the value of an alliance with the best instead of the worst elements of Southern citizenship; and that courses had long ago been taken to give the party a chance to win elections in the Gulf and cotton States by making itself respectable there. It was the alliance of the northern Democrats with the most ignorant and alien class of immigrants which made and still makes their successive defeats comparatively easy; and their policy in that respect has evoked the ready sneer of Republicans. Yet we find Southern Republicans hand in glove with a class of still graver disqualifications. It used to be said with some appearance of truth that a northern gentleman could not be a Democrat; but it is more forcibly true at the present day that a Southern gentleman cannot afford to be a Republican. Yet all over the South are whites who believe in sound currency, a protective tariff, an expanded nation, a strong navy and who are opposed to socialism on the one side and the tyranny of criminal trusts on the other. These men should be Republican and they would be but for the fact that the triumph of that party in the South would mean the mastery of many sections by a negro proletariat. For the sake of future services to the South the Republican party ought to try and make itself honorably acceptable to the whites and to cease the task, worse than that of Sisyphus, of trying to shoulder the huge bulk of negro ignorance and vice up the political hill where the little band of white Americans are gathered trying to save their civilization. That would be a far more honorable status than the one of holding up the negroes for the sake of getting their easily-manipulated vote for successive administration aspirants for President.

THE MOHONK OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Hedemann suggests that it would be wise for the Chamber of Commerce to have an accredited representative each year at the Mohonk Conference, to take part in discussions affecting these islands. This paper fully agrees with him, having in mind the unfortunate occurrence of last year; but it would prefer a delegation of three, one of whom should be Bishop Restarick who, more than anyone else, could undo the malicious work of the man who brought Hawaii into disrepute at the last conference.

A business man who can think on his feet, the Epicopal Bishop and one of the justices of the Supreme Court would be a delegation worthy of Hawaii and one in keeping, as to occupation and character, with other delegations it would meet at Mohonk.

The Mohonk Conference has come to be a nursery of national public opinion. Its debates and conclusions shape the thought of educated men, a function which used to be left to the Reviews; and their influence is prolonged through the best American periodicals. Obviously Hawaii needs to be capably and regularly represented at Mohonk. The opportunity there is too important to be left to the handling of stray Hawaiian visitors, some of whom may avail themselves of it, to work off their private prejudices to our common detriment.

The President could come here without leaving the United States. On board an American warship he is still within the sovereignty of the Union whatever his latitude and longitude may be. Furthermore, Hawaii is under the United States coastwise shipping laws and may be considered, legally, as part and parcel of the Pacific coast. Finally there is no statute to prevent the national executive from visiting any part of the nation he may wish to see, and that being the case there is no good reason to bind him down to an antiquated custom which originated in troublous times and when all ocean voyages were made by sail.

The blessed privilege of going to the Coast and back for $1 per day has been withdrawn by the Army transport service from civil employes of the government. Hereafter officers of the army, navy and marine corps and their families will have the passenger accommodations of transports to themselves. While the new order is probably the result of multiplied protests by the regular steamship companies, it also harks back to abuses of the civilian privilege. It got so, awhile ago, that the sister-in-law of a letter-carrier had about as good a chance to secure passage on an army transport as the wife of a colonel.

There is humor in the Nuuanu dam situation when an attempt is made to shift the burden of responsibility for alleged bad breaks in the structure upon the man whose sense of public duty brought those defects to light.

The President has an allowance of $25,000 for traveling expenses now so he might as well come along and see us after the Panama trip.

THE THIRD TERM.

General Grant, with all his vast popularity, was denied a renomination in 1876 and again in 1880, because of the valid party and national objection to a third term for any president.

The political literature of those times is full of sound reasoning against any departure from the custom, approved and advised by George Washington, of limiting the presidential incumbency of any one man to two terms of four years each.

Should President Roosevelt be re-elected in 1908 and live until March 4, 1913, he would have been in the White House for eleven years, thus establishing a precedent which the founders of the republic deemed dangerous to constitutional liberty.

True, despite the way in which President Roosevelt sometimes rides roughshod over the co-ordinate rights of Congress, there is no imperialistic peril to be predicated of the man himself. But that is not the point. The danger lies, as we say, in the precedent. Who knows but that a time would come when some successful soldier or some Machiavellian genius who had taken a brief from the trusts, would find in such a precedent an easy road to a life presidency like that of Diaz in Mexico? Great business interests even now complain of the disturbance caused by quadrennial elections; those interests represented by the holders of vast fortunes would be glad to see a man like Aldrich in the presidency for the next twenty-five years. The American people should guard, with jealous vigilance, against any such inroads upon the political system which has not only guaranteed their liberties but has been the school of statesmen, stimulating the young to high ambition and lifting, from the ranks of the lowly to the chief magistracy of the nation, a succession of great administrators. If the American spirit is to be kept alive in the White House a fresh recruitage from the people must be made, every few years, for the presidency. This spirit cannot be maintained if the country ever settles down under the indefinite magistracy of any one man. That way the empire lies.

THE SIX-BIT COMPANIES.

We are inclined to think that the "six bit" insurance companies are not so far wrong, in their methods of doing business, as the coast papers would have us believe.

Look at the matter of a 25 per cent. discount on San Francisco risks from the point of view of the man in Honolulu whose property is insured for a term of years in one of these companies. He does not want to have his own protection weakened. It is far from his wish to see the reserve of his insurers vanish, leaving him practically without the safeguards he has paid for. If his company is justly bound to pay in full he cannot, of course, legitimately complain; but he has the right to demand that his insurers should not, for sentimental or advertising reasons, or under duress of San Francisco sentiment, assume risks at his expense which were not nominated in the bond.

These "75 per cent." companies, so-called, did not insure against earthquakes nor against the destruction of property by public order. Theirs was plain fire insurance. If an earthquake shook down a house upon a lighted kitchen stove or grate or a lighted lamp, that was something not covered by the risk. If soldiers touched off dynamite in a house, that absolved the insurer from making good the loss. No doubt it would be comforting to the San Francisco sufferer to have his insurance company waive all these things out of sympathy and beggar itself to help him, but how about the insured man in Honolulu? Is he the San Francisco man's keeper? Is insurance an eleemosynary proposition with the Honolulu policy-holder left out?

Conservative insurance means the strict letter of the law. Philanthropy is another matter.

EVADING THE LAW.

There have lately been complaints that a number of saloons in the lower part of town treat the closing feature of the liquor law as rather a farce. That is to say, the doors of these places are closed at 11:30 at night, but the men who are in them are permitted to stay in after that hour and liquors are sold to them as long as they will continue to buy. The law does not say that saloons shall be closed at half past eleven, but it does say that the sale of liquor over bars shall cease at that hour.

This is not a matter that comes properly within the purview of the Territorial Treasurer, until after the licensee has been arrested and convicted of selling liquor out of hours. Then, after conviction, the license is at once revoked.

The work of getting the evidence, procuring the arrest and securing the conviction rests, of course, with the police—but in the absence of any enthusiastic desire, in campaign times, to move against the saloons, it is likely that it will devolve upon the citizens themselves interested in the enforcement of the law. Indeed, it is said that the Anti-Saloon League is going to take up this feature of the fight.

It should not be difficult to get evidence, because the offending has become notorious. There are any number of places where the closing provision of the liquor law is violated nightly, and any citizen who cared about it could see the violations.

WANT LAND IN HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1.)

knows a little more about conditions here, still shows that the writer is willing to take a chance to get a home.

This letter is addressed directly to the Commissioner of Lands, the writer being resident of Chicago, and it follows:

"Sir: I have a desire to immigrate to Honolulu this fall. Can you give me an idea as to the opportunities for me to secure land there, say ten acres or fifteen acres or five acres or twenty acres, near Honolulu or elsewhere, suitable for cocoanut or fruit raising? Are cocoanuts grown for market in your country? Are they profitable? I know they require ten years to bear. If you have tracts open under right of purchase leases, what are the costs, etc.? I would be glad to receive any information as to how I could acquire land there, and the price."

SUGGESTION FOR PROMOTION.

This letter does not refer directly to the Kohala ditch, but all the others do, and they come from places as widely separated as Chicago, North Dakota and the state of Washington. There are three from different places in Washington. In answering them, Land Commissioner Pratt has given detailed information upon all the heads asked for, and has enclosed with each answer a copy of Jared Smith's pamphlet, "Hawaii; Its Agricultural Possibilities," prepared and circulated by the Promotion Committee.

As a matter of fact, there would seem to be a suggestion in this that could be most profitably followed up by the committee. Those who are familiar with conditions on the mainland know that there is in the breasts of many Americans, having pioneer blood, a great and abiding land hunger, and a great desire to try new scenes. That land hunger and the pioneer blood have made the Western States of America.

PLENTY OF LANDS.

Those of us who are familiar with conditions here know that there is available lands in the Islands for the production of marketable things not grown on the mainland, and those of us who face the real condition know, too, that white men can work in the fields here as comfortably as anywhere in the world. It is only necessary to give them the fields, and stop trying to put them down to the Asiatic coolie level. These white men will make the Islands really American.

A little promotion work among home-seekers would do very much to carry out President Roosevelt's idea as to the future of Hawaii. How little would be needed is shown by the letters drawn as a result merely of reading the cabled stories of the opening of the Kohala ditch. The home-seekers are beginning to look this way of their own accord. They will not need much urging.

LANDS OF KOHALA.

As to Kohala, there are about 3300 acres of government land there in the ditch region. Of this about 800 acres cannot be served with water, either because it is above the ditch or because it is not arable in character. Of the remaining 2500 acres, all of which is arable and under the ditch, two thousand acres is held on leases which expire in 1907 or 1908, and the balance is on a lease under the terms of which it will revert to the government in 1913.

There would seem to be a good chance, therefore, for American farmers to get homes under the Kohala ditch within the next few years. The lands, of course, are cane lands, leased to the plantations, and the government would doubtless require that they be kept in the same high state of productiveness as now, to the end that revenue from them should continue to fall in; but otherwise there would be no objection to turning them over to American farmers who would work them, make their homes on them, and raise up families of Americans to the future prosperity of this Territory. The Kohala country is as rich and productive as any in the Islands, and circumstances might be created which would make that region most attractive to the best class of home-seekers.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION.

This successful and popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England [illegible]. In ordering, state which number is required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

W. C. Achi departed for Hawaii on the Kinau.

Collector E. R. Stackable has arrived at Madeira Island.

Manager George Fairchild returned to Kauai yesterday on the Hall.

The A.-H. S. S. Nevadan sails from Seattle to Honolulu direct, July 20.

The American schooner Defender left Puako for San Francisco on Monday.

J. D. Tucker left in the Kinau for Hilo to inspect the Masonic lodges there.

The bark St. Catherine left Hilo yesterday for San Francisco with a full load of sugar.

The M. N. S. S. Hilonian was scheduled to sail yesterday from Portland to Honolulu direct.

T. B. Reynolds will not leave on the Alameda today for the Coast, having changed his plans.

C. D. Lufkin returned to Wailuku, Maui, per the Kinau yesterday, after a brief business visit here.

Queen Liliuokalani has gone to Lahaina for a brief visit. She took passage on the Kinau yesterday.

The family of J. F. Brown and Mrs. J. A. Gilman and daughters left for Pukoo, Molokai on the Likelike yesterday, and will go up to the Brown mansion about fifteen miles from the landing.

Mrs. W. T. Rawlins went to Kauai yesterday on the steamer W. G Hall to join her husband who is in attendance at the Kauai Circuit Court term opening.

Eben P. Low left yesterday for the Humuula sheep ranch, on Hawaii, where shearing will begin on his arrival. More than twenty thousand sheep will be put under the clippers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Watt were passengers on the Kinau yesterday for Kohala, where Mr. Watt will assume the management of the Kohala Plantation vice Henry Deacon, who recently resigned.

It is rumored that Frawley's company of players may visit Honolulu in October and present a repertoire of legitimate dramas at the Hawaiian Opera house. Frawley has visited Honolulu on two occasions and his companies have met with favor.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The O. & O. S. S. Doric will arrive from Yokohama on the 16th.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt is endeavoring to secure a Rhodes scholarship for Hawaii, or two of them, rather. These are the English University scholarships provided in the will of the late Cecil Rhodes.

The wedding of Miss Keliiaa and Mr. Charles Bailey has been postponed from this evening to Saturday evening, owing to illness of the bride-to-be. The wedding will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kumalae, in Sheridan street.

A pineapple plantation with an area of 250 acres has been started at Paiwai, Kauai. The principals in the scheme are H. Jaeger, J. Nevin and H. H. Brodie. The capitalization will be $5000. Planting on the lands commenced last November, and the McBryde Fruit Co. will can for the new concern. The articles of incorporation are now being prepared.

It is reported that the American ship Elwell has been chartered by Frank Stone, representing the Atchison railroad, to carry a cargo of ties from Tacoma to Southern California. The Elwell recently left the Sound with lumber for the Hawaiian Islands. She is now said to be ten days out from Hilo for Port Townsend.—Tacoma Ledger.

The S. S. Californian arrived from San Francisco yesterday, bringing about 105 bags of mail, two days' collections, and 1100 tons of freight for Honolulu and 600 for Kahului. On deck were 400 hogs, 20 mules and 10 cows. The Californian's sugar cargo from island ports will be taken as follows: 4000 tons, Honolulu; 2200 tons, Kahului and 1800 tons, Hilo. The steamer, which is to make a trip to Delaware Breakwater after taking on her sugar cargo, will probably remain in the Atlantic, taking sugar at the Atlantic terminus of the new Mexican railway, after it has been carried across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. American - Hawaiian steamers will carry island sugar to the Pacific terminus of the railroad.

Sheep shearing on Kahoolawe has ended.

The A.-H. S. S. Alaskan will leave San Francisco for Honolulu direct, on July 20.

The A.-H. S. S. Nevadan leaves Portland for Honolulu via Tacoma and Seattle, July 19.

Former Queen Liliuokalani is at Lahaina, where it is said that a luau will be given in her honor today.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt has decided to grant the use of public school grounds for political meetings, but the school houses themselves must not be so used.

Mandamus proceedings may be commenced against Governor Carter in an effort to compel him to sign the charter of the Honpa Hong Wanji, which is the Japanese Buddhist Mission.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist for the month of July contains, among other interesting articles, an editorial on pineapples by Leopold G. Blackman. The writer shows that he has studied and thoroughly mastered his subject.

"Grateful Results"

A life of suffering and misery, without sleep, without appetite. Restored to health by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was grievously afflicted with biliousness and liver complaint. My mouth was in a terrible condition every morning, my tongue thickly coated, my breath was offen-

sive, food distressed me, I suffered much from headache, my skin was sallow, and the many remedies recommended me did no good. At last I commenced using 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my improvement began almost from the first dose. It relieved the distress about my liver, caused my food to digest well, cured my headache, improved my complexion, and restored my appetite. These unlooked-for but grateful results were accomplished by only two and a half bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. Lydia M. Tarbox, Altoona, Pa.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Thursday, July 12, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital, Paid Up	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	$100	...	400
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	28½	....
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	98½	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co	2,312,755	100	84	*....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	35	....
Honomu	750,000	100	....	145
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	12	....
Haiku	500,000	100	....	185
Kahuku	500,000	20	20	....
Kihei Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	8	8½
Kipahulu	160,000	100	...	....
Koloa	500,000	100	....	....
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	5½	....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	96	....
Onomea	1,000,000	20	32	
Ookala	500,000	20	5½	5½
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	2½	3...
Olowalu	150,000	100	80	....
Paauhau Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	17	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	....	200
Pala	750,000	100	....	175
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		160
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	132½	....
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	59	—
Wailuku	700,000	100	....	....
Wailuku Sugar Co. Scrip	105,000	100	125	†....
Waimanalo	252,000	100	160	....
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	60	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100	125 / 120	....
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	101	....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pfd.	1,150,000	100	52	60
H. R. T. & L. Co., C.			8½	....
Mutual Tel. Co	150,000	10	....	90
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	..	
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	25	25½
BONDS.	Amt. Outstanding			
Haw. Ter. 3 p. c. (Fire Claims)	315,000	....	....	....
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Refunding 1905)	600,000	....	....	....
Haw. Ter. 4½ p. c.	1,000,000	....	....	....
Haw. Ter. 4½ p. c.	1,000,000	—	....	....
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.	209,000	....	....	....
Cal. Beet & Sug. Ref. Co 6 p. c.	1,000,000	—		102½
Haiku 6 p. c.	300,000	....	101	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.	1,677,000	....		....
Haw. Sugar 6 p. c.	500,000	....	100	....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	1,000,000	....	....	....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	708,000	....	105	....
Kahuku 6 p. c.	200,000	....	100	....
O. R. & L Co. 6 p. c.	2,000,000	....	102½	....
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	750,000	....	....	....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	1,250,000	....		....
Pala 6 p. c.	450,000	....	101	....
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	1,250,000	....	103	....
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	1,000,000	....	...	98
McBryde Sugar Co.	2,000,000	....	....	98

*23.1275 paid. †65 per cent.

SESSION SALES.
(Morning Session.)

None.

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LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coast Files.

William Waldorf Astor is seriously ill in England.

It is reported that yellow fever has appeared in Cuba.

Socialists have nominated a full state ticket in Georgia.

Four hundred saloons were opened in San Francisco on July 4.

The battleship Nebraska made 18.95 knots on her builders' test.

The French budget calls for an expenditure of $802,000,000 for 1907.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco favors a car line on Van Ness avenue.

Thirty millions of dollars of Panama canal bonds have been placed on sale.

Governor Folk has pardoned Martin Hedgepeth, a notorious Missouri train robber.

Two miners imprisoned in a Welsh coal mine sustained life for six days on candles.

Another mutiny has broken out among the Turkish troops in the Yemen province.

The Sultan of Turkey has revoked his order forbidding Jews to settle in Palestine.

The government of Ecuador had a formal celebration of the Fourth of July at Guayaquil.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will deposit ten millions of public funds in San Francisco.

There is a movement in England to establish a two-cent rate on letters to the United States.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin says that Roosevelt is the only man who can defeat Bryan.

United States Circuit Judge Morrow has declared that the California insurance law is sound.

A negro kleptomaniac was operated on by surgeons to cure him at San Bernardino, but still steals.

Thirty-eight small boys met death on the mainland as a result of the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Franklin K. Lane of California has been sworn in as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A new treasury regulation forbids the importation of bogus jewelry bearing the stamp of purported genuineness.

Attacked by a gang of hoodlums, Happy Phillips, a San Francisco special, shot and fatally wounded a man named Shea.

A French scientist has arrived in Australia to carry on experiments towards exterminating the rabbits in that country.

The American Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia has offered to pay from 30 to 50 per cent of its San Francisco losses.

The Czar has told the Douma that he will accept laws allowing liberty of conscience and more freedom of speech and meeting.

The Japanese military authorities have transferred the control of Mukden to the civil officials. These latter are also Japanese.

Real estate is very active in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, the gain in actual transactions being 100 per cent over last year.

It is said that the rising of the Salton Sea will once more compel the Southern Pacific to move its tracks on the Colorado Desert line.

One of Ringling Bros.' circus tents fell down during a performance at Aurora, Ill., and two persons were killed in the panic which resulted.

Chinese rebels are taking advantage of discontent caused by the high price of rice, and fomenting trouble in the province of Chehkiang and Hankow.

A nephew of President Diaz, who was a student on the Mexican training ship Zaragossa, became lovesick and seasick and deserted the ship at Havana.

It is stated that the "six-bits" insurance companies are losing business all over America through their treatment of their policyholders in San Francisco.

Bryan has informed the men arranging for his reception in New York that he does not want any representative of any trust to be present at the affair.

A negro, who had committed a criminal assault on a sixteen year old girl of Womack, I. T., was captured by a mob and burned on the scene of his crime.

Members of the Wellman Arctic expedition have begun the erection of an airship shed near the spot from which Andree made his fatal ascent on June 15, 1896.

Five workmen were injured at the launching of the battleship New Hampshire. They were cutting away the props when the timbers gave, catching them underneath.

Mrs. Harry Thaw has issued a statement to the effect that she was married to Thaw in Europe before the American ceremony, and that all reports to the contrary are false.

There will be a joint celebration in Oakland of Labor Day by the local Building Trades Unions and those from San Francisco. Twenty thousand men are to be in the parade.

With impressive ceremonies ground has been broken for new St. Ignatius' buildings in San Francisco. Prominent speakers referred to the occasion as the beginning of the new city.

The rations being served to the refugees camped inside the Presidio are being cut down in quantity and quality. This is said to be done to force the campers to leave the reservation.

For shooting a man found in his house, W. Stapleton, of Hamilton, Ohio, has been declared worthy of a medal by the justice before whom he appeared. The culprit was fatally injured.

Newport society was entertained at a bathing-suit dinner by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on the Fourth. Every guest wore a bathing suit costume at the dinner and the dance which followed.

Many society men of New York are leaving for extended vacations, fearing to be called upon as witnesses in the investigation into the past life of Stanford White, the murdered club man.

San Francisco Chinamen are planning an Oriental building to occupy a whole block in Chinatown. Work will start as soon as the building restrictions in that part of the city are removed.

A county Democratic convention in Ohio has endorsed Roosevelt for his patriotic course in forcing the trusts to obey the law. They also endorsed Bryan as the party nominee for the presidency in 1908.

The San Francisco Labor Council has passed resolutions urging the use of part of the relief fund for the building of houses for the refugees, the houses to be security for the repayment of the money.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, escaped being on the wrecked train, in which many prominent Americans were killed in England, by the merest chance, having decided to stay on the steamer at the last moment.

Union leaders have sent formal protests to the supervising inspector at Washington that the inspectors on the San Francisco waterfront are allowing steamers to sail without the proper complement of men ordered by law.

Mrs. Stuyvesant is to give a bathing suit dinner at Newport, at which the ladies will wear bathing suits coming just below the knees, and the gentlemen will have their suits tucked and ruffled and fluted and tied up with ribbons.

Rainmaker Hatfield went to the Klondike to break a drouth, and a Dawson dispatch announces that he has failed to deliver the goods. He is the man who claimed that he broke a drouth in Southern California a couple of years ago.

Count Boni de Castellane wants to fight a duel with Regnier, who voted to unseat him from the Chamber of Deputies. He has told Regnier to consider his face slapped, in return for which he has been invited to consider himself dead.

Two large mining companies in Arizona have agreed to the eight-hour day but have cut wages from ten to twenty-five cents a day. Trouble with the men is expected and troops are being held in readiness to suppress any disorder.

Sum See Yee, one of the Secretaries to the Chinese Minister at Washington, has been appointed Chinese Consul General at San Francisco. The appointment is made because it is desired to have at that post a statesman of the highest rank.

The Empress Club of London, composed for years of the most fashionable women in England, has been brought to the debtor's court through mismanagement and scandal. The introduction of liquor is credited with the downfall of the club.

City Attorney Burke, of San Francisco, advises that temporary building permits be issued, otherwise the ordinance will stop work on the erections within the fire limits. The building now going on is of temporary wooden shops and offices.

Ten deaths in Manhattan from excessive heat are reported in one day. Thousands of people in the tenement districts are sleeping in the open air for relief. At the coroner's office it was predicted that the death roll would be appalling if the hot wave continues.

The Moffat railway from Denver to Salt Lake is to be made a link in a through line from ocean to ocean. The new plan is backed by the Chicago Great Western, and the Salt Lake & Los Angeles will be the western end of it, with its terminus at tide water at San Pedro.

Dr. Brindle, Bishop of Nottingham, was the only English Roman Catholic prelate at the wedding of Alfonzo, of Spain, and Princess Ena. Dr. Brindle was a military chaplain for some years and served through two Egyptian campaigns, winning the distinguished service medal at Atbara.

Rev. Rufus E. Nunn predicts an era of disorder in San Francisco, following the reopening of the saloons. A reign of rum, riot and rascality is what he looks for. Women are advised to carry revolvers for their protection. Mr. Nunn also criticizes the distribution of the relief fund.

For the first time in their history the two Kansas Cities were dry on Sunday, July 1. The Kansas end is prohibition and it has been the custom for some 30,000 citizens to spend their Sundays in Kansas City, Missouri. In order to enforce the Sunday closing the Missouri authorities put padlocks on the doors of all joints in their city.

The fast American Line Express, having on board the Americans just landed from the liner New York, jumped the track near London. Twenty-three persons were killed and a number injured. J. P. Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton assisted in the rescue work. Not all the New York's passengers were on the train, the late arrival of the liner at Plymouth inducing the others to remain on board.

Eleven prominent men of San Francisco, representing the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Exchange, the San Francisco Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' and Producers' Associations of California, have been named as trustees for the combination of holders of fire policies, associated for protection. The trustees personally represent $30,000,000 of insurance to be collected.

Hearst has answered Senator Bailey's attack on the "Treason of the Senate" articles by stating that Bailey "began his career in Washington by expressing unwillingness to wear even the conventional dress suit. He ended by wearing tamely and humbly the scarlet livery of the corporations. But while Bailey is willing to wear the trust livery and answer the Rockefeller bell as readily as any other Standard Oil lackey, he does not like to have attention called to his badge of servitude, and at present he is doing his best to hide it and shield himself behind the grave of the dead Senator Gorman."

JONES HAS LOST NERVE

In the attempt to break the web of circumstantial evidence that the officers of the law are weaving about George Jones, the half-breed kanaka accused of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Brandrup at Baden on June 22, says the San Francisco Call of July 4, the defense is endeavoring to cast suspicion on Harry Coffland, who was arrested at the same time Jones was taken into custody, but later released. Coffland left Baden on Saturday, ostensibly for San Francisco, just before Sheriff Mansfield arrived to serve a subpoena on him. A search is now being conducted for him in this city.

The defense will likely attempt to throw suspicion upon John Brandrup, the Baden blacksmith who had divorced the dead woman. At the time of her death she was suing him for maintenance. The defense yesterday intimated that this might be the motive for the crime. The theory is ridiculed by the prosecution, who claim that Brandrup was out of town at the time the murder was committed.

Jones' preliminary hearing was begun but not concluded at Baden yesterday before Justice James Hannon. The accused man has lost much of the bravado that characterized his actions after his arrest, and as the testimony of witnesses at the hotel told heavily against him beads of perspiration shone on his forehead and dampened his curling black hair. Later in the day he took the stand in his own behalf and made absolute denial of much of the corroborated testimony of other witnesses.

Charles Jones, a brother of the accused, who is a refugee in one of the tents of Hamilton square, came to his brother's aid yesterday. It was through his exertions and advice that Jones was persuaded to secure counsel, the kanaka having determined to fight his own case. Harry E. Styles of Baden was chosen at the eleventh hour to defend the man.

Yesterday's hearing was adjourned late in the afternoon while Jones was testifying in his own behalf. He will be cross-examined by District Attorney Bullock tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The examination will probably end tomorrow evening.

Dr. D. E. Plymire, who conducted the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Brandrup, was first on the stand. He repeated his testimony regarding the nature of the woman's injuries but refused to attach an exact time for the killing of the woman. At the inquest the physician stated that death occurred from three to six hours before the autopsy was performed, but under persistent questioning by Attorney Styles he said that it might have occurred from one to ten hours prior to the autopsy.

A strong witness for the prosecution was Elise Vandenboss, chambermaid at the Linden hotel, where the murder was committed. She said that she went to Jones' room just before dinner to make his bed. She opened the door slightly, she says, but on seeing a person on the bed quickly closed it. Jones came to the door and told her he would make the bed himself. She was later corroborated in this testimony by Mary McDonald, the eldest daughter of the dead woman, who says she was passing through the hall at the time Jones was speaking. Jones denies strenuously that he saw either of the women at that time and declares that Miss Vandenboss did not come near his room that day.

Jones also claims that he was not in his room from 11:30 until nearly 3 o'clock. The prosecution seeks to prove that Jones was in his room during that period and that the murder was committed at noontime, when the rest of the people in the house were at dinner.

Miss Vandenboss testified that she got only a hasty glimpse into the room and could not tell whether the person she saw on the bed was a man or a woman. She was positive, however, it was not Jones, for the clothing was different, and Jones immediately came to the door when she opened it.

In a letter dated June 18, 1906, written to a friend by A. B. Lyman, Hawaii's cadet at West Point, he says: "There are 120 men in my class and I came out 11."

RICE PLAN HAS FAILED

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, there were present the President and Messrs. Smith, Fernandez and Dr. Wayson. It was determined to leave to the discretion of the President the matter of sending Mr. Rice's patients to Molokai, and that is the end of the experiment made at Hilo, and approved by the last Legislature, which made an appropriation to carry out Rice's scheme.

In his letter relative to the matter, President Pinkham informed the board that "on or about March 1, 1904, Dr. Milton Rice, at Hilo, was permitted to take under his medical charge, at the Quarantine Station, Hilo, a perfectly hygienic and sanitary hospital, four lepers, named Ben K. Pea, Kawamaka Pea, Kaliponi and Mary Kalani.

"December last Dr. Rice left for Chicago, stating he might or might not return, and left these patients under a physician of his own school to continue the treatment he had inaugurated.

"In 1905, Dr. Rice, by premature and unfounded claims, so worked upon the Legislature that the Board of Health was subjected to much annoyance from the fact they knew the exact condition of those patients and just how far to credit Dr. Rice's claims.

"Dr. Rice had been given at the hands of the board and its President every assistance, encouragement and kindness possible to give. He, however, was determined to endeavor to enlarge his sphere of action. The board was determined he should demonstrate his claims to a definite determination before they consented to enlarge his control. However, the incident terminated in a special appropriation for these four patients."

One of the patients died, and it is said that the others had shown no improvement that would warrant the continuance of the experiment. More than that, Dr. Rice had gone away and the appropriation made by the last Legislature for the conduct of the experiment was about exhausted. The President of the board therefore asked for authority to send the patients to the Settlement, and this was granted in the motion that the matter be left to his discretion.

On motion of Smith, the President was instructed to draw up a regulation establishing dumping grounds at Iwilei and on the beach Waikiki of Sheridan street and makai of the lower Waikiki road. This was desired in order that provision might be made for flattening all tin cans thrown on the dumps, to aid in the war against mosquitoes, and to provide for the splitting of banana stalks, to the end that they might dry out and burn better. Also, it is the sense of the board that the President should have charge of the dumps. This may mean a fight with the county authorities, but President Pinkham announced that he was feeling rather pugnacious. Until the dump regulation is adopted, no further official action will be taken by the board in the mosquito war.

After these matters had been disposed of, and the monthly reports read, the board adjourned.

HIGH LICENSE AND LOCAL OPTION

The best manner of presenting the necessity for changes in the present liquor law to the electorate and impressing on all the very vital defects in the present measure was discussed at the meeting of the Civic Federation yesterday afternoon. High license and local option is the end aimed at by the Federation, and to bring this about through the necessary legislation will require that the voters in the forthcoming elections have the abuses of the existing law made plain to them.

After a discussion this was referred to a committee to formulate a plan of campaign.

The bark W. B. Flint is reported loading 6000 bags McB. sugar for San Francisco at Eleele.

SUGAR OUR ONE SUPPORT

The problems affecting the agricultural lands of Hawaii in comparison with the standards of America were dealt with last night in a lengthy paper read before the Hawaiian Engineering Association by L. E. Pinkham.

Mr. Pinkham devoted the first part of his address to tracing the rise of the American farmer from "the man with the hoe" to "the man with machinery," the result of applied science, agricultural economics and transportation. The American farmer is rich and independent beyond any division of men of physical activity in the world.

The fixed land laws of the government and the land policies of the railroads were praised. The immigrant knew exactly what he was to get and where he could get it, not having to wait for a land policy to be adopted, surveys to be made, or halting officials to make up their minds.

The American policy only restricts the acquiring of land by foreign non-residents. The American farmer stands on his rights to do as he chooses with, or to dispose of, as he will, his lands. He stands or falls on his own ability and not on Government regulation or dictation. To change from this American land policy to a paternal land policy is not American. If a man is fit for American citizenship he is fit to exercise independence in his private affairs. When a government chooses to part ownership of any of its lands it should let go the apron strings and let her citizens become independent men and not wards. We, in Hawaii, must come to this or there can be no development on American lines.

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

No place in the world has agricultural operations that can approach either in daring, cost of plant, or result, those of Hawaii. Eighty per cent of the arable land requires irrigation, and in 1905 the value of the sugar production was 98 per cent of the total value of our products, showing that the support for the population and the government rests on the sugar industry.

Of the total of 568,000 arable acres 199,460 were planted in cane, requiring the operation of 716 miles of railroad representing an investment of $94,380,617.29. All this that 95,443 acres might be cropped in 1905.

In the installation of irrigation systems and their operation there is invested $70,603,893.49.

From this can anyone claim that the agriculture of Hawaii is not the most costly in installation and intensive in operation of any existing or historically recorded?

In 1898 many sugar plantation schemes were floated and speculation in the stocks was rushed into, resulting in disastrous effects, now running through the life of the Territory, the end of which has not yet been reached.

Of the fifty-three plantations, twenty-three have been very profitable, seven have been so at times, seven have never paid a dividend and fourteen have had occasional prosperity. This will dispose of the idea that sugar is always enormously profitable and will stand an indefinite amount of political and economic experimenting and exploiting.

It is the fairy tales spread everywhere, particularly in Washington, that have created belief as to the Hawaiian sugar industry to the everlasting embarrassment of this Territory.

The Territorial government does not as extensively as imagined control the land situation as regards plantations. On Kauai, Oahu and Maui the proportion government controlled is small, and cannot be the determining factor in establishing the agricultural population.

As leases expire, the plantations, having brought these lands to high cultivation and their investments still being necessary to preserve its productiveness, have an equity that cannot justly be ignored nor unduly taken advantage of. Neither can the plantations be subject to ignorance, indifference nor erratic agricultural projects, nor to schemes to acquire title to lands by those who do not intend to personally cultivate them but aim to make the plantations finance them and practically work the land and pay tribute to proprietors whose responsibility is only nominal.

The relief for the sugar planters lies in the adaptation of machinery in their work, relieving them of their labor problems and raising the status of their laborers.

CONCLUSIONS.

Justice is due the sugar planters of Hawaii.

They are not land monopolists; they are the most daring land reclaimers the world has ever known.

They have made the desert support a commonwealth.

They have made agriculture a business of the highest organization.

They have wrung nearly every possible drop of water from the caverns of the earth.

They have caught nearly every drop of water that flows within the reach of man on these islands.

Still the demand is for more water.

The investment per acre cropped is unparalleled by any other agriculture in the world.

They have absolutely created ninety-nine per cent. in value of all the products of the Territory.

Their lands can grow no other crops commercially.

Ruin them and you ruin Hawaii, as far as human foresight can predict.

He who claims otherwise is an astrologer and sees stars.

They based their agriculture on contract labor, which, whatever its faults, bettered the condition of the laborer.

Labor possibly did not always receive its just dues. Evidently labor intends to settle that point in the future.

The labor situation might have been bettered in Hawaii, but hindsight has excelled foresight for a decade and a half at least.

They have supported an educational system that has deprived them of needed labor.

They have been between the devil and deep sea of their pocketbooks and their missionary consciences.

The latter have won often enough to give them great credit.

Ownership in plantations is not so exclusive all stockholders may be termed sugar barons.

What ails the dear general public, and its widespread distress in Hawaii, is what ails it the world over, it buys high and is sold out low.

It gets into a game where the cards are stacked and the pot already spoken for.

The plantations are distressed for labor and are forced to two choices.

First. To seek peasant labor, Occidental or Oriental, the world over at enormous expense.

Second. To endeavor to make a place for more effective, intelligent, adequately paid and domiciled self-respecting labor by trying to substitute "The Man with Machinery" for "The Man with the Hoe."

Far from this paper to assert the machinery can be devised, but to urge the attempt. Many more difficult mechanical problems have been solved.

If the plantations should conclude to make the effort, it is to be hoped "The Hawaiian Engineering Association" may be a chief factor in creating the various machinery needed and that the educated young men of Hawaii may operate it.

May we hope invention, fostered by the Hawaiian plantations, may yet dignify labor and the educators of Hawaii may teach the dignity and worth of physical labor.

TRANSPORTS CLOSED TO CIVILIANS

Postmaster Pratt has received a letter from Captain Humphrey of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, announcing that, per orders arriving here on the 10th inst., the privilege of postal employes to travel on army transports has been withdrawn and all applications on file canceled. Postmaster Pratt has heard, unofficially, that the passenger accommodations on transports will hereafter be reserved exclusively for army, navy and marine officers and their families.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

The great success of this preparation in the relief and cure of bowel complaints has brought it into almost universal use. It never fails, and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

FORMAL APPLICATION OF BUDDHIST MISSION FOR CHARTER DENIED

The application of the Honpa Hongwanji Mission, otherwise the Hawaiian Buddhist Mission, for a charter has been turned down by Governor Carter.

The Honpa Hongwanji represents the Buddhist religious element amongst the Japanese of this Territory. The chief temple is in Fort lane, Honolulu, not far from Fort street, and there are temples all over the islands. It is not to be supposed that anybody objects to the practice of the Buddhist religion in the islands—anybody, that is, but the proponents of other faiths—and, if anybody did, it would not matter, because the constitution of the United States guarantees religious freedom to all men. It is even claimed by some men whose walk in life is not all, perhaps, that it should be, that the constitution guarantees irreligious freedom.

However that may be, when the application of the Honpa Hongwanji for a charter as a religious corporation without capital stock, as the law provides, was presented to Treasurer Campbell that official, as his custom is, passed it up to the Attorney General for an opinion. Deputy Attorney General Prosser returned it to Mr. Campbell with the recommendation that the matter should be referred to the Governor for the exercise of his discretion, as the act provides.

Governor Carter sent the application back to the Treasurer, with a letter recommending that the application be denied, the letter of the Chief Executive closing in this wise:

"I decline to approve, as I do not believe that the issuance of this charter would be compatible with the best future interests of this Territory."

Governor Carter was out at his Waikiki place yesterday afternoon, and so could not be asked why he thought the granting of a charter to the Honpa Hongwanji would not be compatible with the best future interests of the Territory. It is understood, however, that besides its religious aspects, the Honpa Hongwanji is an association for inculcating Japanese patriotism, and a school for the teaching of patriotism to any other country but the United States may be regarded as somewhat out of place on American soil.

The Buddhists, of course, will continue to exercise their religion. There has never been any objection to that. The Honpa Hongwanji wanted the right to acquire and hold property, and do all the things that such corporations have power under the law to do. The men who signed the application for a charter were T. Kato, E. Haida, M. D., U. Kubayashi and Y. Ishii.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AGAINST IMPURE LIQUOR

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, it was determined on the recommendation of President Pinkham to offer the services of the board's chemist, Mr. Duncan, to the people who are interested in the suppression of the sale of inferior and adulterated liquors in the Territory. The board thereby becomes enlisted in the temperance fight on the practical side. The matter came up on the report of the Food Commissioner, which was treated as follows in the monthly letter of President Pinkham to the board:

FOOD COMMISSIONER VERSUS LIQUOR.

I place before you his reports for April, May and June.

I desire to have you note the remarks of the Food Commissioner relative to malt and spirituous liquors which he has been examining during the past four months, while the board has been supposed to have been inactive. He has examined 39 samples.

Of beers examined (which include all bonded here) he states:

Salicylic acid was not detected in any of the samples.

Formaldehyde, formerly in use, was absent from all samples.

A number of samples were found preserved with ammonium fluoride or some salt of hydrofluoric acid. This was not considered injurious.

Excessive amounts of sulphurous acids were found in several samples, the use of which is for the purpose of sterilizing the casks.

On the tentative basis of a maximum of 40 milligrams sulphurous acid per liter of beer this acid is not injurious.

In the majority of beers this limit is not reached by quite a large per cent. Where exceeded it is probably due to carelessness.

All samples showed a legal percentage of alcohol and high extract content, showing that sufficient malt was used in their preparation. While in some imported beers preservatives were probably used, it was of a mild nature and not easily detected.

Of the wines examined, one sample was not adulterated and three were low in alcohol.

A sample of rectifiers alcohol was found to contain a slight amount of fusel oil.

Eight samples of gin were analysed for fusel-oil. All were found free from that oil, or nearly so.

While the Food Commissioner can not, from sheer physical inability, act as detective on the liquor traffic of Hawaii, it would seem proper to aid those who make their business the suppression of the traffic, as far as chemistry fixes blame.

I suggest the board signify its sentiments. If those so interested will submit samples of liquor they believe to be adulterated and evidence that they have proof of sale, so we do not waste our time, it would be our cheerful duty to endeavor to establish their contentions.

I think, in the further protection of the community, we should offer to analyse temperance alcoholic liquids, that consumers may know whether they are taking medicine or taking a drink. The Federal Government has been recently active in this line, but its action is for revenue, while ours would be on the lines of furnishing evidence for intelligent personal volition.

FOOD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The matter was left, as such matters usually are, to the discretion of the President of the board. The report of the Food Commissioner in detail follows:

Honolulu, Hawaii, July 9, 1906.

L. E. Pinkham, Esq., President, Board of Health, Honolulu.

Sir: I submit herewith my report for the months of May and June, 1906.

Below is given a summary of the milk inspection work by months:

May—Milk samples examined, 39; below standard, 4. The samples below standard were obtained from the following sources:

	Butter Fat.	Total Solids.
A. Tavares	2.8	11.3
M. Abreu	2.8	11.0
J. Benevidoz	3.1	11.0
Private party (4 samples)	3.4	10.5

June—Milk samples examined, 62; below standard, 2. Samples below standard were obtained from the following:

	Butter Fat.	Total Solids.
F. Correa	2.4	11.1
Antone Richards (2 samples)	3.8	11.2

The analytical work, other than milk, done during May and June is as follows:

	Samples.	Below Standard.
Olive oil	17	3
Beer	8	..
Wine	4	3
Maple syrup	4	3
		Impure.
Water	3	2
Poison analyses	7	..
Test for blood	8	..
Examinations	51	

Analyses of eight samples of beer were completed during May, making a total of nineteen samples of beer examined, practically all the brands on sale in this market. All the samples showed a legal percentage of alcohol and high extract content, showing that sufficient malt was used in their preparation. A number of imported beers contained preservatives, and a considerable number, judged from their keeping qualities after the bottle was opened, may also contain preservatives, which I was unable to detect. I do not say that these samples were preserved or yet free from preservation; can only state that no preservatives were detected. Antiseptics looked for were salicylic acid, formalin, sulphurous acid, fluorides, benzoic acid and saccharine. A systematic search for all possible preservatives was not attempted.

The analyses of eight samples is as follows:

ANALYSES OF BEER.

Brand. Manufacturer.	Alcohol per ct. by volume.	Extract per ct. by weight.	Milligrams Sulphurous acid per liter.	Preservative.
Budweiser — Anheuser - Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.	5.30	5.15	26.2	None detected.
Buffet—Fred Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	5.35	5.82	25.6	None detected.
High Life—Fred Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	5.45	5.80	26.9	None detected.
Bock—Fred Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	4.60	6.58	34.5	None detected.
Pabst—Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	4.37	5.55	32.0	None detected.
Enterprise—No manufacturer on label	4.85	4.53	17.9	None detected.
Lemps—Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co., St. Louis Mo.	4.92	4.66	17.9	None detected.
Extra Pale Export—Los Angeles Brewing Company	4.45	7.12	42.4	Sulphurous acid.

ANALYSES OF WINE.

Four samples of wine were examined, all being bought in saloons and from the bottled stock usually sold over the counter. Description and analyses of these samples are as follows:

Kind of Wine. Where Purchased.	Alcohol per ct. by volume.	Extract per ct. by weight.	Acids as Tartaric.	Result.
Madeira—Elite Saloon, Vineyard Street	19.5	6.23	0.51	Not adulterated.
Madeira—Saloon, cor. Punchbowl and Queen Streets	14.2	5.01	0.27	Low in alcohol.
Port—Saloon, cor. Punchbowl and Queen Streets	14.7	9.80	0.34	Low in alcohol.
Tokay—Saloon, cor. Punchbowl and Queen Streets	12.7	7.08	0.37	Low in alcohol.

MAPLE SYRUPS ADULTERATED.

Four samples maple syrup, brands sold generally in grocery stores, were examined; three samples being adulterated. The adulterated syrups were composed of cane syrup and maple flavor. Description and analyses of these samples are as follows:

Brand. Manufacturer.	Polarization Direct.	Polarization Invert.	Water per ct.	Ash per ct.	Hortvet No.	Result.
Deer Lodge—Long Syrup Refining Co., San Francisco, Cal.	*26.5	-11.9	28.65	0.34	0.14	Not maple product.
Log Cabin—Towle Maple Syrup Co., St. Paul, Minn.	*63.0	-19.8	26.22	0.21	0.15	Not maple product.
Toboggan—Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.	*62.5	-19.8	27.54	0.09	0.22	Not maple product.
Curtice — Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.	*59.0	-20.9	19.91	0.51	1.40	Pure.

*For asterisk read plus.

OLIVE OILS.

Seventeen samples of olive oil, nearly all the brands sold in this market, were examined. Of this number three were found adulterated, the adulteration consisting in each instance of cottonseed oil.

The index of refraction, at 25°C. of the unadulterated oils ranged from [illegible] to [illegible], and the iodine number from [illegible] to [illegible], the values in both cases being within the limits set for olive oils.

The adulterated samples are as follows:

Huile D'Olive, A. Durant & Fils, Bordeaux, sample from Wing Hing Co., [illegible] Hotel street.

Fine Lucca oil, imported by Puritan Oil Co., sample from G. Wo Sing, Nuuanu street.

Extra Quality oil, Huile Vierge, Durant & Fils, Bordeaux, sample from T. H. Davies & Co.

Food [illegible] during two months: Fish [illegible] boxes; potatoes, [illegible] bags; [illegible] [illegible] crates; fruit, [illegible] cans; vermicelli, [illegible] boxes; barley, [illegible] boxes; spaghetti, 1 box; macaroni, 11 boxes. Total, [illegible] packages.

Miscellaneous analyses:

Two samples of water were examined from the Chief Sanitary Officer and report made to him. Eight articles were examined for the presence of blood stains for the Attorney General's Department. Eight analyses were made for the presence of poison in various samples submitted.

A number of analyses were made of "Liquozone" in connection with hearing before the Board of Health as to proper labeling of this drug.

Examination of water, supposed to contain oil, was made for the Attorney General's Department. Respectfully submitted, R. A. DUNCAN,

Food Commissioner and Analyst.

FITCH SCORES ONCE MORE IN THE SAKE CASES

Col. Tom Fitch and Harry Johnston have once more won the famous sake cases.

Hind, Rolph & Co. yesterday received the following cablegram from Johnston, dated San Francisco:

"Sake won. Return on China."

The case was heard in the United States District Court at San Francisco, Col. Fitch representing the Honolulu claimants for a refund of what is claimed to be a heavy overcharge on the sake imported from Japan. Testimony was taken here several weeks ago before Commissioner Mailing. The sake claimants, for whom Hind, Rolph & Co. are acting, were represented by Col. Fitch. The United States was represented by Mr. Leavitt of the Board of General Appraisers of New York. Both attorneys then went to San Francisco and Johnston's cablegram announces the result as a victory for the claimants.

The government may, if it desires, carry the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals and beyond that to the United States Supreme Court. Whether this course will be followed depends upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

The sake claimants have won out in every instance of the long fight, which has extended over three years, during which time Col. Fitch and Harry Johnston have kept busy.

COL. TOM FITCH.

The claims for refund are piling up right along, and all sake imported even up to the present date is included in the result of the case. It is estimated that the refund due at the present time amounts to about $1,000,000. There are nine gallons to a case. The present rate of duty is 50 cents a gallon. The refund of 30 cents a gallon totals up $2.70 for the case.

A FILIBUSTER'S DESIGNS ON THE CROWN OF KAUAI

Several years ago the Chronicle detected and exposed a Hawaiian filibustering scheme led by one Markowe who proposed to come here with a shipload of armed men, restore the monarchy and reward himself with the title and emoluments of "Prince of Honolulu." An interesting sequel to this story is to be found in a recent Collier's wherein it appears that when the soldier of fortune, Baron Harden-Hickey, lost his "kingdom" of Trinidad, Markowe offered him a consolation prize in the sovereignty of Kauai. But here is the story:

The attack made by Great Britain and Brazil upon the independence of the principality, while it left Harden-Hickey in the position of a king in exile, brought him at once another crown, which, by those who offered it to him, was described as of incomparably greater value than that of Trinidad.

In the first instance the man had sought the throne; in this case the throne sought the man.

In 1895 in San Francisco, Ralston J. Markowe, a lawyer and a one-time officer of artillery in the United States Army, gained renown as one of the Morrow filibustering expedition which attempted to overthrow the Dole government in the Hawaiian Isles and restore to the throne Queen Liliuokalani. In San Francisco Markowe was nicknamed the "Prince of Honolulu," as it was understood, should Liliuokalani regain her crown, he would be rewarded with some high office. But in the star of Liliuokalani, Markowe apparently lost faith, and in Harden-Hickey thought he saw timber more suitable for king-making. Accordingly, twenty-four days after the "protest" was sent to our State Department, Markowe switched his allegiance to Harden-Hickey, and to him addessed the following letter:

"San Francisco, August 26, 1895.

"Baron Harden-Hickey, Los Angeles, California.

"Monseigneur—Your favor of August 16 has been received.

"1. I am the duly authorized agent of the Royalist party in so far as it is possible for any one to occupy that position under existing circumstances. With the Queen in prison and absolutely cut off from all communication with her friends, it is out of the question for me to carry anything like formal credentials.

"2. Alienating any part of the territory can not give rise to any constitutional questions, for the reason that the constitutions, like the land tenures, are in a state of such utter confusion that only a strong hand can unravel them, and the restoration will result in the establishment of a strong military government. If I go down with the expedition I have organized I shall be in full control of the situation and in a position to carry out all my contracts.

"3. It is the island of Kauai on which I propose to establish you as an independent sovereign.

"4. My plan is to successfully occupy all the islands, leaving the capital to the last. When the others have fallen, the capital, being cut off from all its resources, will be easily taken, any may very likely fall without effort. I don't expect in any case to have to fortify myself or to take the defensive, or to have to issue a call to arms, as I shall have an overwhelming force to join me at once, in addition to those who go with me, who by themselves will be sufficient to carry everything before them without active cooperation from the people there.

"5. The government forces consist of about 160 men and boys, with very imperfect military training, and of whom about forty are officers. They are organized as infantry. There are also about 600 citizens enrolled as a reserve guard, who may be called upon in case of an emergency, and about 150 police. We can fully rely upon the assistance of all the police and from one-quarter to one-half of the other troops. And of the remainder many will under no circumstances engage in a sharp fight in defense of the present government. There are now on the island plenty of men and arms to accomplish our purpose, and if my expedition does not get off very soon the people there will be organized to do the work without other assistance from here than the direction of a few leaders, of which they stand more in need than anything else.

"6. The tonnage of the vessel is 146. She at present has berth-room for twenty men, but bunks can be arranged in the hold for 256 more, with provision for ample ventilation. She has one complete set of sails and two extra spars. The remaining information in regard to her I will have to obtain and send you to morrow. I think it must be clear to you that the opportunity now offered you will be of incomparably greater value at once than Trinidad would ever be. Still hoping that I may have an interview with you at an early date, respectfully yours,

"RALSTON MARKOWE."

What Harden-Hickey thought of this is not known, but as two weeks before he received it he had written Markowe, asking him by what authority he represented the Royalists of Honolulu, it seems evident that when the crown of Hawaii was first proffered him he did not at once spurn it.

He now was in the peculiar position of being a deposed king of an island in the South Atlantic, which had been taken from him, and king-elect of an island in the Pacific which was his if he could take it.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A little forethought will often save no end of trouble. Think of the pain and suffering that must be endured in case of an attack of pain in the stomach or cramp colic when medicine must be sent for. Every family should have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house. It is sure to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes it will be wanted at once. Buy it now. It may save life. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The county of Maui will join the county of Oahu in the mandamus proceedings to recover a share of the delinquent taxes.

THE GOOD MEN MUST TAKE INTEREST

Every politician is not a tar baby. That is to say, every man in politics is not bad for that reason alone, although perhaps the burden of proof is on him. Which would not be the case if good men would take the interest that they should in every day practical politics, instead of waiting for the tar babies to achieve results and then standing around on the street corners and kicking at what had been done through their neglect of their plain public duty.

Take, for example, the Twelfth Precinct of the Fourth District on this island. That precinct runs up into Manoa valley and takes in the College Hills district, and so has a great many of the most respectable people in Honolulu within its boundaries. And yet, at the meeting of the precinct club held last Friday night, there were present twelve white men and fifty-six natives, every one of these last a political worker. Of course the machine has a ticket in that precinct. And, if the reputable voters in the precinct do not turn out, the machine ticket for delegates to the conventions will be elected. Then the respectable people will rear up because of the kind of ticket these delegates nominate. And who will be to blame for that?

DECENT MEN WANTED.

There is going to be a meeting of the club next Friday night to elect precinct officers, and there is no earthly reason why the respectable voters should not carry the meeting if they will turn out at the meeting. On the following week the club will nominate its ticket for delegates, and there is no reason why the respectable people should not carry that election, either. But, if the men of substance will not turn out, the tar babies will run things—and run them to public disaster, as they always do.

By the way, there has been no date set yet for the County Convention, and there is no date put down in the party rules as printed. There is a date for the primaries. That comes on the fourth Friday in August. Approximately, there is a date set for the Territorial Convention, called this year to meet at Wailuku, Maui. But concerning the date when the County Convention shall meet, there is nothing said anywhere, so it would seem to be up to the County Committee to get busy in this matter.

WHO IS AFRAID?

Now, then, who is afraid? John Lane says that he is not. The wicked Mr. Achi says that he is not. So, both these gentlemen are to be candidates for delegate to their convention in their precinct—and when the smoke of the primary battle clears away there will be one factor the less to account for in the politics of Hawaii.

In the meantime, Senator Lane is getting a committee together to welcome Delegate Kuhio home when the Siberia gets into port next Friday, and Mr. Achi has gone up to the Big Island, but whether on a foraging expedition or not, no man is able to say. The man who says just what Mr. Achi does any particular thing for will be a shining wonder.

For instance, why should Achi undertake to down Sam Johnson in his own precinct of Kakaako? Yet that is what he is said to be trying for. A meeting is to be held on Thursday night for that particular purpose. And it would seem to be pretty nearly an impossible thing to do.

MAKE AN ALLIANCE.

Sam Johnson, by the way, is said to have entered into an alliance with the forces of Sheriff Brown—and yet, even in this amicable arrangement matters are not altogether as harmonious as they would appear on the surface. For instance, the ticket agreed upon in the Seventh of the Fifth District is like to strike a snag before the primaries. The road department luna in charge of politics in that precinct has heard that the Brown men on the ticket are not going to stand as they should in the Supervisoral fight—for Harris and Lucas, that is—and has openly repudiated the agreement. And that gives promise of an interesting time.

Sam Johnson and Jack Lucas, of course, have been driven into the Sheriff's camp by the Achi-Crabbe movement, nevertheless there are signs all about that the allies are not as comfortable as they might be. The Labor-for-Achi party has made a lot of promises to road department men, a raise of wages and the increase of the taxes of the rich being among these, and these promises are said to have charmed away some of Sam Johnson's men.

ALL IS NOT HARMONY.

Then, there is the complication of the fortunes of Brother Jim Quinn. Of course the Lane men will try to take care of Quinn. He wants to be chairman of his precinct, it is said, and Sam Johnson is not at all inclined to stand for that. Also, Brother Jim would still accept a place on the Board of Supervisors, and there are some people who would not stand for that, either. Still, Brother Jim may succeed in compromising himself into the convention, at least. How much farther he will go remains to be seen. Brother Jim has many latent elements of strength.

As to the other offices, Fred. Waterhouse and Bob Shingle are said to be still in the field for County Treasurer. Frank Andrade has no opposition for the Republican nomination for County Attorney. And, concerning other offices, there is no change noted. Old Prince Liliikalani, however, is brushing up a holdover boom for the Senate.

"I am a candidate for no other office," said D. L. Withington yesterday "than the one I now occupy on Merchant street. That is the law office of Castle & Withington."

That would seem to settle one wild rumor.

It is reported that the joint traffic arrangement between the Pacific Mail and Toyo Kisen Kaisha companies is soon to terminate, and that this may have had something to do with the America Maru going out in ballast.—Chronicle.

WILL ASSUME THE WHOLE BLAME

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The public was represented at the Nuuanu dam investigation yesterday by ex-Inspector Patterson. At least Mr. Patterson was the only one to respond to the general invitation extended to all kickers to appear and register their protests on the ground. There were a few others on the work, among them Jos. S. Emerson, C. E., and Dr. Emerson, but these were sightseers only. The Department of Public Works was represented by Assistant Superintendent Howland and C. H. Smith, the engineer on the work.

After all there was little examining done. The pumps working on the accumulated water in the core wall trench had made no showing whatever, the water being at the same level as when the work started. The heavy rains of the morning had been responsible for some of this water and it has been acknowledged by those on the job that it will be at least Saturday before the core wall will be exposed sufficiently to allow an examination of the bottom to be made. The test pit over the mush pile has also been given a couple more days than was first stated.

Expert Kellogg has asked that the position of the pump at the trench be changed, so as to hasten the work, and the shifting of the machinery was commenced as soon as Mr. Howland and the contractor's foreman could come to terms, the latter wanting to know who was going to pay for the extra work before he would begin it.

PUTTING BLAME ON PATTERSON.

Throughout what investigation was made yesterday there was a constant exchange of remarks between Smith and Patterson and once the ex-inspector threw down the gage for Howland.

"I don't care how you break me so long as the dam is condemned," shouted Patterson. "I say that there is rotten construction and if you want to blame me for it I don't care. My reputation doesn't matter so long as Mr. Kellogg condemns the work."

This was said almost as soon as the examination commenced. The expert was viewing a portion of the waste pipe exposed by a trench. From the concrete covering of the pipe water was pouring and Patterson had said that this was due to the butt joints in the stave pipe not being brought close together.

"Well, why didn't you bring them close together?" demanded the engineer in charge. "You looked after this work and passed it."

"Why didn't you bring them together?" fired back Patterson. "You were here all the time and saw what was being done. You knew the pipe wasn't up to specifications. Mr. Howland knew how that pipe was going in, too."

"Well, if it wasn't right why didn't you stop it?"

"You know I never had any authority to stop anything," retorted Patterson, who added his remark about shouldering all the blame that the department wished to pile on him.

In the meantime the pipe leaked merrily on.

Attention was then drawn to the crack in the big fill which Patterson had had covered up for the investigator's eye. This was exhibited to Mr. Kellogg by Mr. Howland, who explained that owing to the supports having been taken out of the core trench for a time the fill had begun to settle that way, but that as soon as the trench had been filled in the settling had stopped. The same crack could be seen in the cut made for the pipes in the streambed, and the party headed that way, being rejoined by Patterson.

In the gulch the crack was pointed out and Howland repeated his observation on the cause, adding that it was ridiculous to say that it had appeared since the trench was filled in.

"Well, I can prove that the one in the fill above came since the trench was filled," said Patterson, and none called upon him to bring on his proof.

While in the gulch Mr. Kellogg gave instructions for a portion of the concrete armor on the main supply pipe to be cut away, so that he might examine the way it had been applied. About this part of the concrete work both Patterson and Howland agreed, the latter saying that it was the best piece of work in the dam.

"We did this after Mr. Patterson had begun his kicking," he added.

The concrete collars around the pipe were examined, Mr. Kellogg taking advantage of the examination to point out that these collars were not necessarily impervious to water. Their object was to prevent the forming of water channels along the pipe and in many cases were made expressly to allow the water to filter through.

This concluded the work for the day and the resumption of the investigation will not be before Saturday. In the meantime Mr. Kellogg will finish his examination of the engineer's reports and the correspondence between the department and the contractor.

WILL SETTLE LONG DISPUTE.

One important matter which will be gone into by the expert is the question of the feasibility of ground sluicing in the fill on the Tantalus end of the dam. This has been a matter of contention between the department and the contractor ever since the work was begun and upon the settling of the point depends in a great measure the time it is going to take to complete the work.

The specifications call for the ground sluicing as much the cheaper way to make the fill, the objection taken by Mr. Whitehouse being on the ground that there is not a sufficient head of water for the purpose unless the work is dragged out over a period of at least a couple of years. Mr. Howland, however, insists on the specifications being carried out to the letter in this respect.

The expert will secure all available data as to the water supply and incorporate some recommendations concerning that part of the work in his final report.

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WILL INVITE DALZELL

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania who is expected on the Pacific coast during the summer, will be asked by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce to extend his visit to Hawaii.

John Dalzell, is a Republican member of Congress, his home city being Pittsburg. He was first elected to the Fiftieth Congress and afterwards to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-eighth.

He is a member of the Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker is chairman, Mr. Dalzell being his right hand. He is also second on the list of the Committee on Ways and Means, one of the most important in the House list.

JULY 4TH SPORTS ON GARDEN ISLE

LIHUE, Kauai, July 9.—The Kapaa race-track is generally a Mecca for all lovers of horse speed on the Fourth of July and so also proved to be the case this year. Comparatively few horses were put on the track and the excitement, therefore, did not run quite as high as usual, but those who were present, nevertheless, had a good time and agree to do it over again on a large scale within a short time.

In neither of the regular races were more than two horses entered, but the competition for the honors and prizes were as lively as if the field had been crowded.

The results of the different races were as follows:

First race—Three-eighths mile—1st, Amourouse, J. M. Spalding; time, 38 4-5. 2nd, D. C. Notley, Medeiros.

Second race—Quarter mile—1st, Waimea, Peter Malina; time, 24 4-5. 2nd, Snow, J. Spalding.

Third race—Three-eighths mile—1st, Amica, J. Spalding; time, 38 1-4. 2nd, D. C. Notley, Medeiros.

Fourth race—Quarter mile—1st, Belle Demo, J. Spalding; time, 24 4-5. 2nd, Waiwa, Matsumoto Yokichi.

Fifth race—Three-eighths mile—1st, Stanford, Terauma; time, 40 2-5. 2nd, Beauty, Iwado.

After the regular races had been run a number of the spectators had their horses in competition for purses made up on the spot, but without record-breaking results.—The Garden Island.

The New San Francisco

By Henry E. Highton.

I wish to add to three communications in the Advertiser a closing article on the present conditions in San Francisco.

The conclusions I ventured to express relative to the proportion of damage between the earthquake and the fire, and which corresponded with the editorial expressions of the Advertiser, have been so completely demonstrated that they have passed beyond the range, not of interest, but of discussion. It is apparent that, so far as the land is concerned, there were two centers of seismic disturbance, one north and the other south of San Francisco, although under the ocean, at the foot of, or beyond, the watery base of the precipitous Coast Range, the true source of the catastrophe may exist. The shock undoubtedly was very heavy in many parts of the San Francisco peninsula, far severer than any that had been known within the memory of man or noted in the historical records. But, if that had been all, the progress of the Pacific metropolis would hardly have been impeded. The most direct effects were felt on the made ground and the indirect effects through the widespread desolation by fire was not a natural consequence, but resulted from the cupidity and fraud of more than half a century ago, from an artificial and recklessly-constructed area, and from an utter disregard of the suggestions of nature.

The extracts you have published from the Argonaut show an intelligent and exact comprehension of the situation in all but one particular. While fully recognizing what is termed the eccentricity of earthquakes, which is really not eccentricity, but indicates the strength or weakness of the earth's crust at different spots, even within a limited space, I am not aware of the fact that any serious damage has ever been done in those portions of San Francisco where there is a thick, rocky foundation. In point of resistance, no doubt the sand flats towards the Golden Gate Park and the ocean occupy a middle position between the enduring hills on the one hand and the filled in section on the other.

It is only necessary for any man to study the comprehensive photographs recently issued to observe that on the made ground there is hardly the remains of a building left, and that when the original shore line is reached, the skeletons or frames of buildings begin to appear and become more numerous as the eye traverses the ruins toward the west, to the points where the fires were ultimately extinguished. And it is to be remembered that the photographs reproduce the combined damage by the earthquake and the flames. There is literally no fact to weaken the proposition that the made ground, which in places had been sinking for many years, not only yielded to the shock, but through the instantaneous disruption of the principal water main, outside of the city proper and due to the earthquake itself, and of subsidiary water mains, and the simultaneous breaking out of fires, within the artificial area, was responsible for at least nineteen-twentieths of the entire loss, including human life. The testimony on this point, accumulating day by day, beyond the facts already cited, is virtually unanimous. Two or three extracts may be in order. Thomas P. Woodward, the city engineer, says: "Considering the severity of the shock, a comparatively small portion of the sewer system was damaged, and this was largely confined to the filled in portion of the city." Professor C. Derleth, Jr., Associate Professor of Structural Engineering at the University of California, furnished a report to the Engineering News from which the following passages are taken:

"The earthquake destruction was most marked on soft and sandy soil and upon made ground. The Ferry Building at the foot of Market Street is decidedly damaged. Its tower must be taken down. Bad cracks are found running horizontally between the windows on the second story. This building rests upon excellent foundations, but it is supported upon material which seems to have acted like a viscous fluid." * * * "All of the made ground between the Market street waterfront and the region of Montgomery street has been decidedly moved and transformed. Wavelike effects are common along lower Market street and the waterfront. Wavelike depressions and crests amounting to four and five feet are found throughout this region. The same observations can be made in other localities of the city where soft ground is met. The magnificent postoffice building corner of Mission and Seventh street rests upon sand and under one end of it at one time ran an old creek bed."

Professor Omori of Japan, a famous earthquake expert in a land where siesmic convulsions, far more intense, have been frequent, tells us that "steel buildings would be the best for future structures, if on good foundations and not built on made ground."

This last quotation brings me to the main purpose of this communication, which is to convey some views on the reconstruction of San Francisco. The underlying question is whether public or private interests are to control and it must be confessed that, so far, it appears that, while the public interests, which include the concern of the whole civilized world in the reproduction of a great commercial metropolis, have not been altogether ignored, private interests, sometimes difficult to reconcile, are nevertheless likely to be predominant. It is with fear and trembling and with genuine diffidence that any layman can even discuss the oracular positiveness of the scientists, who are rarely tolerant of unlearned observations. "Off with his head—so much for Buckingham," is the motto of many of these gentlemen, when an ordinary layman dares to express even a doubt of their theoretical conclusions.

There is some apparent justice in "whistling down the winds" the crude views of unscientific men. But after all, in the United States, independent citizens of whom there are many left, are not to have ideas of their own, even if they do not disturb the solemn circle of dogmatic science. There are three kinds of scientists—those who depend upon mere notoriety, those who, like certain alienists, use genuine knowledge and capacity for the benefit of any combination or interest that can afford to pay large fees, and those who live and work simply to disseminate truth and to promote good and useful ends. To the last class government engineers usually belong, and the views of such a man as Captain Slattery, after having seen the peninsula at San Francisco, would be of real value, because they would be, not only practical, but impartial and sincere.

It is said that when piles are driven into soft ground to such a depth that they become fixed by friction, the exact weight they will bear can be mathematically determined and, in this way, solid foundations can be secured. Here may be an argument for the reconstruction of the wholesale district of San Francisco on the made ground, which represents an enormous value to property owners. It is likely to be effective and no average citizen can answer it except by the utterance of a "non credo" based, not upon rejection of a general scientific truth, but upon his localized observation under special conditions. I notice, however, that even the few scientists who have spoken in favor of tall steel buildings have generally objected to them on the filled in portion of San Francisco. The business men, too, who have moved in the direction of rehabilitation, are most active in the region west of Sansome and First streets.

When the fires were yet burning, it is easy to perceive, from the subsequently published utterances of important railroad men and other capitalists at the East, that a plan of reconstruction was instantaneously evolved and announced that may have been inspired by disinterested motives, but, if carried out, would consummate one of the greatest speculations of modern times. It is not often that an opportunity occurs to contract for the rebuilding of a city with half a million of inhabitants. It was proposed that a few eastern men should combine half a billion or even a billion of dollars that could be advanced for reconstruction. So far as the money is concerned, such a plan is quite feasible, for half a dozen gentlemen can be named who could furnish the entire amount without embarrassment. The method proposed was to build a city of steel, with towering structures in the business district. The new San Francisco would thus represent a vast investment, the profits of which would be enormous, and its real property, either under mortgage or directly, like the burnt sections of Chicago, Seattle, Spokane and Baltimore, would be chiefly owned or controlled in New York, and the railroad interest would be paramount.

The picture, as it has been painted in advance, is not only attractive but dazzling. Capitalists, backed by science, and by a high order of intelligence, immediately after the general facts of the disaster were known, not only grasped the situation but, for the moment if not permanently, drew the disorganized masses to their support. A glittering aggregation of steel, challenging the sky, with broad streets and an ample water supply, all completed within three or four years, would be a splendid monument to the inexorable will of capital, in response to a public demand. Architects and engineers of weight and standing quickly endorsed the proposal and pointed to the frames yet standing as conclusive evidence that structures of steel honestly put together were fire proof and earthquake proof.

Such a metropolis may arise. It would be an improvement upon the San Francisco that was. It would be most attractive to the eye. It might endure for many years. But, without reference to the abstruse technicalities of science, is it desirable and would it secure the best chances for growth and stability?

The policy of the railroads kept back the prosperity of California, especially of San Francisco, for at least a quarter of a century. Held in the unrelaxing grip of an octopus, that great State, rich beyond measure in the elements of prosperity, that fine city, the New York or London of the Western world, could not expand. It was not until the funding bills were defeated until the railroad grasp was broken and the new railway authorities began to realize their dependence upon the public that a wave of prosperity arose that fructified the entire Pacific Coast and produced a development unexampled in American records and unchecked to the very day of the late catastrophe.

With no hostility to railroads or to any legitimate financial combinations, it is nevertheless believed that a San Francisco mortgaged to the railroads is undesirable and that the last state of such a commercial entrepot would be worse than the first.

And though it is true that such views as some laymen may entertain and somewhat diffidently present, may readily be swept into oblivion, it is nevertheless also true that unscientific opinions are maintained by many against "skyscrapers" constructed of steel, even though not balancing themselves amidst the soft mud of the filled up section of San Francisco. It is to be hoped that, if steel and heighth are adopted as measures of safety, these views may be proved to be inaccurate, but they are firmly held by many individuals.

It is authoritatively stated that in New York steel construction, except as it enters into reinforced concrete, is being rapidly abandoned. A building of a hundred stories is said to be now projected on the island of Manhattan and while a comparatively substantial edifice may result from the use of this wonderfully strong and tough material, it is feared that the New York skyscrapers are invitations to disaster. But, however this may be, there is no logical reason for the transfer of the leading market for steel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, merely because the demand in New York has become limited and a new city is to be erected on the San Francisco peninsula.

The world is too in a great hurry and prefers not merely to accelerate progress, which is quite legitimate, but to fight nature in order to avoid delay and to prove the superiority of invention to natural laws. In this respect it is likely that nature will prove the master. There is abundance of room on the more solid parts of the earth for cities of any size. San Francisco did not need to destroy the original waterfront and create a fictitious value for insecure made land, while its limits were capable of extension to San Jose. But when it really began to enlarge, instead of solving the question of CHEAP, RAPID AND SAFE TRANSPORTATION, which is probably the important issue of the day, population attempted to climb upwards into the air. Since then and notwithstanding the lesson of the earthquake, the effort to educate the masses into the belief that the higher a building is, if made of steel, the less vulnerable it is to seismic convulsion and to fire, has never for a moment ceased. On the other hand it is claimed that no tall building nor building made of steel has ever been or ever will be proof against either conflagrations or earthquakes. No modern invention has so far produced a structure that would endure a sweeping and unchecked fire. There are numerous edifices in which fire will not originate and some are rendered immune by their environment. But raging conflagrations in large cities, packed with modern structures, unless arrested by water or dynamite, will lick up everything in the way, even though skeletons, warped and untempered, may be left standing.

A building moreover may be anchored and its double frame tied together from foundation to cupola, and yet not be earthquake proof. It is said that a "skyscraper" in San Francisco was constructed, so as to allow an oscillation of eight feet. Within this restriction, its balance might be recovered, although its frame would be greatly strained. But what if the oscillation were nine or ten feet or more? And what is the difference between the disruption of a building where it stands and its destruction by toppling over? When the center of gravity is fully overcome, it must necessarily fall. No one knows when the next great earthquake will come or where it will be most acutely felt. It may be a twister or have a vertical movement. If so, the "skyscrapers" might be gone in an instant or two of time. Great trees of the forest, with their roots deeply imbedded in the earth and possessing an elasticity that even science can not impart to perpendicular structures, are thrown over by the wind or torn asunder by lightning or lifted up and flattened by seismic movements.

It appears to many to be contrary to experience and correct reasoning to claim that "skyscrapers" of steel can effectively resist either earthquakes or fires, of more than ordinary intensity. The truth is we have improved on the ancients in interior construction, but hardly in the stability of buildings. The Pyramids, the great wall of China, old castles and fortifications, have stood every test. If these illustrations should be objected to, as not directly analagous, there are business structures in London, in Paris, in numbers of cities in Europe and Asia and even in America, that for centuries have endured not only the ordinary process of disintegration, but very heavy earthquakes and fires. There are adobes in California, in Mexico, in Central America, in South America, in the Philippines, and in other parts of the globe, that have been subjected to nearly every strain that nature can produce and yet, where the materials and the construction were of the best quality, remained comparatively perfect. The old Mission church at the Mission Dolores was not seriously damaged while the new church alongside of it was ruined. The fortifications on the Bay of San Francisco are virtually intact. The Mint and the Appraisers' building stand. All the work done for the Federal government indeed presented a fine contrast to municipal and even to private construction, because the element of graft was excluded and the "honest mortar," upon the absence of which in many instances a Japanese expert commented, was present.

A few men are lightweights compared to a billion or even half a billion of dollars of capital, supported by professional opinions and bent upon a given result. But the conviction is widely entertained that the made ground of San Francisco, to the extent practicable, should be abandoned and the original waterfront restored, that business structures should rest upon broad and solid foundations, should consist of reinforced concrete or stone and should not exceed four stories in height, that the grades should be low and the streets curving, and that new sewer and water systems are imperative. Judging the present by the past and by existing indications, it is not probable that this conviction will prevail. But if, in the lapse of years, it should be justified, it will not be the first time in history that scientific novelties have had to yield to inexorable natural laws, as understood by the common mind.

BAD COMPLEXIONS
Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by
CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

A Honolulu Case

Many More Like It in Honolulu.

The following case is but one of many similar occurring daily in Honolulu. It is an easy matter to verify its correctness. Surely you cannot ask for better proof than such a conclusive evidence.

Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, reheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your Kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WANT AN EXHIBIT OF HAWAIIAN WOODS

The following letter came in the last mail to the Governor's office:

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1906.
Gov. George R. Carter, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

My Dear Governor: The Jamestown Exposition, which will be held next spring near Norfolk, Virginia, and continue during the summer, is greatly interested in seeing that the Hawaiian Islands have an exhibit at the Exposition. We are especially interested in an exhibit of woods, of the variety of woods in the Islands.

I write to express the hope that you may be induced to do what you can with your people in seeing that the products of the Islands are properly represented at the Exposition. I have had some talk with your representative here in Congress on the subject.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. S. G. TUCKER.

"There is no money with which to make an exhibit," said Governor Carter, speaking of this letter yesterday, "but if anyone has a collection of Hawaiian Woods to loan, now is the chance."

THE ROPING CHAMPIONSHIP

Editor Advertiser:—Kindly inform me who holds the roping championship and what the record for roping steers is, and oblige.

HAWAII COWBOY.

J. Allison Carroll retains the championship as a cow roper.

The best roping records are:

Clay McGonigle—one steer, Tucson, Ariz., 1902, 0:21, 2 steers, San Antonio, Tex., 1902, 1 0:7 1-5.

J. E. Carroll—one steer, San Antonio, Tex., 1902, 0:21 1-5.

—Ed.]

The United States Shipping Commissioner's figures for the past six years show that the port of Honolulu has thrived more from the presence of sailing vessels than of steamers. That is, so far as actual cash in hand is concerned. Shipping Commissioner Norman Watkins has just forwarded to Washington his annual report, which indicates an increase in business in sailing vessels. He has also compiled figures for the past six years, or from July 1, 1900 to June 30, 1906, the period in which Hawaii has been an actual Territory of the United States.

In this six years 5606 seamen were discharged here from sailing vessels and they received $301,537.10.

During the same period 901 seamen were discharged from steamers and they received $25,949.72.

The argument in favor of sailing vessels from the standpoint of wages received here by discharged seaman, and expended by them, is clearly on the side of the windjammers.

This does not begin to include the money which sailors, working on the regular San Francisco-Honolulu trading vessels, have received from their captains, say on Saturday evenings, which, of course, was all spent here for one purpose or another. These vessels generally pay in San Francisco, their home port, but the regular crews can generally get small advances for spending or pocket money while lying in this port.

Of course, in the figures given above for sailing vessels, the discharged seamen were mainly from deep water ships, or those which come in from long voyages—the "Round-the-Horn-ships" for instance

The Shipping Commissioner is of the opinion that very little of this $301,-537.10 ever went out of the country in the pockets of the seaman. It is supposed that the bulk of it was expended right here in Honolulu. Seamen after being paid off, start in for a good time and when their money is all gone they go into the hands of the shipping-masters, get advances from them and finally when they start off on a new cruise, their wages are mortgaged for a month or two.

Before the sugar season closes Honolulu will have had about eighteen deep sea ships to take on sugar. But from the way in which the steamers are encroaching on the old-time privileges of the windjammers the outlook for next season is not so bright.

The Shipping Commissioner has at times paid out as much as $3000 cash to the crew of a deep water ship, and it is safe to say that the bulk of that amount was spent inside of a week. Of course, the steamers while in port for short periods, pay out heavy sums to stevedores.

SOUNDS FISHY.

It is gossiped along the 'front that the deserting sailor from the U. S. S. Manning got away on the yacht Anemone despite the fact that the little craft was boarded and searched by an officer of the revenue cutter. It is claimed that the man was aloft when the yacht was boarded and remained concealed from sight by the topsail.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that Blunt's Reef Light-Vessel No. 83, stationed 1 7-8 miles SW. 1-8 S. from Blunt's Reef, off the sea coast of California, and 4 1-2 miles WSW., southerly, from Cape Mendocino lighthouse, was replaced on her station June 27, and the whistling buoy temporarily marking the station was withdrawn.

The characteristic of the fog-whistle of this vessel was changed to blasts of two seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of twenty-eight seconds, thus: Blast, 2 sec.; silent interval, 28 sec.; blast, 2 sec.; silent interval, 28 sec.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
H. T. MAYO, U. S. N.,
Commander, U. S. N., Inspector, 12th Lighthouse District.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Tuesday, July 10.

Am. bktn. Klikitat, Cutler, cargo of lumber from Puget Sound, 15 days out, 7 a. m.

S. S. Californian, Lyons, from San Francisco, 7:30 a. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai and Niihau ports, 5 p. m., with 2400 bags sugar, 25 head cattle.

Scr. Ka Moi, from Hawaii ports, 5:35 p. m.

Thursday, July 12.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, from San Francisco, 3:15 p. m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and Maui ports, 3:50 a. m.

Str. Iwalani, Piltz, from Eleele and Makaweli, 9:15 a. m.

Scr. Wilbert L. Smith, Smith, from Newcastle, 60 days out.

DEPARTED

Schr. Philippine, Frederiksen, for Puget Sound, 1:30 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Mahukona, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco, at noon.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, 5 p. m.

PUAKO.

Departed, July 9—Am. schr. Defender, Hellingsen, for San Francisco.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.

Scr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, 5:30 p. m.

Str. Maui, Bennett, for Hamakua ports, 11 a. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, 7 a. m.

A MATTER OF HEALTH
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE
A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphatic acid
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per S. S. Nippon Maru, July 10, for San Francisco from Honolulu—Rev. S. A. Moffit.

Per stmr. Likelike, July 10, for Molokai—Miss G. K. Brown, K. F. Brown, T. A. Burningham, Mrs. McCorriston, Miss I. McCorriston, Mrs. Charles Lucas, H. McCorriston, Mrs. C. A. Bishau, C. C. Conradt and wife, Mrs. J. A. Gilman and 2 daughters.

Per stmr. Kinau, July 10, for Hilo and way ports—Mrs. Kirkby, Miss L. Cody, Mrs. C. W. Lyke, Mrs. R. R. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cleaver, Miss Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Bouton, Miss Bouton, H. Streubeck, J. F. Colburn, H. Smith, R. Ahrens, C. Ahrens, F. S. Dodge, G. C. Watt and family, Miss M. K. Harris, Miss E. W. Frost, J. D. Tucker, Dr. Rodgers, A. A. Drummond, Miss Mary Borden, Mrs. C. L. Goodrich, Miss B. Booth, Miss E. J. Manning, Mrs. G. H. Bowers, Mrs. F. M. Kiley, C. D. Lufkin, Cecil Brown, Master W. C. Beckley, Rev. Manase, Y. Chang, Chas. Mitchell, S. E. Lucas, Miss Church, Miss McCracken, Miss Francis Baker, Miss Lemon, Mrs. Ruhl, Miss Wills, Miss L. Macy, F. M. Lewis, I. C. Wills, Hilda Smith, Elsie Smith, H. H. Renton, C. F. Herrick, C. M. Lovsted, John Woo, Mrs. A. W. Anderson, Miss Wright, A. Silva, Sister Susanna, Mrs. W. G. Rogers, Mrs. McQuaid, Miss Anna Ward, Miss I. Richardson, E. P. Low, Miss A. Low, F. Low, Mrs. Franca and daughter, Miss A. Walker, J. Low, Miss L. F. Melin, Clifford Melin, Mrs. J. Aea, Queen Liliuokalani, A. D. Almoku, F. Klamp, W. C. Achi.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall for Kauai ports, July 10, 5 p. m.—Mrs. Puahi, Mrs. W. T. Rawlins, E. A. C. Long, G. H. Fairchild, Mrs. Mary Kahai, F. Mahone, C. W. Spitz, Chas. Hall.

Per str. Mikahala, July 11, from Kauai ports.—H. H. Brodie, Edward Scott, Miss A. Knahele, Miss Nahinuu, T. Aoke, Hee Flant, J. P. Mediola, Sun Lung, Mrs. O. Kapule, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Grote, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lowell, Miss Hastie, Miss E. Punohau, Mrs. Monthie, Miss Kawai, H. Wise, Miss F. Abbey, Judge A. Perry, Tetsutani, Miss L. Kau, Miss P. Charmon, Miss Anurecht, 61 deck.

Per str. Claudine, from Hilo and Maui ports, July 12, 3:50 a. m.—From Hilo: F. J. Clark, wife and child; R. B. Haywood, F. Rouse and wife. From Hana: A. W. Dera, Miss Deas, Mrs. Deas, J. K. Kahuna and wife. From Kahului: J. R. Parker, Mrs. Maikai, Miss C. Check T.u, Mrs. A. Harrison, Jas. Peterson, J. A. Aheong, Mrs. Soule and infant, Mrs. W. McLean, Miss L. Mossman, Miss Ziegler, J. W. L. Marshal, M. Ziegler, R. H. Manasse, Miss Mary Bailey, Master Holstein, Miss Lei Smith, Mrs. H. Silva, W. C. Achi, Cecil Brown, child and servant; Bishop Restarick, Rev. M. Kong, Kawohi, F. Etzold, R. W. Olsen, W. E. Shaw, J. H. McKenzie, J. H. Mahoe.

From San Francisco per Transport Sheridan, July 12.—Honolulu: Mrs. Thomas Peabody and daughter, family Capt. Peabody; Hon. W. L. Whitney and wife, Magistrate District Court, Honolulu; Mrs. F. S. Morong and infant, wife Surgeon M. H. S.; Mrs. H. C. White, mother-in-law Lt. Conry 10th Inf.

San Francisco to Guam: Mrs. Taylor, mother emp. Com. Cable Co.

San Francisco to Manila: Major R. K. Steedman and wife, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. C. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cavalry; Capt. F. E. Johnston, A. C.; Capt. B. H. Dutcher, Surgeon; Capt. F. T. Woodbury, Surgeon; Lt. Jas. M. Churchill, 16th Inf.; Lt. R. L. Mosely and wife, P. I. Scouts; Lt. T. A. Nichols, P. I. Scouts; Mrs. F. J. Morrow and child, family Capt. Morrow; James P. Walsh, brother Chf. Clerk Q. M. D. Manila; C. R. Insley and wife, Paymasters clerk; Miss Lilian Sweezy, mem. family C. R. Insley; Mrs. Wm. McGregor, wife Sergt. Major 2d Inf.; Julius Heinrich, Insular Emp.; Mrs. R. C. Stahl and child, family Lt. Stahl 2d Inf.; Mrs. O. M. Tyler, wife Lt. Tyler 4th Cav.; Miss Mary Ristine, sister Lt. Ristine 21st Inf.; Miss Nelma Tackaberry, mem. fam. Lt. C. Platt, P. I. Scouts; Mrs. L. A. Morris, daughter and Miss Nola Boy, mem. fam. Customs Ex.; J. C. Mehan, wife and child, Supt. Street Cleaning Dept. Manila; Mrs. Frank C. Lander, wife Lt. U. S. M. C.; Mrs. A. R. Cotton and daughter, fam. Prosecuting Atty. Manila; Mr. H. L. Eames, Civil Engineer, P. I. Service; W. H. Clarke, wife and daughter, fam. Chf. Clerk Bureau of Audits; Miss Anna K. Buck, fam. Capt. Potter, U. S. N.; W. I. Spencer, teacher, P. I.; Miss Loretta McDonald, nurse, fam. Gov. General, P. I.; Fred. Simpich, Editor Manila Times; Mrs. C. D. McCaskey; Miss Katherine Clubstich, teacher Bureau of E.; Lt. E. S. Sayers and wife; Miss Camille Clubstich, clerk [illegible]; Mrs. P. B. Fremont; Miss Dodsworth, nurse fam. Lt. Stahl; Frank M. Castle, son of Chf. Clerk Q. M. Dept. Manila; Mr. W. G. Miller, Master Shipfitter U. S. N.; Mrs. Otto Koenig and 2 children, fam. P. C. Sergt.; Mrs. B. Dancvich and daughter, fam. Color Sergt. 8th Cav.; Mrs. Chas. Stephen and son, fam. Com. Sergt. U. S. A.; Hughons, Mrs. Godfrey and infant, fam. Chf. Mus. 16th Inf.; Mrs. Jos. Zeigang and 4 children, fam. Com. Sergt. U. S. A.; Fred. Mis- [illegible]

FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS THE BEST NERVE TONIC.

A Michigan Mother Preserved to Her Family by This Wonderful Remedy.

When the blood is impoverished the nerves starve and neuralgia or something more serious swiftly follows. Nervous people are generally pale people. By supplying through the blood those vital elements that the nerves need, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have performed those remarkable cures that make it impossible for any nervous sufferer to neglect them with justice to himself.

A recent case is that of Mrs. Peter Morrissette, of No. 315 Eleventh street, Alpena, Mich., who writes as follows: "My trouble started with childbirth. After one of my children was born I had a kind of paralysis. I was very weak and my mouth was a little crooked. I was always tired and was so nervous that I could not bear to hear a dog bark or a bell ring—even the little bird in its cage would annoy me. My heart fluttered a great deal and I had dizzy spells. I was not able to be left alone.

"My doctor gave me different kinds of medicine, changing it several times. When it was evident that he could not help me he said he did not understand my case. This was three years ago and I was very much discouraged, when my brother, who had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended them to me. I tried them and noticed a change for the better when I was taking the second box. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me and I have been well ever since. I now do all my own housework, sewing and washing for seven of us. I have recommended the pills to a number of people and am very glad to make this statement."

The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured this stubborn case, as well as others more severe, leaves no doubt that they will cure lesser troubles arising from disordered nerves and lack of nerve force. They have also cured diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood such as rheumatism, anaemia and after-effects of the grip.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or the remedy will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

er, ex-Freight Clerk U. S. A. T. Sheridan; Mrs. Jennings, wife 1st Cl. Sergt. H. C. Steerage: Otto Koenig, Post Commissary Sergt.; Edward M. Smallwood, carpenter Q. M. Dept.; 30 enlisted men—guard on Sheridan; 18 enlisted men—casuals; Yumal Victoriano, Filipino student, insular.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per O. S. S. Alameda, July 11, for San Francisco.—F. M. Bechtel, Mrs. S. L. Brasch and child, C. Bolte, E. C. Campbell, G. B. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. H. Couzens, Mrs. F. E. Chamberlain, Mrs. J. C. Colburn and child, J. Duckworth, Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. S. Duncan, R. A. Duncan, Mrs. R. Groves, Miss E. Gay, Miss H. Hughes, Miss V. Knudsen, Mrs. F. G. Krauss and three children, Tang Lewn, H. Mahn, Mrs. E. Mury, Gordon Miller, M. McIntyre, Miss J. T. McIntyre, D. McIntyre, Miss E. McLean, Miss M. A. Phillips, A. M. Preston, H. Pewtress, Miss Pewtress, Dr. J. S. Stone, W. G. Scott, F. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, W. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, H. A. Weiss, A. L. Wood, Mrs. Wood, F. Wight, Miss Winston, T. B. Reynolds.

BORN.

CHARLOCK—In this city, July 11, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Charlock, a daughter.

KEVEN—In this city, July 11, 1906, to the wife of T. Keven, a son.

LUCAS IN CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1.)

Jim Kupihea of drunkenness and politics, was read. E. P. Peleve, the reputed signer, was present and denied all knowledge of the letter and complaint. Whereupon the matter was dropped.

In spite of the written objections of Sidney Ballou, who said that such action would depreciate the value of Tantalus property, Supervisor Lucas introduced his Tantalus ordinance, which forbids the running of motor cars on the Tantalus road. The ordinance provides a $10 to $25 fine for anyone driving an automobile on, along or over the road known as Tantalus road, northerly of Punchbowl Hill, and applies the same fine for any person riding in an automobile so driven.

SMITH IS DOWNED.

G. W. Smith's resolution that all road engineering work of the county be placed under the control of the County Engineer, was brought up for discussion.

Lucas strenuously combated the resolution on the ground that it usurped the authority of the road department. He did not propose to have a man employed by the board be a dictator to the board.

Moore denied that there would be any dictatorship at all.

Smith called for a vote. He said that he offered the resolution in the best interests of the county and stated that if the resolution were defeated he would have nothing more to say on the matter.

Lucas moved that action on the resolution be indefinitely postponed. The motion did not find a second and the resolution was voted on being defeated by 4 votes to 2, Moore and Smith voting "aye."

This concluded the business of the board.

WANT WINE IN WAIMEA

The Waimea Wine and Liquor Co., of Kauai, has appealed from the decision of Territorial Treasurer Campbell refusing to grant it a license to sell liquor, and has named as its arbitrator attorney J. W. Cathcart. This notice of an appeal to arbitration under the new law was served upon the Treasurer late yesterday afternoon, and he has not yet named the man who shall act as arbitrator in behalf of the Territory.

There seems to be a pretty considerable storm brewing in this matter of the liquor license for the town of Waimea. Some time ago applications were made for third and fourth class license in behalf of the Waimea Wine and Liquor Co., S. Ozaki and K. Odo, all of Waimea. Against the granting of any of these applications, protests were filed signed by a majority of the voters in the vicinity, as required by law, and upon the presentation of these protests the Treasurer refused to issue the licenses.

It is against this decision that the appeal is made to the Board of Arbitration in behalf of the Waimea Co. In the meantime, a bunch of affidavits and counter affidavits have been received at the office of Treasurer Campbell which disclose, among several things, that somebody in the Waimea country has been treating the truth in a most disrespectful way. First comes a bunch of affidavits from fourteen of the persons who signed the protests claiming that they had been tricked into giving their signatures, being made to appear as protestants against the granting of the license to the Waimea Wine and Liquor Company, when as a matter of fact they were not opposed to that concern at all. They aver that they supposed that they were protesting against the granting of license to Odo and Ozaki, respectively. All the affidavits of this kind are sworn to before Notary Crowell.

On the other hand, a bunch of affidavits from the persons who circulated the protest, made before Notary Omsted, aver that there was no deceit practiced and that the protestants knew perfectly well what they were doing when they signed the protest.

Now the matter goes to a Board of Arbitration, and will be fought out under the law.

The Matson Company's steamer Hilonian, Captain Peter Johnson, sailed from San Francisco July 6 for Portland, on the way to Honolulu and Hilo.

A BUSYDAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

of course. It has even been said that, if the Republicans did not nominate Kuhio, he would run anyhow and that he would receive the vote of his own people, solid.

The Delegate, can of course answer for himself as to all these things much better than anybody can answer for him. As to Mr. Robertson and his possible candidacy for the legislature, even the newspaper that prints the story of his running says that the gentlemen himself is saying nothing.

The gentleman never does say anything. He is the Hawaiian Sphinx. And he always bursts into one of his most massive silences when matters political are discussed, particularly if he himself be one of the matters. All the same, there be those who affect to think that he will have a few pleasant words to say when he greets the delegate. Mr. Robertson has a winning way with him, when he really strives to please.

One of the significant things connected with the present political activity is the apparent lack of interest in such matters that characterizes the Capitol building. Nobody connected with the administration, so far as anybody has been able to find out, is doing a thing. The Governor is governing right along, and letting the politicians, county and others, settle their own squabbles among themselves. Nobody is even accusing the Governor of anything, which in Hawaii may be looked upon as almost a portent.

WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

(Continued from Page 1.)

and eighty in the party. Edgar Johnson, secretary of the association, writes that their tickets will be good for four months and that some of the members may stay even longer.

Mr. Johnson also sent a copy of a letter forwarded to the Southern California girls, who have been asked by him to furnish a brief account of their trip to Hawaii, extracts from which he will include in a circular letter that he is preparing for distribution among the members of the association.

A prominent newspaper man of Los Angeles, writes in part as follows:

"I can assure you I think of a fine delegation from Southern California of men who do not as a rule attend these ordinary trips and I feel sure that if you desire it later, you can secure the National Editorial Convention.

"I am busy building a house, but will drop it for the trip to Honolulu if I don't get through."

CHANCES TO SPEND MONEY.

A proposition from the New York World, offering five pages of their 1907 World's Almanac for a write-up of Hawaii at $100 a page was read and tabled, the funds of the Committee not warranting any discussion of the matter.

A similar fate came to a proposition from the Los Angeles agent, who asked as to a change in the location of the branch office with an increase in the monthly rent to $200.

It was decided to subscribe for 50 copies of the Paradise of the Pacific for distribution as promotion literature, and the payment of current expense bills amounting to $368, was ordered.

Leave of absence was granted Secretary Wood, who expressed a desire to visit Hawaii for a short stay.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The regular report of the secretary was as follows:

I am pleased to report that the papers and magazines to which we sent copies of Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson's report, on the beautifying of Honolulu, are giving extensive reviews of the same. Some of the papers such as the "World Today," published in Chicago, are making prominent editorial mention.

Our plan of sending out letters to the editors of every daily paper in every city, on the itinerary of the Royal Hawaiian Band has resulted in a number of intelligent and interesting write-ups.

The Managing Editor of the Standard Publishing Company of Ogden, Utah, writes under date of June 28th.

"I have just received your announcement that the Royal Hawaiian Band would play in this city June 30th, and July 1st, and will aid in giving them a royal reception.

"I have been contemplating a trip with my family to Alaska but after looking over your advertising matter, I am now inclined to run down to Hawaii."

The Passenger Traffic Department of the Southern Pacific Company, writes under date of June 28th, acknowledging receipt of certain photographs forwarded to them and saying that they will make good use of the photographs in their advertising matter.

Mr. W. O. Aiken of Makawao, Maui, writes under date of July 5th that every preparation has been made for the reception and entertainment of Mr. Bonine upon his visit to that Island.

Communications from bankers to whom we sent the Lyster letter, continue coming in expressing interest in the Islands and asking for additional information, stating in several instances that an early trip to Hawaii is contemplated. One man writes that our letter has resulted in his endeavoring to make up a party and expresses the desire that we should send him additional matter to use in endeavoring to persuade his friends to join with him in making up a party.

On or about June 1st last Postmaster Pratt furnished me with a list of those who were members of the Shriners Pilgrimage to Honolulu of 1901. To each of these parties we sent out a polite note asking if it were not time to again visit the Islands and urging them to help us by again speaking of their trip to such of their friends as might not have enjoyed such an outing. Replies are coming in to these letters showing a very friendly spirit and I have no doubt that this effort on our part will result in a certain amount of travel toward Honolulu.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Lizzie K. Puahi, president of the Pa-u Riders' Club, expressing her thanks to the Committee for the assistance rendered in making their parade of June 11th such a success.

Mr. Tom McKay of Hongkong, writes under date of June 14th that our box of pamphlets had been received and that he will put them out wherever they will do the most good. Mr. McKay also asks for a Honolulu paper and we have placed him on the list for the Weekly Bulletin; copies of which we have arranged to be sent regularly to the leading hotels of New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan and other parts of the Orient as well as the great Resort Hotels of the western part of the United States. Regarding stopover privileges at Honolulu, Mr. McKay says that he will take this matter up and probe it for us.

At the suggestion of our chairman, Mr. J. A. McCandless, I wrote to Governor Carter in the name of the Committee, expressing the hope that he might deem it desirable to extend an invitation to President Roosevelt to visit Hawaii upon his return to the United States from Panama. It was pleasing to note by yesterday's paper that Governor Carter had sent such an invitation to the President which we hope may induce the Chief Executive to come to Hawaii if it can possibly be arranged.

We now have on our counter eighteen (18) directories including nearly all of the leading cities of the Pacific coast. This number will be added to right along. We are also in receipt of some twenty-four (24) telephone directories covering the Northwest. These will also be added to by every mail. It is pleasing to note that our efforts along these lines are appreciated. Scarcely a day goes by without different people coming in to look up addresses, etc.

A letter from Mr. Bonine reports that the cattle loading scenes at Kawaihae were very fine, as also were those views taken at Laupahoehoe of the Kinau landing freight. He also reports several fine surf scenes, as well as a run through a cane-field on the Waiakea plantation, cutting cane, loading sleds with cane, hauling to steam-loader, loading machine in operation, train hauling cars to mill, canoes racing up Waiakea river, Japanese wrestling, etc. By this time Mr. Bonine is on Maui and we may expect him back in Honolulu either the end of this week or the first of next.

I am pleased to state that we were able to make a very satisfactory report to the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association for the quarter ending June 30th.

Mr. Wm. Weinrich of the Hawaii Fiber Company, promises the brightening of his exhibit within a few days making the window even more attractive than it has been.

Our new postal folder which we propose using in working up interest in next year's Floral parade, will be out the first of next week. We already have addresses to which we will send large numbers of this folder.

Within the last month we have sent letters to the commercial bodies of Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle suggesting that they endeavor to arrange for a Business Man's Excursion to Hawaii. The time would seem to be opportune for such a movement and it would not surprise me if the effort won out.

I have been asked to bring to your attention the necessity for a continuation of the general road work about the island. The probabilities are that we will have a great many more visitors next winter with automobiles than ever before and no effort should be spared that may tend to result in the completion of a thoroughly good road around the island of Oahu.

THE MISTAKES OF YOUR LIFE.

Do not number among the mistakes of your life that of neglecting to procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Some of your family may be suddenly attacked with cramp colic or diarrhoea, which are always prevalent during the warm weather, and immediate relief is then necessary. Get it today, it may save a life. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Made by Sarah K. Mattoon.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Sarah Keaho Mattoon and James Mattoon to William R. Castle, Junior, dated March 29th, 1901, recorded Liber 221, folio 248, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1906, at 12 noon of said day.

The description of the mortgaged property is as follows:

All that parcel of land situate in Kihalani, North Hilo, Hawaii, being the northerly (or Hamakua side) half of the premises set forth in Royal Patent (Grant) 4333 to Makuakane, and conveyed to said mortgagor by deed of said Makuakane, dated October 9th, 1899, and recorded in Liber 203, folio 104, the mortgaged premises covering 34 acres.

Terms of Sale—Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of the purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys of the mortgagee.

Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for the mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, July 12, 1906.
WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Junior.
By his attorney in fact,
A. N. CAMPBELL.
2815—July 13, 20, 27; Aug. 3, 10, 1906.

Made by Mary Ellen Nott.

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated December 20, 1901, made by Mary Ellen Nott, then of Hammond, State of Louisiana, but now of Oakland, State of California, mortgagor, to William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunalilo, deceased, which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in Liber 227, on pages 474-477, said William O. Smith and Mary S. Parker, said trustees, and Ernest A. Mott-Smith, one of the present trustees under said will as a successor in trust, who together, as the present trustees under said will, are the present holders and owners of and mortgagees under said mortgage, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that those two parcels of land hereinafter described conveyed by said mortgage, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu Street, in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid is those two certain pieces or parcels of land situated in Kawananakoa, Nuuanu Valley, being a portion of the land described as No. 2 in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1639 and being Lots Nos. 3 and 4 as set forth in partition deed dated November 25, 1899, recorded in the Registry of Deeds, Honolulu, in Liber 203, pages 93-98, and more particularly described as follows:

Lot No. 3. Beginning at a point on the southwest side of Wyllie Street, 294 6-10 feet northwest from the west corner of Liliha and Wyllie Streets and running by true bearings:

N. 38° 00' W. 201 2-10 feet along Wyllie Street;

S. 58° 09' W. 235 2-10 feet along Lot 4 to the northeast side of proposed 50-ft. road;

S. 29° 18' E. 200 3-10 feet along said proposed road;

N. 58° 09' E. 265 2-10 feet along Lot 2 to initial point; and containing an area of 1 15-100 acres.

Lot 4. Beginning at a point on the southwest side of Wyllie Street, 495 8-10 feet northwest from the west corner of Liliha and Wyllie Streets and running by true bearings:

N. 38° 30' W. 221 1-2 feet along Wyllie Street;

S. 58° 09' W. 200 8-10 feet along Lot 5 to proposed 50-ft. road;

S. 29° 18' E. 220 8-10 feet along said proposed road;

N. 58° 09' E. 235 2-10 feet along Lot 3, to initial point; and containing an area of 1 8-100 acres.

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Terms: Cash in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at expense of purchasers, to be prepared by the attorneys of said mortgagees.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, said Honolulu, attorneys for said mortgagees.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., June 21, 1906.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
MARY S. PARKER and
ERNEST A. MOTT-SMITH,
Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunalilo, Deceased, Mortgagees under said Mortgage.
2811—June 22; July 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20.