

# Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, February 1.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .03. Temperature, Max. 72; Min. 61. Weather, variable.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.67c. Per Ton, \$73.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 1 1/2d. Per Ton, \$82.80.

VOL. LI. NO. 114

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1909.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3082

## CHAS. W. BOOTH ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

### Accused of Burning a House by Men of Poor Repute.

Accused on an indictment found against him by the grand jury of having been accessory before the fact in the burning of his home on Pacific Heights five years ago, Charles W. Booth was arrested yesterday afternoon at the office of his lawyers, Kinney, Marx, Prosser & Anderson. He was only in custody a few hours when he secured his release on a bond of \$10,000. Charged jointly with Booth in the indictment, as the actual per-



C. W. BOOTH.



THE HOUSE ON PACIFIC HEIGHTS THAT BURNED DOWN.

petrator of the alleged arson, is Joseph Kulumano, a Hawaiian, who has been under the surveillance of the authorities for several days. Booth is widely known as a landowner and politician, and the charge that has been made against him comes as a distinct surprise. The home which Booth is charged with having conspired to destroy, for the purpose of securing the insurance of approximately \$10,500, was located on Pacific Heights. The house was burned on a night in June, 1903.

### Fire Was Investigated.

It is understood that the cause of the fire was investigated at the time, with considerable thoroughness, by the insurance agents. The full amount called for by the policies was not paid, a compromise being reached which was apparently satisfactory to both Booth and local agents of the companies involved.

Now, after the lapse of six years, comes the accusation which resulted in the formal indictment of Joseph Kulumano and Mr. Booth by the grand jury yesterday.

With M. J. Bissell as foreman, the Territorial grand jury has investigated the case at length, and the joint indictment returned yesterday is the result. The case had been in the hands

of the Attorney General's office for some time, Deputy Attorney General Whitney having been gathering the evidence that was considered by the jurors.

### Theories Were Many.

It is now declared that the insurance agents at the time of the destruction of Booth's home were of the opinion that the blaze was of incendiary origin. Various theories were advanced then and they varied from spontaneous combustion to sparks from a nearby grass fire. According to the evidence that will be used by the prosecution, Booth secured the services of Kulumano to fire the house, and that several cans of kerosene were used to assure a destructive blaze.

Friends of Mr. Booth say the case was got up by one David Manuel, a part native and part black Portuguese of Puna, who, besides being a loafer and having a bad criminal record, is known as a rattlebrain with no reputation for truthfulness. He is an ardent Democrat, and for some time past has been trying to get on the police force. Iaukea, when elected, turned him down after investigating his record, but Jarrett took him on the force and created him a detective, at his urgent request, Jarrett, it is understood.

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## CUTTING EXPENSES IN THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENTS

In conformity with Governor Frear's plans for assuring an era of economy and retrenchment in the Government departments, there has been a reduction in the staff of the Governor's office and also in the Archives department. Miss Girvin, formerly a stenographer, has accepted another position and the services of the stenographer and copyist in the Archives department, Stephen Melelulu, have been dispensed with.

All of the Government offices will be closely inspected to see if they cannot be conducted on a more economical basis and there is every indication that the work will be carried out systematically and that all the departments will have to get along with just as few men as is possible to do efficient work.

It is understood in official circles that the basis of each department of the

Government will be called into consultation with the Governor with this object in view and wherever it is found possible to scale down expenses the policy of economy that has already been inaugurated will be rigorously adhered to.

As Governor Frear stated yesterday, it is simply a question of "making both ends meet" for the Territory finds itself where it is confronted with the question of forcing the expenditures to equal the revenues.

It is not believed that any particular department will be singled out in this connection but that all will receive the careful attention of the head of the Territorial Government. It is pointed out that the chief executive has been consistent in this respect and that there is no reason to doubt that the work of retrenchment will be thorough and extended to all governmental departments with due consideration to the necessity of efficient work.

## BARCELONA MAY BE DESTROYED

### WILL GET MORE PORTO RICANS

#### Planters May Secure Laborers From Same Source as Formerly.

Systematic plans are now being carried out by the Planters' Association to assure a continuation of the prevailing satisfactory conditions of plantation labor. From the reports that have been received from the plantations that have had experience with Porto Rican labor the majority of these islanders have proved to be efficient field hands. As a result it is the intention of the Association to bring more of them in and it is probable that several Porto Ricans who have achieved something of a success and have more than ordinary intelligence will be sent to Porto Rico to assist in the work of immigration.

A plan has been adopted whereby the Porto Ricans now in the islands have submitted the names of their friends and relatives in Porto Rico whom they believe would like to emigrate to Hawaii and these people will be given an opportunity.

There are comparatively few Filipinos now at work on the plantations but those who have been tried out have shown themselves to be industrious and fairly efficient. As a consequence more of Uncle Sam's wards will leave their homes for the Paradise. The Porto Ricans have turned out better than was first expected. Although there is a considerable percentage of them who are apt to prove undesirable it has been shown conclusively that as far as labor in the fields is concerned they are more than ordinarily competent and rapidly increase in effectiveness.

### INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION BETWEEN DOG AND DOG

Mrs. Kaikaula Iaukea, of Kewalo, has a desire to learn why an invidious distinction should be drawn between a dog that bit her leg on Monday of last week and the one that showed a fondness for the calf of D. P. R. Iesenberg, on Wednesday. That a decided preference has been shown for the dog that bit Iesenberg she avers. The dog that bit her got a frost beside the crowd that paid their respects to the Punaohu pet which unceremoniously introduced herself to the baseball magnate.

As stated, Mrs. Iaukea had her feelings hurt and her leg bitten on Monday, a neighbor's faithful friend being the aggressor. Not desiring to make pilikia, she suggested that payment to cover the expense of medicine would be an added balm to the wound and pave the way to an amicable settlement. The neighbor who owned the dog declined to enter into negotiations and the assistance of the police was sought. Sheriff Jarrett listened to the tale of the biting with a happy smile and shrugged his shoulders. He did nothing, but a clerk told the lady that she should not have encouraged the dog to such familiarity. Then she visited the United States Marshal, the Attorney General and finally brought up in the office of the City Attorney. Here the members of the office force killed some time by taking down her statement. Detective Lake thought he had a clew. Since, nothing has been done and the doglet is waiting for a chance at her other leg.

When Mr. Iesenberg's leg was mistaken for dog meat, a full posse of police, representing all the departments, went on the trail of the animal, and, failing to land her, arrested the owner. That dog will bite no more, having passed to the place where there are always cats to chase and legs to bite ad lib.

Mrs. Iaukea has asked the Advertiser to inquire why life and limb, especially the latter, are not as sacred from ravenous pups in Kewalo as they are at Makiki.

### TAG DAY WILL BE WELL ORGANIZED

The Tag Day campaign receives some new impetus or some new encouragement every day. Recruits for the work are being enlisted constantly and group meetings of the canvassers are of almost hourly occurrence. Preliminary surveys are being made of districts to be covered by workers, and all sorts of plans are being made to operate thoroughly and expeditiously.

Saturday next is the day, and tag distribution will open early in the morning and continue till late in the afternoon. The hotels and industrial establishments having long payrolls will receive special attention. There will be a detail at the Postoffice, and Fort Shafter and Camp Very are to be visited, while every occupant of every office in town will be given an opportunity to accept a tag and make a contribution. All of the money received will be used in supplying pure milk to babies in the tenement districts and in extending the work of instruction to mothers in those localities.

### EYES AND EARS OF GOVERNMENT

#### Secret Service, Public Service and Inspection Will Be Investigated.

By Ernest G. Walker.  
(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The foundations have been laid for beginning a very thorough inquiry this week about "the eyes and ears" of the Federal government. That, in a broad sense, is the task put before the House special investigating committee, appointed soon after the House voted its rebuke to the President. Few people are aware that thousands of "government men," in one capacity or another, as inspectors or detectives or attorneys or searchers after evidence, are daily going up and down the States of the Union. It is no exaggeration that in each of the larger and more populous States, this force of employees, looking and listening to prevent violations of the law and for the purpose of punishing offenders, numbers hundreds, who have a permanent residence and are employed 300, of not 365, days of every year.

The public is somewhat familiar with the little army of customs inspectors who guard every thoroughfare of commerce across land borders and into the ports of commerce that border upon the seas. That service is as old as the republic, as are the internal revenue inspectors, who have a wide range of duties, from seeing that a government license is posted in every saloon in the United States to ferreting out illicit stills and guarding against frauds in tobacco factories. But there is an inspectors force, quite as large as either of these, which was unknown till a few years ago, when Congress enacted the pure food and the meat inspection statutes.

The per diems and traveling expenses of those who inspect cattle, sheep, swine and goats and the meat and meat-food products thereof, transported from State to State during a twelvemonth, cost the Federal government about \$3,000,000. It is now one

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### SENATOR-ELECT ROASTS CITY ROAD POLICY

"If the people of Honolulu want to have a lesson in the wastefulness of a political road department, let them go down on King street, below Nuuanu, and they will have it," said Senator H. T. Moore yesterday. "Just to look at that job ought to disgust anyone who knows anything about roadmaking and the proper expenditure of money on road work. All morning that half finished road has not had a man on it. It is left in such shape that the traffic in six hours has done more damage than a full force can repair in a day. That's the way the money of the public is wasted."

"That section of road—and this is only a sample of what is being done—is only skimmed over, at any rate, and then left without being properly or sufficiently rolled, while the men have been taken off and put to work on Nuuanu avenue. The whole system is rotten."

"The streets of this city are paved with gold. Just think of it! One hundred thousand dollars a year on these roads and the most of it going for salaries and upkeep of equipment. What I want to see and what I am going to work for is to have this road work done by contract. Our citizen laborers could be protected, the public interests could be protected, we would get more roads and we would get proper roads."

### THE CATHEDRAL ENLARGEMENTS

The new buildings of St. Andrew's cathedral grounds are almost completed, the finishing touches being put on the interiors. The larger of the stone buildings has practically been completed and cleared of all signs of construction, and the doors are now kept closed. The corridors are completed and the glaziers are leading the windows. The grounds have been cleared up and the grass permitted to grow again. The cathedral group is pleasing from an architectural standpoint, but needs a tower for the finishing touch.

### THOROUGHLY TESTED.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been examined by eminent analytical chemists who certified that it contained no narcotics. It is not only a safe and harmless medicine, but the best in use for coughs, colds and croup. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## Southern Spain Rocks in Throes of Earthquake—Tidal Wave Sweeps the Coast and All Reports Are of Another Great Disaster.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, January 30.—An earthquake has devastated several towns of Southern Spain.

A tidal wave submerged the coast near Barcelona and a landslide buried a village with several hundred inhabitants.

LONDON, January 30.—It is reported that Barcelona has been overwhelmed by a tidal wave.

MESSINA, January 29.—The city and environs continue to be severely shaken by earthquakes at frequent intervals.

MALAGA, January 29.—This region was today disturbed by an earthquake, panic ensuing among the populace. No fatalities are reported.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The bodies of American Consul Cheney and his wife who lost their lives in the Italian earthquake were today escorted from the steamship by a great concourse, thousands of Italians participating in the demonstration.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The New York Board of Trade has inaugurated a movement to appeal to the merchants' and manufacturers' of other States to cooperate with it in an effort to impress Californians with the unwisdom of their persistent agitation and discrimination against the Japanese.

HAVANA, January 30.—The relations of President Gomez and Vice President Zayas have been seriously strained over the appointment of a chief of the secret police.

PANAMA, January 30.—President-elect Taft landed here yesterday. He proceeded to Culebra and is quartered at Col. Goethal's residence.

TANGIER, Morocco, January 30.—The United States battleships Georgia and Nebraska saluted the flag of the new Emperor of Morocco today.

MADRID, Spain, January 30.—The sensational report of earthquake and tidal wave in Spain is not true. There was a slight shock at Tolano, but no serious damage.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—Frank Dietz, secretary of the Belcher Mining Company, is accused of issuing \$22,500 worth of fraudulent stock.

SACRAMENTO, January 30.—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has decided to report favorably on the bill which prohibits any alien from holding land in the State of California.

CAPE TOWN, January 31.—Botha, De Wet, Stein, Jameson and other representatives of the four South African States are conferring with a view to forming a federation under the British flag.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—A Gridiron Club dinner will be given as a farewell to President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks and many other notables in their official capacity.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The House, at the close of the week, passed an appropriation of \$750,000 for army experiments with balloons and airships.

BERKELEY, January 31.—A Japanese student at the State University has been attacked and driven off the campus by University undergraduates.

ROME, January 31.—It is proposed to confer Roman citizenship on President Roosevelt in gratitude of his help to the earthquake sufferers.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—R. H. Thayer, successor of Judge Wilsey, has sailed for his post on the Japanese liner Chiyu Maru.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The printing of \$500,000,000 emergency national bank currency has been completed.

SACRAMENTO, February 1.—President Roosevelt has written to Governor Gillett to the effect that there is no objection to California enacting a law to prohibit the holding of Colifonian land titles by foreigners, providing that there is nothing in the law to discriminate against the Japanese. The President protests strongly, however, against the passage of laws interfering with treaties or calculated to give offense.

BERKELEY, February 1.—President Wheeler, of the State University, alleges that the attack made upon a Japanese student on the campus on Saturday was not made by other students. He declares that the incident was a trifling one.

GIBRALTAR, February 1.—The first division of the American battleship fleet has arrived here.

PANAMA, February 1.—The engineers who have accompanied President-elect Taft here, after making an examination of the Gatun dam, declare the conditions there and the progress of the construction work satisfactory.

MANILA, February 2.—The Philippine Assembly convened here today, being formally opened by Governor Smith. The Governor, in his annual message, deplored the widening gulf between the Americans and the Filipinos, and urged that the two races living in the islands develop a closer unity. The message criticized the manner of carrying on the municipal government in Manila and the way the city was policed.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, February 2.—The Nevada State Legislature, in committee of the whole, yesterday reported favorably on the adoption of an anti-Japanese resolution, which criticizes President Roosevelt and designates the Japanese as parasites on the world and a menace to civilization. The resolution recommends that California pay no attention to the coercion and the interference of the President in the passage of the anti-Japanese measures before the Californian Legislature.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Brigadier-General Carter has been ordered to the Philippines to relieve Brigadier-General A. L. Mills, of the Department of the Visayas, headquarters at Manila, and Brigadier-General Potts will relieve Brigadier-General C. L. Hodges, of the Department of Mindanao, headquarters at Iloilo.

Another order names one of the batteries at Fort Upton the Selfridge Battery, in honor of Lieutenant Selfridge, who was killed recently in an aeroplane accident, in which one of the Wright brothers was injured.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Secretary of the Navy Newberry, in answer to questions asked him yesterday by members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, stated that the frequent changes in the Secretaryship of the Department were largely responsible for the lack of progress in the Navy.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, February 2.—The convention of South African leaders here to consider the question of a confederation of the British States is in a deadlock over the question of the location of the capital of the confederacy.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the appeal of Charles Notley from the decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, in favor of Cecil Brown, executor of the will of Notley, against setting aside the will.

# VOTED THEIR PAY IN FULL TO LICENSE QUINTET CLUBS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

After a long debate yesterday afternoon, the members of the Board of Supervisors decided that although they did not have to vote themselves any salaries, having them coming anyhow, they would vote it anyhow and run no chances. During the course of the debate, Logan denied that he was over anxious about the two and a half difference, but objected about the appearance of the odd cents on the payroll, the four bits having an undignified look. Aylett and Ahia showed an unbecoming anxiety about the salary demands, the latter stating very loud and clear that he wanted his money and wanted it bad. The salary matter was the first thing tackled by the City Fathers at the meeting, and the one thing in which they all took an interested part. After the adjournment there was a break for the Auditor's office to notify him to be around bright and early this morning with his checkbook.

The Mayor declined to put the motion to accept the committee report and the motion to order the Auditor to pay the demands, but this was so much a matter of course that the board automatically looked to Logan as soon as the motion was put.

The opening spasm of the meeting was all in favor of the Supervisors, who outvoted the Mayor and generally ran themselves as they pleased. The closing chapters were the Mayor's, who ran in three vetoes in succession. Ahia presented the payroll as a part of the report of the committee on public expenditure as soon as the minutes had been read. The payrolls were certified to by John W. Cathcart, who stated that the Mayor, the Supervisors and the District Court interpreters had actually done the services for which they were to be paid. Under the circumstances, considering that most of the strings center in his office, Cathcart looks to be the proper man to do the necessary certifying. Ahia moved that the report be accepted, and Kane seconded it. The Mayor announced that there was no occasion for voting on the fixed salaries.

"That's what I was thinking," agreed Aylett. "It's all fixed in the law, and I think all we have to do is to march up to the Auditor and demand our pay. I don't see why we have to fool with this. It seems to be an old custom, though, so perhaps we had better pass it."

The Mayor stated that he had an objection if the board wanted it so, while the Clerk explained that by passing the payroll it was an assistance to the Auditor in keeping his accounts straight.

After Logan had inquired whether the Mayor was on the payroll or not, he said: "There was one thing I objected to in the payroll brought in here at the last meeting, and it was not the few dollars' difference, but I objected to the cutting off of the few days and the odd cents on the payroll. We are not paid by the month, but by the year, and want to draw our pay in advance, the same as the members of the Legislature do."

"Sure!" shouted Aylett. "I am willing to lay that part of the report on the table though," continued Logan, while Aylett let the smile fade off his face. "We can pass it at any time if the Auditor objects."

"I object now," said Ahia, jumping up. "I need my money now and I want it."

"Sure!" shouted Aylett. "There are some employees who ought to be paid, anyway," said Logan. "I move that the accounts pass."

"The whole of it or only a part?" inquired His Honor. "The whole of it," responded a chorus. "No, I'll confine my motion to the employees only and let the rest stand," said Logan. "The other isn't necessary." This last was addressed to Aylett and Ahia, who were fidgeting in their seats.

"Well, I move that the whole thing pass," said Aylett, who was thus the third one to make such a motion. Kane seconded the motion for the third time.

"If it's for the whole thing, I refuse to put the motion," announced His Honor, whereupon it was up to Logan to respectfully demand, once, twice and three times and put the motion himself.

**Vetoes of His Honor.** Three veto messages from Mayor Fern were then received and filed for future consideration. The first veto was of Ordinance No. 1, the one abolishing all the various boards, committees, commissions, offices, positions and so forth. The old Board of Supervisors abolished these, the new Board abolished them by two different identical motions and then abolished them by formal ordinance. In reference to these several sections, the Mayor said in his message:

**Intention of Law Otherwise.** "It is attempted by this ordinance to repeal wholesale and without consideration of consequences the legislation of two Boards of Supervisors of the County of Oahu, extending over a period of three and a half years, by which the entire public service of the Territory and the public now constituting the City and County of Honolulu was organized and carried on in a way fairly responsive to the public needs.

# BICKNELL WILL BE ENJOINED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There will be something doing around the office of the City Auditor this morning. Yesterday afternoon that official was given a legal opinion by the City Attorney that it was safe for him to go ahead and deal out the accumulated salary and wage warrants authorized at several of the eighteen meetings held by the Supervisors so far this month, and he and his several assistants were busy yesterday getting out the checks for the expected rush of those after their back pay. A rumor of the move wafted across the corridor to the office of His Honor, the Mayor, however, and immediately there was a hustling about and steps taken to enjoin the Auditor from doing what the Supervisors have ordered and the City Attorney found sanction for in his big books.

It was expected by some that the injunction would issue last night and be served on the Auditor, but up until midnight there was nothing doing. It will come, unless there is a big hitch somewhere, early this morning, and those who drop in for their salary warrants will be given the book.

It appears now that the matter of getting a court ruling on the matters at issue will finally be brought to a head.

In the meanwhile, some are wondering what Johnny Wilson and his forces are doing to get some salary for their patient siege of the offices to which the Mayor has appointed them. All month they have sat around—those who have not been doing jury duty as a side issue,—attended religiously the meetings of the board, and hung after the Mayor in off hours. Their payroll is in the hands of the Clerk, duly filed away and also resting. Wilson states that his claim against the city can not outlaw for six years, but it is too much for him to expect to be able to sit around that long and be paid for all his time.

# ENGINEERS GET ORDERS TO LEAVE

Headquarters and Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, now located at Waikiki, have received orders to leave for Washington Barracks upon being relieved next May by headquarters and Company G which is now at Washington Barracks. The change of station yesterday and the members of that organization are much disgusted over the prospect of leaving the Islands so soon after reaching here, for they have come to regard Honolulu as a particularly good station. The order issued are as follows:

General Orders, Number 1, Paragraph 2. The following changes in stations of troops are ordered: Company F, Second Battalion of Engineers will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will proceed about April 25, 1909, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to relieve Company B, First Battalion of Engineers, which upon being thus relieved will proceed to Washington Barracks, B. C., for station, Headquarters and Company G, Second Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks and will proceed to San Francisco, California, and be reported to the commanding General, Department of California, in time to embark for Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, on the transport sailing from San Francisco on May 5, 1909, to relieve the Headquarters and Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, which upon being thus relieved will proceed to Washington Barracks for station.

The statement of J. D. Dole of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company that the demand for pineapples will have to be quadrupled within four years, to meet the present rate of production, should have read "quadrupled in less than two years."

**Government by Committee.** For the reason that it looked to him like an attempt to have government by committee (not commission) and those committees, irresponsible, the Mayor vetoed Ordinance No. 2. He said:

"It seems to me that government by standing committee could scarcely go farther than is proposed in this ordinance. By it three standing committees of the Board are given absolute control of the entire public service of the city, and of the expenditure of the greater part of the municipal revenues. Each committee is practically supreme in its own division of the public service. It may spend the money appropriated for its departments as it sees fit. Its acts may go unchallenged by the Board for the major part of every month, for by the terms of the ordinance itself they are not required to be reported until the last regular meeting of each month, and if disapproved then the disapproval has no effect except after it has been expressed; nor does there seem to be anything to prevent any of these committees from immediately repeating what has been disapproved and so continuing it until the last regular meeting of the Board for the next month, and so on from month to month. In short, the Board by this ordinance, has abolished most of the checks on expenditure which the Municipal Act sought to create, and then has in large measure abdicated its own power of control.

The majority of the Board have deliberately abolished the system of departments with department heads who can be held to strict responsibility and accountability, by this ordinance seeks to make permanent a system of divided responsibility, and government by standing committees. Under such a system, even if efficiency is not lost, as experience proves it is very likely to be, any comprehensive system of public service and public improvement is impossible."

**Can Not Validate the Invalid.** For the reason that he did not think it possible to make something legal that was illegally begotten, he vetoed the resolution legalizing all the actions of the Board at the first few meetings. The veto message declared:

"Some of these acts were, in my opinion, in direct violation of the Municipal Act, and, therefore, ought not to be validated. The majority of the Board, by this resolution, expresses a doubt of the validity of their own acts. They could not have lacked validity unless in contravention of law. If in contravention of law, they can not be made valid by this means."

# LEILEHUA POST MAY BE RUSHED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Within a month work may be commenced on the great brigade post at Leilehua, the immediate plans calling for the construction of the permanent cavalry section, for which an outlay of about \$650,000 is necessary.

Information to this effect was received yesterday from Washington and the work once commenced will be carried on vigorously. The complete plan calls also for artillery and other sections devoted to the purposes of signal corps and engineer detachments. The entire work is estimated to cost about \$2,500,000.

The constructing quartermaster's department at Washington was pleased with Captain Castner's quick work in building the temporary cavalry cantonment at Leilehua, for it is known there that he labored under unusual difficulties. It is said that Captain Castner recently sent photographs of the camp to Washington, writing that although the buildings were supposed to be roofless, yet the photographs show them with roofs on. This is explained by the fact that the roofing material did not arrive and the captain had to make temporary arrangements. That important lot of material is supposed to be aboard the freighter Mexican due today from San Francisco.

The brigade post will form one of the most important of the military works planned for Oahu, for it is to be ample for at least 3000 men, comprising a full regiment of cavalry, a full regiment of field artillery and detachments of signal corps and engineer troops.

The commencement of work on the permanent post entails the employment of a very large number of men. Three hundred men were at work, at one time, on the temporary camp, and for the permanent post at least twice that number may be kept employed for a long period.

The buildings will be constructed mainly of concrete, erected in a new way. The frames for the sides of the buildings will be laid out on the ground and the concrete will be poured in the open box frames as if a sidewalk or flooring was being laid. When cooled the entire section will be raised into position. This will enable the workmen to construct buildings much quicker than by the old method of raising concrete walls.

In the matter of sand it is said that the Washington officials are not quite certain whether Hawaiian sand will meet the conditions, believing it to be a little too fine. This fine sand is mostly an Oahu product, but it is said that sand from Hawaii island is coarser and may be better adapted for concrete mixing.

# GEORGE FAIRCHILD'S WILL FOR PROBATE

OAKLAND, January 22.—The will of the late George E. Fairchild, a pioneer shoe merchant, who dropped dead while making a social call recently, was filed today for probate, together with the application of George H. Fairchild for letters testamentary. The estate is valued at about \$250,000 and consists of various stocks and bonds, the interest of deceased in the Oakland Shoe Company and a large sugar plantation at Keala, Kauai, H. I.

Bequests of \$10,000 each are made to the three children, George H. Fairchild, Emily Fairchild and Mrs. Robert A. Foster. During her lifetime the remainder of the estate is for the use of Mrs. Fairchild. After the death of the widow the property is to be divided equally among the children.

# PNEUMONIA.

This is one of the most dangerous, and often fatal, diseases. It always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these diseases and counteracts any tendency towards pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# BANKER SPALDING SAYS \$3,500,000 ARE WASTED

Hawaii has, according to the expressed opinion of E. I. Spalding, an extravagant government, a wasteful system of carrying on public works and useless officials and prodigal employees, while the police force of Honolulu is the most worthless body of law upholders and guardians of the public safety to be found in any city anywhere. The Territory should be run at an expense of not over a million and a half a year, while the actual costs of government footed over the revenues, which were five millions. At the present time, owing to the way the public business is conducted, the Territory is in as bad shape financially and as deep in debt as it was just prior to the time that the United States took the accumulated debt of the country on its own shoulders and gave the Territory a fresh, clean start.

Mr. Spalding took occasion of the gathering of the members of the Oahu Central Improvement Committee last night to consider Marston Campbell's plans for the bettering of the Honolulu waterworks system to make the statements briefly summarized above. He, however, endorsed the Campbell plan and moved for the endorsement of the committee, at the same time stating that the matter ought to be brought before the commercial organizations of the city for their endorsement and to secure their help in securing the necessary legislation at the coming session of the Legislature.

The Superintendent of Public Works presented his plans last night in detail, making some alarming statements concerning the present condition of the city's water system. He stated that there are miles of rotten pipe in the present mains, pipe that may burst at any time, while this is laid in so patchy a way that the greater part of the power developed at the various pumping stations had to be used to overcome the friction in driving the water through the pipes, leaving much less than half the power to actually pump up the water.

What Mr. Campbell desires to do, in brief, is to install a pumping plant to be driven by power developed from the Nuuanu reservoir water to pump artesian water only into the city mains. The Nuuanu water, after being used for pumping power can be used further down the valley for power to develop electricity for much needed street lighting, while its further use would be to flush the Nuuanu stream through the city. To install such a plant would require \$148,000, which would include the cost of driving three new artesian wells and constructing new reservoirs. To relay the system of water mains would require \$350,000.

Mr. Campbell acknowledged the bigness of these amounts, but explained that if his department were given the revenues of the water system, a bond issue floated to cover the cost of the improvements could be wholly paid off in ten years without taking a cent out of taxation. The waterworks system was a profit making one at present and could be made to yield a greater profit. During the past three years the revenues had been \$366,499, and the expenses of operation and upkeep had been \$212,634, a profit of over \$150,000 a year.

# DR. ATCHERLEY IS DISCHARGED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

After court proceedings that lasted from two o'clock yesterday afternoon until five o'clock, Dr. John Atcherley was ordered discharged by Circuit Judge Robinson on the writ of habeas corpus secured by Attorney J. A. Magoon.

Atcherley left the courtroom with his wife, a free man, and it now remains with the officers of the prosecution if they intend to further restrain him of his liberty.

Judge Robinson held that the commitment of Atcherley to the insane asylum of the Territory was in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In discharging Atcherley from custody the court said:

"In my opinion section 1116 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is in direct conflict with the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Let the person claimed to have been deprived of his liberty, Dr. John Atcherley, and in whose behalf this writ was filed, be discharged from custody."

**Reiterates Charges.** This was the ruling that set at naught the findings of District Magistrate Andrade, under whose ruling Dr. Atcherley was turned over to the custody of Dr. Peterson, the superintendent of the Insane Asylum. Atcherley did not seem particularly interested in the words that freed him from the company of the insane, and took it all quite as a matter of course.

As soon as he was asked if he was not pleased over the outcome of the matter he immediately took exception to the published statement that he was the victim of illusions, and, while not regarded in the light of a dangerous insane person, should be given a period of physical exercise on the reef.

He reiterated the statements that Mr. Pinkham and Dr. Wayson have been in a conspiracy against him, but he said that he was more than confident that he could now withstand the attacks of all enemies.

**Plenty of Law.** The attorneys who contested the issuance of the order giving Dr. Atcherley his liberty were City and County Attorney Cathcart, his assistant, Mr. Milverton, and Mr. Sutton of Attorney-General Hemenway's office. They brought a cartload of law tomes for ammunition, as did Attorney Magoon.

Unconstitutionality of section 1116 was the phrase in his argument that Magoon dwelt on at length, and he showed by numerous references to the judgments of courts in States and other Territories that a person accused of insanity always was judged as to mental deficiencies by a tribunal of never less than two persons, one generally a physician. Magoon conceded that in many cases there was no need of a hearing, there being no doubt as to insanity.

Magoon went back to the Middle Ages to find a counterpart for what he termed confining a perfectly sane man to a living death.

The Section 1116 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii reads as follows: "The judges of the circuit and district courts shall have the power to commit any person to the said asylum on a satisfactory complaint being made before them that such person is insane, and that public safety requires his restraint until he becomes of sane mind."

**Dr. Peterson in Quandary.** The question of a proper determination of insanity occupied a portion of that it was beyond all reason to expect justice when one man was empowered to send a fellow man to the insane asylum upon the consideration of a complaint which the attorney referred to as "absurd."

Dr. Peterson was in something of a quandary when Judge Robinson issued the order discharging Atcherley from custody. He asked for an order but Judge Robinson insisted that none was necessary, that Atcherley was in the custody of the court when discharged and that Dr. Peterson did not need anything to show the termination of his responsibility as far as the "Body of said John Atcherley" was concerned.

Cathcart and Sutton declared that the order simply acted as an arrest of judgment and this and the other problems in the case will in all probability be submitted to the Justices of the Supreme Court for consideration this morning.

**Williams vs. Castle.** In an opinion written by Chief Justice Hartwell, the Supreme Court yesterday sustained the decree of Judge De Bolt in the case of Kahalalua U. Williams vs. Wm. R. Castle, trustee. An appeal was taken from the Circuit Court on an order that sustained a demurrer to a petition for admeasurement of dower that had been entered against Mr. Castle under the will of J. R. Williams by the widow of John Williams.

The opinion shows that "under a trust to pay income to the testator's wife and children and the survivor of them and upon the death of any of the children to his or her children; the estate to be divided upon the death of the survivor of the testator's wife and children, the widow of a child dying during the continuance of the trust has no present right of dower from the trust estate."

**The Lazarus Will.** The contest of the will of Mrs. K. Lazarus was concluded in the court of Judge Robinson yesterday, the contestants failing to prove that Mrs. Lazarus was in an irresponsible condition when she disposed of her property.

The instrument was admitted to probate and it disposed of an estate valued approximately at \$4000. Henry Smith was appointed trustee with his bond fixed at the sum of \$1000.

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# ROYAL TOMB PLANS ARE SNARLED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

According to a story which appears in the San Francisco Call, there is pitika in regard to the proposed new Royal Mausoleum for which the last Legislature made a handsome appropriation. The story is confirmed in most particulars by those who have local knowledge of the matter. The Call story is:

"There is tribal trouble among the chiefs of Hawaii, and the old family feud between the Kalakauas and the Kamehamehas is about to be resumed. The Kalakaua descendants, as represented by ex-Queen Liliuokalani, refuse to allow their family dust to mingle in the same royal mausoleum with the dust of the descendants of the great Kamehameha, while the former queen, who is now at Washington after an appropriation, has also drawn the line between royal remains that are the real thing and royal remains that are only so through courtesy. The matter is only known to a few here as yet, but all Hawaiian Hawaii will be stirred up as it has not been since annexation when the actual trouble breaks out."

"This comes about through the fact that the Hawaiian Legislature set aside \$20,000 to build a new mausoleum for the remains of the high chiefs of Hawaii, and the fact that the selection of the chiefs who are to grace the new tomb with their bones was left to Queen Liliuokalani. The queen, accordingly, has just forwarded a list of those whose blood used to be blue enough to warrant their removal to the vaults where she herself will lie some day, and the list omits the names of practically all the Kamehamehas. These are dead anyhow and their minds are not disturbed, but the adherents of the family are very jealous and can be depended upon to raise a row. Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, the present delegate to Congress, is also not on the queen's tomb list, and that fact is also expected to help on the excitement."

"At the same time there are some named as eligible whose bones will not be removed from their present resting place to another, no matter how dignified, without a fuss being made. It is proposed by the Queen, for instance, to have the body of the Princess Pauahi, the late Mrs. Charles R. Bishop, the wife of the Los Angeles capitalist, taken from the grave and placed in the vault. If this is done, according to what has leaked out, the trustees of the Bishop Estate, the big land-owning corporation of Hawaii, will obstruct in every possible way, through court injunctions and otherwise. This would bring the government up against one of the richest institutions of the Islands, backed up by the Bishop millions."

"The removal of the present royal mausoleum, in which are bodies not included in the Queen's selection, would mean that these would have burial outside the royal inclosure, and this would possibly result in lawsuits. One of the bodies that would be affected in this way is that of the late Prince David Kawannakoa, only recently entombed."

**New Bill May Be Necessary.** It has developed since the matter of preparing the plans for this mausoleum has been undertaken, that there is a serious flaw in the bill if the purpose is to be carried out. The bill as passed expressly states that the money is to be spent for a tomb for the dead chiefs and chieftesses of Hawaii. This appears to leave the present Queen, Prince Cupid and the late Prince David out, because none of them were dead when the bill was passed and the first two are not dead yet. Under these circumstances the whole matter is to be held up until a new bill can be passed.

When the matter of plans for the mausoleum was referred to Queen Liliuokalani, she declared herself in favor of a tomb for herself alone and a second one for the bodies of the late King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani. Other royal dead were to stay where they are now. This was not the intention of the bill, however, and the desires of the Queen could not possibly be complied with.

The plan prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and which is now in Washington for submission to the Queen and Prince Cupid, is for a circular tomb with niches for eighteen coffins and a central space for the body of the present Queen, the last of the rulers of Hawaii. Above the tomb will be a marble shaft, twenty-three feet high, to be surmounted with a crown.

**SALE OF THE KAPAA LANDS A SUCCESS** After having supervised the sale and lease of the Kapaa lands, Commissioner Pratt has returned to Honolulu well satisfied with the outcome of his work. The total amount to be realized from the annual rental fee and sales will be \$8115.50 of which sum \$2507.35 was paid in cash during the sale.

Of the 999-year leases there were fifty house lots offered of which seventeen were taken and thirty-five taro lots of which thirteen were taken. Under the plan of general lease, fifteen divisions of kula land were offered and all taken but one. The twelve sections of wet land that were offered all found takers and five sections of land suitable for general agricultural uses were all taken. Of the town lots sixty-three were offered and thirty taken.

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# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY : : : : : FEBRUARY 2

## BUSINESS MEN FOR SUPERVISORS.

The manner in which the supervisors are behaving has ceased to be a street jest and has become a matter of serious reflection in the business community. Indeed, there is talk of sending a strong delegation of business men to consult with the board and devise some way in which the game of politics may stop and the day of careful and economical administration begin. It is high time. Everyone who pauses to consider, knows that if this had been a business board, the row with the Mayor could not have occurred, or, if it had occurred, would have been quickly settled. Can anyone imagine such a mess if men like Mr. Morgan, Mr. G. W. Smith, Mr. Hoatace, Mark Robinson and Mr. Lane were supervisors and a man like Mr. Waller or Mr. Trent Mayor?

In its inception the trouble is political. It comes of party politics in our own little affairs of local government. The function of party politics in large matters of state and national administration is well defined and accepted. For instance, where one party would rule the nation with a view to free trade, unentangled money, a restricted power of injunction, a weak army and navy, a disputable foreign policy and the other party takes distinctly opposite ground, there is no escape from party rule. But what have we to divide the people of the City and County of Honolulu? Are not all honest men agreed that the City and County government will do its full duty by being economical and efficient? Is any Democratic principle the worse for the election of supervisors who would vote the Republican ticket in national or Congressional elections or any Republican principle the worse for the election of men who are of national Democratic sympathies, and would not the interests of any and all taxpayers be served by a fair, able, non-partisan or bi-partisan administration? Again, is not the kind of service a corporation expects of its directors, the only service which the City and County of Honolulu really needs of its supervisors? If so, why should not the supervisors be picked out, as directors are, with sole reference to their business qualities and no reference at all to their political beliefs? Had we such a city and county government today, enough money would be saved to bring the expense of administration lower than it was under county government alone—it is a thousand dollars a month more now—and at the same time vastly increase its capacity of service. There is not today a single business man in the majority of the board—yet there is, perhaps, no Honolulu corporation which disburses so much money and has to deal with so many and varied, not to say perplexing, business matters as does this board of supervisors.

In the present board, politics seems to have much more influence than it does even upon the legislature. There, on very many votes, no party lines are drawn. Time and again the members vote according to their own judgment, disagreeing as to bills among themselves and with measures of the Republican administration. That, where no political policy or principle is at stake, is a healthy state of affairs. Contrast this policy with the Solid Six proposition in the board of supervisors with its unseemly relations with that political Augean stable, the County Attorney's office.

Is it not possible, during the next two years, for the taxpayers to get together and resolve to make the board of supervisors a business body; to withhold all money from political organizations which would keep it a political body; and to fix upon men for supervisors who have such high standing for honesty and capacity that nobody worth mentioning will care to inquire whether they sympathize with the Chicago or the Denver platforms?

## THE PUBLIC AND THE RELIEF BILL.

There have been eight local expressions of public sentiment about the bill to suspend the operations of the coastwise law for a limited period for the benefit of Hawaii.

The first two were by the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association, and were practically unanimous in its favor.

The second two by the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association were the other way, some of their influential members, in the meantime, having become agents of a new American steamship line. At the Chamber of Commerce meeting eleven out of sixteen members present reversed the action of the first meeting. This session had been called for another purpose and twenty-six members had withdrawn, supposing there would be no other business, whereupon the minority acted to reverse the policy. Then the Merchants' Association followed suit with but one dissenting voice, there being a large attendance—about forty.

Sharp criticism having been made by the Governor and the Delegate at Washington, a third meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, with a considerable attendance and a thorough discussion. The Chamber then returned to its first favorable position by four majority. The Merchants' Association took no further action.

Meanwhile the Civic Federation and the Promotion Committee had declared for the measure.

There was then a demand for a public meeting to further discuss the suspension bill. This gathering was widely advertised and the pros and cons were debated by the press. There were 170 representative citizens at the meeting and strong resolutions in favor of suspending the coastwise law were passed by a vote of 168 to 2.

It is now proposed in the Merchants' Association to clinch the matter by having a postal card canvass. If this is done, it should be done quickly, for the life of this Congress ends on March 4. Such a canvass, we believe, would reveal a seven-eighths majority for Hawaiian relief.

## VISIT THE VOLCANO.

The effect of the good promotion work done for Hawaii is quite visible. The streets are full of strange faces and the hotels have taken on unwonted signs of life. In view of this the Advertiser wishes to renew its annual advice to tourists not to leave the islands without seeing its most magnificent spectacle, the volcano of Kilauea. It is the largest active volcano in the world and the tamer so far as its destructive energies are concerned—a fact due to its non-explosive character. It exudes molten lava but does not distribute it over the landscape. The way to Hilo, the port of Kilauea, gives the traveler a chance to see all the important islands but one in review; brings to his vision a sublime spectacle of snowy peaks with a lower vista of sunny tropical forests; and finally lands him in a comfortable inn, high up above the great crater pit, in the midst of which is the bubbling and flashing cauldron of lava. One may safely go to the area of activity three miles from the hotel. The sight there may fairly be described as indescribable. One sees the crust of the world in the making—a job that may not be finished for thousands of years yet and which has phases of kaleidoscopic variety.

There are two reasons for advising a trip to the volcano. One is precisely that of the Egyptian who tells a traveler not to leave his country without seeing the pyramids or the New Yorker or Canadian not to leave his part of the world without seeing Niagara. The other reason is that there are people in Honolulu small enough to "knock" the volcano so as to make the tourist spend all his money in town. Beware of these gentry.

When the weather is good—as it is most of the time during the winter season, the United States Weather Bureau director in the Young Hotel being the attesting witness—the trip to the volcano is delightful both by sea and land. We do not urge people to go anywhere in a storm; but with fair weather extant, the journey should not be missed. Of all the impressions these islands leave on the mind the one made by the volcano is the most enduring.

It is now claimed that Crawford, whose salary was pushed back of his appointment nearly two weeks to suit the County Attorney, had been working all that time at something else. Why didn't he get the pay for something else then instead of getting it for services he did not perform? Fine business system the supervisors have! They must have borrowed it from the County Attorney.

## GOVERNMENT LAND EXCHANGES.

An afternoon newspaper publishes the following statement made by W. O. Smith:

"I want to offer a protest against the Territorial government including the premises of the old Honolulu Hale in any land exchange.

"I understand that there is talk of including this Honolulu Hale property in an exchange that will enable the Territory to gain possession of the land now occupied by C. Brewer & Co. on the waterfront.

"I have always opposed and believe I am sound in opposing the transfer to private parties of any public property in the heart of the city. I believe it was a mistake to sell the land on which the Yokohama Specie Bank is located.

"In the course of time the postoffice will be moved to the Mahuka site, where the Federal building will be erected.

"There can be no better site for the future city hall than the Honolulu Hale grounds and possibly the present postoffice headquarters. Being near the police station, that is the logical place for the city hall.

"I believe the Territorial government should not part by exchange of sale with any public property in the heart of the city. I opposed the extension of the lease to Brewer & Co. when it was made. We should retain possession of all land now in the centers where public offices should naturally be."

The Advertiser desires to endorse every word that Mr. Smith has said on the above subject.

The late Carter administration had an itch for exchanges. It carried the Lannal deal through against great opposition. The only reason that it did not trade off or sell the Queen Emma premises up Nuuanu valley was that public sentiment was so strongly aroused against it that the proposition was allowed to lapse.

There is no good reason why the Frear administration should take up the exchange policy and every reason why it should not.

The Federal government persistently retains ownership of city property owned by it, even though there is no immediate use to be made of the same in sight. The Hawaiian government can well follow the same policy. Honolulu is a growing city and all of the public lands within its boundaries should be retained for future development, unless there are extraordinary reasons for parting with it. More particularly is this the case with land in the heart of the city.

In addition to the general objection to exchanging Honolulu Hale premises, the Advertiser is unable to see any good reason for giving the Honolulu Hale premises in fee in exchange for a short-term lease now held by C. Brewer & Co.

The Advertiser is further unable to see the necessity or propriety of destroying a fine building and business property site by extending the harbor slip at that point up into the land. There is a large amount of waterfront across the harbor which can be utilized for wharf purposes without cutting into business property in the heart of the city for the purpose of making more wharf room.

We hope that Governor Frear will refuse to continue the policy of exchange of government lands in general, and that in this case, in particular, he will call the whole proposition off.

## WILLETT'S SPEECH.

The press report of Representative Willett's speech on President Roosevelt shows that it was "sound and fury, signifying nothing." Willett called the President a "gargoyle," said he was a "descendant of Dutch tradespeople," who kept a court in the White House "which would have delighted the heart of his admirer, Alexander Hamilton." There was much more of the same, including these precious passages:

"He plays the tyrant, to be sure, but he is a tyrant who fears the carnival tinker. He sees things that have a bad smell, but the fresh breeze of Capitol Hill does not let the odor linger.

"He tries our patience, but he is always good to laugh at. Thank heaven for the things that make us laugh. Without them we might easily become raw, untamed Anglo-Saxons, making much of magna charta, bellowing about an effete bill of rights or even ready to fight for freedom, for thorough freedom of speech and freedom of the press, as did our uncivilized ancestors at Lexington and Bunker Hill. He is the beneficiary of assassins, and last, and crowning piece of luck, the nominee for President when all the aggressive elements of passion wanted to see their own candidate defeated. The mammoth jewelry has got to laugh with every appearance; the gargoyle has been funny from the hour it left its native quarry."

Small wonder that the House expunged this stuff from its records.

No more convincing assurance that Hawaii is working along the right lines in her promotion work could be given than the words of Messrs. Bancroft and Calvin, the distinguished railroad managers, who have just left Honolulu. These are hard-headed, practical business men, whose work has been to attract the traveling public and to cater to that public. Each of the great lines of which they are the heads spend more in advertising for tourist trade in one month than all Hawaii does throughout the year. Their promotion advertising experts have experimented along many lines and the results of the experiments are familiar to the managers. When they encourage us to go ahead on the lines we are following, the advice is certainly worth taking.

Probably the ablest opponent of the liquor traffic Hawaii ever knew is John G. Woolley. As an organizer of forces and an educator of public sentiment his work is national; and his willingness to come here a couple of years ago was a surprise to those who knew how effective he was and could be in broader fields. Mr. Woolley worked in Hawaii up to the time that national politics began to brew, giving the local option movement a long start, and then returned to the mainland. Since he left, an even greater need of his services has developed here and there is said to be a chance to get him back. If there is, it ought to be taken advantage of.

In the Indian Territory, some of the older aborigines are making a living by singing their war songs into phonographs for master records. This suggests an easy way for some of our Hawaiians to get busy. The number of Hawaiians who can chant a mele in pure Hawaiian is daily getting smaller. For philological reasons there ought to be some master records made.

When the city payroll imbroglio lands in the courts, let us hope that the lawyers will assist in having it properly smoothed out and not waste time and possibly make the first tests abortive through quibbling on technicalities. The public doesn't care a whoop who wins provided the tangle is straightened out.

The mainland files bring news of a Tag Day sequel in Schenectady. In the city of that name a young man tagged by a young woman pursued her, became acquainted, and now has made her his bride. He was a millionaire and was tagged. Now she's it.

Banker Spalding says that \$3,500,000 more are spent for government in this Territory than is necessary. It is now in order for the political journals to describe Mr. Spalding as an insidious promoter of government by commission.

President-elect Taft and his engineers reached Panama on Friday, on Saturday they looked around, and yesterday they pronounced the Gatun dam O. K. This betokens an activity that will make President Roosevelt look to his laurels.

It may be of interest to Japanese high-wage agitators to know that a quarter of a million Sicilian and Calabrian agricultural laborers will leave Italy for the United States in the next four months.

So many Asiatics are jumping from the moving cars that it might be well to restore the warnings in Chinese and Japanese characters which each car used to carry.

President Wheeler announces that the driving of a Japanese student off the Berkeley University campus is a trivial matter. Tokio papers yet to hear from.

Governor Smith's message to the Philippine Assembly sounds like E. I. Spalding's speech before the Central Improvement Club.

The President's advice to California amounts to the familiar saying: "Have all the fun you like, but don't get gay."

## DIAS VICTIM OF MELANCHOLY

Acute melancholia was the reason for the suicide of P. A. Dias of Waiuku in Switzerland last July, according to the report of U. S. Consul Julius Hartmann of Luzerne, which was received yesterday. The Consul was appointed by the Circuit Court to act as Commissioner to take the testimony of Dr. A. Wunderlich of Schooneck, Switzerland, who was believed by the relatives of Dias to know all of the circumstances surrounding his death. That this presumption was correct is shown by the testimony received yesterday.

Dr. Wunderlich says that he was personally acquainted with Dias and had treated him some time previous to his death. Dr. Wunderlich declares that Dias wandered into a forest near the town of Schooneck on the morning of July 10th last and there put an end to his existence by firing three bullets into his body near the heart.

The physician further says that the identification was complete and there is no reason for doubt in that connection. He says that the baggage left by Dias was forwarded to the United States Consul General at Zurich as was also a letter that was found upon the body. Dr. Wunderlich says he treated Dias from June 12th until the day previous to the man's death.

Temporary letters of administration of the estate have been granted by the local court and the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony in Switzerland was made on the motion of the Dias heirs.

## The Wage-Agitators.

Among the matters that have been presented to the consideration of the territorial grand jury now sitting is the high wage agitation and the reckless and desperate methods that have been urged on plantation laborers by their irresponsible leaders. If the grand jury finds that the agitation threatens to disturb the public peace and that the Japanese leaders in the movement have gone to the length of threatening the lives of their countrymen who have opposed them, there is every indication that indictments will be returned and some of the reckless ones called for an explanation before a judge and jury.

## Court Notes.

On a charge of having entered the room of Mary Vincent in the Winston block last December and stealing \$10, Francisco Castro was placed on trial in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday. The charge against him is burglary in the first degree.

The damage suit of August Spillner against S. Yokomizo and K. Pashino is being tried in the court of Circuit Judge Lindsay. Spillner wants \$1500 from the Japanese for the damage done to his houses when the defendants were conducting blasting operations on Quarry street. Spillner claims that the houses were injured in such a way that extensive repairs are needed and that he has not been able to keep tenants for more than a few weeks at a time.

At its sitting yesterday morning the Supreme Court dismissed the exceptions entered by Attorneys Breckons and Thayer for Ching Tam Shee, executrix, in the action brought by W. A. Hall.

## SUPREME COURT DECREES HERE

A decree has been received from the Supreme Court of the United States which denies the appeal of Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, against William Bierce. The decision was rendered on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. The United States Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court in the case of the executors of the will of George Galbraith, the Hawaiian Trust Company, and the Galbraith heirs.

The decision that is affirmed declared the will of George Galbraith a valid trust and the Hawaiian Trust Company authorized to administer it as such after the payment of costs and counsel fee and other expenses incident to the settlement of the estate.

The proceedings in the probate of the will of Mrs. Campbell-Parker was postponed to Tuesday in Judge Robinson's court yesterday. The attorneys for Muriel Campbell, Kinney, Marx & Prosser, have withdrawn from the case.

## DON'T TAKE THE RISK.

When you have a bad cough or cold do not let it drag along until it becomes chronic or develops into an attack of pneumonia, but give it the attention it deserves and get rid of it. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are sure of prompt relief. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## PEARL HARBOR DREDGING CAMP

Activity at Pearl Harbor on the dredging proposition will commence this week, probably by Wednesday, when the Hawaiian Dredging Company commences to clear off about three or four acres of land on the Honolulu side of the channel, about opposite the shark-pan at Paulea, for its headquarters. The company has just leased six acres of land from the Bishop Estate, and the camp will be located about between the naval and military reservations.

Until the camp is well located and buildings are raised to house officers and men connected with the varied departments of the dredging work, the dredgers will not be taken down to Pearl Harbor from Honolulu. However, this delay will not be without its value for the dredging equipment, now in good shape, will be added to so that when the big diggers are taken down and moored over the channel leading from the sea to the inner harbor, they will be in first-class condition.

As previously noted, George P. Denison will be the active superintendent of the dredging work proper. Mr. Walter Dillingham is at the head of the Hawaiian Dredging Company and will look after the company's business generally, with headquarters in Honolulu.

As soon as the land is cleared, the construction of buildings will be taken up. First of all there will have to be cottages to house the superintendent and heads of departments, as well as for the workmen who are married. There will be a headquarters building, machine shop and storehouse; two large dormitories where the workmen will sleep; a restaurant and recreation hall, oil and water tanks, a railroad terminal, etc. Then a pier will have to be built, and this will require some filling in of heavy material.

At present the company is interested in the analyses of water from wells in the immediate vicinity of the camp and for a long distance away. The company wants to secure good, pure water for both the use of the employes and the engines. This is an important matter and one that for a time threatened to give the company some anxiety.

The tanks for oil are reserve containers for the fuel for the dredgers and pumping plants. Oil and not coal is to be used entirely.

The dredging plant will be added to later on. The dredger Pacific may be brought down from the Coast, and there is prospect of a second one being requisitioned.

## APPROPRIATIONS ALL ON ONE BILL

In his message to the Legislature Governor Frear will recommend a change in the method of preparing the appropriation bills for the expenses of the Territorial government. Instead of the usual plan of drawing up two bills, one carrying the salaries and one the cost of conducting the department, Governor Frear believes that one bill should be passed including both salaries and expenses. He says that it would tend to simplify matters and make it possible to tell at a glance the actual cost of maintaining a government department. Governor Frear declares that there is no good reason for separating the two items and that it will be far more satisfactory to have it all under one heading.

"I believe that this will be one of the incidental things that I will recommend in my message to the approaching Legislature," said the Governor yesterday. "It is not a matter of great importance, yet I think if it is carried into effect it will lessen the work and also have the advantage of being more practical."

## C. W. BOOTH ARRESTED

(Continued from Page One.)

stood, saying in apology for the appointment that the man would soon be getting drunk and could then be dropped from the force. Manuel, it is understood, produces one of his chums who says Booth five years ago paid him to burn the house in question. This chum is the same one who several years ago was arrested with Manuel for robbery, both getting off through insufficient evidence. Both Manuel and Booth have been on bad terms for some time. Manuel, it is understood, has passed it out to his neighbors recently that he and a certain white detective are going to get Kalaiki out, who is no use and must give place to better men.

## MERCHANTS WILL VOTE AGAIN ON COASTWISE SUSPENSION

The Merchants' Association is to make another move to get on the right side of the Coastwise Laws suspension question. It is pretty generally understood that the members, if given a chance to register another vote on the matter, would be three to one in favor of throwing off the restrictions on tourist traffic until such time as American steamships are provided to accommodate it. Acting on this understanding, some of the members are asking that a special meeting be called for the purpose of authorizing a postal card vote of the association.

This meeting will be called this week and the vote taken in time to cable the Delegate the result.

Heretofore the association has been chary of touching this question, desiring to let themselves and others forget that they ever voted to withdraw support from the bill now in Congress. The matter has reached a phase now, however, when the Delegate requires an emphatic notification that the community is as much a unit in the matter now as it ever was and that the sentiment here, as expressed at the public meeting, is overwhelmingly in favor of the suspension of the Coastwise Laws as regards passenger travel.



# THE BYSTANDER



Perverting History.  
Money for Tombs.  
Our Costly Blessings.  
The Still Pig Prospers.

I should like to have the Queen get the \$250,000. The more money brought to this country the better, for it will all go into the common pot in course of time; and while the Queen has it she will be able to enjoy herself after years of trouble and sorrow and humiliation.

But I do object to perverting history even for a good cause. When Congressmen are told that the American forces overturned the throne of Hawaii, they are told what is not true and what the archives of the State Department and of Congress itself will show to be a political fabrication. There is no single instance where the seamen, who landed from the Boston to protect American property during the revolution, threatened anybody, arrested anybody, interfered with anybody or conducted themselves as belligerents. They came ashore as they had two decades or so previously when there was a row over Kalakaua's election and as they had gone ashore at Alexandria, Egypt, after that place had been bombarded by the British. The custom is well recognized and, within a few months past was followed by the American naval forces at Port-au-Prince. What happened in Honolulu during the first week when Captain Wiltze's men occupied Arion Hall was told in the royalist daily of that time, the Bulletin, when it said: "Our friends are needlessly alarmed. The American forces are not interfering in any way." And that was the truth according to all the saints, as was efficiently shown when a Senate committee came here to investigate.

You will notice in the news of the Queen's appeal that the Senate report is not mentioned. The Queen's counsel relies on the report of one man, Colonel Blount, a hater of Yankees and missionaries, who gave President Cleveland so much misinformation about the revolution here that the President one day refused to see him when he called, whereupon Blount retired in disgrace to private life to poultice the sting. Then out came the investigating Senators, headed by Morgan of Alabama. Everybody had a fair show to testify, and when the committee made its report there was nothing left of Blount's but the smell of the punk.

Now what do we find at Washington? The Senate report forgotten, the old Blount yarn revamped and the earlier conclusions of the President, based on the Blount report, paraded as the law and the gospel. But that is the way history is made.

It is noticeable that Judge Hatch, who was a member of the Provisional government which succeeded the Queen's, took no part in humbugging the Congressional committee and the press. He made a plea for the Queen's right to get compensation for the crown lands, which left the question of the "Boston's marines" out. The ghost of Blount's alleged American conspiracy was raised by a gentleman who wasn't here at the time of the revolution or for some years afterward. Save for the effect it might have had on the \$250,000 measure, I wish somebody had been on hand to invite notice to the Morgan report and the action of a Democratic House and a Republican Senate in utterly repudiating Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, based, as it was, on the postulate again advanced.

I am, of course, charmed with the idea of laying out a big sum on more mausoleums in the royal enclosure. They are so much better than schoolhouses and roads. And then, the more money we spend the merrier. After us the deluge.

This glorious City and County government costs us a thousand dollars a month more than mere County government did, and just see what we are getting? The County government system alone has cost us about half a million dollars more a year than public expenses under the single Territorial government amounted to, but think what a glorious time we have been having, especially in the County of Hawaii. The exposure made by Mr. Spalding—which was correctly reported for the Advertiser despite a feeble Bulletin attempt to deny it—is met by the proposition to cut the Territory off in its expenses and let the local spenders whoop it up. The latter are now eager to bond the counties so as to run as all irretrievably into debt. If the business men do not take hold of things pretty soon and bring about adequate reform, heaven knows where this place will be, financially, five or ten years hence.

"It's the still pig that gets the swill." This is a homely as well as a Lucilio proverb. But it doesn't lose anything in its philosophy by that. The scrutiny that the city payrolls have been subjected to lately, as a result of the fight between the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors as to who shall have the felicity of making them up, has revealed several instances illustrative of the proverb.

One of them is in the fire department, where there never was supposed to be any politics—or pull. In the good old days, before we had such luxuries as a City and County government, the fire department was a Territorial affair and was managed by a Board of Fire Commissioners appointed by the Governor, who served without pay. As a board it was natural that they should have a secretary, and there was a secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners drawing a salary of \$25 a month, which in all probability was quite enough. Then came the County Act, which took over the fire department, and the Board of Fire Commissioners became functus officio, as the lawyers say—that is, it died a natural death.

But though the Board of Fire Commissioners, which drew no pay, ceased to exist, the secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who did draw pay, wasn't in the least affected. He went on drawing his pay as usual, and has drawn it ever since. The Mayor, when he made his list of appointments about which so much has been said, apparently overlooked this office and didn't appoint anyone to fill it. But the Supervisors didn't overlook it, and they did appoint a man to fill it, and he is on one of the payrolls which was passed by the vote of the Solid Six the other day.

How did it happen? Well, when the Board of Fire Commissioners found their existence, as a board, threatened, they perked up and talked back and said it couldn't and shouldn't be. But it was. The secretary of the board never said a word—out loud. He just fixed it up with the first Board of Supervisors of Oahu and was put on the payroll and has been there very comfortably ever since.

## Small Talks

**H. MOSES, S. P.**—This business trip to Honolulu and the other islands has been unusually good.

**VETERINARIAN VANS AGNEWS**—Lilehua is a fine location for a cavalry post. The turf is springy and good for maneuvers.

**MR. BALLINGER OF GUAM**—It is certainly good to be in Honolulu to get real milk. Condensed milk as a diet for a couple of years gets monotonous.

**W. L. RILGER**—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be the biggest and best fair ever given on the Pacific Coast. Seattle people want it known that

# THE CHAMPION SPENDER IS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 18.—One almost loses breath keeping up with the procession of events these days of a Washington winter. The Capitol is surely making history every twenty-four hours, and the volume of epoch-making material every seven days really becomes quite imposing. And as usual the White House is leaving the Capitol far behind, although five hundred legislators in Senate and House are trying to imprint deep dents upon the scroll of time.

But what can Congress do, unless it be to abdicate, that will make as lively an impress as riding ninety-eight miles in a day during one of the worst sleet and snow storms of the last ten years? That presidential feat alone will be remembered much longer than the entire session of the present Congress, in spite of all the pranks it may cut. Then there are the presidential defiances, issued almost daily to the entrenched statesmen on Capitol Hill. They get first place under the Washington date line and reach first the eye of the country.

Congress, too, is issuing its defiances, but who cares whether Congress is right or wrong? The Congressmen themselves are beginning to think that is the attitude of the country. They do not propose to surrender tamely, not by a jugful. And so it is that week by week they proceed to throw up new entrenchments, work out new schemes for carrying the war into the President's territory and all that sort of thing. They say they will not pass a bill that the President really wants and are giving a good imitation of men who mean what they say. They even are going further than that and are racking their brains to enact measures the President will have to sign to his own annoyance and embarrassment. A Republican President and a Republican Congress in both branches working with deadly intent, the one to injure the other!

### Neglecting the Supply Bills.

Meanwhile Congress has been so occupied with all these war activities that it has sorely neglected the work that it must actually do before the fourth of March arrives. There are fourteen appropriation bills, as nearly every one knows, which must be passed. Almost half of the short session of Congress is gone, only six weeks remain, but only one of the fourteen necessary supply bills has been approved by Senate and House. All of which means a sorry mix-up in the closing days of the session—all night sessions for a week or so, hasty legislation, mischievous riders on appropriation bills, probably heated controversies, verging on fist fights, and then early March days when twenty-five or thirty men in the House, who do the work there, and ten or fifteen Senators, who do the work there, will feel and act like men dragged through seven cities.

the fair is for Hawaii as well as the Northwest, and they will do all in their power to aid these beautiful islands in handling their exhibit.

**WILLIAM SAVIDGE**—I have to keep close up to buildings now when standing on a corner waiting for a car. So many people pass and repass that you get shoved around too much if you stand directly on the curb.

**CHARLEY CHILLINGWORTH**—I have arranged for a most gorgeous display of pa-u dresses for the lady riders in the parade on Washington's birthday. They will be of every color, from pure white to the brightest red.

**MIQUE FISHER**—What's the matter with all the men in this town? What are they all rushing for? I haven't seen so many busy men since I left Honolulu. Over in Japan, even when the white men play bridge, they have a Jap to shuffle the cards for them.

**HENRY EASTON**—There are so many strangers on the streets nowadays that I feel sort of lost. There was a time when a kamaaina had to carry his hat in his hand when he walked up Fort street because of the number of ladies he knew, but now it's different. You come across about four strangers now to every mahihini.

**TOM SHARP**—I notice in the local papers that I am given all the credit for the suggestion of having in the coming Floral Parade decorated bicycles representing Hawaiian fishes. I wish to state that the suggestion first came from Mr. Gurrey, Jr., and, recognizing the value of his idea and with his permission, I acted upon same.

**JOHN HUGHES**—I want to express my appreciation of the good work that James A. Rath, of the Palama Mission, is doing in this city. I see a great deal of the results of this work and I know what he is accomplishing. Mr. Rath is carrying on a work that knows no race, color or creed in its application. He deserves all the encouragement that good people of all races, colors and creeds can give him.

**JOHN SMITH**—I expect that within a year aeroplanes will be put on the market at a reasonable price. I understand a company is organizing on the mainland to put out aeroplanes at about \$1000 each. Of course, they will have slow headway, the same as automobiles did here. As to air currents, I believe that the development of the aeroplanes will overcome that difficulty. Aeroplanes for Hawaii may not be so far off.

**L. L. McCANDLESS**—The Republican supervisors seem to be very much afraid that some Democrat will get a job working on the roads. If they would put a little business sense into city affairs and cut out extravagance and unnecessary expenditures, there would be money enough to employ all the efficient roadworkers, both Republicans and Democrats, and the public would get the benefit of it in good roads, and neither side could build up a political machine.

**J. D. McINERNEY**—I think that it is outrageous the way in which the billboards are being multiplied throughout this city. I have refused repeatedly to advertise on these billboards, although asked many times, and I will always refuse to advertise in any way that disfigures the beauty of our streets. I think that the improvement clubs should take some decisive action in this matter. I also think that it is a shame for people who do not need the money to lease their property for billboard uses.

**S. M. DAMON**—The best chance that I know for a philanthropist in this town to do the most good, give the most pleasure, and at the same time improve the sanitary conditions of the community, is to put in some plunge baths in the more crowded parts of the city. One near Aala Park and one at Kakaako, say 30 x 40 feet in size, with a constant flow of water, would receive an immense patronage. I opened a little one at Maunaloa and let an artesian well flow through it. So many people come to bathe there that I have actually had to close it on Sundays to keep the place from being overrun.

ing by leaps and bounds. The House Appropriations Committee summoned him to explain, when it came to make up the appropriation bill that carried similar items for an ensuing year. The authority of the committee in demanding such explanations is paramount. Even cabinet officers have to walk the carpet when the committees that hold the purse strings speak.

Pressing as all this work is upon the Senate and House, neither body is too busy to pause any day to hear speeches in denunciation of the President. Especially is that true in the Senate, where for a good portion of two days last week the time was devoted to matters of that kind. Senator Tillman of South Carolina had two innings, one that was not of the pitchfork character and one that was. All the time he was explaining how he was not mixed up improperly in efforts to purchase valuable timber lands in Oregon at \$2.50 an acre, notwithstanding the President's contentions to the contrary. And then Senator Bacon of Georgia took up a lot of time arguing that the Senate could demand information of cabinet officers directly, whether the President wanted it given or not. The House was not quite so lavish of its time in anti-Roosevelt talk, but it had a little fling over its own failure to get representation of its cause in the newspapers equal to the representation the President had.

### Buncoed in the Estimates.

And in that connection there is an interesting incident. When a resolution was brought in from the Printing Committee to print 2,000,000 copies of the proceedings of the House the day that a rebuke was administered to the President for his Secret Service message, it was tabled suddenly because some one stated that it would cost \$68,000 to print the 2,000,000 copies and almost as much more for the Postoffice Department to distribute them, has been widely told. It was supposed to have been a circus stunt largely for the purpose of emphasizing anew along the line of advertising that the President follows. Some of the House leaders were laughing in their sleeves when it was all over and the emphatic vote to lay the motion upon the table had been recorded. But some men are now asking how it was ever estimated that the printing would cost \$68,000. There were only about thirty pages of the Congressional Record covering the eight hours of debate preceding the rebuke. Representative Loudenslager, an officer of the Republican Congressional Committee who has had large experience in having millions of campaign documents printed, states that he can have 2,000,000 copies of those same proceedings of the House printed at a cost not to exceed \$5000. And members of Congress are laughing anew about that as showing how an absurd statement can go unquestioned in the House of Representatives.

Another notable incident of the last

seven days, in connection with the fight upon President Roosevelt, is the slattery with which Congress all at once has seized upon the fact that the President's barber is costing the country \$1600 a year. The story has been told again and again in the months gone by that Dulany, a very affable little chap, who is much around the White House offices during the day, has been carried on the rolls of the auditor for the Navy Department. Everybody refused to get excited about it, however, till recently, when some one brought the story out anew. Then every man in Congress was talking about it and the fact of Dulany's employment in such fashion has been used as a club with which to attack the President. Of course, Dulany does no work for the auditor for the Navy Department, does not even report there for duty, and, it is said, has his salary sent up to him twice every month. His employment may not be exactly in the line of Civil Service, which the President advocates, but Dulany's case has by no means been a solitary one, as Congress has known for a long, long time.

### May Be a White Man.

Incidentally Dulany has an interesting history. He is dark skinned, but might pass for a white man. He himself does not know for certain whether he is a negro or a Caucasian. He was left a foundling on a doorstep in the neighboring city of Alexandria, Virginia, and was taken in and reared by a colored family. He never knew who was his father or who was his mother, but he grew up with the negroes and has spent his life among them as one of the race.

Everybody around the White House likes Dulany, who happens to be very expert with the razor. He keeps the President's shaving tools in a little leather portmanteau, which he drags out from under the sofa every afternoon about 1 p. m., which is the hour that the President wants a shave. There is a chair in the little reception room, where visitors wait for the President. The chair is easily adapted for shaving. The President emerges from his office when he has closed his forenoon's labors, but often there are a few yet to see him, and with them he converses while Dulany shaves him. The President talks volubly. He is always restless, but Dulany shaves away without apparent concern, and has never been known to nick the President's skin. He has been known to be so accommodating that he would comb and uncomb the President's hair two or three times if some one was talking who had not quite completed all that he had to say. Of course, in such cases, the visitors were men whom Dulany knew and whom he was fairly certain the President would not object to talking with a little longer.

Outside of Washington there is probably little comprehension of the intense hostility of Congress toward the President. It now extends to little things, which ordinarily would have been passed over without particular comment. The President is showing himself quite as human as the Congressmen. He, just as much as they, seizes upon minute advantages in this merry warfare of the winter.

When Senator Clay, a Georgia Democrat, arose in his seat the other day to protest against raising the President's salary, he quoted figures to show that the country has been paying \$196,000 annually to President Roosevelt, which, outside of the \$50,000 salary, as has been much emphasized of late, is ten times what the country was paying for its Chief Executive twenty-five years ago. The figures were supplied to Senator Clay from Republican appropriation committees, where they have been worked up in much detail. The \$196,000 included numerous items toward the maintenance of the White House, the expenses for which have mounted at a rapid rate ever since Mr. Roosevelt became President.

### Grumbling About the Extravagance.

The grumbling in the appropriations committees over Mr. Roosevelt's extravagance, as the Republicans openly characterize it, is of long standing. Those committees have an additional grievance because when they summon officials to explain how the money has been spent it has been exceedingly difficult to obtain adequate statements. During the earlier part of Mr. Roosevelt's incumbency, General Bingham, now Police Commissioner of New York City, was the army officer assigned here as superintendent of public buildings and grounds. That is a fancy detail much sought by army officers because of its social prominence. The superintendent has charge of numerous expenditures in connection with the White House.

It is well known in Washington by this time that when President Roosevelt wants anything he wants it, and woe to the official who does not find a way to get what the President wants. General Bingham, then a colonel on the active list, found the expenses growing

### Lopped His Official Head Off.

General Bingham stated the situation frankly and went into details, such as the diversion of unusually large sums to the White House laundry. There was much of the testimony that shocked the appropriations members, who get grouchy because the public, while enjoying the dancing, does not stop to

think of the reckoning for the piper. The hearings are executive, and the committee took particular pains to keep General Bingham's testimony secret. But it leaked to inside circles and finally reached the President's ear. General Bingham was immediately transferred to another army assignment, although some plausible excuse was given to the newspapers. General Bingham as an army officer, even on the retired list, has been compelled to hold his peace, but it is no secret that his real attitude for President Roosevelt is one of intense hatred.

The special committees, now investigating the expenditures in divers departments in connection with detective forces, are scratching their heads in an effort to devise some good way of getting considerable other evidence on record. One of the items in question pertains to the distribution of choice cut flowers from the propagating gardens and the botanical gardens. For years the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds had an abundance of flowers, so that he could send generous bouquets to Mrs. Speaker, Mrs. Vice President, to Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Representative, if the husbands were men of sufficient influence in Washington affairs. He even helped out the ladies of the cabinet on big entertainment days or on occasions of big dinners. There were flowers enough from the government houses to save many a florist and decorators' bill.

### Kept All Flowers for Himself.

When Mr. Roosevelt became President all this ceased. The White House, it has always been well understood, must have first call upon the government blossoms. For the last six or seven years, although the gardens have been forced to a large output, the product at times has been inadequate and, at times, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds has had to go into the open market. That was one of the things General Bingham had to do, and in telling the House Appropriations Committee of it he offended. The big bugs in Senate and House naturally noted the cutting off of their little floral graft, and tongues have been wagging accordingly.

The House special investigating committee is particularly anxious to drag to the light facts regarding police service in and around the White House and its grounds. Now there are over forty metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, stationed there. The number is much in excess of the detail in previous administrations. These policemen are paid for out of District of Columbia appropriations, one half of which comes from District taxpayers and one half from the general government. Major Sylvester, the local chief of police, has been grumbling about this large detail, but, like others, dares not come into the open, for the District of Columbia is known as the President's little kingdom. There is hardly an official head of any importance in this little kingdom that the President can not lop off if it be his will.

Members of the Appropriations Committee claim it can be shown that not only has the President employed unusual numbers of the metropolitan police, but that certain of them have been detailed for service at Oyster Bay, during the President's residence there in summer, to police the grounds at Sagamore Hill. This latter assertion is doubted by many at the Capitol, although the interest in seeing it proven or disproven is very keen.

### Automobile at Oyster Bay.

Another matter the Congressional investigators want to bring to official light, because of the annoyance they hope it will cause the President in so far as it demonstrates his willingness to evade law, whenever he wants anything, pertains to the automobiles he has been using. Formerly the President was not at all friendly to the automobile as a means of conveyance. He preferred to ride behind horses, which the quartermaster's department of the army purchased for him and which the quartermaster's department took over for use in the cavalry when the President desired other steeds. This practice, it should be said, is understood to have been followed by some other Presidents.

But last summer the President wanted automobiles for the use of himself and his executive office at Oyster Bay. There seemed to be no appropriation directly available for that purpose, but the army, of which he is commander-in-chief, had an appropriation for "transportation." Out of that some high power machines were purchased and, while they remained army property, were taken to Oyster Bay.

The category of like items that the Congressmen would like to air to the utmost is long. It all goes to show something of the determination with which the Senate and House is going about the inquiries which they hope will make the man at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue "hop up." Meanwhile, many of them are receiving big bundles of letters from the people, upholding the President and claiming that he is right in all that he has done in denouncing Congress. And that makes Congress all the more eager to disillusionize the Roosevelt worshipping public.

On January 29, 10,000 bags of sugar were awaiting shipment from Honolulu.



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TWO LETTERS OF VANCOUVER

Two letters bearing the authenticated signatures of Vancouver, the famous British navigator and explorer, who visited these islands in the latter part of the eighteenth century, were produced before the Hawaiian Historical Society at its annual meeting on Friday evening. The letters were two of many given by the navigator to various persons in the islands. Those shown have been handed down through successive generations from Isaac Davis, and are now owned by Miss Lucy Peabody, his descendant. The letters command various persons, including the King, Isaac Davis and John Young, giving information that they were responsible persons, and whoever should visit these islands could depend upon them for a friendly reception.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Judge A. S. Hartwell; first vice president, Prof. W. D. Alexander; second vice president, Governor W. F. Frear; third vice president, Bishop Henry Bond Restarick; treasurer, W. W. Hall; corresponding secretary, Rev. W. D. Westervelt; recording secretary, A. Lewis, Jr.; librarian, Miss Allyn. The above, with the exception of the librarian, constitute the board of directors.

The librarian's report, as well as that of the corresponding secretary, contained references to the complete cataloging of the books, documents and pamphlets of the society, and the setting apart of a number of duplicates of which many were disposed of and are now in private collections of books on Hawaii.

Reference was also made to H. M. Ballou, brother of Judge S. M. Ballou, who was here last summer assisting former Governor George R. Carter in making a bibliography of Hawaiian books, which completed a list of everything published in Hawaii. Governor Carter was the moving spirit in this work. It was reported also that they went over the Hyde and Wilcox collections and made complete lists.

Prof. Alexander read a very interesting paper entitled the History of the Oahu Charity School from its inception to the close of its usefulness.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt also read a paper dealing with the history of the development of the idea of law as known among the Hawaiians of olden days, through the various processes until the promulgation of laws by the government, including their appearance in print. Mr. Westervelt showed original prints of the first five criminal laws in the Hawaiian language printed on the Mission press in 1827.

WHY SUPERINTENDENT CAMPBELL GOT ANGRY

There are lots of practical jokers in Honolulu, some of whom make the telephone the chief instrument of their torture. According to a story in circulation, the genial Superintendent of Public Works is one of the victims of a telephone joke, a joke which ruffled even his serenity. Being called out of bed to answer a call at four o'clock in the morning is rather too much of a joke, at any rate. The conversation was along this order:

"This you, Campbell? Were you asleep?"

"No, no; I was out in the tennis court playing bridge."

"Well, we argued to wake you up, but we have an argument at the club. One man here says you are an authority on waterworks. Is that right?"

"Well, I consider myself pretty good in the daytime, but I don't care to be pulled out of bed and asked to discuss my plans at this hour."

"You're a little sensitive about the Nuuanu dam, aren't you?"

"Sensitive nothing; don't you think a man has a right to be sensitive at a trick like this?"

"But you're not angry?"

"No; I'm delighted."

"Well, what we wanted to know was this: Is there any Territorial ordinance prohibiting a citizen from taking a bath in any portion of the Nuuanu reservoir which is not used for drinking purposes?"

What Mr. Campbell said was not reported by Central.

The barkentine T. P. Emigh, which arrived at Hilo January 27 from San Francisco with a cargo of lumber for the Hilo Mercantile Company, will load up with ohia ties from the Hawaiian Mahogany Company for the return trip.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO. Saint Louis U. S. of A.

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General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Aetna Fire Insurance Co. —ATTENTION— We have just accepted the Agency for the Citizen's Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire). —and— The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

Commercial News By R. O. Matheson.

On the local Stock and Bond Exchange the past week has been one of steady tradings without any special features developing beyond the heavy movements in Pioneer Mill. Prices on the average have ruled slightly higher, although there has been a decided break in Hawaiian Agricultural and a falling off in Ewa. In other directions, however, the week has been eventful. Orders from Washington received point to an immediate commencement on the work of erecting the permanent brigade post buildings at Leilehua, a work that calls for an immediate expenditure of well over half a million dollars and which will lead to the total expenditure of two and a half millions at the post. Arriving steamships have brought a large number of tourists, and the hotels and boarding-houses of the city are busy, while the prospects are that the coming month will break all records in the number of arriving visitors. City real estate is strong and the price of rents is to advance twenty-five per cent. at once, due to the greatly increased demand. In many respects the developments of the week show the feeling of optimism that prevails in financial and business circles.

The Sugar Situation.

While quotations on sugar from New York show a falling off during the week, due to the favorable reports of Cuban cane crops and increased beet acreages in the West, the prospects of the crop on local plantations have held the local stock market unaffected. Grinding was started later than usual, but from all over the Islands come plantation reports of a most encouraging nature, the juice running high, with the practical certainty of a tonnage output equal to the bumper crop of last year.

Deliveries in Honolulu for transshipment have been very slow during the week, heavy weather putting the greater part of the Inter-Island fleet out of the running, keeping the vessels stormbound in port.

In some sections the drought is seriously affecting the plantations. On the Hawaiian Agricultural the weather effects are most severely felt and the crop estimate has been cut thirty per cent., from an expected 18,000 tons to a hoped-for 12,000. At this season the rains are looked for, and it is possible that favorable weather now would materially improve conditions there. Much depends on the next two weeks. The decreasing crop prospects have affected the stock, which opened with bids at 160 and closed yesterday with bids of 150 and 160 asked.

Most favorable reports are heard, on the other hand, from the Ookala plantation, and there has been an acceding demand for the stock with none offered. It is stated that a 7000-ton crop will be taken off this year, a big jump, marking the third successful season after some poor ones. This tonnage, coming after the favorable showing made last year, induces the idea that the plantation will not be wound up, as was anticipated some months ago, although this is only conjecture. It is noted among the brokers, however, that there is a great demand from an unknown quarter for this stock, with none offered at the prices ruling. The improved conditions at the plantation are said to be due to the fact that the management has introduced some revolutionary methods in cultivation, including a change in the cane planted.

The fact of the steady rise in price of Pioneer Mill, in face of the steady sales of big blocks early in the week, is an indication of the high regard in which the stock is generally held and the fact that conditions on the plantation have withstood the scrutiny of those whose attention had been drawn from the first big offerings. It is understood that a large part of the stock moved has been taken up with a view to holding for an advance. The main sales were made at a figure of 140 and 141, while the closing figures yesterday were 146 for sales made and 147 1/2 asked.

Stock Transactions.

There were more transactions in Ewa than in any other one stock, fourteen blocks, totaling 655 shares, changing hands. The stock opened at 27, fell in one trade to 26.875, and was bid back to the opening price yesterday, although this last was with the dividend of 1 per cent. off. Pioneer, as noted, made the biggest gains, going up five points in the week. Hawaiian Commercial was traded in to the extent of 145 shares, closing 1.50 above the Monday price. Oahu and Onomea also showed advances. Waialua dropped off a half, McBryde a quarter and Ewa a quarter.

Honolulu Brewery and Rapid Transit were the only industrials traded in, the latter showing a big increase, going from 66, for the common, to 75, the biggest blocks bringing the increase.

Bonds have been very quiet, there being practically none offered, although the money market is calling for investment bonds.

The week's trading was: Waialua—5 @ 82.50; 11 @ 83; 10 @ 82. Pioneer—110, 100, 10, 300 @ 141; 90 @ 142; 10, 5 @ 142.50; 9 @ 143.50; 25, 20, 10 @ 146. Hawaiian Commercial—20, 30 @ 103; 40, 10, 20, 25 @ 103.50. Haiku—500 @ 150. Oahu—25 @ 28.875; 40, 10, 10, 40, 25, 5, 20, 10 @ 29. Ewa—50, 15, 40, 10, 160, 100, 40 @ 27; 10 @ 26.875; 15, 50, 15, 20 @ 27. Paauhau—50 @ 21. Kahuku—40 @ 29.50. McBryde—250, 25 @ 3.125; 25 @ 3.25. Kekaha—10 @ 150. Onomea—10 @ 41; 60 @ 42. Honolulu B. & M. Co.—10, 7 @ 23.25. Honolulu R. T. & L. Co. (com.)—5 @ 72; 5 @ 72.50; 10, 5, 10 @ 75. McBryde 6—\$1000 @ 94. Pala 6—\$1000, \$1000 @ 100.50. Oha 6—\$3000 @ 97.75.

There were no dealings in O. R. & L. during the week, which has weakened on the bids. The last sale figure on Monday morning was 125, with 124 asked. On Tuesday 120 was bid and the price asked fell to 123, then to 122.50 until yesterday, with no takers, going back to 123 yesterday.

Demand in San Francisco.

All the Hawaiian sugar stocks listed at San Francisco are strong there, showing that the local confidence has extended to the mainland. There is a strong demand on the Coast for Onomea, and it is understood that there have been large orders for this stock placed here.

Dividends Declared.

Yesterday the regular monthly dividends of ten corporations were declared. These are: C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent.; Ewa, 1 per cent.; Waianalo, 2 1/2 per cent.; Haw. Electric, 3 1/2 per cent.; Olowala, 1 per cent.; Hon. B. & M. Co., 3 1/2 per cent.; L. I. S. N. Co., 3 1/2 per cent.; Kahuku, 1 per cent.; Haw. Ag. Co., 1 per cent.; and Haw. Pineapple Co., 1 per cent.

Out in Pineapples.

To meet the requirements of a production in excess of the apparent demand and to encourage the consumption of their product at this time, when the campaign of introducing Hawaiian pine into the mainland eastern market is on, the pineapple growers and canners have decided to reduce prices, for the time being at least. A reduction of fifty cents a case has accordingly been announced, a price that will allow the popular size, the two and a half pound can, to be retailed in the Eastern States at twenty-five cents.

Tobacco Lands.

The Bishop Estate reports an increased interest in the tobacco experiments going on on their lands in the Kona, with more frequent inquiries concerning leases. The Kona Tobacco Company has now 200 acres in Keokea, South Kona, with options on other land; the Hawaiian Tobacco Company, not as yet incorporated, has leased two hundred acres in Keolu, North Kona, and has also arranged to extend the holdings later. A third company has been floated in San Francisco by D. Van Mammen of Brussels, and a leasehold in Kona has been arranged for, 300 acres in Kahalu being selected. In addition to these, the tobacco growers have been given the privilege of working experimental patches in other parts of the Bishop Estate, the necessary water rights going with these lands. In addition, several hundred acres have been cut up into small patches, from two to twelve acres each, for individual growers.

As yet there has been no application received for any of these small lots for tobacco, but some applications from coffee planters have come in. Coffee is coming back into favor and many Kona lots abandoned by Hawaiians are being taken up by Portuguese and Japanese tenants. The Japanese are going more and more into coffee, proving themselves adept in the work, although for some phases of tobacco work the Kona Tobacco manager finds Hawaiians better fitted.

The Bishop Estate has recently leased six acres at Pearl Harbor to the Hawaiian Dredging Company for use for warehouse buildings and for quarters for workmen on the Pearl Harbor contract.

Government Land Sales.

The much-talked-of Kapaa lots were

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. Convincing Medical Testimony with each B. tin. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1s, 2/6, 4/6.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Lord Amherst is dead. Selah Merrill, archaeologist, is dead. Paris Kilburn of San Francisco is dead. The volcano of Colima, Mexico, is active. The Pacific fleet is coming north from Valparaiso. The Duke of Abruzzi is going to the Himalayas. There is a strong renewal of German immigration. Navigators want more lights on the Alaska coast. Texas claims to be the most moral state in the Union. There has been heavy loss by earthquakes at Smyrna. Clara Morris, the famous actress, is seriously ill. She is sixty. The President is urging the building of four more Dreadnoughts. Thornton Hains plans to issue a novel on the unwritten law. Four hundred automobiles were lost in a spectacular Boston fire. Nat Goodwin, the actor, is training down in Southern California. Germans are stirred over the announcement of a new income tax. Bourke Cockran says that a clash will ultimately come with Japan. All issues between Venezuela and the United States will soon be settled. Bryan's daughter has fled suit for divorce against her artist-husband. Fever virus, mixed with oatmeal, is being fed to warehouse rats in New York. Frederick Nave, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Arizona, has resigned. Miles of track have been washed out on the Southern Pacific lines in California. Harry Thaw is to be given another hearing in New York city to determine sanity. There has been a heavy drop in foreign trade except at San Francisco and Portland. The House Committee on Appropriations will grant no money for military airships. Editor William T. Stead declares he is in constant communication with his dead son. Hammerstein will give New York the great operas next summer at popular prices. Hearst's lawyer in Oklahoma has been jailed at the instance of Governor Haskell. On January 22 it was reported from London that Queen Alexandria was seriously ill. The Duke of Abruzzi is said to have renounced royal rank in order to marry Miss Elkins. Kansas has passed an anti-affinity bill making it a felony for married people to elope. Paris had a rumor that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro had abdicated in favor of his son. Senate leaders decide not to permit action on territorial measures for statehood this session. Two safe-blowers at Milwaukee put on the market last week, the Land Commissioner going to Kauai to conduct the sale. The lots were disposed of under conditions intended to make difficult any taking advantage of the law by land speculators. The particulars of the sale are found elsewhere in this paper.

KAPAA APPLICANTS MEANT BUSINESS

In discussing the sale of Kapaa town lots last week by the government, the Garden Island says: "The land sale conducted by Commissioner Pratt at Kapaa this week bears witness that the residents of Hawaii are not materially different from people in other parts of the world in the common desire for a spot which they can call home. The fact that future street car companies will not find themselves obliged to do much grading in that locality seems to be the most attractive feature, and the only crop that we can imagine will thrive in the front and back yards in town would be pulex irritans, but those will probably be prolific owing to the abundance of sand. But in spite of this people of the district have been clamoring for three years for an opportunity to possess a small part of the Kapaa flat, and the large number who availed themselves of the chance to start a home proved that the people meant what they said. "When Superintendent Campbell gets the water proposition settled and the Governor orders the sale of the agricultural land to take place, it will be found that those who said that they desire to get land that offers the buyer an opportunity to make his livelihood from it were equally sincere, and will be ready to take the land off the government's hands, always under the supposition that the conditions are somewhat reasonable.

GROUP.

The first symptom of this disease is hoarseness. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can always be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared, the attack can be warded off by the prompt use of this remedy. It is a certain cure for croup and has never been known to fail. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Noeau brought from Nawiliwili 2882 bags sugar and 355 bags rice.

