

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 5.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 74; Min. 62. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugal, 3.90c. Per Ton, \$79.80.
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 4½d. Per Ton, \$83.80.

VOL. LII, NO. 28

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHILE NO. 3050

HOUSE PASSES WARM RESOLUTION OF WELCOME FOR JAPANESE SQUADRON

Election Law Bill Is Praise for Admiral and Passed on Second Reading in the Up- per House.

There was plenty of work in the Territorial Senate yesterday, the distinguishing feature being the passage of the new election bill on its second reading and a debate as to the proper Government official in the work of laying out roads in Government lands. There was an expression of opinion on the part of Senator Makekani that justice had been done to homesteaders through the law placing the duty in the hands of the Department of Public Works.

The management of the trip to Molokai by Senator Coelho came before the Senate upon the reading of a letter from Manager Henshall of the Star, and President Smith stated from the chair that the Senator regretted it if any discourtesy had been done.

Following the conclusion of the morning session, Governor Frear held a conference with the Maui delegation of Senate and House on the Kula pipe line for which \$100,000 is asked. Others present at the conference were Joseph P. Cooke, Dr. J. H. Raymond, and John S. Walker. The pipe line is intended to protect the district of Kula from droughts and encourage agricultural industries in that section of Maui.

Senate Bills Signed.
All the members of the upper house were present when the Senate convened yesterday morning for the fortieth day of the Legislature's sixty-day session.

Notification was received from Secretary Mott-Smith, informing the Senate that the Governor had signed House Bill No. 13, Act 61, an Act to amend Section 2625 of the Revised Laws amended by Section 2 of Act 98 of the Session Laws of 1905, relating to foreign corporations; Senate Bill No. 80, Act 62, regulating the expenditure of public money; and Senate Bill No. 23, Act 63, relating to compulsory vaccination.

Three petitions were presented by Senator David K. Baker, the first of which asked for favorable legislative action on appropriations for the study and treatment of leprosy. The document bears the signatures of 412 voters and taxpayers. It asks indorsement for the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Kaniho, providing that a person believed to be afflicted with the disease must have one year's treatment at the Kalihi receiving station before being sent to Kalaupapa. An appropriation of \$15,000 is asked for the building of a ward hospital on the island of Oahu to accommodate fifty beds. The sum of \$3000 is requested for a physician's residence; \$3500 for the building of a retreat for patients when a physician's certificate declares are free from all the symptoms of the disease, and a general appropriation of \$33,000 for the care and maintenance of the hospital. The petition was turned over to the Committee on Public Health.

The other two petitions presented by Senator Baker bear the signatures of 61 and 58 voters asking that the present county of Hawaii be divided into two counties. The petitions were referred to the select "two county" committee composed of the delegation from Hawaii.

Senator Robinson stated that the Education Committee had completed arrangements for a visit of the Senators to the College of Hawaii at 2:30 in the afternoon, President Gilmore having sent an invitation to the upper house last week.

Favor Water Meters.

Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee submitted a report on Senate Bill 125, the bill providing for water meters to determine the rate to be paid by those using water in the City and County of Honolulu. In the course of its report the Ways and Means Committee says:

"The water problem within the City and County of Honolulu is a serious one, and your committee believes that the amendment sought by this bill will result in higher rates being charged against those who waste water and lower rates charged against those who use water economically."

Senator Baker introduced a resolution that the Commissioner of Public Lands furnish the Senate with full information concerning the assignment, and applications for assignment, of homesteads upon the land of Kaunamano, in the district of Kau, other than the lots assigned as homesteads to members of the Thompson Settlement Association, together with the names of applicants since January 1, 1908, accompanied by the correspondence and reasons for refusal. The resolution was adopted.

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RECEPTION TO THE ADMIRAL

All Honolulu, official and social, greeted Rear Admiral Ijichi, commanding His Imperial Japanese Majesty's training squadron, and his officers last evening at a brilliant reception given in honor of the visiting Japanese officers by Consul General Uyeno at the Alexander Young Hotel. With representatives of many foreign governments, officers of the army, navy and marine corps in their brilliant uniforms, and members of both the Federal and Territorial establishments, intermingling with many of the leading society folk, the function was one of the most spectacular ever given here. The roof garden was transformed into a maze of color with festoons of signal flags artistically arranged its entire length, and the two ballrooms were charmingly decorated with flags and bunting, with swaying Japanese lanterns for Oriental effect. The mauka ballroom, used for the formal reception, was appropriately decked out with Japanese and American flags, and in the maui dancing pavilion there was a canopy composed of Japanese naval and American national colors. The decorations were the handiwork of officers and sailors of the cruisers Asao and Soya.

The reception began at 8:30, when Consul General Uyeno and Mrs. Abe, wife of the Vice Consul; Rear Admiral Ijichi, Captain Ishii and Captain Sato formed a receiving line near the entrance. Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson and Mr. Claudius McBride introduced the foreign guests. The Consul and the naval officers shook hands with each, the Japanese, as a rule, bowing their way along the line. The formalities between the Japanese guests and those in the receiving line were of extreme interest to the other guests. To each officer the ladies bowed low, without undue haste. The admiral was courteous and cordial, and was thoroughly democratic throughout. Consul Uyeno wore his dress uniform with sword, and his breast was decorated with many orders. Admiral Ijichi wore his customary full dress uniform, as did the two captains, and upon their breasts were numerous decorations, principally for service during the Japan-Russian war, in which the admiral took a conspicuous part as commander of the flagship Mikasa during the great fight in the Japan straits.

Throughout the reception the band of the flagship Asao played upon the roof garden, opening with a Japanese air, and alternating with foreign selections, ranging from grand opera to lighter popular airs. When Governor and Mrs. Frear appeared before the receiving line, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," during which all the guests arose and stood at attention. The bandmen wore their handsome dress uniforms with blouses of scarlet.

The cadets, in blue blouses and white trousers, sat upon the roof garden until the reception was about over and dancing began in the maui pavilion, when they marched into the room and massed themselves upon the Ewa and maui side. That they were deeply interested was indicated in the statement of an officer that the majority of them were watching a foreign dance for the first time in their lives. They followed the intricacies of the waltz and deus temps as the brilliantly-uniformed American army and naval officers and beautifully-dressed women danced to the delightful music of the Hawaiian singing boys. None of the Japanese officers or cadets essayed to dance, for, as one of the latter remarked, he was a wallflower when there was dancing.

The reception was given mainly for official and service society, only a few of the civilian folk of Honolulu being extended invitations. The bandsome (Continued on Page 3.)

COLLEGE OF HAWAII VISITED BY SENATORS

A number of Senators yesterday accepted the invitation of President John W. Gilmore to inspect the buildings of the College of Hawaii and also view the future site of the institution in Maunaloa valley. Four automobiles were used for transportation purposes, leaving the Capitol at 3 o'clock and going first to Maunaloa valley. There the members of the party alighted and looked over the ground in company with President Gilmore. He gave the Senators a good idea of the building needs of the college and what could be accomplished with sufficient accommodations.

After returning from Maunaloa valley the party visited the present quarters of the college adjoining the McKinley high school. The Senators all expressed themselves satisfied that the College of Hawaii has proved its right to careful consideration at the hands of the Legislature and that it will prove of greater value to the people of the Territory with every passing year. The members of the party were: Senators Chillingworth, Kauden, Makekani, Harvey, Moore, Woods, Robinson, Brown, Coelho, Baker, McCarthy, Kalama and Representative Douthett.

JOLLY JAP TARS HAVE GOOD TIME

There was no baseball game at the Boys' field yesterday afternoon for the simple reason that there was no time for it. But there was plenty else doing in a jolly Japanese way and the thousands of little brown people who crowded into the enclosure certainly had a good time.

The center of attraction was a stage placed to the right of the entrance across from the grandstand where geisha girls and jugglers held forth. In front of the stage there were several hundred chairs reserved for sailors and every one of these were filled by a white uniform and a smiling, appreciative face.

In the grandstand the cruiser band played, and played not only Japanese music, but a line of American comic opera novelties and some serious music in a way to please every listener. In the center of the field there was a fencing booth and, apart from the various refreshment booths, this held the center of attention. A smiling old boy with a dark grey kimono and a fan, acted as umpire and the contestants certainly went after each other with a vim and go that would make the average boxer crawl into a hole and hide himself.

It was very interesting to watch these athletic little men. Each contestant was garbed in a suit of protecting armor. Face mask, body plate, gloves and wristlets. Each man had a long bamboo sword with a place for two hand-holds. The opening of each bout was made by the umpire who crossed the two swords and marked the equal distance with his fan. Then he drew in his breath and said something that sounded like "Gotoi gotoi hardasan" and they immediately proceeded to go to it.

Each of the fencers had a line of talk that must have been something fierce to judge by the way they let it out through their teeth. Their agility was nothing short of marvelous. A kindly English-speaking Japanese explained that there were three points to be made. A strike directly over the face mask, a hit on the right side over the appendix, or a wallop on the right glove.

Each contestant had to make two points before he won. When this happy consummation had been reached both of them bent on their knees and doffed their masks, making the Japanese sign of "You are a good sportsman and I like to fence with you" by drawing in their breath and murmuring a few words of ritual that was translated by the kindly English-speaker as "I like play with you, you good men. Eh?" Then the winner received a roll of paper on which was printed in Japanese characters an order for sundry merchandise of considerable value.

Admiral Arrives.
At half past two the Admiral of the squadron arrived and it was a very impressive ceremony. From the maui gate of the grounds as far as the center of the field there was a double line of Japanese receptionists, reaching up to where a booth had been erected for the lunch, prepared in honor of the sailormen.

Accompanied by the Japanese Consul, Admiral Ijichi arrived in a hunk, followed by many other illustrious little fighters in other hanks. Off went hats and up went hands in salute as the little man arrived, looking every inch a sailor and a capable commander.

The lunch booth was decorated with Japanese and American flags and with groaning tables as well. When the admiral party had left their hanks, they walked round to their seats, and Consul Uyeno, looking every inch a diplomat and like an importation from (Continued on Page 5.)

JAPANESE THUGS ARE ARRESTED BY JOE LEAL

Joe Leal and his automobile were very useful last night in arresting two Japanese who had done their best to beat the face of a countryman into the semblance of a board.

K. Ukeda was one of the Federal witnesses in the Iwilei case in the Federal Court, and some of the Iwilei Japanese took offense at the stand he had taken. He was walking home last night about 10 o'clock when he passed a soda-fountain place in Iwilei where he heard some Japs mentioning his name. He walked up to them and asked what they wanted with him. The reply was an order to "Get out."

Ukeda then followed his way home, but had not reached his house when two Japanese thugs, Tanaka and Kawahara, jumped out on him from behind and started in to beat him with the butt end of revolvers. The unfortunate Jap boy had his face literally beaten to a pulp. He put up a game fight and left his mark on his opponent, but he could do nothing against such odds and would probably have bled to death on the roadside if Joe Leal had not been round there to see what was doing and discovered him.

Ukeda's face was literally battered flat. Both eyes were closed and his nose was "non est." The attack was made in the most cowardly fashion and is an exhibition of what the local tough Japs think they can do with impunity. Under the new regime they will have some live ones to deal with, however.

ENGLAND FRIGHTENED BY GERMAN PROGRESS IN BUILDING AIRSHIPS

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LONDON, April 6.—England is awakening to the fact that she is being outdistanced in the race to command the air. A meeting has been held under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, which was attended by Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Curzon, Maxim the inventor, and Admiral Scott, calling attention to Germany's wonderful progress in building an aerial fleet and urging energetic action.

GISSALTA, April 2.—Ex-President Roosevelt and his party arrived here today. Mr. Roosevelt spent the day as the guest of the Governor.

ROME, April 2.—The King will meet ex-President Roosevelt on his arrival at Naples. It is the King's desire to take Mr. Roosevelt on a trip to Sicily on board a warship.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The trial of Patrick Calhoun for bribery gives promise of being a record-breaker for consuming time. At the end of the twelfth week ten jurors have been sworn.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Lieutenant Leigh Palmer has been appointed Naval Aide to President Taft in place of Commander Sims, who has been assigned to the command of the battleship Minnesota.

NEW YORK, April 2.—An increase of over a million and a quarter of dollars has been ordered by the authorities to be charged against the Sugar Trust for duties that should have been paid on sugars imported.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Ocampo de Leon appeared today before the House of Representatives in committee of the whole to speak on the Philippines. He opposed the free-trade provision of the tariff bill and pleaded for the independence of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—After a careful canvass the Republican leaders of the House express confidence in their ability to pass the tariff bill whenever they decide to put it on passage. This will probably be on Wednesday. In the House debate yesterday the Democrats charged that the Payne bill was filled with imperfections designed to cover the extravagance of the administration.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, April 3.—There are 68 cases of bubonic plague here and 28 deaths. During March there were 108 deaths from yellow fever. CHARLESTON, South Carolina, April 3.—Two earthquake shocks were felt here yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President Taft will visit San Francisco during the coming summer.

NEW YORK, April 3.—On the Stock Exchange today May wheat reached 124½, which is the highest in the history of such transactions.

NEW YORK, April 3.—In the open-air Marathon race held here today St. Ives won, defeating a field among whom were Shrubbs, Dorando, Longboat and Maloney.

PUNNEY, England, April 3.—The Oxford University eight defeated Cambridge in the annual crew race here today by three and a half lengths. The time was nineteen minutes and fifty seconds.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Brigadier-General Carter has been ordered from the Department of the Lakes to succeed Brigadier-General Mills in command of the Department of Luzon.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Lagardo, one of the delegates sent to this city by the Philippine Assembly, addressed the House today in a speech in which he opposed the policy of free trade between the Philippines and the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House Committee on Ways and Means has decided to amend the Payne tariff bill, removing the proposed duty of 8c and 6c a pound on tea, and placing a countervailing duty on coffee against producing countries that impose an export tax on coffee.

LOS ANGELES, April 4.—Ex-Vice President Fairbanks will leave in a fortnight to visit Hawaii and Japan.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 4.—A fire started by a cigarette thrown into a barn, burned seventy blocks of the principal residence section of Fort Worth, fourteen locomotives, and several schools and churches. The loss is five millions of dollars. Troops are on guard to prevent looting.

DALLAS, Tex., April 4.—Fire has destroyed fourteen residence blocks in this city.

PUERTO REAL, Spain, April 4.—Admiral Pascual Cervera is dead.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Murdoch of Kansas has introduced a bill calling upon twenty-six States to repay the government \$28,000,000 distributed in 1836, during President Jackson's administration, with the understanding that it should be paid on demand of Congress.

NAPLES, April 4.—Elaborate preparations are being made here to receive ex-President Roosevelt when he arrives today. Americans are flocking in from all parts of the continent. The Kaiser has ordered that Roosevelt's cabin be filled with flowers.

LOS ANGELES, April 4.—Madame Helena Modjeska (the Countess Bozenta) is dying.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Hundreds of thousands of women in all parts of the country are signing a monster petition to Congress, protesting against an increase of the tariff on gloves, hosiery and other apparel.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The coastwise steamer Indiana went ashore in a fog on the rocks at Magdalena Bay, and it is believed, will prove a total loss. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$500,000. The passengers were rescued by the U. S. cruiser Albany. The Indiana is a vessel of 2561 tons and is commanded by Captain Robinson.

NAPLES, April 5.—The Hamburg liner, bearing ex-President Roosevelt, is due today. Elaborate preparations to welcome him are being made. The steamer Admiral, which will carry him to Mombasa, has been laden with floral gifts, including the Kaiser's. The weather is inclement.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—By a rule to be made in the House today the vote on the tariff bill will take place April 10. The measure is sure to pass. FUNTA ARENAS, Chile, April 5.—The steamer Oak Branch has been sunk in collision supposedly with a derelict. The captain and twenty men are missing.

PEKING, April 5.—The Chinese government has promulgated a law that no Chinese may adopt foreign citizenship. Those that have already done so are accepted under this law as still Chinese.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, April 5.—Former Governor Wm. F. Foynter dropped dead from apoplexy this afternoon while in the office of Governor Shallenberger. Mr. Foynter had just concluded an argument on the temperance question, when he sank to the floor and expired.

HAVANA, April 6.—President Gomez, in his message to Congress, spoke of Cuban affairs in a hopeful and encouraging tone, though he warned the public against revolutionary tendencies.

ALBANY, April 6.—The New York Senate has passed the bill to prohibit the photographing of persons accused of, but unconvicted of, crime.

TULSA, Oklahoma, April 6.—The trial of Governor Haskell for participation in town lot frauds has begun in the Federal Court.

PRIMARY LAW BILL IS TABLED IN THE HOUSE AS REBUKE TO SENATE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Senate accomplished considerable work at yesterday's session, being stimulated perhaps by the remarks that were made by President W. O. Smith who upon the convening of the morning session urged the members to make every minute count because there were only twenty-one days remaining of the session and much essential work that would have to be performed by the Senate in the time at its disposal.

The Senate declined to give its indorsement to the bill allowing appeals by the Territory in certain criminal cases, and it was laid upon the table by a decisive vote. Although the bill was in conformity with the general practice that prevails throughout the United States the Senate majority possesses enough advantages without allowing the essential questions arising from conflict in the laws to be carried to the Supreme Court on rulings favorable to the defendant in the lower courts.

The bill fixing the minimum wage of public laborers at \$1.50 a day passed third reading in a form that makes the minimum rate named mandatory upon the County Board of Supervisors and leaves them no discretion in the matter. Up to yesterday the Senate had disposed of ninety-three bills, forty-one having come from the House of Representatives. There are fifty-one Senate bills and thirty-one House bills yet to be disposed of. In the course of his remarks yesterday morning upon the convening of the session, President Smith observed that the Senate found cause for congratulation in the fact that although ten bills have been vetoed by the Governor none of them were Senate measures and had all come from the other house of the Legislature.

Many Bills Reported.

It was report day in the Senate, the chairman of the various committees submitting the conclusions reached on a number of measures.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on House Bill No. 54, a bill providing for the inventory of government assets. The committee recommended the addition of a new section, specifying that it shall be the duty of the Tax Assessor of each taxation division to transmit to the Auditor of the Territory copies of the inventories required under the provisions of the first section. The report was laid on the table and taken up with the bill on the order of the day.

The Committee on Public Lands did not view Senate Bill No. 66 with much favor. It was introduced by Senator Brown of Hawaii and is intended to provide for the construction and repair of sidewalks.

The intention of the bill was to give the counties power to construct, maintain, repair and to compel the construction of sidewalks by the owner of property abutting upon sidewalks "within the territorial limit of such county and to provide by ordinance or otherwise for the payment thereof."

The members of the committee reported that the Revised Laws, Chapter 53, Sections 732, 733 and 734, dealt with the subject sufficiently and that the passage of Senate Bill No. 66 would occasion a conflict with the duties of the Superintendent of Public Works.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A hambug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and is effective in Anemia, Debility, Lung Troubles, Influenza, and all Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. Sold by chemists.

The recommendation was that the bill be laid on the table.

Senate Bill No. 50, to provide for a hydrographic survey of the districts of North and South Kona and Kau was tabled on the recommendation of the committee, the survey having been provided for in Senate Bill No. 115, the act that was passed as an aftermath to the special income tax measure, providing for conservation of resources and the stimulation of immigration.

Amend Road Bill.

The Public Lands Committee submitted a lengthy report on House Bill No. 29, a measure providing for the construction of roads through public lands opened for settlement. The intention of the bill is to set aside the proceeds from the sale of such lands to be used for the construction of roads through settlement lands to public roads. The first section of the bill, as amended in committee, reads as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever any public lands are opened for settlement and it is deemed advisable by the Commissioner of Public Lands, said Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor, set apart all or any portion of the proceeds of the sales of such lands to be used in providing for and constructing a road or roads through and from any lands open for settlement to the public roads of the Territory as said Commissioner may deem necessary. The Treasurer of the Territory shall keep all sums received from the sales of such lands and set apart in a separate deposit. The sum on special deposit shall be disbursed on warrants drawn by the Auditor, and issued only on approved vouchers of the Superintendent of Public Works, who shall have full charge and control of the construction of such road or roads, and the method, time and amount of construction; provided, however, that he shall contract for such construction, giving the preference in letting such contracts to settlers on such lands, and in no case shall contract for an amount in excess of the sum of money then held in said special deposit. Any balance remaining in such special deposits in excess of sum required for road construction undertaken or compensated with the approval of the Governor, be used and disposed of by said Treasurer in the same manner as proceeds from such sales not placed on special deposit."

A Tax Measure.

The select committee on taxation reported on Senate Bill No. 117, providing for the payment and fixing of the rate of interest upon all amounts due and payable the Territory and counties as "taxes, rates and assessments upon personal property and income and abolishing all penalties for non-payment thereof." The committee found that although it was in favor of the general object of the bill, yet there were a number of legal points involved that should receive the careful attention of the Judiciary Committee. The recommendation of the committee was carried out by the adoption of the committee report.

House Bill No. 50, providing for the disposition of proceeds of agricultural and industrial pursuits in the Lahaina, Iuna School and the Boys' Industrial School, was reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee. The object of the bill is to create a fund to assist in increasing the usefulness of the schools named, the money to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Territory.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the passage of House Bill No. 116, providing for the protection of birds beneficial to the forests of the Territory.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on House Bill No. 3, providing an increase in the income tax exemption from \$1000, as at present, to \$1500.

Senate Bill No. 120, the whereabouts of which Senator Baker inquired on Thursday, was favorably reported on by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill is designed to amend the first section of Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1905, relating to the procuring of licenses for second-hand dealers. The committee recommended the amendment providing for the insertion of a line reading "and shall furnish the sheriff of the county, or the deputy sheriff of the district in which said business is carried on, with a list of the same at the end of each and every month."

Ask for \$5000.

A resolution was introduced by Coelho asking that the sum of \$5000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose of making provision for the care and support of persons afflicted with blindness. Coelho stated that he had received a letter from a blind woman stating that she was dependent upon others for support and asking that the Legislature make some provision for her care. Coelho stated that he introduced the resolution to bring up the question of the care of the blind, stating that all other States and Territories made provision for the care of the blind. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Senator Makekahu introduced two bills, one amending the County Act and another making additional appropriation for departmental use during the current biennial period.

Senator Baker introduced a bill relating to county offices. It was passed to print.

Governor's Message No. 2, the recess appointments of the Chief Executive, then came up on the order of the day. A further postponement had been agreed to by the members of the upper house, and Coelho's motion to defer consideration of the message for one week went through the formality of being adopted.

Bill Appeal Bill.

The bill to provide for appeals by the Territory in certain criminal cases received its death blow at the hands of the Senate. Senator Knudsen moved for the passage of the bill on second reading, but Senator McCarthy's amendment to lay the bill on the table was carried and the existence of the measure came to a formal end.

The bill carrying an appropriation of \$5000 for the relief of John A. Cummins passed third reading with one dissenting vote, that of Senator Knudsen. The bill was amended, however, on the motion of Senator Robinson, who moved that the clause in the bill calling for a legal rate of interest from the date of the payment of the fine be stricken out.

Senator Knudsen observed that the bill had been before the Legislature of 1903 and 1905 and had failed to pass in both instances, the \$5000 being the amount paid by Mr. Cummins as a fine imposed following his plea of guilty to a charge of treason in the year 1895.

Senator Fairchild was excused from voting upon his own request. He explained that Mr. Cummins was a relative of his wife and because of the relationship he did not want to cast his vote on the bill.

House Bill No. 13, relating to the licensing of foreign corporations, received the final indorsement at the hands of the Senate. Senator Baker asked for some enlightenment on the provision of the bill, and the explanations of Senators McCarthy and Fairchild were sufficiently lucid to convince the legislator from Hawaii that the bill was not intended to reduce the amount of corporate license and tax.

Pass Minimum Wage.

House Bill No. 35, fixing the minimum pay of public laborers at \$1.50 per day, was finally passed despite determined attempts that were made to table it or amend it in such a manner as would leave some discretionary power with the Boards of Supervisors of the various counties. Senator Fairchild first asked to have the bill deferred. He declared that while conditions in Honolulu were such as to warrant the fixing of \$1.50 as the minimum wage, that different conditions prevailed in the other counties.

"The cost of living is higher in Honolulu," he said, "and I do not question the justice of fixing a \$1.50 minimum wage here. But in the outside districts it will defeat its object, mainly by throwing a number of deserving people out of work. The supervisors have a limited amount of money to spend, and if they are not allowed some discretion in the payment of wages it stands to reason that they will only employ the most efficient and able-bodied labor, while the equally worthy but less efficient would be weeded out through the operation of such a law as this bill intends to enact."

Senator Chillingworth supported the views expressed by Senator Fairchild. He declared that the fixing of a \$1.50 minimum was proper as far as the County of Honolulu was concerned, but that it should not apply to the country districts.

"I think it should be left to the Boards of Supervisors," he said, "by the passage of this resolution with some power left in the hands of the county the intent of the Legislature would be shown and would in all probability have the effect of holding the minimum wage at the highest possible figure."

Fairchild moved for an amendment inserting a clause "at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors," but the motion was lost.

McCarthy Objects.

Senator McCarthy moved an objection to the bill being deferred, stating that the bill might as well be killed at once and be done with it. This brought forth a rejoinder from Fairchild that he had only asked twice for a postponement during the course of the session and both times had encountered opposition upon the part of a Democratic member.

The Senator from Kauai tried another amendment, this time to fix a minimum wage of 15 cents an hour. Senator Robinson objected to the suggestion, stating that the legal day's work was of only eight hours. The motion to amend was then put to a vote and lost, and the bill then passed on its third reading.

Approve Amendments.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to Senate Bill No. 23, regulating the law of compulsory vaccination.

House Bill No. 54, regulating the exercise of the right of condemnation by railroad companies, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, as were also House Bills Nos. 155 and 156, relating to deputy sheriffs.

House Bill No. 160, amending the existing statute on the crime of burglary was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill No. 165, relating to the treatment of leprosy, was referred to the Public Health Committee. House Bill No. 177, amending the Municipal Act, was handed over to the consideration of the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill No. 124, drafted by the Judiciary Committee in accordance with the demand for some salutary law to enforce promptness and care upon the part of administrators and executors, was taken up on second reading and referred back to the committee that had given it life.

Senate Bill No. 125, relating to the regulation of water rates, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Senator Makekahu's bill to allow poor persons to institute civil actions as indigents, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Debate Land Law.

When House Bill No. 29, providing for the building of roads in settlement lands was considered on second reading, Senator Fairchild took the stand that the substitution of the word "may" for "shall" weakened the entire bill, and would place the discretionary power in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Lands. Fairchild declared that the present land laws were defective, and that they left too much discretionary power in the hands of one who could "thwart the will of the people by the exercise of his prerogatives."

"We should be careful in considering the wording of measures of this nature," he said, "The laws leave much to be desired at the present time and if we are going to tamper with them at all it should be for the better."

Further action on the bill was postponed until Monday at which time each member of the upper house will have a typewritten copy of the amending report submitted by the Public Lands Committee.

With an amendment House Bill No. 154, providing for the inventory of government assets, passed on its second reading. The clerk of the Judiciary department was substituted for the Chief Justice as the person responsible for the inventory of the Judiciary department.

The favorable report of the Committee on Public Lands on House Bill 116, providing for the protection of lands beneficial to the forests, was adopted passing the bill upon its second reading.

The report of the select committee on taxation was adopted, passing House Bill No. 3, increasing the income tax exemption to \$1500 and tabling Senate Bill No. 6.

Senate Bill No. 120, referring to second-hand dealers, passed second reading on the motion of Senator Quinn.

Senate Bill No. 66, the sidewalks bill, was taken up on second reading with the committee report recommending that it be tabled. McCarthy thought that the bill should receive more consideration at the hands of the Senate and the motion for continuance was carried.

House Bill No. 38, regulating merchandise licenses, was taken up on second reading with the report of the Ways and Means Committee. Senators McCarthy and Makekahu thought more time should be given to the consideration of the bill. McCarthy said that it would be better to make any changes that were necessary before the bill passed second reading, instead of passing it on second reading and then making the amendments necessary to meet the needs of the Senate majority. The bill was deferred to Tuesday and the amended bill will be printed.

Hours of Work.

The Senate concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the Senate joint resolution fixing the hours of labor for government employees. The amendments were concurred in on the motion of Fairchild, the introducer of the resolution, the dissenting votes being cast by Woods, Robinson and Makekahu.

Chillingworth's Bill.

Senator Chillingworth introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of pharmacists. The amended first section of the bill reads as follows:

"Qualifications of applicants. In order to be licensed as a pharmacist under this chapter an applicant shall not be less than 21 years of age and he shall present to the board satisfactory evidence that he is a graduate of a reputable school or college of pharmacy or that he has had four years' experience in pharmacy and shall also pass a satisfactory examination before the board."

"In order to be licensed as an assistant pharmacist within the meaning of this chapter an applicant shall not be less than 18 years of age and shall have not less than two years' experience in pharmacy under the instruction of a licensed pharmacist, and shall pass a satisfactory examination before the board. Provided, however, that in the case of an applicant who has attended reputable school or college of pharmacy the actual time of attendance at such school or college of pharmacy may be deducted from the time of experience required of assistant pharmacist, but in no case shall less than two years' experience be required for registration as a licensed pharmacist. Provided, further, that any person who has not less than two years' actual experience in compounding drugs, chemicals or poisons, or in conducting or managing a pharmacy, drug or chemical store, apothecary shop or other place of business for retailing, compounding or dispensing of drugs, chemicals or poisons in this Territory immediately prior to April 28, 1903, shall be entitled to apply for and receive a license as a pharmacist upon payment of the fee in this chapter provided without examination or recommendation by the board."

Report on Finance.

The Ways and Means Committee reported on the appropriation act, Senate Bill No. 49, as follows:

"Your Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 49, 'An Act Making Appropriations for Current Expenses for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1911,' beg leave to report that they have had the same under careful consideration and recommend that the same be laid on the table, and that the substitute bill be introduced by the committee be considered in place thereof."

"The adoption of this report will result in making available for certain necessary improvements for the Territory, the sum of \$210,038.43, as shown by the following financial statement: Appropriations for biennial period as per substitute bill, \$2,546,410; appropriations turned over to counties, \$394,600; already appropriated, \$180,000; total, \$3,121,010; estimated revenue, \$3,331,548.15; appropriations for special appropriations for Territorial purposes only, \$210,338.45."

"Your committee recommend that all appropriations for the internal improvements in the different counties be considered separate and apart from Territorial expenditures and that the counties be enabled to provide for their internal improvements by special legislation."

Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee then introduced the substitute bill and it was passed to print with the report on Senate Bill No. 49.

HOUSE

Yesterday the House of Representatives walked all around the Primary Law Bill, eyed it suspiciously, made a few cursory remarks about it, confessed their total ignorance of what the bill

might contain, and then tabled it. Introduced into the Senate by a Republican as a Republican measure, carrying out the pledge of the Republican platform; then shied away from by all the other Senators; then introduced into the House by a Democrat and thrown into committee of the whole here the Senate had taken any action on it on second reading—it all had a sinister look to the House.

The bill came up as the last item of business yesterday afternoon, being referred to the committee of the whole.

"What is the bill all about?" asked Rice. "I would like to hear from the introducer, Mr. Furtado."

"You will find what it is all about by reading the bill," answered the member from Hawaii. "I can not give you any information."

Kaleiopi could, however. He said the bill had been smuggled into the House by Furtado to help out the Senate, which had the bill under discussion, was afraid of it, and wanted the House to assume the initiative on it and reap the responsibility.

"This is a Republican measure," announced Castro. "I am in favor of passing the bill, but it must be carefully considered by the members first. This is the bill the Republican party pledged itself to pass."

"A Republican measure?" asked Sheldon, incredulously. "Then why was it introduced into this House by a Democrat? I move we table this bill and let the Republicans introduce their own bill."

"I move to kill it altogether," said Kawewehi. "Nobody wants this law. I move to indefinitely postpone."

"I rise to second Mr. Sheldon's motion," said Long. "I want the bill laid on the table to be taken up a week from today, and in the meanwhile I would like to have the members read the bill carefully and come here with some knowledge on it, ready to carry on an intelligent debate on the merits of the bill. I don't know much about it."

Several other members spoke, all confessing that their ideas concerning primary elections were most vague. Some denounced the Senate, others the Democrats, and some the bill.

It was finally decided to lay the bill on the table to find out what the Senate intended to do about it.

The Appropriation Bill was passed on second reading yesterday on the report of the committee of the whole, the total in the amended bill being \$2,717,876, a little over half a million less than the original estimates of the Governor and somewhat larger than his revised estimates. The Territory will not have all the difference to spend, however, by a whole lot, the increase of work on the part of the counties making it necessary to correspondingly increase the revenues of the counties. For this purpose there is now being drafted bills turning over to the counties all the license fees and the police court fines and costs, totaling somewhere in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million in all.

A railroad charter bill was presented in the House by Makekahu, to allow W. A. Wall and his associates to build a new line in Kona and Kau, Hawaii, and to subsidize the new line to the amount of \$600 a mile a year for fifteen years, or until the road is able from earnings to pay running expenses and interest on construction bonds.

Little Routine.

Only one resolution, a little request from Kawaakoa for \$1000, to build, construct and complete a jailer's cottage at Kipahulu, Maui, separated the minutes from the order of the day yesterday.

The first bill for third reading was House Bill 167, making a two-year closed season in Hilo Bay so far as seine or dragnet fishing is concerned. The bill passed.

Refunding Bill Passes.

Rice's Refunding Bill, under which he stated the 4-1-2 per cent. bonds could be refunded at 3-1-2 per cent., effecting a saving of possibly \$10,000 a year to the Territory, was carried on final reading.

Kamahu discussed high finance and wanted to know why a sinking fund was not provided for to pay off the territorial debt.

Rice agreed that the scheme of paying the debt was a good one but thought that in the meanwhile it would be wise to save some of the interest. One-eighth of the appropriation bill just passed was for public debt interest.

General Disbursing Bill.

Senate Bill 80, Fairchild, a measure intended to cover all the provisions and directions to the Auditors heretofore appended to all appropriation bills, passed third reading.

Kamahu, who is evidently the high financier of the opposition, thought the bill was one aimed at high wages for laborers. "So, fellow members," he said, "I ask you to defeat this bill in the interest of our constituents. It will take the bread and butter from the mouths of our constituents if we allow it to pass."

Castro said that Kamahu had signed the report of the committee recommending the passage of the bill and his attack upon it now was a strange thing. The bill had been carefully considered in committee.

"I want to say that I would be ashamed, even if I were a Democrat, to come in this House and be so inconsistent as he is," concluded Castro.

Kamahu was the only member on roll call to vote no.

Harvey's Senate Bill 114, fixing a fee of from \$5 to \$10 for each physician called in to examine leper suspects was read a third time. This bill amends Act 122, Laws of 1907, which had already previously been amended and in part repealed by House Bill 165, passed the day before. In view of this the bill was deferred for a week.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, amended in the House, came up for third reading. This fixes the office hours for government departments from 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The resolution passed.

Committee of Whole Report.

Chairman Cohen, of the committee of the whole, presented a report on the Current Appropriation Bill, the total of which had been changed from the original bill based on the Governor's estimates from \$3,248,226 to \$2,717,876, a difference of \$530,350. This was accomplished by transferring much of the work to the various counties, to provide funds for which bills will be passed giving to each county all the license fees collected therein and the police court fines and costs. This will leave the Territory about \$150,000

ahead. The estimated income of the Territory is \$3,331,000, including the amounts now to be given the counties. This is not going to leave the great sum for public improvements at territorial expense that is being counted on nor show much to be done toward fulfilling the wishes expressed in the multitude of resolutions and petitions already in, the aggregate sums in which total well up to half a million.

The report was adopted and the bill will come up for a third reading today.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House went into committee of the whole immediately after the noon recess on House Bill 153, Waialeale, to divide the Territory into districts for election, taxation, educational, judicial, city, county and all other purposes. There was a most tranquil time, every member agreeing with every other member on every feature of the bill, the only change made being to cut out one of the six supervisors slated for Kauai. Kamaonou sat as chairman of the committee and made a hit by telling Furtado to go back to his own seat and stay there.

Initiative Too Sudden.

The Judiciary Committee praised the object of Furtado's initiative and referendum bill in a report, but added: "While the object of this bill is good, perhaps, and has received favorable consideration from other jurisdictions on the mainland, still your committee is of the opinion that this Territory is not yet in a position to adopt legislation of this character. Territorial as well as county government has only been in force here for a few years, and to effect a radical change in legislation at this time would in the opinion of your committee result in confusion and would at the present time serve no good purpose."

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be tabled."

Kaleiopi's Bill Killed.

House Bill 169, Kaleiopi, was tabled on report of the Judiciary Committee. The bill was one requiring all appointees of the city and county to live here one year prior to appointment. As this would prevent the bringing in of experts at any time, the recommendation to kill was made and carried.

Deer to Be Protected.

The Promotion Committee recommended the passage of Senate Bill 67, establishing a close season of five months, from November 1 to April 1, on Molokai deer. The committee reported having received advice against the bill on the grounds that deer destroyed the forest undergrowth and should be exterminated. The committee found no evidence to support this, however.

New Bills.

Douthitt presented a new bill, numbered 187, relating to the terms of the circuit courts.

Sheldon put in a substitute bill for his one the Governor had vetoed, dealing with fees for assigned counsel. The new bill is made to apply only to circuit courts and to limit the fee to \$50 except in such cases where the penalty is fixed at death, imprisonment for life or any term exceeding twenty years, when the fee may be \$100.

Monauli presented a bill to grant title to the occupants of lands set aside under the Kingdom for church, religious and burial purposes and occupied for that purpose now, the title still remaining in the government.

Waialeale presented a bill to raise salaries on Maui, as follows: Sheriff, from \$1800 to \$2100 a year; County Clerk, from \$1200 to \$1800; Auditor, from \$1500 to \$1800; Treasurer, from \$1500 to \$1800; Deputy Sheriff, Lahaina, from \$900 to \$1080, and Deputy Sheriff, Makawao, from \$900 to \$1200.

Primary Law Tangle.

Resolving itself again into committee of the whole, the House members, with Huddy in the chair, wrangled over House Bill 178, the same as Senate Bill 8. Furtado had presented the measure in the House and Chillingworth in the Senate. The bill was tabled, as given above.

No Court Terms.

Douthitt's bill to do away with the Circuit Court terms, in its main clauses, is:

"The terms of the circuit courts may continue and be held subject to adjournment from time to time until the time fixed by law for the commencement of the next succeeding term. Provided that Sundays and legal holidays shall be excepted; that any term shall continue as long as necessary for the sole purpose of concluding any trial begun before the time when such term would otherwise expire; that in the First Circuit, unless by consent, no jury trial in any civil case shall be begun in March, June or November and no trial in any term case in July or August; and that the terms at North Kohala, Waiohine and Honokaa shall be held for the trial of such cases only as do not require a jury, and that no jurors, grand or trial, shall be summoned for such terms."

Railroad Subsidy Bill.

Makekahu presented a bill to empower "W. A. Wall and his associates" to construct a single or double-line railroad in Kona and Kau, along a route to commence at tide-water at Kaawaloa, Kona; south to Kahauko, Kona; southerly to Waiohine, Kau; thence to Naelehu to Honuapo, Kau; thence to Hilea, thence to Pahala Mill, Kau; and a branch from Kahauko, Kona, to the village of Honokahau.

The railroad is to be allowed to use any motive power desired and to erect plants to develop power. The plans of the railroad are to be approved by the Superintendent of Public Works or the Boards of Supervisors, and the line construction must be commenced within two years and finished within four years.

The fare to be charged passengers is not to be over six cents a mile for first class and four cents for second class, with the proviso that anyone overcharged or from whom more is demanded may collect \$100 in damages from the company.

The Treasurer is instructed under the bill to pay a subsidy to the company of \$600 a mile a year for every mile of road constructed and in operation, the subsidy to be continued for fifteen years or until such time before that as the earnings of the line are enough to meet the running expenses and the interest on the bonds sold for construction purposes.

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DEER OF MOLOKAI ONLY MATTER HOUSE HAD TO QUARREL OVER YESTERDAY

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

It became evident in the Territorial Senate yesterday afternoon that there is a difference of opinion among the members of the upper house on the problem of the registration of voters, dealt with in Senate Bill No. 121, which is intended to assure uniformity and cohesion in the provisions of the Territory's election law statute.

The idea as contained in the bill is for a modified great register, to a considerable extent to be left within the jurisdiction and authority of the county clerks.

It was while the Senate was considering the provisions of the bill in the committee of the whole yesterday that Senator W. O. Smith stated that he considered that there were grave defects in the measure and that extreme care should be exercised in considering the changes it proposes in the election laws now in operation.

The bill as now before the Senate is a voluminous document of fifty-eight pages in length, and has not yet passed second reading. The measure embodies many of the ideas of Secretary Mott-Smith toward the simplification of the election system. It has now been in the hands of the Senate for about thirty days and a determined effort is going to be made to get it through the Senate in time for it to have some chance of passing the House of Representatives.

By a bill that was introduced yesterday by Senator Fairchild the waterworks system of the City and County of Honolulu will be given an opportunity to make its own way. The measure specifies that all waterworks receipts shall go toward the creation of a special fund for the maintenance and extension of the system, to be also used for the payment of interest on the outstanding bonds.

The bill raising the income tax exemption from \$1000 to \$1500 was passed on final reading yesterday, as was also the bill amending the Revised Laws so as to force second-hand dealers to submit monthly reports of their transactions.

Approve Amendments.

Notification was received from the House of Representatives, stating that it had concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 35.

House Bill No. 74, providing for the appropriations for government purposes during the next biennial period, was received and passed on final reading.

There were no reports of standing committees submitted in the order of business, which produced an expression of surprise from President of the Senate Smith. Senator Knudsen observed that the President's advice to hurry the legislative work had taken such immediate effect that the stenographers had been swamped with Judiciary Committee reports and, as a consequence, the reports would not be ready until Monday.

Senator Fairchild introduced a bill providing for the extension, improvement and payment of the cost of the Honolulu water and sewer works.

Waterworks Bill.

The full text of the bill is as follows: "Section 1. All revenues derived from time to time from the Honolulu water and sewer works shall constitute and be held as a special fund in the treasury of the Territory, to be disbursed on warrants drawn by the auditor and issued only upon approved vouchers of the Superintendent of Public Works. Such moneys shall be apportioned and applied from time to time by said Superintendent, with the approval of the Governor, to the following general purposes, and not otherwise:

First, the expenses of maintenance and operation of said works; secondly, the payment of interest upon the indebtedness of the Territory incurred for the construction, improvement and extension of said works; thirdly, the extension and improvement of said works; and, fourthly, the payment of said indebtedness. Each voucher against said fund shall designate the general purpose for which it is drawn. All moneys applied to the payment of such indebtedness shall be deemed to have been applied in accordance with the provisions of Act 97 of the Session Laws of 1907."

The measure is drawn to take effect on July 1, 1926. It was passed to print.

Veto Is Sustained.

On the order of the day was Governor's Message No. 13, vetoing the House bill providing for the granting of fees to lawyers appointed by a court to defend indigent criminals. Senator Knudsen moved to sustain the veto, and it was supported on a unanimous vote.

Senate Bill No. 68, relating to the terms of circuit courts, was taken up on third reading, but on the motion of Makekahu it was laid on the table to be considered with Senate Bill No. 75. The bill intended to amend the Revised Laws regulating the operations of second-hand dealers passed third reading with a full vote. In addition to the present law, which compels a second-hand dealer to keep a detailed record of all transactions and customers, the bill provides that the dealers must submit monthly reports. Senator Makekahu moved to have the Coun-

ty Treasurer substituted for the Territorial Treasurer as the recipient of the license fees. Senator Fairchild explained that the bill for county realizations already covered the object sought by the lawmaker from Honoukua.

Pass Tax Bill.

House Bill No. 3, raising the income tax exemption from \$1000 to \$1500, received final indorsement without a dissenting vote.

House Bill No. 38, the merchandise license bill, was deferred on its second reading upon the request of Senator Fairchild, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who stated that additional information had been secured by the committee bearing upon the questions involved. He requested that the bill be referred back to the committee so the required amendments could be made. As the amended bill has already been passed to print, the request could not be immediately granted, but the motion to refer the bill back to the Ways and Means Committee was carried.

House Bill No. 50, providing for the proceeds of the agricultural and industrial pursuits at the Lahaina Industrial School and the Boys' Industrial School, passed on its third reading. The measure is intended to provide a fund from the moneys received from the sale of school products, the fund to go toward the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the two schools.

House Bill No. 54, regulating the inventory of government assets, received its final indorsement at the hands of the upper house, passing third reading on the motion of Chillingworth. It was amended to include a provision of responsibility over Territorial property to the "City and County" of Honolulu instead of the only reference being made to county.

The House bill providing for the protection of birds beneficial to the forests of the Territory was referred back to the Judiciary Committee after President Smith and several Senators had expressed an opinion that the provisions of the bill were too sweeping. Makekahu first moved to table the bill, but withdrew his motion in favor of the one to refer the measure back to the Judiciary Committee.

Sentor Makekahu made an eloquent protest against the sweeping provisions of the bill. He said that the possession of one feather of a taboored bird would be sufficient cause for a man to be torn from the bosom of his family and haled before the courts of justice. Senator Fairchild pointed out another unconstitutional interpretation that he put upon the bill that would "prevent a lady from walking down the street with chicken feathers in her hat." There came a prompt defense of the millinery art by Knudsen, who observed that ladies did not wear "chicken feathers" in their hats. Fairchild had the last word, however, by stating with finality that chickens were beneficial birds that might fall within the prohibitory intention of the bill.

Sent to Committees.

House Bill No. 167, forbidding net fishing in the bay of Hilo, was referred to the special committee of the Hawaiian delegation.

House Bill No. 170, providing for the refunding of the bond indebtedness of the Territory, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Senate Bill No. 121, the new election law bill, came up on the order of the day to be considered in the committee of the whole.

Sentor Quinn moved to defer consideration of the bill until Monday, but Senators McCarthy and Chillingworth urged that the bill be taken up in committee of the whole without further delay. Makekahu suggested Monday night as an amendment to Quinn's motion but Chillingworth observed that Monday night was the time set for the reception to the Japanese Admiral and his officers at the Young Hotel.

Bill Is Read.

The Senate then resolved itself into the committee of the whole with Senator Knudsen in the chair. Senator Kalama moved to consider the bill section by section and Clerk Savidge proceeded with the reading.

The bill is a voluminous document, fifty-seven pages in length, and it took over two hours for the reading of seventy-six of the eighty sections. Senator McCarthy explained each section of the bill which included a change from the existing laws.

When Section 14, relating to the inspectors of election was reached, Senator Smith expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the provision that made it mandatory upon the Governor to select inspectors of election from the lists submitted to him by each political party. As it stood originally the provision read "from the lists the Governor shall appoint three inspectors of election for each precinct." Senator Smith did not think it wise to make the stipulation mandatory upon the Governor. The sentence was finally amended to read "from each list of names, the Governor, in his discretion, may appoint three inspectors of election for each precinct."

Sentor McCarthy stated that when he was chairman of the Territorial Democratic Committee he submitted a list of his party nominees for election inspectors to the Secretary of the Territory, but that official did not pay much attention to the names on the document.

The last portion of the section relating to the appointment of inspectors reads as follows:

Section on Inspectors.

"Two of the inspectors to be appointed shall belong as far as practicable to the same political party or be

of the same political faith and opinion on national issues as the political party which, throughout the Territory as a whole, shall have polled the highest number of votes for delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States at the last preceding general election; and the other one of said inspectors of election shall belong to and be of the same faith and opinion on national issues as the other political party which, throughout the Territory as a whole, shall have polled next to the highest number of votes for delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States at the last preceding general election."

In response to a question on the provision of the section, Senator Chillingworth stated that the present practice was to appoint two Republicans and one Democrat, adding that they were the only political parties in the Territory that had any standing. He stated also that it was natural to suppose that the parties getting the highest vote were the better organized and had more capable men available within their ranks.

Sentor Smith was not convinced, however, that the placing of the nomination of inspectors irrevocably in the hands of the parties was a wise measure.

No Confirmation.

Sentor McCarthy declared that there was one thing left out in the section of the bill under consideration that is included in the present law. He said that confirmation of the Governor's appointments of election inspectors was unnecessary and a waste of time and was not included in the bill. He stated that the failure of the Senate to pass on the confirmations made it necessary for the Governor to call in the commissions and issue new ones, all of which he insisted was a waste of time and labor.

The County Register.

Sentor Smith did not approve of the sections of the bill providing for the making of a general county register of voters. The text of the section is as follows:

"As soon as may be after the passage of this act, the clerk of each county and the Clerk of the City and County of Honolulu shall proceed to register all the electors in his county or city and county in the general county register. Such register shall consist of one or more volumes for each county or city and county large enough to contain the names of all the electors in the county or city and county, together with blank pages for an index. The clerk shall, before proceeding to register electors, suitably divide the general county register into as many parts as there are election precincts in his county or city and county and index the various precincts in the front of the volume."

"The clerk shall, before the first day of January, 1910, visit all the principal towns and places in his county or city and county for the purpose of registering voters."

Section Is Opposed.

The section places too much power in the hands of one man, was the argument advanced against it by Senator Smith. He stated the matter of registration should be very carefully safeguarded and that it would be contrary to all the lessons of past experience to leave so important a duty as registering to the county clerk alone.

Sentor Smith voiced a determined opposition to some of the bill's provisions when the repealing clause, Section 77, was reached. His motion that the committee of the whole rise was finally carried and adjournment taken after a session of nearly two hours and a half.

The bill will be taken up again tomorrow morning in the committee of the whole, immediately upon the reading of the minutes.

HOUSE

The great question at issue before the members of the House of Representatives yesterday was whether a spotted deer is to be considered among the animals of harm to mankind. For the greater part of the morning session the members talked about deer, some claiming that this animal should be marked for extermination because of the great harm it was doing to the forests of Molokai, the others asserting with equal ardor that whereas the deer of Molokai were the only ones to be found in the Pacific, they ought to have thrown around them, for a part of the year at least, the strong and protecting arm of the law.

The protectors were in a majority and carried the day, much to the disgust of Kaniho, who led the ravaging onslaught against anything that had spots.

Kaniho talked long, and would have talked often if he had been allowed and the official gag had not been applied. As it was he sustained the statement advanced during the week that the greatest expense this Territory has is Kaniho. Figuring the cost to the Territory of the House session at four hundred dollars a day, the speeches of Kaniho are costing the taxpayers about an even hundred every day for six days out of the week, more than the interest on the Territorial debt. If Kaniho could only incorporate himself on the valuation he has set and sell treasury stock, he could retire to his church in Kohala and cease his heavy labors for the good of the Territory. All things considered, the Territory might be ahead by pensioning him off and allowing him to stay at home. That he will ever be defeated at the polls seems doubtful.

There was another debate yesterday on the bill to turn a certain part of the Board of Health work over to the counties, this arising over the question of whether the counties should be allowed to increase the pay of the government physicians over the stipend of the Territory. As a result of the debate, the bills were deferred until tomorrow for third reading.

During the course of the debate, President W. O. Smith of the Senate came in for some caustic references from the Kaula members.

Appropriation Bill Complete.

The appropriation bill passed third reading yesterday and has gone to the Senate, where it is expected its passage will be rapid. The bill as it leaves the House is modeled closely along the lines recommended by the Senate Com-

mittee on Ways and Means, and is, to all practical purposes, a Senate measure now. It is thought probable that the Senate will replace the biennially paid on the payroll, cut out some advances made in salaries in other directions, but generally approve the bill as it stands.

Senate Bill 116, exempting money and personal property acquired by gift or inheritance from the provisions of the immigration income tax levy, was passed.

Protection of Deer.

Senate Bill 67, to put a closed season on deer-shooting on Molokai from March 1 to September 1 of each year, also passed and goes to the Governor for consideration.

Kaniho wanted the bill indefinitely postponed. He saw in the bill the opportunity given deer to trespass on private property. For the benefit of the Molokai small farmers he desired to see the bill killed and the deer likewise.

Waiviale agreed with Kaniho, and stated that the damage done by the deer to the forest overbalanced any good that might result from the presence of sportsmen on Molokai.

Nakaleka, representing Molokai, asked that the bill be indefinitely postponed. He drew a touching picture of his island overrun with savage deer and driving away the inhabitants. He detailed the things for the other islands that the Maui delegation had helped in and asked now for their help in return to kill the bill.

Kapepuni came out as a defender of the deer and put all blame for damage upon the goats. He intimated that it was to allow them to slaughter off the deer for immediate profit that the Molokaians wanted the bill defeated. He said he knew that C. M. Cooke and others wanted to have the bill killed for that purpose.

Cohen said none of the deer he had ever known had been dangerous, and he could not understand the reports of the ravaging deer of Molokai, which tore up gardens, destroyed crops and terrorized the country. He thought the opposition to the bill so ridiculous that it ought to be treated as a joke.

The bill passed, after a long debate, by 19 to 11, with the Speaker voting in the minority.

House Bill 153, making the lines of the electoral, taxation, educational, judicial and city and county divisions coincide, passed third reading without debate.

County Amendments Deferred.

House Bill 175, Coney, which transfers to the counties the power to make and enforce ordinances covering all local police matters and all matters of sanitation, inspection of buildings, plumbing, sewers, dairies, milk, cemeteries, burying grounds, interment of the dead and morgue, was up on third reading. This is the bill drafted to turn all matters of health over to the counties, amended in deference to the storm of protest which followed prompt on the heels of the announced policy.

House Bill 176 is the same measure as applying to the City and County of Honolulu.

Shingle raised a question on this bill regarding the power of the county to appoint and pay government physicians, now that it had been decided to retain this power in the Territory.

Rice said the idea was to have it so that the counties could legally also pay the physicians. The Territorial pay of \$25 a month was not enough.

Kalepuni said that he failed to see how one man could draw Territorial and county money too, forgetting possibly that he, while a member of the Legislature, has been drawing county money for two years past.

Castro moved to make it possible for the city and county to employ and pay "city and county" physicians instead of "government" physicians.

Shingle wanted the House to be sensible and to defer until Monday, by which time the House could be properly informed on the matter. So far the vetoes of the Governor had been, according to President Smith of the Senate, all on House bills through faulty construction.

"President Smith may have said that," said Rice, "but, as a matter of fact, most of the vetoes have come as a result of the amendments made to House bills in the Senate. If they would leave our bills alone there would be fewer vetoes."

"And I would like to add," said Sheldon, referring to President Smith, "that many of those veto-inviting amendments came from that honorable gentleman himself."

Both bills were deferred until Monday.

REPRESENTATIVES SEE LEAKY RESERVOIR

The members of the House took their Saturday afternoon automobile ride yesterday in the direction of Kaimuki, going out as guests of the Wai-lae-Kaimuki Improvement Club to investigate the leaks in the Kaimuki reservoir, from which a considerable portion of the city revenues are draining away in the shape of waste water.

The members were shown around by Superintendent of Public Works Campbell, who pointed out the bad spots in the water-holder and then took the members to the place where he wants to build the new reservoir, for which an appropriation of \$40,000 is required.

The autoists took in the sights of Kaimuki generally before returning home. Last night there was a quorum at the Orpheum, where the Police and Health Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the Military Committee and the Promotion Committee had been summoned to look into the question of pugilistic encounters.

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The longer a cold hangs on, the more it weakens the system. Do not run the risk of an attack of pneumonia by neglecting it. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger from this disease will be avoided. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS, Chills and arrests those ten often fatal diseases—
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J. J. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, E.C.

THIEF GANG WAS ORGANIZED

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

An organized band of thieves exists in Honolulu, according to Peter Nawai, the young Hawaiian criminal who has confessed to a long series of burglaries. Since Nawai broke down and told of the number of places he visited, he has confessed that he was not alone in these enterprises. A Chinaman, who, he says, acted as a pilot in certain midnight raids, is in jail awaiting trial for attempting to pick the pocket of Supervisor Ahia, and he alleges there are some Hawaiians, Chinese and whites who are engaged in the same business. That "fences" through whom loot could be sold, exist in Honolulu, has been revealed by the confession of Nawai and much of the stolen property has been recovered from them. Chief Leal expects to land several persons in jail before the investigation of Nawai is completed.

Yesterday morning Nawai confessed that he burglarized the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas on Kapiolani street, next to Chas. Hustace's home, a few months ago. A watch which was found in his possession, a handsome timepiece with a diamond set in the rear case, was identified by Mrs. Douglas as her property.

Nawai also directed Chief Leal to a small piece of cane land off of upper Emma street where he had buried some of his loot. Among this stuff was found a diamond ring and a pair of opera glasses belonging to Mrs. Douglas.

This plunder included a mass of cheap jewelry, but among it were some valuable pieces, including Mr. Burningham's cuff links and cravat holder, and some trinkets belonging to Mrs. Burningham. All of the Burningham property has been recovered or accounted for. Some of the Douglas property is yet missing but this is believed to be in the possession of a Hawaiian girl to whom Nawai has been attentive. In the stolen treasure was found a handsome gold medal given by the "Columbia College Athletic Association" to the winner of an athletic contest in 1892. The medal is a heavy one. There were some old-fashioned lockets and chains, and in a couple of the former were pictures of an old lady and a strand of child's hair. There were cheap bracelets, earrings, rings, stick pins, an old card case bearing the name "John C. Evans," kukui nuts, a bunch of trunk keys and another of door keys, including one very valuable skeleton key.

Nawai appears to be quite willing to tell all he knows about robberies, and it is likely that more loot will be brought to light in a few days.

A Jap Larconist.

Officer Yong arrested a Honolulu Japanese aboard one of the visiting warships yesterday afternoon on complaint of a local Japanese who alleges that the man was wearing a pair of his shoes. He stated that in a short time ago some one entered his room and stole a coat, pair of trousers and pair of shoes. When he saw the shoes on the Japanese aboard the warship, he notified the police. Officer Yong separated the accused from the hundreds of visitors on the warships and getting him to the street, brought him to the station.

LILLIPUTIANS GET LOADS OF PRESENTS

Honolulu people have not only appreciated the talent of the Lilliputians by liberal patronage at the Opera House box office but they have shown their friendship for the little numbers by many kindly hospitalities in their homes and in other ways. Almost every day some friends called at the Hawaiian Hotel and carried away groups, sometimes for auto rides but frequently to their residences.

Although the little people imitate grownups on the stage, and dress as miniature adults, yet in Honolulu homes they reverted back to childhood and expressed a desire for all that makes young hearts happy. It was not infrequent for the little guests to want to "play house," and wardrobes were opened to them, and they, arrayed in the trailing garments of adult womanhood, played being "real grownups."

Everywhere the children went they showed how well the Pollards look after them. Their behavior, in fact, has been the subject of much favorable comment. Yesterday was a busy day with the Lilliputians and their friends. The latter, eager to have them leave Honolulu perfectly happy, did not stop at the idea of sending them away with mere leis, but nearly all did shopping for them. Instead of buying pretty and useful things that girls like and the boys were the recipients of many presents. All day long the Lilliputians were down town, their arms full of presents. From store to store their friends convoyed them and at each place one more present was added.

JAPANESE ALL TURNED OUT

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday was a big day for the Japanese of Oahu. Thousands of them from the city and the plantations visited the warships Aso and Soya, inspecting them above and below decks, and looking admiringly at the fighting craft from the wharf.

The morning and afternoon trains from the plantations brought hundreds of laborers and their wives and children up to look at the ships. They remained around them until late in the afternoon before returning to their homes. School children were present by hundreds, and the ships were pointed out to them as examples of Japan's wonderful military and naval prowess.

In the afternoon the flagship band played at Kapiolani Park, alternating in a program with the Hawaiian band. The foreign band was quite an attraction, and it being a fine day, thousands of people thronged Maake Island and the park, and autos lined the drive-ways. The spectators were deeply interested in the Japanese rendition of operas. The music was very good, although at times the execution was somewhat mechanical and the phrasing a trifle off key. But the wonder is that Japanese can play European music at all. Unlike the Filipinos the Japanese idea of music for centuries has been radically different, and the mastery of European music is only of recent date. The bandmen appeared in white uniforms, although it was expected they would wear their service uniforms with red blouses.

Last evening Rear-Admiral Ichiji gave a dinner aboard the flagship in honor of Consul General Uyeno and members of the consulate staff.

This evening Consul General Uyeno gives a reception at the Alexander Young Hotel in honor of Rear-Admiral Ichiji and the officers of the squadron. This will be a brilliant function. A large number of invitations have been issued from the consulate. The band of the flagship is expected to be present.

IMMIGRANTS MAY MAKE TROUBLE

Forty Portuguese immigrants, secured by the Territorial Board of Immigration to work on the plantations, arrived from British Columbia yesterday afternoon on the liner Makura. They were met at the wharf by Agent Silva of the board, and their names were all secured. In the party are five families, several young babies, and about twenty-five husky-looking young men. They came here from New Bedford, according to a statement made by one of their number last evening.

While their expenses have been paid to this place by the Territorial Board of Immigration so that they may be put on the plantations as laborers, there is said to be a disposition among them to refuse to leave the city. It is said that the young men who form the major portion of the party are not disposed to go to work as plantation laborers, preferring to remain in town, where they say they will be able to command better wages.

A statement to this effect was made by one of them on the steamer before she landed. They were, however, taken in charge last night by the Immigration Board.

FAMOUS BUDDHIST TEMPLE BURNED

A dispatch received yesterday by the Hawaii Shipno from its special correspondent in Tokio gave information of the destruction by fire of the ancient and famous Buddhist temple at Shiba Park, Tokio, known as the Zojoji. This temple was built by Teyasu, founder of the Tokugawa dynasty and the feudal system which ruled Japan for three hundred years. The temple was a copy of one at Kamakura. In this temple destroyed by fire were stored an innumerable and invaluable collection of Buddhist manuscripts, centuries old.

The temple has been one of the principal attractions of Tokio and will be remembered by all who have visited the imperial city.

Hogs are now fed with goat meat on the big Molokai cattle ranch, but the owners are said to be considering the use of venison instead.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.
PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LEGISLATIVE TRIP TO THE LEPER SETTLEMENT MADE BY 100 PEOPLE

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday, members of the Legislature, members of the Board of Health, physicians and others, to the number of one hundred, visited "the shell on the cliff," the Leper Settlement of Molokai, inspected the various institutions, listened to the few complaints, and the many requests of the lepers, made speeches, gave words of comfort, cheer and encouragement and fulfilled the duty which biennially falls to the lot of those in any way responsible for the wellbeing of the segregated lepers.

It was noticeable to those who made this same trip two years ago that a better feeling exists among the people of Kalaupapa and Kalawao now than existed then. Two years ago Wallach was a live issue, and his false promises had excited many in the Settlement to a state bordering on frenzy; now, the people there are sadder, recognizing that Uncle Sam is not building the great leprosyarium without expecting to bring about some permanent good, recognizing that in every way the local and Federal authorities are doing what is humanly possible to find the cure for the disease that holds them from the reach of the rest of the world.

There was nothing to urge upon the legislators this year on the part of the lepers but the simple needs of every day—a pound or two more paia weekly, a more liberal meat allowance with orders to the cutters to dispense less bone, a few cents more a month credit at the store. A cure, of course. That was the one great thing hoped for and prayed for, but there came no great human cry for the impossible as rose two years ago—no cry to allow any fakar to do what he promised. Wallach's successors have evidently had small success.

Faulty Arrangements.
The arrangements for the trip were poor—quite as poor as could have been expected with Coelho of Maui as boss of them. There were rows when the tickets were given out at the Capitol; more rows at the gate of the Mauna Kea wharf, and still others on board the ship. Coelho, mad with a little brief authority, wanted to bar Dr. C. B. Cooper from going, after the President of the Senate had invited him to accompany the party and see the result of the work he had done in Washington to interest the Federal Government in the building of a Federal experiment hospital. Coelho wanted to put from the boat some newspaper reporters, and sought to revenge himself on A. L. C. Atkinson by trying to have him also declared ineligible for the trip. President W. O. Smith tried to reason with the dump cart statesman, but gave that up as a bad job.

Once aboard the steamer, which left Honolulu so promptly on time that some permitted members of the party were left behind, everything proved to be satisfactory, the steamer and landing arrangements being looked after by President Kennedy of the Inter-Island and by Captain Freeman and Purser White of the good ship Mauna Kea. The weather also proved to be most agreeable, there being few cases of seasickness among the party. Honolulu proper was left behind at 10 o'clock, but the Mauna Kea rode within sight of the city lights until after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, dropping anchor when just outside the harbor and lying in the calm until it was necessary to leave to reach the Settlement by daylight.

Shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning the first boatload pulled away from the ship for the Kalaupapa landing, but already the shore line on each side of the little landing was lined with those eager to greet whatever friends may have been able to come over to see them and ready to bid aloha to all the visitors. The Settlement band pounded out a welcome and flags and banners gave a holiday air to the "visitors' compound" and the buildings visible from the steamer.

The party breakfasted aboard, landing about 7 o'clock. A short stay only was made at this time at Kalaupapa, horses and carriages being taken for Kalawao.

Leprosarium Completed.
The spot of greatest interest to a majority of the visitors was the Federal reservation at Kalawao, where, stretching along the cliff-front for eight hundred feet, are the just completed buildings of the Federal Leprosarium, ten in all. The finishing touches alone remain to be put on these buildings—wards, dispensaries, kitchens, laundries, laboratories and offices—where it is hoped will be worked out the problem that has baffled science through the centuries—a cure for leprosy.

Within a few weeks the contractor will turn the buildings over to the investigators, for whose use much stores of medical supplies, laboratory apparatus and pictures are now being unpacked. In the leprosarium, twenty lepers will be treated systematically and scientifically, on lines to carry out and supplement the work being done elsewhere in the world by the leading pathologists of many nations. No where in the world, however, will the study of leprosy be carried out in as advantageous a situation as here; no where under circumstances where better results might be expected; nowhere where less attention to expense and more attention to results will be shown.

Dr. Goodhue, of the Settlement, and Wm. Mutch, who has had charge of the construction work, accompanied the visitors over the Federal reservation, pointing out the most interesting features of the buildings.

Meeting at Kalawao.
A public meeting had been called at

Kalawao at nine o'clock, and at that hour, when Senator Coelho began to make the first of a score of speeches, some fifty or sixty of the men of Kalawao had gathered before the meeting room lanch on the Baldwin Home square to present the list of their wants and listen to what message the legislators may have brought them.

A. J. Kauhahua, a teacher in the Baldwin Home school, was spokesman for the people of Kalawao, presenting to the legislators some of the wants of the people as presented earlier in petitions sent to Honolulu. He explained how some of the people found it hard to get along on the one paia allowed and how in the settlement, as is unfortunately elsewhere the case, the butchers' scales turn out to be bone when it reaches the pot.

Several of the legislators answered. Coelho introduced each speaker in turn, taking advantage of the limelight each time to say one word for the speaker and a dozen for himself. Coelho's words and actions on these occasions disgusted the other members of the Legislature, who were not in the least backward about expressing their opinion of the man who could attempt to do politics on such an occasion.

The tenor of the speeches made to the lepers was that each member of the Legislature realized the need of the people of the settlement and stood ready to do whatever was possible to alleviate the suffering they could see on every hand. Those who spoke were Representative Douthitt, Senator Smith, Senator Fairchild, Representative Kamahe, Representative Like, Representative Kaniho, Representative Kamanou, Representative Kawewehi and Representative Carley, the latter stating that he brought with him the aloha of H. P. Baldwin to the people.

There was much interest taken in the remarks of Senator Fairchild, the impression having got abroad that he was the man, if any, who would try to cut down the settlement expense. When he promised the people to do what he could to save money in every direction in order that their plain needs might be looked after, there was a thankful chorus of "pololeis."

Meeting at Kalaupapa.
The party returned to Kalaupapa in time for lunch at the home of Superintendent Jack McVeigh, a splendid luncheon being spread under canvas in his yard, a feast that was marked by more of Coelho's drivel and a long harangue from Representative Kaulawa, who introduced himself as the Father of the House.

After lunch, a largely attended meeting was held in front of the bandstand and here about the same requests were made as at Kalawao. After the public presentation of wants, a score of little explaining groups were formed, a member of the Legislature the nucleus of each, and private grievances were aired. There were much fewer of these than usual.

Visit to Bishop Home.
The majority of the members visited the Bishop Home for the girls after this meeting and here the climax of the piteous scenes was witnessed, a score of little girls, their attempts at finery in honor of the visitors being in sad contrast to their disease-ravaged faces, singing and playing for their legislators. "We sing this merry lay and bid you hearty welcome here this day," were the words of the chorus of one of the English songs, words and music that wrung the hearts of all who listened. Some of the members of the party broke down here and left, overcome with emotion.

Many called to pay their respects to Sister Marianne, as they had done at the Baldwin Home to pay their respects to Brother Dutton. The Sister is very feeble and was seen only by those among the number who were old friends.

Praise for Officials.
Throughout the day there were heard many words of praise from the lepers for the treatment given them by Superintendent McVeigh and Dr. Goodhue, and one of the petitions most earnestly pressed was for liberal pay for these men. It is beyond question that both Mr. McVeigh and the resident physician have established themselves in the hearts of the people to whom they minister.

Among the legislators there was a great deal of talk of the advisability of introducing a resolution in the House and Senate, asking Governor Fernald to nominate McVeigh for president of the Board of Health, the idea being to have him also remain as superintendent of the settlement.

Many Improvements Noticed.
There have been many things done for the improvement of the settlement during the past two years. The newer cottages are of a design less shacklike than the old ones, being on the bungalow order, with a roomy lanai running around three sides of the building, the whole being daintily painted. It is noticeable, too, that these better houses are surrounded by much better gardens and are better kept up and looked after than the old houses. The one is the result of the other, according to the superintendent, who states that the inmates of the newer and prettier houses take a much greater interest in fixing up their homes than do those who are forced to live in the less pretentious houses.

The new hospital at Kalaupapa is in running order and is proving a great boon to the people, while the steam-pot house and the new laundry are also much appreciated. The pipes for the waterline for the laundry have been distributed along the line run and an appropriation is awaited for funds to lay the pipe and connect it up.

Moving Picture House.
One of the requests made of the

legislators at Kalaupapa was for a small sum to provide a place in which the moving picture shows with the Settlement machine could be given. There were loud expressions of appreciation for the great boon that this machine was proving to the people.

"Oh! I wish that someone here would learn to run that machine," exclaimed a little girl, clasping her hands as she thought of the shows she had seen. "That was a lovely time we had." This was a little girl who left Honolulu only a short while ago and whose English was perfect.

Another proposal made, this time by a legislator, was that the Legislature should appropriate a small sum to pay the lepers for the use of the horses yesterday.

"Over in Honolulu we have been hiring automobiles at five dollars an hour. Now we come over here and take these poor people's horses and use them without giving them a cent."

Many Physicians in the Party.
There were about a dozen doctors in the visiting party, prominent among these being Drs. H. Sugimoto and D. Suzuki, surgeon-general and surgeon of the Japanese training squadron, who were accompanied by H. G. E. Forster, British Consul. The assine Coptho made one of his particularly beautiful breaks in connection with this party.

At Kalaupapa, when horses were being brought out for the party, a call was made for three horses for the two Japanese doctors and Mr. Forster. "Get three horses, two for the Japs and one for the interpreter!" bawled the noisy one from Maui.

Dr. Cooper, Dr. O'Day and several other Honolulu physicians visited the various institutions in company with the two Japanese surgeons, who expressed a great deal of interest in what they saw.

Trip Back a Good One.
The party left the settlement, the band playing a farewell, and the whole population gathered at the little landing to wave aloha, at four o'clock. The trip over was a smooth one and made in excellent time, Honolulu being reached before eight o'clock.

But for the several mix-ups, of which Coelho was the chief disturber, the trip was highly successful, although few of the legislators were included among the hundred of the party.

Passenger List.
The complete list of passengers of the Mauna Kea for the trip was: F. Alfonso, A. S. Nacimiento, W. Paikula, D. K. Kama, C. A. Brown, E. Henriques, J. Clark, E. Stiles, V. Lappe, G. H. Huddy, E. P. Irwin, Geo. K. Lowe, Miss Pokini, M. P. Robinson, D. Kalaokalani, Sister Benedicta, Miss Rosebeck, Miss Virginia Rodriguez, E. A. Douthitt, F. R. Harvey, C. J. McCarthy, H. T. Moore, Geo. H. Fairchild, E. W. Quinn, J. H. Wilson, H. Kahale, T. P. Melin, R. G. E. Forster, W. O. Smith, R. O. Matheson, J. Lightfoot, Dr. S. E. Gibson, Dr. F. E. Frates, Mrs. Dr. Warner, Miss May Weir, C. H. McBride, Isaac Cockett, J. Nakaleka, Mrs. Nakaleka, E. L. Lake, W. H. Beers, Wm. H. McClellan, Geo. J. O'Neil, H. L. Kawewehi, Rev. R. Lono, C. K. Killeen, M. K. Kealawa, H. Van Giesen, Mr. Apau, W. Kane, D. Niole, D. K. Baker, P. N. Kahoakulana, P. A. Victor, E. H. Carley, M. F. Bartolo, Pedro De Ceito, D. Kamahe, M. K. Makakau, W. K. Simerson, Thomas Nakiwa, Dr. J. T. Wayson, High Sheriff Henry, Wm. Mutch, Dr. J. C. O'Day, P. R. Bartlett, T. R. Mossman, J. H. Coney, A. N. Cederlog, C. H. Clark, Dr. H. Sugimoto, Dr. D. Suzuki, Miss Helen Rose, A. M. Cabrinha, J. K. Prendergast, J. A. Kennedy, J. C. Lowe, George C. Beckley, A. L. C. Atkinson, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Jack Lucas, David Nottley, W. J. Coelho, Mele Unea, Pua Unea, Halliama Kanaui, Mrs. J. Aholo, J. K. Kamanoulu, Mrs. Kamanoulu, Mrs. Steven Mahaulu, H. M. Kaniho, Mrs. Kaniho, Miss Ah Oi, R. J. K. Nawahine, Rev. J. Kalino, M. de Coto, J. M. Poepe, and A. S. Dias.

TO MARK HISTORIC SPOT NOW ALMOST FORGOTTEN

The circular mound of earth in the Waikiki King street corner of the Capitol grounds, concerning which tourists ask so many questions without being able to find many ready to answer, is soon to be guarded by a stone coping and have erected on it a stone tablet to bear the names of the noble dead that lie interred in the vault beneath the mound. This mound marks one of the historic spots of Hawaii, the vault therein, long since sealed, containing the bones of the ancestors of Hawaii's aliis and kings.

It was in this vault, at a time when Honolulu was in the hands of the French and the old fort was being dismantled by the invading vandals, that Minister Judd hid with the records of the kingdom, to save them from ruthless hands.

Marston Campbell, Superintendent of Public Works, is the one who has suggested the stone coping about the mound and the tablet. He has also been sizing up the location as a fitting one for the proposed statue of Kamehameha, should the same be decided upon. The spot would be appropriate for that purpose, some of the dead within having been relatives of Kamehameha III.

Lieutenant Houston Due.

Lieutenant Victor Houston, U. S. N., who has been ordered to Honolulu to take charge of the lighthouse service work, is expected here today on the transport Sheridan from Manila. Lieut. Houston is a relative of the Giffard, Brickwood, and Buchanan families of this city, and they are very glad the young officer has received the assignment. Lieutenant Houston is regarded as one of the best swordsmen among the officers of the United States Navy. He relieves Lieut. Commander Moses, U. S. N., of the lighthouse duties, and the latter will now devote himself entirely to his duties as Captain of the Yard at the Naval Station.

KEEP THIS IN MIND.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gives prompt relief. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SENATE

(Continued from Page One.)

Consider Election Bill.

On the order of the day Senate Bill No. 121 was taken up in the committee of the whole, Senator Knudsen being called to the chair.

The second reading of the voluminous bill had progressed to section 76 Saturday. Section 77, repealing all sections of the Revised Laws in conflict with the intent of the new bill, was approved yesterday without comment. Senator McCarthy, chairman of the select committee on election laws, stated that the repealing section of the measure had received the careful attention of Secretary Mott-Smith and Attorney-General Hemenway and was in full conformity with other provisions of the bill.

McCarthy explained that section 78 of the bill was simply intended to amend the Municipal Act by dropping the deputy sheriffs from the ranks of elective officers, the Legislature already having passed a bill which specifies that deputy sheriffs shall be appointed by the sheriff.

Section 82, providing for a general county register, was amended to read that "the clerk shall, before the first day of July, 1910, and every two years thereafter, visit all the principal towns and places in his county or city and county for the purpose of registering voters."

"He shall make as many visits as may be necessary to enable him to register the persons entitled to vote and shall publish notices in English and Hawaiian of all visits, in newspapers of general circulation in the county, and by posting notices in at least three public places in each district. The first publication shall be not less than four weeks before such visits, and the notices shall appear weekly for at least three weeks. The days and hours at which his visits will be made shall be stated in such notices and his necessary expenses therefor to be paid by the Territory."

Expense Is Covered.

All of the amendment except the last sentence was submitted by Senator Smith, who took the stand that the essential subject of registration could well bear all the safeguards and restrictions that could be placed about it.

Before the amendment was submitted Senator Makekani raised the point that there was no provision made for the traveling expenses of the County Clerk in the performance of his duties. Senator Fairchild was responsible for the sentence in the amendment limiting the county clerk to his necessary expenses. The Senator from Kauai observed that there would be nothing to prevent the official taking several clerks along with him to do nothing in particular. Baker thought the county clerk would be entitled to some assistance in the course of peripatetic registration, but Fairchild replied that it would be open to abuse and give loafers a chance to get Government money.

Commenting upon the provision in the bill as to the time of registration, Senator Fairchild said that care should be taken to prevent a county clerk from interpreting the section as amended to give him a chance for an occasional "week end" at Government expense.

Senator Smith declared that while economy was needed in the administration of the Government, yet it would be essentially false economy to weaken the enforcement of the election law in the slightest degree. He stated that he was now in harmony with the general idea of a county register, but emphasized the need of every possible attempt to frame the law so it could not be purposely misinterpreted.

Registration Notice.

"Notice of registration should be given publicly in some form," he said. "People are apt to forget about these things. Governor Dole himself once allowed the matter of registering to slip his mind. Everyone is apt to do it. The present law provides for public announcement and the bill under consideration should certainly do so. It saves expense in the long run."

Referring to the registration section of the bill, Senator Baker asked if the system proposed would be less costly than the plan now in operation. He was informed by Senator McCarthy that there would be a decided saving under the provisions of the new bill.

Senator Kalamu was a trifle doubtful about Section 56, defining election frauds. He asked for enlightenment on the probable effect of paragraph 5, which reads:

"Every person who shall pay at any election, personally or through another, or by any means or means on his behalf, directly or indirectly, give or provide or cause to be given or provided, or shall be accessory to the giving or providing or shall pay wholly or in part any expenses incurred for any meat, drink, entertainment or provision to or for any person in order to be elected, or for being elected, or for procuring the election of any candidate, or for the purpose of influencing such person or any other person to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or party, at such election, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting or voted or refrained from voting for any particular person or party."

Luau Not Outlawed.

Senator Kalamu asked if the section would not outlaw the campaign luau and put a dull end to the happy days of "eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we may have a Government job." McCarthy did not think that the luau would be included in the outlaw division, and that weary campaigners could be fed as in former days. Senator Smith stated that the section was already in the election law, and that it simply followed a custom to guard against undue influence being used in election. None of the upper house members remarked that a candidate who gave any kind of a luau or entertainment to the members of his party after election would be acting in direct violation of the law, and subject himself to a "fine of not less than one hundred dollars or exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for any term not less than ten days or exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court."

It is evident enough that the rather sweeping law has not been very seriously regarded and the Senate made no effort to strike it from the provisions of the new bill.

Knudsen said that some provisions should be made for a county clerk of the County of Kalawao. He said that the only regular county official in authority there was a deputy sheriff, and that the officials of Maui did not possess jurisdiction. He stated that he would offer an amendment covering his suggestion when the committee took the bill up again in the afternoon.

Debate on Roads.

The second reading of House Bill No. 26, providing for the opening of roads in settlement lands, produced an extended discussion on the question of the proper vesting of authority. As the measure was received from the House it provided that the Commissioner of Public Lands "may, with the approval of the Governor," provide for the opening of roads needed for the development of lands given to the people for settlement. Senator Knudsen moved for the passage of the bill. He stated that the old law contained a provision that a limited percentage of the appraised value of the land could be spent for roads, while the amendment proposed not less than 50 percent of the purchase price could be so expended.

Senator Makekani saw possibilities of harm in the practical operation of the provisions of the bill. He insisted that it would actually bar out the homesteaders and would encourage the government officials to dispose of public lands at auction "to the moneyed people." He added that he did not see any possible benefit that the bill would secure that should give it precedence over Act 99 of the Session Laws of 1903. He moved to table the measure from the House.

Senator McCarthy stated that the bill did not conform to the idea he had formed of its purpose from conversation with its sponsors in the House of Representatives. He said that he had understood that the money derived from the sale of public lands was to be included as a special deposit in the treasury with the percentage of road building so fixed as to produce the best results.

Question of Power.
Senator Robinson declared that he did not agree with the contentions of Senator Makekani, and President Smith suggested that it would be advisable to pass the bill as it was received from the House of Representatives. He said that it was an advance over the present law.

Senator Makekani then had another objection. He moved to substitute the Commissioner of Public Works as the official responsible for the laying out of the roads.

"The Superintendent of Public Lands is not familiar with local island conditions," he said. "Settlers will take up lands and build fences and improve their holdings generally, when along will come a man from the Department of Public Works, run a road through the property and cause the work of the homesteaders to go for naught, and inflict on them a loss that they can not afford to bear."

The Senator from Honolulu contended further that the Commissioner of Public Lands, by reason of his familiarity with the actual conditions involved, would not be apt to make an error of judgment in the laying out of roads.

"The Commissioner of Public Works is the proper official to build the roads," said Senator Knudsen, "and if you are going to make these amendments you might as well kill the bill now, instead of making it ridiculous."

Senator Makekani observed to President Smith that one of the roads which had been laid out, under the conditions he referred to, was the one in which Secretary Garfield's party was halted by reason of the highway's bad condition.

McCarthy said that he would support the amendment proposed by Senator Makekani because he understood that the Survey Department was going to be incorporated with the Public Lands Department, and in view of that fact the proposed change of authority, he considered, would be wise.

Kalamu's Views.

Senator Kalamu objected to the placing of the work of road-building in the hands of the Department of Public Lands. He insisted that it was essentially a part of the duties of the Department of Public Works. Coelho stated that he favored the idea of Senator Makekani, and suggested that more time be given to consider the bill. His motion to defer it until today was carried.

House Bill No. 74, the appropriation bill, was turned over to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Judiciary Committee presented a favorable report on Senate Bill No. 126, a measure introduced by Senator Makekani and intended to permit poor persons to prosecute civil actions in forma pauperis. The only amendment submitted by the committee was a change in the reading that would tend to prevent imposition under the operation of the proposed law.

After Executors.

The favorable report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill No. 124 was adopted, passing the bill on its second reading. The bill is intended to compel administrators and executors to adopt methods of reasonable expedition in the performance of their duties. It is a popular measure in the Senate, the belief being that somehow should be upon the statute books that will put an end to the present dilatory methods that have tended to confuse court records.

Consideration of the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill No. 102 produced some strong reflections on the policy adopted by a past administration in ejectment proceedings. The bill is intended to provide for the payment by the Territory of Hawaii of a judgment for the sum of \$3002, together with interest, rendered by the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit in favor of Senator David K. Baker against Alatan T. Atkinson, Arthur M. Brown, Lorrin A. Andrews and George P. Kaunahu.

The committee finds that the statements in the preamble to the bill are well founded, and in dealing with the questions involved says:

"As a general rule of law no action of tort lies against the Territory, but in this case all of the defendants acted for the Territory under the instructions and under the belief that they were do-

ing their duty. Of the defendants, not in court, one is not of the country, and the rest are not very strong financially. But even if they were able to pay, it seems that it would be unfair to hold them personally liable for a judgment obtained against them while acting under orders."

Upon the reading of the report Coelho moved for its adoption. President Smith suggested that the provision for the payment of interest was overstepping the bounds of conservatism. He said that if the judgment was paid it was all that could be legitimately expected of the Territory in view of the fact that it was not legally liable for the amount.

Slap at Officials.

Senator Fairchild said that he understood the appropriation would pay a claim "of which the less said the better."

Senator Knudsen said "that in view of the remarkable actions of the government in the case the people are entitled to interest," having done the illegal work while acting under instructions of government officials, from the Governor down."

Senator Fairchild asked if the claim had been considered and adjusted as the basis of intentions of paying interest, but was informed by Chairman Knudsen of the Judiciary Committee that nothing was dependent upon the payment of interest.

"If we can save any money without inflicting hardship, we should do so," said Fairchild. Yesterday we saw the need of money for the Settlement of Kalaupapa—if we can drop the interest with justice, I think we should do so."

Makekani said that the Baker claim should include interest because of the action of the government and the additional fact that if the claim was settled in full it would prevent another suit being instituted.

Attention was called to the action of the Senate in striking out the provision for interest in the appropriation for the payment of the \$5000 claim of John A. Cummins, and President Smith said that he saw no reason for not following the precedent, in view of the Territory not being legally liable.

Amendment Lost.

The amendment to strike out the interest was lost, Senators Fairchild, Kalamu, Quinn and Robinson voting in favor of it, and the bill was then passed on second reading.

Senate Bill No. 125 passed second reading on the motion of Senator McCarthy. He said that it allowed the Superintendent of Public Works to place meters on the supply pipes of persons supposed to be using more water than they were entitled to.

The management of the visit to Molokai, and the work of the fine Italian hand of Senator Coelho, came up for consideration when Clerk Savidge read a letter from Manager George Henshall of the Hawaiian Star, arraigning Coelho in scathing terms for his childish methods in the issuance of passes for the junket. Mr. Henshall stated that Supervisor Daniel Logan had failed to receive a pass both as a representative of the Star and as a member of the Board of Supervisors and that Mr. Sabin, who was detailed to accompany the Legislature, was not permitted to go on board the Mauna Kea. The letter concluded that the management of the whole affair was not in keeping with the dignity of the Legislature.

When the communication had been read Coelho struggled to his feet and moved that it be referred to the consideration of the Judiciary Committee. He stated that he was ready to answer all questions and that the matter would be dealt with at length in his report.

Apology For Coelho.

Senator Chillingworth thought that President Smith should decide any questions at issue because none of the members of the Judiciary Committee went on the junket.

President Smith then said:

"If any discourtesy has been done we regret it very much. The arrangement of an affair of this kind is difficult and I am sure that the committee did everything in its power to make the arrangements complete. If the chairman made a mistake we are sorry for it. I do not see that anything can be done beyond instructing the clerk to write to the paper and express the views of the Senate in this connection."

The Senate again went into the committee of the whole to consider the amendments submitted by Coelho and after one had been accepted and two rejected the committee rose and recommended that the bill pass second reading. The report was adopted.

Several Statutes.

The Committee on Military and Public Expenditures reported on House Bill No. 106, providing \$10,000 for the erection of a statue of Kamehameha III. The committee failed to see why Kamehameha III should be the only man to whose memory a statue should be erected and submitted, by way of amendment, the names of Liholiho (Kamehameha IV), Kapaemahu (Kamehameha V), and Lunalilo. The report was laid on the table to be taken up with the bill.

The committee recommended the passage of Senate Bill No. 97, intended to give county employees the right of appeal to the Supreme Court from decisions of the Boards of Supervisors sitting as a court of impeachment.

The Military and Public Expenditures Committee presented a favorable report on Senate Bill No. 69, to prohibit the wearing of the uniform of the Army, Navy or National Guard by civilians. The bill was introduced at the suggestion of the War Department and is in line with statutes in other States and Territories.

Robbed the Kitchen.

Chief Leal added another thief to his collection yesterday morning when he arrested Ah Yong, a waiter at Al Thurlow's Royal Cafe. Thurlow found that his meat and fish bills for last month appeared to be pretty high and he ran behind on this section of his establishment. He decided to keep watch on the supplies, and suspicious asked on Ah Yong. Chief Leal was asked to take up the matter, and he did so, catching Ah Yong yesterday afternoon as he left the cafe with a bundle under his arm, which contained meat and fish. Ah Yong said he took the stuff home to his family. Thurlow is of the opinion that the family has been living quite high for several months.

THE BYSTANDER



Honolulu's Old Days.
The Many Changes.
Men Who Have Passed On.
Too Much Like Work.
Day of Revivalists Gone.
Too Much Emotionalism.

Honolulu streets are no longer dull; they are full of people, just as we Americans used to say they would be when annexation had come and seen and conquered. It is a wonderful change, in deed, since those not-so-old days of '93. Sixteen years ago there wasn't a three-story business block in town, and but two restaurants worth eating at, Nolte's, of course, and the cafe Steiner had where the Palm now is. Not a single real estate man was in business here; there were but two banks, and the only white evangelical church—if we exclude the Mormon establishment—was Central Union. As for hotels, the Royal Hawaiian was the first-class one; though Tommy Kruse had a small hotel on the future Bishop Park called the Arlington; and he also ran the Eagle, which was lately taken to Pearl City under an alias. George Lycurgus and Sans Souci for a roadhouse, and there Robert Louis Stevenson used to foregather with Paul Neumann. And there were others.

It was a mighty quiet village, the Honolulu of that day. Down town everything was tight as a drum after nine o'clock p. m. excepting a few saloons where beer was sold at 25 cents a glass. There were no nickelodeums, though the phonograph had arrived for a short stay—the phonograph which had rubber tentacles which you put into your ears so as to hear the music and the jokes. The only chartered club was the Pacific, and it was exclusive to the last man; a point where it differed from Nolte's, which was the great unchartered club where the moving spirits of the day met. Revolutions were hatched there over the old man's incomparable German panekakes; property was bought and sold, law retainers paid, all sorts of dickens made; and enough was eaten to keep old man Nolte awake making change, though it was perfectly plain that he would have liked to go to sleep and let 'em make their own change.

The next block above Nolte's was Martin's tailor shop where the kickers congregated. Everybody with a grievance went there and kicked when they didn't go over to the American League where the political grumblers all held out—the object, by the way, of considerable concern to the government. The American League was amusing in its way. Tim Murray got it up and the government thought it wise, on that account, to keep him on the payroll. There were a lot more fellows in the thing for the same reason, and once the rumor got about that an uprising was to be feared in that quarter against the P. G., so a lot of the harpish spirits were put on the police force to the end that Marshal Hitchcock could watch them with his one eye. Finally the missionaries made up their minds to join the League and control its policies; so in came J. B. Atherton, the Emersons, George Castle, Charles Carter and enough of the Cousins' Society to fill Central Union church. It was a joke to see these folks line up before Tim on his dais and take the dreadful oath of allegiance he had prepared; and then proceed to vote all of Tim's radical policies down. It didn't take long to extinguish the American League.

In those days there was not much voting to do, which was all the better for public interests. The natives would not take the oath and stood aloof from politics; but when one wanted a job he would put on an annexation button—silk tags they had first—and apply for work. We had government by an intelligent and honest oligarchy then and it was the best administrative system the Islands ever saw; so a job meant work enough to balance the wage. Of course, some of us grumbled about it, but that didn't count.

Often strangers came down to write us up, most of them sympathizers of royalty. One such was a little captain somebody or other from the Boston Transcript; a man who had been a skipper in his time and reminded people of it by wearing brass buttons. He broke out in these as if he had a case of brass measles. The captain notified the whole town by telephone and postal card that he was here and would be pleased to receive information at his cottage in Dr. McGrew's yard. Then he sat on his porch posing and waiting for it. Of course, the natives brought him lots of information, such as it was, and he got to be so violent a partisan of the Queen that he ended his life as a backing and smirking lackey in her service.

There was lots doing when Claus Spreckels came down to make a republic with Sam Parker for President or to restore the Queen—he didn't at first know which. But the reign of Claus I. of Hawaii had ceased, and when that fact was made clear to him he grew combative. Around town the jokers concluded to scare the old gentleman out, so they got a wild-eyed reporter named Bradford, a man who went up in the air every time he heard of a royalist, to throw a talking fit one day in the main hall of the Hawaiian Hotel, with Spreckels as the theme. This started the rumor that an Assassination Club had been organized here, and it scared good old lady Spreckels so badly that she said Claus must take her back to San Francisco. He wouldn't do it, so one of the Klemmes went up to Punahou street after midnight and put a skull and cross-bones notice on the Spreckels gate. That settled things and the former sugar king left on the next Australia, not to return for many years.

A good many men who were busy and stirring in those days have gone on to the other world and "will not pass this way again." Wm. C. Wilder, Charles Carter, Dr. Hyde, Sereno Bishop, H. M. Whitney, Fred Wundenburg, George Stratemeier, Captain Good, Marshal Hitchcock, Judge Whiting, Dr. Trounau, J. R. Atherton, Henry Castle, Colonel Ashford, Chief Justice Judd, Antoine Rosa, Dr. Day, Paul Neumann, Captain King, Ned Macfarlane, Judge Widemann—these are some whose names occur to me. Most of them knew modern Honolulu when it was least progressive and most delightful; and of some of them who died years ago I think I can say that they would not want to come back. Too many people about, too many improvements, too little isolation. A lot of them jubilantly predicted the things that have come to pass, but deep down in their hearts they did not like the prospect. The former Honolulu looked pretty good to them, and as I look back upon it through the prismatic mists of years it also looks pretty good to me.

Some of my friends on the Board of Supervisors complained at a meeting the other evening that they were putting in a lot of time on the public's business. In fact their complaint was almost peevish. I don't recall that the public went down upon its knees and begged them to run for office, but if my recollection serves me correctly, the present supervisors announced to the public that they wanted to be supervisors, and made a strenuous campaign for votes. They declared they were ready to slave for the taxpayers, although, of course, they knew that the pay was only \$50 per month. It doesn't seem quite consistent now, if the taxpayers' business requires considerable attention to details, that the supervisors should kick.

Honolulu heard Dr. Chapman, but I am bound to say that it enjoyed the music better than the preaching. That is to say, thoughtful Honolulu did. Dr. Chapman is, like all moving orators, something of a hypnotist, but he plays on the feelings rather than stirs the intellect. The sad toiler by the casket of his little one; the rich man who sympathizes and gives the poor fellow a purse of gold; the huddled penitent who was "kissed to Jesus;" the woman's body taken from the stream and sent to a house of love and tenderness—all these work upon the emotions; but, brethren, what have they to do with the great questions to which the pew is looking vainly to the pulpit for an answer? We can deal with all these unhappy people, if we are kind of heart, without professing any creed. We need no priest to tell us to be good to others; but intellectual mankind is still pondering, amid the ruins of the old theology, on the great enigma

of Whence and Whither and Why? To the ones that are thus stricken, the plea of the answer of a revivalist is almost an impertinence. He tells the sinner after knowledge to love, as he surely will if born with the faculty of loving, and irrespective of his religious faith. He tells the doubter to have faith and thus discard the reason that was given him for a guide; he tells him to leave all to God, whom no man can see or know that he can reach; but the man who thinks would rather prove all things and only hold to those that appeal to his reason as true. The revivalist has nothing to do with proofs; he is working on the sympathies.

A revivalist to succeed must arouse the sense of fear and the sense of aspiration. In the days when hell was believed in and heaven was almost in sight, it was easy for him to make sinners run from the pit of fire and toward the beautiful garden. But the pit is a scarred ash-hole now; the paradise of palms and pleasant streams takes more and more the shape of a mirage. A man cries aloud into the shadows by an eternal sea and he hears no answer from another shore, no hail from passing ships. He sits in the sand and feels his helplessness; and when the revivalist comes to him and tells him of a sick widow to whom a blessing came and answers his questions with a song and shouts his Hallelujah, the thinker on the shore flies from him in fury and despair.

Small Talks

W. H. McINERNEY—That was a good dinner which I had because I looked like my brother.

SENATOR COELHO—Did you think I would do anything for them Advertiser people?

CAPTAIN CLUNEY—I have been to sea for many years, but I wouldn't want to be one of the passengers in the little launch Rover, towing behind the Rosecrans.

MANAGER BIDGOOD—The legislators were down my way the other day, and I had a good notion to cut them out of all booze because they refused to change the law so my license would not be so nearly prohibitive.

HARBORMASTER CLARK—As soon as the new Alakea street wharf shed is completed, I believe they intend to put my headquarters and those of the harbor pilots there. This will do away with the historic old pilot-house on the waterfront.

EDITOR SHEBA—The reception which has been tendered the Japanese on the warships has done a great deal to promote good-feeling. It is the first time that a Japanese warship has ever had such an enthusiastic reception from the Americans.

VIGGO JACOBSEN—Yes, I celebrated my birthday last Monday, and it is quite true that I am now on the shady side of fifty. But my looks belie me. If it were not for the loss of my hair—through typhoid fever, more than a quarter of a century ago—my friends say, that I would easily pass for forty. And I know that I feel no more than thirty. Hurrah for the climate of Hawaii, the best ever!

From the Press Gallery

The accomplishments of the Territorial Senate's clerical force are many, and while there are only two men that do the committee work they have handled it so efficiently that the lawmakers with an impenetrable constituent who needs a job can not find a legitimate excuse for attaching the needy one to the staff of the upper house. William Savidge, the clerk of the Senate, sets the pace. He is a great deal more to the Senate than his title of office would signify. By service in legislatures of the past, he has learned many of the intricacies and convolutions of parliamentary law, and he is often called upon to solve some question of procedure that arises in the upper house. Even the amendments of Coelho are not too much for Savidge to follow in the rush of the session. The other two men who have helped to keep the work up to an unusual degree of efficiency and promptness are A. N. Cederhof, clerk to the Committee on Accounts, and Charles H. Clark, clerk to the Committee on Enrollment, Revision, and Printing. They have labored diligently and well, in decided contrast to the notion occasionally prevailing that a position on the Legislature clerical force is a pleasant opportunity to take the rest cure and lead the simple life.

Coelho, the statesman from Maui, was in his element yesterday dispensing passes for the junketing expedition to Molokai. He forgot all about the mules, and with a startling flow of verbiage considered each application. They were numerous, but strange to say none were received from either the executive committee of the Mafia or the Black Hand, both of which organizations Coelho says have placed hired assassins upon his trail.

It is unknown just how many assassins will spring forth because of Coelho's decisions on the applications yesterday, but he was heard to remark that he has again earned the enmity of "hundreds" because of his public-spirited adherence to duty. And the Maui News has been unkind enough to say that it is a slur upon all the lawabiding mules of Maui County to state that Coelho should go back to his alma mater, the dump-cart.

HARVARD CLUB DINNER AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB

The Harvard Club of Hawaii held its third annual dinner at the University Club on Friday evening, April 2, 1909. Owing to the absence from the Territory of several of the members of the club and to the stormy night, the number in attendance was small, although the club now numbers forty-one men. In the absence of the president, Mr. Justice Ballou, Mr. Perley L. Horne presided.

The annual meeting of the club followed the dinner. The most important business was the reading of reports and the election of officers. By annual contributions the club maintains a scholarship at Harvard, with a yearly stipend of \$200, paid through the college office to some boy from Hawaii named by the club.

The scholarship is listed in the Harvard University catalogue among other aids to students as "the scholarship of the Harvard Club of Hawaii." It is open to any resident of the Territory going to Harvard. The recipient for

1907-08 was A. K. Hanchett of Kauai; this year, John R. Desha of Hilo.

For the ensuing year the following officers were unanimously elected: President, A. L. Castle '06; secretary-treasurer, R. S. Hosmer '04; executive committee, with the president and secretary as ex officio members, D. L. Withington '74; H. G. Dillingham '04 and P. D. Lowrey '08.

The interest of the evening centered in an address by the Rev. Charles F. Dole, D.D., '68 of Boston on "The Purpose of Education," a clear-cut analysis of the part that education has to play in fitting man to understand and take his place in the great scheme of things. The following men were present at the dinner: Messrs. W. W. Bruner, Dr. Herman Babson, G. A. Davis, Dr. Charles F. Dole, J. D. Dole, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Frank T. Dillingham, A. P. Griffith, Perley L. Horne, R. S. Hosmer, Hon. E. A. Kaunaloa, F. D. Lowrey, S. M. Lowrey, Allan Lowrey, D. L. Withington and H. A. Walker.

JAPANESE OFFICER IS MAKING INVESTIGATION

One of the officers aboard the flagship Aso of Admiral Ichiji's command was detailed before the squadron left Japan to make an investigation of matters connected with Japanese life in the Hawaiian Islands. This officer had visited Honolulu before and on the voyage across the Pacific he gave talks on Hawaii to the cadets.

Since the squadron arrived the officer has lost no time in acquainting himself with conditions among the Japanese. He has touched lightly on the matter of wages, and will investigate the manner of living of the Japanese on the plantations. He is acquiring a wealth of information, much of it to be used in instruction for the cadets.

Wm. Alanson Bryan and Elizabeth J. Letson were married at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 16.

STEAMSHIP KISH HERE IN DISTRESS

Flying signals of distress, the British steamship Kish, bound from Vancouver for Hongkong with a cargo of lumber, showed up over the horizon late yesterday afternoon and came to anchor shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. Definite news regarding her trouble could not be learned last night, but it is known that her machinery is considerably out of whack, though it is probable that this will be repaired while the steamer is anchored outside. The Kish will continue her voyage to China this morning if possible. She may, however, be forced to come inside and undergo repairs.

The Kish has a large deck-load of lumber, as well as a big consignment in her hold. Her master is Captain Robertson, who came ashore last night to cable to the owners of the vessel. The Kish is a vessel of over 3000 tons burden.

COOPERATION MEANS SUCCESS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
While the subject of the talk by Dr. E. V. Wilcox of the U. S. Experiment Station before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon was announced by President Morgan as "Cooperative Marketing," the title might well have been "Fraternal Cooperation in Agricultural Commerce."

Dr. Wilcox gave a very strong and one might almost say pungent talk on the subject of cooperation in the marketing of products. He started by referring to the many cooperative societies and associations on the mainland. Every one of these protective organizations have made a big success and have definitely stilled the various trusts that were trying by lawyers' arts, by intimidation and by all other means known to commerce to eliminate the competition of the small producer and the sales agent combined.

Even though Dr. Wilcox's speech were reported verbatim, it would be impossible to carry in mere print the force and energy of his speech, for it was delivered with the knowledge of the subject on which he spoke and innumerable statistics to back it.

After Dr. Wilcox had finished, Mr. Higgins, his assistant, spoke on the subject of the cooperation arrived at by the pineapple growers, who, having combined, have been working hard on the mainland to make a market for Hawaiian fruit, and have achieved a great success.

Unfortunately there was not a large representation at the meeting, so that no definite action on the subject could be taken, but a motion was put and carried that the president appoint a committee of five to look into the matter of cooperative marketing of Hawaiian agricultural products and report at a later meeting.

It is understood, unofficially, that the members of the Chamber of Commerce are very much in favor of this movement and will back it seriously when the time comes for an organization to be formed. The lesson taught by the fruit growers of Southern California is to be learned in Hawaii, and a general scheme of commercial "boosting" is to be started on the mainland that will advertise the islands and the exportable fruits and other products grown here.

Successful Elsewhere.

Dr. Wilcox began by referring to successful cooperative associations on the mainland. He spoke first of the necessary "fraternal" spirit that must exist in all cooperative mercantile associations.

"The fraternal feature is the most striking one of all the cooperative associations that I have met with or heard about in the various regions where cooperation has been made a success. It is, in fact, a case of boost, not only for yourself, but for the other man as well, and that is the essence of the great success achieved by many organizations."

Dr. Wilcox then spoke of the woolen combination that is doing such a great work in the Southwest. The producers are combined with the combiners and manufacturers, and the consumers are also members of the combination. They have it down to such a fine point that the wool is produced, milled and made into suits of clothes, for which the wearers pay \$14 a suit, that an ordinary retailer would charge \$40 for; and yet the association pays a yearly dividend of 30 per cent.

Grain Cooperation.

The speaker then touched on the success of the grain cooperative association in the Middle West that had thrown the gauntlet to the big manipulators of Chicago and beaten them out. By putting level-headed men in charge of their business affairs they have succeeded in growing, reaping and marketing their grain at a good profit for everybody concerned, without having to pay deference to the supposititious market enforced by the "pit."

The cotton, syrup, hay and fruit cooperative associations were referred to, in general, and then Dr. Wilcox paid a tribute to the orange-growers of Southern California as a great example of what intelligent cooperation can do.

Not so many years ago the fruit-growers of the southern part of California were having a very hard time of it. They depended on the commission merchants to market their products, and they usually found that the balance was on the wrong side of the ledger and that they had to pay freight for the transportation of their fruit instead of receiving payment for it. Then they got together and organized. The result has been that Southern California has the most prosperous fruit-growers of any country in the world.

It was not only the combination that did the work, but the fraternal manner in which everybody boosted. Now not a sample of fruit leaves California but it has been graded by experts, so that there is no chance for the public to pay a high price for low-grade products. And not a case or package leaves the State but it is marked all over with the big sign "California."

Hawaiian Possibilities.

Dr. Wilcox then touched on the various possibilities of marketing Hawaiian products—coffee, rice, bananas, even mangoes and the less known fruits. "How many people on the mainland know about the different kinds of bananas that are raised here?" he asked. "They know only about the ordinary banana that is known as 'the poor man's fruit.' Yet here we have unlimited possibilities for raising this fruit and have several different kinds that are equally useful in different ways in the household."

"The banana industry should be a great one here, but it needs somebody on the mainland to have charge of the marketing of the fruit and to let the people know what they can get. Commission merchants often think it to their advantage to misrepresent. Let us have salaried agents, paid by the producers, who will feel the market, spread the products to be sold over the more eager buying centers, and let the

HONOLULU IS GIVEN TIME

A short time ago a Honolulu addressee of a letter mailed at Kansas City was notified by the Kansas City postmaster that if two cents short postage on a letter held there was not received by him within two weeks of the mailing of the notice to the Honolulu letter or whatever piece of mail it was would be sent to the Dead Letter Office. As it takes about two weeks for such a notice, alone, to reach Honolulu, it was obvious that the Honolulu was being asked to do something physically impossible. He took the matter up with the Postoffice Department at Washington and on Thursday received the following letter from the First Assistant Postmaster General, which indicates that a proper amount of time will be allowed for receiving short postage from remote places. His letter, dated at Washington, March 20, is as follows:

In reply to your letter of the 23d ultimo, which the Postmaster General has referred to this office, your attention is invited to the following ruling of this department:

"After the sender of second, third or fourth-class matter of obvious value has been notified of its nondelivery postmasters should hold such matter not longer than two weeks, unless the office of mailing be so remote from the office of address that a response could not be received from the sender within that time, in which case the matter will be held not exceeding four weeks; except that six weeks may be allowed for the notice (card form 3540) to be dispatched and returned between any postoffice in the Territory of Hawaii and any other United States postoffice outside the territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and ninety days for such service between any postoffice in the territory of Alaska and any other United States postoffice not in the same territory."

The postmaster at Kansas City, Missouri, will be properly instructed and a notice will be published in the April Supplement to the Postal Guide for the instruction of other postmasters relative to the treatment of short-paid matter addressed to places so remote that postage can not be received therefor within two weeks.

Respectfully,
C. P. GRANDFIELD,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

DOWNWARD COURSE

Fast Being Realized by Honolulu People.

A little backache at first. Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak.

Urinary disorders quickly follow; Diabetes and finally Bright's disease.

This is the downward course of kidney ills. Don't take this course. Follow this advice.

Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahae, Hawaii, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for twenty years and I believe it was the result of heavy lifting. Pains in the small of my back were one of the chief symptoms of my complaint, and I was unable to get relief, though I consulted several physicians and used numerous remedies. Finally I heard of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and procured them. I am so well pleased with the results of a short use that I always intend to keep a supply of this remedy on hand."

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

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

The tunnel is through the sides of Diamond Head, and a fine trail has been built up the Ewa side of the crater to a house which has been built just below the rim on the seaward side.

consumers know that they may absolutely depend on the word of the agent."

Dr. Wilcox concluded by outlining the possibilities of proper cooperation on these islands. He referred to the combination which the big sugar people have effected, and stated that the small men must get together in the same way and thus make the Territory of Hawaii what it should be, a place for the energetic and conscientious small farmer to make not only a living but money in.

How They Sell Pineapples.

Mr. Higgins gave a few statistics with regard to the campaign of the pineapple growers. He stated that the fresh fruit could be delivered in San Francisco for \$25 a ton and in Chicago for \$65 a ton. The average selling price in the latter place is at least \$100 a ton and so there was a good profit left for the fruit grower, as the difference of \$35 is a good price at the plantation.

Mr. Higgins also stated that the raising of grapefruit in Hawaii should be a very paying proposition if arrangements were made for the successful marketing of the fruit. He stated that California had not found it very profitable, as the fruit was hard to raise there, but that the climate of the Islands was ideal for grapefruit. He concluded by making an appeal to those present to boost the cooperative plan and requested that some action be taken on the matter.

Will Appoint Committee.

Mr. Morgan then stated that a motion to have a committee appointed on the subject would be in order, and this was not passed without comment or dissent. Mr. Morgan stated afterward that nothing official could be given out on the subject, as the meeting was not very well attended, but he implied that he was much in sympathy with the movement and would use his best efforts to back cooperative marketing in the Hawaiian Islands.



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Apakoa Sugar Co., Ltd.
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Green's Fuel Economizer.
Marsh Steam Pumps.
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Planters' Line Shipping Co.

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LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00
SURPLUS.....200,000.00
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WUDD BUILDING, FORT STREET.



QUINN HAD A LOVELY GROUCH

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Supervisor Quinn had a grouch on last night at the Board of Supervisors' meeting, and badgered Road Supervisor Wilson for oiling a street, jumped on Road Overseer Paele of Koolau for daring to employ a blacksmith, or a blacksmith's helper, or even a watchman, at the quarries, and then criticized Treasurer Trent for asking for an electrical adding machine for use in case the Supervisors adopted the individual warrant system, and declared that Trent had no need, for a clerk even, and that the adding machine would be used by Trent for his commercial business.

The meeting was a waste of words, the discussions being lengthy and indicating a lack of cohesion or uniformity of knowledge of any subject that was brought up. The wrangling began when the road committee presented a report on matters connected with the road department, declaring some horses and mules and wagons unfit for use and recommending the purchase of new ones; recommending the road supervisor to put all machinery in good shape; recommending that fifteen fire extinguishers be put in the Kakaako and Palama stables, and finally recommending that the horses be no longer given a square meal, but that the oats be cut out of the bill of fare and the animals only fed barley and bran. The report stated that oats were expensive and that the county could save a lot of money by cutting out oats.

This brought forth an objection from Aylett. He said that barley and bran were insufficient for hard-working horses. Quinn, for the committee, said he knew all about horses and knew that they didn't need oats, but he felt it his duty to the taxpayers to cut out oats and save money to go on roads. He said he did not mean that oats be cut out altogether, but the road supervisor could feed a bag of oats now and then. Aylett read from the report, which said: "We recommend that nothing but barley and bran be fed." Logan thought the condition of the horses was the best evidence as to whether the oats should be cut out. He thought, however, that barley and bran would be a very strong diet. The report was finally accepted and the horses will go on short rations.

Quinn made another objection and that was against Alexander street, which is being macadamized for the very first time, being oiled, complaining that Road Supervisor Wilson had actually had the temerity to oil a part of a block without getting permission. He said he did not criticize Wilson for a lot of good work he was doing, but he was all wrong in oiling the street before Quinn had said he could.

A few weeks ago Quinn stated that he believed in making good roads and that all new streets should be oiled, as it was the economical thing to do. He stated last evening that Alexander street did not need oiling, as the street was not used much. One reason, however, why Alexander street has not been used so far is the deplorable condition it has been in—unfit for autos or buggies.

Quinn and Wilson had a little set-to over the matter, but Wilson stated that only \$60 worth of oil had been used and the whole cost of oiling would amount to about \$360. He stated that it was economy to build in the dressing with oil. Other members agreed with Wilson. Cox, Aylett and McClellan supported him. It came out, however, that Quinn felt that Wilson was all wrong because he had not directly consulted him about oiling.

Quinn said there were other streets more important that should be oiled. He said Alexander street could be oiled later on. Wilson stated that if it was left un-oiled now, it would have to be rebuilt in a few months and the cost would be excessive.

Mr. Quinn did state, however, that if the board left the Manoa Hill road longer without a new coating of oil the entire expensive road would be ruined in a short time.

Mayor Fern stated he believed in oiling streets when they are built. He suggested a separate apportionment of funds for oiling.

The board finally voted to allow Wilson to go ahead with his road building, using oil to pack it in properly.

Then, when Road Overseer Paele's payroll came in from Koolau, objections were made by the road committee chairman against certain items for the blacksmith, his helper, watchman and lunas. The mayor called attention to the fact that Honolulu and other districts had watchmen at the stables and quarries to guard county property and he thought it was no more than right that Koolau should be similarly equipped. Mr. McClellan said that one of Quinn's objections might be well taken, and that was in regard to certain parts of the payroll which apparently included some of Peck's former employees, and thought the payroll could be deferred to the next meeting. Cox said Waialua had watchmen and Koolau should have them to guard property.

Paele made a statement in Hawaiian and Cox stated that the overseer said

powder had been stolen from the quarry. He had cement and other valuable materials at the Waialua bridge where important repairs were being made and the stuff had to be guarded. At present he was making repairs with gangs ten and twelve miles apart and a luna was over each gang. This was only while the recent storm damage was being fixed up. The Mayor said that the repairs were important and there should be lunas over working gangs.

The Mayor cautioned the board from bringing politics into the discussion or allowing politics to influence them in these matters. The matter was finally referred to the committee on roads.

Mayor Fern presented a letter to the board in which he told of his visit with Engineer Gere to Waialua bridge, the cause of the Gere-Paele controversy. He found that Paele had begun making instant repairs to the bridge when the storm was over on March 16 and had kept the bridge open for use and was carrying out his own plans for keeping the way open. On March 24 Gere had gone over there and objected to Paele's methods. The matter was adjusted now. A man was employed on the work under the direction of Engineer Gere.

A special committee reported that the new street line at Bethel and Hotel streets had been adjusted satisfactorily to the county and the property owners.

Overseer Paele called attention, in a letter, to a demand of former overseer Peck of Koolau for a month and a half's salary for his Japanese watchman. Referred to roads committee.

Logan said that in view of the possibility of the individual warrant system being adopted the Treasurer would have more work and so would the Auditor, and the latter would need another clerk. As for the Treasurer he recommended, on behalf of Treasurer Trent, a new electrical adding machine to aid in the work to cost about \$450. He stated that the Treasurer used the smallest incidental fund of any department and some of the cost could be defrayed from this fund and more could be added. He offered a resolution covering an adding machine.

Quinn objected. He said he wanted that money for roads. He didn't believe that Trent even needed a clerk. An adding machine would only help Trent's private business. Mr. McClellan said the Treasurer would require such a machine if the new system was adopted.

"Has anybody ever caught the Treasurer working?" inquired Quinn. "If anybody has I would like to have him report to me. He doesn't need a clerk. Why I have spent one-half of my time, yes more, for the county. I am not saying anything against the man, remember."

Logan said the individual warrant system would involve much additional labor. The work between the time the board approved payrolls and when they were paid out, was short. He felt it would be economy to approve the purchase of the machine. Cox kokuaed.

McClellan reminded the board that the Treasurer had a clerk according to law.

Logan presented a resolution that the board adopt the system of individual warrants. The only objection was made by Kane. The resolution passed.

Logan presented a resolution to have a small lane, where a boy was killed by a hack a short time since, closed to vehicles. Referred to roads committee.

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Kane's resolution, presented at last meeting, that all communications be addressed to the board, was set over. Logan said that as it stood one could not even write a love letter except it go through the board.

Hustace-Peck Co., in a letter, said a clerical error had been made in their tender for hay, the amount of about \$25 and a fraction for small hay being inadvertently placed in the line for "large hay." They asked that the bid be accepted as for "small hay."

Mr. Clark, for the company, was present and explained, but Charles Falk, for the Union Feed Company, whose bid for small hay was next, lowest, objected. The board felt it could not establish a precedent, and so ruled out Hustace's bid and allowed the Union Feed tender of \$26 and a fraction.

Kane brought up the question of when the time of road employees began in the mornings. As no objection had been made to the board about the present system, the Mayor felt the matter need not be discussed. The board coincided with the Mayor's view.

Contractor Underkirk asked for permission to use a portion of Kaahumanu street in rebuilding the Grinnam block. Referred to committee on roads.

Architect Kerr asked for permission to enclose the sidewalk and a part of the street from the Club Stables to the corner of Hotel while putting up a new block on the Widemann property. Referred to the same committee.

Logan presented a resolution that substitution fire stations be established in the outer districts with small portable fire apparatus. Referred to the fire department committee.

A lot of salary demands were passed, and all petitions of citizens for repairs to roads or extensions of streets were frowned down upon by the road committee on the plea that the county had no money to do the work. The committee said the opportunity to extend Bates street from Liliha street to Alewa Heights could not be taken advantage of at present owing to shortage of funds.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Be as careful as you can you will occasionally take cold, and when you do, get a medicine of known reliability, one that has an established reputation, and that is certain to effect a quick cure. Such a medicine is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has gained a world wide reputation by its remarkable cures of this most common ailment. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

One of the crying shames of the waterfront is the neglected condition of the little parks between Nuuanu and Maunaloa streets. These parks were put in by the first Board of Supervisors, but have been so neglected of late that they are a positive disgrace. A little care by the road department would make them the pretty places they were formerly.

BURGLAR A NATIVE BOY

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Peter Nawai, a youth of seventeen years, is held at the police station charged with committing most of the burglaries about town during the last year. He has confessed his guilt to Chief of Detectives Leal and much of his loot has been recovered.

The young burglar has been employed as usher at the Art Theater for a couple of months, and has been using this employment as a blind. Suspicion was aroused by a small circumstance. Some tickets were missed from the office and they were found in Nawai's clothes. Attention being thus directed to him, it was noticed that he was wearing very fine clothes for a boy who only earned small wages. He was



THE NEW CHIEF OF DETECTIVES, JOSEPH J. LEAL.

known to have money, and finally the attention of Captain Bowers of the Merchants' Patrol was directed to him. He investigated the youngster and after subjecting him to some sharp questioning learned that he had other stolen property in his possession. Captain Bowers communicated his knowledge to Chief of Detectives Leal yesterday forenoon, and asked if the latter had any idea as to who was committing the recent burglaries. Leal replied that he had, whereupon Bowers said he would bring a boy down to the station to let Leal say whether or not he was the suspect. When Nawai was brought before Leal he said he was the one under suspicion.

Nawai was then subjected to a strenuous line of talk, and finally broke down and confessed that he was the burglar, and gave a list of the places he had broken into and robbed, some of the places mentioned being houses entered about a year ago. This is the list of residents who suffered from his depredations:

Thos. Birmingham, corner of Piikoi and Lunalihi streets.

Mannie Phillips, Kewalo street.

Mrs. Love, same street.

G. L. Samson, Punani.

Frank McIntyre, Nuuanu.

E. A. Mott-Smith, Nuuanu.

Captain Riley, Makiki.

J. O. Lutted, College Hills.

Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, College Hills.

H. E. Cooper, Manoa.

Mrs. McCarriston, corner of Panahou and Hastings streets.

T. P. Harris, College street.

Harold Giffard, Thurston avenue.

Mrs. Helen Alexander, Nuuanu.

From Birmingham Nawai stole a pearl and diamond pin, a handsome diamond ring, one of diamonds and opals, and many other trinkets, besides cash; from Harold Giffard, \$7 cash; from T. P. Harris, \$7 cash; H. E. Cooper, \$14 cash; Mrs. Turner, \$8 cash from children's bank; and one pin; G. L. Samson, \$46 cash; E. A. Mott-Smith, \$10 cash; Frank McIntyre, \$5 cash, one large diamond scarf pin, one pair link cuff buttons and one nugget pin; Captain Riley, one revolver and thirty cents; Mannie Phillips, \$4 cash; J. O. Lutted, jewelry and cash. He was scared away from McCarriston's, Love's and other places which Nawai has forgotten.

Manager Lawson of the Art Theater gave the use of his automobile to Chief Leal and Captain Bowers yesterday, owing to the fact that he had unwittingly been harboring a burglar in his establishment, and he assisted in every way possible to recover the loot. Nawai was taken to the places he said he had burglarized, and told what had been taken from each. He then showed the officers the places where he had disposed of the loot. John Gomes, a boy employed by Jeweler Vieira, was located, and some of the loot recovered from him. Gomes, in turn, had disposed of jewelry to Chinese dealers, giving bills of sale signed with a fictitious name. Leal will bring charges against Gomes, the Chinese jeweler and another Portuguese boy employed in Bath's plumber's establishment. Neither Mr. Vieira nor the plumber had any knowledge that their employees were engaged in the "fence" business.

Much of the Birmingham loot had been sold to Gomes. He bought a diamond ring for \$5 and sold it to the Chinese for \$35. The pearl pin had been sold to the plumber's employe for \$10 and a ring for \$10. A fine watch was sold to the plumber's boy for \$20. This latter boy signed bills of sale as John Castro, his real name being John Silva.

In Nawai's room on Punchbowl the plush cases for the Birmingham jewelry were found, together with a miscellaneous lot of jewelry, some good and much cheap stuff. Mr. Birmingham's cigarette case was found there, as was Mrs. Birmingham's police whistle.

Mrs. Lutted's card-playing counters were also found. Captain Riley's revolver was recovered from a native boy to whom Nawai had loaned it.

Frank McIntyre's pugnet had been melted and sold, and his diamond solitaire had been removed from the pin and sold to the Chinaman. The police also found a very fine-looking wardrobe in the room. Nawai has been

Commercial News

By R. O. Matheson.

There are indications in the last figures from the Stock Exchange of a weakening market in sugars, nothing but the smallest sagging in one or two of the most popular stocks, but sufficient of a novelty as things have been going to provoke comment on the street. In some quarters it is taken as an indication that all the buying for the past two weeks has not been of an investment nature and that the falling off of the sugar quotations has frightened some into throwing their "fliers" into the market. There has been some speculative buying, not as much as the buoyant markets of the past three months might have produced, but enough to influence the market, and there is a general hope among the brokers that the rising market may be hurried enough to shake these out. The Honolulu Exchange does not welcome again the buyer who intends simply to hold for a rise and gather the profits, for, while the buying and selling means commissions, it means also false values, a feverishness in trades and an uncertainty that the local market has not had for years.

From the standpoint of investments, Hawaiian sugar stocks today offer exceptional opportunities. The day when the money put into plantation stock was poured into the hole of development has about passed, and under existing market conditions in the world Hawaiian sugar is staple with the limits of fluctuation practically fixed. The plantations, as a rule, are past the development stage and profits in the shape of dividends are as assured as are the profits in any form of business. This season promises to be another one of signal success for Hawaii's leading industry.

During the week there have been marked advances in Paauhau, Hawaiian Commercial, Hutchinson, Pioneer and Waialua, with other stocks also rising and grading lower on the close.

There was one substantial bond transfer, twenty-five thousand Waialua being sold at par through the Hawaiian Trust Company.

Some of the cheaper stocks, noticeably McBryde and Olaa, were actively traded in, probably the result of the slackening of the market on the other securities and the purchasing of smaller operators.

There has been much bidding on bonds with practically no offerings, this marking the fact that there are some conservative enough to prefer the bonds with fewer chances of sharp rises to stocks, although the latter are on a rising market.

The record of the week's transactions on 'Change is:

The Week's Transactions.

Paauhau—10 at 24; 50, 50 at 24.875; 5, 5 at 25.
Hawaiian Commercial—15, 50, 50, 15, 5, 10, 5 at 115; 20, 25, 25, 10 at 115.50; 55 at 116; 70 at 116.50; 30 at 117.25; 65, 110, 45 at 117.
Hutchinson—250 at 19.50; 250, 250, 250 at 20; 250, 50 at 20.75; 50 at 20.875; 50 at 21; 100 at 21.375; 150, 100, 425 at 21.50.
Pioneer—22, 10 at 167.50; 15, 6 at 172; 10 at 176; 10 at 172.50.
Ewa—24, 20, 10, 20 at 29.50; 20 at 29.25; 5, 10 at 29.125; 13 at 29; 7 at 29.125; 5, 45, 5 at 29.
Waialua—20, 50, 20 at 95; 6 at 99; 10 at 97.50; 5 at 98.50; 50, 10 at 98.
Oahu Sugar—150, 25, 20, 70, 20, 100, 50 at 32.50.
Hawaiian Agricultural—5, 5, 9 at 175.
Onomea—50 at 42.75; 10, 15, 100 at 43.50.
McBryde—50, 25 at 3.50; 50, 50, 100, 100, 50 at 3.625; 28 at 3.75; 25, 30 at 3.875; 100, 100, 100 at 3.75.
Hawaiian Sugar—55, 50 at 40.
Pala—5 at 205.
Olaa—100, 63 at 4.50.
Honokaa—50, 50, 50, 50, 15 at 18.
Pepeekeo—12 at 150.
O. R. & L.—10 at 120; 15, 10, 5 at 121.75; 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 at 122.
Pineapple—100 at 22.
I. I. S. N. Co.—5 at 145.
Brewery—25, 17, 100 at 24.25.
Waialua 5s—\$25,000 at 100.

Dividends.

March 27—Kolon (special) 5 per cent.; Kekaha 5 per cent.
March 31—C. Brewer & Co. 2 per cent.; Ewa 1 per cent.; Waimanalo 2½ per cent.; Hawaiian Electric ½ per cent.; Olowalu 1 per cent.; Brewery ¼ per cent.; Inter-Island S. N. Co. ¾ per cent.; Kahuku 1 per cent.; Hawaiian Agricultural 1 per cent.; and Hawaiian Pineapple 1 per cent.
April 1—Haiku 1½ per cent.; Pala 1 per cent.; Pioneer 2 per cent.; and Honolulu Rapid Transit Com. (quar.) 1 per cent.

Real Estate Quiet.

There is little doing in Honolulu real estate, although the demand for houses is keeping beyond the supply and there is a considerable amount of building in progress. In general building the record of the year so far has been good, although there have been no particular splurges and nothing to feature beyond the general average activity.

The Hawaiian Trust Company intends to pay more attention than ever to their real estate business in future and have secured the services of J. E. O'Connor, for some time with Lewis & Co., who will handle this branch of their business in future.

Some Immigrants Arrive.

The first fruits of the work being done in the East for Hawaii by Agent Trenor, of the Territorial Board of Immigration, arrived by the Makura from New Bedford via Vancouver on Friday in the shape of forty Portuguese, consisting of twenty-five men and their families. The men are strong-looking chaps, but almost immediately after arriving evinced a disposition to avoid plantation work and to join the overcrowded circle of laborers in the city. Trenor, it is understood, has made arrangements for the sending here of a large number of Portuguese from the same location as these.

Sugar Market.

On Tuesday, for the first time this year, the price of sugar passed the four-cent line, being quoted that day at \$4.02. The price rose during the week to \$4.20, dropping again yesterday to \$4.185. This is eighteen cents below the figure for the corresponding date last year, but appreciably above the low figure of 1906.

Movements in Sugar.

Official figures of the sugar movement from these Islands, for the calendar year 1908, have just been received from Washington, and of course they show a large increase both as to quantity and value when compared with years immediately preceding. For instance, we have the exports of sugar for the calendar years 1906-08 with their values as follows:

RAW SUGAR.

Years.	Pounds.	Value.	Cents per lb.
1906	817,524,127	\$26,298,359	3.18
1907	874,347,583	30,111,524	3.43
1908	1,000,696,075	37,570,366	3.80

REFINED SUGAR.

Years.	Pounds.	Value.	Cents per lb.
1906	34,944,740	1,628,586	4.66
1907	4,364,650	217,750	5.00
1908	36,007,950	1,940,678	5.39

It will be noticed that, while the gain in the price of raw was 25 cent in 1907 over the 1906 price, the gain in refined was .34 cent a pound. But in the two later years the increase was almost the same for both grades, namely, .37 cent more for raw in 1908 than in 1907, and .39 cent more for refined. The values given are the export prices at port of shipment in the Territory. Adding the total quantities and values shipped in each year, the comparison of the whole crop movement for the three years stands thus:

Year.	Total Pounds.	Total Value.
1906	852,468,867	\$27,926,945

"For over 60 years I have always kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. My father often told me that it saved my life when I was very young."



In thousands of homes Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a household word. It has been used first by the grandparents, then by the parents, and now by the children. For colds and coughs, croup, bronchitis, the grippe, inflammation in the throat or in the bronchial tubes,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the standard remedy the world over. It contains no narcotic or poison. Accept no substitute.

Put up in large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion on whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **MUNN & CO.** Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

JOLLY JAP TARS

HAVE GOOD TIME

(Continued from Page One.)

Pleasantly, in his well-fitting frock coat, made a short speech. Then the representative party of officers from the cruisers walked round to the front of the booth, where the reception committee was standing, and the admiral made a short speech that was received with many bows, much intaking of the breath and a final cheer started by an American in the crowd and taken up all over the field by the thousands of spectators.

Refreshments for All.

As soon as the admiral's party was seated, everybody left and the sailors were entreated to pay some attention to the refreshment booths. They were very diffident at first, but a squad of natty cadets butted up to the place where beer was foaming in big jugs, and then the enlisted men followed and soon there were five hundred little brown sailors bustling to get a drink of the amber fluid. But so quietly, so nicely and with such a regard for the comfort of the next to them, that it was a great object lesson on courtesy and fun combined.

At other booths there were more solid refreshments. Each one was worked in mystic Japanese characters, stating whether officers, cadets or enlisted men would be served there. And the serving was great. Huge platters of cold meats, garnished with lettuce, tomatoes, sliced oranges, in fact, all kinds of fruits and cold vegetables, not forgetting chopsticks, were served to the hungry "Jap Tars" on benches, on tables and on outstretched hands.

It was a wonderful gathering, it was a most enthusiastic gathering, it was a very picturesque gathering. The clean, well-groomed cadets, the distinguished-looking officers with their array of medals and the smiling crowd of sailors helped to make a combination that was as pleasing to the eye as it was reminding of the wonderful advance that Japan has made in war and diplomacy.

The thousands of local Japanese who were present enjoyed every moment of the afternoon's entertainment. The sailors from the cruisers enjoyed the same, and every American who was present at the doings admired the way in which the little visitors comported themselves. Clean in appearance, clean in their manners, clean in their every action, the visiting Japanese sailors made a hit with the Americans as much as they did with their own countrymen.

THE SICKLY SEASON IN BURMA.

One of the most effective remedies known for diarrhoea and bowel complaint is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and every home should be supplied with it during the warm weather. Mr. H. J. D. Wilkinson, proprietor of the Upper Burma Gazette, Mandalay, says: "Ever since I first tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a supply of it has always been in my house and is always in demand during the sickly season." This medicine is for sale by all dealers, Baxson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Friday, April 2.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 1, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Sailed, April 2, 2 p.m. for Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Sailed, April 2, 10:30 a.m. for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Sailed, April 2, 10:30 a.m. for Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Sailed, April 2, 10:30 a.m. for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Sailed, April 2, 10:30 a.m. for Honolulu.

Saturday, April 3, 1909.
San Francisco—Sailed, April 3, 10:30 a.m. for Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Sailed, April 3, 10:30 a.m. for Honolulu.
San Francisco—Sailed, April 3, 10:30 a.m. for Honolulu.

Sunday, April 4.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 4, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 4, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 4, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Monday, April 5, 1909.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 5, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 5, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 5, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Tuesday, April 6.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 6, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 6, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 6, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Wednesday, April 7.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 7, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 7, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 7, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Thursday, April 8.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 8, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 8, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 8, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Friday, April 9.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 9, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 9, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 9, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Saturday, April 10.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 10, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 10, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 10, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Sunday, April 11.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 11, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 11, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 11, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Monday, April 12.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 12, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 12, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 12, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Tuesday, April 13.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 13, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 13, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 13, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Wednesday, April 14.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 14, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 14, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 14, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Thursday, April 15.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 15, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 15, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 15, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Friday, April 16.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 16, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 16, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 16, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Saturday, April 17.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 17, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 17, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 17, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Sunday, April 18.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 18, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 18, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 18, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Monday, April 19.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 19, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 19, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 19, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Tuesday, April 20.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 20, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 20, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 20, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Wednesday, April 21.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 21, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 21, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 21, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Thursday, April 22.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 22, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 22, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 22, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Friday, April 23.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 23, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 23, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 23, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Saturday, April 24.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 24, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 24, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 24, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Sunday, April 25.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 25, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 25, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 25, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Monday, April 26.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 26, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 26, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 26, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Tuesday, April 27.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 27, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 27, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 27, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Wednesday, April 28.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 28, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 28, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 28, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Thursday, April 29.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 29, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 29, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 29, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

Friday, April 30.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 30, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
Grey's Harbor—Arrived, April 30, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.
San Francisco—Arrived, April 30, 10:30 a.m. from Honolulu.

HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

maintainance and support of district courts, county jails and hospitals to the respective counties, passed without opposition.

Senate Bill 3, to provide for a new hospital on Maui, at Lahaina, was deferred until Thursday to see what action the Senate would take on the bill just passed turning over hospital affairs to the counties.

Senate Bill 10, the milk inspection bill, was deferred until Monday next, on similar grounds.

Nippon Banzai.
Coney then presented his resolution of welcome to Rear-Admiral Iijih, his officers and men, which passed unanimously. The inspiration for this resolution came from an editorial in the Advertiser of Sunday.

The resolution in full was: "Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Hawaii, voting the sentiments of the populace at large, hereby extend to Admiral Iijih, to his officers and to his men, our hearty aloha and welcome to these islands, the outpost of the United States of America."

"Resolved, That we esteem it an honor and a privilege to entertain the man who stood at the right hand of the illustrious Togo in the greatest naval battle of all times, in command of the flag of the victorious fleet; and that we feel especially gratified in recalling the fact that the hero of said memorable day was himself a visitor in Honolulu years ago."

"Resolved, That we regard the presence in this port of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's training squadron, composed, as it is, of two magnificent prizes, as bearing eloquent testimony to the prowess and enterprise of a great and progressive nation, and as an auspicious event which will tend to still further cement the bonds of friendly relations which have ever linked this country to the Empire of Japan."

"Resolved, That we confidently anticipate a continued brilliant career for our distinguished visitor, Admiral Iijih, and sincerely hope that health and happiness may ever attend him as well as his gallant officers and men."

"Resolved, That a suitably engrossed and illuminated copy of these resolutions be prepared and presented to Admiral Iijih through the medium of his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul-General for the Territory of Hawaii."

Kawewehi, by resolution, asked for \$750 to build one-eighth of a mile of new road from Hanalei school, South Kona, to the junction of the main road running down to Napoosop.

Kealahewa also had a request, this time that the government lands at Kaa-wali, North Hilo, be set aside and opened for homestead purposes.

New Garnishee Law.
Affonso took his political life in his hands by introducing a bill making it possible for a garnishee judgment to chase a man from job to job until satisfied.

Finance Committee Reports.
The Finance Committee reported on a number of bills as soon as the House convened after the noon recess. The bill to settle the old bills against the County of Maui, made illegal through the veto by the Supreme Court of the original County Act, was recommended for passage, the rights of the taxpayers under the bill being guarded by the action of the Supervisors of the county.

House Bill 78, Makela, to amend section 1265 of the Revised Laws, was tabled, the committee failing to find any good reason why it should pass.

Sheldon's bill, relating to the compensation of tax assessors and their deputies, House Bill 97, also got the axe.

Cohen's bill providing a graduated property tax was likewise frowned upon by the committee and went to rest on the table, the same course being recommended and adopted for Cohen's House Bill 10, another tax bill.

While the committee was clearing up its record across Kealahewa's bill in regard to fishing boats, putting the license fee on gasoline sampans at \$50 a year, the bill was killed.

Kamanoula's weird bill to put a tax of twenty-five cents a ton on sugar to provide a special education fund for the school on the plantations was killed by the Education Committee, a number of reasons, any one of them sufficient, being advanced for the killing.

There being nothing more to do until the Senate got busy, the House adjourned before three o'clock, after one of the shortest day's work of the session.

SUTTON GETS SATISFACTION.
Deputy Attorney General E. W. Sutton recently received notice from the postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, that a letter for him at that place would go to the Dead Letter Office if one cent in postage were not forthcoming in two weeks. The notice received by Sutton was dated February 5 and was received by him on February 23—eighteen days later.

Postmaster General, enclosing a clipping from the Advertiser of February 23 bearing on the same subject, and received a reply similar to the one which has already been published.

This, in substance, means that Hawaii will not get further consideration in the matter of mail.

Veterinarian Vans Agnew.
Veterinarian Vans Agnew of Lelelu, who accompanied the mounts of the Fifth Cavalry to Honolulu, leaves today on the transport Sheridan for the mainland. He will go to Yellowstone Park for duty. Dr. Vans Agnew has been popular in Honolulu since his arrival in January, and his many friends wish him bon voyage.

Jakins, Miss B. Smith, Mrs. S. Kelihi and child, R. Hitchcock, Gay boys (2), A. F. Wakefield, Miss J. G. McDonald, Miss Aileen Gibb, Mrs. W. Bell, J. J. Kline, C. W. Baldwin, L. Y. Aloia, Chas. Alapai, W. Lidgate, M. F. Prosser, Mr. Heinicke, A. Biehly, R. Walker, W. D. Lowell, Geo. Lipley and Chung Sun.

NELSON CHASES; DEMON RUNS

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

There is no more Demon on Panchow! Only a piece of his ghost.

They dragged him away from the ring, as they say.

And served him on hard-baked toast. Oh, how could you do it, Joe Silva? We always knew you a freak!

But now you're uncovered and we have discovered. You're only a big yellow streak.

And that just about describes the great bout between George Nelson and Joe Silva, the Panchow Demon, at the Orpheum last night. The less said the better. It is doubtful if any man living could have knocked out Silva, for he simply covered himself up and ran away.

He struck just two blows during the entire eight rounds and one of them opened up an old cut on Nelson's eye. That was the only work that the supposititious Demon did.

The bout by rounds is as follows: Round one, one large marine chases a big lump of yellow. Round two, more yellow. Round three, yet more yellow. Round four, stage manager of the Orpheum collects yellow paint for scenery. Round five, ringside spectators wipe the yellow off their clothes as it is being pushed onto them. Round six, disgust on the part of spectators. Round seven, more disgust. Round eight, Nelson takes the decision and a hearty ovation for eight rounds of hard work during which he lammed the cowering Demon all over the ring.

Two Surprises Sprung.
There were two surprises sprung during the evening. One was the sudden subsidence of "Limey" Richards of Camp Very before the onslaught of soldier Platt and the other one, a sad one for his many friends in town, was the knocking out of Tommy Marlowe of Leleluha by Wahilani. There is nothing to it, but Tommy is past his time for boxing and was up against a clever youth with a punch, who found the veteran's weak point and stowed him away with a right to the jaw in the second round.

The show was a good one. Only five of the six advertised bouts were put on, but nobody noticed that in the excitement of laughing and cheering the tryout boxers who were striving to get their feet on the first rung of the ladder of fame.

McIntyre Challenges.
After Tommy Marlowe had met his Waterloo a campaign of his, by the name of McIntyre, leaped into the ring with blood in his eye and challenged Wahilani. The challenge was instantly accepted and there will be something doing when this same McIntyre gets busy to redeem the honor of the camp.

The first bout was a fine exhibition of how a man trains for a Marathon. One Humphries of Camp Very was up against a husky youth who works at the Honolulu iron works, by the name of Peter Stanley. Pete is a boss brawler but he could not find a chance to punch the wily Humphries who ran away so hard that half the time his back was turned to his opponent. The latter's seconds very sensibly threw up the sponge in the second round.

Richards Subsides.
Then appeared Richards and Platt. It was a hummer of a go while it lasted. Both men were superbly muscled and as active as cats, but they lacked science. Richards was getting the better of it until a chance swing caught him on the jaw. This wobbled him and the terrific onslaught of his soldier opponent soon put him to the bad.

There was great applause when Jackson entered the ring. His opponent was a clever-looking Italian with a big nose and a dreamy eye. Jackson had no easy task and the lad from Camp Very, a bugler, by the way, put it all over him so far as cleverness is concerned. The latter might have earned a decision if he had not been so ready to do the "Jack Twin Sullivan act" by poking his elbow into Jackson's jaw and rubbing his glove over his ear. It was a gory scrap, but a game one, and Jackson maintained his reputation for gameness. The draw decision was a good one.

Marlowe Too Open.
The fourth event, between Marlowe and Wahilani, was very tense while it lasted. Tommy showed his disuse of the gloves right away by dodging unnecessarily, and the Hawaiian lad seemed to land every time after a feint. The finish came in the second round, when Wahilani landed a hard right to the jaw and Tommy saw stars for several minutes.

It was easy to see that Marlowe had been a great boxer, but he came back to the ring too late. He was too anxious to get at his man, and thus put himself open for body blows. He was game as game could be to the very last, and while they may deprecate his going back to the ring, one Thomas Marlowe has not lost a friend either in town or in the camp.

The last bout has already been described. Silva quivered himself unutterably with all the fans and had better stay away from the ring and confine himself to bar-room scraps. There he will find a better field for his prowess.

An interesting feature of the evening was that many legislators who expected to go to Molokai were present. The tip went round that the boat would not leave until 11 o'clock, so as everybody who wanted to could attend Joe Cohen's tea party. When they scurried away from the Orpheum and reached the dock well before that time, there was no steamer, only a dim streak of smoke on the horizon. And now some of them are sore. Why?

Judge Dole yesterday sentenced Isoi, who recently became notorious by reason of his importation of Japanese women to this country for immoral purposes, to pay a fine of \$1000 and costs of court and serve five years in prison.

His wife, Chise, who was convicted with him, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500 and costs. Isoi has been out on bail of late, and visited the Japanese warships on Sunday.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu yesterday.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Miss H. Norris was an arriving passenger on the Makura yesterday. She had accompanied Samuel Dowsett to the islands in the Makura, which arrived yesterday.

Jack London, the noted writer, now on his way to San Francisco, has announced that he will publish a collection of Hawaiian short stories.

Insultations are out for Governor and Mrs. Foster's reception this afternoon in honor of Rear Admiral Iijih, commanding the Japanese squadron now in port.

When Captain Josselyn of the bark Nunam, looked to sail from New York on July 15, arrives here, he will bring with him copies of his new book, entitled "Fifty Years at Sea."

R. H. Taylor, formerly of the U. S. Secret Service, and now connected with the immigration service, was an arriving passenger on the Siberia the other day. He called on U. S. District Attorney Breckons yesterday morning.

Miss Dabue who came to Honolulu yesterday on the Makura was married in the afternoon to Mr. Ohnum, a recent arrival here, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Kinan street. Rev. Doremus Scudder, D.D., pastor of Central Union church, performed the ceremony.

Samuel Dowsett, who has many relatives in the islands, and who has been on the mainland for the past few years, returned on the liner Makura from British Columbia yesterday, bringing with him a number of friends. Failing to recognize him, someone on the dock tried to hand him a "Guide to Honolulu" yesterday, but, like a flash, he said: "I know the place like a book."

Mr. Stone, the Alaska newspaper man who has been in the islands for the past few months, left for New Zealand on the Makura last night on a pleasure trip. He will pass through here on the return voyage in a few months. He will go back to the Land of the Northern Lights. He said last night that the great Alaska Sweepstakes dog-team race had started the day before from Skaugay, and that he expected a cablegram regarding the outcome shortly.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
C. W. Ashford was an arriving passenger on the Kinu, from Kauai, yesterday.

Mrs. White, formerly Mrs. Thomas Kruse of Honolulu, has returned from the Coast.

Mrs. J. Coney, child and servant arrived here from Kauai on the steamer Kinu yesterday was Postoffice Inspector Hare.

Representatives Cohen and Douthitt and possibly some others missed the boat for Molokai last night.

C. D. Pringle came down from Hawaii yesterday to take his new position in the Internal Revenue office.

Captain Robertson, master of the British steamer Kish, is known to a number of the seafaring people in Honolulu.

Captain Frederick Miller has been under the weather for the last few days, but is reported to be well again now.

Captain Penhallow, skipper of the schooner Alice Cooke, returned yesterday on the Mauna Kea from his flying trip to the volcano.

Mrs. H. L. Holstein, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was an arriving passenger on the Mauna Kea yesterday.

J. G. Serrano, manager of the Hilo Rum distillery, recently started, was an arriving passenger on the Mauna Kea yesterday morning. He will probably return on the next voyage of the Inter-Island flag ship.

Miss Mary Johnson is expected to return to Honolulu about the end of April and will again take charge of the Johnson Sanatorium about May. She is in excellent health and is anxious to return home.

Assemblyman Walter Leeds of Los Angeles returned from San Francisco last night accompanied by Mrs. Leeds and their son. Mrs. Leeds has been visiting in Honolulu for the past six weeks and was a passenger on the liner Siberia, arriving in San Francisco yesterday. The trip from Honolulu was a delightful one and Mrs. Leeds is in excellent health.—Sacramento Union, March 16.

Prof. Alfredo Battelli, one of four journalists walking around the world, will arrive in Honolulu from San Francisco in a couple of months, en route to Italy. He left New York in company with three others representing Paris, Berlin and New York papers. He represents La Tribune of Rome. The trip is to be made in four years and cover about 25,000 miles. The quartet does not travel together but all meet at important cities. The four will arrive in Honolulu together.

J. P. Cooke is booked to leave for Kauai on the Kinu this evening.

F. E. Harvey is booked for the Kauai voyage of the Kinu this evening.

Major S. H. Wadhams is booked to leave for Hawaii on the steamer Mauna Kea today at noon.

F. W. Pease and Charles Hartwell are booked to go to Molokai on the Mikahala this evening.

John Hind, accompanied by his family, will return on the steamer Mauna Kea to his home today.

W. A. Kinney will be a passenger on the steamer Mauna Kea today. With him will go Stenographer Kearns.

Dr. J. H. Raymond will make the return trip on the Mauna Kea today. He has been here for several days.

Ranford Worthing, who has been here for some months, will leave for Hilo today and take a steamer there for the Coast on the 18th.

D. L. Van Dine will leave for the mainland on the U. S. A. transport Sheridan, which will probably sail this evening or tomorrow morning for San Francisco.

Rev. John Henshall of Ripon, England, sailed yesterday from England en route to Honolulu. He will make his home here with his son, George F. Henshall of the Star.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There is a common idea of a healthy system, and many people who are not really healthy, but who are not aware of it, are in a state of chronic weakness. It is a common idea of a healthy system, and many people who are not really healthy, but who are not aware of it