

# Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 8.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.  
Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 70. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.955c. Per Ton, \$79.10.  
85 Analysis Beets, 10s, 3 1/2 d. Per Ton, \$83.00.

VOL. LII, NO. 29

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3051

## APPROPRIATION BILL IS BEFORE COMMITTEE OF WHOLE IN THE SENATE

### Direct Primary Killed by One Vote on Motion Made by Senator McCarthy.

The Territorial Senate made a beginning on the appropriation bill for the next fiscal period at its session yesterday afternoon. The upper house killed the direct primary bill at the morning session and then foiled a determined attempt made by President Smith to force the consideration of the appropriation bill on the regular order. The Senate majority, however, was insistent that some of the pending bills should be passed on second reading before the appropriation measure was considered. So it was not until the afternoon that the Senate resolved itself into the committee of the whole and proceeded with Territorial salaries and expenses.

There were three bills before the committee—the appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives; the appropriation bill introduced by Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate; and Senate Bill No. 49, the official title of the appropriation bill embodying the recommendations of the Governor. The House bill is the basis for consideration by the Senate, and after amendment and passage by the Senate will go to a conference committee for final discussion.

The demise of the direct primary bill yesterday was not unexpected, but the close vote of eight to seven which indefinitely postponed the measure came as something of a surprise to those who were familiar with Senate feeling on the problem of nominations by direct vote.

The Ways and Means Committee majority presented a rather pointed report on the loan bill. The report bears the signatures of Chairman Fairchild and Senators Moore and Quinn, and is distinguished for its plain language.

"A loan bill is an invitation for the people of each county to grab all they can from the common pot," says the report. The majority recommended the passage of a substitute bill, providing a special county tax of not more than one-quarter of one per cent, to meet the expenses of internal improvements. The committee minority, Coelho and Brown, recommended the passage of the loan bill in an amended form.

A lengthy debate occurred on the Senate bill providing for savings banks in the public schools, and after much opposition the measure was passed on second reading.

The Senate will go into committee of the whole this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the consideration of the depository bill, providing for the deposit of Territorial funds in private banks. There is some opposition to the measure, and all those interested are invited to come before the committee this afternoon.

#### Reports on Loan Bill.

Senate Bill No. 104 was received from the House of Representatives on its final passage in an amended form. The bill provides for the payment of claims against the County of Maui. Action on the amendments was deferred on the request of Coelho.

The Ways and Means Committee submitted a majority and minority report on Senate Bill No. 123, the bill creating a loan fund of \$1,669,492.82, to be used for meeting the expenses of internal improvement in the different counties—\$278,398.39 for Hawaii; \$342,165.26 for Maui; Molokai, \$38,300; Kauai, \$190,972.28; Oahu, \$819,656.89.

In the course of its report the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, Senators Fairchild, Moore and Quinn, had the following to say on the provisions of the bill:

"The present bonded indebtedness, all incurred since the date of annexation, amounts to \$2,979,000. Already the interest on the bonded indebtedness amounts to \$332,500.00 for the biennial period, and the passage of this bill would result in a substantial increase in the amount of the yearly interest bill.

"Your committee has evidence that under the present system of expenditure of loan funds there has been un-

(Continued on Page Five.)

### Hundred Thousand for Honolulu Harbor and \$75,000 for Judiciary Building Repairs.

A list of things to be done from money to be raised on a loan bill were presented in a bill introduced into the House yesterday by Carley, among these being one hundred thousand dollars worth of improvements to the Honolulu harbor and seventy-five thousand dollars' worth to the Judiciary building. This was one of the new bills to be introduced yesterday, coming with one or two others at the end of a long day of grind on the order of the day, in which twelve bills were up for third reading.

The Two County Bill got a hoist until Monday, some of the members wanting to postpone the third reading until April 19, which would bring it nicely within the pocket veto period. The members from West Hawaii were wise however to this and fought against such a postponement.

As soon as the opening preliminaries of minutes and prayers had been gone through, the members plunged at once into the third readings.

#### A Joker Bill.

House Bill 23, Furtado, providing for the redemption of real estate sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, giving one year in which to redeem the property, was read a third time. The introducer wanted to amend the bill to strike out a section put in by the Judiciary Committee, which provides that the right of possession during the year be in the purchaser, who shall not have to account in any way for receipts from the property between the periods of purchase and redemption.

Castro said the bill contained a number of jokes and had also been so changed in amendments that he wanted more time to look into it. He asked until today and this was agreed to.

House Bill 194, Rice, the special rush bill to give the counties the police court realizations, passed third reading with a whoop and House Bill 195, also a rush measure, giving all license fees to the counties in which they are collected, likewise met with great and general favor.

#### Two County Bill Again.

The Two County Bill, Kawewehi, number 129, which is to make two sets of officials for where only one set existed heretofore in the island of Hawaii, was up for a third and last trial.

Furtado, who had been the one Hawaii member to vote against the bill the day before, moved to indefinitely postpone it, stating that it was so full of defects and errors that it could not be cured in a week.

Afonso said, as a member from West Hawaii that he knew the people of East Hawaii wanted to have a county of their own very much and that the people of West Hawaii would very gladly let them go off and keep house

(Continued on Page Five.)

## COLLEGE OF HAWAII BOOKS FOR PUBLIC

The library of the College of Hawaii now has on its shelves 4206 volumes, 7500 pamphlets and 94 periodicals. The books and pamphlets are constantly being increased. The public is cordially invited to use these books, periodicals or pamphlets for reference. The library is open daily except Saturday from 8 a. m. till 9:30 p. m. On Saturdays it closes at noon.

The books are of recent publication and cover the general fields of engineering, agriculture, sciences, economics, literature, and some fiction with dictionaries and encyclopedias. The pamphlets are mainly bulletins of the Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. The periodicals include the leading weekly and monthly magazines, and especially those pertaining to agriculture and mechanic arts.

The library has been made a depository for the United States government publications, and as these and the regular purchases accumulate the library ought to become more useful to the public.

## MISSOURI WILL FIGHT HARD TO KILL LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE STATE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 9.—The State Assembly has adopted a report recommending statewide prohibition by a constitutional amendment.

QUINCY, Mass., April 8.—Three submarines for the United States Navy were launched here today.

CHICAGO, April 8.—May wheat today reached the record price of \$1.26 3/5. There was great excitement on the Exchange.

MESSINA, Sicily, April 8.—A violent earthquake shock was felt here today.

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—Madam Modjeska is dead.

MOMBASA, Africa, April 8.—The Somalis are threatening an outbreak.

As a result of their war movements, the authorities are taking precautions for the protection of ex-President Roosevelt and his party.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—President Taft today nominated Charles Hilles of New York as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Samuel Hotchkiss of Ohio as Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Bear Admiral Swiaburne has been named as the head of the committee of citizens which will arrange for the entertainment of the Japanese squadron, the Aso and the Soya, when they arrive here.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Armed with a petition containing 250,000 signatures, four women representing the clubs of Chicago called on Speaker Cannon today to protest against the proposed tax on women's apparel.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., April 9.—The budget of Congress carries an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a monument to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of independence. For a new national theater, the sum of \$3,000,000 has been set aside.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The American Sugar Refining Company paid the last of the \$1,239,088 shortweight duty on imports today, thus securing immunity for the other refineries, suits against which will now be dropped.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate has adopted a resolution calling on the departments of State, Agriculture and Commerce for information regarding duties on sugar.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Clay of Georgia is preparing an amendment providing for the free admission of refined sugar.

## COLONEL FRENCH ARRIVES TODAY

### Salvation Army Leader Will Speak Here on Life of Gen. Booth.

Colonel George French of the Salvation Army, at territorial headquarters in Chicago, is expected to arrive in Honolulu this morning by the Alameda. Colonel French is not a stranger to Honolulu, and many old friends will with the Salvation Army forces located here welcome him with warm aloha.

While on special business to the Islands he will conduct what promises to be very interesting meetings on Sunday.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## RECEPTION ON THE WARSHIPS

### Admiral Ijichi Entertained Distinguished Guests Yesterday Afternoon.

Presenting a unique and one of the most interesting entertainments ever given here in honor of so notable a gathering, Admiral Ijichi, commander of the Japanese squadron now in port, had as guests yesterday afternoon on board the flagship Aso, several hundred prominent people of this city, including Governor Frear, members of the Territorial Senate and House of Representatives, officials of the city and county, and United States Army and Navy officials.

(Continued on page 8.)



COLONEL FRENCH OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

## The House and Pineapples

April 8th, 1909.—Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu.—House voted pineapples eight cents foot, eight dollars thousand, canned. Schedule unamended. Strong Senate fight pending.

GEORGE B. MC'CLELLAN.

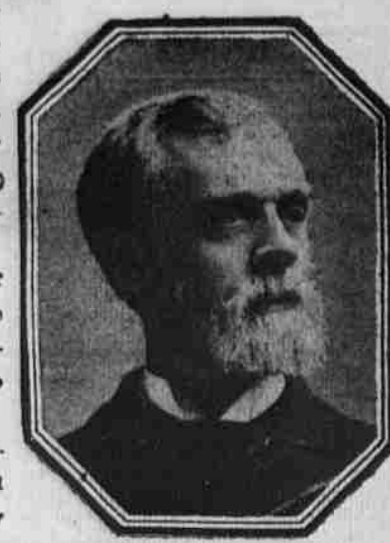
## WRANGLING AND WRATH MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE BIG TARIFF DEBATE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Wrangling, confusion and personalities bordering on abuse marked the first day's debate on the tariff amendments. Mr. Payne defended the duty on hosiery and gloves as a means of increasing the protection of American manufacturers.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The petition of women against the proposed increase of duty on hosiery and gloves now contains half a million names. It will go to Washington at once.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Amendments to the tariff bill were introduced in the House today to reduce the duty on lumber and hides. They were defeated. The countervailing duty on lumber was stricken out.



Seneca E. Payne, Republican Leader in the Tariff Debate.

#### PROPOSED TARIFF SCHEDULES.

Article.	Proposed Tariff	Present Tariff.	Difference.
Coffee.....	Free.....	Free.....	None.
Tea.....	5-9 cts. a lb.....	Free.....	Off free list.
Sugar (refined).....	1.90 cts. a lb.....	1.95 cts. a lb.....	Small reduc.
Cocoa (crude).....	4 cts. a lb.....	Free.....	Off free list.
Dextrin.....	1 1/2 cts. a lb.....	2 cts. a lb.....	25 per cent. reduc.
Starch (except potato).....	1 ct. a lb.....	1 1/2 cts. a lb.....	33 1/3 p.c. reduc.
Barley.....	15 cts. a bu.....	30 cts. a bu.....	50 per cent. reduc.
Cabbages.....	2 cts. each.....	3 cts. each.....	33 1/3 p.c. reduc.
Bacon and hams.....	4 cts. a lb.....	5 cts. a lb.....	20 per cent. reduc.
Fresh meat.....	3 1/2 cts. a lb.....	2 cts. a lb.....	25 per cent. reduc.
Lemons.....	2 1/2 cts. a lb.....	4-1-6 ct. a lb.....	25 per cent. incre.
Pineapples.....	48 per 1000.....	47 per 1000.....	14 per cent. incre.
Spices (crude).....	30 per ct. A. V. Free.....	Free.....	Off free list.
Timber.....	1/2 ct. a cu. ft.....	1 ct. a cu. ft.....	50 per cent. reduc.
Sawed lumber.....	31 per 1000.....	42 per 1000.....	50 per cent. reduc.
Wood pulp.....	Free.....	4-1-6 ct. a lb.....	Put on free list.
Window and plate glass.....	10 cts. a sq. ft.....	5 cts. a sq. ft.....	25 per cent. incre.
Steel rails.....	7-40 ct. a lb.....	7-20 ct. a lb.....	50 per cent. reduc.
Pig iron.....	82-50 a ton.....	44 a ton.....	37 1/2 p.c. reduc.
Iron ore.....	Free.....	40 cts a ton.....	Put on free list.
Scrap iron.....	50 cts. a ton.....	44 a ton.....	87 1/2 p.c. reduc.
Tin plates.....	1-2 1/2 cts. a lb.....	1 1/2 cts. a lb.....	20 per cent. reduc.
Cast iron pipes.....	3/4 ct. a lb.....	4-10 ct. a lb.....	37 1/2 p.c. reduc.
Print paper.....	1-2 ct. a lb.....	4 ct. a lb.....	50-66 p.c. reduc.
Works of Art (20 years old).....	Free.....	20 per ct. A. V.....	Put on free list.
Boots and shoes.....	15 per ct.....	25 per ct. A. V.....	40 per cent. reduc.
Hides (raw).....	Free.....	15 per ct. A. V.....	Put on free list.
Upper leather.....	15 per ct. A. V.....	20 per ct. A. V.....	25 per cent. reduc.
Hand and sole leather.....	5 per ct. A. V.....	19 per ct. A. V.....	75 per cent. reduc.
Cottonseed oil.....	Free.....	20 per ct. A. V.....	Put on free list.
Tallow.....	Free.....	7/8 ct. a lb.....	Put on free list.
Perfumery and toilet articles.....	60 per ct. A. V.....	50 per ct. A. V.....	10 per cent. inc.
Fancy soap.....	20 cts. a lb.....	15 cts. a lb.....	33 1/3 p.c. inc.
Coal tar dyes.....	35 per ct. A. V.....	30 per ct. A. V.....	17 per cent. inc.
Coal.....	Free.....	67 cts. a ton.....	Put on free list.
Gunpowder.....	2 cts. a lb.....	4 cts. a lb.....	50 per cent. dec.
Carpets.....	4 cts. a sq. yd.....	5 cts. a sq. yd.....	25 per cent. reduc.
Wool, 1st and 2d class (clothing).....	Remains same.....	Remains same.....	None.
Wool, 3d class (carpets, etc.).....	3 7 cts. a lb.....	4 7 cts. a lb.....	Red on cheaper grades.

PARIS, April 7.—As a result of the frequent landing of German balloons in France, the government has decided to collect a duty of 120 per cent. on every one coming in.

MESSINA, April 6.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrived here today and met the King and Queen of Italy on board the battleship Umberto.

MESSINA, April 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt has sailed for Mombasa. Yesterday he traversed the ruins of the city in the rain and was deeply touched by the scenes of destruction.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Taft today named Judge Richard Sloan as Governor of Arizona and George Young Territorial Secretary.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 6.—As the result of a request made from Washington by the American government, Great Britain will refuse to allow ex-President Castro a landing at Trinidad. Castro is bound toward Venezuela with the declared purpose of inaugurating a revolution to overthrow President Gomez. It is presumed that he intended to make the British port a base of operations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House of Representatives today adopted the amendment to the tariff bill that provides for free tea and removing the countervailing duty on coffee. This leaves coffee on the free list.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, April 7.—Former President Castro of Venezuela landed here today.

LONDON, April 7.—The British torpedo destroyer Blackwood was sunk today in collision with the steamer Hero. No lives were lost.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The Republican candidate for Mayor and almost the entire Republican ticket was elected today.

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—The will of the late "Lucky" Baldwin was probated today. It is not contested.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Former Senator Fulton of Oregon has been offered the post of American Minister to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The cruiser California arrived here today with the passengers of the wrecked steamer Indians.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The American Sugar Refining company has agreed to pay the remaining \$300,000 of the \$871,806 duties taxed against them by the government on the alleged shortweight of imports. If the company decides to pay an additional one million dollars all other suits against the refineries will be dropped.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Attorney General Wickersham has decided that Congress is empowered under the Constitution to replace the marines upon the warships.

# NEW ELECTION BILLS FINALLY PASSED BY TERRITORIAL SENATE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Long morning and afternoon sessions prevailed in the Territorial Senate yesterday, and in addition to squelching Senator Makekahu and his filibustering tactics, the upper house accomplished more than the usual amount of routine work.

The new election law bill, intended to assure uniformity and effectiveness in the election laws of the Territory, was very carefully drawn, and in its amended form was satisfactory to everyone with the exception of Senator Makekahu. He seems to have developed a weakness for placing an obstacle in the way of bills just to "see the wheels go round," and until yesterday the Senate has been inclined to view his work in that connection with some indulgence. But the worm turned when Makekahu asked for a postponement after the weary work of reading the fifty-seven pages of Senate Bill 121 had been concluded yesterday.

Not being able to secure consent for an unreasonable postponement of the bill, Makekahu indulged in a lengthy speech in which he attempted to show that there were a number of threatening provisions in the measure. Makekahu rambled on, with an occasional glance at the clock, with the idea of carrying his point by holding the floor until the hour for morning recess arrived.

Coelho furnished a momentary distraction from Makekahu's efforts by indulging in some rather warm repartee with Senator Knudsen of Kauai, but the Senate was too weary to give the statesman from Maui the credit he deserved. When the vote was taken on the bill, Makekahu stood alone against the thirteen other members present.

Senator Harvey introduced a resolution in the upper house calling for the immediate release from Molokai of all persons without signs of leprosy who have been confined there for more than ten years. Action was deferred on the motion of Senator Chillingworth.

Before adjournment was taken for the day, Senator Chillingworth stated that he would like to have enlightenment on the direct primary bill. He said that there seemed to be a disposition upon the part of the Senate to let the direct primary bill "slide." He stated that it was about time the bill received the consideration that was due it, and added that he wanted to have it taken up immediately. It was 4 o'clock when Chillingworth called attention to the existence of a direct primary bill, and President Smith suggested that, in view of the length of the bill, it would be better to postpone it. Chillingworth consented to a postponement until this morning, at which time all those interested in the fate of the measure are expected to be in the Senate chamber.

The appropriation bills come up for consideration before the committee of the whole in the Senate this afternoon. The bill introduced by Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee and the House bill will be before the Senate to be considered jointly.

## Makekahu, Filibuster.

The Senate bill drafted by the Judiciary Committee in an attempt to compel reasonable expedition upon the part

## THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. 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. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh, Wasting Diseases, and Coughs and Colds. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

of executors and administrators in the discharge of their trusts passed third reading with a full vote.

Senator McCarthy's bill giving the Superintendent of Public Works power to attach meters to the supply pipes of places believed to be using too much water passed third reading with one dissenting vote, that of Senator Harvey.

The new election law bill was then taken up for consideration on third reading. Secretary Navidge being given permission to "sit" while reading the voluminous measure of fifty-seven pages. When the reading had been concluded, Senator Makekahu struggled to his feet and proceeded to make a lame attempt to show that there existed some legitimate cause for the further postponement of the bill, suggesting that it be deferred until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Senator McCarthy voiced an immediate protest against further postponement. He stated that it was a measure of great importance which should be sent to the House as soon as possible; that it had been carefully amended and considered and that he was opposed to a further postponement. Three votes were all that the motion to defer received.

Makekahu was persistent, and then stated that the Senate would have to listen to his argument. Knudsen moved the previous question and Makekahu, on a point of privilege, insisted that the members of the Senate should have an opportunity to express their views on the bill.

Coelho decided that he had been silent about long enough, and charged Knudsen with moving the previous question to throttle debate, and declared that Knudsen had been "guilty of making improper side remarks," which the Senator from Kauai denied with emphasis.

The motion for a recess was lost, and Makekahu moved to table the bill.

## Has to Retreat.

Knudsen lost no time in seconding the motion, and Makekahu then perceived his error, a motion to table a bill not being debatable. Makekahu withdrew his motion, but Knudsen declined to follow suit and withdrew his second. That did not stop the statesman from Hawaii launching forth into extended comment on the provisions of the bill. He stated that the measure had been drawn by Territorial officers appointed by the Governor and that the results proved that they were not competent to hold their positions. He also found occasion for protest because his suggestion that provision be made for the expenses of county clerk in registering had not been acted upon.

Senator Fairchild said that it had already been considered, to which Makekahu replied that he knew nothing of what was going on outside the Senate. He had some more unkind things to say about the measure, finally renewing his motion to table it. Baker seconded the motion, and it was lost. The bill then passed third reading, thirteen to one, Senator Woods being absent and Makekahu casting the only negative vote.

## Military Bills.

Senate Bill No. 56, providing penalties for the organization of military companies by unauthorized persons, was passed on its second reading, the Military Committee having reported favorably on the measure.

Senate Bill No. 59, prohibiting the wearing of the uniforms of the Army, Navy or National Guard by people not belonging to the bodies named, passed second reading after an amendment had been inserted on the motion of Senator McCarthy. When the bill was considered, Senator McCarthy stated that while he was in favor of the general idea of the bill, he would have to go on record as being opposed to one portion of it.

"It is the fashion of girls to wear navy blouses," he said, "and they might be prevented from doing so longer by the provisions of this measure. While the idea is good, it is a trifle too sweeping."

A motion to defer the bill until today was carried on the motion of Chillingworth. Before adjournment, however, Senator McCarthy moved to reconsider the action of postponement and submitted an amendment to insert the word "male" in the bill so it would not be construed as preventing the ladies from wearing "navy blouses." With the amendment the bill passed on its second reading.

## Problem of Appeal.

Consideration of Senate Bill No. 97, granting elective officers the right of appeal to the Supreme Court from decisions of boards of supervisors, sitting as boards of impeachment, produced a discussion as to whether the public service would be benefited by stripping supervisors of their final power in acting on charges brought against elected officers.

The Judiciary Committee presented a majority and minority report on the bill, Chillingworth and Makekahu supporting the measure, and Chairman Knudsen dissenting. He stated that he thought the decisions of the supervisors should be final.

Makekahu did not see why an elected officer should be deprived of the right of appeal when a man charged with the most trifling offense in the District Court could have the merits of his case decided by a higher tribunal. He said that supervisors were not apt to possess any legal knowledge. The Senator from Hawaii said that a board of supervisors of his county had been unable to tell the difference between sitting as a regular county body and acting as a board of impeachment. He said that he cited it as an indication of the danger of leaving arbitrary power in the hands of the supervisors.

Knudsen replied that the whole Territory should not bear the expense of a lot of legislation the only cause of which was some mistake by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Hawaii. He stated that the minority report be adopted, recommending table of the bill.

McCarthy supported the views expressed by Makekahu. He stated that at first he opposed the bill, but was now convinced that the idea was a good one. McCarthy pointed to the possibility of the "Democratic Minority" of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu being deprived of his office by the majority.

"I don't say they would do such a thing," commented McCarthy, "but they certainly could do so on trumped-up charges. I believe an elective officer should have the right of appeal from a decision that would deprive him of his place."

President Smith asked if it was the usual custom to allow appeals from the decisions of boards of impeachment. He observed that there was no provision for an appeal to a court from decisions of the U. S. Senate, sitting as an impeachment board for the trial of the President of the United States.

"We should profit by the experience of others," said Senator Fairchild. "There may be a good practical reason for the removal of a public official, but which could not be accomplished with all the technicalities of the law. I don't think the public would stand for such a thing as Senator McCarthy suggests—the impeachment of a minority member of the board of supervisors simply because he happened to be a Democrat."

Weakness Is Shown.

Senator Baker voiced some slightly incoherent comments on the bill and thought it would be an excellent idea to postpone it. Senator Knudsen's motion to table was lost, and the vote was about to be taken when Knudsen fired his last shot and it proved to be good enough to prevent the bill from passing on second reading.

"I would like to know," said Senator Knudsen, "the grounds upon which an appeal would be carried to the Supreme Court. Would it be upon questions of law or fact?"

The Senator from Kauai pointed out further that the supervisors would not consider a case in the manner of a Circuit Court, and he failed to understand how the Supreme Court could be expected to handle appeals from a non-judicial body.

## Select Committee.

Senator Chillingworth said that the point raised was a good one and said that there should be some provision in the bill for a transcript of evidence before the board of impeachment. A motion was then made to refer the bill to a select committee, President Smith naming Baker, Quinn and Kalama to consider the bill.

## The Statute Bill.

House Bill No. 166, is now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee. The measure carries an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a statue to the memory of Kamehameha III. The Judiciary Committee reported on the bill Monday, recommending that the money be used for the erection of several statues to persons equally entitled to the appreciation of posterity.

When the bill was taken up yesterday Senator Chillingworth stated since making the report the committee had become convinced that a bill disposing of \$10,000 should receive the consideration of the Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee admitted that Kauai was entitled to consideration in the matter, since they had candidates for statues just as much entitled to the honor as anyone else. The bill was referred to Fairchild's committee.

## House Bills Nos. 89, 79 and 176.

relating to the powers of Boards of Supervisors, were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

## House Bill No. 180, providing for the payment of counsel assigned to defend persons accused of felony, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is intended to take the place of a similar measure vetoed by Governor Peary.

## Senate Bill No. 133, providing for the maintenance of the Honolulu Water and Sewer Works through a separate fund, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

## Senate Bill No. 134, relating to exemption of personal and property taxation, was referred to the special committee on taxation.

## House Bill No. 159, providing for the payment of a claim of \$550 by the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, passed on second reading, but not until it had been discussed at considerable length.

## Claim Is Opposed.

Sensors Chillingworth and Knudsen recommended that the bill be tabled, since its object was illegal and contrary to the specific provisions of the law.

The claim arises out of a construction of two stables and a paddock at Hilo in December, 1908, authorized as an emergency measure by the Board of Health and the Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Holloway.

Senator Knudsen said that the majority of the committee had reported unfavorably on the bill because the law states plainly that no contract for a sum in excess of \$500 be undertaken without the advertising for bids.

President Smith took the floor in support of the bill. He said that it

## PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

• PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 12 days or money refunded.—Made by F. J. S. MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

## Not Local Questions.

was the same in principle as the Baker claim for which the Senate passed an appropriating bill, expiring principal and interest. He stated that the work was undertaken in good faith by the claimants, and because of the fact that a government official had been guilty of an oversight they should not be compelled to stand the loss.

"The question is whether we are going to rigidly adhere to the law," he said, "and I do not see how we are going to do any violence to our duty by passing this bill."

Senator Knudsen said that the letter of the law should be obeyed and that he was determined to oppose appropriations for the payment of claims arising out of the oversight of a government official.

## Woods Favors It.

Senator Woods said that he considered the claim illegal, but insisted that it was based on reason and justice.

There were no negative votes when the motion was put to pass the bill on second reading.

The favorable report of the Judiciary Committee on House Bill No. 160 was adopted, passing the bill on second reading. It amends the law defining burglary so as to increase its effectiveness.

## House Bill No. 156, giving deputy sheriffs the right to serve Circuit Court papers, passed second reading.

Senate Bill No. 94, legalizing clearing-house certificates, was deferred until Thursday on the motion of Senator Woods, who stated that there was a person who wished to be heard in opposition to the bill.

## The Homestead Bill.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on House Bill No. 73, providing for the exemption of a family homestead from forced sale. President Smith questioned several provisions of the bill and it was referred back to the Judiciary Committee on the motion of Senator Chillingworth.

The reasons for advocating the passage of the bill, given by the committee, are summarized as follows:

"Section 1830 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is a copy of the statute which has been on our statute books since 1852. It is absurdly out of date and inadequate. That statute gives the exemption of two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of real property as a homestead and one-half acre of taro land. The comfort of our people has improved since 1852 and no head of a family should be stripped of his home if it is proved worth more than the paltry sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. Two thousand, five hundred dollars is a fair medium valuation for exemption as shown by a study of the statutes of the sixteen States which have been available here. The exemption ranges from \$1000 to \$5000 worth of realty, exclusive of the dwelling thereon.

"The object of such statutes as are found in Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado, California and other States is briefly stated in the Encyclopaedia of Law (15 Ency. 525) as follows:

"The principal if not the sole object of most homestead laws is to protect debtors and their families in the possession and enjoyment of homes so as to give them shelter beyond the reach of financial misfortune.

"The policy of the government is to give a man a chance to regain his business standing even if he becomes a bankrupt, by allowing him a home to live in and keep his family from want."

## Law Is Inadequate.

"We think that the present statute is not sufficient protection to the head of a family. If the head of a family is so unfortunate as to become bankrupt, we do not think that it can be said at this day that it is good enough for him if his creditors let him have a home worth two hundred and fifty dollars and one-half acre of taro land. Therefore Section 1830 of the Revised Laws should be repealed and this bill take its place.

"We have examined this bill carefully and find that it is fair to the homestead claimant and to his creditors, if he have any. Protection is given to the creditor if the home is worth more than \$2500, and a means given to realize on the excess value. If the declaration is filed before any debts contracted, the home-maker is protected with his family from forced sale. The text of the measure is copied in great part from the California Statutes which have been in use for many years with good effect."

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## POSTOFFICE FOR MUNICIPAL HALL

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Board of Supervisors has cast long shadows at the postoffice as a future municipal building and city hall, and it adopted a resolution last night memorializing the Hawaiian Senate and House of Representatives to appoint a joint committee to investigate the question of having the United States transfer the building back to the Territory, and then having the Territory pass the block over to the City and County for municipal purposes.

The resolution, introduced by Supervisor Logan and seconded by Supervisor McClellan, was as follows:

## City Hall Resolution.

Whereas, The voters of the City and County of Honolulu at the first general election under the charter approved by implication the proposition for a municipal building; and

Whereas, Such a building out of current municipal revenues, and out of a loan fund is too late in the day for the necessary legislation at the present session of the Legislature; and

Whereas, There is a prospect that, before the present term of the Mayor and Supervisors expires, the government of the United States will have erected a public building in Honolulu to accommodate among other Federal offices the Honolulu postoffice, thereby enabling the surrender back to the government of the Territory of the building now occupied by the postoffice departments;

Therefore, Resolved, That the Mayor and Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu hereby respectfully petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Hawaii that they appoint a joint committee of three honorable bodies to consider and report upon the advisability and ways and means of having the Territory transfer to the City and County of Honolulu the present postoffice property, upon its surrender by the United States government as above anticipated, for the purposes and uses of municipal headquarters and offices for the City and County of Honolulu, and

Further Resolved, That the City and County Clerk forthwith transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk.

Moved by Daniel Logan, seconded by W. H. McClellan.

## Complying With New Law.

In order to comply with a general law regulating the manner of payment of government funds in wages and salaries, recently passed by the Legislature, the board last night decided to pass all payrolls on or about the 16th and last days of each month, thereby passing payrolls for the first half up to the 15th and the latter half up to and including the last day of the month. The next board meeting will be held on the 16th as the payrolls for the first half of April will be passed upon then and it will be incumbent upon the Auditor to get the warrants out as quickly as possible, the hope being expressed that the wages can be paid on the 17th. The Auditor was given authority to employ a Mr. Hopkins at \$80 per month to assist in the increased work of getting out individual warrants for every laborer.

## Jap Gets His.

The road committee, in a letter, notified the board that they had investigated the demand of Sol. Peck, former road overseer for Koolau district, for a month and a half's wages for his Japanese stableboy, amounting to \$27, and reported that it was contrary to the municipal charter for work to be done by others than citizens, and not a citizen. The committee recommended that the demand be laid on the table. So ordered.

## Will Investigate Kalakiela.

Supervisor Cox called attention to

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are collected, all district court fines and costs and forfeited bail money.

These bills, which turn over after July 1 next some quarter of a million dollars to the county treasuries, have been carefully drawn in the Attorney General's department and have not the faulty phrasings which threw out a bill last session giving the counties a share in these moneys. Both bills went on special order of the day for today and will not be printed.

## Legalizing Inspection Work.

Rice presented another bill, this one to legalize the work now being done without quite perfect authority by the inspectors of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry in seizing, fumigating and occasionally destroying vegetation and imported animals.

## Badge Bill Badgered.

On third reading, Coelho's Senate Bill, 118, was subject to a considerable amount of criticism from Sheldon and some joshing from Rice. A peculiar thing about the debate is that it all came after the bill had been unanimously passed on third reading. The roll call showed twenty-six to none. Then Sheldon saw a flaw in the bill and said so.

What he wanted to do was to strike out the words "

HOUSE GOES WRONG ON TWO IMPORTANT BILLS DEBATED YESTERDAY

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Legislature received its first "wireless" yesterday. The Shippers' Wharf Committee of Hilo decided that it would not wait for the mails to file a protest, and yesterday petitioned the Senate as follows: "W. O. Smith, President Senate, Honolulu. "We protest strongly against eliminating the appropriation for Hilo sanitation. Also against Hilo sanitary inspectors going under county. Letter follows. "SHIPPER'S WHARF COMMITTEE, HILO."

Consideration of the direct primary bill consumed the greater portion of yesterday's sessions of the Territorial Senate. Senator Chillingworth, who introduced the bill in the upper house, is apparently determined that the "platform" measure is going to receive all the consideration that it is entitled to and despite a number of protests succeeded in having the bill taken up for serious debate.

A number of those interested in the fate of a direct primary bill were present. Ex-Senator Dickey, John Emmeluth, Assistant Attorney General Whitney and A. G. M. Robertson assisting the members of the Senate in the interpretation of the measure.

The strongest protest against a further consideration of the bill at the present time was submitted by Senator McCarthy, who insisted that a direct primary bill could not be intelligently judged until the Senate knew what was going to become of Senate Bill 121, the new election law measure just passed.

McCarthy denied that he was attempting to obstruct the passage of the direct primary bill, Senator Chillingworth maintaining that another postponement at this period of the session would be the same as killing the bill at once. Senator McCarthy also observed that while he favored the theory of the direct primary he did not have a very high opinion of the bill as presented to the Senate.

A. G. M. Robertson used the direct primary law now in force in the State of Wisconsin as a basis for comparison with the Senate bill, and pointed out several important advantages it possesses as a workable and practical law. Assistant Attorney General Whitney explained a number of the Senate bill's provisions and Emmeluth and Dickey gave their opinions on several sections that were taken up for debate.

Protest From Shippers. A communication was read from a number of local firms interested in the shipping business, asking that the item for the salary of an assistant harbor-master be reinstated in the appropriation bill, it having been dropped out by the House of Representatives.

The communication bears the signatures of H. F. Hackfeld, for H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.; Chas. F. Atherton, for Castle & Cooke, Ltd.; J. P. Cooke, for Alexander & Baldwin; P. Mullenford, for Allen & Robinson; F. A. Schaefer, for Schaefer & Co., Ltd.; F. M. Swanzy, for Theo. Davies & Co., Ltd.; F. J. Lowrey, for Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.; R. Ivers, for Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.; F. M. Swanzy, for the Honolulu Iron Works Co.

President Smith stated that since a hearing was asked by the signers of

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla featuring an illustration of a family and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla with large text and a small illustration of a bottle.

the communication it would be referred to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration. A petition was submitted by Senators Brown and Baker, asking that favorable action be taken on the bill relating to sites for churches and buildings of religious organizations. The petition was laid on the table to be taken up for consideration with the bill. The Committee on Education submitted a favorable report on the House bill providing for a library of Hawaii. It was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. The bill providing for the maintenance of school savings banks was reported favorably in an amended form by the Education Committee. The members were in favor of the idea applied solely to the schools of the City and County of Honolulu, and so recommended in its report.

On Road Contracts. The Public Lands Committee reported on Senate Bill No. 54, relating to the issuance of contracts for the construction of public roads. It is claimed that the bill will tend toward the creation of a "contractors' trust." The present law provides that road construction shall be left to the full discretion of the Supervisors. Under the provisions of the bill, the Supervisors would have to let all road work by contract where the amount of expenditure is in excess of \$500. The committee recommended the bill pass.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Senate Bill No. 117, providing for the payment and fixing the rate of interest upon all amounts due the Territory and the counties, declared delinquent as taxes; rates and assessments upon persons, property and income and abolishing all penalties for non-payment. Makekahu thought that the bill should be referred to the special committee on taxation. Senator Robinson, the introducer of the measure, objected to Makekahu's suggestion on the ground that the bill had already been in the hands of the taxation committee and had been turned over to the Judiciary Committee for consideration on the legal points involved.

Coelho Gets Time. Senator Coelho announced that he would not be able to submit the report of the Health Committee on the Legislature junket to Molokai until today. Coelho's explanation of the "strong arm" methods, used to prevent certain persons from accompanying the junket, is awaited with considerable interest. He stated yesterday that the document was a lengthy one, and would require another day in which to be typewritten.

Senator McCarthy introduced a bill amending Section 1728 of the Revised Laws, relating to the proof and entry of defaults against defendants in civil actions. It was passed to print.

Senator Makekahu introduced a bill designed to regulate the disposition of road tax money in the treasury. It was passed to print.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on House Bill No. 170, providing for the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory. The committee states that the object of the bill is to enable the government to refund its indebtedness at a lower rate of interest. The bill was drawn by experts and was introduced in the interests of economy.

Report Show Bill. The Ways and Means Committee submitted an amended report on House Bill No. 157, amending the Revised Laws relating to public shows. The section regulating fees as recommended by the committee reads as follows: "The fee for each performance under any such license shall be \$2.50 per diem; but no fee shall be charged if the Treasurer or Sheriff is satisfied that the entire proceeds of the performance or any exhibition are to be devoted to any school, religious or charitable institution, or for the promotion of art, and not for profit." The committee recommended that Sections 3, 4 and 5 be stricken out. The direct primary bill, Senate Bill No. 8, was taken up for consideration in the committee of the whole. There was a marked disinclination upon the part of the upper house members to take the chair, Senators Brown, Moore and Robinson declining the honor and Senator Knudsen finally going to the chair.

Chairman Knudsen stated that Attorney A. G. M. Robertson would come before the committee to assist in the interpretation of the bill. Assistant Attorney General Whitney also appeared and participated in the ensuing debate. Ex-Senator Dickey and John Emmeluth were present and occupied seats on the floor of the Senate. Section 5 of the bill produced a number of opinions on the general idea of primary elections. Objections Voiced. The portions of the section objected to, and which were finally stricken out, provided that "no person shall sign the nomination papers of more than one nominee for the same office. The name of any person violating this provision shall not be counted in determining the number of persons signing the nomination papers of any nominee for such office." For all nominations, except for territorial officers, all signers of each separate nomination paper shall be residents of not more than two adjoining precincts. For territorial officers all signers of each separate nomination paper shall be resident of the same representative district. Mr. Robinson did not see how the provisions quoted were in conformity

with the primary idea. Senator Fairchild and Chillingworth concurred in his view. Mr. Emmeluth thought that the provisions related to the direct primary should be restricted to the election of the upper house members and not to the matter of signing petitions. He suggested that a number of amendments be made to the bill so that the law would be changed as follows: Senator McCarthy stated that he was firmly opposed to the intention and spirit of Section 11. As the bill was introduced, this section stated that any person desiring to vote at a primary shall state his name, residence and party affiliation in the inspectors' office, one of whom shall thereupon announce the same in a distinct tone of voice, sufficiently loud to be heard by all the persons in the polling place. Senator McCarthy pointed out that the declaration of party affiliation with full publicity was not in keeping with the modern practice in elections, and insisted that the provisions of the section under consideration were not necessary.

Quote Wisconsin Law. Mr. Robinson read the provisions of the Wisconsin primary law, which provides that each voter shall be handed a ballot for each party, regular and non-partisan, and that the voter selects the ballot of whichever party he desires to support. The suggestion that the plainly inapplicable stipulations in Senate Bill No. 8 be superseded by the Wisconsin idea, was favorably regarded and the amendment inserted as follows: "Each of the official ballots shall be of the same size and color, folded in a uniform manner so that the contents thereof shall be concealed." After providing for the actual voting the provision states that the "marked ballot shall immediately be placed in the ballot box provided for the purpose and the remaining ballots shall be placed in a separate box, marked and designated as the blank ballot box. Immediately after the canvass the inspectors shall, without examination, destroy the ballots deposited in the blank ballot box."

Robinson stated that he thought the provisions of the Wisconsin law in this respect were adapted to local conditions, and would operate far better than the ideas as contained in the Senate Bill. Senator Moore raised the point that all ballots should be the same and without any distinguishing marks. After providing for the actual voting the provision states that the "marked ballot shall immediately be placed in the ballot box provided for the purpose and the remaining ballots shall be placed in a separate box, marked and designated as the blank ballot box. Immediately after the canvass the inspectors shall, without examination, destroy the ballots deposited in the blank ballot box."

More of Coelho. Section 13 aroused the ire of Senator Coelho. He stated that it was designed in the interests of the "Honolulu oligarchies"; an observation that was too much for the gravity of the Senate. The phrase "Honolulu oligarchies" sounded pleasant to the ear of the Maui statesman, and he proceeded to state that the bill was "no good" and it was a waste of time to consider it. He also promulgated the disquieting opinion that party loyalty was a delusion and a snare; all of which, he argued, was shown in the Republican Central Committee considering a Senate bill without the presence of a representative from Maui. It was not quite clear to the Senate what "party loyalty" had to do with the merits of the direct primary bill.

Prevents Postponement. Coelho was followed by Senator McCarthy, who declared, in emphatic terms, that the direct primary bill should be postponed until the Senate learned the fate of Bill 121, the new election law measure. He insisted that an intelligent consideration of the direct primary bill was altogether dependent upon a knowledge of the final disposition of the election law bill passed by the Senate Tuesday. McCarthy said that if a direct primary bill was to be passed it should become a law in a workable and practical form. He conceded that the object was a good one, but that it was actually ridiculous to proceed with the measure while Senate Bill 121 was before the House of Representatives.

"I am in favor of the direct primary," observed Senator McCarthy, "but I do not think much of this bill. I move that the committee rise and recommend that the bill be laid on the table until Senate Bill 121 is finally disposed of, one way or another." Coelho seconded McCarthy's motion, but Senator Chillingworth, the sponsor of the direct primary in the Senate, entered an immediate protest. "This is not entirely unexpected," he said, with obvious reference to a preconceived plan upon the part of somebody to slay the direct primary in its infancy.

"But it will take at least two weeks for Senate Bill 121 to be finally acted upon in the House of Representatives. If the idea is to kill the direct primary bill let us do it now and save time." Senator McCarthy hastened to say that he did not take the stand for the purpose of killing the bill, but that he sincerely thought it was a useless waste of valuable time to consider the bill in its present form. "I do not see how the bill can be made workable until we can proceed with an idea as to whether the provisions of the election law bill will or will not be in force," concluded the Oahu Senator.

Chillingworth returned to the defense of the direct primary with a statement that it had been introduced early in the session and had been considered by the special committee on election laws and had been before the Senate twice. "Let us get through with it now," insisted Chillingworth, "and pass the responsibility along to the House." Replying to an observation as to the action of the House of Representatives in tabling the direct primary bill introduced by Furtado, Chillingworth said that he understood that they did not regard it seriously because it had been passed to a Democrat in the Senate, i. e., Palmer Woods. Senator Smith counseled a middle course. He admitted that some of the sections of the direct primary were necessarily dependent upon the provisions of Senate Bill No. 121, but he said that those sections that gave promise of causing conflict could be deferred until such time as the regular election law bill was disposed of.

Section No. 13. Section 13, which Coelho interpreted as being a covert attempt to give the "machine" ammunition, reads as follows: "Immediately upon the closing of the polls at the primary the inspectors shall count the votes cast, in the same manner as is provided by law for the counting of votes at an election. The inspectors shall upon separate sheets of paper to be provided for that purpose make full and accurate returns of the votes cast and shall forthwith send the same to the clerk of the court where the primary is held, one copy to the chairman of the central committee of each party, and one copy to the Secretary of the Territory." Senator Smith said that he did not see anything revolutionary or dangerous in that particular provision, and that it was not dependent upon anything in the election law bill just passed by the Senate.

Non-Partisan Status. The first portion of Section 14 of the bill caused a discussion which brought an amendment. As the paragraph stood it read as follows: "The person receiving the greatest number of votes at a primary as a candidate of a party for office shall be the candidate of that party at the following election, and any non-partisan nominee receiving at least twenty per cent of the total votes cast at such primary shall also be a candidate at the following election." Senator Baker raised the point that the percentage requirement for the non-partisan aspirant was altogether too high, and that it might actually shut out a man that would possess a chance of election. Another criticism was that the paragraph did not deal with the question of more than one candidate for a collective office. Mr. Robinson suggested by way of amendment that it be made to read so the "candidate for each office" receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee—the verbiage being changed so as to make it clear that one party could nominate the full number of candidates necessary for a collective body.

Section Dropped. Senator Fairchild expressed considerable doubt as to whether Section 17 of the bill could be enforced. In the course of its consideration it became apparent that the bill was intended to do two things at once—provide for the direct primary and also assist in the operation of distinctly party procedure. The section states that "at least sixty days before the date of a primary the central committee of each party shall publish the territorial platform of such party in a newspaper published in and of general circulation throughout the Territory. The platform shall be published at least four times before such primary election, the date of the last publication to be not less than seven days before such primary election." As soon as may be after the publication of such platform the central committee of each party shall send a copy thereof signed by the secretary or chairman of such committee to the Secretary of the Territory, which copy shall thereafter be the official copy of the platform.

The provision was an infringement on the preserves of party machinery and management, was the view expressed by both Mr. Robinson and Senator Fairchild. It meant a great deal more than that to Senator Coelho. Since Senate Bill No. 29, amending the liquor law, was escorted to the block in the House of Representatives, certain Senators are inclined to look over their shoulders when someone whispers "platform" in the legislative ear. "So," thundered Coelho, "this really means that if a man goes to the Legislature and votes according to the dictates of his conscience he can be ousted from the party." Senator Smith questioned the wisdom of a provision that referred so obviously to party machinery and Mr. Robinson submitted the opinion that such a stipulation could not be made mandatory or enforced under any circumstances. Assistant Attorney General Whitney expressed a similar view. Senator Fairchild called attention to the necessity of avoiding the endorsement of anything that might be carried through in the operation of the law and could then be used to invalidate an entire election by the party on the losing end. The section quoted was finally stricken out.

Coelho moved that a paragraph be inserted in the bill stating that its provision did not apply to the county of Kalawao, but later withdrew the motion. There was something approaching a parliamentary muddle in the Senate when it came time for the committee of the whole to rise. The motion that the bill pass second reading as amended was carried, but when it came to submitting the verbal report by Chairman Knudsen, President Smith suggested that the proper course would be to "lay the report on the table to be considered with the bill." Doubt was expressed whether a verbal report could be laid on the table and President Smith also insisted that the amended bill was not before the Senate. A motion to refer the bill to the Printing Committee was finally carried, the report to be presented later.

Bills Are Passed. Senate Bill No. 56, prohibiting the organization of military companies by unauthorized persons, passed third reading with a full vote, as did Senate Bill No. 59, prohibiting the wearing of uniforms of the Army, Navy, or National Guard by persons not entitled to do so. An amendment, suggested by President Smith, including the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was inserted. Senator Robinson asked that Senate Bill No. 30 be taken up. It designates fines and forfeited bail in all district courts as county realizations. Two negative votes were registered against its final passage, those of Senators Chillingworth and Smith.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on House Bill 177, amending the municipal act. The object of the bill is to authorize the city and county to regulate the erection of carpenter, machine, blacksmith and other workshops, and laundries, fishmarkets and poi shops. The Judiciary Committee presented an exhaustive report on Senate Bill 103, drafted by the committee in an effort to correct defects in the law relating to executors and administrators of estates. "In general," says the report, "the purpose of the proposed act is to define the duties of the representatives of estates of deceased persons so as to give them not only the duty to take the personal property into their possession as now provided by law, but to all a new duty, to take the real property into their control."

The bill provides for a money to which notice to all claimants is given by the court and all claimants who come in and to one proceeding have their respective shares in the real property definitely decided and set off in three and distributed to them in the same manner in which the personal assets of an estate are today distributed after a decree setting off the shares. "The object of this change of the statute is to provide a short cut to settling disputes as to shares in real property of decedents which under the present law involve the claimants in the delay and expense of separate lawsuits, independent of the probate proceedings which affect only the personality." Third Readings. House Bills Nos. 125 and 126, relating to the powers and duties of deputy sheriffs, passed third reading as did also the House Bill carrying an appropriation for the payment of a claim of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company. Senator Knudsen registered the only dissenting vote. House Bill 160, intended to increase the effectiveness of the law defining burglary, received final endorsement. House Bill No. 94, legalizing the issue of clearing house certificates in the time of emergency, also passed third reading.

Four negative votes were cast against the final passage of the Militia Enrollment bill, Senators Brown, Baker, Makekahu and Robinson being opposed to the measure. Senate Expenses. The Senate Accounts Committee has submitted a report showing the expenses of the Senate for the thirty-nine days of the session, as follows: Amount drawn from Territorial appropriation, \$4779.74; amount drawn from Federal appropriation, \$5862.09. Total, \$10,641.83. The amount drawn from Territorial appropriation, \$4779.74, is segregated as follows: Compensation of Senators, \$3999.90; printing, \$48.25; translating, \$120.64; laundry, 50c.; typewriting, \$92.70; legal services, \$175; trip to Diamond Head, \$42.50; subscriptions to newspapers, \$100.25. The amount drawn from Federal appropriation, \$5862.09, is segregated as follows: Mileage of Senators, \$263.80; cost of remodeling Senate chamber, railing, committee rooms, etc., \$1,536.99; printing, \$1378.10; typewriting, \$434.52; salaries and clerk hire, \$1,064.50; postage, \$60; stationery, printing of same, typewriter supplies, office supplies, record books, member cards, committee cards, cable to President Taft, etc., \$474.78; committee trip to Nuuanu dam, \$20. The average cost per diem of the necessary running expenses for thirty-nine days of this session, exclusive of Senators' compensation and permanent fixtures, was \$130.91. Balance on hand, Territorial appropriation, \$15,220.26; balance on hand, Federal appropriation, \$4137.31. Total, \$19,357.57.

of letters testamentary, and Makakahu's bill to prevent poor persons from practicing wild actions in former proceedings were also formally entered on the minutes of the House. Three More Dead Ones. The Finance Committee registered another cleanup, presenting three redrafts on show bills and tabling them all. One was Kanoho's House Bill 194, relating to funds for the payment of the counties; another was Kama's House Bill 42, dealing with the same thing; and the third was Afonso's House Bill 147, which provided for the appointment of license commissioners and collectors in the different counties. No Mollifying. The Police Committee turned down Sheldon's House Bill 182, which restricted the issuance of licenses for hunting with firearms to those over twenty-one. The report said, in part: "Your committee believes that prohibiting minors from shooting would work an injustice to the larger portion of the population of this Territory, by prohibiting them from teaching their children the use of firearms. We believe in encouraging minors to use firearms and become more acquainted with their use, thereby diminishing the amount of danger to themselves as well as others. They would also be better able to protect their country if it should ever become necessary."

A Light Bill. The Public Expenditure Committee recommended paying the Hilo Electric Light Company an unpaid balance from 1903 of \$407.77. Judiciary Committee Reports. The Judiciary Committee favored Furtado's House Bill 23, providing for the redemption of real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage, but added three pages of amendments to the bill. The report was adopted. Kaleiopi's House Bill 184, which transfers the work of the Court of Land Registration to the circuit courts, was recommended and passed second reading. Afonso's bill to create the office of County Recorder was tabled, the committee advising curty against it. Makekahu's House Bill 119 also got the judicial act. Kaleiopi's bill to define and regulate the treatment and control of dependent and delinquent children was approved. A Senate bill, numbered 28, introduced by Senator Moore, was the next victim, being tabled because House Bill 29, on the same matter, had been indefinitely postponed. Chillingworth's Senate Bill 83, relating to the acknowledgment and execution of written instruments, passed the Judiciary Committee scrutiny and was carried by the report through second reading. Kalama's bill relating to liens of District Court judgments was also carried through second reading.

Two-County Bill Report. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on Kawewehi's bill to cut Hawaii into two counties, saying that it would duplicate offices and make unnecessary expense. It recommended that the bill be tabled. Kawewehi moved the tabling of the report and asked that the bill be referred to a special committee of the members from Hawaii. He said he had asked permission to appear before the committee on the bill and further stated that he had not introduced the bill as a joke. He had figures, he said, showing that there was money enough to run two governments, and when money was available, he might have said, why not jobs enough to use it up? He said West Hawaii would have \$68,000 to spend, while fines and costs would add another \$5000 to this total. The county officials would only require some \$12,000 a year in salaries, while clerks and deputies would only take some \$7000 a year more and police salary about \$10,000. This would only take about half the revenue, quite modest enough when compared with the boon of running a new government. Road expenses, he had figured, would be per month, \$2100, divided as follows: Kau, \$500; South Kona, \$300; North Kona, \$400; South Kohala, \$300; and North Kohala, \$500. This would be the laborer's benefit, while there would be an available balance of \$17,000 in the new treasury. This money could be wisely used, said Kawewehi. He also pointed with pride to the fine condition of the Kona roads. He renewed his motion to table the report and pass the bill over to the Hawaii members. The Speaker stated that this was a most unusual motion, but that the Chair heard unusual motions at times. Kaleiopi poured some vials of scorn upon the bill, to which Kanoho responded. He scouted the idea of any financial stress in the proposed county, as the Legislature was providing the counties liberally with tax money, licenses and fines. He quoted H. P. Baldwin's remark on the original county bill, to provide the counties and raise the money afterwards. "There is plenty of money," urged Kanoho, who also expatiated on the amount of brains in West Hawaii and the knowledge of how to make a little money pay many salaries, which could be put to work. Rice read from the report of the County Auditor of Hawaii to show that in 1907 there had been \$42,000 spent in West Hawaii on the roads, which showed that they could not be kept up on the amount claimed by Kawewehi. "The bill will make one rich county and one very poor county. It would be a black eye to county government if we established a county and let it go bankrupt. That is why we in Kauai are interested in this bill. We do not want the county system to be set back. We in Kauai are satisfied with the county system." He advised the Hawaii members to allow the bill to be tabled and to make the matter an issue on the Big Island at the next election. He moved the previous question. Kawewehi insisted on talking again, but was squelched and Rice refused to withdraw his motion to let Afonso talk. The previous question carried and the vote to adopt the report was called. The vote was against the report and the bill passed second reading. Kinney, Kama, Correa and Like were the Oahu members to vote in favor of the foolish bill. (Continued on Page Six.)

HOUSE

The House members yesterday made up for the loafing some of them had done the day before, the day being one of the busiest the lower House has had this session. Committee reports by the dozen piled in, House and Senate bills were put through their first, second or third readings—whatever the case demanded—by batches, and petitions were received by the score, the clerk's table being piled a foot high with the accumulated documents of the day. Between readings by the clerk and the callings of the roll, there were a couple of warm debates and some back and forth talking. The division of the County of Hawaii, according to a bill presented by Kawewehi, was the principal matter of the morning, a long debate resulting from a report of the Judiciary Committee that the bill ought to be tabled. Kawewehi and Kanoho fought long and hard to save the measure, their main argument and their only argument being that there would be money enough now under the new financial arrangements to pay for two sets of county officers in the Big Island. "There is plenty of money," said Kanoho, supposed to be quoting H. P. Baldwin. The bill passed second reading in spite of the recommendation in the report.

The afternoon debate raged over the question of allowing elected prosecuting officers of the government to engage in private law practice. The Judiciary Committee presented an extended brief in favor of letting the lawyers get all they could, in or out of office, and the fight for free trade was led by Douthitt. Sheldon, who is in reality the father of the measure introduced by Afonso to make the Attorney General, the County Attorneys and their deputies attend to the business for which they are chosen, pointed out the evils of the present system and the chances for a sort of grafting on the public that it presented. The bill was tabled, however, and another one was introduced making it legal for Sheriffs and their deputies to also engage in private legal practice if they happen to be lawyers.

Election Law Introduced. The election law bill, numbered 121 in the Senate, was presented to the House yesterday as the first matter to be dealt with. The bill is a formidable looking document, some fifty odd pages in length. It was gravely received and put on one side until the Senate sends over translated copies. The Senate gave further proof of its industry, four other bills being sent over. One bill was to appropriate \$3002 to pay a judgment secured away back in 1905 in favor of David K. Baker of Maui, the Territory being sued for trespass by Alatau T. Atkinson, Arthur M. Brown and Lorrie A. Andrews. This is Senate Bill 102. Senate Bill 125, empowering the Superintendent of Public Works to put water meters in use and regulate the charges for water, was received. Knudsen's bill to enforce the filing of final accounts by executors or administrators within a year after the issuance



SENATE

(Continued from Page One.)

wise and extravagant expenditure of money, and are led to believe that all moneys requisite and necessary for the internal improvement of the various counties should be raised either by the issuance of county bonds, or an increase in the tax rate sufficient to raise the necessary funds.

Slap at System.

Under the present system of raising revenue for internal improvements, a general loan bill is an invitation for the people of each county to grab all they can from the common pot.

When all the land or property holders of each county are directly taxed for their county improvements, inefficient and extravagant Boards of Supervisors will no longer be popular.

Under loan bills the burden is not personally felt by a large number of our taxpayers as it will be under an increase in the county tax rate as proposed.

The committee majority recommended that the bill be tabled and introduced a substitute bill enabling the counties to increase their tax rate one-fourth of one per cent to provide money for the construction of public works.

The Substitute Bill.

The bill as submitted provides that in addition to the tax of one per cent collectible under the provisions of Chapter 98 of the Revised Laws, the special tax of not more than one quarter of one per cent can be used by the counties for the construction of new schoolhouses, hospitals, district court-houses, jails, water works, sewers and other public improvements.

Senators Coelho and Brown in the minority report of the Ways and Means Committee, recommended that the bill pass with the title amended to read "an act making special appropriations for public improvements."

The bill, if passed as recommended by the minority, would dispose of the sum of \$613,000, distributed as follows: College of Hawaii, permanent building, \$125,000; Boys' Industrial School, \$12,000; Kapiolani Girls' Home, \$15,000; addition to Normal School, \$8,000; Army, on condition that the Federal Government restores to the Territory the barracks lot or a sufficient and suitable part thereof for the armory, \$40,000; Hilo Union School, \$65,000; Hilo water works, \$28,000; Kula pipe line, \$100,000; Lahaina Court House, \$25,000; Lahaina Armory, \$7,000; Paia Court House and Jail, \$13,000; alterations, repairs and furniture, Judiciary Building, \$75,000; Honolulu wharf and harbor improvements, \$100,000.

Both reports were laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Increases Salaries.

The special committee of the Hawaiian delegation reported favorably on Senate Bill No. 127, amending the County Act. The bill provides for increasing the salaries of the County Clerk of the County of Hawaii, Deputy Sheriff of the district of North Hilo, Deputy Sheriff of the district of South Kohala, and the Deputy Sheriff of the district of Hamakua, all of which the special committee approved.

Makekau wanted to take the bill up at once, but President Smith suggested that because of the accumulation of business all bills should be considered upon the regular order. Makekau withdrew his motion and Chairman Knudsen of the committee of the whole on the direct primary bill submitted his report, recommending that the bill in its amended form pass second reading.

President Smith suggested that the bill be laid on the table, stating that if the report was adopted the Senate would be bound by it, adding that hasty action should be avoided.

Direct Primary Killed.

Quinn moved for the adoption of the committee of the whole report, and Senator McCarthy was next recognized by President Smith and he proceeded to lay the direct primary bill as it appeared before the Senate.

"I have not heard a single Senator express a favorable opinion on this bill," said McCarthy. "We are wasting time with it as it stands, and I move that the committee report and the bill be indefinitely postponed."

Chillingworth called for an aye and no vote. Quinn took the rather humorous stand of the integrity of the Republican platform, which contained a direct primary plank.

"I don't see how we can go back on it," said Quinn, and the Senate smiled with the recollection of the anti-law revision plank in the same platform.

The vote was then put on McCarthy's motion for indefinite postponement and the direct primary bill was defeated on the affirmative votes of Senators Brown, Coelho, Fairchild, Harvey, Knudsen, Makekau, McCarthy and Moore. Those voting against the motion were Senators Baker, Chillingworth, Kalama, Quinn, Robinson, Smith and Woods.

Defer Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill was next on the order of the day, but that was as far as the financial measure got at the morning session of the upper house. Coelho suggested that the House Appropriation Bill and the one introduced by Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee be considered at evening sessions of the Senate. President Smith opposed postponing the ap-

propriation bill under any circumstances. He insisted that the time of the disposal of the Senate was limited, and that the appropriation bill—the all important measure before the Legislature—should not be deferred.

Senator Woods suggested that the Senate convene directly at 9 o'clock instead of at the present hour of 10 o'clock.

Senator Robinson moved that the Senate take up the other bills that were pending and dispose of them before considering the appropriation bill. Robinson was supported by Kalama and Senator Quinn declared himself in favor of evening sessions.

Senator Fairchild said that the Ways and Means Committee had been criticized for not having the appropriation bill ready sooner and that now, after it had been before the Senate for six days, an attempt was made to postpone it.

President Smith again insisted that the appropriation bill should have precedence over all others and stated that unless the Senate ordered otherwise it would go into committee of the whole for consideration of the appropriation bill.

Senator Robinson declined to withdraw his motion to defer the appropriation bill and when it was put to a vote there were only three votes against postponement.

Introduce Resolutions.

Senator McCarthy introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to present to the Senate all House and Senate bills relating to the transfer of Territorial functions and income over to the counties, so that the Senate can act intelligently in the premises.

Senator Coelho introduced a resolution that the Attorney General of the Territory be requested to file with the clerk of the Senate a detailed report of all the expenses "incurred by and through his department for and on account of the prosecution of the case of the Territory of Hawaii versus Abe." Coelho stated that Abe was the Japanese extradited from Japan and later discharged in the United States District Court. Chillingworth stated that expenses in the case were not borne by the Territory, but were paid by the Japanese Association. The actual Territorial expenses in the case, however, are believed to approximate \$900.

Senate Bill No. 54, amending the city and county act so as to enforce advertising for bids on all road work where the amount expended is in excess of \$500, passed second reading.

On School Savings Banks.

Senate Bill No. 98, establishing savings banks in the public schools of the Territory, was considered on second reading and it produced a lengthy and rather warm debate on the principles involved in the measure.

The amending report of the Education Committee was read, suggesting that the plan be applied solely to the schools of the City and County of Honolulu.

Senator Fairchild expressed himself as being opposed to the idea of the bill. "It does not appeal to me at all," declared the Senator from Kauai. "It is wrong in principle. If it is not necessary in the country districts there is certainly less reason for it in Honolulu."

Chairman Robinson of the Education Committee, introducer of the bill, came to the defense of the measure. He said that all of the successful commercial schools in the United States have adopted progressive methods, and that the plan proposed would be beneficial in its results.

Fairchild intimated that the placing of additional duties in the hands of the teachers would give them a good reason to ask for more pay.

Senator Smith took the floor in support of the measure and denied that there was any real cause for fearing that the passage of the bill would result in giving teachers a valid claim for more salary. Senator Smith pointed out the benefits that accrued under the Postal Savings Bank in operation before annexation. He said that the same arguments were advanced against the postal savings bank as were now being used against the plan for savings banks in the public schools.

"This bill will teach children the habit of saving," said Senator Smith. "It will assist in inculcating in the minds of the young people of Hawaii a practical idea of economy. It is a step in the right direction. We have not done enough practical work in the education of our children and this is a forward movement that should receive our support."

Chillingworth said that the argument of those against the bill was not worthy of consideration. He said that Senator Fairchild had attempted to convey the impression that there was some provision for bonds required of the teachers handling the money of the children.

Fairchild replied that practical results were being obtained under the present system of instruction in banking methods and commercial practice at the McKinley High School. He also stated that parents would be "bothered and annoyed" through the practical operation of the school banking system proposed.

Chillingworth said that one of the things that the Hawaiian people need above all else was practical instruction in the habit of saving, an object which he insisted would be obtained by the bill under consideration. Baker and Harvey did not approve of the bill as it stood, the former moving that it be deferred until Monday.

Quinn Is Opposed.

Quinn was the next heard from and he proceeded to riddle the modern theories in methods of education. Referring to a remark of Chillingworth that another city school "had its mayor and supervisors," Quinn stated "that the less children know about politics the better for them."

"I have a boy working for me," concluded Senator Quinn, "that can highly recommend from the High School and he can't answer the telephone."

Quinn also insisted that the funds in education should be dropped and that it was better for a boy to receive a "good common school education" and when he sent to learn a trade, if that were his best.

Senator Chillingworth asked his colleague if he "believed" in high schools, and Quinn replied that he did. Coelho raised the point that there was no fixing of responsibility in the handling of the money by teachers.

Fairchild moved to table the bill, but the motion was lost. Makekau then moving to pass on second reading.

Senator Smith denied the statement of Senator Fairchild that the passage of the bill would make four hundred teachers cashiers. He stated that the principals of the schools would be the only ones to have authority to receive money.

Senator Moore declared that if the bill was to become a law it would have to be carried out in a business-like way and provide for the bonding of all teachers receiving money. The motion to pass on second reading was finally put to a vote and carried, nino to six.

On Third Reading.

Senate Bill No. 103 passed second reading on the adoption of the report of the Judiciary Committee. President Smith took the floor and expressed doubt on some of the provisions of the bill. It relates to the right of heirs and the duties of executors and administrators.

A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, asking that the Legislature memorialize Congress in an effort to have the present Postoffice building turned over to the municipality upon the completion of the new Federal building.

On the motion of Senator McCarthy for the appointment of a special committee to confer with a similar committee from the House on the action of the Legislature in connection with the resolution, President Smith named Chillingworth, Quinn, and McCarthy.

Need Patrol Boats.

A rather humorous report was submitted by the special committee of the Hawaii delegation on House Bill No. 167, prohibiting the taking of fish with nets in the bay of Hilo. The report says:

"Your committee finds that the bay of Hilo is four miles long and one and a fourth miles broad, and believe that if this bill should become law a large fleet of patrolling vessels would be necessary to enforce the same. Your committee therefore recommends that the bill be laid on the table."

"If, however, a majority of the members of the Senate do not agree with the members of this committee, and this bill should become law, your committee recommends the insertion of a suitable amount in the appropriation bill to provide for its enforcement."

The report was adopted, ending the life of the measure.

The Public Health Committee reported unfavorably on House Bill No. 164, relating to the custody of insane persons and the appointment of a board of lunacy. The committee majority, Coelho and Harvey, recommended that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole, Fairchild believing the bill should pass in its original form.

Senate Bill No. 117, making penalties lighter for tax delinquency, was passed on second reading after the Senate had been enlightened as to its intent by its introducer, Senator Robinson, and Fairchild. Robinson declared that the prevailing delinquency penalty was too severe and was supported in his argument by the Senator from Kauai.

Senate Bill No. 128 was taken up and passed on third reading upon the motion of Senator Makekau. It carries an additional appropriation of \$1000 for the benefit of Circuit Judge Parson's court at Hilo, an item of finance which was overlooked in its regular order.

The Judiciary Committee submitted a report on Senate Bill 138, the measure amending the purchasing agent act which, becoming operative upon its approval, implicated the matter of territorial expenditures in such a way that a practical halt had to be called in purchases until the Governor should name the purchasing agent authorized by the provisions of the bill. The Judiciary Committee recommended that the act be amended so as to become effective on July 1, 1929, and that a section be inserted legalizing all purchases made after the third day of April, the date upon which the purchasing agent became a legal necessity through the Governor's signature being appended to Act 62, Session Laws of 1929.

House Bill 143, providing for a library of Hawaii and carrying an annual appropriation of \$10,000—necessary to secure the gift of a building from Andrew Carnegie, was considered with the favorable report of the Education Committee. It was the sense of the Senate that any bill carrying such a large appropriation should receive the consideration of the Ways and Means Committee and it was referred to that committee.

The Appropriation Bill.

The existence of an appropriation bill was finally recognized when Senator Kalama moved that Senate Bill 132, the Ways and Means Committee's bill, and House Bill No. 74, be taken up in the committee of the whole. Makekau moved that Senate Bill No. 49, the appropriation bill submitted by the Governor, be taken up for joint consideration with the other two bills. He was supported by Senator McCarthy who said that the bill introduced by the Ways and Means Committee was more in the nature of a report upon the bill submitted by the Governor. The motion to take Senate Bill 49 from the table was carried and the committee of the whole began business with Senator Knudsen in the chair and three versions of an appropriation bill before it for consideration.

Under the heading of "the Governor," the first item taken up was that of the office of Adjutant General of the National Guard of Hawaii, to be a salaried position by reason of the additional duties imposed on the office by the National Guard reorganization Act, passed by the present Legislature. The Governor had the Adjutant General down for \$225, but this cut to \$200 by the House of Representatives. Senator Fairchild moved to pass the item as it stood in the Governor's estimate. With the understanding that Adjutant General Jones will remain in his present office, Senator Kalama asked how much that gentleman received for his work in the Judiciary department. Fairchild replied that he thought it was \$150 a month with nearly that much more from outside work. He said that Col. Jones would devote all his

time to the office of Adjutant General when a salary was attached to it. Kalama moved to pass the item as in the House Bill, \$200 per month.

Against a Cut.

Senator Smith objected to making the salary less than \$225 per month. He argued that if the Territory was going to have a National Guard it should have an efficient one with a capable man at the head. He said that the heads of all the departments received \$225 per month.

Fairchild said that he was at first doubtful about the wisdom of a salary of \$225 being attached to the office of Adjutant General, but after a conversation with Major Dunning he had become convinced that it was little enough for the office. He added that Major Dunning stated that an Adjutant General in the various states would be in receipt of a higher salary. He also stated that in the event of trouble he understood that the Federal Government would have to rely to a great extent upon the citizen soldiery.

Senator Chillingworth said that he had gone into the question thoroughly and that to maintain the National Guard at a high standard of efficiency it was essential that a capable officer give his whole time to the work. Senator Robinson said that he was not convinced that the work of the Adjutant General's office would require all the time of one man. Harvey thought \$200 was enough.

Senator Chillingworth read from the report of the Adjutant General, showing the amount of business handled by his office, all necessary through an observance of the United States government's regulation governing the National Guard. Senator McCarthy said he was doubtful at first, but had about become convinced that \$225 a month was not too much for a man capable of fulfilling the duties of an Adjutant General. He supported Fairchild's motion that the item pass as in the Governor's estimate. The motion carried.

The items under the same head of \$75 for a clerk and assistant; \$40 for a janitor and armorer and \$12,000 for expenses were passed as in the House bill and Governor's estimate.

Territorial Secretary.

The items under the heading of the Secretary of the Territory were passed without much comment. Senator Robinson thought that the items of \$10,200 for clerks, assistants, stenographers and messengers should be segregated, but there was no serious effort to question it. The expenses for the Governor's and Secretary's offices were passed at \$4200, as was also the item for printing, binding, indexing and advertising of \$1500, making a total of \$15,900.

Under the heading of elections, the committee approved the item of \$13,000, as in the Governor's estimate, in place of the \$10,500 recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. The \$13,000 was approved on the motion of Senator McCarthy, who pointed out that additional expenses of registration would be caused by the provisions of the new election bill passed by the Senate.

The Archives.

The appropriation for the archives department was deferred on the motion of Senator Baker. The House cut the salary of the librarian from \$150 to \$125, leaving an item of \$2160 for the expenses of copying, translating, printing and binding.

The Senate Ways and Means Committee bill recommended an appropriation of \$6000 for the archives department without segregation, leaving it to the discretion of the librarian. Senator Smith argued against any reduction in the appropriation for the department. He said that it was performing an important duty to the public and that it was essential that the documents should be properly and intelligently cared for. Coelho also rallied to the defense of the archives, stating that he had found an old paper in Mr. Lydecker's charge that had prevented the perpetration of a gross injustice in a land dispute, and by which the homes of several Hawaiians were saved from falling into the hands of the wrongful claimants. He added that such instances were numerous, proving the practical utility of the archives department. Senator McCarthy also insisted that it was a public duty to provide the archives department with a sufficient appropriation to allow it to do its work efficiently.

Permanent Settlements.

The permanent settlements was the next item considered, that of the \$15,000 biennial appropriation for the benefit of ex-Queen Liliuokalani being the first in order. Coelho moved that the ex-Queen's pension be increased to \$650 per month. There was no second to the motion, and the item passed as it stood.

The Senate indorsed the settlement of \$400 for Mrs. Emma Barnard; Mrs. Kamakani Simeons, \$400; Mrs. Mary Stoltz, \$400; and Mrs. Mahelona, \$400. The last settlement, the only new item, that of \$400 for the benefit of Mrs. John Kea, produced a debate, following Senator Fairchild's motion to strike it out. Fairchild maintained that it would be establishing a bad precedent to provide pensions for the widows of deceased officers.

"As a rule I am opposed to the idea of pensions," said Senator Smith, "but this case is different, and I feel deeply about it. John Kea was in the office of the Attorney General since 1884, and no public servant could have been more faithful or constant in the performance of his duty. I have been told by Sheriff Henry that John Kea really died of a broken heart when he found that his salary had been cut in the appropriation bill. It was not so much the loss of the money that he felt, but the fact that it should come after all the years of public service and devotion to duty."

Senator McCarthy stated that because of John Kea's unassuming manner and retiring disposition he had never received in the public services the pay his work was entitled to.

"In the year 1890," said Senator McCarthy, "I know that John Kea was receiving but \$75 per month, when men in less responsible positions than his were getting from \$125 to \$150 a month."

Item Is Deferred.

The Senate was ready to approve the item at once, but after asking whether Kea left children, Senator Makekau moved to defer. He stated

that a matter was involved of which he did not wish to speak publicly. He stated, however, that he supported the settlement. The motion to defer was carried.

The Attorney General's Department was next taken up. The House bill made a material cut in the appropriation recommended by the Governor, dropping the second deputy at \$200 per month, assistant clerk at \$75 per month and assistant stenographer at \$75. The Senate approved the appropriation as passed on by the House, a total of \$20,400 in place of the \$27,800 recommended by the Governor.

Senator Fairchild read a letter from Governor Frazier, in which the chief executive asked that more liberal treatment be accorded the Attorney General's Department and that it be not crippled by a too stringent reduction in its appropriation.

The Ways and Means Committee bill included an item of \$7200 for the salary of the Attorney General, and included "deputies, clerks, stenographers, expenses," under one appropriation of \$22,800.

Senator Smith objected to a reduction in the appropriation for the department. He said that its duties were highly important and that it should receive careful attention. Senator Chillingworth moved that the item of \$11,400 for expenses in the House bill be increased to \$16,200. The motion was seconded by Senator Smith and lost.

Defer High Sheriff.

Action on the items under the heading of High Sheriff, prisons and jails was deferred, the bill as submitted by Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee taking for granted that the jails were to be turned over to the counties under the general plan of county transfer. Coelho stated that intelligent consideration of the appropriation bill was almost impossible until it was known what the Legislature intended to do with the plan of placing duties now in the hands of the Territory within the jurisdiction of the counties.

The Senate approved the appropriation for the Auditor's department as recommended by the Governor. Senator McCarthy stated that the House had dropped the deputy auditor and reduced the expense appropriation on the understanding that the Auditor would be relieved of some of his duties, but that Auditor Fisher stated that the duties had all been reinstated after the department's appropriation had been reduced on the understanding that certain work would be transferred. The Senate indorsed McCarthy's stand, and approved biennial salary appropriations of \$6000 for the Auditor, \$4800 for deputy auditor, \$9600 for clerks and \$3600 for expense.

When the Treasurer's department was reached, Coelho moved that the committee rise so the members could accept the invitation to inspect the Japanese cruisers.

When the Senate came to order, President Smith suggested that adjournment be taken until 9 o'clock this morning, allowing an extra hour for routine work. Palmer Woods suggested 7:30 a. m., but the motion for the adjournment to the usual hour of 10 o'clock was carried.

HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.)

by themselves. He knew the bill was full of errors but did not want to see it killed immediately without a discussion and study of it.

Cohen moved to defer the third reading until April 19, and another one was made to defer until Monday, the last by Kawewehi, who said he would have the errors picked out of the bill by that time. His motion carried.

One provision of the bill, as drafted, gives the polling booths and ballot boxes the right to vote in the new counties.

House Bill 184, Kaleiopa, which abolishes the Court of Land Registration, came up on the order of the day for its final reading, but was deferred until today, Rice pointing out some mistakes in the drafting of the bill.

House Bill 185, Kaleiopa, giving the Circuit Judges in Chambers original jurisdiction in all cases under the Juvenile Court Act, and providing that the Chief Justice may nominate any Circuit Judge to sit in such cases, for the same reasons as that advanced for 184, was deferred.

Boost Bill Delayed.

House Bill 189, Waiwaiolo, which boosts a few Maui county official salaries, was read a third time. Under it the sheriff will get \$2100 a year, the county clerk \$1800, the auditor \$1800, the treasurer \$1800, the deputy sheriff of Lahaina and the deputy sheriff of Makawao, \$1200.

Moanani took advantage of the bill to offer an amendment boosting salaries generally on the island of Hawaii. This was resented by Rice, who told Moanani to put in a bill of his own and leave the Maui bill alone. His amendment was tabled.

Nawahine had an amendment to offer, this being to raise the pay of the Maui county attorney to \$2100 from \$1800. Rice wanted to know why he had signed the committee report the day before to pass the bill as it stood and wanted now to amend it. Nawahine stated that he had forgotten about the county attorney until then.

The bill passed as amended.

Senate Bill 83, Chillingworth, to establish a law uniform with those of other States and Territories for the acknowledgment and execution of written instruments, was read a third time. There was no opposition on roll call.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill 3, Coelho's, to establish a hospital under the Board of Health at Lahaina, which has been variously deferred, came up again for a third reading. On suggestion of Coney the bill was referred back to the Health Committee.

Senate Bill 93, Kalama, which provides that on payment of a judgment lien the creditor shall at the expense of the debtor execute and record a release, passed third reading.

Senate Bill 105, Coelho, to "appropriate" money out of the treasury of the County of Hawaii to pay claims contracted under the first abortive

Weak Nerves and Stomach

A CURE IN ROCK ISLAND THAT WILL INTEREST MANY.

Nervous Dyspepsia Which Quickly Yielded to the Proper Tonic Treatment.

When the stomach is feeble the food lies in it undigested, decays and throws off poisonous gases that distend the walls of the stomach, and cause interference with other organs, especially with the action of the heart and lungs. These gases have other ill effects. They are absorbed by the blood and corrupt it and so cause aches in remote parts of the body and the formation of unhealthy tissue everywhere. General bodily weakness and loss of weight result. The nerves and the brain are disturbed and discomforts such as dizziness, hot flashes, sleeplessness, irritability and despondency originate from this source.

Experience shows that these troubles vanish just as soon as the stomach is made strong enough to digest the food. In other words, it needs a tonic that will cause it to do the work of changing the food into nourishment. The tonic used ought to be one that will agree with the most delicate stomach.

Mrs. C. L. Ritchey, of No. 1401 26th street, Rock Island, Ill., says: "I was sick for several months with stomach trouble and nervousness. I had no appetite and what I ate pained me and formed gas. Later I had palpitation of the heart. It was almost impossible for me to get any sleep. I became run down, weak, despondent and discouraged and could not bear to have any noise around me."

"At first I thought the doctor was helping me but I really became no better. When I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I made up my mind to give them a trial. It was only a short time before I began to feel better, had a good appetite, could rest well and I was cured after taking only a few boxes. I always depend upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and recommend them heartily."

While so promptly effective, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain no harmful stimulants or opiates. They are perfectly safe and create no drug habit. Every dyspeptic should read our free book "What to Eat and How to Eat."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

county act, was given its third reading and passed.

City Building Resolution.

The House received over the signature of Joseph J. Fern, Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, a copy of a resolution passed by the Honolulu Supervisors, stating that the city would like to move into the Postoffice building as soon as the new Federal building is completed and asking the Legislature to devise some way in which the Territory could get back the building from the Federal Government and turn it over to the city.

After some debate, the resolution was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Magistrates' Pay.

Rice, who is the one steering the arrangements for the transfer of certain powers from the Territory to the counties, presented another bill along those lines, a measure to provide for the payment of the expenses of the district courts by the counties. The bill takes away from the Supervisors the right to fix the salaries of the respective magistrates and names the sums to be given for the services rendered. The list of salaries, if the bill passes, will be:

Honolulu, first magistrate, \$200 a month; second magistrate, \$300 a month; clerks, Honolulu, first \$110 a month, second \$85; interpreters, \$120 a month for all; Ewa, \$100; Waianae, \$40; Wainulu, \$75; Koolooloa, \$50; Koolaukoko, \$50; Lahaina, \$90; Wailuku, \$100; Makawao at Honouliuli, \$25; Makawao, \$85; Hana, \$50; Kipahulu, \$30; Molokai, \$40; Lanai, \$20; Kaneohe, \$20; North Kohala, \$70; South Kohala, \$50; North Kona, \$60; South Kona, \$50; Kau, \$80; clerk and interpreter, South Hilo, \$100; district magistrate, South Hilo, \$135; North Hilo, \$60; Hamakua, \$80; Puna, \$45; Lihue, \$80; Koloa, \$70; Waimea, \$80; Kawaihau, \$55; Hanalei, \$50.

Loan Fund Appropriations.

Out of moneys to be received by the Treasurer up to June 30, 1911, "for or in account of loan fund," the following sums will be spent, according to a bill presented by Carley: Kula pipeline, \$109,000; improvement of Honolulu harbor, \$100,000; repairs to Judiciary building, \$75,000; Kapiolani Girls' Home, \$15,000; Boys' Industrial School, \$12,000; addition to Normal School, \$8,000; armory, on condition that the Federal Government gives back the barracks lot, \$40,000—a total of \$250,000.

Two Senate Bills Tabled.

Senate Bills 110 and 122 were tabled on reports from the Agricultural Committee, each being a bill "to encourage diversified industries." One was to exempt from taxation lands and buildings devoted to cultivation and production of sisal fiber, castor oil, copra, vanilla, starch, pineapples, arrowroot and casava. The other bill puts tobacco land beyond the jurisdiction of the tax collector.

Cohen's bill to establish an amateur bank and clearing-house in the public schools was favorably reported on by the Committee on Education.

The constitution and by-laws of the Military Baseball League of Hawaii are out. Under the able superintendence of Secretary Andrew, they cover every possibility of the game. This league, which comprises four teams, the 5th Cavalry, Fort Shafter, Marines and N. G. H. will start their series April 25 at the league park.

HOUSE

(Continued from Page Three.)

Grand Bill Tabled. The report of the Judiciary Committee on Attorney's bill to prevent practicing attorneys from using their legal positions for private gain and restricting their practice to public business only, was adverse to the bill. The report was one of specimen pleadings and long drawn out arguments, in part as follows:

"The amendment, if adopted, will prohibit attorneys at law who only are qualified under the provisions of law, to hold the positions covered by the proposed amendment, from pursuing the business of their profession, and will operate to prevent the holders of such positions from engaging in any business outside of the duties of their office. This results in an invidious selection of certain officials from the large number of Territorial and county officers, and prohibits them from adding to their salaries the income derived from any outside business. If the object of the bill is to compel the holder of any Territorial or county office from engaging in any business outside of the duties of his office, then it would be only proper to include in the operation of the act the holder of every government office. It is not right to select only the attorneys at law, whose sole opportunities for adding to their official salaries is to be found in the line of their profession, and to prohibit them from practicing, while other officials are permitted to engage in business. If the law prescribed as a qualification for the office of Treasurer of the Territory or of the county that he should be a banker or a stockholder or officer in a banking corporation or in a trust company, and then a law was proposed prohibiting such Treasurer from engaging in the banking business, or being an officer or stockholder in a banking corporation or a trust company, the inequality of the latter law would be no evident as to appear to every fair-minded man, but it is equally unjust to pass the law, now proposed, to prohibit law officers of the government from pursuing their profession.

"The law is objectionable because its operation will prevent competent attorneys from taking such official positions. The salaries are entirely too small to secure the services of any competent attorney, if he is obliged to forego all private practice. The only way to secure competent lawyers under the proposed law would be to increase the salaries so as to compensate the lawyer for the loss of income arising from his practice. To do this would increase the burden of taxation, and add to the expense of the government, an alternative which at this time is neither desirable nor possible.

"This law is an innovation on the custom prevailing throughout the United States, and its passage in no way benefits the people. Instead of adding to the efficiency of the officers required to be filled by attorneys at law, it would impair that efficiency by putting in office only such lawyers as the public will not intrust with any private business. In other words, it will require the people to elect as incumbents of such offices to do the public work, only those lawyers whom the people will not intrust with their private business. Is the Legislature prepared to say that the proper qualification for a law officer of the government is that he shall not possess the ability or the confidence of the community sufficiently to be intrusted with the private business of the members of the community? Yet this is just what the act in effect declares.

"An innovation of this kind on the established usage of generations in the United States of America is in itself a reason for hesitancy. It is true that in the large centers in the United States the law officers devote all of their time to the public business, but that is not the result of any law such as this, but is the result of the public business necessarily occupying all their time. It, therefore, becomes necessary in such places to pay large salaries to obtain competent lawyers, and the salaries paid, with fees and perquisites, run from \$6000 to \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year.

"If any of the law officers of the Territory of Hawaii or of its subdivisions should neglect the public business or interest in order to pursue his private practice, there is adequate remedy under existing laws, but to strike at a whole class of officers for the fault of one, if any such there is, is unjust and wrong.

"Another objectionable feature contained in the bill is that it proposes to prevent district magistrates from acting as attorneys and counsellors in any of the courts of the Territory. In the district of Honolulu, for example, there is a first and second district magistrate. The first district magistrate is in receipt of a monthly salary for his services and sits practically every day in the year, Sundays and legal holidays excepted. The second district magistrate very rarely has an opportunity to perform his functions as a judge, and when he does he receives a certain daily compensation for each and every day he acts as such, and is in receipt of no regular monthly salary or other compensation by virtue of his office.

"To prohibit the second district magistrate, for example, from pursuing his profession while in office would simply mean that no lawyer would care to accept the position without reasonable compensation, in the nature of a regular monthly salary. The Territory is not in a financial condition to warrant appropriations along these lines.

"Your committee furthermore believe that this condition of affairs applies not only to Honolulu, but to various other places in the Territory. To bar a second district magistrate from following his profession during the time he was not actually engaged on the bench would, in the opinion of your committee, simply mean that the administration of justice would be materially hampered, inasmuch as no lawyer would consent to act in such capacity under these conditions. For the foregoing reasons your committee is of the opinion that the bill be tabled, and we so recommend."

Minority Against.

Sheldon, a member of the committee,

did not consent in the report and offered to make a special report of his reasons. The same hour having expired, the consideration of the report was deferred, on motion of Coney.

Rush Bills Read.

Two bills in turn were read in the committee hall the House first and the Judiciary bill second, were read a second time on special order of the day after the noon recess, and put on the list for third reading today. The bills were not held for the printer but typewritten to save time.

Argument on Douthitt Report.

Sheldon then rose to state his reasons for refusing to concur in the Judiciary Committee's report to table Attorney's bill restricting the Attorney General, County Attorneys, Sheriffs and Magistrates and their deputies, from private legal practice.

Sheldon stated that he did not concur because the bill on the whole is a proper one. The section dealing with the district magistrates might have been struck out, but the bill itself should pass. In this view he was supported by the Bar Association, a letter from a committee of that body having been sent to that effect to the Judiciary Committee. He believed an elected prosecutor should do no civil business because his position otherwise brought him so much business that his public duties were neglected.

Public officials, too, employed the public paid stenographer and clerk in their own private work, used government stationery, government offices and government time to carry on private practice and it was unfair for them to have these advantages over other lawyers. It happens, too, that County Attorneys, from their very position, get business brought them which they would not get unless in such a position and in this way the elected position became a club with which to get business. The Bar Association's letter was signed by A. G. M. Robertson and one other.

Coney said the Bar Association had couched their approval of the bill with the proviso that bigger salaries be paid, which shows that competent men could not be had for the offices unless outside practice was allowed. He asked if any thought it possible to get a man like Carl Smith, as deputy county attorney at Hilo, if the salary was what it is and no other practise was allowed? He did not explain why Smith's salary and that of his incompetent chief should not be put together and elect Smith to earn it.

Douthitt said that at no time while he was Deputy Attorney General or County Attorney did his private practice ever interfere with his public duties in the least. He did not think that the pencils and paper used privately from the public supplies would bankrupt the county. The whole question was one of competency, he said, whether competent men could be had for the salaries paid or not. If the right to practise were cut off competent men could not be secured.

He asked why lawyers should be picked out to discriminate against any more than any other men. If the bill be right, a general bill should be passed about all public officers. He failed to point out how the lawyers who are judges are discriminated against and not allowed to practise their profession on the side. He said the policy of the House was one of retrenchment. "We cannot possibly raise the salaries of these officials now," he said, "therefore the recommendation of the Bar Association falls of its own weight."

There was no question about the spirit of the bill being other than good, but the situation in Hawaii required its tabling at this time.

Sheldon refuted some of Douthitt's arguments and pointed to the judges as evidence of men who could and would work for stated salaries. He then pointed out how the bill had been chloroformed until after the appropriation bill had passed in order to give the opposition the chance to argue that no change in salaries could be made and the bill was too late.

Kamahu called attention to the Advertiser's exposures of the sort of private practice being carried on by County Attorney Cathcart. He moved that the report of the committee be tabled. He thought the law would teach such officials not to meddle with pitch. He complimented Douthitt on the fact that his private practice had not crowded his public duties to one side.

The motion to table the report was lost. Shingle then moved to adopt the report, stating that he agreed with the principle of the bill but had to agree now that the salaries paid were not enough. He had heard from Hilo that the bill was one to oust Carl Smith of Hilo.

The report was adopted and the bill tabled.

Public Lands Reports.

The Public Lands Committee presented a number of reports. Recommendations for the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 2 and for the building of a \$3000 road for the benefit of the Kaobe, Puna, homesteaders.

A "Dire Need."

In regard to Kinney's resolution that certain lands be set aside in which to bury "the poor people of Hawaii," the committee reported that they had carefully investigated into this matter, and find that the people of the District of Hawaii are in dire need of a cemetery; and finding that a government reserve of over six acres, where the old church of Helonua, sometimes called Lanakila, stands, is now available for public uses," recommended using it.

Two Could Not Vote.

Carley and Hihio asked to be excused from voting when the roll was called on Senate Bill 104, to authorize the Maui Supervisors to pay some six-year-old bills. Hihio is a beneficiary under the bill to the amount of sixteen dollars and twelve cents, having earned that as a county supervisor in those days when county government was toppling on its perch. Carley's company is also interested in the bill. It passed without the votes.

Hawaii Back Bills.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on Coelho's Senate Bill 105, to allow Hawaii county to pay the county officials of East and West Hawaii, who served in those same days of official pilikia in 1908.

More Pilikia in Sight.

Senate Bill 30, Robinson, was presented, having passed the Senate. As it reaches the House it would create a great deal of confusion in Territorial Treasury circles and a great county

A CHANCE FOR RICE GROWERS

Hawaii has an opportunity to double its rice crop value in supplying a main land need for rice grown for seed purposes, as the following correspondence will show:

Honolulu, Hawaii, April 5, 1909. Mr. H. F. Wood, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, T. H. Dear Mr. Wood: You will be interested in a communication recently received by the Station, concerning seed rice, for which you seem to be responsible. I enclose a copy of the letter, which is self-explanatory.

This inquiry reaffirms and emphasizes our often repeated suggestion to the rice growers of Hawaii that an annual opportunity presents itself for the development of a trade in superior strains of rice for seed purposes.

Hawaii has ideal climate and soil conditions, an entire freedom from rice diseases, and a certainty of crop over a definite area, which embody very exceptional advantages of seed production, it only being necessary for intelligent growers to appreciate their opportunity sufficiently to apply the necessary care and effort to produce what this letter plainly indicates is wanted.

A large part of our rice crop might easily be doubled in value, were it grown distinctly for seed purposes. No phase of agriculture is more profitable than seed production, and I trust that Mr. Murray's letter will stir our growers to greater effort along this line. We have sent copies of the letter to a number of the foremost rice growers with the request that they take up the matter, at the same time impressing upon them the importance of considering only superior stocks. Thanking you for your cooperation in our work,

Very sincerely yours, F. G. KRAUSS, In Charge of Rice Investigations.

C. M. Murray, Rice Broker, New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., Professor F. G. Krauss.

Dear Sir: I am on the lookout for seed rice, and have been referred to you by Mr. H. F. Wood, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu. Rice planters have been buying seed rice from Mexico for some fifteen or twenty years, but the demand has been so great that we can not get enough and thought it might be possible that we could get some seed from Hawaii. What this market requires is a large bean, and regular, and positively no red grains or foreign seeds. Several thousand sacks could be sold here if not too high, and comes up to standard. Our planting season commences about the first of March, and would like to be ready for next season if possible. Would you kindly send me samples of your different grades of seed rice, and would you please put me in communication with some business man that is familiar with seed rice? Thanking you in advance, I am, respectfully, (Signed) C. M. MURRAY.

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, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

jubilation if passed. It is a bill to turn over to the counties all police court costs and fines, as a House Bill does, but makes itself come into force from the date of its approval.

Chillingworth's bill to prevent two or more people from keeping step, Senate Bill 56, and his bill to prevent the wearing of khaki riding breeches, Senate Bill 59, also came down and began their course through the House.

Two Hours to Vote.

Kaleiopi introduced a new bill, the official title of which is, "An act to allow time for the employes to vote." The bill is to allow voters two hours under pay in which to go to the polls and do their voting. The bill also provides penalties for preventing voters voting or attempting to coerce voters into voting some particular way.

Relating to "Julia."

Douthitt presented a bill, the title of which, as read by the clerk, began, "An act relating to Julia." "To who?" asked Rice. The clerk looked closer and announced that the bill related to juries. It makes a provision for the County Sheriff to pick up grand or trial jurors from among the "bystanders," whenever the regular number runs out.

Sheriffs May Practise.

After the bill prohibiting county attorneys and others from accepting private cases was tabled, a bill was presented by Coney removing the restrictions now on sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and allowing them to practise in civil cases if they happen to be lawyers.

Claimants Too Slow.

Rice presented a bill declaring the money now held by the Treasurer to take up certain liabilities of the Republic of Hawaii to be a government realization. This amounts to \$5775.18, as follows: Gold certificates of deposit, \$140; silver certificates of deposit, \$3365; and postal money orders, \$2270.18. The bill then appropriates the money to meet the claims.

Shower of Petitions.

When a call for petitions was made, twenty-two members arose with blue papers in their hands and presented them. All dealt with the same matter and all were written on paper bearing the name of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. Each of the twenty-two petitions asked for a favorable consideration of Waiwai's bill to give the churches the sites they stand on.

HELP WANTED FOR HOSPITALS

An strenuous impression has been created concerning the part played by Mrs. Atherton in the request made to the Senate that the Palama hospital be aided by appropriation, as told in an interview with Dr. O'Day, published yesterday morning, an impression which the doctor wishes to correct.

"Mrs. Atherton has had nothing to do with the request made to the Senate for financial assistance for the institution," said Dr. O'Day last night. "In a recent conversation with Mrs. Atherton, she told me that she feared she would have to give up attempting to carry the whole burden of the Palama hospital support, which she found too heavy for one person. The support calls for the expenditure of between four and five hundred dollars a month, which is certainly a great burden on any one.

"In view of the fact that this support might be withdrawn, I, with some others, made the appeal to the Senate not to allow this much needed institution to close. Mrs. Atherton took no part in this request, having taken over the maintenance of the hospital on the understanding that she would receive no government assistance.

"I understand that the Senate may refuse not only to help the Palama hospital but may also refuse to vote a territorial subsidy for the support of the Queen's hospital. It would certainly be a great misfortune to Honolulu and the Territory generally if this hospital be crippled for lack of funds, more crippled than it is at present, I should say, as there is a regular monthly deficit already. The Queen's Hospital is a great institution and I should think that the trustees would recognize the folly of antagonizing any part of the medical profession. To my mind it is better for the management of that institution to decide to treat all doctors alike, receive any doctor's patients, poor and rich alike, and have in that way the cooperation of all the doctors. As it is now, patients paying less than \$1.50 a day cannot be treated by their own physician. The consequences are that we do not take our poorer patients there, because we think as much of them as of our rich patients. We take the poor ones to the Palama hospital, and as we cannot do business with them with the Queen's hospital, we do not take our rich ones there either, but take them out to the sanitarium at Waikiki. Thus the Queen's loses in both ways and their deficit is the result.

"I do not want it thought that I entertain any hard feelings against the Queen's Hospital. It is a splendid, up-to-date hospital and I so described it in a paper I wrote recently for the Journal of the American Medical Association, but the system under which it has been conducted cannot bring about the best results.

FORTUNATE CAVE-IN AT THE NUUANU DAM

When it was first reported around the Capitol yesterday morning that there had been a cave-in at the Nuuanu reservoir, there was more or less anxiety and the first question that occurred in the minds of most was as to the probable effect of such an accident on the minds of the members and the fate of the Public Works Department. Inquiry at the department confirmed the report of the cave-in, it being stated that some two thousand yards of earth had fallen, but coupled with this news was the smiling look of Superintendent Campbell.

Explanations as to the cave explained also the smiles. There had been a cave-in, all right, but it had occurred at the sluicing pit and means the saving of a considerable amount of money to the contractor and of considerable time to the Territory in the work. Two thousand yards of red dirt, needed in the fill, dumped itself down from the hill into the sluicing bed, breaking itself up and piling just where the hydraulic nozzle can best shoot the water against it to hurry it down to the dam.

In such a favorable situation has this left the sluicing ground that yesterday afternoon the hydraulicicking was giving results of two hundred yards of fill an hour.

Last month, in the ten days in which it was possible to work—during the let-ups in the rains—some eighteen thousand yards of fill were put in and the work on the spillway was practically completed. Of the 180,000 yards of earth needed to make the great fill, over 80,000 yards are now in, while of the total work of the dam, the department figures that five-eighths is finished.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

- List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending April 3, 1909. Barker, Phillip; Johnson, Harriet; Lush, Mrs Frank; Lennox, Mrs John; Long, Mrs C G; McGarvey, John B (3); Marshall, Wesley; Martin, Mrs J W; Platt, Mrs Kate; Read, Mrs Grace; Rees, Mrs Mary; Riedel, Robert H (2); Richardson, Mrs Belle; Riley, L; Robertson, Roy; Rondon, William; Simmons, Ira I; Spencer, Mrs Chas; Thomas, Miss Mary; Walker, Alexander; Williams, Miss Josephine; Wilcox, Chas W (2); Young, Guy W.

Please ask for advertised letters. JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

CAPTAIN REES TAKES JAPANESE ADMIRAL AND STAFF TO PEARL HARBOR

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)



Capt. Rees, U. S. N., Admiral Ijichi, Gov. Frear, Col. Schuyler, U. S. A. A SNAP AT THE NOTABLES.

Rear Admiral Ijichi and officers, U. S. Army, Navy and Marine officers, and several Honolulu gentlemen, were guests of the Naval commandant, Capt. Rees, U.S.N., yesterday, in an excursion to Pearl Harbor on the Iroquois and a luncheon at the University Club. The Iroquois left the dock at ten sharp. The day was perfect and the sea smooth and Pearl Harbor was quickly reached.

The guests of Captain Rees were Rear Admiral Ijichi, commanding the Japanese training squadron; Captain Ishii of the Aso and Captain Sato of the Soya; Governor Frear, Consul General Ueno, Secretary Mott-Smith, Chief Justice Hartwell, Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., commanding officer of the Fifth Cavalry; ex-Governor Geo. R. Carter, former Royal Governor A. S. Cleghorn, Flag Commander Sakamoto, Captain Snyder, U.S.A., Major Dunning, U.S.A., commandant at Fort Shafter; Lieut. Commander Okonura, Dr. Langhorne, U.S.N.; Lieut. Takura, Walter G. Smith, Sub-Lieut. Sata, F. L. Waldron, Lieut. Moses, U.S.N.; Sub-Lieut. Inouye, Lieut. Commander Moses, U.S.N.; Lieut. Com. Niino, Lieut. Yokochi, Paymaster Hornberger, U.S.N.; Lieut. Shiraiishi, Sub-Lieut. Shimada, Capt. Falls, U.S.A.; Sub-Lieut. Mitsui, Capt. Campbell, U.S.M.C.; Major Long, U.S.M.C., commanding the marine battalion and Vice Consul Abe.

The Japanese officers were deeply interested in Pearl Harbor and in the work being done there. The Admiral, his captains and his chief of staff were on the bridge with Capt. Rees, the Governor and various American guests, and were given a good idea of the contour of the great bay and the lay of the land beyond. Landing was made at the wharf near the pavilion—which, by the way, is in bad shape now—and a special train was met there which

whirled the party back to town. At the Oahu depot, automobiles were taken for the University Club where a fine lunch was in waiting.

During the little feast there was much speaking of a friendly international character, the cue to which was set by Captain Rees in his opening remarks as toastmaster. Captain Rees introduced Admiral Ijichi, who spoke in very good English of the desire of his countrymen to perpetuate the friendship begun by the visit of Commodore Perry. The guests, who had risen to drink the Admiral's health, joined in the banzai that followed. Governor Frear, to whose health the brimming beakers had been lifted, followed in a speech in which he spoke of the value to us in Hawaii of the Japanese population and of the real desire of America to keep on good terms with our Oriental neighbor. Former Governor Cleghorn, who is an old-time friend of the Japanese and has the right to wear many imperial decorations, was introduced and received with honors. His address in which he recalled the first visit of the Japanese envoys in 1857 was full of reminiscent interest and was keenly enjoyed. Governor Carter, in response to a toast, made a speech of characteristic savor, in the course of which was some keen analysis of Japanese traits, as shown on the plantations. Walter G. Smith followed in a little talk which he ended by proposing the health of the Emperor, which was drunk standing. Consul Ueno, at the Admiral's request, spoke once more for him and proposed, in his name, a toast to the President of the United States. During the feast there had been toasts to both countries and both navies. Cheers in the Anglo-Saxon way and in the Japanese style emphasized points of interest in the program.

DR. ENGLISH AWARDED THE SUM OF \$11,000 AGAINST THE QUEEN

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has awarded judgment in favor of Doctor Charles English of Washington in the sum of \$11,000 against ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Dr. English alleged that he had contracted with Liliuokalani as her medical advisor for two years at a monthly salary of \$500 and a bonus of \$5000, and that he was prevented from fulfilling the contract by her. No defense papers were forwarded to Washington by Liliuokalani.

John F. Colburn denounces the suit brought by a Dr. English against ex-Queen Liliuokalani as an attempt at extortion. Yesterday he found among the papers of the late Prince David an assignment to the Prince of the Queen, must have brought his recent claim upon which the doctor lately

sued, the consideration being \$1300. It was a settlement in full. The papers were shown to the Advertiser yesterday. They were made out by Gear and Davis, attorneys for Prince David and indicate that Dr. English, who had performed no further services for the Queen, must have brought his recent suit to annoy her.

GOV. FREAR HEARS FROM EX-VICE PRESIDENT

Governor Frear forwarded a cablegram to ex-Vice President Fairbanks on Monday, welcoming him to Hawaii and asking the length of his stay in Honolulu. Yesterday afternoon he received the following reply:

"Pasadena, April 6.

"Governor Frear, Honolulu. "I cordially thank you for your welcome to Hawaii. Will advise you as soon as possible date of arrival and length of stay.

"CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS." The following cable correspondence is self-explanatory:

"April 3, 1909.

"Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles. "Honolulu Chamber of Commerce respectfully urges you to stop over in Hawaii on your transpacific trip.

"JAMES F. MORGAN, "President." "Pasadena, Cal., April 6, 1909.

"James F. Morgan, President, Honolulu. "I heartily thank you for the invitation. Will be pleased to stop in Hawaii if it can be readily arranged. Will advise you later.

"CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS."

Senator Coelho makes the request that the statement in all the papers that he was the father of the Badge Bill be corrected. Senator Moore is responsible for the appearance of that measure. The Senator from Maui is getting particularly sensitive when a little mistake of this kind agitates him.

STOPS ANY ITCHING

Doan's Ointment Cures Eczema and Itching Piles. Australia People Recommend It.

One application of Doan's Ointment stops any itching. Short treatment cures eczema, itching piles, salt rheum—any skin eruption or skin itching. It is the cheapest remedy to use, because so little of it is required to bring relief and a cure. Here is testimony to prove it:

William Preston, 63 Argyle Street, St. Kilda, Australia, says: "For considerable time I was troubled with eczema on my limbs and the itching was especially annoying at night. Doan's Ointment quickly allayed the irritation. I can highly recommend this preparation, knowing it to be one of great merit."

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.

R. K. Bonine, the moving-picture wizard, was out in the country yesterday taking pictures of the signal industry. With him was Special Agent Loyd Childs, who is arranging to make a feature of the pictures in the way of a display at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

Therapion No. 1. This scientific and highly potent remedy, used by the leading hospitals in France, is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind, and is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind, and is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind...

Therapion No. 2. The remedy of the kind, used by the leading hospitals in France, is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind, and is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind...

Therapion No. 3. This scientific and highly potent remedy, used by the leading hospitals in France, is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind, and is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind...

Therapion. It is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three remedies required, and observe always Trade Mark, which is a crown surmounting a shield, and is the only one that is made in a modern form of the kind...

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C. MUNN & Co. 261 Broadway, New York.

Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Published weekly. Price 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

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

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

CAN THE STRIPPING OF CANE NOW BE DISPENSED WITH? Garden Island—Two of the arrivals at the Fairview Hotel on Wednesday morning were Messrs. J. H. Hale, an assistant in charge of a substation of the Division of Agriculture and Chemistry in Honolulu, and A. E. Jordan, assistant chemist at the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The plantations men say that originally stripping was necessary as a protection against the cane borer and the rotting of the cane, which often resulted from the cane being left in the fields, waiting to be ground, for months after maturity, wrapped in the afternoon wet covering of dead leaves. They admit that it is possible that conditions of culture have now been so changed that this prosecution is no longer necessary.

MID-PACIFICS LEAD LEAGUE. Standing of Lahaina League. Mid-Pacif. 4 3 750. East Maui 3 1 333. David Malos 3 0 300.

LAHAINA, April 5.—A lively game of baseball was played on the Kiloahua Park between the Mid-Pacifacs and the crack David Malos last Saturday, the former winning from their opponents by the large score of 23 to 11. The game was interesting from the beginning, with plenty of excitement. The Middies played an unhill game right through, and several fine plays were made by the winning team.

DUNNING CUP SERIES STARTS. The series of baseball games at Fort Shafter for the Major Dunning cup has started, and Company F was the first winner, by defeating Company E 8 to 2 yesterday afternoon.

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.

MARINE REPORT.

From San Francisco Merchants Exchange. Tuesday, April 6, 1909. San Francisco—Arrived, April 5, M. S. U. Allen, from March 18. San Francisco—Sailed, April 5, 12 m. U. S. A. T. Thomas, for Honolulu. Salina Cruz—Arrived, March 27, S. S. Columbia, from Hilo, March 22. Kasaanji—Sailed, April 4, S. S. Pleiades, for San Francisco. Kahalo—Sailed, April 5, S. S. Hyades, for San Francisco. Wednesday, April 7. Yokohama—Arrived, April 6, S. S. Nippon Maru, from March 25. San Francisco—Sailed, April 7, noon, S. S. Hilonian, for Honolulu. Thursday, April 8, 1909. Yokohama—Sailed, April 7, S. S. Mongolia, for Honolulu. Gaviota—Sailed, April 1, Marion E. Chilcott, for Honolulu. Port San Luis—Sailed, April 7, Am. bk. Fullerton, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, April 6. M. N. Tag Intrepid, Hyde, from Maui, 5:15 p. m. U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from Manila, 7:30 a. m. Str. Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kauai ports, 5:20 a. m. Wednesday, April 7. Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koloala ports, 8:45 p. m. P. M. S. S. Asia, Gaukroger, from Hongkong, 7:30 a. m. Str. Maui, Bruhn, from Kauai, 5:10 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Hawaii, 3:45 a. m. Thursday, April 8. Str. Noeau, Piltz, from Kauai, 3:55 a. m. Str. Claudine, Bennett, from Maui, 5 a. m. DEPARTED. Am. bkfn. Kilkilat, Cutler, for San Francisco, 4:15 p. m. U. S. A. T. Sheridan, for San Francisco, 4:45 p. m. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m. Str. Mikahala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m. Str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. P. M. S. S. Asia, Gaukroger, for San Francisco, 5:15 p. m. Str. Adm. for Molokai ports, p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai, 5:15 p. m. Str. Noeau, Piltz, for Kauai, 5:15 p. m. Str. Ka Mo'i, Dick, for Hawaii, 3:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. Per S. S. Asia, from the Orient, April 7.—For Honolulu: Mrs. G. Hanna, B. Honig, Mrs. B. Honig, Miss A. Honig, Mrs. A. B. Rose. Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, April 7.—Miss W. Holt, Miss Strayer, Mr. and Mrs. Hagen, Ah Lum, T. K. Natsui, Mrs. Renwick, Miss A. Wietke, W. Wietke, T. R. Lucas, T. Morita, A. C. Knudsen, E. C. Smith and 54 deck. Departed. Per str. Mauna Kea, for Maui and Hawaii ports, April 6.—Sam E. Wong, H. Ang. Choek, J. Harris, Mackenzie, N. A. Gladding, Major S. H. Wadhams, Mr. McCormick and party, Margaret E. Murphy, Miss Lillie Nicholson, O. Shipman, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Sam Wood and wife, W. Merrill and wife, A. Horner and wife, Mrs. H. B. Cooper and 2 children, A. W. Carter and party, H. L. Aldridge, G. D. Mahone, J. H. Fuller, D. Utter, Mrs. Arcia, Mrs. Liko, Mrs. A. J. Armsted, Geo. Dunn, H. M. Dickson, Miss Beronio, Mrs. Renton Hind, M. C. Pomroy, K. S. Morris, R. A. Kearns, W. A. Kinney, John Hind, wife and son, R. J. Lillie, Thos. E. Armistead and wife, Geo. Rodiek, Mrs. J. H. Kaneva, J. Leunox and wife and two children, A. Mason, F. O'Brien, C. Walters, W. J. Dyer, Mr. Muller and wife, Mr. Benton and wife, M. A. Moore and wife, Miss Alice Moore, Miss Collit Moore, G. H. Kramer and wife, L. A. Dickey. Per str. Kinau, for Kauai, April 6.—F. Gay and wife, J. A. Palmer, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. A. Macintosh, Mrs. G. Macintosh, H. D. Wishard, A. Robinson and wife, B. Waggoner, F. E. Harvey, Miss E. Gay, Miss J. Gay, A. Robinson and 2 children. Per str. Mikahala, for Molokai, April 6.—F. W. Pense, C. H. Hartwell.

COLONEL FRENCH ARRIVES TODAY.

(Continued from Page One.) day at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. in the Army Hall on King and Nuuanu avenue, and also on Tuesday (April 13), at 8 p. m. in the parish house of Central Union church. The subject of his address on that occasion will be entitled, "The Life of General Wm. B. Smith," whose eightieth anniversary occurs on Sunday the 11th inst.

TWO COUNTY BILL WAS PREMATURE.

The members of the Senate were surprised yesterday on finding on their desks, as if for second reading, copies of the House Bill to divide the County of Hawaii into two counties, with nice little county governments each for itself. The members studied the bills carefully, scanned the provisions and made ready to tackle the measure, when someone discovered that the bill had only reached second reading in the House and was a long way short of being assured of safe passage.

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.

RECEPTION ON THE WARSHIPS.

(Continued from Page One.) The reception of the Japanese Admiral was a striking success, and the thoughts of it will live long in the memory of those who attended. American and Japanese flags were crossed over the entrance to the naval wharf, where the warships lie, and during the reception the greatest display of friendship between the representatives of the two nations was in evidence. The deck of the Aso was gay with the beautiful gowns of the ladies present. The ladies were taken over the warship by the police officers and were shown many of the distinctive features of life on a Japanese cruiser. The following is the toast to Admiral Ijchi which was proposed by Representative Conroy: "Gentlemen: I wish to propose a toast which I am sure voices the hearty sentiment of every representative of Hawaii gathered here and of every thinking citizen of the nation of which we are the Pacific outpost. Long before the United States of America gathered in this string of pearls in the Western Seas to add them to her jewels of States and Territories, the little Kingdom of Hawaii and the great Empire of Japan were as a little and a big brother to each other. Great men of Japan have roved in this mid-Pacific Paradise en route around the world, adding to the respect the tiny monarchy bore the big Empire of the Rising Sun and assisting to full growth that feeling of friendship and brotherhood which should always prevail. And now that we are a part of the United States—Japan's good friend across the sea—we feel doubly the honor in thus being able to welcome to America's newest Territory so famous a representative of Japan; a man, who, in that terrible war with Russia, was the right hand of the great Togo himself, and whose visit to this port is welcomed by Americans and Japanese alike with enthusiasm, and whose fortunate journeyings and safe return home when the cruise of his squadron is over, is earnestly wished for by his friends in Hawaii and elsewhere. "Gentlemen, I propose we drink to the health and long life of Admiral Ijchi." The toast was drunk standing, there being many high officials present at the time.

TO NORTHWEST IN EIGHT DAYS.

A new record has been established in windjammer speed between here and the Northwest, according to the Tacoma Ledger, which prints a story under a big head to the effect that the Thomas P. Emigh recently made the distance from this port to Port Townsend in eight days. This speed is nothing short of wonderful for a sailing vessel when the distance between the two points is taken into consideration. The Tacoma Ledger says as follows: "According to advices from Port Townsend, the Tacoma-built barkentine Thomas P. Emigh has accomplished another smart sailing feat by making the passage from Honolulu to that port in a little less than eight days. She arrived at Port Townsend yesterday in ballast, and on the way from Honolulu made better time than some of the steam freighters. She left Honolulu March 10 and arrived off Cape Flattery March 17. "The Thomas P. Emigh was built on the Puayallu waterway at this port in 1902. She is a four-mast barkentine of 923 net tons and has capacity for carrying 3,250,000 feet of lumber. She is 211 feet in length, 42 feet beam and 16 feet depth. She carries a crew of twelve men."

DIED.

MORTON—In this city, at 8 o'clock, April 7, Mrs. Morton, mother of Mrs. M. P. Peter. The funeral will be held from Mrs. M. F. Peter's Kalia residence today at 4 p. m.

Around the Police Station.

Chief of Detectives Joe Leal had a strenuous time of it while he was on the fair life of Maui, for, besides clashing with the black gunman Mr. Emory Harris, he came within an ace of having to mix it with Captain Willett, master of the Fooing Sney. Joe slipped across the island the day he arrived there, and, deeming it better to make a night raid on the boat, when he was sure his man would be sleeping, he did a double-quick from the forward sleeping quarters. He arrived just as Leal slipped the irons on Harris. "Who are you?" he yelled at Leal, when he saw that the rumpus had been aroused by a strange man. "I came after this man," answered Joe, pointing to Harris, who was panting from his exertions. "I'd like to know what right you've got on this ship," dashed back the captain, and he started to do a little mixing of his own, according to the story brought over here. Leal then showed his badge of office, at the same time telling the captain that he was the Chief of Detectives of Honolulu, and that Harris was an escaped convict. Captain Willett then, it is said, was eager to knock daylight out of Harris, but was prevented by Joe. Everything was fixed up all right, and the chief left the ship with his man in irons. Captain Willett knew absolutely nothing about the man's being on board. Harris did not sign on the crew, and it is stated that he had assistance from one of the mates in stowing away on the vessel. Harris had a little money, supplied, it is presumed, by his wife, and he must have used this as a bribe to get on the ship. He had about five dollars when he was brought back here. Leal did not have any trouble with him on the return trip, but, if the grand surprise had not been worked on him in good shape when the arrest was made, it is probable that a serious cutting affair would have ensued, as Harris had a genuine "oil nigger" razor in his possession. This was found on the floor after the scuffle, and Harris admitted that it belonged to him. When the fight in the forecastle first started, Harris had the advantage, for his eyes were accustomed to the semidarkness of the room. He leaped on Joe, and had him down for a moment. A young Hawaiian named Archer, who is making the voyage around the Horn on the Fooing Sney, fortunately recognized Leal and gave him aid. Harris stated that he had been in hiding out at the polo field at Moanalu for some time. It seems that he was not at Lilehua during the whole period of his freedom. He said last night that, when he heard Leal had been made chief of detectives, he knew he had no chance, and intended to give himself up last Sunday. Before coming to town, however, he learned that the Fooing Sney was about to sail for the Atlantic Coast, and he accordingly made his plans to stow away in her. Yesterday morning in police court Harris asked to have his case put over until today, and the request was granted. It may be that he will be sent out of the country. He very candidly announced yesterday that if he ever gets another such easy chance to walk out of duress vile he will certainly avail himself of the opportunity.

PERSONAL.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.) Lieutenant Rogers, 20th Infantry, U. S. A., was a passenger on the Sheridan yesterday. Mrs. Abdoles of Mauna Valley is making a trip to the States on the transport Sheridan. Lieutenant Whentley, who has been stationed at Lilehua, left for the States on the transport. Dr. Vans Agnew of the 2th Cavalry left yesterday to join the third squadron in Yellowstone Park. Mrs. D. P. Lawrence, wife of the registrar general of the Territorial Board of Health, departed for the States on the transport yesterday. Mr. Horcoe, of the local light-house board, and his wife were passengers for the mainland from this port on the transport Sheridan yesterday. Judge Liddell, who has been on the bench in Manila for many years, is returning to the States on the Sheridan. He will henceforth remain there. Elmer Jones, an attorney of Salt Lake, and wife are registered at the Young Hotel. They are on their way to Japan and will stop off here for a short time. L. E. Pinkham, former president of the Board of Health, has written that he will pass through here on the next Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, on his way to Manila, where he says that he will have work to keep him busy for several months. D. L. Van Dine of the Federal Experiment Station left for the States on the Sheridan yesterday. He will go to Washington, D. C., from which place he will depart for Dallas, Texas, where he will be stationed in the future. Mrs. Colley, wife of the former superintendent of the cable station on Midway Island, arrived here on the Sheridan yesterday. The troopship stopped at Midway and picked her up there, cable instructions to this effect having been sent the troopship before she left Manila. Her husband will probably return on the Florence Ward. Captain Healey, U. S. A., was a passenger on the transport Sheridan for the mainland yesterday. He is returning incapacitated for further duty in the Army, having had so much trouble with his heart of late that he is now but a shadow of his former self. He passed through this city a year ago, looking a perfect physical man. He is now so stricken by disease that he could scarcely walk about the deck of the transport yesterday. (From Thursday's Advertiser.) Judge Mabaula was introduced to Admiral Ijchi at Haleiwa yesterday. T. R. Lucas arrived from Kauai on the Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Hagen were arriving passengers on the Hall from Kauai yesterday morning. Rumor has it that Colonel J. W. Jones will be appointed as Territorial Purchasing Agent by Governor Frear. Miss A. B. Rose arrived here from the Orient on the Asia yesterday, she being one of the five passengers for this port. Dr. F. G. Stedman passed through here on the liner Asia yesterday. He is a physician at Hongkong, and is on a vacation trip. Manager Goodale of the Wailua Sugar Company received the visitors from the Japanese cruisers yesterday and showed them over the mill. Captain Davis, who has not been here for ten years, arrived from Hana the other day. He is well known among all old waterfronters here. Willard E. Brown is said to be in line for appointment of the Oahu Board of License Commissioners. If appointed, he will probably consent to serve. Captain Tripp, assistant harbor-master, is a relative of ex-Vice President Fairbanks, who will arrive here for a stay shortly. Captain Tripp's mother was a cousin of the ex-Vice President. Justice Ballou, whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect when his successor qualifies, will become a member of the firm of Kinney, Marx, Prosser and Anderson. Mr. Marx will withdraw. A. J. de Souza, commissioner of Shanghai to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, passed through here on the liner Asia yesterday on his way to Seattle. The Shanghai exhibit will be a notable one at the big fair.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim against the estate of Mikahala Kanuku Kato, deceased, of Lihue, County of Kauai, to present the same to the undersigned at Lihue and County aforesaid, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, even if secured by mortgage upon the realty, within six months from the day of this publication, or within six months from the day such claim falls due, they shall be forever barred. And all those who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned. S. K. KAELO, Executor. Dated at Lihue, Kauai, April 9, 1909. 2043.—Mar. 12, 19, 26, Apr. 2, 9.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITAL, PAID UP, VAL, BID, ASK. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, and Miscellaneous sections.

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