

Hawaiian Gazette

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 1.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .14. Temperature, Max. 71; Min. 60. Weather, rainy.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.73c. Per Ton, \$74.60. 88 Analysis Beets, 10c. 1/2d. Per Ton, \$82.80.

VOL. LII. NO. 19

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 8040

DOUTHITT HAS SUPPORT OF HOUSE

Resolution in Favor of the Coastwise Relief Easily Passed.

The Senate handed down its official opinion yesterday on the rumor of government by commission, and although it amended the form of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, it states in emphatic terms as detrimental to the best interests of Hawaii the "advocacy of a government by commission in place of the present form of Territorial government."

Senator Chillingworth introduced two bills, and one of the measures at least has possibilities in the way of complications. The bill states "that whenever the National Guard or any part thereof is in active service, or is called into active service, no civic organization or member thereof shall parade or appear in uniform in the locality where said National Guard is in service."

The measure is very specific in its provisions, and if it becomes a law should certainly prevent the members of the National Guard from being bothered by any misguided uniformed civilians who like to drop around for a visit. Its constitutionality is another matter.

The other bill introduced by Chillingworth yesterday provides for a penalty for anyone organizing a military company or engaging in military drill without direct authorization from the Governor of the Territory.

A substitute amended divorce law submitted by the Judiciary Committee passed its second reading in the Senate, and in all probability will go through without opposition. Senator Knudsen stated that it will do away with objectionable features of the present law in preventing haste in securing divorces, as it provides that thirty days must elapse after the filing of a complaint before court proceedings, and fixes one year as the minimum time of absolute desertion necessary to secure a divorce.

A resolution calling upon Congress to relieve the transportation pilkins of the Territory by passing a ship subsidy measure and suspending the coastwise laws as regard passenger traffic in the meanwhile was introduced into the House yesterday and passed without opposition. Representative Douthitt presented the resolution.

This was one of several important matters dealt with in the House yesterday, the session being filled with spirited debating in which Kanho showed something like his old form.

THE SENATE.

When the upper House convened yesterday morning, President W. O. Smith stated that Senator Quinn had asked to be excused from the session because of illness. All the other members were in their seats.

Clerk William Savidge read a communication from Secretary Mott-Smith (Continued on Page Five.)

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CONSERVATION OF OUR RESOURCES

Senate and House Addressed by Governor on This Subject.

How Hawaii can take a part in the great national question of the conservation of natural resources, the question now leading all other American questions in importance, was told the members of the Legislature yesterday at the joint meeting held in the House by the members of that body, the Senators and a large number of prominent citizens. Governor Frear, Judge Dole, Territorial Forester Hosmer, Senator W. O. Smith and Dr. Jared G. Smith were the speakers, while in attendance at the meeting were the other members of the Hawaiian conservation committee, Messrs. A. Gartley and W. F. Dillingham. In the audience were ex-Governor Carter, Dr. Gilmore, Gerrit Wilder and others interested in Territorial matters.

Speaker Holstein gave up his seat to Representative Shingle for the occasion, Mr. Shingle presiding over the meeting and introducing the various speakers.

Governor Frear was the first one called upon, who prefaced his address by a tribute to President Roosevelt, to whose daring, energy and rectitude the movement had been organized until it was today the greatest question in the United States, a question and movement that will probably be regarded as the greatest in the Roosevelt administration. The Governor reviewed the events leading up to the calling of the Convention of Governors, the discoveries of the commissioners investigating the methods of developing the inland waterways to open up new avenues of transportation for the products of the farm. This commission had found that the forests were being wasted, the mines becoming exhausted and the land losing its fertility. In consequence the national gathering was called by the President and a national conservation committee appointed, with other committees in each State and Territory. Last month Canada and Mexico had been invited to an international conference on the same questions, and now the President was planning a world's convention.

In a smaller way, Hawaii faced problems as the rest of the country, but of different nature. Congress was looking after the harbors, having planned to create one on each island, including Molokai, and another on the Kona side of Hawaii. Congress was also planning a fish hatchery here to stock Hawaiian waters, and was helping in the questions of forestry and hydrographic surveys. But Hawaii had to do her share, because Congress only helped those States who helped themselves.

Hawaii had a land question to solve and with the extension of irrigation works could reclaim a hundred thousand acres of the best land now useless, and must also work out the problem of what best to raise on this land. Experimental work must be carried on, as it is at the Planters' Experiment Station, the most complete such station in the world, where an expenditure of \$70,000 a year brought returns of millions.

The Legislature would be asked to appropriate to carry on the work. Forester Hosmer stated that one of (Continued on Page Five.)

DO NOT RAISE THE TAX RATE

Such Is Advice of the Leading Men of Affairs.

Any good business house in Honolulu could run this government for half what it now costs and make money on the job.—E. I. Spalding.

One of the most important meetings held in Honolulu for some time was that of last night in the room of the House of Representatives, when the leading business men of the Territory met the members of the House Finance Committee and the Senate Committee on Ways and Means and discussed with them the matter of taxes, income and expenses of government. There was plenty of plain speaking, and Cohen's tax bill and the graduated tax measure of A. V. Gear came in for a general rattling at the hands of bankers, financiers and heads of great corporations.

County government received a warmer lot of criticism than it has for many moons, while practically every speaker urged the Legislature to keep expenses within income, preserve the present tax rate and adopt a business policy in the expenditure of loan money.

Representative Rice presided over the meeting, at which were present the Governor, A. L. C. Atkinson, President of the Senate Smith, ex-Governor Carter, J. R. Galt, E. D. Tenney, E. I. Spalding, W. W. Harris, Judge Perry, Treasurer Campbell, F. W. Macfarlane, H. F. Wichman, E. Faxton Bishop, J. F. Hackfeld, J. P. Cooke, E. Tenney Peck, A. V. Gear, A. N. Campbell, Auditor Fisher, Norman Watkins, members of the Legislature (House and Senate) and others.

Chairman Rice explained that the meeting had been called to get the opinions of the business men of the city on the matter of taxation, it being practically decided by the committee that the revenues would have to be increased. He called first upon ex-Governor Carter.

Mr. Carter thought that there would not be so much anxiety over taxation and revenue if the government did as a business man would do and cut its expenditures down to its income. He believed there were enough taxes collected now to cover all legitimate expenses. Taxation, in its final analysis, is confiscation and the only excuse any government had to tax was because by collecting from all in a common pool it could use the money to the advantage of the public better than the public could use the money spending individually.

He questioned the necessity of increasing the revenue and warned the committee that there was a point over which the tax rate could not go, willing as the people of Hawaii had always been to pay.

Paying Enough.

"When a population of two hundred thousand spends two million and a half of dollars, we are doing pretty well. We must realize that there are some things we can do without, some things we can not afford, some things we have now we can do without. We can not do all the things that everybody wants."

Cohen asked the speaker if he favored an appropriation for forest conservation, Mr. Carter stating that he believed some money was now being spent that could better be applied to the conservation of natural resources. He reviewed the status of Territorial and county affairs, believing that some things in both instances could be saved.

Cohen asked if efficiency would not be in danger if the departmental estimates were now further cut, Carter acknowledging that there was always danger in anything. What the Finance Committee had to decide was how to get the maximum of efficiency with a minimum of expense. In his administration he faced a situation where he had to cut 50 per cent. in some instances. It had to be done, even at the expense of efficiency.

Cohen asked several questions until Mr. Carter began to ask questions himself, asking one pointed question: "Why is two and a half million not enough?" In reply to a question by Rice, Mr. (Continued on Page Eight.)

SUPERVISORS DEFEY DECISION

Order Their Appointees to Hang on in Spite of the Court.

The Board of Supervisors are determined to exercise the appointing power, notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision yesterday, in so many words, that they did not have any. Upon the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday morning that the Mayor had the power, under the municipal act, to appoint heads of departments, John H. Wilson, whom the Mayor appointed head of the road department, made demand on T. P. Cummins, the appointee of the road committee, for the road department property. Cummins refused to give up possession or to yield anything to Wilson, saying he had been instructed by the members of the road committee to remain where he was, holding possession of the road department and its property.

Wilson asked him whether these orders were given before the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered or afterwards. He replied that it was afterwards, and gave the name of Supervisor Ahia as one of those who had given him these instructions.

Wilson suggested to him that he had better consider such action pretty carefully, as it might be contempt of court, and said that he would make another demand this morning.

According to what the Supervisors say, their plan is to keep their appointees in possession of the road department, and to rush through the Legislature an amendment to the municipal act legalizing their action. Already there has been much talk of an enabling act to enable them to pay their appointees, whom the Supreme Court said they had no right to appoint and who had no legal claim for salaries. It is also planned to have the enabling act include salaries for these, after the decision by the Supreme Court, as well as before it.

TO ABOLISH ELECTIVE DEPUTY SHERIFFSHIPS

It has been intimated that one of the bills to be introduced into the House this week will be one to do away with the election of deputy sheriffs, making them appointees of the Sheriff of each county. It is contended that as long as the deputy sheriffs are to be subordinate to and responsible to the Sheriff they should be nominated by him and so appointed that he may remove them for cause without having to secure an impeachment before the Board of Supervisors.

If this bill passes it will mean the throwing out of the present bill to create confusion in police affairs by giving the deputy sheriffs the right to appoint the police officers serving under them, the men to be approved of by the Sheriff, or, if his approval is withheld, by the Board of Supervisors. This bill would extend petty politics still further into the police forces of the counties and under such conditions as prevail at present in Oahu would thoroughly disorganize the country police force.

The tendency of the present Legislature seems to be to give the Sheriffs more extended powers and limit the powers of the deputies. Under the bills introduced into the House yesterday, the Sheriffs are made wardens of the county jails and placed in charge of all convicted persons not committed to the Territorial penitentiary.

CONSUL WILL TAKE A CENSUS OF JAPANESE

A systematic plan is being formulated by Japanese Consul General Uyeno for a census of Japanese subjects in the Territory. A correct estimate of the number of Japanese in the Islands is expected to be secured and is considered by the Consul General as the first step in considering intelligently the problems that affect his countrymen in Hawaii. The assistance of an intelligent Japanese will be secured on each of the sugar plantations and every effort will be made to assure the accuracy of the figures accepted as final. The men called upon for assistance in the work will be impressed with the necessity of including every subject of the Mikado in the district that is allotted to them, and in this way it is hoped to make the census as nearly correct as possible.

SEBREE WILL TAKE COMMAND OF PACIFIC FLEET VICE SWINBURNE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Rear-Admiral Sebree will succeed Rear-Admiral Swinburne in command of the Pacific fleet, and Rear-Admiral Rodgers will succeed Sebree.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—Edwin Goodall, head of the steamship company of Goodall, Perkins & Co., is dead from apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The State Department has asked that naval vessels be sent to Amapala to watch Nicaraguan military activity.

BAKERSFIELD, California, February 26.—Mrs. Beckman, a wealthy widow, and her four children, have been burned to death in their home. Murder is suspected.

NEW YORK, February 26.—President-elect Taft today declared that a revision of the tariff is a primary requisite for the relief of business conditions. Mr. Taft said further that he hoped the extra session of Congress would complete the revision by June.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Eight hundred distinguished guests attended the banquet of the Peace Society last evening. Among the speakers were President-elect Taft, Governor Hughes, Ambassadors Bryce and Takahira of Great Britain and Japan, respectively, and other prominent men.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The court martial proceedings resulting in the disgrace of Captain Qualtrough, U. S. N., formerly commander of the battleship Georgia, on charges of drunkenness, have been approved. Captain Qualtrough was relieved of the command of the Georgia and reduced several numbers in his grade while the Atlantic fleet was in the Mediterranean, the findings of the court martial being approved originally by Rear-Admiral Sperry.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The office of General Inspector of the Navy has been created, and Admiral Goodrich, U. S. N., has been appointed to fill the position.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Sundry Civil Bill, carrying appropriations amounting to \$13,700,000, has passed the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The House today passed the Deficiency Bill, appropriating \$70,000,000.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Senate today passed the Rivers and Harbors Bill, appropriating \$97,000,000.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Five millions of dollars are sought to be appropriated by the House measure for Panama canal construction, the bill today passing the House.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Senate insists on the amendment of the Naval Bill, the amendment desired being that half of the force of the Navy be maintained in the Pacific Ocean and half in the Atlantic Ocean, at the President's discretion.

LISBON, Portugal, February 27.—There was serious rioting in the streets of this city today during the carnival celebration. The assassination of King Carlos was burlesqued, creating great excitement. Hundreds of arrests of suspects and disturbers were made by the police, and it became necessary to call out the troops before order could be restored.

SAN JUAN, Cuba, February 28.—A resolution has been introduced in the House of Delegates looking to a confederation of Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo and Hayti.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—President Roosevelt has set aside 450,000 acres in the Olympia Mountains, State of Washington, for scientific purposes.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Senator Delabarra, the new Mexican Ambassador, presented his credentials yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The Russian government, answering Serbia's note assuring Russia that a desire for peace actuates the Servians, advises Serbia to abandon the demands made upon Austria for territorial compensation for the forced annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to await the decision of the Powers over the questions at issue in the Balkans. These demands, if pressed, will be a certain cause for war, and are on that account not favored by the Powers.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Roosevelt has proclaimed a special session of the Senate to convene on March 4, probably to receive the nominations for the Cabinet of President Taft.

FORTRESS MONROE, Virginia, March 1.—The battleship Ohio has been declared the winner in the steaming contest between the vessels of the Atlantic battleship fleet during the entire round-the-world cruise, the decision being based on the economy in the consumption of coal and water shown. The trophy offered has been therefore awarded the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House will attempt to pass the ocean steamship subsidy bill tomorrow.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Jeffries denies the report that he will fight Johnson. SACRAMENTO, California, March 2.—The Senate has passed the direct primary bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate and House are deadlocked over the question of increasing the salaries of the President, Vice President and Speaker.

SACRAMENTO, California, March 2.—Governor Gillett has signed the bill creating a State Department of Banks.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, March 2.—Collector Crum has resigned. OLYMPIA, Washington, March 2.—The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the giving or receiving of tips.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—For the first time the wives of the President and Vice President will participate in the inaugural parade.

LISBON, March 2.—King Manuel opened Parliament yesterday.

RENO, Nevada, March 2.—In a fire last night the oldest gambling house in the West was destroyed, causing a loss of \$100,000.

SUICIDE OF J. BULL AT CASTLE RESIDENCE

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning John Sherman Bull, an Englishman, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a 38-caliber revolver. He had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time, and the manner in which he took his life indicates that it was done on the impulse of the moment. He had his cap on at the time, and the powder singed it. He killed himself in the basement of the Castle residence.

had also worked for Mr. Castle as an auto man. He also placed the electric plant in Puna mill.

On Sunday night when the deceased visited his brother, Edward W. Bull, an employe of the Honolulu Gas Company, he gave no indication that he had suicide on his mind, for he told his brother he never felt better in his life.

A coroner's jury held an inquest last evening, and its findings were as follows:

That deceased came to his death by a bullet wound in his head, self-inflicted with suicidal intent.

Deputy Attorney General E. W. Sutton has filed an answer to the petition of Theresa M. Louison, in which she asks her title to certain land in Manoa be registered and confirmed. It is claimed for the Territory that a portion of the land has been used as a public highway for thirty years and that as a consequence the Territory has acquired an easement therein.



The Late E. J. Baldwin.

After two weeks he sold out for \$5000 and then engaged in all sorts of enterprises. With more money came his desire to embark in the racing game, and Baldwin soon had a stable that was noted over the United States. It was after watching races in Saratoga (Continued on Page Four.)

His first start, with what money he had saved up, was in the hotel business.

POI STATESMEN WERE VERY WROTH

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Territorial Senate quashed two Coelbo measures yesterday, incidentally showing that it was not going to be misled by any of the senate measures fathered by the statesman from Maui. Senate Bill No. 2, which provided that only unmarried women should be employed as teachers in the schools of the Territory, was dropped to oblivion. The Committee on Education, to which the measure was referred, rendered a report finding that the bill was impracticable at the present time, introducing in its stead a substitute bill that provides representation for each island on the Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported on the other Coelbo bill, providing for hail commissioners in the judicial districts of the Territory. The committee found that the measure would limit the legitimate discretion of the courts and would tend to create abuses and be directly contrary to the best interests of the public. The report of the committee was adopted, and that made quash number two for the statesman from Maui.

Coelbo was heard from again during the discussion as to the disposition of the substitute to his schoolteachers' bill. Senator Knudsen made an observation about wasting time, and Coelbo shouted an exception to what he termed the "personal remarks" of the Senator from Kaula. Knudsen disclaimed any intention of hurting the dignity of the statesman from Maui, and the Senate smiled. In fact, there is a well-grounded impression in the Senate that Coelbo is earning more than his salary—he can always be depended on for a few hand springs when the proceedings become dull.

How does a Hawaiian eat poi? That was the great question of the day in the House of Representatives yesterday, when Representative Like denounced the pictures taken by R. K. Bonine at the Lunailo Home as caricatures on Hawaiian customs and something which should be suppressed. With a quaver in his voice, the Honorable member from the Fifth, and a Democratic member at that, related the shameful story of how the Bonine pictures showed a Hawaiian man stripped to the waist, such a thing never having been seen by him since he was a boy.

The horror of the thing impressed itself on others of the members, one of whom wanted to rush through a law forbidding the taking of pictures of poi-eating and have it passed in time to prevent Mr. Bonine from "skipping out" to the States with what pictures he had. Both Rice and Coney tried to mollify the more rabid members into persuading them that the fault of Mr. Bonine was an unintentional one. A resolution was passed, however, asking him to stop showing the picture and to destroy the film, and Kanoho wanted to know if this would stop the showing of such pictures on the mainland.

No one mentioned the fact that the pictures had been exhibited all over the islands and applauded by Hawaiians wherever shown, nor that the principal applause at the exhibition on Thursday night had been from the Hawaiians present, nor that the picture was taken of two well-known old Hawaiians at the Lunailo Home, people who ate the poi for the express purpose of showing how it was done. Neither did any

A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the *redemption of cod liver oil*. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take plain cod liver oil, and the emulsions are as bad, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy 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. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders, and strengthens the system against Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." It has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Sold by chemists.

legislator suggest a bill to provide free forks for Hawaiians so that they should stop eating poi with their fingers. It is being commented on also that the members had to wait for a free show before they knew what pictures Mr. Bonine was taking. The whole affair, in fact, was along the lines of the periodical protests by Hibernal societies against the stage Irishmen, by Teutonic societies against the popular presentation of Dutch characters, and by other peoples against other things neither conceived nor presented in malice.

The Hawaiian members of the House were very much in earnest in the matter, however, and it is stated that the appropriation for the Promotion Committee is in danger and that there was talk early yesterday of having the Senate return the bill appropriating money for the Hawaiian exhibit at the Seattle Exposition in order that the indignant House might jump on it and stamp it to death.

This was one of the features of the House proceedings yesterday, proceedings that differed from the first six days of the session in that the members indulged in their first real debate and division on a bill. The matter of contention was Sheldon's bill to remove a judge to appoint counsel, a bill to defend anyone charged with a felony who was unable to employ private counsel. Rice objected to putting the Territory to the expense of having for both the prosecution and defense of criminals, and Kanoho seconded him, while the legal members of the House, who are several, fought valiantly to have the bill pass, Sheldon leading them. The bill went through third reading, finally, on a vote of seventeen to twelve.

THE SENATE.

Upon the convening of the morning session of the Senate, the petition received from people at the Leper Settlement, asking for a number of changes in the conduct of affairs on the reservation, was referred to the Public Health Committee on the motion of Coelbo.

Senator Robinson asked that a communication received from the trustees to officers of the Malulu Hospital, Wailuku, be submitted for consideration with the hospital appropriation bill now pending before the Public Health Committee. The communication states that an extra appropriation of \$700 is needed to maintain the hospital to the end of the biennial period. The sum of \$15,500 is asked as the total appropriation from the next Legislature.

Senator Harvey introduced a resolution providing that the sum of \$1500 be immediately made available for the construction of sewers in the Kapalama district for the relief of insanitary conditions. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

On the order of the day, Senate Bill No. 41, providing for the Circuit Court taking over the work of the Court of Land Registration, was taken up for its third reading. The object of the bill is to abolish the existing court of land registration as a measure of economy. On the motion of Knudsen vote was taken on third reading and it passed unanimously. Fairchild and Chillingworth being absent from the Senate chamber.

House Bills Read.

House Joint Resolution No. 2, providing for the appointment of a commission to study and report on the fruit industry and its possibilities. It passed its third reading on a unanimous vote. The commission is to report by July 1, 1910.

The House bill providing for a \$25,000 appropriation for the Territory's exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon exposition passed its second reading.

House Bill No. 12 passed its second reading without a dissenting vote. It provides an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet the expenses of the proposed Congressional visit this summer.

House Bill 44, intended to change the day for the meeting of the Maui Supervisors, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Joint Resolution No. 1 passed its second reading on the motion of Kalamau. It provides for a commission to report on the landings and wharves of the Territory and examine into the matter with a view of determining the advisability of the Territory acquiring the control of the landings. The report is to be ready July 1, 1910.

Senator Knudsen introduced a resolution asking that the Senate be provided with a list of all tax delinquents with attached statement explaining why the amounts were not collected. Senator Fairchild offered an amendment that the list be sent in within a week, the amendment being accepted by Senator Knudsen and the resolution adopted.

School Teachers Et Al.

Chairman Robinson of the Education Committee read a report on Senate Bill No. 2, which aims to stop the appointment of married women as teachers in the Department of Public Instruction. The report indorses the intention of the bill, but states that Superintendent Babbit has informed the committee that the appointment of married women as teachers has been made necessary by the scarcity of teachers in the Territory and that the condition will be changed in a few years because of the availability of Normal School graduates.

"Bills similar to Senate Bill No. 2 have been before the Legislature for many sessions," says the report, "and your committee believes that this is caused from the fact that the outside islands have no representative on the Board of Education. We therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying bill as a substitute for Senate Bill No. 2."

The substitute bill provides that "the Governor in the manner prescribed in section 80 of the Organic Act shall appoint six competent persons to act as commissioners. One of such appointees shall be a resident of each County of Hawaii, one of the County of Maui and one of the County of Kaula. They shall be divided into three classes of two commissioners in each class, who shall be commissioned for terms of three years, so that there shall be a continual succession of such classes, one class going out of office each year."

Passed to Print.

In dealing with the question of eligibility, the bill provides that "no person in holy orders or a minister of religion shall be eligible to be appointed as a commissioner. Women shall be eligible to be appointed as commissioners; provided, however, that not more

than two shall hold commissions at any one time."

There was considerable doubt as to just what procedure was proper in dealing with Senate Bill No. 2, the committee report and the substitute offered. The matter was finally solved by McCarthy moving that the report of the committee be adopted and that the substitute measure pass its first reading by title and be referred to the Printing Committee.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Senate Bill No. 44, amending section 371 of the Revised Laws, relating to commissioners of fences. The object of the bill is to remove the inconsistency between section 80 of the Organic Act and section 391 of the Revised Laws. The Organic Act states that commissioners appointed by the Governor shall hold office for four years, and the provision of the Revised Laws stipulates that commissioners shall hold office during good behavior. The report of the Judiciary Committee was adopted on the motion of McCarthy.

Quash Coelbo Bill.

Senate Bill No. 47, introduced by Coelbo, did not meet with the approval of the Judiciary Committee, and the Senate adopted its report that consideration of the measure be indefinitely postponed. The object of the bill was to replace section 2775 of the Revised Laws, relating to bill, and have bill commissioners appointed. The Judiciary committee declared that it was unable to see wherein the public welfare would be safeguarded and stated that by taking the power away from the courts the way might be opened for a great deal of abuse.

At the afternoon session of the Senate, action was taken on a number of House Bills that were transmitted on third reading. A communication from Secretary Mott-Smith was read, informing the Senate that the Governor had signed House Bill No. 33, making special appropriation to compensate for the taking by the Board of Health, during the year 1907, of the property of persons on the Federal reservation, County of Kalawao.

House Bill No. 20, which passed third reading in the lower house, was transmitted to the Senate and was read by title and placed on the order of the day. It amends Section 2816 of the Revised Laws.

Act on Routine.

House Bill No. 24 was transmitted to the Senate on its third reading, read by title and placed on the order of the day. It provides for the payment of special appropriations for the payment of claims against the Territory incurred during the biennial period ending June 30, 1907.

House Bill 29 was transmitted to the Senate on its third reading, passed first reading, and placed on the order of the day. It is designed to amend Act 99 of the Session Laws of 1905, entitled, "An act providing for the construction of roads through and from public lands opened for settlement."

House Bill No. 36, transmitted on third reading, was read by title and placed on the order of the day. It is intended to amend Section 2512 of the Revised Laws relating to inheritance from illegitimate persons.

Claim Resolution.

Senator Brown introduced a resolution asking that \$536.96 be inserted in the appropriation for unpaid bills to settle the claim of Levi C. Lyman, it being the amount of the purchase price paid by him to the government for lots Nos. 17 and 21, under freehold agreements Nos. 2 and 3, for homestead lots in Pounahawai, district of Hilo, subsequently canceled. This claim grows out of a misunderstanding in regard to the residence clause when Lyman took up some agricultural land. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Senator Chillingworth introduced a resolution asking that the Board of Supervisors be furnished with copies of the Senate bills. Chillingworth withdrew his resolution when informed that the Mayor was already being furnished with copies of Senate acts, the Senate being of the evident opinion that the Mayor is going to gladly share the bills with his friends the Supervisors.

THE HOUSE.

Pahoia Waterworks.

The answers to a list of question put by Like to the Superintendent of Public Works were read as the opening business of the House, following minutes and prayers. The questions and answers dealt with the Pahoia waterworks. These cost \$75,000, for which the Legislature of 1903 appropriated. The money had been paid over to Gear & Lansing in November, 1903, since which time \$53,412.25 for replacing and extending and \$12,296.09 for mains and reservoirs had been spent. The number of permits in Kaimuki is 207 and in Pahoia 45. The annual realizations amount to \$4291.50.

Public Lands Reports.

The Public Lands and Internal Improvements recommended that Huddy's request for \$10,000 for a Hanalei wharf and shed be laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill, and that Carley's resolution asking for \$10,000 for a courthouse and jail in Paia, Maui, wait on the table for the Loan Bill. Both reports were adopted. Carley's resolution to appropriate \$100,000 for a Kula water system from the Loan Bill went on the table to be taken up with the bill.

Finance Measures.

Correa's bill to tax 30-inch beam fishing boats \$5 each per year was recommended by the Finance Committee, the same committee reporting on Kawewehi's bill, providing a sliding scale for mercantile licenses, based on the gross receipts of any business. The report recommended the passage of the bill but raised the minimum rate of \$25 a year to include business up to \$25,000 instead of \$10,000 as in the original bill.

Business Policy.

The committee on Public Expenditures and Accounts commended the businesslike policy contained in Castro's bill requiring the annual filing of inventories of government properties annually by heads of Territorial departments and county departments. The committee recommended that the bill pass.

The Police and Public Health Committee recommended Sheldon's resolution 67, asking for \$2500 for a Waialeale jail, to wait for the appropriation bill.

Sheldon objected because the committee had not stated whether the item was a good one or not.

Resolutions.

The following things are what the members thought of in the morning session:

Kawaakoa—\$50,000 for completion of belt road from Keanae to Hana, Maui.
Kawaakoa—\$500 for new jail at Keanae, Maui.

Kawaakoa—\$2000 for moving Kaupo schoolhouse to new site.

Cohen—\$75,000 for improving and repairing the Judiciary building, Honolulu.

Douthitt presented a bill, numbered House Bill 81, to amend Section 2554 R. L., regulating the method of voting by members in a corporation at meetings for the transaction of business.

Third Readings.

The Administration Bill, House Bill 24, appropriating \$2700 to pay miscellaneous unpaid bills against the Territory, passed on third reading without debate or opposition, vote 29 to 0. Shingle was not present, being excused on account of illness.

House Bill 29, Kaleiopo's bill providing for the construction of public roads through and from public lands opened for settlement, secured the unanimous vote of the twenty-nine present on its final reading.

House Bill 36, Long, providing that the estate of an illegitimate person dying intestate shall go to the natural heirs and not to the Territory, was read a third time, Douthitt moving the final passage. Roll call was reached without debate and the vote was unanimous.

Rice's Sensible Objection.

House Bill 20, Sheldon, empowering court judges to assign counsel to defendants in all felony cases at a maximum retainer of \$100, chargeable against the appropriation of the particular circuit, was up for third reading.

Rice wanted to know if this could not be made to cost the government a great deal and suggested that the bill would put a premium upon crime and make the government pay for both prosecution and defense of criminal cases. Rice recognized the fact that defending a case as assigned counsel without pay was a hardship on some lawyers.

Sheldon in Defense.

Sheldon defended his bill, speaking in Hawaiian. Did not think any hardship on government was involved, the matter of pay being within the option of the court. Governor Frear had once recommended such a bill. Now it is a hardship on the attorneys, many of whom have to spend their own money in assigned cases.

Kanoho in Line.

Kanoho moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Saw no right for the House to pass any such bill to enable sly persons to get a lawyer at the government's expense. According to the explanation of the introducer, the amount would come out of the appropriation of the various circuits, but circumstances might arise to exhaust all funds in one term and then an amendment would force the Legislature. Thought attorneys who only paid a small license fee once should assist the government. Their fees from those who can pay are large enough to allow them to do some work for nothing. Economy is the standard of the session and this bill promises none.

Coney begged to differ. There must be confidence in courts and judges and the matter is now left to the discretion of the court. The maximum amount is only \$100 and that is to be used to pay costs and get witnesses. He believed it to be a just bill and one that should pass.

Douthitt saw a way to meet Kanoho's objection by putting an item in the appropriation bill as a maximum amount for the various circuits, over which they might not go. He objected to Kanoho's reference to the lawyer's license fee and also objected to an invasion of the lawyer's right to collect fees for the use of his knowledge and training.

Rice asked if the Federal courts paid assigned lawyers and when Douthitt acknowledged that they didn't the Speaker asked why, if a rich government like the United States didn't pay, why should the Territory, which was poor? "We would like to see the attorney get something if we could afford it. But we can't," he concluded.

"The Main Thing."

"The main thing is to get it on the statutes," said Sheldon, speaking a mighty truth from his standpoint, in the course of another speech, this time in English. On the other islands the lawyers have to travel long distances on assigned cases. "You can't consider if a lawyer received the whole hundred dollars it would only be paying a part of his expenses."

Kanoho rose amid a chorus of "question," asking permission to speak again. He referred to Douthitt's limit of expense as the limit of the appropriation and wanted to know if that was a new legal point.

Sheldon enlightened him on the meaning of the word "discretion," and Kanoho promptly recommended the firing of the Printing Committee for incompetence in translation.

Correa defended the translation and there was enough confusion to cause the Speaker to call for order.

Kama opposed the bill and Afonso and Sheldon scrapped over who had a right to speak, Sheldon claiming the last say and getting the floor.

Kaleiopo moved to defer, to give the members a chance to think it over, and when this motion was lost, said: "Thirty-three years ago the attorneys were made to defend the poor free of charge; I see no good reason why they should not keep on defending them for the next thirty-three years."

On a division the vote stood: Ayes—Carley, Castro, Cohen, Coney, Correa, Douthitt, Hibi, Huddy, Kamaokou, Kawewehi, Kealawa, Long, Makohala, Moanani, Sheldon, Waiwai, and the Speaker—17.
Nays—Afonso, Furtado, Kaleiopo, Kama, Kanoho, Kanoho, Kawaakoa, Kinney, Like, Nakaleka, Nawahine and Rice—12.

Act 3 Is Signed.

A communication from Secretary Mott-Smith informed the House that Bill 33, to pay off houses moved to make room for the Kalawao leprosanarium, had been signed by the Governor and was now a law, Act 3.

Senate Approval.

House Bill 41 and House Joint Reso-

lution No. 2 were returned, having passed third reading without amendment in the Senate.

Second Readings.

House Bill 56, Kaleiopo, to amend section 1033 of the Revised Laws, relating to foreclosure of insanitary property for lien, was distributed in printed form for second reading. The bill provides for the foreclosure of a condemnation lien at any time after one year and within three years of the date of notice, foreclosure without suit to be preceded by three published notices for three weeks. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 7, Afonso, to encourage the cultivation of fruit and vegetables and provide for the transportation of the same to the mainland, was read a second time and referred to the Agricultural Committee. This bill provides for subsidizing to the maximum amount of \$50,000 a year a steamship company to carry fruits and vegetables at a reduced price and packed in a satisfactory way, provides for an agent to look after shipments and selling agents on the Coast.

House Bill 46, Huddy, providing for a permanent registration list for voters, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. This is a bill recommended by the Executive and drafted under supervision of the Governor.

House Bill 55, Kaleiopo, which is intended to wipe out the law regarding certificates of vaccination, was referred to the Police and Health Committee.

House Bill 57, Kaleiopo, forbidding prison labor on public road work, went to the Police Committee. The bill embodies the erroneous ideas entertained by many that prison labor on roads and quarries comes into competition with free citizen labor, forgetting the very obvious fact that every political subdivision of the Territory spends every available cent and could not replace the prisoners with paid laborers if they wanted to. The bill does, however, allow prison labor to compete with free labor in which the market is limited, just the opposite to what is done elsewhere where road laborers are not the most important people in the political community. The bill reads in part: "All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor shall be employed in agricultural, cabinet-making, shoe-making, harness-making, saddle-making, blacksmith and such other suitable occupations as the High Sheriff may direct."

"No prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor shall be detailed or employed on any public roads, streets, public highways, public places, public thoroughfares, lanes, sidewalks of the Territory, municipal or county, upon application for that purpose from any road supervisor or board of supervisors to the High Sheriff, under whose supervision and control they were committed."

Other second readings were: House Bill 58, relating to issuance of Hawaiian birth certificates; to Judiciary Committee.
House Bills 59 and 60, relating to garnishments, repealing the sections in the Revised Laws Nos. 2114, 2115, 2116, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2122, 2126, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2134, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2140, 2142, and 2143; to Judiciary Committee.
House Bill 62, relating to the granting of charters of incorporation; to Finance Committee.
House Bill 63, relating to trial by jury; to Judiciary Committee.
House Bill 65, to provide for indeterminate sentences for certain felonies; to Police and Health Committee.
House Bill 69, relating to bonds of public officers; to Judiciary Committee.
House Bill 70, making certificates of Hawaiian birth issued under and by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States of America prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated before Territorial courts and registration boards.

Roasted R. K. Bonine.

R. K. Bonine came in for a roast in a resolution presented in the House in the afternoon by Representative Like, of the Fifth, the resolution objecting very strongly to the pictures of the Hawaiians eating poi, as presented at the exhibition given at the Young Hotel on Thursday evening. Like did not want such pictures to go out, enough already having been told concerning Hawaiians as naked cannibals and untruths of various natures to allow further false impressions to go out by means of moving pictures.

Rice moved the resolution carry as a concurrent resolution in order that it be passed at once. Later he stated that he knew Mr. Bonine to be a gentleman having the best interests of Hawaii at heart and a man who would withdraw the pictures if he knew that Hawaiians regarded them as caricatures on their race.

Kawewehi wanted a law passed at once, because if Bonine were given six days' notice, such as a joint resolution allowed, he would "skip out to the States" to show them.

Various other members took part in the debate, Kealawa giving an illustration of the proper and ethical methods of poi-eating in contradistinction to the way in which the Bonine characters performed the rite, and Coney explaining that he knew that Mr. Bonine had no idea that the showing of the pictures would be resented.

The resolution passed as a concurrent resolution as follows:

"Whereas, the films representing Hawaiians eating poi shown to invited guests at an exhibition by Mr. Bonine in the roof garden of the Young Hotel last evening are a caricature on manners and customs obtaining among the Hawaiian people; and
"Whereas, the public exhibition of such films as representing the customary methods of Hawaiians eating their national food would be a gross libel on and insult to the Hawaiian race, now therefore

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, That we unanimously request Mr. Bonine to desist from further exhibition of the films herein referred to, either here or elsewhere, and that he is hereby requested to destroy the said films forthwith."

A Political Bill.

Ruel Kinney presented a bill to allow deputy sheriffs to name their own police officers with the approval of the sheriff, but, in case the sheriff can not see eye to eye with the deputy, the supervisors will make the appointments. This bill is intended, evidently, to take some appointive power from Sheriff Jarrett and put it in Republican hands.

Notice of Bills.

Afonso gave notice of a bill to re-

serve a parcel of land in Hilo for public park purposes.

Moanani gave notice of a bill to designate all fines and costs collected by any district magistrate as county realizations.

Resolutions.

Resolutions to appropriate \$10,000 for a waterworks system at Hoanaka, \$1500 for a jail at Lanipahoehoe, and \$600 for a jailer's cottage, and to appropriate \$20,000 for buildings for the Kapiolani Girls' Home were presented by Afonso and Correa, respectively.

Suspended Sentences.

A bill to allow a suspended sentence against any person convicted of a crime or misdemeanor to be passed by a judge or magistrate on motion of the Attorney-General or deputy or other qualified prosecuting officer was introduced by Carley.

The Public Lands Committee approved of Sheldon's request for \$4000 to bridge the Waimea river at its junction with the Makaweli river, stating in a report that such a bridge was a necessity, especially to the school children. The recommendation was to take up the matter with the appropriation bill. The report was adopted.

Committee of the Whole.

The House went into committee of the whole on House Bill 37, relating to bringing into conformity the boundaries of the taxation, judicial and educational districts, with Nawahine in the chair.

Nawahine did not get in the chair, the Speaker reading from Cushing's Manual before vacating the chair to show that a humble seat at the clerk's table was the proper place for chairman of the committee.

After some vigorous arguing over points of procedure, the members worked through the bill.

The committee was in session for an hour, wrangling over the boundaries of some Hawaii districts, rising to ask for further time.

Will Do As Told.

A communication from the Board of Health assured the House that a government physician for Molokai would be appointed as soon as possible, in accordance with a mandatory resolution of the House. The communication was referred to the Health Committee, on motion of Coney.

More Resolutions.

Like presented a request for \$2500 for a water pipeline to the Lualualei homesteads.

Castro had two resolutions, dealing with important requirements, one to appropriate \$13,500 for extending and widening Queen street, Honolulu, to the Beach road, Ala Moana; the other to appropriate \$10,000 for the extension of Prospect street to encircle Punchbowl hill and connect with Punchbowl road.

Judiciary Committee Report.

The Judiciary Committee presented a report putting the bill authorizing the publication of 500 copies of the decisions of the U. S. Court of Hawaii up to the Finance Committee.

A resolution to appropriate \$500 from the loan or appropriation bill fund to pay George Kauwe for land at Hilea, taken for road purposes without compensation, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Sheldon had a notice to offer, this being an amendment to the County Act. The bill is to raise the salary of the Kauai county clerk to \$1800 a year and that of the deputy sheriff at Waima to \$1500, both raises to go into force on July 1 next.

Lawyers as Magistrates.

The Judiciary Committee recommended Sheldon's bill requiring district magistrates to be practicing attorneys, and also recommended Furtado's bill providing for the redemption of real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage or execution.

WHO KNOWS ABOUT KAMAIA D. E. CURTIS?

Mayor Fern on Friday received a letter from John J. Scott, an attorney of Boston, asking for information concerning David E. Curtis, who left Boston for Honolulu in 1827, and was last heard of from this city in 1873. The attorney wishes to know whether Mr. Curtis is dead, and whether he left any children. His letter is as follows: "Mayor of Honolulu, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

"My Dear Sir: I want to locate David E. Curtis in order that I may serve notice on him from the land court in this commonwealth. It is said that he left here in 1827, and was not heard from until 1873, when he signed a power of attorney before the American Minister at Honolulu. He also had some transactions with his three sisters in regard to some estate in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1875. I am rather inclined to think that he is dead. If so, I would like to get a certificate of his death. I would like also to know if he left any children.

"I dislike to trouble you, but write this letter at the suggestion of the judge of our land court. If you have not the official records at hand, will you please refer this letter to the official who has charge of the death records? Will you kindly give this matter your immediate attention? Should Mr. Curtis be now living, will you kindly furnish me with his address? I should like very much to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and wish to thank you in advance for your kindness."

CRUMP.

The

BALLOU TO BE DEPARTMENTAL HEADS FEDERAL JUDGE REBUKED FOR RUNNING GOVERNMENT IN DEBT

Who will be the second United States Circuit Judge at \$6000 per year? Is the question that a good many local interpreters of the scrolls of the law would dearly like to know. Associate Justice Sidney Ballou of the Supreme Court is reported to be the choice of Governor Frear for the coveted place, and as the Chief Executive's recommendation will carry great weight in the matter of the appointment, Justice Ballou is already being looked upon as the man. Attorney Abram Lewis, Jr., is admitted to be a candidate and has strong support. So with Henry E. Cooper.

Governor Frear has discussed the matter, it is understood, with a number of local attorneys of prominence, and has indicated that he would favor Ballou for the Federal judgeship, with Lewis as his possible successor on the Supreme bench. Judge De Bolt of the Circuit Court is also looked upon as an available candidate to succeed Justice Ballou, should the latter receive the new appointment.

If Judge De Bolt should be promoted, there would be no scarcity of candidates for the Circuit Court judgeship. The entire matter is still in a speculative state, but with every probability that Ballou will be the second Federal Judge of the Territory of Hawaii.

COULDN'T WAIT FOR JIM QUINN

Solomon Peck, the Koolaupeko road overseer, declares that he would not believe a Koolau Kanaka under oath. Perhaps Mr. Peck was feeling a little incensed at the time, for he had come over from Koolau to be present at the meeting of the road committee called for 12 o'clock noon yesterday, and the meeting was not held.

Just why the meeting was not held is not known. Supervisors Aylett and Kane of the committee were on hand for nearly half an hour before the hour for the meeting. As the hour of twelve approached, they began to grow restive at the non-appearance of Quinn, the third member and the chairman of the committee. They finally declared that if Quinn did not come by 12 o'clock they would leave. They were as good as their word, leaving the city and county offices promptly on the stroke of noon. Supervisor Quinn did not arrive until about two minutes after twelve. He must have just missed his colleagues, who could scarcely more than have left the building as he entered it.

As soon as Supervisor Quinn found that his colleagues had been there and gone, he hiked out to find them and bring them back, but he was unable to find them. He accordingly postponed the investigation until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Peck claims that away back in last July Supervisor Dwight authorized him to hire a stableman to take care of the two county horses which are kept at his place at Waikane, and allowed him \$18 a month for the purpose, provided he hired a Hawaiian. Peck was to make up the balance of the Hawaiian's salary of \$25 a month and was to be entitled to his services when not engaged in taking care of the two county horses. The extra \$3 over and above the \$18, making the \$21 charged in the January payroll, is explained by the fact that Haleakala, the man who was employed, wanted to quit work at the end of his month, which was January 27, but remained two days longer to enable Peck to get another man to take his place, and these two days at \$1.50 a day would make the additional \$3.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles. A Honolulu Citizen Shows How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. If suffering from a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disorders. That is just where the danger lies. They may cure these troubles or they may lead to diabetes or Bright's disease. The best remedy to use is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. It cures all ills which are caused by weak or diseased kidneys. Honolulu people testify to permanent cures.

J. D. Conn of Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was troubled for years with an aching back and suffered severely when I caught cold. There were other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were disordered, but I was at a loss to know how to treat the trouble. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and I immediately procured a supply at the Hollister Drug Co. They benefited me greatly and I have since kept them on hand. I feel sure that if any Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial, they will not fail to be benefited."

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

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

The Ways and Means Committee of the Territorial Senate gave the heads of the government departments something to ponder over Saturday. The members of the committee with their strenuous chairman, Senator Fairchild, of Kauai, rendered a report that states in plain language that the Legislature should not be called upon to rectify matters growing out of the actions of certain departments in unlawfully incurring obligations. The report recommends that a proper system be inaugurated whereby indebtedness can only occur upon the written consent of the proper authority. The report quotes the specific provisions of the law on the subject.

The Senate decided yesterday to sit as a committee of the whole Tuesday and request Governor Frear to appear before the body and explain the proposed amendments to the Organic Act, in the form of a bill, are now pending before Congress. The action was taken upon the consideration of the Coelho resolution, which calls on the Legislature to forthwith inform Congress that the amendments dealing with the public lands are distasteful to the people of the Territory in that they tend to "vest an unusual and arbitrary authority respecting the same in the Governor of this Territory and the Commissioner of Public Lands, neither of whom are responsible to or subject to control by the people or the Legislature of the Territory."

President of the Senate W. O. Smith stated that he thought it would be better to have the resolution referred to a committee for consideration with the provisions of the Congressional bill. He said that it had not been the practice for the Governor to appear before a committee of the whole, but the Senate thought more light could be shed on the subject by a general discussion. So on Tuesday the Governor will explain to the members of the Senate his views on the subject of land law amendments to the Organic Act.

Several measures passed their third reading in the Senate yesterday, including Senate Bill 44, intended to remove an inconsistency between section 80 of the Organic Act and section 391 of the Revised Laws. The Organic Act provides that commissioners appointed by the Governor shall hold office for a term of four years, while the Revised Laws contains a "good behavior" clause, which is held to be inconsistent in view of the specific statement of the Organic Act.

On a resolution introduced by Baker, when the Senate adjourned for the day it was in respect to the memory of Joseph O. Carter.

The House was in session Saturday only from nine o'clock in the morning until noon, but into that three hours it managed to cram more business than in any one day of overtime last session. Eight bills were read a second time, four went through their final reading, four were introduced, and a number of resolutions received and reported on, while, in the odd moments, there were two spirited debates. The warmest argument centered about the bill placing a maximum license fee of \$25 a year on any business doing a gross business of less than \$25,000 a year. Kaleiopi led the opposition and grew angry at what he characterized the foolish talk of the other members.

Prior to this time Kaleiopi had been sat on generally by members and the Speaker, and there was blood in his eye when he started in.

One of the new measures presented requires assessors to make lists of all in their respective districts eligible to bear arms ashore or afloat. The bill intimates that in time of peace someone wants to prepare for war.

THE SENATE.

President of the Senate Smith stated after the upper House was called to order yesterday morning that Governor Frear had asked the privilege of addressing the Legislature on the conservation of resources, and asked that the members of the Senate meet in the hall of the House of Representatives Monday afternoon at two o'clock for the purpose of hearing the Chief Executive's remarks on the subject.

The resolution that was adopted in the House protesting against the "poisoning pictures" shown by Bonine, came up for consideration. Senator Coelho gave it as his opinion that the matter should go to the Judiciary Committee. The statesman from Maui went on to say that he thought the matter should not have been brought up in the first place; that it could have been avoided by making representations to Mr. Bonine, which Coelho was quite sure would be heeded. President Smith stated that he thought the proper disposition of the matter would be referring it to a special committee. Senators Coelho, Kalama and Woods were then named to consider the ethics of poisoning pictures as presented in the Bonine moving pictures.

Criticism in Report.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee was presented by Chairman Fairchild dealing with messages Nos. 3 and 5 of Governor Frear. The report in full is as follows:

"Your Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred messages of the Governor, Nos. 3 and 5, beg leave to report that they have had the same under careful consideration, and would report as follows:

"The Governor's message, No. 3, submits for the consideration of the Senate estimates for further appropriations out of the general revenues of the Territory for the current fiscal period, and recommends that this be separated into unpaid bills incurred during the last biennial fiscal period ending June 30, 1907, and additional requirements for the current period ending June 30, 1909.

"House Bill No. 24, now before the Senate on second reading, makes special appropriations for the payment of cer-

tain claims against the Territory, incurred during the biennial period ending the 30th day of June, A. D. 1907. Therefore, your committee has not drafted or introduced any measure to cover the Governor's estimates for unpaid bills.

Your committee would, however, recommend that those heads of departments who incurred these unpaid bills should inaugurate in their respective departments a system of orders and regulations whereby, in the future, no like indebtedness could be incurred except with the written consent of the proper authority, and that consent, for the incurrence of any indebtedness, be not given without full knowledge of the financial condition of the appropriation for which the expense is to be incurred. In many instances the unpaid bills were due to lack of proper system, and while innocent parties should not be made to suffer, the Legislature should not be called upon to rectify errors of this nature, and in the future we would recommend that only unpaid bills due to unforeseen or abnormal conditions be recommended for payment.

"In this connection we would also call attention to section 2 of Act 127 of the Session Laws of 1907, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. The Auditor shall not draw a warrant in payment for any of the objects named in this Act, except as herein provided, and the unauthorized expenditures of any money from the Treasury to be hereafter accounted for to the Legislature by indemnity bill is hereby expressly prohibited."

"That portion of the Governor's message relating to appropriations for the current period ending June 30, 1909, will be covered by the introduction of a bill by this committee.

"As regards Governor's message No. 5, your committee would report that the item therein recommended—i. e., that an appropriation be made for the scientific investigation of leprosy at Honolulu, and to provide the necessary quarters for such work, is covered by the insertion of an item in the bill to be presented to the Senate."

The Judiciary Committee reported on House Bill No. 44, entitled "An Act Amending Act 108 of the Session Laws of 1907." Act 108 of the Session Laws of 1907 amended section 66 of Act 39, known as the County Act, requiring the Board of Supervisors to hold their meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, except in the County of Maui, where it was set for the first Wednesday after the fifth day of each month. The County of Maui now wishes to do away with the exception, and the object of the bill was to conform to their wishes in the matter. The Judiciary Committee found that there was no objection to the amendment, but Senator Kalama asked that action be postponed until the Maui people could be heard from, Kalama stating that although introduced by a Maui representative there was likely to be a difference of opinion as to the advisability of changing the dates of the supervisors' meeting.

The act providing for additional appropriations for the current biennial period was submitted to the Senate by the Ways and Means Committee yesterday. It provides for several recommendations made by Governor Frear in his messages, including \$5000 for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of leprosy investigations and study in the Territory. The amount appropriated totals the sum of \$80,415.09. Under the heading of the Treasury Department the interests in the public debt, commissions and expenses are set down at \$11,000. The incidentals and general expense of the Commissioner of Public Lands, is \$2400. The Superintendent of Public Works is down for \$31,368.11; Department of Public Instruction, \$9,488.98; Board of Health, \$25,900 and \$456 for the Attorney General's department.

A Divorce Bill.

Senate Bill 36 was reported unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee. It is entitled "An Act to Amend Sections 2230, 2235 and 2240 of the Revised Laws Relating to Divorce and to add a new Section thereto to be known as Section 2235A." The committee report stated that it offered a substitute bill. The substitute measure was read by title and referred to the Printing Committee. The original bill provided that at every hearing of a divorce libel a member of the Attorney General's office should be present to assist in the examination of witnesses. This was one of the recommendations made by the Ministerial Union for embodiment in the divorce bill. It was dropped in the substitute measure presented by the committee.

Senate Bill No. 33, providing for associate justices of the Supreme Court, was taken up with the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee and passed its second reading.

Section 1634 of the Revised Laws provides how substitute justices may be appointed to sit on the Supreme Bench in cases where the Justices of the Supreme Court are disqualified. On line 15 of that section it provides that the Circuit Judges shall "be called in rotation." Just what is meant by that phrase, the committee says, has been troubling the courts and lawyers, and the object of Bill No. 33 is to strike out the words in question and give the Supreme Court the right to select one or more of the Circuit Court Judges to fill vacancies that should be caused by any temporary disqualification of a justice.

In Memory of J. O. Carter.

Senator David K. Baker of Hawaii introduced a resolution asking that when adjournment for the day was taken it be recorded in the minutes of the Senate that it was done in respect to

the memory of Joseph O. Carter. Senator Baker said Mr. Carter had been one of the prominent and respected men of the islands and that as a public official he was always distinguished for his ability and loyalty. The resolution was adopted on a unanimous vote.

Measures Passed.

The resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine the wharves and landings of the Territory, with a view to determine whether it would be wise for the Territory to take over control, was passed on a unanimous vote.

Senate Bill No. 44, to make the Revised Laws agree with the Organic Act provision regarding the tenure of Commissioners appointed by the Governor, passed its third reading on unanimous vote.

Consideration of Senate Bill No. 51, providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Public Instruction, was postponed to Monday upon the request of Senator Robinson.

Senate Bill No. 50 was taken up for second reading and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It provides for hydrographic survey in the district of Kau, island of Hawaii.

House Bill No. 12 passed its third reading. It appropriates the sum of \$20,000 to defray the expenses of the party of Congressmen that are to be invited to visit the Territory this summer by the Delegate to Congress. Senator Fairchild drew attention to the fact that the printed copy of the bill provided for the "interment" of the visiting lawmakers. The Senator from Kauai observed that it would be rather harsh treatment even for men accustomed to the "Big Stick." Comparison with the original copy showed that the Congressmen are to be "entertained" not "interred."

Money for Fair.

House Bill No. 24, providing an appropriation for special claims, was taken up for second reading and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

House Bill No. 11, providing an appropriation of \$25,000 for the Territory's exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon exposition, passed its second reading on unanimous vote.

House Bill No. 29, providing for the construction of roads through public lands, was taken up for its second reading and referred to the Public Lands Committee.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 2 received the unanimous endorsement of the Senate. It was introduced in the lower house by Representative Afonso and asks that Congress be urged to consider favorably the bill now pending, giving the Territorial lawmakers the right and power to amend and repeal the public land laws of Hawaii.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House opened business for the ninth day of the session by the Miscellaneous Committee reporting adversely on Waiwaioale bill requiring quarterly advertising for bids for county supplies, House Bill 52, stating that the bill would delay work in some instances. The bill was tabled.

Big Family Bill Approved.

Castro's big family bill, to encourage the birthrate, being House Bill 16, which exempt from all poll, school and road taxes the fathers of families of six dependent children, was reported on by the Finance Committee, which recommended the passage of the bill. The bill only exempts those who, together with the requisite amount of family, have incomes of less than \$600 a year.

Committee of the Whole Report.

Chairman Nawahine of the committee of the whole reported on the bill to bring the lines of the judicial, taxation and education districts into conformity, the report suggesting the various alterations decided upon by the members. These alterations were adopted and the bill goes to third reading.

Nuuanu Dam Question.

For the first time, Saturday morning the speaker Nuuanu reservoir No. 4 grinned in the face of the members, Sheldon presenting a resolution that a special committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker to make a thorough investigation. The introducer stated that a large amount of money had been spent and some doubt existed as to the stability of the work. He favored no further appropriation unless it would be found necessary to have one to keep the city of Honolulu safe.

Long wanted to know if the committee would be allowed money to make tests and go into the question of construction.

Rice saw no harm in the committee investigation, but said that the matter was not one of hiring experts to make another Schuyler report, but simply one of seeing whether the Superintendent of Public Works was carrying out of wishes of the House.

The resolution carried, and the Speaker named the following on the special committee: Sheldon, Coney, Cohen, Afonso, Kawewehi, Nawahine and Lake.

The Daily Grist.

The following wants were presented in resolutions:

Kealawa, for \$1000 for a school building at Kahaulaia, Puna, Hawaii.

Kealawa, for \$1500 for a government road at Pohakunui, Kukuau, Hilo.

Kaleiopi, for \$1550 for a watermain along Houghtailing road.

Conservation Meetings.

Announcement was made by the Speaker that there would be a joint session of the Senate and House on Monday afternoon, at which the Legislators would be addressed by the Hawaiian delegates who attended the Congress of Governors in Washington, the addresses to be on the conservation of natural resources.

An invitation from the College Club to the members was extended by the Speaker to a meeting to be held on the afternoon of March 2 at the home of Mrs. W. F. Frear, when conservation of natural resources would also be considered.

A Petition.

A petition from the citizens on or near Houghtailing road petitioned for a watermain along that highway.

The Public Improvements Committee recommended the appropriation of \$40,300, as in House Resolution 62, for a new Kaimuki reservoir. The report was adopted.

The same committee recommended

House Bill 40, relating to the Honolulu sewer system and the collection of sewer rates, and also recommended Kealawa's resolution to appropriate \$1000 for the Pahoa jail.

A Military Measure.

A bill to provide for information concerning those in the Territory able to bear arms, should an emergency arise, was presented by Moanauli and referred to the Military Committee. The main paragraph of the bill says: "The tax assessor of each taxation division of the Territory of Hawaii shall during the month of June in each year, and at such other times as he may be requested so to do by the Governor, prepare a roll containing the names of all the inhabitants of his taxation division subject to military duty, two copies of which roll shall be sworn to by him before some person authorized by law to administer oaths, and shall be delivered by him to the Adjutant General of the Territory of Hawaii. Such roll shall state the name, residence, age and occupation of each of the persons enrolled and also the previous existing military or naval service of each such person, and, if the Governor shall so direct, and as often as he shall so direct, such enrollment shall further show separately the names of all seafaring men of whatever calling or occupation, the names of all men engaged in the construction and management of ships and crafts, together with the names of ship-owners and their employees, yacht-owners, members of yacht clubs and all other associations for aquatic pursuits."

Second Readings.

House Bill 71, Coney, was read a second time. This bill empowers the Superintendent of Public Works to install water meters, to be paid for equally by the government and consumer, and further empowers him to fix the water rates after advertising any changes, and allows him to shut off the water from consumers delinquent in their rates. This bill went to Public Lands Committee.

Sliding Tax Scale.

House Bill 76, Kinney, is the Gear tax bill, as presented somewhat ambiguous in language, the first rate-fixing paragraph having a most necessary "not" omitted in the copying. The rates fixed are: Up to \$5000, 1-2 of 1 per cent.; up to \$10,000, 1-2 of 1 per cent.; on the excess, up to \$15,000, 1-2 of 1 per cent.; on \$5000 and 1 per cent. of excess; up to \$25,000, 1-2 of 1 per cent.; on \$5000, 3-4 of 1 per cent. on \$5000, 1 per cent.; on \$5000 and 1-1-4 per cent. on the excess; up to \$50,000, same rates on first, second, third, fourth and fifth \$5000 as above and 1-3-4 per cent. on excess over \$25,000; over \$100,000, same rates as above up to \$50,000 and 2 per cent. on excess over \$50,000. This exemption is raised on personal property from \$200 to \$500. The bill went to Finance Committee.

House Bill 75, Hihio, is to establish a public hospital at Lahaina, to be known as "Maui Ulu o Lele Hospital," or "Under the Shadow of the Breadfruit Hospital." The bill was referred to the Police and Public Health Committee.

House Bill 78, Makekani, provides for interest to commence on delinquent taxes only at the expiration of six months. The Finance Committee will consider it.

Third Readings.

Five bills were taken up for third readings on the order of the day.

House Bill 23, Furtado, provides for the redemption of real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage or execution. The bill provides for redemption within one year on payment of the amount for which the property was sold, together with the costs legally taxed at the time of sale and interest on the amount paid by the purchaser at 6 per cent. unless the rate be otherwise fixed in the obligation prior to the sale, but in no case to exceed the legal rate.

Rice moved a recommittal to Judiciary Committee to allow those who loan money, as well as those who borrow, to appear before the committee, the question being one affecting loans on real estate. Long objected to the matter, Rice explaining that it was more a question of not putting hardships in the way of borrowers.

Shingle pointed out that borrowers would suffer if the bill passed. As it was now, loans on real estate had to pay 8 per cent., while loans on sugar stock and such collateral could be had at six. At present, even few wanted to loan on real estate at all. The speaker called the attention of the country members to the difficulties already in the way of raising loans on real estate on the other Islands and stated that the bill only put a further difficulty in the way. He told of the scheme behind the Achi bill, a similar measure introduced in the Senate in 1905.

The bill was recommitted.

House Bill 22, Correa, imposing a license of \$5 a year on fishing boats of a beam of 30 inches or over, passed. Rice moved the third reading, and the vote stood 27 to 3, Long, Hihio and Kamahu being in the minority.

Sliding License Scale.

House Bill 35, Kawewehi, imposing, as amended in committee, license fees as follows: on business doing a gross business of \$25,000 per year, \$25; between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year, \$50; over \$50,000 a year, \$100. Each person or corporation assessed must file an affidavit showing the gross business done in the preceding year.

Kaleiopi wanted to know why the bill had been brought, and Kawewehi explained that it was to equalize matters between the rich and the poor, while the income of the Territory would be increased. Kaleiopi said that he grasped the idea, but thought the \$25 minimum too high for the poor folk selling dried fish at the fishmarket. He also objected to the section to fine violators of the law. He suggested that business of less than \$500 a year be

free of license fees and moved an amendment to that effect.

Kawewehi wanted to know why he had not made the amendment without talking about it so much.

Cohen said that such an amendment would let every Japanese and Chinese store in town escape, because each one would promptly file a statement that business was poor and less than \$500 a year. He could not perceive of any merchant doing less than \$500 a year, a receipt of less than \$1.50 a day. If that's all they take in, they had better go out of business. Such an amendment would defeat the whole purpose of the bill.

Rice agreed with this, and on a show of hands the amendment was lost.

Kaleiopi offered another amendment, to strike out the penalty clause. Shingle pointed out the necessity of the clause, as added to the bill by the Finance Committee, and Afonso referred to the stultification, and Kaleiopi said he could not understand such silly talk. What he was defending was the poor Hawaiian at the fishmarket with a dried salmon to sell. "It is a shame for this House to pass such a measure as this."

Rice wanted to know if the House wanted the resources of the Territory collected or not. If they didn't, strike out the penalty. Sheldon did the smooth talk. Kaleiopi butted in and was called down by the Speaker. The amendment was lost and rollcall on the bill found only Kaleiopi voting no.

Stocktaking Not for House.

House Bill 54, Castro, relating to inventories of government assets, requiring an annual stocktaking in Territorial and County departments.

Sheldon didn't want any track kept of House and Senate belongings and so moved. Rice wanted to know if Castro wanted to hire a guard, and the Speaker suggested putting the Archivist in charge. No one referred to the way desks and things disappeared from an early Legislature, and the amendment passed. As amended the bill passed on rollcall without opposition.

District Magistrate's Bill.

House Bill 18, Sheldon, requiring a district magistrate to be qualified to practice in the district courts of the Territory.

The introducer explained the merits of the bill and accepted an amendment in the title, suggested by Castro. Kaleiopi saw in the bill an attorney's graft at the expense of the commonsense laymen, who, under the bill, would be barred out from being appointed as district magistrates. If the law should pass, it would disqualify many at present holding district magistrate appointments, some of them for the past thirty or forty years. He moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Coney defended the law. He stated now that some of the appointments were disgraceful and evidences of favoritism. "It is a shame to let some of these men, who know nothing of law, decide the cases of poor men who can not appeal. In one county we have a magistrate who pays no attention to the evidence of the case, but consults and takes the opinion of the deputy sheriff as final." Coney urged the measure as one to encourage Hawaiians to study and fit themselves for the positions.

Nawahine opposed the bill on the same grounds as Kaleiopi, and ventured the opinion that sometimes even qualified lawyers were not fitter to be magistrates than laymen. Thought the time would come when counties would support the district courts, and when that time comes district magistrates should be elected, not appointed. The speaker slammed attorneys in general and said he thought the father of the bill had an idea that only lawyers could make laws.

Furtado did some talking and declined to yield to allow Kaleiopi to make an explanation. Kaleiopi sat down with a look on his face that boded ill for the member from Honokaa. A minute later Kaleiopi jumped up to a point of order and was ruled out by the Speaker.

Sheldon said that he knew that there were uncles and cousins and grandfathers holding magistracies, but urged the members to forget the personal end of the game and pass the bill for the common good.

Rollcall found the House divided 25 to 5 in favor of the bill.

Senate Bills.

Senate Bills 39 and 41 were introduced and committed to the Judiciary Committee.

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A ROW BREWING OVER TRANSLATION MATTERS.

There is a fair prospect of trouble in the House today over some of the translation work that is being done for the Committee on Printing and Revision. It was expected that there would be a flare-up in the House yesterday, but the poisoning resolution proved to be enough of a safety-valve. It will probably be sprung today. The trouble appears to center in the Committee on Public Lands, the members of which claim that their bills are not properly put into Hawaiian. One bill introduced by Coney, in particular, is claimed to be a botch and so translated that the intent of the bill is lost altogether. In the meeting of this committee yesterday, at noon, all action on this bill was deferred until the chairman of the Printing Committee could be hunted up and a protest lodged.

Kaleiopi is chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and when he has a kick coming he usually puts it in strong. Correa is chairman of the Printing Committee, and he is no slouch at the talking game himself. When the two lock horns, an interesting quarter of an hour can be expected. Correa states that he has lots to say regarding the particular bill in question and is ready for any questions that the chairman of the Public Lands Committee may have to ask.

Sheldon raised the point yesterday that one of his bills had not been correctly translated, and Correa was quick to defend himself.

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SOGA AND THE HIGH-WAGE AGITATION.

Mr. Soga, the indicted editor of the Nippon Jiji, has only himself to blame for the plight in which he finds himself. He was warned often enough in these columns and elsewhere, that his perception of American law defining the freedom of the press was blurred; that his attempts to incite murderous violence as a factor in the high-wage campaign would put him in peril of the reef and, in case of a tragedy following his agitation, they would, under the Gary decision, also put him in peril of the gallows. It is fortunate for Mr. Soga that he has been brought up short before incurring the worst consequences.

It is a peculiarity of sensational Japanese editors in America to confound the terms liberty and license. At home they are subject to the strictest police supervision; and such a writer as Mr. Soga and such a paper as the Nippon Jiji could not find free commons for a second day. Coming to this country a long-suppressed Japanese editor, believing that there is no curb on journalism, lets himself go and fairly runs amuck as Mr. Soga has been doing. Then comes the harsh but educative experience which is befalling that editor now.

Not only has the course of the Nippon Jiji been in derogation of the law, but it has been utterly tactless and indiscreet from the point of view of the high-wage policy. Can not the Japanese laborers and their leaders see that the planters will never permit themselves to be coerced in the management of their own business? Should they yield to such tactics as Editor Soga, Negora and the rest have instigated, they would put themselves at the mercy of their hired men and would have to submit to other extortions. They are not helpless, so long as thousands of Porto Ricans may be had for the asking, and can be got here via Tehuantepec in a short time. Where would a corresponding number of Japanese find themselves if their agitation should drive the planters to that extremity? This aspect of the question also shows how impolitic it was for the high-wage party to take a threatening tone. They might have achieved something by polite negotiation; but by following the Soga-Negora method they have made it well-nigh impossible for the planters to yield a point.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The proposed liquor law, which has already been discussed in these columns, is given a complete analysis in this issue, the point being made clear that the purpose of the measure is "to promote the increase of saloons, the increased consumption of liquor, and to encourage the evils of the liquor traffic in the interests of those who live by it."

The liquor men made up their minds last fall, when they turned in at the eleventh hour and put three more of their friends in the Senate, that the time had come for them to make this a wide-open town. The further procedure is in line with that plan, as the proposed liquor law shows; and it means, if that reactionary measure passes over the Executive veto, the principal issue in the next legislative contest will be anti-saloon and that the whole power of the Anti-Saloon League on the mainland will be enlisted to not only help the campaign here, but to press for a Federal law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in the Territories.

We believe that a local combination against rule by the whisky ring can be brought about between men of all parties and all religious faiths in this community; a combination which will collect a great campaign fund and carry the war into every part of this Territory in the next legislative canvass, providing that, in the meantime, Congress has not solved the problem for us in its own way. There are few things the government at Washington is more sensitive about than the unrestricted sale of liquor among aboriginal races. It undertakes to protect the Indians from it; and it will protect the brown people of Hawaii if urged to do so by the powerful mainland bodies which could be quickly enlisted for that fight by the anti-saloon elements here.

Whom the gods would destroy they sometimes turn into whisky-sellers and make them believe that they can run a civilized community without let or hindrance and turn it into a hell's kitchen for their private gain.

TWO VIEWS OF THE MAYORALTY.

The attitude of those who framed the municipal act was that the introduction of a mayor into the old county government would make that blessed system so perfect that the taxpayers could scarcely do anything else thereafter than wonder and adore. But it appears that it was not a mayor who was really needed to do all this, but a Republican mayor; and that, with a Democratic mayor in power, it became essential to the public service to paralyze his functions, strip him of all authority and leave him to simply draw his pay, thus vesting the control of local government in the hands of a commission. For what is the Board of Supervisors exercising the mayor's powers, as well as their own, but a commission—awful as it is to contemplate—in which each separate member has been exercising executive and legislative powers?

One who went to sleep before election and has just waked up must feel crazed when he sees the mayor-makers and enthusiasts of a little while ago so wroth at the action of the Supreme Court in restoring to the elected mayor some of the rights which, as they had been wont to say, were essential to his office and the welfare of the taxpayers—and they protesting like stuck pigs. It had surely made a difference in the supreme faith of these urgent friends of the municipal system whether its conduct is to be in the hands of a Republican or Democratic mayor. If the former, then city and county government is a sacred institution; if the latter, it is a wreck which can only be repaired by getting rid of the mayor. So impressed with this idea is one of the native statesmen that he has already begun to legislate on the subject; and so discouraged are the city and county supervisors over the pro-mayor findings of the Supreme Court that they have almost lost their faith in man and have certainly lost it in the mayoralty proposition. "We did not anticipate a Democratic mayor," said one of the County Attorney staff with a plaintive note in his voice as he addressed the court. It was quite true; they didn't; and all that high talk about the enormous advantage of having to pay a mayor and his secretary and incur \$1000 a month extra expense was based on the anticipation of a Republican mayor who, in harmony with a Republican Board, would build up a political machine which could never be upset.

If we are not all living in an era of political humbug, who is it?

PRISON LABOR LAW UNNECESSARY.

The measure introduced into the House by Representative Kaleiopi intended to prohibit the employment of prisoners on roadwork is one of the bills introduced in good faith and a desire to do something, but which fails utterly in the object sought. The bill specifies that prisoners sentenced to hard labor may engage in certain works, harnessmaking, cabinetmaking and the like, but can not be employed in quarries, on roads or other other public work of the kind. What the introducer has in view is the turning over of all roadwork to paid citizen labor, but Mr. Kaleiopi overlooks the very obvious fact that the counties and the Territory can not do any more roadwork than they have money to pay for and that they are already doing that much.

The work the prisoners are doing now would simply remain undone were the Kaleiopi bill in force and the public would be that much worse off, while the public would have to maintain the prisoners without getting something in return. We can not have too much roadwork done, and there appears to be no danger of the amount of work required ever getting below the capacity of the Territory or counties to pay for.

Passing such a measure as this would simply mean that the taxpayers would pay for the support of a lot of criminals without getting any return, while no one would be benefited, not even the criminals. The work they are called upon to do now in the quarries, parks and streets is beneficial to them, and as a rule the getting out and working is preferable to serving their whole sentence within the penitentiary walls.

The bill should be defeated.

People who talk about the high per capita taxation of the District of Columbia and forget to mention that the Federal government pays half the tax, do not eat much of a figure in the discussion.

GLASS FROM ASHES.

High-grade opaque glass out of ashes and a further valuable utilization of the waste products of coal is one of the new scientific ideas evolved at Washington. Dr. David T. Day, eminent in the service of the Geological Survey, says it is easily done and that scores upon scores of beautiful articles for the table and for the ornamentation of the residence can be made from the ash heaps of the wide land.

So wonder after wonder comes with the advance of years. The country has a great prejudice against ashes. It insists on believing them of no value, and the government scientists say it is very hard to overcome such prejudices. And yet in recent years ashes have been very valuable. They are excellent for building purposes. Construction companies use them for filling in between the floors of structures. They are excellent for road building. They make a superb binder in surfacing and with the large prospects of modern road-building in nearly every State of the Union it looks as though the ashes from furnaces and ranges might be worth high prices before a very long time.

Dr. Day says that the consumption of coal at higher temperatures has had a marked effect upon the ash supply. That is how the utilization of ashes for glassware articles was suggested to him. For instance, the fire in a railroad locomotive nowadays is maintained at so high a temperature that the ashes are melted into a molasses-like substance which is an opaque glass. If clinkers become mixed with this fluid substance it clogs on the bottom of the firebox and makes trouble for the fireman.

There is no telling how many different uses will be found for ashes when the scientists get to work on the question. Ashes, of course, are a silicate and silicates are utilized in many ways. Furthermore, there is one important factor, as Dr. Day pointed out in conversation of late. The composition of ashes from a given kind of coal is always exactly the same and one can estimate the composition of a given pile of a certain kind of ashes with mathematical exactness. They are just as available for certain uses as powdered granite, and far cheaper.

"Not many years ago," said Dr. Day, "scrap iron was considered of little value. Now it is utilized to the utmost, and as a matter of fact some enterprises have to halt because the supply of scrap iron is short. It is a very valuable economy in our consumption of iron. We now take care not to waste old bottles, although there is more waste than there ought to be. We always throw away broken bottles. In France they collect broken glass. It is gathered into heaps, as are our heaps of scrap iron. The product is ultimately melted down and pressed into large blocks, which are used in construction projects. Among other things these blocks of glass, gotten from the melting of broken scraps, are used for steps at the entrance to buildings. They are artistic and comparatively cheap.

"Now we have to learn the wisdom of collecting another material, which so many people regard as utterly worthless—the ashes from our furnaces. It was once supposed ashes were a good riddance, fit for nothing but the dump. Now we are seeing every day how mistaken we have been about that. Before long I venture we may be transforming the unsightly dumps on the outskirts of our towns into most beautiful and artistic glassware, for the silicates that result from the burning of coal will become a valuable product of our civilization."

Dr. Day is the scientist who a few years ago demonstrated the feasibility of mining gold from the black sands along the shores of the two oceans. He conducted exhaustive experiments demonstrating that gold mining from the black sands was practical and probably could be made profitable.

The Geological Survey is constantly working on problems of such kindred interest to the country. It was originally projected on modest lines, and in the earlier days had more to do with the topography of the different States. But it has branched out greatly, has gradually developed many able specialists in particular lines, and the Survey now has to do with a vast number of things in the vicinity of the earth's surface. Its men go out and tell where coal is located, or gold or silver or other minerals. They study the formations and are generally pretty successful in marking the boundaries of mineral areas. They measure streams and rivers, determine the volume of water that flows, the rate of flow, the water power and other interesting data. They even measure the waters under the earth, and in the West have done much good by indicating where it would be profitable to sink artesian wells, both for the watering of stock and for the irrigation of arid lands.

Of late years the Survey has been doing valuable work in testing building and structural materials. It has demonstrated how destructible granite is in conflagrations, and also it has shown the splendid structural qualities of concrete. But its work seems to have hardly more than well begun. For the earth's surface holds many secrets, even as to the refuse of the fires in our cooking stoves, and the scientists of the Survey continue their delving, certain that it will be well rewarded.

UNCONSIDERED LEGISLATION.

Too many of the bills presented before our Legislature are drafted without consideration of the wide range to which they are applicable, one particular object being aimed at. This is so particularly of the bills introduced by the Hawaiian members. Two such measures are now in the House, one being Representative Kama's bill to wipe out the law governing garnishee proceedings, the other Representative Kaleiopi's bill directed against the Mayor of Honolulu, not the office, but the man.

Kama ran foul of the garnishee law when he went to collect his first share of his sessional pay, and instead of getting \$133 from the Treasurer he only got something like \$99. Consequently he decided on the spot that garnishees are poor business and ought to be abolished.

Kaleiopi looks at the municipal situation through partisan eyes, seeing a Democratic Mayor in office. Consequently he wants to dispossess the Mayor of much of the little power the supervisory majority has left him, forgetting that no one man and no one party has any inherent rights to the mayoralty—that legislation intended now to embarrass Mayor Fern may be embarrassing a Republican Mayor within two years, and that powers given a Republican Board of Supervisors now may be turned against that party later. Mr. Kaleiopi sees only the present while attempting to legislate for the future. If the Municipal Act needs fixing, and few will disagree with the statement that it certainly does, let it be done on broad lines of public policy and not in partisan narrowness.

The legislators should remember that they can not legislate every two years to suit the particular political circumstances of the day nor wipe out the laws for the collection of lawful debts because one of them happens to be a debtor.

THE DISAPPEARING FLAG.

It was from an Italian ship, the Florida, that the British-built Republic received her deathblow on the night of January 23. It was a British ship, the Baltic, that first answered her wireless appeal for help. A Scotch ship and a French ship, the Furnessia and the Lorraine, sought to aid her. A boat nominally American, but built and for the most part owned abroad, the New York, convoyed the Florida. But except for the revenue cutter Gresham and the derelict-destroyer Seneca, government boats, not an American ship was near by to assist imperiled passengers near the American coast. The incident has a mournful interest in its bearing on the disappearance of the American merchant flag from the seas.

When Little Americans shed their conceit and realize that even the great United States can not compete with an unsubsidized merchant marine against the subsidized merchant marines of the rest of the world, the American flag will rise again on the seas.

The plain truth concerning the accommodations for tourists in Hilo, as published in this paper, is now beginning to have the remedial effect to be desired. After the Hiloites had vented their aggrieved feelings and lashed around in a momentary fury, they began to realize that the truth was after all the truth. Now they are earnestly discussing the practicability of reopening a first-class hotel and doing business with the tourists in the way that the tourists demand. In tourist business, as in any other business, the supplier must cater to the desires of the purchaser, and tourists will go more where they can not get what they want than customers will patronize a store which does not handle the goods they are after.

"The Legislature proposes and the court disposes" is a paraphrased epigram heretofore applicable to Hawaii. Practically every one of the important measures passed in the session of 1907 have gone to the courts for interpretation, and in most cases the laws have been knocked out. The legislators knew what they wanted to legislate about but didn't know, judging from practical results, how to draft their laws. This session, many of the bills have been drafted officially, and there should be less danger of consequent litigation to find out what the measures mean when tested critically in the crucible of the judiciary.

There would be no trouble over translating bills if the Legislature would obey the law and conduct its proceedings in English.

WHAT A GRAFT IT WOULD BE!

When the Bail Commissioner Act introduced into the Senate by Senator Coelho came before the Judiciary Committee and the members had had an opportunity to read between the lines, one or two of the sugar baron members and an attorney or two came to the conclusion that they could just as well pass the bill, close up their ordinary business and seek the support of the executive for appointment as bail commissioners, because they could make a better and surer living out of the commissioner's job than many others in which they were interested.

In fact, the more they studied the bill, the more they were convinced that the bill if passed, represented a gold mine, and that the commissioner might look for fees aggregating a couple of thousand dollars a month. The more active the police in making arrests, the greater the troubles among people resulting in issuing of warrants and attendant arrest, the more gambling that went on in the community, if the detectives could only locate them all and lug them to the station house, the larger the aggregate of fees. In fact, it was suggested that the bill might prove a means of greater graft than has ever been afforded persons holding public office.

It is said that when the proposed bill was analyzed that the committee had for reference the police court calendars for Honolulu for a week before them. It was a fairly good week as far as arrests went. There were gamblers galore on those lists and assault and battery cases, and the drunk list was unusually large. There were persons on the calendar who had to defend themselves against the charge of theft, riding bicycles at night without a light, violating the liquor law and ending each other bad names.

Now this bail commissioner bill called for fees for setting bail in misdemeanor and felony cases, \$2.50 for the former and \$5 for the latter. That is when Joe was brought in drunk last evening, and he wanted to get bailed out, it would be necessary to get a hack and send an officer out to Mr. Bail Commissioner's house to have bail set, which would be \$6. Mr. Bail Commissioner affixed his signature to the document fixing the bail at \$6. The mere fact of fixing the bail cost Mr. John Doe \$2.50. That was the commissioner's fee. The hack and officer returned to the station and John was informed that for \$6 he could now get out of jail. Then he would have to call up a friend or a man who makes a business of having cash on hand to lead to arrested persons as bail money. Probably some one would advance the \$6 cash to the station clerk, for which courtesy John Doe would pay the lender 50 or 75 cents—say 50 cents. That ran his bill of cost so far up to \$3. The next morning John Doe appeared before the police judge and receives a fine of \$3 and costs, \$1, which makes the fine \$4, which he must pay over. Therefore his little drunk has actually cost him in cash, \$7. Of this \$7, the sum of \$2.50 has gone to the Commissioner's pocket, 50 cents to the money lender and \$4 to the government.

Now take the case of a bunch of gamblers. Detective Medeiros brings in a batch of ten Chinese gamblers who were tempting Dame Fortune in the game of pai-kau. The bail is usually \$10 each, cash. The bail bill, however, states that the commissioner shall set bail in each and every case. Therefore each of the ten cases must be laid before Mr. Bail Commissioner, who sets bail for the ten Ah Sam's at \$10 each. For each case he receives \$2.50, or \$25 for the bunch, just for a scratch of the pen.

There are always well-to-do Chinese with a gold-filled canvas bag to bail out their countrymen. It's an old established custom that when this money-lender advances \$10 cash for bail the bailee pays him \$1 for so helping him out. That makes the bill of cash paid out already \$3.50. Then the next morning the judge fines each of the Ah Sam's \$5 and costs, \$1, or \$6. That makes the total cash outlay just \$9.50. Of this, \$2.50 goes down into Mr. Bail Commissioner's jeans, \$1 to the money-lender, and \$6 to the government.

The Senators, however, looking at the matter from more sides than one, saw opportunities for graft. Under such conditions an unscrupulous police official and the bail commissioner might see great financial possibilities in the bail bill. The police could bring in dozens of gamblers, the more the merrier. The gambling huns would agree to the little plan, that \$2.50 would be little enough for the chance to extend the business. Under an agreement gamblers by the dozens could be run in and with insufficient evidence the following morning in court would be discharged. All that it would cost the player would be the \$2.50 for bail fee and \$1 for the use of the money. A division of fees, under an unscrupulous method of handling the act, would operate to the advantage of all concerned.

During the month of February the fees of the bail commissioner would not have been less than \$2000, which would mean \$24,000 per year. The argument may be made, however, that when a bunch of ten gamblers is brought in and a request is made of Mr. Bail Commissioner to set bail, that the whole ten men would represent but one case, or \$2.50, for a fee for the entire ten. That would reduce the fees considerably, but would not largely affect the really large monthly totals which would go into the bail commissioner's pockets.

And this is a sample of bills that Senator Coelho is introducing, the same Senator who wanted to prevent the Japanese from fishing in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands, and author of other queer stunts foisted upon the attention of the Senate.

The case of Mary K. Kaleikini against Albert Waterhouse, as administrator of the estate of A. Kaula, was argued and submitted in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Kaleikini received a judgment in the Circuit Court for money that she alleged was received for her by Kaula before his death, and of which he left no accounting.

MAYOR SCORES COURT VICTORY

In a clearly written opinion by Chief Justice Hartwell and concurred in by Associate Justices Ballou and Wilder, the Supreme Court yesterday decided that Charles Coster was not to be included in that "class of employees employed by a de facto officer holding a legal office with power of appointment and that his employment was without authority of law and that he has no legal claim to his wages."

In brief, the decision of the Supreme Court holds that the appointments made by the committees of the Board of Supervisors are not legal, but the decision does not declare specifically where the appointive power does lie under the proper interpretation of the charter.

Chief Justice Hartwell admitted that there is considerable difficulty in construing the charter, for he spoke as follows when the decision was handed down yesterday morning:

"Whether the act requires that the Board of Supervisors, when organized and qualified to act, shall pass upon appointments made by the Mayor-elect is a question which can not be decided unless presented by some appropriate proceeding.

"The municipal act appears to consist of the San Francisco charter, after eliminating many of its important provisions, which are connected with and explanatory of those which remain, changing the names and adding a few simple provisions. To construe such an act, it is evident, has presented no little difficulty."

Case Summed Up.

The case is summed up in the opinion of Chief Justice Hartwell, as follows:

"This is an appeal by the defendant (City and County Treasurer R. H. Trent) from an order of the circuit judge for a peremptory writ of mandamus and from the writ commanding the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$30.15 upon a warrant in his favor issued by the Auditor of the City and County of Honolulu * * * payable out of the appropriation made by the Board of Supervisors for maintenance of roads, Honolulu district payroll, and being plaintiff's wages at \$85 a month, fixed by the Board of Supervisors for his service as foreman of the Fourth District stables, maintained by the city in connection with the care of and maintenance of its public roads. The plaintiff was employed by Supervisors Quinn, Aylett and Kane, the board's committee on roads, bridges, garbage, parks and public improvements. The defendant's objection to paying the warrant was that the plaintiff was not lawfully employed by the committee of the board.

"The pleadings and briefs are voluminous," continues the decision, "reciting the proceedings of the board of supervisors, an opinion of the City Attorney and a letter or message to the board by the Mayor giving his version of the law, but when everything possible is written and said on the subject, the controversy comes down to the question whether, under the municipal act, the Board of Supervisors has power to select and engage employees, as well as to fix their wages, for public service in connection with the care and maintenance of the public highways, for if it has not this power it can not delegate it nor can the power be evolved from or based upon any legislative act, ordinance, rule of procedure or resolution of the board whatsoever."

Interprets Act.

The decision holds that under Section 138 of the municipal act the Treasurer was authorized to refuse payment of a warrant which in his opinion was unlawful, otherwise the Supreme Court believes the provision meant to restrain illegal use of municipal funds would be inoperative.

The decision further states that "Section 4 of the municipal act gives to the city all the powers of every description of the then existing county of Oahu and declares the municipality to be the successor of the said county. Section 3 of the county act gave the County Supervisors power to open, construct, maintain and close up public streets, highways, roads, alleys, trails, bridges within its boundaries. Under this power, thus transferred to the city, the selection, engaging and employment of persons to perform the service required in maintaining public highways becomes necessary. The Board of Supervisors has express power under Section 23 of the municipal act 'To fix the hours of labor or service required of all employees and laborers in the service of the city and county, and to fix their compensation.' But who are to employ the laborers or employees—the Supervisors, whose general functions, as defined by the act, are legislative, or the Mayor, who is made by the act the chief executive officer?"

This portion of the decision is interpreted to mean that the Supreme Court thinks the Mayor has the appointive power, but whether the Supervisors must pass on his appointments is another disputed ailment of the municipal infant.

Makura Comes In.

With seventeen passengers for the port, the Royal Mail steamer Makura, one of the finest boats that runs here, docked at ten o'clock last night, and work was immediately begun discharging what cargo she had for this port. The Makura has a record list of passengers, carrying over 300 all told this trip. Purser Bartlett reports the tourist trade brisk in Australia, and says a large number of people are coming this way soon. The most important passenger on the boat was probably Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion. The Makura will probably continue her voyage at four o'clock this afternoon, though nothing definite was known about this up until ten-thirty last night. T. H. Davies & Co., are the agents.

DOUTHITT HAS HOUSE SUPPORT

(Continued From Page One.)

stating that Governor Frear had signed Joint Resolution No. 1, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the fruit growing industry of the Islands.

House Bill No. 18 was transmitted on its third reading and passed its first reading in the Senate. It regulates the appointment and dismissal of district magistrates.

House Bill No. 22, dealing with licenses, passed first reading, as did House Bill No. 38.

House Bill No. 54, providing for the inventory of government assets, passed first reading. Chairman Brown of the Printing Committee presented a report stating that Senate Bills Nos. 54, 55, 52 and 53 had been printed in accordance with the instructions of the Senate.

Chairman Knudsen of the Judiciary Committee reported on House Concurrent Resolution No. 3, protesting against the suggestion of a commission form of government for the Territory. The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution amended to read as follows:

"Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, the Senate concurring: "That it denounces, as detrimental to the best interests of Hawaii, the advocacy of a government by commission in place of the present form of Territorial government, and that it declares it to be the wish of the people of this Territory that the form of government now enjoyed should be continued until such time as through it Hawaii shall be prepared to take her place as one of the States of the Union."

Senator McCarthy moved the adoption of the resolution in the amended form and it was carried by a unanimous vote.

Two Military Acts.

Senator Chillingworth gave notice of introducing an act to regulate military instruction in the Territory. Under a suspension of the rules the measure passed first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee. The full text of the measure is as follows:

An Act to prohibit persons from associating together in military companies or organizations or for military purposes, and the giving or receiving of military instruction.

Section 1. Any two or more persons who associate themselves together with others within the limits of the Territory of Hawaii as a military company or organization or for military purposes, or to give or receive military instruction, other than those belonging to the regularly organized military and naval forces of the United States, or of any State or Territory, and those attending a public school or a private school for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 209 of the Revised Laws, without the written permission of the Governor, which he may at any time revoke, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Senator Brown of Hawaii introduced two bills and they passed first reading. The first is an act to provide for the erection of a courthouse at Hilo for the use of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court and other public purposes. The other measure introduced by Brown is an amendment to section 1221 of the Revised Laws relating to property exempt from taxation.

Senator Chillingworth introduced another bill with a military bearing. It makes the wearing by a civilian of a uniform similar to those worn by the United States service in general and the National Guard of the Territory a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment. The bill passed its first reading and is as follows:

An Act to prohibit the wearing of the uniform of the United States Army or Navy or National Guard of Hawaii. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. Every person, other than an officer or enlisted man of the National Guard or Naval Militia of the Territory of Hawaii, or of any other State or Territory, or of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Service or Forest Service, or inmate of any veterans' or soldiers' home, who at any time wears the uniform of the United States Army or Navy or the National Guard of Hawaii, or any part of such uniform, or a uniform or part of a uniform similar thereto, within the bounds of the Territory of Hawaii, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if found guilty of such offense shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting persons from wearing such uniform in any playhouse or theater while actually engaged in rehearsing or presenting a play, and provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the uniform rank of civic societies parading or traveling in a body or assembling in a lodge room; and provided further that whenever the National Guard, or any part thereof is in active service, or is called into active service, no civic organization or member thereof shall parade or appear in uniform in the locality where said National Guard is in service.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

The order of the day, Senate Bill No. 16, Coelho's prize measure, restricting the fishing waters of the Territory to citizens, came up for second reading, but on the motion of Senator McCarthy the measure was allowed to go over to Saturday.

Coelho Is Noisy.

When Senate Bill No. 35 came up for second reading, accompanied by the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee, Coelho launched forth in violent protest. The measure is intended to do away with the Circuit Court term at Lahaina on the ground of economy. But Coelho thinks it is not the harmless measure to help a lean pocketbook that casual examination would indicate.

"This is a conspiracy to wipe out

the town of Lahaina to accommodate a few Honolulu lawyers," was the declaration of the Maui statesman—he didn't say a word about assassination—"and I move for its indefinite postponement."

Senator McCarthy came to Coelho's support. He stated that it was an old measure that had frequently appeared in the Legislatures of the past, and that he did not think that it should be endorsed. Coelho stated that he expected to receive a strong petition from the citizens of Lahaina on the subject.

President Smith thought the bill could be amended so as to only provide for Circuit Court sessions at Lahaina when necessary, practically leaving the matter at the discretion of the court itself. Senator Chillingworth moved that consideration of the bill be postponed until Thursday next, and this was indorsed by the Senate.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 5, providing for the Federal Government meeting the costs of the condemnation of fishery rights, was taken up for second reading, and on motion of Coelho was deferred to Saturday.

Senate Bill 51, the substitute measure offered by the Senate Committee on Education, passed its second reading. The bill provides that each island be represented on the board of commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction. President Smith called attention to the wording of the line dealing with the payment of expenses of the commissioners while traveling to the place of meeting. The bill read "actual expenses," and President Smith observed that it would include possible extravagance and suggested the word "necessary," which amendment met with the approval of the Senate.

Third Reading.

Senate Bill No. 33 passed its third reading. It provides for the selection of circuit judges to sit on the Supreme bench in the temporary disqualification of one or more of the Supreme justices.

The new divorce measure, Senate Bill No. 52, passed its second reading yesterday. It is a substitute measure introduced by the Judiciary Committee and was declared by Senator Knudsen to take away several of the objectionable features of the present law. Senator Knudsen said that at the present time it is possible for a divorce case to be rushed through in half an hour after the papers are filed if postponement is waived. The new bill makes a delay of at least thirty days obligatory. The present law also lacks definiteness in that portion covering desertion; the new bill states one year of utter desertion sufficient cause for divorce.

Bill Reintroduced.

Senate Bill No. 53, providing for current period deficiency appropriations, was taken up for second reading. Chairman Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee explained that it had been discovered that some unpaid bills had not been included, particularly an item of about \$1100 from the Department of Public Instruction. Senator Harvey's resolution for a \$1,500 appropriation for a sewer had also been passed over. On motion of Coelho, the Senate voted to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee, to include the items mentioned.

Work for Pratt.

Senate Bills Nos. 54 and 55 were taken up for second reading and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. No. 55 is an act introduced by Senator Moore amending Paragraph 6, Chapter 4, Section 9 of Act 39 of the Session Laws of 1905, so that the provisions for public advertisement of bids shall not be applicable to road work.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on Coelho's resolution asking for a statement from the Commissioner of Public Lands showing the number of applications for lands, the refusals and the cause of the refusals and the Governor's instructions in each case. The resolution was amended by the committee, however, so as to bring it within reason, and in the amended form was adopted by the Senate yesterday as follows:

"Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Lands be and he is hereby requested to forthwith send to the Senate a full list of all written and verbal applications for the lands known as Keau, on Oahu, and Kokoia, Kokoiki, Opihianu and Kealahewa, on Hawaii, which are filed in his office and which were made to him, whether the same were made by individuals or corporations, stating those granted and those not granted, and giving the reasons for not granting them; and

"Resolved, further, That he submit with said list copies of all correspondence relative to them, together with the Governor's instructions concerning the same."

IN THE HOUSE.

With pleasure, according to the letter which was read as the first business of the morning, Secretary Mott-Smith informed the House that Governor Frear had signed House Joint Resolution No. 2, regarding the appointment of a commission to investigate truck farming, which has now become Joint Resolution No. 1.

Petition from Puna.

A petition from a number of prominent citizens of Puna asked for the cutting off of that district from Hilo for judicial purposes and for \$3000 for a courthouse at Olan, made necessary by the aforesaid cutting off. On the map the redistribution seems sensible, but from a matter of economy and convenience the present location of the district lines appears the best. Changing the lines necessitates the increase of the district magistrate's salary, makes necessary a courthouse and jail at Olan as well as at Keau in the same district and means much roundabout traveling.

For the new public buildings needed, Afonso presented a request for \$5200 to be included in the appropriation bill.

South Hilo's Wants.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on Kealawa's resolution to appropriate \$10,000 for a homestead road from the makai end of Kalawiki Homesteads to the mauka end and recommended the inclusion of the item in the appropriation bill.

Oratory Shut Off.

Consideration of two reports on Nakaleka's laborers' pay bill, one report

favoring \$1.50 a day and the minority advocating \$2 a day, was taken up. Both reports were read, and the majority went to the Democrats to it and prevented an embarrassing situation.

Carley moved the tabling of the minority report and Nakaleka seconded the motion. Kamahu rose to defend his \$2 report, being checked by the Speaker's quoted rule that the motion was privileged and had to be voted on at once. The vote tabled the Democratic report and another one adopted the majority report.

The ruling of the chair shut off a great flood of dammed back oratory which had been stored up for this occasion. Carley's motion was a cruel one but necessary under the circumstances to prevent at least an hour's unnecessary talking.

Another Needed Road.

The Public Lands Committee decided in a presented report that a government road from Lakoaka to Laelaeiwi, South Hilo, was necessary and endorsed the request of petitioners for \$6000 to build it.

New Bills.

Afonso introduced a bill to amend Section 2931 of the Revised Laws relating to abduction, providing that the consent of a female under fourteen years of age be void and that the abduction of a female child under that age shall be conclusively presumed to be by force and without her consent and against her will.

All Fines for Counties.

House Bill 56 designates that fines and costs in district courts in criminal and civil cases, without appealing to any appellate court, are realizations for the county and shall be paid over for the use of the county.

Afonso Gets the Hook.

The Committee on Agriculture disposed of two of Afonso's bills, not definitely killing either but shelving them both. The reports on Bill 7, to encourage the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and provide for the marketing, which called for \$30,000 a year said:

"After a careful consideration of the subject matter of this bill we recommend that the same be tabled and that the Clerk of this House be instructed to transmit a copy of this bill to the Commission to be appointed by the Governor under House Joint Resolution Number Two."

His bill to exempt coffee lands and buildings from taxation brought this report:

"We have made a careful examination of this bill and find that it is erroneously titled in that its purpose and intent is solely to exempt from taxation certain property actually used in the cultivation of coffee for commercial purposes. We recommend that this bill be referred to the Finance Committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter treated of under this bill."

Suspension and Subsidy.

Douthitt presented an important concurrent resolution, which passed without opposition. This is:

"Whereas, The competition of subsidized foreign steamships, manned by cheap labor, has forced various American steamers into retirement and threatens to cause further suspension of service between Hawaii and the Mainland; and

"Whereas, The American coastwise regulations, while preventing foreign vessels from carrying passengers between Hawaii and the Mainland, have not protected American shipping sufficiently to provide needed transportation facilities; and

"Whereas, The volume of travel is greatly lessened and much unjust hardship, delay and expense are caused by the present lack of transportation facilities; and

"Whereas, These conditions, unless remedied by legislation, threaten to become worse, finally resulting in disastrous isolation of this Territory; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, that pending the operation of an effective ship subsidy law or other measure which will encourage American steamship lines, the coastwise regulations which prohibit foreign vessels from carrying passengers between Hawaii and the Mainland should be suspended; and

Resolved, That in thus asking for a suspension of the coastwise regulations we reiterate our hearty support of the subsidy measure and our earnest wish to see such a development of the American merchant marine as will make use of foreign steamers between here and the coast unnecessary and warrant a speedy restoration of the full force and effect of the coastwise regulations; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to each of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and that our Delegate in Congress, Hon. J. K. Kahanaloa, be urged to continue his efforts to secure action in accordance with the policy herein stated; and further

Resolved, That we do formally endorse and express appreciation of the excellent service our Delegate has already rendered in this behalf."

Petitions from Kalapapa.

A petition from the citizens in the Molokai settlement drawn up at a mass meeting held at the Board of Health warehouse at Kalapapa on Saturday, February 20, asked:

That weekly pa-i-ratios be increased from 21 to 25 pounds.

That the Board of Health repair the cottages owned by lepers when they are in need of the same.

That Dr. Goodhue's monthly stipend be raised to \$300.

That the laborers (poolas) at Kalapapa be paid at one dollar a day.

That the ration bill (money allowance) be increased to \$16 per annum.

That the amount of \$6000 be appropriated for new cottages for lepers.

That the meat ration be increased from 7 to 10 pounds a week.

That the goods at the store be sold at reasonable prices.

That each patient receive seventy cents worth of groceries from the store a week besides the pa-i-ratios.

That a law be enacted authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission agent to introduce merchandise of all descriptions into the settlement and be paid a reasonable salary as may be fixed from time to time.

That an appropriation of \$2500 be made for supplying the lepers with stationery.

That an appropriation of \$6000 be made for roads in the County of Kalapapa.

That \$600 be appropriated for the landing at Kalapapa.

That \$15,000 be appropriated for water pipes for the settlement.

That the stipend of the assistant superintendent, J. K. Waiama, be raised to \$150 a month.

Senate Measures.

Senate Bill 49 was presented for the consideration of the House, a kindly treatment being assured from the fact that House Bills 11 and 12 came back approved from the Senate and House Joint Resolution 1 and House Concurrent Resolution 2 had been adopted.

New Bills Presented.

Rice gave notice of the following bills:

A bill making it the duty of the City and County of Honolulu to provide for the maintenance and support, from and after July 1, 1909, of the present district courthouses, district and county jails and hospitals within the boundaries of the City and County until such time as it shall provide other suitable courthouses, jails and hospitals.

A bill under which each county shall establish, maintain and regulate district courthouses, district and county jails and houses of detention, punishment, confinement and reformation, hospitals, and almshouses, and shall maintain and support, from and after July 1, 1909, the present district courthouses, district and county jails and hospitals within its boundaries until such time as it shall provide other suitable jails, courthouses and hospitals.

A bill to provide for the appointment of jailers of the county jails. It states: "The High Sheriff of the Territory is responsible, and with the approval of the Attorney-General shall appoint the necessary jailers and other officers for the safe keeping of all prisoners, except those held in custody by the sheriffs of the several counties and the sheriff of the City and County of Honolulu, and those confined in county jails or jails under the care and control of the counties or the City and County of Honolulu."

Third Readings.

Castro's bill to encourage the birth-rate, House Bill 16, was up for third reading, this being the measure to exempt from school, poll and road tax all fathers of six legitimate children.

Kaniho moved the tabling of the bill because of the loss it would entail on the revenue. The burden would be, he said, on the shoulders of the childless, who would be not only without the satisfaction of having a houseful of children but would have to pay to send other people's children to school, adding insult to injury. If the law exempted bachelors it would be sensible.

"For myself, I am not to be considered," said Kaniho, as interpreted, "because I have no children, only five or six. The Portuguese and the Japanese are the ones who would benefit from the bill, because they would send their children to school and have them brought up to be a support to their parents. I move that the consideration of the bill be postponed for ten years."

The speaker did not mention the fact that his calling between sessions as a clergyman exempted him from payment of personal taxes.

Castro said he expected the bill to be ridiculed somewhat, but he believed that the bill was a just one, a bill to help the deserving poor. The introducer resented the introduction of any question of race in the matter, saying:

"The man who would discriminate against another human being because he is a Portuguese, a Chinaman or a Japanese is not fit to be considered in the human family. But the bill is not to help the Japanese or Chinese as such, but to aid the poor laborer who toils each day to support the children born to him."

The speaker referred to the existence of such a law in the most advanced countries in the world, in Switzerland and New Zealand. He stated that among the laborers of Hawaii the bill would prove a blessing and he asked the members to support it.

Rice seconded Castro, stating that the father of a family was as much entitled to exemption as a minister of the Gospel or a member of a militia company.

Kawewehi stated that Hawaiians had the same hardship of many children as other races, but he desired to agree with Castro that races should not be considered in regard to this bill. He had been asked by his constituents to support such a bill. He had no children himself, but was willing to help others educate their children.

Sheldon favored the bill as an inducement to assisted immigration.

Kaniho couldn't see why a lucky man with the stork ought to have other favors shown him, especially as children from ten up could assist their parents. They did where he came from, at any rate. He objected to getting rid of a fly on his nose by hitting it with a club. He also objected to Castro's remarks regarding any race issue in his speech. His colleague was probably correct in saying that he had no children, but he himself had adopted nine, some of whom were working to help him. He thought soldiers should be exempt, because they gave up their lives for the country, and ministers should also be exempt because they brought righteousness into the country and also prayed for an increase in the birthrate.

Storm on Sewer Rates.

Kaniho objected very strongly to the bill allowing the Superintendent of Public Works to insist on people paying sewer rates by shutting off the water supply if they do not. He had a choice variety of reasons why such a thing would be harmful to Honolulu.

There was a good attendance in the House, and the sound of Kaniho's voice attracted an audience at all the windows. The more that came the better for Kaniho, until the walls rattled with his plain-spoken eloquence.

Coney tried to stem the current at one time, but gave up.

Kalelops supported the bill, reviewing the history of the Honolulu sewer system.

On motion of Long, the third reading was postponed for a week.

Cheaper Laws.

House Bill 27, establishing the selling price of the Revised Laws at \$5 a volume, passed unanimously, as did also House Bill 37, changing the boundaries of certain judicial districts.

Second Readings.

The following bills passed on second reading and were referred to the committees named:

SPORTS

REILLY GIVEN DECISION ON A MUCH DISPUTED FOUL

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

By Jack Densham.

When doctors disagree, then the old man who ferries across the Styx laughs most unpleasantly. There was unpleasantness last night, but, luckily, not enough for Charon to get fat with himself. In the thirteenth round of a scheduled fifteen-round go between Frankie Smith and Charlie Reilly, the former landed on Reilly's solar plexus and Reilly doubled up. With the ring-generals for which the good little boxer is noted, he immediately dropped his gloves and made a noise like a foul. Paddy Ryan looked at him twice and then raised his glove in token that he had been fouled and so won the game.

That is the way it appeared to me. And that is my firm opinion. Between the Orpheum and King street last night some fifty people butted in and wanted to know what I thought. Now they know. With all respect to Paddy Ryan, I submit that he did not see the blow and might well have called for doctors before he gave his decision.

After the bout was finished Reilly was carried to his dressing room. I was admitted and watched the examination of two doctors. Dr. Wayson stated emphatically that Reilly had been struck low, but not in the usual sense of the term. Dr. Murray stated to me that there were no signs of a foul blow.

If a man is struck in the solar plexus and his diaphragm is thus put out of commission, there should surely be some method of finding out whether it has been injured or not. I know quite well that if somebody handed me the Fitzsimmons reliable and anybody touched me in the mid-section for a week afterward, I should not only wince, but yell bloody murder.

RYAN'S DENIAL IS DIGNIFIED

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Paddy Ryan comes in with a very courteous and sensible answer to the story which appeared in yesterday morning's Advertiser with regard to the decision in the Reilly-Smith go on Saturday night. It might be stated here that the story referred to was signed and was presented as the opinion of the signer, who witnessed the bout, and is presumably qualified to write on such subjects.

Paddy is naturally peeved at the slight criticism of his decision, but makes a mark for local sportsmen to live up to in the quiet and dignified way in which he writes on the subject. Here is the other side of the question:

Mr. Jack Densham, Dear Sir:—The referee a boxing contest is something like umpiring a football game—an unpleasant job at the best, as you know. But, where you act with strict impartiality and with a motive only to give an absolutely correct decision, wouldn't it jar you to have to go into print to defend yourself against adverse criticism in the sporting columns of a reputable journal, such as appeared in this morning's Advertiser headed "Reilly given decision on much disputed foul"? This is my case.

With reference to the blow that knocked out Reilly, you say: "He did not see the blow land." I deny this. I did see the blow land; it was in plain sight from where I was standing. Let us, then, cast aside the point of view question and come down to facts.

I was in the ring facing the principals at a distance of about three feet. You must have been at least twenty feet in the rear of where I was standing at the time. I was, therefore, in a much better position to judge than you were. Again, you stated that I hesitated. Nothing of the kind.

As soon as the foul blow was struck I pushed Smith to one side and did not hesitate for one moment to give my decision. Had I not seen the blow struck and thus have been in doubt, I should certainly have called a physician. In this case it was unnecessary.

I can not help thinking that you must have been prejudiced by outside sources and taken facts second-handed from somebody who was disappointed.

That a foul blow was struck was the opinion of twenty or more persons, reputable merchants, lawyers and doctors, who will certify to the same if called upon to do so, and, from what I hear, four-fifths of the house was with me.

This is the first time that my decisions have been questioned, and, believe me, it will be the last. I will never referee a boxing contest in the Islands again.

Respectfully yours, PADDY RYAN.

DEATH OF LUCKY BALDWIN

(Continued From Page One.)

toga that he finally decided to have a strong stable. He bought an auction pool on a horse named Grinstead and when Grinstead won Baldwin bought him, and did the same with another speedster named Rutherford.

Baldwin won the American Derby four times with Emperor of Norfolk, Silver Cloud, Volante and Rey at Santa Anita. In Saratoga one year he annexed fifteen stakes out of twenty-five in which he raced, and after that the East had a new idea of the worth of the western owner.

He was at times a sensational bettor and a big one, his biggest harvest being \$63,000 at long odds on a mare named Molly. Baldwin was famous also for having in his employ Isaac Murphy, considered one of the best jockeys in the country.

He bought the Santa Anita ranch near Los Angeles for \$200,000 and two years ago took up the project of opening a race track there, a proposition that has been successfully accomplished. Outside of his racing interests, he was engaged in various business enterprises. He was owner of the Baldwin Theater and the Baldwin Hotel and was also largely interested in mining properties in Nevada, at the same time with the late Senator Stanford, out of which he made a vast fortune.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

This season always brings on more or less diarrhoea which is promptly checked by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Get a bottle and be prepared for sudden attacks. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE BYSTANDER



Dooley on Breckons, Bonine's Pictures, New Coon in Town, A Yellow Union, Left Just in Time, Good Bargain for \$2, Our Intelligent Police.

"I hav spint some time over thim iplinations of Brickens," said Mr. Hennessey, "an' I om not clear what happened. I see Brickens was vindicated an' thim let out. If they'd found him guilty now he might hav bin promoted so Federal Judge. It hates me."

"Ah, 'tis aisy enough whin yez onderstands," said Mr. Dooley. "A felly named Hare kim here to investigate charges against the Man from WyO'ming and findin' nothin' in thim but a Thwing or two, wint back and towld the President. 'Brickens is pure an' innocent,' sez he. 'There is nethin' agin him except his way of wearin' his hat, an' that is not felonious,' sez he, 'an' nayther should it be considerin' the hat. As to Brickens' relations with thim Orientals,' sez he, 'they is eesymsynary,' he sez. 'He aiver took a prisant from a Chinayse erook in his life an' if his cook did he will have him arrested. If he sold thim Korayan catchers any opinion in wases where he might be ipected to prosecute thim, no harm was done the government, he sez, for the opinion was not worth a dam and wasn't ipected to be."

"How soon kin we git rid of him?" asked the President. "He's evidently too pure for his job. He'll spile in thot climate."

"That's up to you," sez Hare.

"Sind for Sinator Warren," said Rosenfeldt, "an' lit him raid the ividence. I'll bet yez a top hat he never seen a pure WyO'ming statesman before."

"Warren came a hustlin' an' hadn't read more'n a page whin he threw a ft. Thim he laiped to th' tillygraft and sint this message, collect: 'Brickens, Honolulu: Hare report disonerates yez. Says yer'e innocent as a sheep. For God's sake skip, but niver show yer phiz in WyO'ming agin.' They'd skin yez."

"Thot's the throuble, Hinnissy. Thot's why the good Mr. Brickens was let out! He was so much exonerated that they said he was too pure an' condidn't for a tough job an' they'd save his gintle nature from contact wid a 'wde wurrall' by lavin' him to attend to the private practice he's goin' to git."

One of the good things that come of Bonine is his doing away with false ideas about Hawaii and its civilization; for Bonine shows that white people in Hawaii and the better class of natives live as the same kinds of folk live elsewhere. Some postal cards and the mainland side-show hulias and the quietists that travel about in outlandish Indian rigs, make a different impression, but there is no mistaking the Bonine living pictures which mirror forth the real thing. After seeing them, a young High School graduate would hesitate to write that, if she is needed to impart sweetness and light to the benighted islanders, she would be willing to sacrifice herself to that duty, nor would an otherwise intelligent woman inquire if they had cows here or, if not, did they use cocoanut milk?

It is singular how old impressions last. To millions of people Hawaii is still the Sandwich Islands of the second reader and the geographies; just as Arizona and Texas are the lands of the revolver and bowie-knife. But so far as this place is concerned, the moving picture is making headway toward the truth. Towns, with their modern streets filled with respectable looking people; comfortable homes and fine mansions; modern street cars, automobiles and electric lights, all the familiar adjuncts of civilized life—these are put on the canvas and one can doubt no longer. Wherever the Bonine picture goes the real Hawaii goes with it.

There's a new coon in town. You will see him in front of a Hotel street barbershop, so busy blacking shoes that he resembles a steam thresher in pants. He is the only atom of real, Northern, get-up-and-get vitality I have seen here since Alexander Hume Ford arrived. To those who have suffered while lazy and talkative kids patted a dirty shoe a few times with a brush, and rubbed it fridgily with a rag, and called it a shine for ten cents, the new coon is a most satisfying settler. He takes hold of a shoe like a man whose life depended on his seeing his face in it two minutes hence. He gets through in one-third of the time of the common or garden shoeblack, and you have a polish for your dime. When he brushes your coat, you think he is fighting bees. He is the early wonder of the black whiz belt. His employer said the other day that the new man had made \$18 the first week and \$22 the second and was reaching out in a way that will make him pay a big income tax. "He has spoiled me for the other kind of bootblacks," the boss tells me; "and if he leaves I shall have to send to Tennessee for another like him."

I hear that there is an Oriental waiter's union in town, run by the head-writer of the Young. He takes raw yellow boys and sends them to the private boarding houses, home hotels and clubs; and when they get expert enough there to be worth something in tips elsewhere, they are transferred to the cafes and restaurants. Then they divide their tips or pay a commission to the head of the trust. I am not sure that the Japanese are in this particular combine, though they belong to something of the sort, but the one I speak of has corralled all the Chinese.

Says my unsophisticated contemporary, the Man About Town:

While admiring the perfect repose of Galatea in simulated marble the other night, the juvenile spirit of mischief, dormant for decades, arose in me to wish that a fly might encamp upon the statue's nose—and see what would happen. There was answer none to the impish prayer, for it seemed no fly was there. All the flies were doubtless upon the dramatic critic who left at the end of the first act and next morning roasted the local amateurs for a performance the greater portion of which he had not witnessed.

Thank Heaven, he did not stay to see any more. If he had, his power of criticism might have gone as daffy as the Star's.

The \$2 bachelor tax bill is all right. If it isn't worth \$2 to be a bachelor, it isn't worth anything.

We have had a policeman who made a veteran Scotchman exchange his kilts for trousers and one who made a man with a lawnmower keep off the grass, but the premier cop of them all is the one who wouldn't let the Governor drive into the Capitol grounds because the Sheriff had told him to keep the gate for pedestrians only. Obeying orders is a fad with new policemen as it is with new soldiers; but the best policeman, like the best soldier, is the one who has the common-sense to know when not to obey orders. Probably the biggest fool in history was the entranced Roman, celebrated in story and song, who kept the gate at Pompeii until the hot ashes had buried him from sight. Had he used his reason and got out of that, no interest of Rome could have been hazarded by his absence and the legion to which he belonged would have kept a first-class fighting man. But he blindly obeyed orders—and what good did it do except to stir up some modern versifier who, otherwise, might have continued to saw wood?

"How do you know your husband is not a good poker player?" Be-cause," answered young Mrs. Tokins, "no good poker player could be as popular as he is with other poker players."—Washington Star.

Small Talks

JUDGE LINDSAY—Live in the country if you can. It's a cure for insomnia.

B. K. BONINE—A man never knows when he is going to wake up famous, does he?

SENATOR COELHO—If you want to suppress me, you will have to buy a fire-extinguisher.

RALPH LYON—People working in laboratories have trouble with their teeth, as the acid fumes attack the enamel.

PRESIDENT GILMORE—Such professors in the College of Oahu whose work is light in their own departments are successfully teaching in others.

GOVERNOR FREAR—The Legislature is showing commendable industry in its work and should accomplish a great deal at the present rate of progress.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH SMITH—There are few of the old landmarks left, but the climate is here and so are the kindly native people whom I loved in my youth.

B. K. BONINE—I want the Legislature to specify just what kind of a poe-eating picture it wants, and I'll make it. Then I'll advertise it as "Po-eating a la Hawaiian Legislature," and make a bushel of money.

SENATOR FAIRCHILD—It seems to me that Representative Cohen's tax measure would not work out as being an assistance to the man of moderate means. I think it would have an exactly opposite effect.

DIRECTOR WILCOX—Chicken raising may be made very profitable here. I know of one outfit which is making a profit in chickens of \$8 a day. Pork may be raised at three cents and sold for ten. This is a good country for farmers.

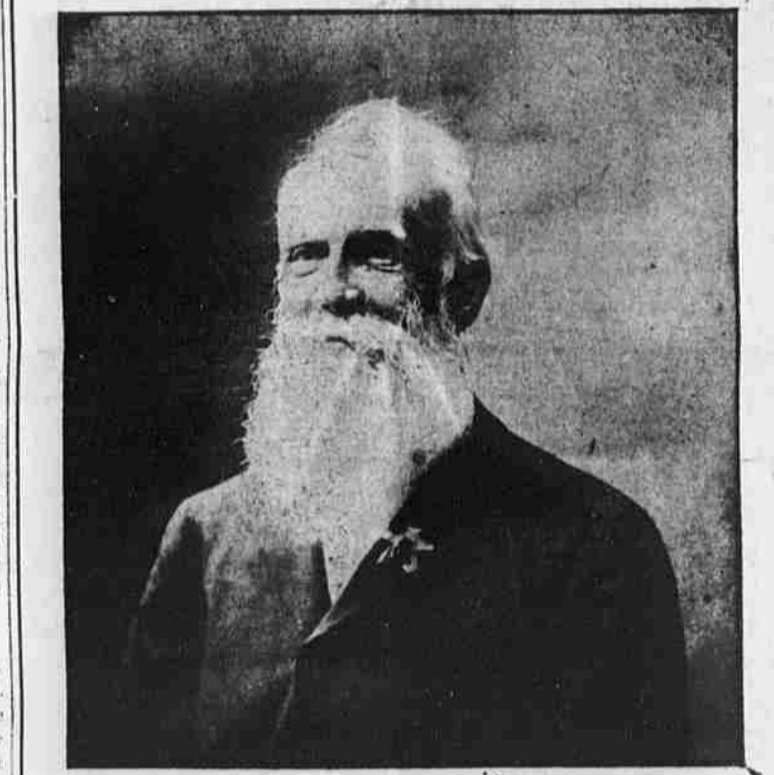
JOHN SMITH—I hear that Mayor Fern was offended at the Bonine poe-eating picture. I wonder how a moving photograph of a man knocking teeth out of the skull of his great-grandmother, to be set in his own jaw, would please him?

W. L. BILGER—I wish I could transport the volcano of Kilauea to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It would certainly be the finest drawing card along the Trail. I'm going to tell those people up North, when I return, what a wonderful place for weird and beautiful scenery awaits us.

B. HERRICK BROWN—It's strange how many people read books on Yogicism. When I started in the book business, there were a couple of copies on hand. I thought they were dead wood, but I have had to order these books several times over. The reading of the "New Thought" is growing in Honolulu.

B. SEARLES—Captain Miller has a faculty of picking up boats that no one else apparently has any use for and converting them into floating palaces. The interior of the Luka is about as pretty as could be desired, and I haven't a doubt but that Captain Miller will transform the Alden Besse into a water mansion.

JOSEPH O. CARTER PASSED AWAY THIS MORNING



THE LATE HON. JOS. O. CARTER.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Joseph O. Carter died at ten minutes past 1 o'clock this morning at his residence in Nuuanu avenue, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of ailments, culminating recently in pulmonary congestion. Nothing had been decided at 2 o'clock about the funeral, which may not take place until after the arrival of J. O. Carter, Jr., who was cabled for a day or two ago, and left San Francisco yesterday on the T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru. The remains may be cremated and the funeral take place on the arrival of the only member of the family now absent.

Mr. Carter was born in Honolulu 73 years ago in a grass house on the present site of the University Club, the family moving later on to the Mansion House, corner of Garden Lane and Beretania avenue. He was the eldest of five sons and one daughter, of Captain J. O. Carter, a seaman who came here from Charleston, Mass., and Hannah Lord Carter of Hollowell, Me. Of the family there survive Mr. Carter only his sister, Mrs. Robert Lewers. He leaves two sons, J. O. Carter, Jr., and Cushman Carter, and four daughters, Mrs. W. H. Bab-

bitt, wife of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Misses Charlotte, Mary N. and Rachel A. Carter.

Throughout his life Mr. Carter had occupied a prominent place in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands. In his younger days he was a news-gatherer for the Advertiser, when it was established in the '50s by the late H. W. Whitney. He occupied various governmental positions in the Postoffice, Department of Finance, etc., and was Consular Agent for Japan until about the middle of the '80s. He was a member of the monarchical Legislature. His friendship with the royal family was maintained after the overthrow of the monarchy, and until recently he was the adviser and business agent of Queen Liliuokalani. Of late years Mr. Carter's health began failing, and recently he was so indisposed that he had to give up personal attention to business affairs.

The removal of Mr. Carter from the list of well-known residents makes a gap in the gradually-lessening circle of kamaainas. He was a man of sterling business qualities and a citizen of worth.

HONOLULU TO HAVE FOUR ARTILLERY COMPANIES

The War Department authorities will shortly take up the question of the establishment of the new military posts to be located in the Hawaiian Islands. One of these will be at Honolulu in connection with the coast defenses and will provide for four companies of the coast artillery corps. The other post is the large one for headquarters and eight troops of cavalry, for the present. This is the permanent post located some miles from Honolulu. The work will be undertaken as soon as funds become available in the appropriations which will probably be incorporated in the sundry civil act.—Army and Navy Register.

Mess Grace Power has returned to Honolulu after a visit to the Coast.

INGHAM TO MANAGE THE PARKER RANCH

Edward Ingham, secretary of the Metropolitan Meat Market, has been offered and has accepted the position of manager of the Parker ranch, the biggest cattle ranch on the Island of Hawaii, and will leave on Tuesday of next week to take up his new duties. His resignation has been presented to the Metropolitan Company and accepted, to take effect on Monday.

A. W. Carter, the present manager of the ranch, who offered Mr. Ingham the position, will move to Honolulu and reside here, to look after the larger interests now arising in connection with the big cattle enterprise.

TWENTY-EIGHT DRYDOCK FOLK

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There were several surprises in connection with the bids for the Pearl Harbor drydock, which bids were opened here yesterday. The bid of a Boston man, C. M. Leach, who gave his address as care of the navy yard, that city, was one of them. He had the lowest figure on every item of the specifications, but, fortunately or unfortunately for him, his bid was not accompanied by a bond and therefore will not be considered. He sent a certified check for \$20,000 and promised to furnish the bond if the contract were awarded him. But Admiral Hollyday told Delegate Kalaniano'ole and Mr. George B. McClellan, after the bids were opened, that Leach's offer would be considered, and that the award would go to the Pacific Construction Company, as already cabled to the Advertiser.

In round numbers the bids of the eight competitors stood as follows: Edward Malley, 1334 McAllister street, Cal., \$2,760,175; Cotton Bros. & Co., 241 Mason building, Oakland, Cal., \$2,950,000; MacArthur Brothers Co., 11 Pine street, New York City, \$3,468,000; San Francisco Bridge Co., 865 Monadnock building, San Francisco, \$2,946,000; McDermott Contracting Co., 1116 Pennsylvania building, Philadelphia, \$3,400,000; E. J. Lord Construction Co., Campbell block, Honolulu, \$2,596,739; Pacific Construction Co., 16 California street, San Francisco, \$2,371,700; and C. M. Leach, care Navy Yard, Boston, \$1,886,883.

There was inquiry from twenty-eight individuals and firms all told for copies of the plans and specifications for the Pearl Harbor drydock, but of these, as already indicated, only eight firms entered bids. This was significant as indicating the difficulties of the work. For while some of the inquiries were probably made without any particular intention of bidding, still it is plain that an examination of the plans and specifications convinced a number of people that the project was too great or the risk too great for them to compete for the construction. There was undoubtedly no small difficulty in securing bond from surety companies for the bids, because of the hazardous financial character of such undertakings. Those who inquired for plans and specifications were, apart from those who bid, North American Dredging Co. of Philadelphia, P. J. Carlin Construction Co. of Brooklyn; Healy, Tibbitts Construction Co. of San Francisco, James Stewart & Co. of New York City, Arthur McMullen of New York City, Sam Tate of New York City, Eugene Kuhne of Tompkinsville, N. Y.; S. Pearson & Son, Inc., and Henry P. Worthington, both of New York; H. E. Talbot & Co. of Brownsville, Pa.; Laekawanna Steel Co., Risdon Iron Works, McGillvray Stove Co., Matson Navigation Co., City Street Improvement Co., R. A. Perry, all of San Francisco; New Jersey Foundry and Machine Co. of Jersey City, McDermott Contracting Co., American Dredging Co. and Carnegie Steel Co. of Philadelphia, and several others.

There was a big company present at the opening of the bids, among them E. J. Lord, L. M. Whitehouse and W. H. Hoogs, all of Honolulu. As the lowest responsible bid, that of the Pacific Construction Co., is for \$2,800,000, there will be need of an additional authorization by Congress for the dock. Admiral Hollyday took this matter up at once with the Delegate from Hawaii, who, with Mr. McClellan, visited members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to ascertain whether there could not be an amendment on the naval bill now pending there so that the contract could be promptly awarded and its execution entered upon. The original authorization for the drydock, it will be remembered, was \$2,600,000. The Navy Department will promptly forward the necessary estimate and it is probable that the additional authorization will go into the new Navy appropriation law.

The figures quoted for the seven bonded bidders and the one who was not bonded, came under what was known in the specifications as "Item No. 1." It is officially described as the "net price for the drydock and accessories complete, in accordance with plans and specification. This item contemplates a drydock 1195 feet long over all and 1152 feet from outer sill to inside of coping at head, having V-shaped head and octagonal pump well."

Each bidder submitted figures on eleven other items. Several of these items covered possible changes in the plans of the drydock. Item No. 2 for instance applies to a drydock "constructed in accordance with the alternate trapezoidal plan of head end dock." Item No. 4 affected the reduction in price of the bid if the inner lock were reduced in length.

The E. J. Lord Company of Honolulu came very close to getting the contract. It was the next lowest responsible bidder and lost the contract by only about \$200,000. Its figures, in comparison with those of the winner, the Pacific Construction Company, follow, by numbered items:

Item	Pacific Construction.	Lord.
No. 1.	\$2,371,700.00	\$2,371,700.00
No. 2.	2,442,900.00	2,442,900.00
No. 3.	2,442,700.00	2,442,700.00
No. 4.	3,480.00	3,480.00
No. 5.	2,992,700.00	2,992,700.00
No. 6.	2,336,500.00	2,336,500.00
No. 7.	2,364,100.00	2,364,100.00
No. 8.	3,387,000	3,387,000
No. 9.	15.42	15.42
No. 10.	.54	.54
No. 11.	.65	.65
No. 12.	.70	.70

President McCarthy, of the Pacific

WELCOME FOR MORMON LEADER

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

President Joseph F. Smith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints of Salt Lake City, Utah, accompanied by eleven others, arrived on the Alameda to visit in the islands for about a month. He was received at the Oceanic dock by a large delegation of Hawaiians and members of the faith and was given a glad welcome by the Hawaiian band. The reception by the latter was a special mark of favor in return for many kindnesses to the bandmen while they were in Salt Lake City a couple of years ago during their memorable tour of the states. President Smith was deeply touched with this welcome and personally thanked the bandmen.

In his party are Mrs. Smith and their four daughters; Bishop Nibley, presiding bishop of Salt Lake, his wife and two daughters; Mrs. McCune, wife of the wealthy mining operator, A. W. McCune of Utah and Peru, and Bishop Woolley, who is in charge of the Mormon Mission in the Hawaiian Islands with headquarters at Lalo, the sugar plantation of the Mormon church at the other end of this island.

Greeted at Church.

After being welcomed by Elder Abram Fernandez, several of the young elders from Utah who are spending their mission service of three years in the islands, and many of the Latter Day Saints, the party was driven to the Mormon church on Punchbowl, where a large crowd greeted them, and where at noon the visitors sat down to a Hawaiian luau, replete with native delicacies. To President and Mrs. Smith the Hawaiian luau was not new, for the President came here first in 1854 on his first mission and has visited here several times since, but to Bishop and Mrs. Nibley, Mrs. McCune, the Misses Nibley and Smith, the feast was a curiosity, but they enjoyed it.

During the luau the Hawaiian band played in the yard, Mr. Naone leading. The President sat near the band much of the time and asked for various pieces to be played. He was greeted by many of the Hawaiians with the deepest of respect.

Meets Old Friend.

A touching incident occurred when an old blind Hawaiian woman met the President. They were old friends; for the President met her when he first came to the islands. She cried from pure joy and patted the President's hand. The President spoke to her in Hawaiian and this pleased her more. The Hawaiians were surprised that the President should have retained such a command of the native language, but Bishop Nibley said that it was the common thing when George Q. Cannon was alive for these two men to swing from English into Hawaiian. Both became fluent Hawaiian scholars during their various visits to Honolulu.

President Smith and family will be the guests of Elder and Mrs. Abram Fernandez during their stay in Honolulu. They will visit Laie and hold services there, and will also go to other islands. The President is particularly anxious to visit the volcano this time. On Sunday next he will preach in the Mormon church on Punchbowl. The entire party will leave for the mainland again about March 23.

President Smith, despite his seventy years, is hale and hearty, vigorous in his movements and looks to be ten years younger. As the head of the Mormon church at the present time, he has shown himself a strong leader, and his capacity for successful financing has aided largely in the upbuilding of the temporal side of the church.

PNEUMONIA.

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

Construction Company has been in town during the opening and is tarrying in expectation of the award. It is the understanding here that the Healy Tibbitts Construction Company of San Francisco and a shipping concern are interested in the Pacific Construction Company's bid. There has been some conjecture here as to whether William Matson was not the last named party, although the contractors on the ground here say Mr. Matson has his hands about full at present.

The outcome of the venture at Pearl Harbor, as far as the contractors are concerned, will be watched with much interest. It is exceedingly difficult to figure upon a drydock, because of the many uncertainties involved in the construction thereof. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, on the whole, has had a hard time with its drydock contracts—as will be recalled by bearing in mind the experiences at Portsmouth, N. H., Brooklyn and Mare Island. On the other hand the contractor got through with the construction of the dock at Charleston in splendid shape and is understood to have made a fair profit.

Mr. Whitehouse, who came here in the interest of the E. J. Lord Company will probably return to Honolulu by the Alameda. Mr. Lord will tarry here for a few weeks till after inauguration. In the meantime he will go to New Orleans to witness the Mardi Gras festivities. Delegate Kalaniano'ole has endorsed A. L. C. Atkinson to succeed District Attorney Breckons. It is understood here that Mr. Atkinson has the inside track and is likely to get the appointment. The President thinks very highly of him.

The Delegate and Mr. McClellan have been to see the Commissary General of the Army regarding the purchase of supplies for the army at Honolulu. The General has agreed to write to his superordinates to purchase at Honolulu, wherever it may prove feasible, especially such articles as coffee, meat, sugar, fruit and the like. He finds it is not practicable to purchase all army supplies at Honolulu because it would mean the establishment there of a big storehouse and the stationing of a force of inspectors there.



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**INDICTMENT FOR
WAGE AGITATION**

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Charged with being a disorderly person, Y. Soga, editor of the Nippu Jiji, was arrested yesterday on an indictment found against him by the Territorial grand jury. Soga was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Rose and released on \$250 bail. He will be arraigned on the charge, which is a misdemeanor, at nine o'clock this morning. The indictment of Soga is the result of the threatening attitude that has been adopted by many of those connected with the Japanese high wage agitation. The indictment recites "that knowing full well that a large number of the Japanese residents of the Territory of Hawaii were in an excited, turbulent and lawless and unruly condition and state of mind and threatening to do injury to the property of their respective employers and others within said Territory, and more particularly to do injury to the person and property of one S. Sheba, residing in Honolulu, and then and there and at all times manager and president of the Hawaii Shippo, a daily newspaper published in the Japanese language in said Honolulu, and the members of the family of him, the said Sheba."

The indictment goes on to say that the articles appearing in the Nippu Jiji have tended to influence the public mind against Sheba and are calculated to cause violence against him and the members of his family.

Atcherley in Court.
Dr. John Atcherley had his day in court yesterday, and he made the most of it. Before the jury in Judge Lindsay's court that is to decide whether he is to go back to the asylum or be given his liberty, Atcherley questioned Drs. Emerson and Collins as to their opinions in regard to his mental responsibility. Atcherley's questioning of Dr. Emerson was rather searching, and he elicited a number of replies that tended to favor his case.

In reply to questions propounded by Atcherley, Dr. Collins stated with emphasis that he thought he should be committed to the insane asylum. Atcherley tried to get Dr. Collins to admit that he (Atcherley), if a menace to anyone, could only be considered a menace to Dr. Watson or members of the Board of Health and not to the community at large. Dr. Collins admitted that that might be true, but he observed that Dr. Watson and the members of the Board of Health were just as much entitled to protection as any member or members of the community.

Supreme Court Cases.

Following is a list of cases for the March session of the Supreme Court, which convenes on next Monday at Ten o'clock a. m., March 1.

Maulana Siva vs. Wailuku Sugar Co. Exceptions from Circuit Court; motion to continue hearing on bill of exceptions. A. G. Correa for plaintiff-appellee; Kinney, Marx, Prosser & Anderson for defendant-appellant.

William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. William Waterhouse et al, executors, etc. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiff-appellee; Castle & Withington, Smith & Lewis, and J. W. Cathcart for defendants-appellants.

Mary K. Kaleikini vs. Albert Waterhouse, administrator, etc. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. C. F. Peterson for plaintiff-appellee; W. C. Achi for defendant-appellant.

Marv Charman et al. vs. William Charman. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit. Smith & Lewis for plaintiffs-appellees; J. Lightfoot for defendant-appellant.

Emma F. Warren vs. Akala Nahen et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. J. Lightfoot for plaintiff-appellant; Castle & Withington for defendants-appellees.

Harry T. Mills vs. J. W. Cathcart. Appeal from District Magistrate, Honolulu. A. S. Humphreys for plaintiff-appellant; F. W. Milverton for defendant-appellee.

Moses Kauihaha vs. Annie Kauihaha. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Second Circuit. J. Lightfoot for plaintiff-appellee; A. G. Correa and J. M. Vivas for defendant-appellant.

**KOREAN PATRIOTIC
SOCIETIES UNITED**

The Honolulu Koreans are now in closer touch than ever with the Korean patriots in San Francisco, the three patriotic societies of the two cities having combined into one with some of the principal officers of the big society here. The three societies were the Dea Ko and Go Sei, of Honolulu, and the Kyo Ritsu, of San Francisco. The amalgamated society is the Koku Ming, meaning the National Society. It was this society which recently sent the cable despatches to Tokio and Seoul, protesting against the annexation of their country to Japan, the cablegrams going forward with the knowledge of and approval of the San Francisco Koreans.

The official organ of the Korean patriots in Honolulu is the recently established Chinese newspaper, the Man Sang Yappo.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd

**Life and Fire
Insurance
Agents**

General Insurance Agents, representing
New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company of Boston.

Aetna Fire Insurance Co.
—ATTENTION—

We have just accepted the Agency for the
Citizens Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.)
—and—
The Protector Underwriters of the
Phoenix of Hartford.

These were also among the Best or
Honors in San Francisco.

Commercial News

By R. O. Matheson.

The past week marks another one of buoyant activity on the local Exchange, the heaviest dealings having been made in the plantation stocks of this island. Ewa recovered wonderfully from the depression of two weeks ago, and through heavy buying advanced from \$27.50 to \$28. The sales in this stock were the heaviest made for some time on the Exchange, nearly twenty-five hundred shares being listed. Oahu advanced fifty cents with eleven hundred and eighty shares sold, and Waialua sold \$2.50 higher at the close yesterday than at the opening at the first of the week. Thirteen different shares figure in the week's transactions, with substantial advances noted in ten of them.

Weather conditions show an improvement, the rains of the past week on this island assuring a good reserve supply, while satisfactory reports of the grinding continue to come from all over the group. Many of the plantations have held their annual meetings, and roseate reports have been the order, although there are some who state that the congested money market has placed stocks and bonds up to quite as high a figure as prudence would allow.

Sales of the Week.

- The transactions of the Exchange during the week were:
- Paaahu—100, 50, 10, 50, 10, 20 at 22.
 - Ewa—202 at 27.125; 75 at 27.25; 20, 75, 250, 20, 200, 250, 100, 100, 50, 50 at 27.50; 11 at 27.625; 10, 125, 75, 100, 50 at 27.75; 50, 25, 26 at 27.875; 150 at 28.
 - Waialua—5, 5 at 84; 66 at 83.50; 40, 25, 10 at 84.50; 10 at 85.
 - Olaa—30, 20, 50 at 5.125; 100, 50 at 5; 6 at 4.875.
 - McBryde—50, 50 at 3.625; 5 at 3.75.
 - Pioneer—30 at 151.
 - Oahu—100, 100, 30, 35, 40, 5, 35, 5 at 29.75; 10, 25, 5, 5, 5 at 29.875; 50, 200, 25, 50, 70, 125, 100, 165 at 30.
 - Honokaa—100, 20 at 16.125; 50 at 16; 50 at 16.125; 40, 5 at 16.25.
 - Hutchinson—150 at 19.50.
 - Kekaha—100 at 150.
 - Paia—65 at 175.
 - Haw. Sugar—10 at 36.75.
 - Hon. R. T. & L Co. Gs—\$4000, \$6000 at \$109.

Legislation.

Although the session of the Legislature is only nine days old, there have been a great number of important measures presented, many of them dealing with questions of taxes and lands. None of these measures have advanced beyond the committee stage as yet, however. There are a variety of measures dealing with taxation and licenses. One license measure, graduating the license fees for mercantile business according to the gross business done, has passed in the House and goes to the Senate tomorrow.

On the whole, the Legislature is conducting a conservative course, both in regard to measures of revenue and of expenditure. Both branches are working earnestly, and no day passes without the members being reminded of the fact that economy is a stern necessity. There appears little to fear in the way of radical legislation either in the matter of finances or land.

**AGITATORS BACKED BY RISING
SUN, WARSHIPS AND NATION**

The following is the full text of the much-talked-of article which appeared recently in the Hilo Shinbun, calling upon the plantation laborers to go out on a general strike and bring about a state of affairs that will bring Japanese warships here to set the planters aright. The Shinbun says:

"The higher wage question should not be left to the Honolulu newspapers as the subject of their controversy. Neither is it a problem to be dealt with by a few so-called prominent people. It is the question affecting all the Japanese residents of Hawaii. There are none who dispute the justice of the demand; neither is there any denial of the fact that now is the opportune time to make the demand. If there is an opinion in which all Japanese agree, it is this question of higher wages.

"Unfortunately, the question became the subject of a very strong controversy between the Japanese papers, which is causing now the difference of opinion among us; and united movement toward the solution became impossible, which is to be regretted. The question which should be fought against the white capitalist is now the subject of quarrel among us, and even there is a rumor that some Japanese are siding with the enemies—the capitalists. It is painful to see such rumors spreading about, even in the country districts. If things are allowed to take their natural course, there will be no end to it. On account of

this controversy the laborers are losing about one hundred thousand dollars a month, and, indirectly, all Japanese business is suffering. This is indeed intolerable.

"We wish under the circumstances to offer a suggestion to the public for the solution of the problem. Let the Japanese Merchants' Association handle this question, and suffer the Japanese press to remain out of it. Now, when the Merchants' Association opens the negotiations with the Planters' Association, try to induce our Consul to help them, though now he seems unsympathetic. Start the movement in a dignified manner; and the laborers in the plantations even to one will join in the cause. Move with final determination. If there is no room for concession, tell the planters of our determination to bring on a general strike.

"A general strike may lead to some kind of international affair, when the home government should be asked to send warships. Make the problem of higher wages one of the international questions; and press our demand for our right.

"If no success can be obtained in this way, quit Hawaii. Let us pack up and go on board the warships on our new journey to Korea and Manchuria. Why should we care to remain in such a small country as this? Do not be afraid, but press your demand until our rights are restored.

"We advise our friends in Honolulu to advance without fear. At our back there is the flag of the sunbeam, men-of-war and the 50,000,000 people of Japan."

**350 MORE MARINES FOR
PEARL HARBOR STATION**

WASHINGTON, February 14.—To add to the temporary accommodations for the enlisted men of the Marine Corps at the several posts on the Atlantic Coast, Pacific Coast, and Hawaii an appropriation of \$20,000 is urgently required. At Port Royal, South Carolina, 300 men have been ordered to duty, and at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 350 men have been ordered. At each place additional accommodations are required. More accommodations are needed also at Philadelphia, Annapolis, and Norfolk. The regular appropriation is wholly insufficient to provide for the 2000 ordered off the ships by the President.

**DAVID E. CURTIS DIED
TWENTY YEARS AGO**

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
Mayor Fern yesterday learned the story of David E. Curtis, concerning whom and his life in Hawaii inquiry had been made of His Honor by John J. Scott, an attorney of Boston. Supervisor Cox told the Mayor yesterday that he remembered Mr. Curtis when he (Cox) was a little boy. Curtis was at that time living at both Waialua and Wahiawa. He married a part Hawaiian and had a son and daughter. The daughter married a man named Squires, who kept the American House in this city years ago. They had one or two children, who died in childhood, and Mrs. Squires is also dead. The son went on a whaler, and when on the mainland married an American woman and lived there, never returning to Honolulu. They had two or three children, but, as far as His Honor's informant knew, nothing more was known of these children here. The father of these children has been dead many years.

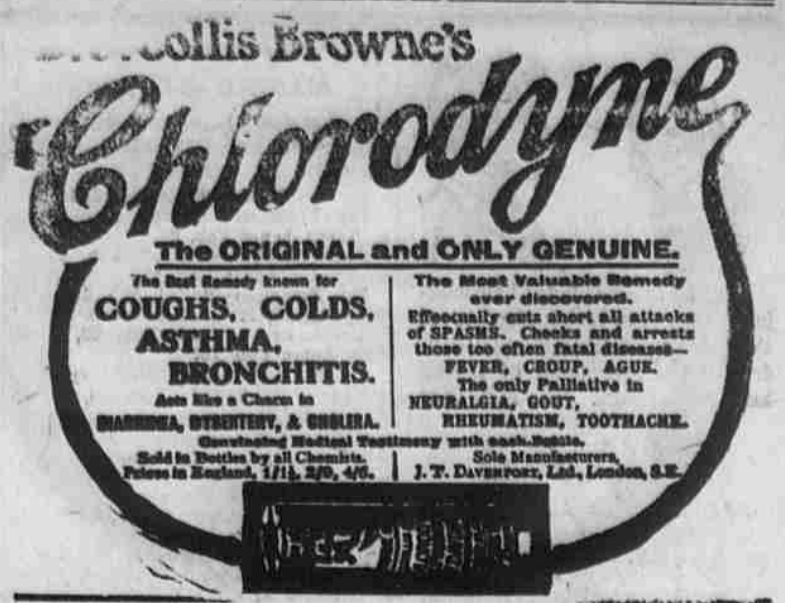
David E. Curtis died about twenty years ago and was buried either at Waialua or Mokuleia. The present whereabouts of the grave is unknown, as the site is believed to have been included in later agricultural developments. David Curtis was well known to Henry Wharton, a kamaina of Waialua.

Judge Weaver of the Land Registration Court has received a similar request from the Boston lawyer to obtain information of Mr. Curtis' family.

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Rover Looks Like Torpedo.
The little tug Rover looks like an ironclad of the Civil War period. Her forward deck has been hoisted over with a peculiar structure which slants back and covers the little pilot house, thus making her look from a distance like an old-fashioned river gunboat or an out-of-date torpedo boat.



**GIRL'S LAUGH
WAS "CATCHING"**

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
A girl with a teasing laugh and a happy, though tear-stained face, stood on the upper deck of the Matson boat Lurline yesterday afternoon and waved and laughed a farewell to a large contingent of Honolulu boys, and, just before the liner pulled away from the dock, tossed the many Hawaiian leis with which she was bedecked down to her friends on the dock. "Goodbye, Bill! Goodbye, Jack! Goodbye, Freddie!" it was, and after each farewell there came a rippling peal of laughter from her throat that attracted the attention of everyone on the wharf, and, in some almost unaccountable manner, within a very few minutes the pretty girl had everyone on shore laughing in sympathy with her. It was a laugh that was contagious, and it "took" with about a hundred people on the dock.

Otherwise the sailing of the Matson liner was very quiet. A little society party foregathered on the deck of the vessel shortly before she sailed, to wish bon voyage to friends who were leaving the Islands. The Lurline was loaded deep with a cargo of sugar. Captain Weedon, the genial master of the vessel, directed the operation of turning in the harbor, being assisted by the Matson tug Intrepid, with Captain Lane in charge.

Among those who departed for the mainland was H. St. Goar and wife, who have been here for some time past. Mr. St. Goar expressed himself as being more pleased with the results of his trip to Honolulu than he had expected, and stated that he intended to come back as soon as his business would permit.

**HAWAIIAN SINGERS
IN THE EMPIRE STATE**

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., January 27.—The Honolulu students, natives of the Hawaiian Islands, assisted by Frank Bean, the expert stereopticon operator of Boston, gave the third entertainment on the Y. M. C. A. course in the auditorium of the association building last evening, and delighted the largest audience of the season. Every seat was sold, even standing room was at a premium, and the program of the evening certainly merited the liberal patronage accorded.

That the audience was well pleased with the work of the dusky musicians from Uncle Sam's Islands of the Pacific was manifested by the applause that greeted every number, several of which had to be repeated. The program included orchestral selections, vocal solos, quartets and trios, and duets—and both vocal and instrumental solos. American as well as native songs, both popular and classical, were given with a dash and vim that captivated the audience.

The orchestra consisted of guitars, violin and flute, in the playing of which the students are born artists. Among the best numbers were a duet, "Hawaiian Love Song," rendered by Mme. Anelha, the only woman of the company, and the trio, "Poni Moi," sung by Mme. Anelha and Messrs. Keouli and Holoua, both of which scored heavily because of the musical and novel character, being acted out by the singers in a most charming manner. The native music of the Hawaiian Islanders is very fascinating in its originality and plaintive sweetness, and found excellent expression through the clear voices of the singers. The several comic numbers rendered also made a big hit with the audience.

A special feature of the program, and one well worth the price of admission alone, was the views of the Islands shown by stereopticon by Mr. Bean. These, which are known as dissolving views, are all beautifully colored, and gave those in the audience an excellent idea of the geographical features and the natural and artificial beauties of the islands. Professor Keouli, the manager of the troupe, interestingly explained the views, which added much to their enjoyment and educational value.

A SPRAINED ANKLE.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches in two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is two or three months before he is fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time, for in many cases in which Chamberlain's Pain Balm has been promptly and freely applied a complete cure has been effected in less than one week's time, and in some cases within three days. Pain Balm is most widely known, however, for its cure of rheumatism. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hugh Minch, representing the Board of Underwriters, is in Hilo making a new map of the town for insurance purposes. There are innumerable changes compared with the map now in use, which was made ten years ago.

**CAPTAIN MILLER
INCREASES FLEET**

Just to put an end to all the squabble that has been going on between master and men, Captain Miller, the local ship-owner, yesterday purchased the Los Angeles craft Alden Besse. The sailing part of the deal was made by J. H. Waddingham, who came down here on the bark as the representative of the owners. The price for which the somewhat antiquated craft—the is thirty-eight years old—was purchased was not made public yesterday, nor would Captain Miller disclose what plans or arrangements he has made for her future use.

It is a pretty certain fact, however, that the boat will be kept on the Island run. It was rumored yesterday, that she would be sent to Grays Harbor to fetch back a cargo of lumber, but the boat is not built for this kind of carrying. Captain Miller will, it is known, keep the old boat working all the time, and it is faintly whispered that he has been on the look-out for this sort of a craft for considerable time past to work out his South Sea trading scheme. That any such a plan was on foot was strenuously denied by Eben P. Low the other day, but the indication that the Alden Besse was bought for this purpose are strong.

Nothing but hard luck attended the experimental trip of the Alden Besse to the Islands up until the time the transfer in owners was made yesterday. All plans had been made, according to information given out on the previous day, to have the boat go over to Hilo and pick up a load of ohia ties. At the outset, this was tumbled when the sailors raised such a kick against the vessel that they were allowed to be paid off here, although they had signed on for the return voyage. The men received their money yesterday morning, and it was not long before they were in a hilarious state of joy supreme, caused by over-indulgence in "dago red."

When the sailors made their first complaint against the Alden Besse, Shipping Commissioner Almy caused an investigation of the charges to be had, and proved them to be mostly without foundation. On the following day, however, the sailors came back to the Shipping Commissioner's office, stating that they had been refused anything to eat on the previous night and that morning. As this action on the part of the authorities on the ship was in direct violation of the contract, Almy decided that their desire to leave the ship should be granted, and he accordingly ordered that they be paid off.

The Alden Besse is not in the best of condition by any means, if the stories of the sailors who came down in her from San Diego are to be believed at all. It will probably cost Captain Miller a tidy sum to fit her up similar to the way he has the rest of his fleet. One of the rumors along the waterfront yesterday was to the effect that Captain Miller intended to wholly renovate the Alden Besse, putting in new rigging and running gear. Her hull is in pretty fair condition just now, as she was taken off the marine railway only the other day. Otherwise she can stand considerable renovating.

**CONSERVATION MEETING
TUESDAY AT THE FREARS**

The meeting planned by the College Club, at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Frear, for the discussion of the conservation of our national resources, is to be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, instead of Monday, as at first announced.

Mrs. Augustus Knudsen will read a paper upon the work of the National Woman's Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Besides Mrs. Knudsen's paper, the following gentlemen will take part in the discussion: Governor Frear, Mr. B. S. Hooper, Judge Dole, ex-Governor Carter, Rev. D. Scudder and Bishop Restarick. No invitations are issued and the public is cordially invited.

Mrs. Knudsen was appointed vice president for Hawaii and desires to enlist the citizens of Hawaii in this great work, especially the women.

Women are the natural conservers of the race, and it was possibly in recognition of this fact that a representative of the Federation of Women's Clubs was called into the conference upon conservation of natural resources summoned at Washington by the President.

The women have promptly responded to the call for cooperation in this great natural movement. The D. A. Hs. and other organized women's clubs are doing splendid and effective work.

Kabuku plantation will redeem the last of its bonds, \$125,000, on March 31, and the Hawaiian Sugar Company will take up \$250,000 on April 1.

