Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XLI No. 60. HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, JULY 27. 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE 2819.

SHERIFF MUST SPEND LESS MONEY

Supervisor Lucas Tells the Board Funds Are Running Low.

"I move that we cut down the police appropriation to $7000," said Lucas at last nigh''s meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

The members of the board woke up with a start and looked at Lucas in wonderment. The florid-faced Moore turned pale.

The motion was born of a statement of ways and means by Lucas and an enthusiastic plea for retrenchment. It looked, said Supervisor Jack, as if the county was, in the near future, going to be financially abashed.

Moore was up on his feet in a moment on behalf of the police. It was not right, it was an insult to the dignity of the police department to slash their appropriation. Why not be nice about it? Why not give the poor, indigent sheriff a square deal? Ask him what he could get along with. Let him submit a proposition. Anything, everything, but the cold-blooded lop proposed by "Panini Jack."

"Don't give 'em a chance to figure," siad Lucas. "Put it up to 'em straight."

No one seconded Lucas' motion and he had perforce to amend it along the lines suggested by the tender-hearted Moore. Half a loaf's better than no bread, figured Lucas, but when it returns from the Merchant street oven the half loaf's apt to be pretty badly scorched.

Lucas had a field night. He resolved, proposed, seconded, curtailed and anathematized with unwonted vigor. One of his motions went through with bells on. It was that the Kunst property at Waikiki shall be free to bathers providing their own towels and suits. Than this, Lucas has hardly done a stroke of business which will benefit the poor of the community so much, all the time he has ornamented the board.

Present were: Chairman Smith, Supervisors Moore, Archer, Lucas, Paele, Stenographer Aea, Clerks Kalauokalani and Buffandeau, Sergeant-at-Arms Hanalei, County Engineer Gere Harry Murray, Capt. Sam Johnson, J. J. Belser and representatives of the press.

Chairman Smith was late in arriving and it was 7:50 p. m. when Clerk Kalauokalani commenced to read the minutes of the last meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Fixed salaries	$1,670.00
County Clerk	310.00
County Attorney	535.00
County Auditor	120.00
County Treasurer	120.00
County Engineer	265.00
Keeper of parks	200.00
Poundmaster	30.00
Electric light department	712.50
Police and fire alarm system	168.75
Kapiolani park	390.25
Fire department	3,675.00
Road department	2,089.00
Garbage department	200.00
Ewa road district	125.00
Koolaupoko road district	135.00
Police department	7,760.80

THE WAIALAE ROAD.

The following communication from Road Supervisor Johnson was read and the suggestion embodied therein, unanimously and favorably acted upon:

Honolulu, T. of H., July 26th, 1906.

D. K. Kalauokalani, Esq., Clerk County of Oahu.

Sir: I respectfully beg to call the attention of the Board to the following facts:

The coral sub-grading of the Waikiki road is about completed, and this Department will be ready in the beginning of August, to commence sub-grading the Waialae road. I would like to state that, on account of heavy traffic from the different quarries, a top dressing of about 6 inches should be put over the coral. The material for such, and of very good quality, is obtainable in the natural quarries about 10th avenue.

As this Department has not enough funds to work on an elaborate scale on that road, I think it would be advisable if bids were called, and have the work outside of sub-grading, such as hauling material, spreading and rolling, be done by contract, with the clause inserted that the payment for the work performed be extended for about 5 months. In this way the work can be completed in about 2 or 3 months.

I have been over the ground with Road Engineer Gere, and I believe he is ready to go ahead with the specifications, so as to commence work at an early date.

Yours respectfully,
SAM JOHNSON
Road Supervisor Honolulu.

MINOR MATTERS.

Sloggy Engineer Gere notified the

(Continued on Page 4.)

WOODS QUITS POLITICAL GAME

Senator From Kohala Is Going on Visit to Cuba.

Now Senator Palmer Woods is out of it—out of politics and, it may be, even out of Hawaii itself in the near future. Wouldn't that jar you!

"I'm going to pull my freight," said Senator Woods to an Advertiser man yesterday. "I know you people will say that I am doing it because some of my Republican friends have taken the step, but that is not the case. Whisper; I'm going to Cuba and will try raising cane, not the kind of cane you think I mean, on a very small scale and cattle on a larger one than I have ever attempted here. I will be associated with a gentleman who has been over the ground and who has secured an option on some excellent land.

HAWAII IS ALL RIGHT.

"Hawaii is all right, I have had a prosperous business here and have been successful in many ways but I do not feel that this Territory offers the same advantages to the young man that is offered in some other sections of Uncle Sam's domain. I feel, after reading accounts that have been sent out concerning Cuba, that it is a good place for me. Besides the literature I have had at my command, I have talked with gentlemen thoroughly familiar with the conditions there. We can have the land in fee and it is better suited to grazing and I will devote most of my energies to the business with which I am most familiar.

"My visit to Honolulu at this time is solely in connection with my contemplated departure, but I do not expect to leave the Islands until October and then it will be merely for the purpose of investigating the country and taking a personal peep into the conditions. I may be disappointed with what I shall find there, but I do not expect to be. There have been several parties from Hawaii who have gone to Cuba and some of them have returned dissatisfied. Others have remained there and are, I am informed, doing well. I believe there is an opening there for a rancher and I will try it, if I am satisfied when I go down there to look around."

LOSS TO TERRITORY.

Senator Woods was born on the Island of Hawaii and was educated here. As a young man he entered the service of the government and was assigned to a position in the customs service, remaining there until a short time after the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893. He, with several others, was asked to take oath of allegiance to the Republic after that government was formed and on declining to do so Senator Woods and his colleagues were removed from their positions.

Shortly after that he went to Hawaii and became a rancher. He met with success and invested in cattle and afterwards went into partnership with his brother, J. Frank Woods, and together they have conducted the Woods Brothers ranch for a number of years. Senator Woods lives on the slopes a few miles from Mahukona. Two or three miles away from him is the residence of his brother Frank. Both estates are to be seen from the deck of the Kinau as she lies at anchor in the harbor at Mahukona. The Senator was married about twelve years ago to Miss Mellie Randall of Massachusetts. They have a family of interesting children. The Senator and his wife are social favorites in Honolulu as well as on the Big Island, where their hospitality is proverbial.

Senator Woods was elected to the Senate on the Democratic ticket twice and each time he had the support of many Republicans on the Big Island. He looked after the interests of the people of Hawaii regardless of politics and his fairness in matters pertaining to the welfare of the people of the Island won him a host of friends. His election to the Senate is assured at any time he desires to return to politics, but he says this declination is final, that his two terms in the Senate are all he cares for.

ONLY A FEW MORE LEFT.

And it was a bad day for Hawaii when Senator Woods made up his mind to quit politics and the country. Not a doubt about it. He is the kind of man that this country needs in its public affairs—and in its private business concerns, too.

However, this tendency to quit seems to be in the air. It is catching, just at the present moment. First Jack Lucas says that he has had enough, and

(Continued on page 5)

LATEST POLICY OF THE CZAR

NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

The Russian Premier Says That Nicholas Will Not Follow a Course of Repression, but That With a Strong Hand He Will Effect Needed Reforms---Claim of Loyalty of the Army Derided---Revolutionists Smuggling Arms From England.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Premier Stolypin says that the Emperor will not follow a course of repression in dealing with the malcontents. His policy will be that of the strong hand, and will aim to reform the abuses that have crept into the government.

DECLARES ARMY LOYAL.

The manifesto of the Premier continues with the announcement that the troops are loyal to the Czar, which is characterized as a bit of opera bouffe by the revolutionary party.

RAID THE ALDERMEN.

A meeting of the city aldermen has been raided.

SMUGGLING ARMS INTO RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 27.—The Russian revolutionist organization here is engaged in smuggling arms into Russia.

REVOLUTIONISTS LOOT A TRAIN.

WARSAW, July 27.—The revolutionists stopped a train near this city and robbed it of 7500 roubles.

JEWELRY STORE IS ROBBED.

MOSCOW, July 27.—Ten revolutionists last night raided the principal jewelry store in this city.

PROMOTION WORK FOR THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The government is seeking to create the impression that the crisis has passed. Six elected members of the Council of the Empire have resigned. Orders have been issued to prevent meetings of the opponents of the government.

If Nicholas of Russia had had the firmness of purpose to stick to any policy, his condition would not be so desperate as it is today. His statement that he will deal with discontent with a strong hand comes now as something of a grim joke, and it is small wonder that the Premier's claim of loyalty for the army is characterized as a bit of opera bouffe. The Russian army in all parts of the Empire is disloyal and mutinous, of which facts it has given ample demonstration.

The cablegram that arms are being smuggled from England into Russia by the revolutionists is of deep significance. The enemies of the Czar see that the worst is coming, and are preparing for it.

MRS. DOWSETT ACCEPTS PLACE

Is Appointed Member of the Board of Education.

Yesterday Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson signed the commission of Mrs. J. M. Dowsett as a member of the Board of Education. The position had been offered to Mrs. Dowsett several days before, and she has had the matter under consideration.

Yesterday she concluded that she could give the schools the attention that they should receive from a member of the Board of Commissioners, and signified to the Governor her willingness to undertake the responsibility. She will take the place in the Board made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Jordan, who has served long and faithfully, and who some time ago stated that she wanted to rest and would relinquish the post as soon as some one could be found to take her place.

Mrs. Dowsett, the wife of Hon. J. M. Dowsett, holdover member of the Territorial Senate, is one of the best known women in Honolulu, and comes from one of the oldest families—a family that was prominent under the monarchy and that has always held high place. She is well known for her charitable and philanthropical work, as well as socially. She is a member of the Board of Managers of Kapiolani Maternity Home, and in that Board has always been one of the hardest workers.

She will bring to the School Board the interest of a thoroughly practical, well-read woman in all school affairs, and the interest of a mother in the training of children. She is of part Hawaiian blood, and it is thought that her services in the department will have added value because of that. Understanding the Hawaiian nature, she will be able to get closer to some of the teachers themselves than any member of the Board has so far been able to do.

The Board of Education will meet next Monday, at which time the two new commissioners, Mr. Dodge and Mrs. Dowsett, will take their seats with the body for the first time.

All the 7500 tons of cargo was out of the S. S. Manchuria by 11 o'p. m. yesterday and she will sail promptly at 4 p. m.

THE WORK FOR PROMOTION TELLS

Committee Gets Returns From All Parts of the Country.

Cheering reports of interest in Hawaii, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, formed the greater part of the matters talked over by the Hawaii Promotion Committee yesterday afternoon.

NATIONAL IRRIGATIONISTS.

Not merely a delegate, but "a big delegation," from this Territory is invited to attend the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Irrigation Congress, to be held at Boise, Idaho, September 3 to 8 inclusive. Montie B. Gwinn, chairman of that body, writes the invitation upon its official letter paper appropriately printed in vivid green ink. He says a feature of the convention will be an exposition of sugar beets, fruits, etc., produced by irrigation, for which a number of valuable prizes in the form of silver loving cups will be given. Although he suggests a possibility that the productions of Hawaii might be excluded from the contest for prizes, yet he considers the meeting a fine opportunity for the exploiting of Hawaii's interests before a nationally influential body.

It was voted by the Committee to authorize the president to appoint any suitable men going that way this summer. Particular mention was made of Messrs. Goodale and Renton, both of them managers of large artificially irrigated plantations.

THE MEETING ITSELF.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President A. Gartley, in the chair, who was later relieved by President John A. McCandless, other members of the Committee present being Fred. C. Smith, F. L. Waldron and Secretary H. P. Wood.

Much of the subject matter of discussion is embodied in the following report from Secretary Wood:

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Honolulu, July 26, 1906.

Chairman and Members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Gentlemen: By the last mail we received a circular letter from Mr. Edgar Johnson, Secretary of the Southern California Editorial Association, stating that the following named papers had arranged to have representatives on the trip to Hawaii:

Los Angeles Times	2
Los Angeles Examiner	2
Los Angeles Herald	2
Los Angeles Express	2
Los Angeles Record	2
Los Angeles Journal	2

(Continued on Page 5.)

AMBASSADOR LEISHMAN PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—Ambassador Leishman has presented his credentials to the Sultan.

John G. A. Leishman, appointed Minister from the United States to Turkey, lately had his rank raised to that of an Ambassador, whereat a disposition was shown by the Turks to object. An Ambassador, it seems, has the right at all times to audience with the Sultan. A Minister must transact his business through the Sultan's Ministers. This condition placed the United States at a disadvantage in Constantinople, which disadvantage the Porte was apparently not inclined to do away with. Leishman, nevertheless, has been advanced.

PRINCE MURAT KILLED.

MUNICH, July 27.—Prince Murat was killed here yesterday by the overturning of his automobile.

BRYAN CALLS ON THE KING.

(Associated Press Cablegrams—Afternoon Service.)

LONDON, England, July 26.—Bryan today had a private audience with King Edward.

FOLK TALKS TO REPUBLICANS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 26.—Governor Folk formally welcomed the delegates to the Republican convention here. John Kennish and J. T. Neville have been nominated for Supreme Justices.

HOTEL FIRE AT LEEDS.

LEEDS, England, July 26.—Fire has caused damage of $750,000. The Great Northern Hotel is partially burned.

HE SAILS A CAPTAIN AND LANDS AN ADMIRAL

Admiral Samuel W. Very, U. S. N., in command of the local Naval Station, arrived to Honolulu on the S. S. Mongolia yesterday, this being the fifth time he has been sent to the Hawaiian Islands. Since having the Coast promotion has come to him, the commission raising his rank from captain to admiral being dated July 21. Boarding the liner as captain, he lands as rear admiral, although the fact that official word there has been no notification of the promotion prevented the rear admiral's salute being given on his first visit, to the station yesterday morning, and is also the reason why his flag as captain was raised instead of that of rear admiral.

Admiral Very first visited Honolulu in 1862, when Kamehameha V. occupied the Hawaiian throne, and one of the recollections of early Hawaii held by the admiral is that of seeing His Majesty making a carriage tour of the waterfront in about the only carriage in the whole kingdom.

During the revolution of 1893 the admiral, then an officer on the U. S. Bag-

(Continued on Page 5.)

NICHOLAS PREPARES TO CRUSH HIS PEOPLE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.---Premier Stolypin has ordered the Governor of the city to crush the enemies of society and restore order.

VIENNA, July 25.---All Russian officers have been ordered from abroad, and the army of the Czar will be placed on a war footing.

WILL MAUI OFFER H. P. BALDWIN FOR DELEGATESHIP?

A report has come floating across channel from Maui to the effect that H. P. Baldwin would not be averse to rounding out his career of distinguished public service with a term as Delegate in Congress from this Territory.

And, if the report be true, Kuhio would better get ready to begin to tremble. Mr. Baldwin, is a man who does things with a considerable degree of earnestness, when he does them.

The Territorial Convention, as is well known, meets this year in Wailuku, on the island of Maui. Now, it is a well known fact that although Cornwall beat Baldwin for Supervisor in the last county election, that was a fluke and Baldwin can have anything from the Republicans of Maui that he wants. It follows, that if he wants the delegation to the convention, he can have it.

FEELING AGAINST KUHIO.

There is also, as everybody knows, a strong undercurrent of feeling in high Republican circles against Kuhio. A great many leaders object to what they call "the broken pledge to Robertson." A great many others believe that the Delegate in Congress shoula be a man who is really representative.

The pressure for Kuhio, of course, is largely race pressure. The native Hawaiians have got the idea that the delegateship belongs to them and in that view have been inclined to flock to the Delegate without much regard to party lines. So strong is this feeling that it has been more or less openly asserted, although never by the Delegate himself, that Kuhio would run whether he were nominated by the Republicans or not, relying upon his own people to elect him.

If any white man could break the back of this kind of combination, it would be H. P. Baldwin. He has always been the friend of the natives, and has always been able to get pretty much what he wanted from them—again barring that fluke by which Cornwall beat him for Supervisor.

The convention meeting this year on Maui, it is argued that, with a little quiet missionary work on Hawaii and Kauai, and especially on Oahu, where perhaps the sentiment against Kuhio is strongest, Maui could come to the Wailuku convention with a solid Baldwin delegation and nominate its man with a hurrah.

SO SAY THE WISE.

Maui wants to nominate Baldwin, so the wise men say. There is no question about the fact that he would make a strong run. But, in the event of his nomination, there would be nothing in the way of a walkover—such as Kuhio might have, say, if he were the Republican nominee. It has sometimes been asserted that, if the Republicans name Kuhio, there will be nobody against him. That, however, is perhaps a too harmonius condition to hope to achieve.

If Baldwin were nominated, of course the Fusionists would name a man against him, and maybe Delegate Kuhio would be in the fight as a third. Indeed, it is entirely possible that Kuhio would himself become the fusion nominee. Everybody knows that Kuhio would not have to go far to be a Home Ruler or a Democrat, for that matter.

Baldwin, however, would receive the support of many influential natives, and the votes of hundreds of others. He would receive the solid white Republican vote. He would have the support and backing of the plantation people. And he would make a strong run for the place. Wherefore, if there be anything in the Maui rumors, things are going to be doing at the Wailuku convention. And the people of this Territory will begin to sit up and take notice.

NOBODY ELSE WITHDRAWS.

Bar the withdrawal of Jack Lucas, there were no new developements in the local political fight yesterday. There is still strong talk of a candidate for Sheriff upon whom the elements can unite.

So far, this talk seems to center more and more strongly around H. M. von Holt, but that gentleman has not yet stated definitely that he will make the race.

Of course neither Brown nor Crabbe has withdrawn from the struggle, as yet. The Achi-Crabbe men are still actively at work.

"We do not propose to give up the fight," said one of the Achi workers yesterday. "It is the purpose of Mr. Achi to inaugurate a series of precinct meetings all over town this week, to tell the voters what is what. There will be a meeting in every precinct, and good speakers will be on hand. We propose to make a whirlwind canvass to last until the day comes for the holding of the primaries."

Which would seem to carry confirmation of the statement that the battle of the Republican Precinct Clubs was only a test of strength—if that statement needs confirmation. Brown scored in that fight as against the Achi-Crabbe faction, but that gave no mortgage on the office of Sheriff. Some of the Brown workers themselves are now talking of other candidates.

FOURTH OF THE FIFTH.

Returns have at last come in from the Precinct Club election at Waianae, the Fourth Precinct of the Fifth District, where the following officers were chosen:

President, S. W. Kaiiieha; vice president, A. K. Kaiama; 2nd vice president, S. Ahiena; secretary, D. K. Watson; vice secretary, Henry Kapela; treasurer, F. Meyers.

Judges of election—S. P. Kaaia, D. Kaluhi, Wm. Perry, Sr.

Board of executors—C. J. Holt, L. Kupau, G. K. Maiuna, J. K. Kekahuna, J. Palau.

TWO PROTESTS FILED.

Chairman Hustace of the Republican County Committee has received protests against the election of Antone L. Perry as a member of the executive committee of the Precinct Club of the Eleventh Precinct of the Fifth District, and against the election of D. Hanalei as secretary of the club in the Seventh of the Fifth. It is claimed that neither is a bona fide resident of the precinct in which he was elected.

The following is one of the letters of protest:

Honolulu, July 23, 1906.

To Hon. Charles Hustace, Jr., Chairman County Committee of Oahu, and the other members of the County Committee.

Gentlemen: The undersigned hereby appeal to your committee against the decision of the judges of election in the 11th Precinct, 5th District, in their decision deciding that Antone L. Perry is duly elected on the primary election held on Friday, July 20th, 1906, as a member of the executive committee of the 11th Precinct, 5th District, on the ground that said Antone L. Perry is not a bona fide resident of said precinct; said Antone L. Perry had lived and is residing on the Waikik side of Kalihi road, being a part of the 8th Precinct, and on the further ground that more than twenty people came from the 8th Precinct and voted in the 11th Precinct, 5th District.

We further claim that in order justice may be done, and the interest of the Republican party may be served, your committee ought to uphold the rules of the party, and that the rules should be enforced.

Wherefore, we humbly request that your committee may investigate the matter, and decide the case according to its merits; and that the election of said Antone L. Perry, or other officers of said precinct may be declared void; and the next candidates may be declared duly elected.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants and voters of the 11th Precinct, 5th District.

(Signed)—S. K. Nawaa, Joe Ramos, J. Galaponi, Nunu, E. P. Keleue, J. M. Keawe, James K. Luka, John Rice Silva, Edward K. Kanapi, P. Niolopua, Poohina, J. K. Painahaia, Hoomanawanui, Richard Karratti, Jr.

HON. H. P. BALDWIN.

GIRVIN WRITES ON CHINESE EXCLUSION

From time to time incidents crop out to keep us in mind of the existence of the Exclusion Act, probably the most illiberal, iniquitous and unnatural law which has been enacted by the American Government, although some of the States, in early days, passed laws against witchcraft, etc., of which they are not now proud.

The intolerance for the expressed sentiments of our fellowmen and of their bodily presence, which has maintained as far back as written records go, lead us to believe that it is an inherited idiosyncracy from the progenitors of the human race.

In these latter days, when education is so general, and men have learned that "speaking was invented to conceal thought," it is strange that men, from whom, on account of their education and position, more finesse should be expected, would blurt out that "I wish that all Chinese should be shut out." This class of men so weaken their influence on any subject by giving way to their innate narrowness that a community in which they live lose all respect for them.

The bigotry and intolerance, which caused the crucifixion of Christ, who taught a little different religion from that which maintained, is as dominant in the man who would assert that "he wished they should all be shut out" as it was in the leaders of the Jews who succeeded in obtaining a death-warrant for the Great Leader, and he would carry out his ideas just as ruthlessly if he had the support of his fellows.

I know one who has been hounded by those in temporary authority for the reason that he dared to use his pen and voice to shield a Chinaman and who would have done the same for one of any other race who was equally oppressed. He will perhaps some day beg for the opportunity to carry a cup of water to the man who asserts that "he wishes he could shut them all out." If a man would "shut his fellowman out" on earth, where our days are but a span, would he not more so shut him out from that Elysium where he expects to spend eternity?

There are none of us broad-minded enough to see all sides of a subject and we should be the more careful in our expressions, as we may repent having been too dogmatic when our experience has rounded our our knowledge.

JAMES W. GIRVIN.

REGISTRATION OFFICERS NAMED BY GOVERNOR

Governor Carter has made the following appointments on the Boards of Registration:

Puna, Hilo and Hamakua—Rufus Lyman Sr., and William E. Edmonds.

Kau, Kona and Kohala—Alfred Pattee and H. L. Kauwell.

The Republican Central Committee has asked the Governor to appoint William Savidge chairman of the Oahu County Board, and the Governor has replied that it is his desire to appoint a lawyer and asking the committee to recommend a member of the bar for the place.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder, which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on Sunday last, was put into quarantine.

NICHOLAS, CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

W. H. SMITH FORECLOSES

William H. Smith has brought a bill to foreclose mortgage against Lawrence H. Dee, Frank Hustace and Mellie E. Hustace. The amount claimed is ten thousand six hundred and eighty and 15-100 dollars ($10,680.15), with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from June 23, 1904.

It is prayed in the petition that a conveyance by Frank Hustace to W. H. Smith made September 3, 1902, be decreed to be a mortgage. This instrument conveyed land on the northwest side of Nuuanu Valley for the consideration of one dollar. On January 8, 1903, Dee became purchaser of the same land at a sale under execution on judgment for $39,781.81 against Hustace and others in the famous Kamalo Sugar Co. case.

Dee under such title brought suit against Smith for the land, charging that the deed from Hustace to Smith was void as having been made to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of Hustace. Judge Gear, who tried the case, dismissed the complaint and adjudged that the Hustace-Smith deed was bona fide and upon a valuable consideration, and intended by both parties thereto to be a lien upon the property conveyed for the loan of $10,000 by Smith to Hustace.

It is stated in the present bill that the deed was executed and delivered "with the distinct understanding and agreement" on the part of Smith and Hustace that Smith "would upon the repayment of said loan at the maturity thereof, together with the interest thereon, reconvey said real estate to said Hustace."

It is also set forth that on September 8, 1902, Smith paid to the executors of the Louisson estate ten thousand dollars in satisfaction of the indebtedness of Hustace to them, whereupon they endorsed Hustace's note to them "in blank and without recourse" and delivered it to Smith together with the collateral security of 100 shares Oahu Sugar Co. and 400 shares Ookala Sugar Plantation Co. The Ookala shares were sold by Smith for $[illegible] net, which was deducted from the total amount of the sum due on the Louisson debt lifted by Smith, leaving $[illegible] as the lien chargeable on the land in question. The Oahu Sugar Co. stock was surrendered by Smith to Hustace on December 1, 1902.

Judge Gear's decree had the additional effect in what has been [illegible] "that respondent (Smith) execute and deliver to said complainant (Dee) an apt and proper instrument satisfying and extinguishing his said mortgage and lien, upon the payment to him by said complainant of said sum of ten thousand six hundred and eighty and 15-100 dollars ($10,680.15), with interest thereon from the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1904, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum."

Smith's loan to Hustace matured in six months.

Dee, it should be said, appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decree.

A. S. Humphreys is attorney for complainant.

THOUSANDS SEEK IT.

Many Honolulu People Join in the Search.

Nights of tossing—days of misery;
Nearly crazy from the constant itching;
Such is the lot of every sufferer
With Eczema, Piles or any itchiness of the skin.
Thousands seek and fail to find relief.
Many a Honolulu citizen can tell you
Doan's Ointment will cure all itching skin diseases.

William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster, McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing Doan's Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge Robinson confirmed the sale of real estate under return of John K. Prendergast, administrator of the estate of Naomi Kealoha, deceased intestate. The property sold consisted of 104.2 acres of land at Laimi, Hilo, Hawaii, being premises now under lease to Honomu Sugar Co. It was bought by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., for $[illegible].

Lau Wah and Y. Anin were appointed by Judge Robinson as temporary administrators of the estate of Lau Yee. [illegible]

EWA HIGHLY PROSPEROUS

EWA, July 23.—Ewa plantation will complete the grinding of the 1906 crop in about two weeks more. The total tonnage up to date is 28,000 tons and when the season is finished there will be about 2500 tons over the manager's estimate.

The manager, George F. Renton, accompanied by his wife leaves in the steamship Korea next month for an extended tour through the States. This is Mr. Renton's first vacation since assuming the management of Ewa nearly eight years ago, but in all probability he will enjoy the trip better under the present circumstances, as Ewa's unexampled prosperity under his administration is indeed a record to feel proud of and he is leaving at the close of a very successful season. The old proverb of departments running like clockwork may well be applied to the systematized way things are accomplished at Ewa. Especially is this true of the mill work, reports from that department showing results that were considered impossible one year ago.

EWA LOCALS.

Mrs. and Miss Guild, mother and sister of Ewa's bookkeeper, have arrived safely at their old home in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Dowda and family sail in the Korea for a stay of several months on the mainland which may be extended to the Emerald Isle.

Mr. and Mrs. West and Mr. and Mrs. McKeever are being congratulated on the arrival of bouncing baby girls in their respective homes.

George F. Renton, Jr., enters Yale this year.

NO PATENT LAWS HAS THIS TERRITORY

A letter has been received by Secretary Atkinson from the firm of C. Anderson & Co. London, asking for copies of the Patent Laws of Hawaii. The answer was not "Twenty-three," exactly, but in his reply the Secretary informs the firm in question that Hawaii is a part of the United States of America, that the United States of America runs a pretty sizeable patent office in the city of Washington, and that the patent laws of the United States run here. This is not the language, perhaps, but it is the substance. And so the firm of L. Anderson & Co. will be put in possession of some valuable if delayed information.

Senator Palmer Woods will remain in Honolulu over one trip of the Kinau.

NUUANU DAM AUTHORIZED

Over his own signature Representative Mahelona has made the charge that Superintendent of Public Works Holloway has been guilty of bad faith in undertaking the construction of the Nuuanu dam and reservoir at all. As Mr. Mahelona was a member of the House in the last Legislature, and was moreover chairman of the Committee on Public Land and Internal Improvements, this charge at once assumes very grave proportions.

In the last session of the Legislature, Superintendent Holloway asked for an appropriation of $85,000 to construct the big reservoir in Nuuanu valley. This request went to the committee of which Mahelona was chairman, and in a long report signed by Mahelona, Andrade, Pali, Fernandez, Quinn, Holstein and Mahikoa, it was denied. It did not, therefore pass the House.

The statement of Mr. Mahelona concerning this committee and its works is as follows:

Honolulu, July 15, 1906.

While there is so much talk with reference to the insecurity of the Nuuanu dam creating an impression in the community that there has been official corruption and graft, there is one very important matter of which the public should be reminded and which makes the building of the dam by the Superintendent of Public Works, if not altogether illegal at least a flagrant breach of faith on the part of that official. During the session of the last Legislature when an attempt was being made to secure government control of the waters of the valleys of Manoa, Pauoa, and Kalihi, a resolution was introduced at the instance of Mr. Holloway through Lilikalani to insert in the appropriation or loan bill the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000) for increasing the storage capacity of water in Nuuanu Valley. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements which consisted of Mahelona, Andrade, Pali, Fernandez, Quinn, Holstein and Mahikoa. The committee reported saying:

"There are now in Nuuanu Valley three (3) large reservoirs in which are collected the storm surface water from the upper end of the valley, which, in the course of its progress to the reservoirs passes through the upper lands and runs over and amongst decaying organisms of numerous characters * * * where it with the effect of the direct rays of the sun, evaporates and becomes impregnated with the germs generated in the basins, rendering it absolutely unsafe and dangerous for use for domestic and drinking purposes. * * * The plan, as your committee believes, is to build another large storage reservoir or dam, and there collect and keep a much greater supply of water of the same character as now conserved, and which is open to the same objections and dangers to the users as the water now supplied. * * * It is practically inviting an epidemic in the City of Honolulu, by making it the main and practically, if all the money for the bettering of our water supply is spent thereon, the only water for household use. That this danger of sickness is not an idle dream is shown by the recent occurrences on the Island of Molokai and in Kona, where the death rate was exceptionally large, considering the number of inhabitants—what it would be in so thickly a populated center as Honolulu is terrible to contemplate. The storage of a larger body of similar water under the same conditions, would, without fail greatly increase the dangers of an epidemic of typhoid, and diseases of a similar nature. * * *

"We believe that the health of the community at large is to us our greatest care and in order to preserve the same measures should be taken and available public moneys spent for the purpose of obtaining the purest, healthiest and most wholesome water possible and for this much desired end all such moneys should be first appropriated for the acquisition of all available spring water which can be procured from many of the valleys surrounding in the City of Honolulu * * *

"Therefore this committee recommends that no money be appropriated for increasing the storage capacity of water in Nuuanu Valley, and that the resolution be tabled."

The resolution was in accordance with the report of the committee tabled. Mr. Holloway then asked for an appropriation of "Two Hundred Thousands Dollars ($200,000) Water General." The House believing that he would expend it in the way that he was directed to do by the Legislature, passed this appropriation. In view of the unanimous adoption of the committee report the House could never have supposed that Mr. Holloway would take the money which it had voted for the purpose of securing a supply of pure spring water to do the very thing which it had refused him permission to do, but as soon as the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Holloway took the matter into his own hands and openly violated the express directions of the House by taking the money which was appropriated for the securing of pure spring water to the building of this reservoir in Nuuanu Valley which the House had refused to sanction. Such a high-handed procedure ought to subject Holloway to impeachment and the work should have been stopped at its very inception by injunction. No one, however, seem to want to take the initiative and so the people's money has not only been spent in direct violation of the Legislature but if the reports are true with reference to the construction of this dam, it has been squandered, and worse than all, life and property jeopardized to a frightful extent.

S. MAHELONA.

HOLLOWAY'S SIDE.

"The construction of the Nuuanu dam was authorized by the Legislature of 1903," said Superintendent of Public Works Holloway yesterday, when asked about the matter. "Here is the item in the Loan bill passed at that session, setting aside $75,000 for that work."

At this point he showed the copy of the Loan bill kept in his office.

"When the last Legislature was in session," continued the Superintendent, "the proposition was up to purchase the Pauoa water supply. I was not in favor of that, but was and am in favor of the Nuuanu proposition. I asked for $85,000 to build the Nuuanu reservoir, and the request was beaten by the Pauoa fellows.

"Then I put the thing in the form of a plan to appropriate $200,000 for the general improvement of the Honolulu water supply, and that carried. It was perfectly well understood in the Legislature that a part of that appropriation was to be used to construct the storage reservoir in Nuuanu. I also had asked for an appropriation for the Kalihi reservoir, and that was refused. As to the understanding about the use of a part of the money to construct the Nuuanu reservoir, you can ask W. W. Harris.

"The expenditures on the Nuuanu dam for construction so far," said the Superintendent, when asked concerning the sum so far used, "amount to $40,147.20. With the ten per cent. drawback that we hold, this will make the amount close to $50,000."

UNDERSTANDING EXISTED.

"There certainly was an understanding that a part of the $200,000 appropriated for the general improvement of the Honolulu water supply was to be spent in the construction of the Nuuanu reservoir," said W. W. Harris, who had been one of the leaders in the last house.

"The special appropriation for that purpose failed to pass, because of the Pauoa fight. The Pauoa proposition could not get through, either. The only thing to do was to put through an appropriation for the general improvement of the water supply, and leave the expenditure of the amount to the discretion of the executive. The Pauoa fellows, I suppose, thought they could bring some kind of pressure to bear to get the Superintendent to purchase their springs. I was willing, on my part, to leave it to executive discretion. I am in favor of the Nuuanu scheme, provided of course that the reservoir is made safe. But this is what happened in reference to the water appropriation."

In other words, it would appear that each side in the water controversy in the last Legislature played with loaded dice, the leaders believing they could win out, and that Superintendent Holloway refereed the game with his mind made up in advance as to what he would do. Incidentally, maybe the old plan of pumping water showed its head in the deal, but it does not seem to have had much show at any stage.

The tale is an interesting one as showing how legislation is sometimes manipulated, and how legislators do not always succeed in getting what they scheme to get. Of course, if the Mahelona crowd also understood that executive discretion was to be used in expending the money appropriated for the Honolulu water works—and there would seem to be no other possible understanding in that kind of general appropriation—they were merely beaten at their own game, on the surface of things.

WHAT FREE ALCOHOL MEANS TO THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS

The decision of the government to permit the manufacture and sale of ethyl alcohol free of any tax where it is denaturized, or rendered unfit for use as a beverage by treating it with some suitable denaturant, is of the highest importance to this country, owing to the effect it will have on so many different industries. While the number of plants for the manufacture of alcohol will undoubtedly be greatly increased, its benefit in other forms of industry is of far more moment.

It is needless to more than refer to the raw material from which alcohol can be produced at such a small expense that it can be utilized in place of refined petroleum and other liquids to a greater advantage. As corn is one of the principal materials, a brief reference to the quantity of spirits which can be secured from this grain may be given. Tests which have been made at distilling plants in Illinois show that from one bushel of corn no less than five gallons of proof alcohol can be distilled. This means a liquid which is from 90 to 95 per cent. pure and from 185 to 190 degrees proof—a standard which allows it to be utilized in nearly every product in which it is required as an ingredient, and which shows it to be superior to gasoline and kerosene as a fuel and as an illuminant. Estimating the cost of a bushel of corn at 42 cents, the entire expense of a gallon of this alcohol is but 10.78 cents, for with the modern equipment of a distilling plant the cost of mechanical treatment is actually less than two cents per gallon. According to recent statistics compiled by the government, crude wood alcohol costs no less than 40 cents per gallon to manufacture. As low-grade molasses from sugar cane is another base for the spirit, reliable data have been obtained as to the percentage which a given quantity of it will yield. The Cuban distilleries extract a gallon of alcohol (which is 90 per cent. absolute) from two gallons of the molasses—molasses of a quality which is brought to this country and sold at three cents a gallon. The average expense of manufacture, based on this price for the raw material, is less than 10 cents. The difference between the molasses and corn spirit is that the former has an odor which is somewhat disagreeable, but it can be utilized as effectively as the other for all purposes except in preparation of liquors and medicines. The low cost of the molasses alcohol is of much significance, as this base is similar to the waste product obtained in the manufacture of sugar from beets. Consequently, it should be an additional incentive in the expansion of the beet-sugar industry, while an opportunity is offered to manufacture alcohol especially in Louisiana and Hawaii.

As is well known, potatoes and fruit are two other inexhaustible sources of supply in this country. The importance of the potato as an alcohol producer can be appreciated when it is known that 20 per cent of its substance represents alcohol, and that an acre of potatoes yielding 300 bushels will supply over 250 gallons. At present the aggregate American potato harvest exceeds 200,000,000 bushels, grown practically in every part of the United States. Overripe fruit, which is now largely a waste product in the various orchard districts, can be utilized in the same manner.

As ethyl alcohol can be employed to greater advantage than the methyl spirit in nearly every branch of manufacture in which alcohol is an essential, some of the products in which it will be utilized extensively may be mentioned. They are as follows:

Aniline colors and dyes; hats (stiff, silk, and straw); electrical apparatus; transparent soap; furniture; picture moldings; burial caskets; cabinet work; passenger cars; pianos; organs; whips; toys; rattan goods; lead pencils; brushes; wagons; boots and shoes; smokeless powder; fulminate of mercury; brass beds; gas and electric-light fixtures; various kinds of metal hardware; incandescent mantles; photographic materials; celluloid and other like compounds; sulphuric ether and organic chemicals.

Nearly every one of these represents material extensively used in this country as well as in Europe. The manufacture of aniline dyes, however, has been greatly handicapped for the reason that Germany, permitting the use of tax-free alcohol, has become the great center of the industry, as the spirit is one of the main essentials. At present only 200 barrels of grain alcohol are used yearly for this purpose in the United States. In the making of hats about one-half gallon of ethyl or methyl spirit is needed to every half dozen, which will give an idea of the extent it is used in this industry. Its value in finishing woodwork, such as furniture and pianos, lies in the fact that it is the best solvent for shellac, and is indispensable as an ingredient in the preparation of fine varnishes and polishes. It is an interesting fact that solutions of shellac and alcohol enter largely into the manufacture of hats, and are used also as a lacquer for the coating of polished metalwork. In modern explosives alcohol is required in such quantities in the preparation of fulminates and smokeless powders, that here again some of the European nations have had the advantage of us, since they have been enabled to secure supplies of ammunition at a much smaller cost. Tax-free alcohol is therefore of vital importance to the country from a military point of view. Most of our fulminates, for example, are made in Canada from American alcohol and returned to the United States to be sold.

The popularity of illumination by means of the incandescent mantle has caused this device to be made literally by the millions. From one plant alone in Camden, N. J., come 15,000,000 mantles a year. The spirit required by this company is about 50,000 gallons. In the past it has largely consisted of wood alcohol mixed with cotton especially treated to form a coating which protects the mantle while being handled. It is this coating which is "burned off" when the mantle is placed upon the fixture for service. In chemical solutions for photographic work, and for the artificial drying of negatives and prints, grain alcohol may be considered invaluable. Substitutes have been employed for it to a large extent in America, but the price of such articles in Europe averages considerably lower than in this country, owing to the higher grade of spirit which can be employed tax-free. As an indication of the enormous quantity of inferior substitutes utilized in place of ethyl alcohol at present, the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that during 1905 less than 175,000 gallons of ethyl spirits were used by American manufacturers of aniline dyes, soap, woodwork, photographic material, celluloid, and electrical apparatus. Prior to 1862, when the internal revenue law, which has been abolished, went into effect, the annual production of this grade of alcohol was 90,000,000 gallons, of which a large percentage was consumed in industries exclusive of the preparation of beverages.

Thus far reference has been made only to some of the minor ways in which grain alcohol will take the place of other fluids when the tax upon it is removed. Unquestionably, its importance as a factor in producing light, heat, and power is of the greatest magnitude. Indeed, it promises to become one of the main elements for illumination in the United States, not excluding petroleum, gas, and the electric lamp, for the light produced by it is of a very high quality. We have been chiefly familiar with the small taper used in the sick chamber, where the expense of buying alcohol at 40 and 50 cents a pint for this purpose could be met. With a flame of intense whiteness, almost free from odor, the spirit lamp has recommended itself to physicians and nurses. To illustrate its advantage over kerosene and other forms of illuminating oils, a French inventor has perfected a lamp which burns alcohol in connection with a Welsbach mantle. The alcohol is drawn by means of a wick into the burner, as in the example furnished by the ordinary kerosene lamp, by means of capillary attraction. In thirty seconds after being lighted the light is at its maximum brilliancy, unless it is turned down purposely. Tests which have been made with this type of lamp resulted in producing illumination equal to 25 candle-power for a period of 59 hours with a consumption of one gallon of alcohol. This quantity therefore sufficed for 1475 candle-power hours. With the same quantity of kerosene and employing the same lamp, the illumination was equal to only 783 candle-power hours, the average candle-power of the oil light being but nine. Consequently, the total illumination furnished by the alcohol was nearly double that of the oil. The tests referred to were conducted by experts at the Electrical Testing Laboratories in New York. They agree with the statement of Prof. Rousseau, of the University of Belgium, that alcohol at 31 cents per gallon is more economical as an illuminant than kerosene at 15 cents per gallon, owing to its superior light-producing properties. Prof. Rousseau bases his argument on a series of photometric tests conducted at Brussels, when it was found that denaturized alcohol 90 per cent. absolute would give this result. It has been shown in laboratory investigations that high-grade kerosene contains but 8000 heat units per pound, while ethyl alcohol contains 12,000, thus being 50 per cent. more productive of heat. As already stated, alcohol has been made from both corn and molasses, at a total cost not exceeding 12 cents a gallon. According to Prof. Rousseau's conclusions, a given quantity for lighting and heating purposes is equal to at least twice the quantity of highly-refined petroleum in the form of kerosene. As recent market quotations for the latter fluid at retail are from 15 to 20 cents per gallon, the fact seems to be verified beyond question that the spirit is preferable to the oil from the standpoint of economy, aside from the fact that it is without offensive odor, is less liable to ignition in handling, and gives a far better light or fuel where it is designed for cooking and other domestic purposes.

WILL BE TEACHERS

The complete list of those who have passed the teachers' examination has been prepared in the Department of Education, and is given herewith. The list is official:

FIRST-CLASS TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Hilo—Mrs. Oma Holland, Miss Elvira Osorio, Mrs. H. W. Ludloff, Miss Harriet K. Hapai, Miss Olive Horner, Miss Katherine Trowbridge, Miss Emma F. Forter, Miss Esther R. Lyman, Mr. Amos J. Ignacio.

Wailuku—J. P. Cockett.

Honolulu—Miss Aoe Akina, Mr. W. L. Clark, Miss Mabel C. Ladd, Miss Virginia Ekstrand, Miss Lorna K. Iaukea.

Kona—Mr. Julian Yates, Mr. E. M. Muller, Miss Alice K. Muller.

SECOND-CLASS TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Hilo—Mrs. J. V. Marciel, Mr. Joseph Cypriano, Miss Christina Gertz, Miss Louisa Baptiste, Mr. Daniel Kaloi, Mr. Chas. G. Williams.

Wailuku—Mr. Abel Ahyou, Mr. Samuel Kawaiaea.

Lihue—Miss Hannah Sheldon.

Honolulu—Miss May Steinhauser, Miss Sophie Beerman, Miss Christina Finkler, Miss Alice K. West, Mrs. Lillian Mesick.

Kohala—Mr. Jos. N. Kuhns.

Kona—Miss Mae E. Paris, Mr. Lot K. Kauwe.

THIRD-CLASS TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Hilo—Mr. Solomon C. Burke, Miss Alice Carvalho, Miss Catherine Howard.

Wailuku—Miss Hattie Kalino, Miss Lucy Lani.

Lihue—Mr. John A. Kealoha, Mrs. Kawena Kaulili.

Honolulu—Mr. D. P. Kapewa, Miss Martha Nielsen, Miss Nellie Rickard, Mr. John H. Kanekoa.

Kohala—Mrs. Tamar Hussey, Mrs. C. B. McKenzie.

Kona—Mr. Moses Malakaua, Mr. Edward K. Kekuewa, Mr. J. N. Komomua.

REALTY TRANSACTIONS

Entered for Record July 20, 1906.
From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Wm L Peterson to Leon Renaut.. D
Haiku Sugar Co to Dept of Public Instruction ....B S
Pala Plantation to Dept of Public Instruction .... D
Mrs Nora Rickard to Honokaa Sugar Co L
Mrs Nora Rickard to Honokaa Sugar Co L
Eugenie H Emerson by atty to William R Foster ....Rel
William R Foster and wf to Eugenie H Emerson........................ M

Entered for Record July 21, 1906.
From 9 a. m. to 12 Noon.

Amy E Day and hsb to Tr of Georgiana M Friel .... M
Hanu (k) et al to Edward H F Wolter, tr .... D
Kahauolopua (k) et al to Nalimu, lilili (k) ....P D
Mrs Sarah C Waters by atty to Mrs Emelia P Fernandes ....A M
H E Kelsey to L D Brown..........Rel
Maka (w) to James W Ahina...... D
S Kuritani to Serrao Liquor Co Ltd .. ..C M
Haw On et al to A N Hayseiden.... M
R A Wadsworth to Kaehuwahanui Kuihelani .. ..Rel
Mrs Kaehuwahanui Kuihelani to Young Men's Sav Soc Ltd.......... M
Dang Wong et al to Nin Fong Co..B S
Noa Kauhane et al to Kamai Cockett (w) .... D
Jas F Morgan by atty to Henry E Highton .. ..Rel

Entered for Record July 21, 1906.
From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

M O I Blackstad to Metropolitan Co Ltd L
J K Kapuniai to Metropolitan Co Ltd L
W E Rowell et al to Trs of Amer Bd of Comrs Foreign Mssn...... D
Alfred W Carter to Luika et al.... D
Peder R Nelson and wf to Manuel M Corodeiro .... D
Keoni Kaimana and hsb to Hawn Agricultural Co L
Holi et al to Onomea Sugar Co...... M
J Kaukailu to Mrs E A Nawahi.... L
Chang Kan Chun to Leong Chew..P A
Est of T T Kalaeone by admr to S Kaiu .. .. D
Isaac S Kaiu and wf to L L McCandless .. .. D
B Kaneumi to Chun Leong.......... L
John K Sumner to Heela Agrctl Co Ltd ....Sur L
Mary H S Davis to Hawn Trust Co Ltd .. ..P A
Mrs Mary E Nott to William O Smith ....Rev P A
Palolo Land & Imp Co Ltd to Mary E Foster .... D
First Am Sav & Tr Co of Haw Ltd to Mary D Vivas..............Par Rel
Mary D Vivas and hsb to Mary E Foster .... D

Entered for Record July 24, 1906.
From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Holi by afft of mtgee to M R Cadinha .. ..Fore Affdt
Mele Ilae to Edward K Duvauchelle .. .. D
John K Kaukau to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd L
Florence Harlan and hsb to W O Smith .. ..P A
H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd to Libbey U Wilhelm ....Rel
Elizabeth U K W Vida and hsb to James E Thompson .... D
James E Thompson and wf to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd .... M

Recorded July 13, 1906.

George Kamaka to May H Dowling, D; R P's [illegible] and [illegible], ap 1, Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu. $100. B 280, p [illegible]. Dated July 2, 1906.

J Loa to Eperaima Kawaikaumaiole et al, D; gr 1091, Kamananui, Waialua, Oahu. $15. B 280, p [illegible]. Dated Sept 11, 1897.

E K Kaiakoa and wf, et al to Eperaima Kawaikaumaiole et al, D; int in gr 1091, Kamananui, Waialua, Oahu. $15. B 280, p 387. Dated Aug 30, 1897.

John Emmeluth by attys to Notice, Notice; applc'n for reg title of por R P 3620 1-2, kul 107, cor King and Kekaulike sts, Honolulu, Oahu. B 284, p 247. Dated July 12, 1906.

Annie K Hart and hsb, et al to John F Colburn, P A; general powers. B 284, p 248. Dated July 12, 1906.

Gojume and wf to Yonemoto, D; 1 share in hui land Holualoa, N Kona, Hawaii; 4 a land, bldgs, water tanks, etc, Holualoa 2, N Kona, Hawaii. $200. B 282, p 114. Dated July 6, 1906.

Est of Bernice P Bishop by trs to Dept of Pub Instrcn, Territory of Hawaii, D; por kul 7713, bldgs, etc, Keauhou 1, N Kona, Hawaii. $1. B 280, p 388. Dated July 7, 1906.

Est of Bernice P Bishop by trs to Dept of Pub Instrc'n, Territory of Hawaii, D; por kul 5368, bldgs, etc, Makalawena, N Kona, Hawaii. $1. B 280, p 391. Dated July 7, 1906.

Annie K Hart and hsb, et al to John F Colburn, P A; general powers. B 284, p 248. Dated July 12, 1906.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to W J Lowrie, A M; mtg J Emmsley on gr 2136, Puumalie, Makawao, Maui. $1. B 285, p 235. Dated July 9, 1906.

A E Keanu to Kahului Railroad Co Ltd, L; r w for r r track across taro patches, Papohaku, Wailuku, Maui. 5 yrs at $36 per annum. B 283, p 319. Dated Aug 7, 1905.

A Enos Jr to Kahului Railroad Co Ltd, L; R P 3495, kul 3104, ap 2-4 and lot 143, Mill st, Wailuku, Maui. 5 yrs at $180 per annum. B 283, p 321. Dated Aug 7, 1905.

Est of P Kaluna, by agt of admr to Kahului Railroad Co Ltd, L; r w for r r track across por R P 3105, kul 3289, Papohaku, Wailuku, Maui. 5 yrs at $15 per annum. B 283, p 323. Dated Aug 7, 1905.

Jose V Maciel to Kahului Railroad Co Ltd, L; R P 5531, kul 1742, ap 3, Papohaku, Wailuku, Maui. 5 yrs at $60 per annum. B 283, p 325. Dated Aug 5, 1905.

Recorded July 12, 1906.

Isaac Testa to Akana, L; ap 2, R P 2909, kul 4055, Kaluanui, Koolauloa, Oahu. 10 years—5 at $35 per yr; 5 at $40 per yr. B 283, p 315. Dated Apr 20, 1904.

J Alfred Magoon to Fred Wundenberg, D; int in gr 31, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. $1. B 280, p 379. Dated Dec 26, 1899.

F Wundenberg to Emmeline M Magoon, D; int in gr 31, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. $1. B 280, p 380. Dated Dec 26, 1899.

L Ahlo by atty of mtgee to James B Castle, D; ap 2, R P 982, 1 R P 2532 Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu. $415. B 280, p 381. Dated July 5, 1906.

L Ahlo by atty of mtgee to James B Castle, D; R Ps 1381 and 7461, Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu. $555. B 280, p 382. Dated July 5, 1906.

Lee Ahlo by mtgee to James B Castle, D; R P 1391, kul 1959, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu. $210. B 280, p 383. Dated July 6, 1906.

Lee Ahlo by mtgee to James B Castle, D; ap 2, R P 2940, kul 2941, Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu. $150. B 280, p 384. Dated July 6, 1906.

Ellen Dwight, gdn et al to Lau Sam Hoon, L; ap 2 and 1-2 ap 3, R P 1501, and 1 70-100 a land, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. 10 yrs at $50 per annum. B 283, p 317. Dated Apr 18, 1906.

Jose G Serrao et al to S Kuritani, B S; bldg, and furniture, liquors, fixtures etc of Honomu saloon, Honomu, S Hilo, Hawaii. $1398.99. B 284, p 246. Dated May 19, 1906.

Jose G Serrao et al to S Kuritani, A L; pcs land, Honomu, S Hilo, Hawaii. $600. B 283, p 314. Dated May 19, 1906.

R A Wadsworth and wf to Antone Gonsalves, D; mah 1, R P 5152, kul 3333, Kapaaloa, Wailuku, Maui. $220. B 280, p 377. Dated July 7, 1906.

Elizabeth Keawe and hsb (Keawe) to Young Men's Savs Soc'y Ltd, M; pcs land, Kahakuloa, Kaanapali, Maui. $260. B 285, p 231. Dated July 10, 1906.

Waiwaiole Hoopiilimeai (k) to Loe (w), D; 1-3 int in pc land, Kihei, Maui; 1-2 int in kul 3524, Kealia, Maui. $100. B 280, p 378. Dated July 7, 1906.

Frederick W Hardy to Charles Copp, Rel; R P (gr) 972 and bldgs, Honopou, Hamakualoa, Maui; 1-2 int in R P (gr) 271 and bldgs, Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui. $1500. B 285, p 234. Dated June 2, 1906.

Yee Hop Tong to F W Hardy, M; lot 34, Kaonoulu lots, Kula, Maui. $400. B 285, p 234. Dated July 7, 1906.

D K Kahaulelio to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd, L; R P 1962, kul 10221, Kauaula, Lahaina, Maui. 5 yrs pd $50. B 283, p 316. Dated June 23, 1906.

Recorded July 14, 1906.

Rebecca Aina and hsb (C) et al to W W Goodale, M; R P's grs 1090, ap 1, and 1337, aps 1 and 2, Kamananui, Waialua, Oahu. $300. B 285, p 236. Dated July 3, 1906.

Akaneki-K Charlton (widow) to Charles Kaiaiki, D; por R P 317, kul 919, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. $1, etc. B 280, p 393. Dated Sept 11, 1903.

T Mitamura to Chas K Kaiaiki, Rel; por R P 317, bldgs, etc, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. $500. B 285, p 239. Dated Sept 12, 1903.

Lucy K Peabody by atty to Chas K Kaiaiki, Rel; por R P 317, kul 919, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. $500. B 285, p 239. Dated July 3, 1906.

James Love by tr to Annie K Hart et al, D; int in pc land, cor King and Kekaulike Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. $1. B 280, p 395. Dated July 3, 1906.

Annie K Hart et al by atty to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd, C M; mtg note of J Emmeluth in liber 227, fol 158, $395.25, etc. B 285, p 244. Dated July 14, 1906.

S Shimamoto to Peter C Beamer, M; part A, lots 51 and 52, of patent 4772, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii. $300. B 285, p 240. Dated July 1, 1906.

M F Jose and wf to Mary C Mills, C M; bldg, stable, 4 cows, 5 calves, 1 horse, etc, on leasehold, Waiakea[illegible] St, Hilo, Hawaii. $500. B 285, p 241. Dated June 15, 1906.

T Awana and wf to Jose F Phillip, D; lot D, R P 3527; R P 3527 and 1-4 int in R P 1218, Pulehuiki, Kula, Maui; R P [illegible], lots B and C, R P 3523; R P 6941, kul 4567 and 2 pcs land, Omaopio, etc, Kula, Maui. $600. B 282, p 115. Dated June 18, 1906.

Jun Sing to Tang Tong, L; [illegible] land, Waiakoa, Kula, Maui. 3 yrs and [illegible] at $15 per yr. B 283, p 327. Dated Dec 1, 1905.

Manuel da Costa and wf to Joe V Maciel, M; [illegible] land, Makawao, Maui. $[illegible]. B 285, p [illegible]. Dated Feb 6, 1906.

John Fala to Kekolohe Kimo, D; int in R P's [illegible] and [illegible], Kukui, Kona, etc, Molokai. $50. B 280, p [illegible]. Dated July 13, 1906.

GAMBLERS ARE RAISING A POLICE CAMPAIGN FUND

The respectable Japanese residents are indignant over a sudden revival of Japanese gambling here and some of their number called on the Advertiser yesterday and made the following statement:

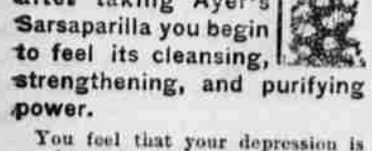
"A large number of Japanese gamblers have returned to town from the plantations and resumed business. Some of them say that permission has been given them to ply their evil trade in return for which they must contribute a percentage of their gains to a police campaign fund. The same arrangement has been made at Iwilei and with the Chinamen. Each protected person must pay from $5 to $10 into the fund.

"In one of the cottages in the rear of the Saikaiya hotel, on Liliha street, just makai of the Chinese theater a game was running merrily all day yesterday and a starter on the campaign fund is said to have been made there, the collection being taken up by a police officer, assisted by Nagamori, a former employe of the Sheriff."

WANTED AT ONCE.

A little forethought will often save and suffering that must be endured in case of an attack of pain in the stomach or cramp colic when medicine must be sent for. Every family should have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house. It is sure to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes it will be wanted at once. Buy it now. It may save life. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Mrs. Jones of Darlington, England, who has been visiting her daughter, Miss Margaret Jones, left for home in the Mahelo.



Almost immediately after taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla you begin to feel its cleansing, strengthening, and purifying power.

You feel that your depression is passing away; your brain clears up; things look brighter; sleep is refreshing; the nerves act better; and new life and vigor begin to take possession of your whole system. Your digestion improves; you get more benefit from your food; your appetite returns. Your friends begin to notice a marked change in your general appearance. The old color comes back to the lips; the eyes look brighter; the step becomes more elastic; and every dose of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

promotes the return of good health. Those who suffer from the debilitating effects of a warm climate will find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla just what they need to bring back the old force, vim, and energy.

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

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

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month	$ .50	Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00	Per Year, Foreign	6.00

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

FRIDAY - - - - - - - - - JULY 27

POLITICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

In the midst of the other political excitement, the public schools should not be overlooked. There is much matter for consideration in this department by the Republican Precinct Clubs—and by the Democratic Precinct Clubs, also. It is a foregone conclusion that the Democratic-Home Rule fusionists are going to have a very considerable delegation in the Legislature, particularly from the Island of Hawaii and possibly from the Island of Maui, and the friends of the schools should not overlook the practical side in making the wants of the department known.

The public schools are of as much interest to the Democratic and Home Rule parents as to the Republican. Under the peculiar conditions existing in Hawaii, indeed, they may possibly be of more interest. Leaving the discussion of that question aside, the public schools have been shabbily treated in the past, and that is a condition which should never be permitted to exist. The public schools, at the very beginning of things, should be the first care of all good citizens.

In the first place, the pay of the teachers should be put back to the old figure, under a scale that would permit of advances in salary for good work. This is of essential importance. Good pay means good teachers, and the men and women of the future have an absolute right to the best teaching that they can get. Then, the incidental fund of the school department should be large enough to permit the Superintendent to make efficient inspection of all the schools, no matter how remote—they are all entitled to his care—and large enough, too, to insure capable administration. As it is now, he must buy stamps out of his own pocket to keep in touch with the country teachers—and that is a condition bordering upon absurdity.

Lastly, there must be a construction fund provided, ample enough to build school houses to meet all present needs—and also to build for the future. Then we will not see such spectacles as the construction of the Kalihiwaena school, admitted to be necessary, blocked because the Coast dealers have raised the price of lumber a few dollars per thousand feet.

The friends of the schools, indeed, cannot afford to be idle. They have already done something in the way of political work, it is true, but they must do more. Unceasing effort is the price of political success. That is why men who work at it make a living.

MR. JUDD'S MISSION.

Despite the ridicule of the Manila press, the labor quest of Mr. Judd is making progress. The Philippine Commission has formally approved the Hawaiian plans and all that now remains for Mr. Judd to do is to get his laborers. If they are procured the Philippine government will clear the way for their departure.

The choice of recruits, however, is a delicate matter in which it is hoped Mr. Judd will be well-advised and will proceed with caution. People familiar with the Philippines say that the natives who have had the closest contact with the Spaniards, particularly those of Luzon, would be worthless for field work and dangerous to the public peace; while tribes on some of the other islands are inured to work and are amiable in disposition. Naturally the Manila people, perhaps even the authorities, will prefer to get rid of the more troublesome of the Luzon natives. Twice, Hawaii has fallen a victim to that kind of strategy; once when the Tennessee jails were opened to send negroes here and again when the riffraff of San Juan de Porto Rico were swept up for similar exportation. It is much against public policy to have such a mishap occur again. What Hawaii wants of the Philippines are workers, not bolo men. To get the right sort and avoid the wrong element is a serious responsibility, one that is certain to tax Mr. Judd's reserve of prudence and discrimination.

THE DOUMA REVOLTS.

The most remarkable piece of news which has been printed this year came yesterday in a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the lower House of the Russian parliament had passed sentence of death upon the Czar, Pobiedonostseff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod; General Trepoff, Governor of St. Petersburg; and Prince Orloff of the Council of the Empire.

By this act the prorogued Douma places itself at the head of the revolution and summons the people who elected it to take arms against the crown. The uprising is no longer one of mobs and strikers and terrorist cabals; it has risen to a parliamentary dignity and confronts the world with the spectacle of a national movement, impressively led and harking back to the suffrages of the most responsible class in Russia outside of the aristocracy.

This is an epoch-making time indeed and the Czar will find small comfort in the parallel it presents to the earlier progress of the French Revolution. The Douma is the modern States-General; the Czar is the outlawed though not yet imprisoned Capet. Back of the Douma is the people; back of the Czar are his Swiss Guards, the Cossacks; between is a disaffected army. All that is lacking now is a Cromwell or a Napoleon to organize the fighting strength of the people and free Russia of its political and priestly taskmasters.

HAWAII'S AWKWARD POSITION.

The Federal government wants to know why Hawaii does not do its share in producing the varied tropical products for which there is a demand on the American mainland.

The question is easily answered: It is partly because the Territorial government has adopted no effective measures of American colonization. Land for sale or lease is not advertised on the mainland; no one representing the local authority goes there to get up settlement associations, the American farmers who write here for data read their answers, whatever they are, and stay away.

Other reasons are that a conservative landed element in the islands thinks it is better to let well enough alone; and its power over the government is enormous. In counties the conservatives prevent good land for small industries from being opened up by roads; in all parts of the Territory they seek to create a public and official opinion that good soil, sunshine and rain and an equable climate, can not, no matter what these agencies may do elsewhere, profitably produce more than one staple crop in Hawaii.

A few people are proving that the conservatives are wrong; but what Hawaii wants are some thousands of small land-holders who can make good in the export totals. How are we to get them? Can the United States Department of Commerce and Labor make any suggestions?

GAMBLERS AND POLITICS.

Japanese gamblers are returning to town whence they were driven by the crusade of some months ago and responsible Japanese professional men quote them to the Advertiser as saying that they were brought here to contribute to the police campaign fund. The plan is to let them gamble for a short time in Honolulu, whereupon a part of their profits will be turned over to the police to be used in the preliminary work of nominations.

The Japanese from whom this story comes to the Advertiser are among the most reputable men of their race in this community.

It is an open secret that gamblers were taxed in the last previous county campaign for police politics and got their reward. History, in that respect, seems to be merely repeating itself.

We take it that the Civic Federation has a duty to perform. Every effort ought to be made from this time forward to ferret out the local gambling places and indict everybody concerned in their management. The town should be made too hot to hold the sure-thing men, not only to prevent public gambling, but to deprive the police of the fund upon which they depend to prolong their tenure of graft.

Reformers should get busy. The Advertiser may, as usual, be depended upon to do its part.

Of course it is entirely possible for John Sharp Williams and Tammany and the rest to read William R. Hearst out of the Democratic party—but they will have to get up mighty early in the morning and stay up all night to be certain that he does not smoke his party out with him.

FRENCH FINANCIERS AND THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Naturally, there is perturbation on the French Bourse growing out of conditions in Russia. France has been the bank that Russia has done business with for a long time. The French people, thrifty and saving, have been drawn upon to fill the war chest of the Czar, as they were previously drawn upon to construct the Panama Canal by De Lesseps, and it would seem from the event that their savings are destined to go in the same way.

The whole purpose of the Franco-Russian alliance, so far as Russia was concerned, was to give the government of the Czar facility in floating immense loans. The Bureaucrats needed the money, and De Witte, who is the man who saved the credit of Russia at a critical time, did what he did because he was quick to see that he could get money more easily in France than elsewhere. France, in political isolation and trembling before the military power of Germany while at the same time burning to avenge the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, literally jumped into the arms of the Muscovite.

Russia, at that time, menaced Europe with a power whose extent was unknown, but which was thought to be most formidable. The alliance of the autocracy with the republic was, in the language of the time, to be a restoration of the balance of power. France and Russia, combined, were accorded the same strength as the Dreibund.

Japan pricked the bubble of Russian greatness, but not until France had poured more good money after the bad that had already gone into Russian bonds to enable her ally to put men into the field, and to save the money already invested there. France, in her turn, had the backing of Russia in the Morocco controversy, but it was a backing that had lost much weight—and even then, if German financiers had been complaisant, the Czar would probably have sided with the Kaiser. England and the fear of Germany in the hearts of her own allies saved France in Morocco.

All these things are perfectly well understood in Europe. France and the people of France still hold the bag for the Russian snipe hunters—and, as affairs move in St. Petersburg, would seem to be likely to be left holding it. The French peasants, in other words, are again in grave danger of losing their savings—and there is fright on the Bourse at the existence in Russia of a condition that French financial talent and French statecraft can do nothing to better. Capital, proverbially timid, seems in France only to become timid after the event. And that is a kind of timidity that saves no francs.

THE BURDENSOME COUNTY ACT.

We are beginning to get some concrete facts about this much-vaunted county government, facts which bear out the predictions of those who opposed the county bill on the ground that it would vastly increase the burdens of the taxpayers without giving them any compensating advantage.

As the leading evening paper, the Star, supported the county movement the following interview in its columns, touching the financial failure of the enterprise, may be regarded as conclusive:

> The county government system is apparently considerably more expensive than the old system of administration, judging by the statement of Auditor Fisher, just issued, being the annual statement for the year ending with June 30. It cost about $250,000 more to run the government this time than during the previous period, though in all the Territorial departments the expenditures were less, hence the change appears to have caused an addition of a good deal over $250,000, to the expenses of the entire government.
>
> Governor Carter has been analyzing the Auditor's statement and calling upon department heads for explanations of various features. "It is impossible to strike an exact balance," he said this morning, "but it is clear that the county system has added to the expense of government. The Territorial departments have all spent less, but the total amount of taxes disbursed is about $250,000 more than it was during the previous year."

So here we have it—$250,000 added to public expenses by the county government act. What have we got in return that is worth a tithe of the extra outlay? Can any one tell?

Hawaii had a good government before the county law was enacted, one that could have been made as nearly perfect as that of the District of Columbia if Governor Carter's plan to disburse public money in the various islands pro rata with the taxes paid, could have been carried out. But the greed for spoils put the county idea through and the spoils were piled up. Those who have to foot the bills must enjoy the spectacle. It is an especially enlightening one in the departments of roads and police.

SHERIFF MUST SPEND LESS MONEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

board that he had staked out the approaches to the new bridge over the north fork of the Kaukonahua gulch, Wahiawa, and estimated that the cost of completing such work at $2500.

Chief Fire Engineer Thurston submitted an estimate of $4550 required to finance the department for the month of August.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

The following communication from L. A. Thurston, secretary of the Honolulu Park Commission was read and placed on file:

Honolulu, T. H., July 25, 1906.

Mr. D. Kalauokalani, Jr., Clerk, County of Oahu.

Sir: I am instructed by the Honolulu Park Commission to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst. wherein you state that you have been instructed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu to request the Honolulu Park Commission to take the care, custody and control of certain lots at Waikiki heretofore purchased from the Kunst Estate, and to use the same as a public park, subject to the same terms and conditions as govern and regulate Kapiolani Park.

I am further instructed by the said Commissioners to inform you and the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu, that they gladly accept the trust imposed upon them by the said Supervisors and will do everything they can to make the said beach park premises a source of pleasure and benefit to the public of Honolulu.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
L. A. THURSTON.
Secretary, Honolulu Park Commission.

ADAMS REAPPOINTED.

F. B. McStocker tendered his resignation as road overseer for the district of Koolaulea, Andrew Adams, the former road overseer, having returned. The resignation was accepted and Adams reappointed.

AN AMENDED RESOLUTION.

On Chairman Smith's motion Resolution 44 reappointing the park commissioners, was changed from:

"Resolved, That the following persons be and hereby are appointed as county park commissioners, in accordance with Section 766 of the Revised Laws subject, however, to the direction and under the control of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Parks, of the Board of Supervisors," to

"Resolved, That in pursuance with the powers conferred by Sub-section 2 of Section 62 of the County Act, the following persons be and hereby are appointed as county park commissioners, subject, however, to the direction of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Parks of the Board of Supervisors."

The original resolution conflicted with the power of the Governor, who under Section 55 of the Revised Laws is given the appointment of the park commissioners.

FREE BATHING.

A motion by Lucas went through to the effect that the Kunst property at Waikiki be free to the public as a bathing resort and that no charge be made any individual for bathing, who provides his own bathing-suit and towel.

steamer" as given in the Association's circular:

"As our party will be on the steamship several days, business sessions will be held and a long program, consisting of papers on advertising, subscriptions, local and editorial work, fields of the daily and weekly newspaper, and many other subjects of interest to the craft will be prepared. Discussions will follow each paper or talk as there will be ample time to go into full details of newspaper work in general. There will also be a musical and social program."

It may here be repeated that the editorial excursion party will leave San Francisco in the Alameda on September 1, arriving here on the 7th, and returning leave Honolulu in the Sonoma on Sept. 17. This will give them eleven days on the islands.

Here the program will be substantially that submitted by the local editorial committee.

This letter from Secretary Wood to the secretary of the S. C. E. A. is interesting:

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 18, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Johnson: I will certainly endeavor to make the voyage with you. You must make the trip to the Volcano, not simply for the purpose of seeing the chained Giant of Kilauea, but also that you may have an idea of the formation of the different islands and the extent of the sugar industry.

No, we do not propose worrying you with banquets and balls, but intend seeing that you are given a Hawaiian luau out under the cocoanut trees and among the ferns, a feast, the like of which has not been seen in Hawaii for many a long year.

We also propose seeing how many pineapples, bananas and other fruits you can get away with during your stay.

You will need your hob nail shoes for we purpose keeping you on the trot. We need the exercise and you are not coming down for a rest.

Would say that the round trip rate for your party is the best we have ever known a steamship to make when you remember that you are practically twelve days on board the ship and are given fare such as you would get at the best hotel at Los Angeles. The trip will be a most inexpensive one and yet not a day or hour will hang heavily on your hands. We will give you the time of your lives and any member of your association, who does not come along, will be everlastingly sorry when the rest of you get back home and tell him all about it.

The Oahu Railway Company is planning two excursions for you. One around the island to Honolulu's attractive country resort, Haleiwa, another to the pineapple plantations at Wahiawa. You will be here in the pineapple season and we can promise you some of the most delicious fruit you have ever eaten.

H. P. WOOD.
Secretary Hawaii Promotion Committee.

AN AUTOMOBILE TRAP.

Paris wanted Engineer Gery to inspect the breakwaters at Hevia and Pakole. According to the supervisor autos have to go through three feet of water at high tide and occasionally get stalled. One is said to be stuck in the mud there now. Guy will go to look at the place as soon as he can find time.

TO CUT POLICE APPROPRIATION.

Lucas moved that the police appropriation be cut down to $100.

"We can give 'em that and no more," said Lucas. "We have five months to run and the money is going to be mighty short. The Territorial auditor says that all the county has made for this month is $5,000 against $40,000 last month. It is our duty to leave the place with a clean slate. I'm for a fair, square deal and don't want to leave a dead horse for the next board. There's no politics in this. The police have got to cut—everybody's got to cut. We may as well realize this first as last.

"I'm thoroughly in accord with what Mr. Lucas has said," remarked Smith; "does the motion find a second?" It did not.

"I don't think it's right to state what we will allow the police department," said Moore. "Let the police committee confer with the sheriff and report at the next meeting."

"We've been adding to the police force all over the island," said Lucas.

"It's up to the sheriff to say what he can get along with," said Moore. "There's no necessity to lop off the police appropriation. Let's give the sheriff a square deal and let him submit his proposition."

"If we don't fix the amount," went on Lucas, "they'll run over our figures like the very devil. It's no use sending the police committee to confer with the sheriff; let a special committee be appointed if any, someone who hasn't been in touch with the sheriff. Something has got to be done in the matter. I won't be responsible for any dead horse. I suppose I'll get h—l for this tomorrow, but I'm quit of the job on the first of the year."

Lucas finally modified his motion to read that the sheriff be notified that a curtailment of the expenses of the department must be made. This found a second and was carried.

MOORE WANTS TO KNOW.

Then Moore went after Auditor Fisher. He wanted to know why there was such a falling off in the amount coming to the county and stated that he was determined to find out. If the county was getting the short end of it there would be something pretty Gerty doing as regards the territorial auditor.

"We'd better cut the supervisors' salaries to $5 a month," said Lucas.

"Can't do it," replied Smith, smilingly, "they're fixed by law.

"Then let's join the Salvation Army and get them to work on the roads. They love to labor in a good cause," suggested Lucas, and I'm darned if I know where the money for road work is coming from."

The county members started to hum, "I'm Happy on the Road" and at 5 p. m. the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, August 7.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Secretary Wood has returned from a week's vacation in Kohala. He says all things are in good condition on the Big Island.

John Robinson, formerly a well-known sugar boiler on Hawaii, died on Friday, July 20. He was buried at Pearl City. Mr. Robinson was born in England in 1834. A widow survives him.

D. Lloyd Conklin, Kailua manager for H. Hackfeld & Co. and formerly in the local newspaper field, came down from Kona on the Mauna Loa yesterday. He will return to Kailua on Friday.

The S. S. Argyll, from Kahului, arrived off port yesterday morning and anchored near the barkentine Fullerton. After remaining a short time, the steamship took the Fullerton in tow and departed for Port Harford.

Yesterday Morgan sold 104 acres of cane land under lease to the Honomu Sugar Company for $90 an acre. The lease on the land has still one year to run. It was sold on order of the court in the settlement of the estate of Naomi Kauhue, subject to a mortgage of $4000. It was sold to Brewer & Co., the only other bidder being Curtis Iaukea.

Letters received from Tonga state that Bishop Willis is building a larger church edifice than that in which they have worshiped since the Bishop went into the South Seas four years ago. The Tongan Parliament has refused to turn over the schools of the kingdom to the control of the churches, and has passed an act repealing the law requiring natives on horseback to dismount and salute on meeting a chief.

Little Lilia Kaaumoana, the adopted child of a Honolulu native, was sent back to her real parents on Maui yesterday being put aboard the Kinau by the police. The attention of the authorities had been drawn to her case through the issuing of a complaint by her adopted parent against her for disobedience, an investigation of which showed that Lilia was not being treated well and that the aggrieved parent had no legal right to the custody of the child.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Frank E. Thompson leaves for Japan on business today.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones leave today for a visit to the mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wakefield are expected home in the Alameda.

The schooner Chas. Levi Woodbury cleared yesterday afternoon for Hilo and Honolpu.

Miss May Thomas of Wahiawa will not sail on the Manchuria on account of the illness of her mother.

A. P. Taylor of the Advertiser staff is taking a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Logan has returned from his.

It is reported that the sugar crop on Hawaii will be at least 2500 tons greater than had been provided for in the way of bottoms to transport it.

Edward K. Devauchelle is reported as saying that his brother Eugene has now nothing to do with his, Edward's, land and fishery on Molokai.

Second engineer Davis of the steamer Kauai and third engineer Steele of the steamer Mauna Loa have exchanged berths, through a mutual arrangement.

Treasurer Campbell yesterday granted a license to the Kauai Wine and Liquor Co. of Waimea. The application of the Waimea Wine and Liquor Co. is still pending under arbitration.

Senator J. D. Paris of Kona was a caller on Governor Carter yesterday. Senator Paris says people on the Big Island are not doing politics at all, despite the interest shown in Honolulu, and that it has not rained in Kona.

Mrs. H. W. Mist, Miss Mist and Robert Mist departed for Victoria yesterday on the Maheno. Mr. Mist will make the round trip on the Maheno, Mrs. Mist and Miss Mist remaining on the Coast for several months.

Captain Gregory of the steamer Mikahala leaves shortly for the Coast on a vacation trip, and his place on the run was taken yesterday by Wm. Mitchell, first mate of the steamer Mauna Loa. After this trip Captain Thompson of the steamer W. G. Hall will probably command the Mikahala until Captain Gregory's return.

F. B. McStocker, who has been for the past four months the acting manager of the Kahuku plantation, returned to town yesterday. Andrew Adams, whose place he has been filling, arrives today from the Coast on the Mongolia and will resume his managership. Mr. McStocker will leave again on Friday, going to Hawaii, where he will look after the sugar plantation of the Kona Development Company.

Mrs. W. W. Hall returned from the mainland yesterday.

The oil famine on Maui has been broken by the arrival of the steamer Argyll at Kahului.

Mrs. W. A. Lindsay, sister-in-law of Captain Porter of the S. S. Mongolia, is visiting in Honolulu.

W. G. Walker, manager of Ookala plantation, leaves by the S. S. Manchuria for a six weeks' visit to the Coast, where he will join his wife and children.

Territorial Auditor Fisher has prepared some figures showing that about $250,000 more was disbursed under county government for the year ending July 1st than it used to cost to run the Territory.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Thursday, July 26, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital, Paid Up	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	$100	...	700
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	38½	34
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	100	110
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co	3,312,750	100	98½	...
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	35½	...
Honomu	250,000	100		147½
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	13	14½
Hutchinson	500,000	100	...	105
Kahuku	500,000	20	25½	...
Kihei Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	10	...	6
Kipahulu	150,000	100	...	...
Koloa	500,000	100	...	...
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	5,500,000	20	6¼	6½
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	100	102
Onomea	1,000,000	20	32½	35
Ookala	500,000	20	5½	...
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	2½	...
Olowalu	150,000	100	80	...
Pauahau Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	10	16	...
Pacific	500,000	100	...	220
Paia	750,000	100	...	175
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	...	160
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	182½	186
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	68	68½
Waiakn	700,000	100	...	...
Waiakn Sugar Co. Scrip	165,000	100	125	1150
Waimanalo	252,000	100	...	...
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	80	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100	125	...
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	120	...
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pfd.	1,500,000	100	...	...
H. R. T. & L. Co., C.	1,140,000	100	85	88
Mutual Tel. Co	150,000	10	9	...
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	87½	90
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	...	...
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	24¾	25½
BONDS.	Amt. Out			
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	standing $15,000	...	...	...
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Refunding 1905)	600,000	...	...	...
Haw. Ter. 4½ p. c.	1,000,000	...	...	...
Haw. Ter. 4½ p. c.	1,000,000	...	...	...
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.	209,000	...	...	...
Cal. Beet & Sug. Ref. Co. 6, p. c.	1,000,000	...	...	102½
Hailku 6 p. c.	300,000	...	101	...
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.	1,877,000	...	...	...
Haw. Sugar 6 p. c.	500,000	...	100	...
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	1,000,000	...	...	75
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	700,000	...	106	107½
Kahuku 6 p. c.	200,000	...	100	...
O. R. & L. Co. 6 p. c.	2,000,000	...	103	...
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	750,000	...	...	...
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	1,250,000	...	...	...
Pala 6 p. c.	450,000	...	101	...
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	1,250,000	...	103	...
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	1,000,000	...	...	98
McBryde Sugar Co.	2,000,000	...	...	98

$23.1275 paid. $65 per cent.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

None.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

70 Haw. Sug. Co., 36; 15 Waialua, 63.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Day	July.	MEAN BAROM.	THERM. Max	THERM. Min	Rainfall to 8 p. m.	Humidity	Average Cloudiness	WIND Direction	WIND Av. Vel
S	15	30.00	84	74	T	75	4	NE	9
M	16	30.00	82	74	.09	70	5	E	10
T	17	29.96	82	71	.02	64	2	NE	9
W	18	29.98	84	75	T	68	6	E	10
T	19	30.04	84	76	T	66	3	NE	10
F	20	30.07	84	77	.00	62	5	NE	11
S	21	29.98	84	75	.00	65	5	NE	9

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director

LATE KAUAI HAPPENINGS

LIHUE, Kauai, July 5.—The police are looking for Muranaka, a Japanese who shot the wife of a countryman named Kodama in the thigh. He fired at her through a window. A flesh wound was inflicted. Two weeks before the shooting Kodama surprised Muranaka on a visit to Kodama's wife, and after the intruder had disappeared through a window five dollars of the husband's money was missing. The scene of all these events was at Makaweli Landing.

Judge Hardy affirmed sentence of Hanalei district court on Hoon Sing, being a fine of $100 and costs for kicking Ishisaki on his failure to pay him a debt of $5, on demand upon the road. The kick felled the victim, rendered him unconscious and, according to the Garden Island, maimed him for life.

Waimea plantation can boast of the finest field of cane grown in the Territory. At least, that is what all Waimea people claim and are willing to stake dollars on.

A strong vault is being constructed for the Lihue bank, in which a set of safe deposit boxes will be installed.

JAPANESE LABOR CLUB.

The Japanese residents of Lihue and Hanamaulu have formed a Social Club with a view of making life a little more pleasant to the laborers than is generally their lot. The idea is to meet once a week, and entertain them with five-minute talks on subjects of general interest to them, give them access to play different games, etc. The aim of this club is to make it so pleasant for the laborers that they will stay on the place, and cease roving from one plantation to another. Another of the intentions of the founders of the new club is to have it take charge of the entertainment of newcomers to the district. By making them feel that they are in the midst of countrymen who aim at making it as homelike and pleasant as possible for them, it is argued that a majority of the men will stay on the place and not be lured away by the oily-tongued labor agent from California.

AN ELECTRIC EVENT.

The formal opening of Kauai Electric Co.'s new plant has not been definitely fixed, but will probably take place Saturday, August 4. The steamer Mauna Loa will take a number of invited Honolulu people direct to Hanalei and from there to Waimea. After the opening ceremonies the steamer will take the whole party round by Napali to Eleele, where they will go ashore and take the train for Lawai. Here a luau will be served after which the guests will be escorted to Koloa Landing, where the Mauna Loa will await them for the final return trip.

A TAX MATTER.

At the meeting of the Supervisors last week the failure of the Makee Sugar Co. to pay taxes due on the assessment compromised on was forcibly brought home to all and many were the speculations indulged in by a wondering public, as to the cause given by the corporation for such action. Nobody seemed to know positively.

It now transpires that the sugar company offered to pay half of the taxes, or the part that was due at the time of the first half yearly pay day. The assessor informed them that there was still a matter of $500 due as penalty. This latter claim was considered groundless by the corporation and it was therefore decided not to pay anything at all until forced to it by the courts.—The Garden Island.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

The Garden Island says editorially: "This is the third term that the court is kept busy with Tai Lak and his alleged offenses against the laws of the Territory. Each time it costs the taxpayers a goodly sum of money. It is not to be wondered at that the man's own lawyers apply all the legal tricks that they can possibly think of to save him, it is, however, to be regretted that the Attorney General's department should join hands with the counsel for the defense for the mulcting of the treasury. A Judge Parsons is evidently needed in Honolulu as well as in Hilo."

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney and Mr. W. D. McBryde spent Tuesday last with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lydgate at their camp at Kamoolon. Mr. and Mrs. Purvis and family joined the party in the afternoon. They all expressed themselves as delighted with the region.

Both the Knudsen families have deserted Waiawa for the summer and taken up their abode at cool Halemanu.

Mrs. L. R. Hiorth has felt the effect of the unusual hot weather and been indisposed for some time. She contemplates making a visit for a week or two up in the mountains to recuperate.

Mrs. C. B. Hofgaard and children have moved up in their new house in the Wahiawa hills for the summer.

Mrs. E. Palmer visited Waimea last week and stayed a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wells.

Messrs. A. F. Knudsen and A. Brodie of Kekaha is at present endeavoring to reach the highest point on Kauai, Mount Waialeale. They started out by way of Kaholuamano.

Mrs. C. G. Hofgaard of Kihei and Mrs. E. Omsted are paying Mrs. Faye a visit up in the mountains.

Mrs. Boswell of Ewa is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wells at Waimea.

The Waimea church has been closed for the regular summer vacation and Rev. Milliken has moved out to Kekaha, where he is staying with Mr. Kula and taking his meals with H. Isch.

COMES AS A MISSIONARY

"Just before I left my home in Independence, Missouri, I sold my home to President Joseph Smith, of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and he told me that he proposed to make that his home in the future. The headquarters of the church are now and have been at Lamoni, Iowa, but that remark of President Smith would seem to indicate that a change is in view."

The speaker was J. D. White, High Priest of the Reorganized Church, who came to Honolulu as a missionary, reaching this port by the Mongolia yesterday. He gave up his position as one of the presidents of the First Stake of the church to come, and he gave up also the large practice which he had built up as an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri. He has been in the missionary field before, and so the work will not be strange to him. As to the remark made to him by President Smith, it is significant because the original site of the first Joseph Smith's Zion was in Missouri.

"I cannot tell how I will begin," he said, yesterday, speaking of his work in Honolulu and Hawaii. "Mr. Gilbert L. Waller has been in charge of the affairs of the church here, and at this moment I can only say that the work will go on along the lines that he has followed so faithfully and ably. It will be conducted as any other missionary work of any other denomination is conducted. We offer a gospel that no man need be ashamed of, that will harm no man nor any family.

"One point that we shall make very clear, and that is our entire dissociation from the Utah church. We have been humiliated many times by being confused with that organization. And we are ready to demonstrate the truth of our doctrines as against theirs upon any proper occasion. We are the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a body distinct and altogether different from the Utah church.

"Their president is Joseph F. Smith, a cousin of our president, who is Joseph Smith. He is the son of the original martyr, Joseph Smith. But there is a great difference.

"We will work along the lines that Mr. Waller has laid down, presenting our doctrines to the people, making converts when we can and building up our church. That is all I can say for my work, now. I have received a number of copies of the Advertiser from a friend in Kansas City lately, and have become greatly interested in Hawaii."

Mr. White is accompanied by his wife and family, and may remain permanently in the Islands. He will stay for some months, in any event.

SICKNESS AMONG THE BAND BOYS

There is a seamy side to the gaud and glitter of the Hawaiian band's triumphant progress on the mainland which has not been shown in the press reports that have come back. That is, if a letter from one of the musicians to a friend in Honolulu is to be credited.

This bandman writes under date of Salt Lake City, July 11, and the following is a free translation into English of part of his statements:

"The boys have had bad luck right along. Some of them have been taken sick with pneumonia. John Punui, the second trombone player, is left in the hospital here. The doctor did not expect him to live. I was very sick myself."

The old firm of F. A. Schaefer & Co., plantation agents and liquor merchants, has been incorporated for $300,000, of which $225,000 is paid up in the net value of the concern. F. A. Schaefer, president, holds 2996 of the 3000 shares. Wilhelm Lanz, vice president; J. W. Waldron, treasurer; Frank P. McIntyre, secretary, and Henry Holmes each hold one share. Messrs. Schaefer, Lanz and Waldron are the directors.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1 [illegible]

THERAPION No. 2 [illegible]

THERAPION No. 3 [illegible]

THERAPION

[illegible]

LOCAL JAPANESE EDITOR GOES AFTER THE DOCTORS

The editor of the Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle is certainly taking an interest. He pays his respects now to the Board of Medical Examiners in this Territory because of that rule which makes it obligatory upon applicants for license to practice medicine to pass an examination in English, and does it without gloves. Here is the manner of the payment:

"BROTHERHOOD OF PROFESSIONS."

Drs. Tsutsumi and Mashima, as we have already stated, have instituted mandamus proceedings against the Board of Medical Examiners, which refused to issue, to them, licenses to practice medicine in the Territory, because they could not speak English.

We are eagerly waiting to hear of victory in this case, in order to protect our rights, and in honor of our scientific world.

The reason why the Board of Medical Examiners made such restriction for the applicants, is easily apparent to any one who will quickly say, that it came from those physicians who by obstructing the way of Japanese physicians to obtain licenses will keep this line of business amongst the white race.

In other words, it is nothing but a struggle for self gain which is beneath contempt. They simply show such partiality, and favoritism on account of race. The reasons given by the Board of Examination in regard to examining them in English, are very feeble.

One of the members of the Board evidently believes that there are nine degrees of physician in Japan, and that the lowest degree has no knowledge of medical science. Then, he is quoted as saying that, after several attempts to conduct the examinations, the result was so very unsatisfactory, that the list of questions was taken home by the interpreter for translation, which of course, was not agreeable to us, as there might be some improper and unfair advantage taken. Owing to the interpreters ignorance of the technical words, we could hardly get an essential part of the answer, therefore, we decided not to examine them in their own language.

What does he mean by nine degrees amongst the Japanese physicians? We understand that the only difference amongst them, in Japan, at the present time, is these who graduated from the Imperial Medical University, or from the Highest Medical Colleges, or who passed examination to practice medicine held by Home Department, or who graduated from Foreign Medical Schools and was granted the licenses before the amendments of the present License Law, or those who practice according to the Chinese system. However, we do not think that the above could be called degrees.

What the Board of Medical Examiners thinks as undesirable physicians, may be from the last degree. But these kind of people are disappearing, and it is hard to find them now, even in outside districts.

It can't be a fact that there are such persons to be found amongst those who have come to Hawaii, and made application for licenses to practice medicine, in the Territory.

If the Board wishes to establish different degrees for physicians according to their abilities, and knowledge of medical science, with the exception of these "Chinese Medicine Men," we may say that white doctors, who have only obtained their diplomas from some so-called American Medical College by their long stay in such colleges, are of the lowest degree.

As a matter of fact, the physicians who "graduated" from these "American Colleges," and are now practicing in Tokyo, and in other places are said not to be successful. No patients call at their offices and sparrows build their nests in the entrances of these offices.

Another fact, there are over thirty Japanese physicians in Hawaii at present. While some of them have been permitted to practice by previous Boards of Examiners, without taking an examination, believing the license granted by the Japanese Government to be sufficient, some of them have taken their examinations through interpreters.

If the previous Boards made the same ruling as the present one they would have said, that the men acting as physician at present, are dangerous to the public health.

Yet, how about their abilities and knowledge of Medical science? Have any of them made mistakes which have caused the death of patients who people believe would be safe and well today if they had been properly treated?

We do not believe so. In many cases, where physicians of the two races attended the same patients at the same time, the Japanese has shown himself superior to the white.

The English Government has recognized their abilities and scientific knowledge for a long time, and lately have entered into an agreement with the Japanese Government, by which the physicians of each nation has full right to practice in either country.

One of the contemporaries in Hilo, "the Hilo Shinbun," has an article copied from one of the Medical Reports of Japan which says that the Japanese Government has started negotiations with the United States of America to allow the physicians of their respective countries to practice in certain places, said places to be designated by these two governments, and probably the Hawaiian Territory will be one of these places.

Furthermore, the United States Congress has appointed a commission composed of their best medical minds to investigate the treatment of the sick and wounded during the Russo-Japan war, by the Japanese Medical Department, fully recognizing the remarkable and unprecedented success attending their high order of treatment. The report of the said commission has been published by Congress and meets full endorsement of the Medical profession in America and it will undoubtedly have its effect on war medicine and surgery.

The way the English government acted is to be commended and we have no doubt Uncle Sam, whom the Japanese have the greatest respect for, as the father of their modern civilization, will also agree, and be sure to grant the same privileges as friend Johnny Bull has done.

The physicians to whom we trust our lives are not those from savage or semi-civilized countries but from Japan, which, having advanced so far amongst the civilized nations of the world, would certainly, never issued licenses to practice medicine to persons not having the qualifications.

Beware of your feeling for race discrimination, but use your own common sense in considering this matter and grant Territorial licenses to those who have already obtained them from the Japanese Government where examinations are carried out according to the most up-to-date way.

To examine the Japanese physicians in a language which is practically unknown to them does not show much respect to the most favored nation of the United States of America, and is certainly not an international way of treating the science of medicine with honor and respect.

Knowledge of the science must certainly be shown by applicants, for license to practice as physicians, but you can not expect them to express this knowledge in a foreign language.

An American going to Japan, holding a diploma from an American College, in applying for license to practice medicine in that country certainly would not be expected to take an examination in the Japanese language.

Why should the Japanese, holding a diploma from a Japanese Medical School, have to take an examination in the English language in order to be able to practice medicine in the United States?

We sincerely hope that this ruling of the Territorial Board of Examining physicians that the examination must be in the English language, be omitted.

It is certainly far from being proper to have to take this matter before the court, to have it settled. Moreover, we have heard that the members of the Board will tender their resignations as members of such Board, if a decision is given in favor of the Japanese. We are very much surprised to hear of these childish actions.

In conclusion of this article, we earnestly request these gentlemen of the Board to have the broad mind of true Americans, remember that all nations are brothers when in the same profession, and therefore treat the Japanes, fair, just and proper.—Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.

WORK FOR PROMOTION TELLS

(Continued from page 1.)

Long Beach Press	2
Long Beach Tribune	2
San Pedro Evening News	2
San Pedro Evening Times	2
Randsburg Miner	2
Santa Ana Evening Blade	1
Chino Champion	2
Fullerton Tribune	2
Santa Monica Daily Outlook	2
Redlands Daily Facts	2
Redlands Daily Review	2
Covina Argus	2
Pasadena Evening News	1
Pomona Daily Review	2
Total	28

Other papers are expected to fall in line and special provision has also been made for a few Northern California newspaper men to join the excursion. Mr. Johnson confidently expects that there will be at least sixty people in the party, which will be a thoroughly representative affair and will result in many hundreds of columns of interesting write-ups calling attention to the industries and the scenic and climatic attractions of our beautiful islands.

The circular referred to contains an interesting letter from Miss Maud Medlin, one of the California girls.

EXCURSION FROM PORTLAND.

It is pleasing to note that our effort to secure an excursion of Portland's business men to Honolulu is meeting with encouragement. This matter now has the attention of the Portland Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce of that city. We have the friendship and good will of the officers of these two strong bodies and can depend upon their active assistance. I have written suggesting, if the trip can be brought about, that it be arranged for some time during the month of October or November. It might not be altogether convenient to have another large excursion at the same time the California editors are here and yet we want the publicity to be obtained from the Portland trip before the winter season sets in.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As an indication of the friendliness of the Portland Commercial Club its genial manager, Tom Richardson, writes under date of July 6:

"I am glad indeed that the Southern California Editorial Association will visit you early in September, and believe that it might be a nice thing for you to extend an invitation to the Washington and Oregon associations."

In this connection I might say that by the last mail we received the addresses of the secretaries of every editorial association in the United States and Canada and will see that each one is supplied with full information as to the movements of the Southern California Editorial Association.

We are sending out special invitations to visit Hawaii to the State associations of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Western Canada.

By the Mahoio we wrote to Miss Edna Parsley, one of the Oregon girls, suggesting that the members of their party make a united effort to induce the Oregon Editorial Association to get up an excursion to the islands. These young ladies are all earnest, enthusiastic friends of Hawaii and can be depended upon to do their utmost for us.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

Your attention has already been called to the article appearing in Collier's Weekly entitled "Beautiful Honolulu" reviewing in an interesting manner Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson's report, copies of which we sent out quite generally. A letter received by the last mail encloses copy of an article arranged from this same report making two columns of matter which will appear in about two thousand papers published throughout the central portion of the United States or say four thousand columns of advertising which cost us but a few cents in postage.

The circular letters to bankers still continues to bear results every mail bringing in additional acknowledgments and requests for further information with a good percentage of positive statements that the writers intend visiting our beautiful islands next winter.

SEATTLE INTERESTED.

The Secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce writes under date of June 30:

"We have for some time been convinced that closer relations should exist between Seattle and Hawaii. Less than a month ago this Chamber issued a circular urging Seattle business men to cultivate a closer relationship with your business interests."

I am endeavoring to get this organization to use its influence in bringing about an excursion to Hawaii of the members of the Washington Editorial Association and believe that we will be successful.

Our agent in Los Angeles, Miss Whitlock, reports that Honolulu is becoming a very familiar word on the streets of that city and is talked of by everyone as a trip for the near future.

ATLANTIC CITY EXHIBIT.

Mr. Frank Wiggins, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, writes me from Atlantic City, New Jersey, that he has fully installed the Los Angeles exhibit there, which in his opinion has no equal the world over. They have a floor space 18 feet by 91 feet for which a rental of $10,000 for the half year is paid. The cases and installation of the exhibit cost in excess of $10,000.

At my urgent solicitation Mr. Wiggins has consented to give us wall space for one or two pictures and will distribute our folders for the very small charge of $10 per month. The superintendent of the exhibit is also a warm personal friend and can I know be depended upon to see that his employes speak a good word for Hawaii. Anticipating your approval of this plan of advertising I have placed an order for an enlargement of Mr. Gartley's beautiful photograph of Diamond Head from Tantalus, also of a view of Honolulu from the waterfront which I am assured can be framed and boxed for shipment by the Alameda, sailing August 1. By the same steamer we can forward a supply of our folder "Hawaii" and get the benefit of advertising at Atlantic City for the remaining months of the year at the small cost mentioned. Mr. Wiggins writes me that between three thousand and four thousand people visit the exhibit daily. The opportunity appeals to me as an unusually good one and I hope for favorable action by the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. WOOD,
Secretary.

MANY LADY FRIENDS.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the exhibition of letters from many ladies on the mainland who are pulling vigorously for Hawaii from love of the islands imbibed in visits here.

Premier among these is Mrs. Weatherred, who chaperoned the "Oregon girls" here. In a long communication she told of her Hawaiian promotion work, soliciting the cooperation of the Committee in a special way. This was to allow her to place Secretary Wood on the board of directors of the corporation being organized to publish her magazine. She intended making the December number a Hawaiian edition.

Mrs. Weatherred told a story about herself, the point of which was that she is reputed on the Coast to be madly in love with these islands. Again she poured out her soul in admiration of the floral fiesta, especially the pa-u parade, saying that of all similar celebrations she had elsewhere seen this took the palm. She greatly appreciated the publication of her article in the Advertiser.

As its financial mentor, E. I. Spalding, was absent the Committee voted to defer the magazine directorate proposition till next meeting.

Miss Katherine Pope, of the editorial staff of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Chicago, wrote to Secretary Wood announcing the issuance by that concern of an article she had written, based on the report of Mulford Robinson upon the beautifying of Honolulu. (Mr. Wood refers to this extensive piece of advertising Hawaii at practically no expense in his report above.) Miss Pope says:

"As a one-time resident of Honolulu and an all-time lover of Honolulu, it gives me pleasure to do my mite in extolling the charms of the islands."

She encloses a proof slip of the heading and a portion of her article so extensively syndicated. It is a double-column heading in a border and reads: "Plans for the Beautifying of Honolulu. A New Honolulu with Its Old Charms Retained and Added To—All One Great Park—A Glimpse Thereof."

Then, in the Honolulu excursion circular of the Southern California Editorial Association is printed a delightful letter from Maud Medlin, one of the "California girls," describing in beautifully succinct phrases the recent visit of that charming bevy of Californian beauty to the islands.

Finally, there was a breezy letter from one of the "Oregon girls" which, like that of the fair Californian, is deemed worthy of printing separately from this report.

THE FRUIT MISSION.

Jared G. Smith, in charge of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, wrote of the projected mission of J. E. Higgins from the station to the Coast for the purpose of promoting a business like the distribution of Hawaii's fresh and preserved fruits in the mainland markets. He solicited a donation of

H. K. THAW ONCE INSANE

NEW YORK, July 16.—The fact that Harry Thaw was placed in an insane asylum in London seven years ago is known to District Attorney Jerome. At that time this method was taken to save him from a public trial. He was put away in a sanitarium, and after being there a short time was permitted to leave on the assurance of his people that he would be brought to the United States and kept here.

Immediately following her interview with her son, Harry K. Thaw, in the Tombs today, Mrs. William Thaw assumed full charge of the defense and arranged to retain the services as counsel of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, who were dismissed by young Thaw a few days ago. This action is taken to mean that Harry Thaw's desires and opinions regarding the defense will be ignored and reliance will be placed upon the plea of insanity, insistence upon which by Olcott resulted in the rupture between himself and his client.

The meeting between Mrs. Thaw and her son in the Tombs was an affecting one. After the first greeting they were left alone together to converse through the bars of the cell for half an hour. During the interview the prisoner's wife stood in silence in the corridor a few feet away from the cell door, awaiting her turn to speak with her husband. No words were exchanged between Mrs. Thaw and her daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Thaw was met at the prison door by the warden, who told her in an apologetic way that it would be necessary for her to comply with the prison rule that all visitors must be searched. She retired to the room of the Tombs matron, where the rule was complied with.

On Mrs. Thaw's arrival at the cell Keeper John Smith saw that she was somewhat feeble and opened the door of Thaw's cell to get a stool on which she might sit during the interview. The mother, not knowing the rules of the prison, upon seeing the door opened rushed forward. In an instant both her arms were clasped around the neck of her son, while he, with bent head, clasped his mother to his breast. Tears streamed from the eyes of both. Then ensued a few minutes' silence, broken only by the mother's cry of "My boy! My boy!"

Keeper Smith stood with his back turned for a short time and then informed Mrs. Thaw that the prison rules allowed visitors to talk to prisoners only with bars separating them. The mother stepped out of the cell, while Smith shut the door and turned the key once more on Thaw.

A small stool was placed in front of the cell and Mrs. Thaw seated herself and continued talking to her son for a half hour. She then kissed him through the iron bars and was taken downstairs, where she was joined by Josiah Thaw, who had been waiting for her in the consulting room.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

$100 for expenses of the mission.

Mr. Waldron thought it a proper matter for the Chamber of Commerce to take up.

"And the Merchants' Association," Mr. Smith suggested.

"It is fine promotion work," President McCandless observed, "but we haven't the money. It is a matter that should be brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce."

It was the opinion of the meeting, besides, that the transportation concerns, from the interest they had in promoting a large fruit export, should deal very liberally with the mission of Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Gartley was appointed to bring the matter before the Merchants' Association, and Secretary Wood before the Chamber of Commerce.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

A letter was received from the Alexander Young Building Co., Ltd., inquiring the Committee's intention about renewing its lease of quarters. The lease expired in 1904 and the Committee has since been a tenant at will.

It was voted to renew the lease at the present rental of $100 a month.

NO SAN PEDRO LINE.

Secretary Wood reported having received answers from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the Oceanic Steamship Co. to the inquiries about the feasibility of a line of steamers between San Pedro and Honolulu. Both companies declined to consider the proposition, as their steamers are all fully occupied.

THE CALIFORNIA EDITORS.

With reference to the visit of the Southern California editors, it was voted to invite the editors of the country papers to meet the visitors here.

Business of the Southern California Editorial Association will be transacted on the way down, so that the members will have all their time here for pleasure. This is the "program on

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

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

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

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

LABOR PLENTY IN SOUTH SEAS

"The opportunity for labor in Hawaii at this moment lies in Australia," said Leybourne Davidson on the deck of the Maheno yesterday. "The people over there are calling for a 'white Australia' without thinking of the consequences for the result will be disastrous to that country."

The gentleman has been living in Ceylon for several years and for two years past has been interested in rubber in both Ceylon and Malay. He is from Inverness, Scotland, and a member of the Oriental Club of London and one time connected with the Standard. He is a large holder of shares in several of the big rubber estates in Malay and is familiar with the soil and labor conditions of that place. He was one of the early buyers of shares in the Selingor Commpany at a dollar a share and sold a few months ago at four pounds sterling. The same shares are now on the market at double that price. The Sandycroft Rubber Company, adjoining the Selingor has just made its first tappings. From a few trees more than 2200 the company secured 8802 pounds of rubber. This company paid ten per cent on its capital of $85,000 last year and has paid fifteen per cent this year. Next year it expects to pay fifty per cent for at this time only about one-sixth of the trees are in bearing. The shares are $100 par, and selling at $260.

"There is plenty of labor in Malay and throughout India," he said, "because the policy of the British government is to keep their coolies at home. It is not so long ago that the people in South Africa thought the best thing for that country was the introduction of coolie labor. The matter was threshed out by the representatives from the South and Lord Curzon, but when the conference ended the viceroy announced his determination to keep the coolies at home. You have your labor troubles here, I am told. It seems that while the Japanese have made good field hands they are not satisfied. I heard coming over on the steamer that they use Honolulu as a stepping stone to America. Well that's pretty good and while they are allowed to do so you are not going to be sure of your supply.

FILIPINOS NO GOOD.

"The Filipinos will be a failure, now mark what I say, and they will be no good to the country in any way. What you need here is a class that will be of some use to the planter and of use to the merchant. Your Filipino will want to get into the town where he may have diversion, he likes life with its cockfights and will get his fill of it even if he has to go a long way for it. As I understand it you can not have contract laborers in the sense that we have such labor in Ceylon and Malay. There we have a mighty control over them and when they grow tired and attempt to run away we have the assistance of the government in bringing them back. And the labor is cheap. In America without the contract clause in your labor agreements I do not see how you are going to compete with the countries where the labor is so much cheaper. Queensland was the first to take up the cry of 'Australia for the Whiteman' and they waxed enthusiastic. The first foolish step was to petition for a law that would end in the deportation of all of the alien blacks working in the sugar industry. This law was directed mainly toward the 6000 South Sea Island kanakas who were working in the fields. The bill became a law but the enthusiasm wanes.

KANAKAS MUST GO.

"The importation of this class of labor ceased, practically, in 1904 and final deportation is fixed for December, 1906. You can see how the sugar estates will be affected by such a law and how Hawaii, if the people would but look into, and take the opportunity offered, would be benefited. Those kanakas are the best workers for the tropics I ever saw and they are the best for the community because they are spenders. Nobody ever heard of a South Sea Islander going into a bank and buying exchange to send back to the family.

"Queensland is throwing aside the benefits that have been derived from the presence of that class of labor all through a little sentiment and the 6000 laborers are to be sent away. Why does not Hawaii reach out and get them? White labor is a dream, not a reality, in any tropical country; thousands of dollars have been spent in experimenting in this way without satisfactory result. To get rid of the blacks Queensland will spend sixty thousand pounds in deportation expenses. The sugar industry in Australia is costing the consumer five million dollars a year and this amount, it is stated, could be saved and the entire demand of Australia supplied if the government would permit 20,000 kanakas to live and work there instead of trying to kill off the white people by inveigling them into the fields as laborers. No white man is suited for work in the Australian tropics nor is any other part of the world where the conditions are similar. It has been demonstrated that the women can not live the life and that the children are weaklings. Often the mortality among the females and the children becomes alarming.

LAND PROBLEM OF VICTORIA.

"Victoria is confronted by a great land problem, similar, I believe, in certain details, to that which confronts the people of Hawaii. The greatest concern of the people there is the attempt to break up the large estates for closer settlement and so check the steady flow of emigration into New South Wales and Queensland, an emigration which results in a heavy annual loss to her workmen. During the past five years the loss of adult male workmen has been 105,000 and there are fewer there today between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five than at any time for the past twenty years. Australia wants population. Her people are but a narrow fringe around the edge of a continent. Her birth rate is nearly the lowest in the world and is decreasing and the people realize that something must be done, that there must be promotion on the same lines as the United States and Canada promotes the advantages of their localities. In Australia immigration is at a standstill, but look at Canada. One hundred thousand Americans have been naturalized there and Australia is seriously thinking of following the same course.

FIJI IN SUGAR.

"Fiji is developing a large sugar business and I have no doubt many of the kanakas that are driven out of Australia will go there. The Germans are keen for labor and these people afford a good source of supply. I have no doubt South Africa would take them if they could be obtained for the journey, instead of the Manchurians they are taking on account of the refusal of Curzon to allow the Indian coolies to go over. They are a better class of men and women and better workmen. They are more acceptable because they are free from the vices so objectionable in the Chinese. They do not indulge in fantan and they will not smoke opium nor demoralize women. In Malay there is a large number of Chinese coolies, but they are controlled by one of their own people. Lohk Hew, the owner of one of the largest estates in that country, has sixty thousand of them in his employ and he knows how to handle them. He is a wise individual who rides over his elegant estate in an automobile and has a white chauffeur.

RUBBER IN CEYLON.

"There are plenty of Scots engaged in the rubber industry in Ceylon. I have one of them on one of my estates who was formerly on one of your islands, Hawaii I think, with Mr. Kennery. He is from Kurriemuir and is one of the best rubber experts in the settlements. Another one, J. Duncan, who started in topping turnips, is at the head of the business of Steele Brothers and enjoys an income of about thirty thousand pounds a year. He now lives in London. Some of them were engaged in the sugar business in Australia and Queensland and did well. But Queensland can not expect to continue a good sugar country in the future without colored labor."

The work of unloading the 3110 sacks of scorched and damaged sugar from the ship Tillie K. Starbuck will be finished today. This is the sugar which was damaged by fire and water in the fire on board that vessel on Sunday night. The sugar will be returned for remelting and recrystallizing to the Kahuku and Makaweli plantations from which it was originally shipped.

WILL BUY THE LAND

The Country Club is having troubles of its own. The club was organized some months ago, as everybody knows, and was going to take over the Rooke property in Nuuanu valley, and go right ahead and build a clubhouse and have a most attractive resort for the lucky people who belonged to the organization.

But the club ran up against a snag. It has, so far, been unable to get hold of the land that it wanted—and thought that it had. The story is told thus: About a year ago, the option on this land was sent out from England, where the property is owned. The people who were behind the proposed Country Club were told that they could have it whenever they wanted it.

This, to be precise, was on the first of July, last year. The lease has been held in escrow since then. Together with the lease, according to Mr. T. S. Holloway, who is largely interested in the plan to form the club, an option for the purchase of the property for the sum of four thousand pounds sterling was submitted. This option price has since been raised to five thousand pounds sterling, but that is not what the hitch is about.

The formation of the Country Club rather dragged, and it was not until this year that it really got upon its feet. Then, when it came to taking over the lease, it was found that the English owners of the property expected the club to pay the rental, $900, for the year that the lease had been lying in the vaults of the trust company here. This was not at all agreeable to the club people, naturally, and Attorney Holmes, who acts for the owners of the property, was asked to cable and did cable to England upon the matter. He received no answer, and cabled again, this time at the expense of the Country Club, when he was told that advice was coming by mail.

In this unsatisfactory condition the matter rests, and will rest until Saturday night at 7:30, when a general meeting of the club has been called at the Young hotel to consider a plan to purchase the property outright. The club is in a position to do this, it was said by W. W. Thayer yesterday, and matters have reached such a pass that this step is thought to be necessary.

The grounds committee of the club, appointed to make preparations for work on the club buildings and generally to look after the club site, is composed of Messrs. White, Sorenson, David Anderson, Frank Armstrong and W. W. Thayer.

WANT AMERICAN POSSESSIONS IN TROPICS TO PAY

The administration at Washington is beginning to sit up and take notice. Not a doubt of it. Island conditions are being studied by trained minds, and those matters which are not in altogether satisfactory trim will be asked about in ways and by people that will not be denied. And so it behooves the people of these islands to get busy and prepare to be looked at with close scrutiny.

Land Commissioner Pratt has received a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor which indicates that there is a deep and well-settled purpose in the minds of the head men at Washington to make the tropical and sub-tropical possessions of the United States pay—to make them produce those things that should be produced in the sub-tropics, and, if they do not, to know the reason why.

Now, the Hawaiian Islands can produce a lot of things that they do not produce now. Everybody here knows that. Most people have a pretty shrewd notion as to why these things have not heretofore been produced. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor thinks that very much money that now goes abroad can be saved by promoting the production in the tropical and subtropical possessions of those things produced in like regions under other flags, and he wants to know about what the possibilities of Hawaii are in this line. Here is his letter:

AN EPOCH-MAKING LETTER.

"Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Statistics, Washington, July 5, 1906.

"Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu, Hawaii.

"Sir: This Bureau receives many requests for information regarding conditions in Hawaii, and I desire to publish at some convenient time in the near future a monograph on commercial conditions and possibilities in the islands. This should include, of course, statements of the available agricultural and pastoral lands, the classes of articles which can be produced on the lands available, the method by which such lands can be obtained, and any other information of this character.

"I am strongly impressed with the belief that the tropical islands of the United States should, in combination with American capital, be able to produce a large part of the five hundred million dollars worth of tropical and sub-tropical products now brought into the United States from foreign countries, and if I am right in this view, I want to bring the facts to the attention of the American public with the hope of rendering it possible to divert to our own islands and the people much of the money now necessarily sent to other countries for these tropical products for which there is such a large and growing demand in the United States.

"Our imports, as you doubtless know, now include about fifty million dollars worth of india rubber, annually, over fifty million dollars worth raw silk, about forty million dollars worth 'of fibres, including hemp, jute and sisal, seventy million dollars worth of coffee, about ten million dollars worth of cocoa, fifteen million dollars worth of tea, and twenty million dollars worth of tobacco, to say nothing of one hundred million dollars worth of sugar in excess of that which we now obtain from the islands.

"I should be glad to receive from you any information which you can conveniently supply which may prove of service in the preparation of a monograph such as that which I have in mind, and should appreciate any co-operation which you may be able to give me.

"Yours very truly,

(Sd.) "O. P. AUSTIN,
"Chief of Bureau."

LAND COMMISSIONER WANTS HELP.

That reads like the letter of a man who meant business, and who knew how to go about the doing of it.

"I acknowledge that this letter has rather put me up against it," said Land Commissioner Pratt yesterday. "I am more than willing to give the Department of Commerce and Labor all the information in my power, and to aid Mr. Austin in any way that I can, but I do not know where I am to get as full and complete information as he evidently wants. I would be more than glad to receive any help that I can get in the matter. If anybody has information of the kind desired, on any of the heads spoken of, I will appreciate it if he will bring or send the information to me.

"Of course, in the matter of land acreages it will be all right. I have that in my office. But as to the other points, I am not in possession of as much knowledge as is asked for, and as I would like to give. I therefore ask the help and co-operation of all those interested in the matter."

The Land Commissioner should not ask in vain, either. This is a thing in which the people of the entire Territory are interested. Jared Smith should be able to give points, and the pineapple people, and those men like Bruner who have experimented with coffee. The Washington government is evidently interested in the diversification of industries in the tropical and sub-tropical possessions, and will help the people who help themselves.

PAUL ISENBERG IS NOT A CANDIDATE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

"It is due my friends," said Senator Paul Isenberg to a reporter for the Advertiser yesterday, "that I declare myself at this time. I am not a candidate for the Senate and will not be. My friends are calling upon me and asking me to be a candidate, but I have declined and will continue to decline the honor. I do this now so they may have the time and opportunity to secure someone to succeed me."

The Senator has been in rather poor health lately and he feels that he can not afford to go through another campaign, nor will he take upon himself the responsibilities of the position.

"I am too nervous," he said, "to go through another session, much less a campaign. The baseball controversy has upset me and I have notified the other trustees that the report must be made at once and the thing got off our hands; I have already spent several sleepless nights over the matter and do not want any more of it. Say to my friends through the Advertiser that I will not be a candidate for any office, but that I will continue to feel a deep interest in the affairs of the Territory."

LAND SYSTEM OF HAWAII AND SMALL AGRICULTURE

Editor Advertiser: I regret that the Land Commissioner should consider my remarks relative to the sale of land in lots to suit large purchasers, as an emanation from an enemy of the Government, or of himself, or his department. There can be no doubt of his efficiency in the mind of any man. The criticism is against the system. But after the detailed and ample explanation by the Land Commissioner relative to the character of this large lot of remnants I sympathize with the purchaser who bought the gold brick and paid ten dollars more for it than was asked. Now, if I only had that ten dollars—"but, what's the use."

The discussion of our perennial land and labor problem has been opened once more. One of the obstacles to be overcome is that of getting our native population down (or up), from the practice of politics as a profession, to the actual production of wealth. We have here in Hawaii too much government, far more than the country or its industries can afford. Hon. L. E. Pinkham in his recent contribution to this discussion shows that in 1902 the plantations paid taxes equal to their net earnings, and in 1903 a full third.

Such a condition can only exist my mutual consent of the taxpayers. There is no place on the plantations for Hawaii's sons and daughters, to engage in the production of wealth, but they must live and must be provided for. Hence, our top-heavy government. Hence, also, the Hawaiian ideal of government as a profession, instead of the American ideal of government as a function of the people as a whole. Two-thirds of the cost of government in Hawaii ought to be entered as part of the net annual plantation dividends.

The cure lies in making productive labor a respectable profession. On the mainland, graduates of agricultural colleges and schools go back to the farm,—in Illinois and other Middle Western States thousands of graduates of the agricultural colleges are engaged in farming.

In Hawaii the individual of small or moderate means who succeeds in making a living from a farm, cannot achieve that "dignity of labor" which attaches to similar efforts were he one member of a community all of which are similarly employed, because he is out of tune with the system.

Hawaii and the plantation system remind me of the man who caught the bear by the tail. He wanted to let go but didn't dare. The bear was the uncertain element of the equation. In the case of Hawaii the man seems to have grown fast to the animal so that he cannot let go. And when the man's neighbor comes along with an axe or a gun he is damned roundly for interfering.

Honolulu, T. H., July 19, 1906. AMERICAN.

JAPANESE INTERESTED

The Japanese are taking an active interest in public affairs in this Territory, and in matters of local policy, as is shown by the article from the Hawaiian-Japanese Daily Chronicle, printed herewith. Also, they express their views in the most unmistakable way possible. This article on the Sunday law, for instance, occupies the entire space given by the paper in question to its English section, and without doubt expresses the views of a very large section of the local Japanese community. Maybe it is in some sense their answer to the prohibition by Governor Carter of the incorporation of the local Japanese Buddhists. The article itself follows:

"THE SUNDAY LAW MUST BE ABOLISHED.

"One of the differences of the Hawaiian Islands from other lands is that we have an annoying law entitled 'The Sunday Law.' On this special day in Honolulu, all government offices, banks and even post and telegraph offices, stores, workshops and all other business places are ordered closed, and the government strictly forbids people to work on this day.

"It is certainly a funny thing for the people coming from other countries to see 'the Sunday Law' strictly enforced in the town of Honolulu. Perhaps it is one of the funniest laws in the world.

"Not only in Japan but everywhere else it is acknowledged as a day in which the people can amuse themselves, and whoever has no chance to seek for pleasure, or to get what he wants on the other days in the week, can do so on Sunday. So, the small stores and all other retail business places, it is said, make a big profit on this day, and as a matter of fact they are of very great convenience to buyers who live away back in the country and only have a chance to purchase on Sundays.

"But Hawaii is quite different from this, and as the government forces them to close up on Sunday, the people are put to much inconveniences.

"There are many disagreeable things in Hawaii, and especially this Sunday law. This disagreeable law is so that not only can people not amuse themselves mentally or physically, but its influence is harmful to the commercial and mechanical enterprises, and thus leads to the decline of prosperities of the island territory.

"This is strictly true of the islands especially in Honolulu where we are supposed to be the headquarters of the commercial and mechanical enterprises.

"Now, suppose that the Sunday law is abolished, and every one allowed to open stores as usual, and more especially shows and theaters, etc., are permitted to open on this day, there will be many people from the neighboring plantations to visit the city on every Sunday, and then the streets of Honolulu will be full of people, with these visitors, and all business will be booming.

"Nevertheless, the law forbids them from doing business on Sunday, and we hear no voices of people on the street, even the vehicles pass around in small numbers, and what we can hear is Gospel hymns or Bible reading.

"But if we look into the back scenes of society we will find that this law is an extremely disagreeable one for the people who do not believe in hymns and Bible reading, and so, they usually shut themselves up in rooms and gamble and drink heavy which no doubt causes a great deal of the crimes.

"Not only that, but when the law is disregarded by the people, and Governor Carter says: 'There is too much disregard here for the laws,' then he recognize the breaking of this law by many and it is time to abolish it entirely and make the people free from this annoying statute.

"Moreover, if the law, which prevents work on Sunday, as the Governor said, 'is not caused by religious motives, but based on the fact that the workmen must have a certain amount of recreation,' then it is much better to abolish the law. Because so long as there is no law enforcing them to work on Sunday, the workers will have enough amount of recreation according to their desire, and they will also have more chances to spend this day in a happy and amusing way and not shut themselves up in the rooms and practice all these evils such as gambling and drinking which usually gives much trouble to the government and more injury to the communities.

"Furthermore, the inconvenience and restrain of the Sunday law is not only this, but by closing up the post and telegraph offices it stops these important institutions of communications and there are many instances of this law annoying and restricting the public.

"To attempt to obstruct the nation's progress by a law is certainly against all sense and reason. The closing up of the post and telegraph offices on Sunday may not be on account of Sunday law, but we kick just the same as it is not a right principle.

"The communicational institutions will be more important the more the country advances, and they should not be allowed to stop even a minute. In Japan as well as the other countries they keep these institutions open on Sunday, holiday and even the New Year's day, and in fact for the full 365 days of the year. It is a proper way for a commercial people. Hawaii is contrary to this fact in closing up on this most important day.

"Beside this, there are many more inconvenience in this Sunday law which we earnestly wish our bright and up-to-date men in office and in business circles to consider more carefully. Abolish this annoying and harmful law in the next legislature, so it will change the condition of Hawaii and make them much better than at the present time."

Charles B. Hall the Kauai liquor man, has had a close call from death by ptomaine poisoning. The virus was in a mess of kidney bruschettas and mushrooms. A doctor worked over Hall an hour before pulling him through danger.

MANY SCENES OF HAWAII SECURED

R. K. Bonine, who has been in the Territory for some time taking moving picture views and lantern slide scenes for the Thomas A. Edison company, of Orange, N. J., is delighted with the success he has met with on Hawaii and Maui, where he has secured a score of most interesting kinetoscope films and a large number of views.

"When I first came here," said Mr. Bonine last night, "I was on my way to Japan and had not intended to do any work except in the city of Honolulu and the immediate neighborhood. But I saw that there was a good chance here to get some pictures that would be most interesting, and accordingly cabled that I was going to put some time in here and would cut out the Japanese trip.

"On my trip to Hawaii and Maui I got a number of most interesting views. Among these is one of the Kohala ditch opening, with Secretary Atkinson and Col. Parker in the foreground and a typical Hawaiian crowd with their leis and flowers surrounding them. I have a sheep shearing scene with Postmaster Pratt working on the shearing floor, a series showing the work in the cane fields and the transportation of the cane from the field to the mill, another of cattle-loading in the surf, and one showing the landing of the Kinau passengers in whale boats. Then I have surf scenes, sampan and canoe races, Japanese wrestling, poi pounding and two fine panoramic views of the crater at Haleakala.

"In Honolulu I am going to take a series of views and moving pictures to show the people on the mainland that this city is up-to-date. You know that there is a very hazy idea among the American people as to the Hawaiian Islands. Any time the papers there want to illustrate Hawaiian news they dig out a picture of a grass hut, or a cocoanut tree, or a picture of the Kamehameha statue. And the people think that that is about all there is here.

"Now, I am going to take a lot of pictures of the beautiful homes that there are here, the stores and buildings. These will be for lantern slides. Then I will have some moving pictures of street scenes, the fish market and the landing of some of the big ocean liners. These will be a help in showing the people what you have here.

"There is nothing that educates like a picture, and these films will be sent all over the United States. All over the world, for that matter, for you would be surprised at the number of films we are sending all the time to Europe. The pictures tell their story in every language and the moving picture is popular everywhere.

"Besides the city scenes, I expect to get some others here. A pa-u parade is to be arranged for me and I will also catch the surf bathing at Waikiki. Then the railway company is going to run a car for me to Pearl City and on to Haleiwa, and I will take three or four pictures en route. The effect of these pictures taken from the front of a moving train, when thrown on the screen is that of viewing the country from a swiftly-moving automobile. The street scenes of Honolulu are to be taken off a street car, probably on Thursday."

In the course of his work for the Edison company, Mr. Bonine has traveled through mose of the picturesque parts of the earth. With his camera he has passed up the wondrous valley of the Rhine, through the scenic sections of Southern France and Switzerland, in the wonderlands of the Yellowstone National Park, through the White Horse Pass and into the gold gulches of the Klondike, along the Great Lakes and through the Orient. Thus he will know what is worthy of being taken and the fact that he has spent some weeks here in transferring so many Hawaiian scenes to his films is proof, should we need it, of the charm this land has for the visitor.

In answer to cabled instructions, Mr. Bonine leaves for the Coast on August 14.

Dr. Scudder reports a strong sentiment all over Maui in favor of the high license and local option platform.

Gem Bath Sprays

with double and single spray tubes,

Just Arrived!

A luxury for the bath.
Give it a trial.

Hollister Drug COMPANY

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ld
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Wailuku Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston
The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. C
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

Mountian Resorts:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.
For Tickets and general information
—APPLY TO—
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
NEW YORK LINE
Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. BARK NUUANU will sail from New York on or about July 15, 1906
FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston, or
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$600,000.00
SURPLUS 200,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.... 102,617.80

OFFICERS:

Charles M. Cooke.....President
P. C. Jones.....Vice-President
F. W. Macfarlane..2nd Vice-President
C. H. Cooke.....Cashier
C. Hustace, Jr.....Assistant Cashier
F. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier
F. B. Damon.....Secretary

DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, S. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.
Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

JUDD BUILDING. FORT STREET.

Somburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the danger of the sea at the most reasonable rate and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

UNION PACIFIC
The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49!
It is the Route today, and
Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.

THE NEW WAY.

"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco
Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.
S. F. BOOTH.
General Agent.

KOHALA AND WAILUKU TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS

The Board of Examiners of the Department of Public Instruction has finished its going over of papers in the teachers' examination in Wailuku and Kohala. At Kohala three candidates passed out of six, as follows:

Second-class—Joseph M. Kuhns.

Third-class—Mrs. C. B. McKenzie, Mrs. Tamar Hussey.

At Wailuku five applicants of ten passed, as follows:

First-class—J. P. Cockett.

Second-class—Samuel Kawalaea, Abel Ayau.

Third-class—Miss Lucy Lani, Mrs. Hattie Kalino.

HILO SOCIETY NOTES.

HILO, July 20, 1906.—Miss Grace Rutherford of Oakland, California, who for the past year has been in charge of Hilo's kindergarten, leaves on the Kinau today for a short visit in Honolulu and thence to her home. Her sister, who came down on the last Enterprise, accompanies her. Miss Grace Rutherford has made many warm friends during her stay in Hilo, who very much regret her leaving. Especially will she be missed in Hilo's dramatic circle, where she has done excellent work. Her first appearance here, as Sierra in "The Box of Monkeys," proved her possessed of more than ordinary histrionic ability, and since then she has appeared in many of Hilo's entertainments, notably as Bess in "Santiago," given on July fourth by the Elks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Curtis of Kurtistown entertained at a "Good Luck" dinner on Saturday last in honor of the Misses Rutherford, who are leaving this week for their home in Oakland. The table decorations were in pink and green. A huge horseshoe in the center, made of tiny, pink mountain roses, carried out the good luck idea, as did also the tiny (real) horseshoes decorated with four-leaf clover blossoms, used for name cards. Wishbones, and tiny valises, trunks, steamers and other miniature emblems of travel and good luck were also in evidence.

(The Misses Rutherford are at the Hawaiian.)

THE MISTAKES OF YOUR LIFE.

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

THE DISTRICT OF KOHALA MAKES ITS COME BACK

Editor Advertiser: 'Tis said that in the not so very dim past, a volunteer on a Christmas night, poised himself in correspondent of the Hawaiian Gazette, a balloon elevated some hundreds, perhaps some thousand feet above the Kapaan court house, provided with X-ray and various other apparatus that enabled him to observe and chronicle the goings-on at various points of momentary interest in the district on that anniversary night. The idea was quite novel and so successful withal, that it might well be repeated. But for the rarity with which a balloon finds its way to this district and the expense which may be presumed to attend the transportation or the making of so bulky a contrivance; and even more, but for the sluggish mentality of some of the—reputed to be—wealthy sugar planters of Kohala, to whom the idea came only as an afterthought, Sol. Sheridan might have poised over this island on velvet and feathers, behind a specially-prepared luau, viewing at ease all the ceremonies of opening the big ditch, and been spared later the trying experiences that incidentally attended the hammering out of those deep convolutions and corrugations in his liver. Howsomever, not to weary your readers with too long a prelude, let us come to the initial incentive to this scribble.

Taking easy observations from an elevated point of view, is, of course, all very agreeable and interesting, but there are other modes of observation that may be quite as interesting from their novelty, albeit they may be more devious and tedious in the pursuing. It probably never occurred to the sleepy denizens of Kohala, as Sol. calls them—who, however, to their credit be it said, keep steadily and quietly about their own business, and have learned to ride a saddle without losing any cuticle from inconvenient spots—it probably never occurred to these people that while the big ditch people were delving and boring for water, some of the little brownies in their employ and ostensibly bent on the same laudable purpose, were secretly carrying on a little private scheme of their own. However, having a little nudge that made us sit up alert and listen and soon proceed to action, let your correspondent proceed to tell of the surprising discoveries.

It seems that one of the little brownies before alluded to, while laboriously boring with drill and pick and powder, had thought out, and secretly constructed during his off hours, a remarkable little apparatus based in principle on the excavating apparatus of some beetle or other living thing that had attracted his attention. Electrified, thrilled with enthusiasm over the results of some preliminary trials of this apparatus, he took a friend into his confidence, and together they soon became so absorbed in what proved to be a very interesting pastime, that they never realized the extent to which they were carrying on their secret operations. Selecting as initial points for their burrows, dark cavities within the various tunnels that were incidentally produced in the ordinary operations of boring these tunnels along the line of the big ditch, where their own entrances would not be liable to attract notice, they exeavated, more correctly speaking bored, with remarkable speed, small galleries in every direction; but with what special purpose in many lines, cannot very well be surmised.

Their operations, however, were varied occasionally by the exeavation of considerable galleries wherein they might stand upright and take a breath as it were, somewhat after the manner of a diver. And these more spacious galleries, be it noted, whether by chance or otherwise, are usually found beneath the centers of other activities. Let us then follow our guide into some of these weird passages, but brace up well for it, mind you, for be assured we shall not be rushed at ease on upholstered springs, nor be landed in front of a luau or presidential banquet at the noon or night hour, nor be met at the door by kid-gloved dignitaries who shall usher us into the electric-lighted and fascinating spread. All this may come later. Indeed we are assured that plans are already in course of elaboration, whereby these underground passages shall be made a source of delight to even such of the delicately nurtured and the wealthy as may be disposed to undertake these trips for the novelty of the thing. But at present they are only in what may be termed the pioneer stage or process of development. And we must be prepared to part with some cuticle from heads and shoulders, if not from our precious points of saddle contact.

Now, hold your breath, and here goes for a long pull through a hole. Gee whiz! but it is awful. Cramped, hot, stifling, never-ending. Horrors! but how shall we ever be able to back out, or live to get out! Holy mother and saints deliver us; say! lets back out! No? Can't do it? Murder! to have to give up the ghost and be lost out of sight in this lone hole. Well, doubtless it's no worse than the usual six-foot hole, the shark's maw, or any other old place that luckless humanity is destined for, but ha! what's this? A standing-up place, eh?

Merciful relief, but where are we? Only under the Kohala Girls' School? No further? Gee! and only the dim light of a candle to see by. Well, what about that school? All right? Oh yes, so they say. Leastways all but the money part of it. Well, what about that? Oh well, you see, none of those schools are self-supporting; can't be. Charge isn't high enough and can't be put high enough without making entrance prohibitory to the classes they are built to provide for. Then, how are they carried on? Aid of friends, of course. What friends? Relatives? Wealthy natives? Naw; nary a cent. Leastwise not much more than that, according to all accounts. Who then?

A kind some people call "dam, missionaries," of course. Why, "of course," and why "dam"? Gracious! you greeny; how long have you been here? "Dam," of course, because they buck agin graft and saloons and other less mentionable resorts and practices, and somehow seem to get along fairly well, most of them; probably because they avoid those places and practice thrift from the start. "Of course," because they've always had the peculiar habit of devoting a part of their earnings, however great or however small, to the good of others less fortunate or less thrifty than themselves. But, say! we can't stop here talking forever; get down on your knees and come on. And don't squeal too much about the close confinement. There's an end to every hole. My! what a long pull. Where are we at, now? Sh! hold your gab. Just look here, and here. Gold? Sure. But don't let on. We'll work that later, on the quiet.

What's overhead? A new pineapple industry. Aha! Who starts it? Oh, a long drawn out fellow that used to be a soldier. Leastwise, he says so; calls himself J——, but wait, it might make him bashful to be mentioned by name; was yanking goods up hill and down for the ditch company recently. Lumber, cement and sich, by the spoonful. Of course. Had to tie some of it to his toes while he swung himself down over perkendickiler precipices, or load a little on a mule and let the mule down by the car. With that kind of an experience and the soldiering before it, he ought to have developed grit and grip and tact enough to make a success of this venture. Hope he will anyway.

Get a grip on yourself now and come on. Kind of a tough business, but 'tis said that one can get used to anything. Why, even Sol. got used to riding with commendable philosophy, roads much worse than that between Kohala and Waimea, and did it without much kicking; that is to say, without kicking anybody but the now far-distant Kohala.

Perhaps that was excusable. Associations are sometimes too deeply impressed on the memory—or the liver—to be readily parted from it. And Kohala, through an unfortunate concatenation of events, becomes associated with those convolutions in his liver, although it was in no way responsible for them, nor for the events.

Kohala will endeavor to exercise charity in the matter, but when next Sol. comes to these parts, he had best take the precaution to bring along his own Young's Hotel and retinue of servants with cushioned rocking chairs and automobiles.

Is Sol. anyway related to the Sheridan of Civil War fame? Sakes! but he doesn't appear to have benefited by those famous rides of the noted soldier; doesn't seem to have inherited a hard-ened saddle contact; guess he belongs to another family.

But say, we're spent so much valuable time moralizing and philosophizing, that we'd best defer the rest of our underground trip until another day.

There's another hand and knee passageway leading up Kahua way and there's a—a, well, they say there was a fine bedroom set or two went up that way the other day, but—but, well, it may be all silly gossip. There's lots of that, anywhere. Any old couple or single, might want to buy new furniture when there was a good chance to get it cheap, so if there's anything in it, we'll let those spin their own yarns as wants to, when they get ready. Let's up this hole near by, to where the cooling breezes blow.

THE DREAMER.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made *bread*, or at a *medicine* which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was *studied* out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies
And Rest for Tired Mothers

In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SUGAR

By . . WILLETT & GRAY.

The Week.—Raws: Advanced .14c. Refined: Advanced .10c. Net cash quotations this date are: Molasses, 3.00c.; muscovado, 3.25c.; centrifugals, 3.75c. granulated, 4.55c. Receipts, 46,435 tons, melting, 46,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 342,602 tons, against 342,167 tons last week, and 237,231 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f.o.b. Hamburg, 8s. 4½d. per cwt. for 88 deg. analysis, without bounty, equal to 3.74c. for 96 test centrifugals at New York. First marks German granulated f.o.b. Hamburg 10s. 6¾d., without bounty, equal to 4.37c. New York, duty paid.

Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 40,000 tons; Hawaii, 55,000 tons; Peru, etc., 20,000 tons. Total, 115,000 tons, against 135,000 tons last year.

Net Cash Prices Refined.—It is generally understood that the lowest price named for refined here is basis of granulated, in barrels and bags, 4.55c. net cash, by all refiners.

Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 1000 tons; exports, 13,800 tons; stock, 230,000 tons, against 322,000 tons last year, 6 centrals grinding against 5 last year.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 572,602 tons, against 585,167 tons last week and 559,231 tons last year. Increase of 13,371 tons from last year.

Europe.—Stock in Europe, 2,443,000 tons, against 1,642,000 tons last year.

Hamburg reports shipments of 3000 tons refined sugar to the United States this week.

Visible Supply.—Total stock of Europe and America, 3,015,602 tons, against 2,201,231 tons last year at the same uneven dates. The increase of stock is 814,371 tons, against an increase of 834,249 tons last week. Total stocks and afloats together, show a visible supply of 3,140,602 tons, against 2,351,131 tons last year, or an increase of 789,371 tons.

Raws.—As anticipated, Cuba has this week recovered by its advanced prices the full parity of the beet sugar values. This shows that it has been possible for Cuba to have maintained prices throughout the entire campaign at the level of the European markets provided facilities had been given her for storing and carrying the crop and selling it to the U. S. only just as fast as wanted. The establishment of a new bank in Havana under the auspices of large American financiers may contribute to this end for next crop. At one time during this crop the Cuban parity fell to 34c. per 100 lbs. below Europe.

It would have made a vast difference to the Cuban sugar interests if the crop had been sold at the European parity as was contemplated by our Government when giving Cuba the advantage of 20 per cent reduction of duties.

Now that Cuban and European parity are equal we must expect shipments from Europe or Java to commence again in the near future. Stocks in the U. S. and Cuba together are only 13,371 tons in excess of last year, the decrease in excess being rapid, say 10,000 tons for the week. From this it appears certain that as much sugar supplies from now to end of the year will be required to be obtained from countries outside of Cuba, plus some ten per cent increase which will be needed to meet the larger consumption going on in the U. S. Java may not be in position to give us all we require, but, according to the European statistical figures is a large amount of sugar in the world that can't be accounted for at the moment, but which will no doubt be forthcoming when it is wanted. For the present, therefore, Europe resumes the position of making quotations and deciding what the U. S. must pay for its sugar.

The situation in Europe is peculiar. With large statistical supplies, the market continues to improve within reasonable limits.

However, as supply and demand eventually control prices, there is a limit to what may be expected in regard to further rise of prices and we incline to be somewhat conservative in this respect. While the U. S. was getting its supplies mainly from Cuba, it was patent that prices must rise, but the point having been reached where supplies of the world are available, it is a different matter to forecast a rise of the whole sugar world. The general situation must be considered healthy and permanent on the present basis at least. Further improvement depends on conditions and sentiments outside of Cuba and the U. S. which require constant watchfulness to anticipate.

The advance of the week has been .06c per lb. to .14c. per lb., duty paid, making the entire advance for 96 deg. test centrifugals from the extreme low point of 3.42c to 3.75c, the present spot value.

The parity of beet sugar is now 3.74c. per lb.

Last sales of Cubas was at 2 5-16c, c. and f., basis 95-deg. test, equal to 3.70c. landed for 96-deg. test. Holders are now asking 2 3-8c, c. and f. for 94-deg. test, equal to 3.80c, landed for 96-deg. test, with buyers at equal to 3.74c. for July, August and September shipment.

No recent business has been reported in Javas, which are now offered at 9s. 7 1-2d. c. and f. for July-August shipment, equal to 3.83c. landed basis 96-deg. test.

It is rumored that some 25,000 tons European beet sugars have been sold to American refiners, within a week, for shipment to New Orleans, and to New York, at equal to 3.72c. for centrifugals or, say, 8s, 8 1-4d. c. and f. or 8s. 2 1-4d. f. o. b. Hamburg. Beet is offered today at 8s. 10 1-2d. c. and f., equal to 3.77c. landed for centrifugals.

Europe and Java will be in competition to supply the demand from America for some time to come.

Refined.—The market opened for the week with an active business on the basis of 10 points below list prices, but soon thereafter the concession was withdrawn and all refiners held their product firm at full list basis of 4.60c. less 1 per cent. cash for granulated.

List quotations for the American and Howell soft grades are now 10 points above the Arbuckle prices for such grades.

Toward the close the Federal advanced their list to basis of 4.70c. less 1 per cent. for cash, but continue to accept orders at 4.60c., at which a good business is now being done by all refiners.

The movement of sugars withdrawn against old contracts continues to be a heavy one, resulting in many delays in refiners' shipments and showing a very gratifying increase in the actual consumption.

At the close there is a strong undertone, it being noted that the margin between raws and refined is now only 80c., indicating a further improvement in prices.

MONGOLIA AT THE DOCK.

The big steamer Mongolia, after having been furnished with new propellers, is to leave Hunter's Point drydock and go to the inside slip at the old Mail dock this morning, where a cargo is to be taken aboard for Japan and China. As usual, the Mongolia will carry an immense amount of freight, both local and Eastern, and her list of passengers will be large.

G. C. Johnson has been transferred from the China to the Mongolia as freight clerk, and J. Owens goes as freight clerk of the China. Dr. C. E. Lewis has been appointed surgeon of the China, vice Dr. L. H. Meadows.—Call.

CHINA WORKED AT ALL HOURS.

The Pacific Mail Company's liner China, which arrived Monday from the Orient, will sail again next Monday. She brought a large cargo and will take away freight to the full capacity of her holds. In order to have her ready for sea stevedores will work night and day discharging and loading. The usual repairs must be made on deck, in engine-room, kitchens and staterooms and the liner is thronged with mechanics of many crafts, all hustling in the fulfillment of rush orders. Monday, when she arrived, the liner resembled a well-ordered hotel. Yesterday she was turned inside out as the result of the domestic earthquake caused by the attempt to overhaul everything at the same time.

She will take from here many passengers for the Far East. Owing to the sailing tomorrow of the liner Sierra the China will carry few passengers for Honolulu.—Chronicle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Tuesday, July 24.

C.-A. S. S. Maheno, Gibb, from the Colonies, 6 p. m.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, July 25.

Str. Niihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 9 a. m.

Str. Noeau, Pederson, from Honokaa, 5:15 a. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Makaweli, 4:45 a. m.

Thursday, July 26.

S. S. Manchuria, Saunders, from the Orient, 9:45 a. m.

Str. Maui, F. Bennett, from Maui ports, 5:35 a. m. with 7567 bags sugar.

Str. Kawailani, from Kauai ports, 8:30 a. m.

S. S. Mongolia, Porter, from San Francisco, 8 a. m. Time, 5 days, 17 hours, 36 minutes.

DEPARTED

S. S. Argyll, Dickson, for Port Harford, 11 a. m., with barkentine Fullerton in tow.

Am. bktn. Fullerton, McKechnie, for Port Harford, 11 a. m., in tow of St. S. Argyll.

Str. Kinau, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon.

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

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

M. N. S. S. Hilonian, Johnson, for Hilo and San Francisco, 5:50 p. m.

C.-A. S. S. Maheno, Gibb, for Victoria and Vancouver, 1 p. m.

Str. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Anahola, 5:15 p. m.

Am. scr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for island ports, 6 p. m.

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

Str. Kauai, Bruhn, for Hawaii ports, 8 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

S. S. Mongolia, Porter, for the Orient, 6 p. m.

Am. bark Mohican, Hersey, for Hilo, 8:15 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per S. S. Maheno, July 24, from the Colonies—Octavius Steele, Mrs. Caroline Eastmuir, Mrs. Eleid Wunderberg, Miss Helene Wunderberg, Norman Kay, Mrs. Louise Morris, Mrs. Alice Heapy.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 24, from Kau—Miss A. Graves, F. E. Thompson, Charles Meinecke; from Mahukona, Miss Freda Gay, H. P. Wood and wife, L. Malterre; from Kona ports, D. Lloyd Conkling, Miss A. Beard, Miss R. L. Burpee, E. J. Hardee, Miss K. Kealoha, D. Kauhipo, E. Henriques, Rev. G. Iwamura, J. D. Paris, R. A. McWayne, J. Yates; from Maui ports, Pia Cockett, Rev. D. Scudder, Rev. R. R. Dodge, H. I. Shoemaker, E. H. Paris, D. T. Carey, G. G. Russell, T. Kobayashi, Mrs. M. Silva, R. L. Bonine, K. Mitani, and wife, K. Kealoha and 40 deck.

Per str. Mikahala, July 25, from Kauai ports—Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Cedarloff, Mrs. B. F. Sandow and child, St. C. Robinson, A. Robinson, Mr. Robinson, Mong Sing, Matshika, W. Stodart, A. E. Harris, F. J. Lindemann, Mrs. Stodart, Miss Hiscock, Miss Stodart, Mrs. De La Vergne, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elston, H. F. Ewart, Miss M. Wala, Miss Wala, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Abbey, Nada, Y. Amoy.

Per S. S. Manchuria, July 26, from the Orient: For Honolulu: E. Sumino and wife, Mrs. R. D. Walbridge, W. C. Parke, Walter Ellis and wife.

Per stmr. Maui, July 26, from Hana—Master Deas, T. A. Burlingham; from Lahaina: Ho Fong, wife and 2 children, Ah Ping, Charles Gay; from Kahului: Mrs. Roberts, Miss M. Roberts, Miss L. English, A. F. Tavares, Mrs. J. Whitford and 4 children, Miss Lucy Lani, Mrs. Pa, Miss L. Whitford, Mrs. Ah Kwai and 3 children, Mrs. Aho and son, Miss E. Pratt, Mrs. R. E. Fiss, Miss A. Hedemann, Miss J. Atherton, Charles Simpson, Mrs. M. A. Gonsalves and 2 children, W. Campsie, F. A. Wickett; Miss W. Scholtz, Mrs. W. E. K. Maikai, Mrs. E. H. Paris, Mrs. D. P. Penhallow, Rev. O. Nawahine, M. Sam, C. L. Kookoo, W. F. Dillingham, and 91 deck.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphatic acid

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per stmr. Kinau, July 24, for Hilo and way ports—Miss E. M. Robinson, Mrs. Grider, Mr. Grider, L. Barkhausen, Watson Ballentyne, A. I. Silva, E. C. Brown, J. A. Perreida, Miss Harne, Miss M. Ashford, S. P. Woods, P. P. Woods, C. W. Ashford, W. C. Took and wife, H. B. Penhallow, Alexander Garvie, Miss Amy Ching, Mrs. F. Hutchins, L. Schmidt, H. Silbermaghe, L. L. Ross and wife, Miss Ruth Kauhini, Miss Ivy Kekuku, D. K. Dayton, M. S. Prosser, W. F. Dillingham, J. A. Bownicker, E. E. Somermeier, Miss Henning, Mrs. Henning, H. C. Davis and wife, K. F. Tan Bow, Mrs. S. C. Fong, G. D. Russell.

Per stmr. Likelike, July 24, for Maui and Molokai ports—Joe Goldstein, C. A. Hartwell, F. F. Hedemann, Mrs. Reidford, Master Kenneth Reidford, Mrs. P. Higgins and daughter, A. C. Dowsett, Miss S. A. Smith, J. F. Brown, E. K. Duvauchelle.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 24, for Kauai ports—C. R. Demeut, C. M. Lovsted, Mrs. Creig, Mrs. Bettis, R. S. Hosmer, C. S. Judd, Mrs. A. H. B. Judd, Miss Daisy Neal, L. J. Mundon, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Mary A. Silva and infant, J. Silva, J. F. Colburn, Ben F. Vickers.

Per S. S. Maheno, July 25, for Victoria and Vancouver—Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. H. W. Mist, Miss Mist, R. E. Mist, Dr. and Mrs. Mays, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ferguson, H. Shoemaker, Mrs. Stodart, Miss Hiscox, Mrs. T. A. Way, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Way, Mrs. C. W. Lyke, Mrs. J. Payne and 3 children, Mrs. Worth, L. Woodruff, Miss B. Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cooper, Miss C. Saxton, H. E. Gares, J. M. Wilson, R. H. Long, Mr. Swadling, G. Payne, R. Jones, D. Carey, A. D. Colburn, A. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Harlan.

Per S. S. Mongolia, July 26, for the Orient: F. Muir, Edward Welsman, H. Jeffrey, R. Walfhagen, F. E. Thompson.

HE SAILS A CAPTAIN AND LANDS ADMIRAL

(Continued from page 1.)

ship Mohican, was here, a witness to the stirring events of that period. He had also been here twice at other times.

These visits promoted an interest in Hawaiian affairs with him, an interest which he has kept alive by closely following the happenings in the islands during the days of the Provisional government and since annexation. The appointment of the admiral to the command of the Naval Station thus brings to Honolulu a distinguished officer well acquainted with the conditions and needs of the Territory and interested in its development.

Prior to coming here Admiral Very was in command of the Boston navy yard, in which city are residing his wife and family. In order that his children may complete their education in the east his family will continue to stay in Boston. At the present time the admiral is making his home at the Hawaiian Hotel.

WOODS QUITS

(Continued from Page 1.)

will not be a candidate for the office of Supervisor. Then Bob Shingle decides that he will not run for County Treasurer of Oahu before the race has really begun. Next, Senator Paul Isenberg decides that he must stay out, in justice to his health. Now it is Palmer Woods, who had been relied upon to carry the banner of fusion to success in Hawaii. Really, the thing is getting serious.

Everybody will be sorry to lose Palmer, and a good many people will hope that the rest of the men of his class will prove immune against the dust shaking fever.

Of course there are a lot left who will not decline. You have not heard, for instance, that Achi has got out, or Brown, or Craibe? Well, you won't, either—not until the primaries are over. Then there may be something doing.

BORN.

BERGSTROM—In San Francisco, July 6, to the wife of G. H. Bergstrom, a son.

BORN.

WEST—At Maternity Home, July 20, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Leslie West, a daughter.

LYNCH—In this city, July 23, at Kapiolani Maternity Home, to the wife of F. W. Lynch, a son.

DIED.

ROBINSON—In Honolulu, July 20, John Robinson, aged [illegible] years.

Weak Stomach

AND SICK HEADACHE CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Another Triumph for the Tonic Treatment for Disorders of the Digestive System.

The symptoms of stomach trouble vary. Some victims have a ravenous appetite, others loathe the sight of food. Often there is a feeling as of weight on the chest, a full feeling in the throat. Sometimes the gas presses on the heart and leads the sufferer to think he has heart disease. Sick headache is a frequent and distressing symptom.

A weak stomach needs a digestive tonic and that there is no better tonic for this purpose than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the statement of Mr. A. C. Merrill, a mining man, of Oneals, Calif., a veteran of Battalion C, Third U. S. Regular Infantry.

"I had never been well since I left the army," he says, "always having had trouble with my stomach, which was weak. I was run down and debilitated. Could keep nothing on my stomach, and at times had sick headache so bad that I did not care whether I lived or died. My stomach refused to retain even liquid food and I almost despaired of getting well as I had tried so many kinds of medicine without relief. Then I was bitten by a rattlesnake and that laid me up from work entirely for a year, six months of which I spent in bed.

"One day a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to me and I began taking them. They cured me when all other medicine had failed. I have recommended the pills to a great many, for during my recovery every one asked me what was helping me so and I told them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I cannot speak too highly of them."

If you want good health you must have good blood. Bad blood is the root of all common diseases, like anaemia, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, nervousness, indigestion, debility, general weakness, paralysis, locomotor ataxia and the special ailments that only women-folk know. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and this is the secret of their success in these disease.

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

AN ADMIRER OF OYAMA

"The most impressive fact in connection with the Japanese military system is the perfect simplicity of it," said Major General MacArthur yesterday. He is a passenger on the Manchuria en route home from an extended trip in the Orient, during which he was an interested observer of the military operations of Japan in Manchuria. General MacArthur, indeed, was present at several of the battles of the war.

"I have conceived a great admiration for the military establishment and the military genius of the Japanese," he continued. "The system there is complete in all its part, and works to perfection. And it is easily understood.

"Then, I do not think that entire justice has been done to the genius of Field Marshal Oyama. It has been said that Oyama had a mentor in strategy, but as a matter of fact in the great operations around Mukden the commander-in-chief handled his forces and directed operations in person. And the results were of his own attainment.

"A somewhat amusing incident was the fact that, as soon as the Japanese army was established in permanent quarters at Mukden, the general staff laid out a croquet ground, strung lights in it, and used to amuse themselves in their leisure, sort of between skirmishes, playing at croquet. This was an evening ocurrence, and usually the winner of the officers' matches would be pitted against the Field Marshal."

General MacArthur visited British India after the close of the war, and said yesterday that he had been upon a mission whose purpose he could not reveal—and that he had been successful in the accomplishment of it. It is probable that it was connected with the army intelligence department. General MacArthur was in command of the Pacific Division of the United States military establishment when he went away, and will very probably assume command of it again on his return to the mainland.

He did not call on Governor Carter yesterday.

Land Commissioner Pratt is preparing to advertise fourteen Hauula lots to be opened on this island, also a thousand acres of land in North Kona, and some cash freeholds in South Kona.

THE ADVERTISER PRAISED FOR PROMOTION VALUE

Tom Richardson, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, has written two letters three days apart to his friend, H. P. Wood, secretary Hawaii Promotion Committee, in both of which he expresses high appreciation of the Advertiser as Hawaiian promotion literature. The first is dated Portland, Oregon, July 6, 1906, and their contents are here printed:

THE FIRST LETTER.

Portland, Oregon, July 6, 1906.

Mr. H. P. Wood, Secretary, Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu, T. H.

My Dear Mr. Wood: I want to thank you very sincerely for copies of the Commercial Advertiser and Paradise of the Pacific. I am glad indeed that the Southern California Editorial Association will visit you early in September, and believe it might be a nice thing for you to extend an invitation to the Washington and Oregon Editorial Associations—of the Oregon body, Mr. J. C. Hayter of Dallas is the President, Mr. Albert Tozier of Salem the Secretary. I haven't the officers of the Washington organization, but can obtain them if you think well of the idea.

Your yacht races are attracting a great deal of attention and this extends beyond the sporting circles. The news of the races has found space in many newspapers.

Very truly yours,
TOM RICHARDSON,
Manager.

THE SECOND LETTER.

Portland, Oregon, July 9, 1906.

Mr. H. P. Wood, Secretary, Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu, T. H.

My Dear Wood: I think you are doing a magnificent work sending out the Commercial Advertiser. It shows people that you have a high class English paper and there can not possibly be a better advertisement.

I am sending you today copy of the Oregonian in which three articles are marked. This paper went out accompanied by a special postal card to all the men associated with the railroad passenger service in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

I am always glad to hear from you. Portland followed up her increase of 309 per cent in building permits for the month of May, 1906, over May, 1905, with an increase of 106 per cent for June, 1906, over June, 1905, and we have circulated three hundred and twelve thousand of the enclosed leaflet and no advertisement ever issued here seems to have met with a more kindly reception.

Very sincerely yours,
TOM RICHARDSON,
Manager.

THE C. J. IS HELD UP

Chief Justice Frear is detained for two months from taking his well-earned vacation, on account of the necessity of appointing sixteen district magistrates before August 31. Justice Hartwell is recuperating on the mainland, and Justice Wilder beneath the meridian of the Southern Cross. Thought of the good fortune of his colleagues is enough to call for the exercise of stoical fortitude on the part of the C. J. in bearing his deprivation. Yet it would not do to have any vacancies, or at least many, in the list of the petty judges all over the Territory. They are a necessary part of the system for protecting the peace.

District magistrates are commissioned for two years. Owing to the ordinary mutations of human life and affairs, the terms of office of the incumbents are not coeval. When a resignation or death occurs and a good man is available to fill the vacancy he receives a commission for two years from the date of his appointment. Therefore, it shows a considerable degree of stability in the district magistracy, that there should be sixteen different commissions terminating on one day. Two of the holders of such commissions have in the meantime died. In one of these cases there was a second magistrate under commission in the district, so that there was no interregnum at least in the performance of the duties of the office. The other death has occurred within a week past.

Chief Justice Frear will stay by until all the commissions have been issued. Then he will take what is left of the Supreme Court vacation in a visit to Kauai. As the court for some years past has held but one term a year, with monthly sessions clearing up cases as they accumulated, the only respite from exacting toil its justices have is the summer vacation. To have that curtailed in his case is surely hard luck for the Chief Justice.

Following is a list of the district magistracies to be filled on August 31, with the names of incumbents whose terms then expire:

Hana, Maui—J. K. Kalama, commissioned Aug. 1, 1904; died in the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, July 21, 1906.

Kipahulu, Maui—J. K. Piimanu.

Kau, Hawaii—J. H. Waipuilani, died some weeks ago. C. H. White, commissioned second district magistrate Jan. 13, 1905, is acting first magistrate.

South Kona, Hawaii—S. W. Kaai.

Waimea, Kauai—C. B. Hofgaard.

Koolaupoko, Oahu—E. P. Aikue.

Makawao, Maui—Chas. Copp.

Ewa, Oahu—S. Hookano.

North Kohala, Hawaii—R. H. Atkins.

South Hilo, Hawaii—G. W. A. Hapai.

North Hilo, Hawaii—H. S. Rickard.

Hamakua, Hawaii—Henry Hall.

Puna, Hawaii—William Kamau.

Lihue, Kauai—H. K. Kahele.

Lanai—G. Kahoohalahala.

Waianae, Oahu—J. Kekahuna.

COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

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

BY AUTHORITY.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS OF FENCES FOR THE WAIALUA TAXATION DISTRICT, ISLAND OF OAHU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

Notice is hereby given by the [illegible] signed Fence Commissioners for the District of Waialua, that the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, have petitioned and called upon the undersigned stating that they have fenced a portion of their land along the boundaries of the lands of Kawailoa and Waimea and are desirous to provide for the maintenance of said fence and also to construct a fence along the remainder of the boundary line between the lands of Kawailoa and Waimea to a junction with the forest fence of the Bishop Estate on said lands of Kawailoa, and to have apportioned the cost of building the fence already constructed and to have decided the kind of fence to be built along the remainder of the said line and the share which each owner shall build or maintain, and to have designated the time within which the work shall be done and to have decided all disputes arising between the parties interested in relation to the fence and setting forth that the lands of Waimea, so far as known to the petitioner are owned by the following named persons:

L. A. Thurston, Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of said Julia A. Paty, deceased, Julia Bishop Eagan, wife of John J. Eagan, Mary Frances von Valkenburg, wife of Albert W. von Valkenburg, Annie Elizabeth Mott-Smith, wife of Ernest A. Mott-Smith, Kate Makee Weight, wife of Chas. S. Weight, and Lillian Bolles Paty, heirs and devisees of said Julia A. Paty, deceased; and the present owners comprising said hui of Waimea, the Oahu Railway and Land Company, a Hawaiian corporation, Cecil Brown, J. O. Carter, and Abigail K. Parker, executors and trustees under the will of Jas. Campbell, deceased, P. Mahaulu, A. Cox, A. J. Lopez, Liliuokalani, Ana Kahalepauole, D. Naoiwi, Henry Smith, Trustee of the Estate of J. Amara, J. A. Magoon, W. W. Goodale, Wahinekapu, A. E. Cox, Mrs. A. Keahipaka, J. S. Azevedo, Jessie Amara, Kaholokuana, Mrs. A. E. Cox, John Pulaa, P. Mahaulu, J. Davika, M. L. Bernardo, Puna, C. P. Iaukea, P. Pikelo, J. Kukelia, J. Haalou, W. R. Castle, Pulewea (w.), Theo. Bouman, George M. Uaia, Kuewa (w).

Therefore the undersigned have appointed Wednesday, the 15th day of August, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the makai end of the fence dividing said lands as the day and place upon which and where there will meet all parties interested, or their agents, and will pass over and view the line of said fence and decide said matters.

A. S. MAHAULU,
RUEL KINNEY,
WILL P. THOMAS,
Fence Commissioners, District of Waialua.

Dated at Waialua, Oahu, July 11, 1906.

2817—July 20, 27, Aug. 3, 10.

FORECLOSURES

Made by Sarah K. Mattoon.

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

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

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

The description of the mortgaged property is as follows:

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

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

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

Dated, Honolulu, July 12, 1906.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Junior.
By his attorney in fact,
A. N. CAMPBELL.

2815—July 13, 20, 27; Aug. 3, 10, 1906.

Mortgage Made by Eliza J. Wilkinson and Husband.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 16, 1902, made by and between Eliza J. Wilkinson and W. H. Wilkinson, her husband, both of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagors, and W. H. Mays of said Honolulu, as mortgagee, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 237 on pages 292-294, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said W. H. Mays to Willard E. Brown, trustee, of said Honolulu, by an instrument dated January 16, 1904, and of record in said Registry in Liber 252 on page 307, and pursuant to Sections 2161 and 2162, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1905, said Willard E. Brown, trustee, as assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that he intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of the principal and interest of the joint and several promissory note of said mortgagors referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1906, at twelve (12) o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of:

All those certain house lots situate in Pearl City, in [illegible], Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being known and designated as lots numbers two (2) and three (3) in block number three (3) upon a map or diagram of said Pearl City duly authorized and adopted by the Oahu Railway and Land Company, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 121, pages 207-208. Each of said lots has a frontage of seventy-five (75) feet on Lehua Avenue and a depth of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and being the same premises conveyed to said Eliza J. Wilkinson by the Oahu Railway and Land Company by deed dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 231, pages 462-463.

Terms: Cash, in United States gold coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of Ballou & Marx, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, attorneys for assignee of mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, July 20, 1906.

WILLARD E. BROWN, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2817—July 20, 27; Aug. 3, 10.

Made by Lavinia Kapu.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lavinia Kapu to the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, dated August 19, 1899, recorded Liber 196, folio 238, and now held by the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal due.

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

The description of the mortgaged property is as follows:

First: All that piece of land situate at Leleo, in Honolulu, aforesaid, being a portion of the land described in Land Commission Award 722 to Konikapu, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point which bears N. 62° 25' E. true 53.5 feet from the south corner of Church Lot and running thence:

(1) S. 29° E. Mag. 70 feet along Land Commission Award 722,

(2) S. 62° 25' W. true 60 feet,

(3) N. 29° W. Mag. 70 feet,

(4) N. 62° 25' E. true 60 feet along fence to initial point, containing an area of four thousand one hundred and seventeen square feet.

Second: All those tracts of land situate in Waimano, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, known as Kualiima, Pohe and Kilau, and comprising all the lands mentioned and described in deed of Victoria K. Kaahumanu to Victor Chanceral, dated October 29th, 1860, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber 13, page 251 et seq.

N. B.—The premises herein conveyed as First have been released from the lien of the mortgage and will not be sold.

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

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

Dated, Honolulu, July 16, 1906.

WAIALUA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
By its President, E. D. TENNEY.
By its Treasurer, WM. A. BOWEN.

2816—July 17, 20, 27; Aug. 3, 10.

Made by Peter Becker and Wife.

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

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage and additional charge thereto dated respectively September 19, 1904, and December 3, 1904, made by Peter Becker and Hannah Becker (husband and wife) as mortgagors to W. E. Shaw as mortgagee, recorded in Liber 259, page 485, and Liber 260, page 315, respectively, said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage and additional charge thereto for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Will E. Fisher, Queen and Fort streets, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

The premises covered by said mortgage and additional charge thereto consist of:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate at Kaluaopalena, Kalihi, Oahu, bounded and described as follows:

1. Being Lot 25 as described in Royal Patent (Grant) 3586 to H. C. Meyers and beginning at the east angle of this lot at the corner of Middle and Notley streets, thence along Notley street N. 42 deg. W. 255 3-10 feet; thence along lot 27 S. 48 deg. W. 139 5-10 feet; thence along Lot 24 S. 42 deg. E. 255 3-10 feet to Middle street; thence along Middle street N. 48 deg. E. 139 5-10 feet to place of beginning, containing an area of 817-1000 of an acre.

2. Being a portion of Lot 27 as described in Royal Patent (Grant) 3810 to H. C. Meyers and beginning on Notley street at the east angle of said Lot 27, thence along Notley street N. 42 deg. W. 76 9-10 feet to a point being the corner of a proposed road for which 40 feet in width has been and is reserved; thence along the easterly line of said reserved road S. 48 deg. W. 139 5-10 feet; thence S. 42 deg. E. 76 9-10 feet to the west angle of Lot 25; thence along Lot 25 N. 48 deg. E. 139 5-10 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 10,727 square feet.

W. E. SHAW,
Mortgagee.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to William Savidge, 79 Merchant street, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, July 19, 1906.

[illegible]—July 20, 27; Aug. 3, 10.