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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1910.

—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3147

COMMISSION ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Basis of a Scheme by Which the Matter May Be Settled Without Election.

PROBABLY NO JULY ELECTION

Resolution in Congress Has Hard Course Ahead—Can Both Sides Agree?

Representative Joe Cohen says that the liquor compromise scheme, which is a plan to settle the matter of a new liquor law by mutual agreement among all parties, without an election, is making rapid progress. According to Cohen, the leaders of the prohibition side of the question are nearly all in favor of the plan, as far as he has seen them.

In view of the growing complications in Washington affecting the plebiscite resolution, there is much doubt of its passing, and if it fails to pass there will be no special election on the liquor question in July, and the whole matter will be left for discussion in the regular campaign in November. This is what many of the politicians want to avoid. There will be other questions up, and the liquor question will complicate matters and embarrass the party leaders in a manner they do not anticipate with pleasure.

The plan now proposed is for a special committee, to be composed of liquor dealers, antisaloon men, members of the political parties, merchants, etc., to frame a bill which shall be agreed upon all round as to the one to be passed by the legislature.

It is generally understood that the bill in question is to be one further strengthening the present liquor law if anything, and looking towards the reduction of saloons and further "closing up" of the town. On no other basis will the anti-liquor elements in the community enter into the proposed scheme, and some of the prominent ones have given their assent to it. The liquor dealers are said to be prepared to accept this view of the proposed discussion.

As a basis for formation of a commission, Cohen suggests the following: Three members of the Antisaloon League, three members of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, one representative of the retail liquor dealers, one member of the Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Republican party and Democratic party and one member at large.

"I have talked the matter over with some of the strong prohibition men," said Cohen, "and so far every one I have talked to is willing to go into the scheme. The idea is to take the question out of politics, and I think it is generally approved. I feel sure that the liquor men will agree to take up the discussion on the basis suggested, with a view to a settlement in a non-political way."

It appears to be the opinion of many good judges of the situation that the plebiscite resolution has not much chance in congress now. The opposition of prominent prohibition leaders here, on account of its providing for a territorial instead of a federal law, was a heavy blow. The further point raised by Heyburn in the senate, which brings up the question of initiative and referendum, so widens the discussion that the passage of the joint resolution is not considered at all likely.

FLORAL PARADE SOUVENIR IS OUT

The official souvenir of the Honolulu Floral Parade of 1910 has just been issued from the press of the Hawaiian Gazette Company and is ready for distribution. In addition to a brief sketch of the event, it contains pictures of the prizewinners of the various classes of vehicles and of many of the other notable entries. The souvenir is a handsome one and well calculated to give an idea of the parade to those who were not fortunate enough to see the spectacle.

SYSTEM WORTH TWO MILLIONS

Great Strides in Development of Honolulu's Water Service.

CAMPBELL'S NEW SCHEMES

Alewa Heights Supply Assured, and Kalihi Next District to Be Tackled.

By an arrangement just completed with the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, which may be duplicated with a couple of other companies here, Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell has begun a very substantial addition to the Honolulu water supply. The Rapid Transit company has agreed to allow the city to use all the water of the company's artesian well, after it passes through the company's condensers. The flow is about a million and a half gallons a day, says Campbell, and it has all been going to waste.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PEARL HARBOR IS AN OPEN PORT

Cargoes From the Mainland Now Being Taken Directly Into the Harbor.

Pearl Harbor is now an open port, and vessels of the merchant marine are entering the great harbor, in two years' time to be one of the greatest naval bases in the world.

The schooner W. H. Marston arrived a week ago from San Francisco bringing the plant of the San Francisco Bridge Company which was used in the construction of the Mare Island drydock. The plant will be used in the construction of the Pearl Harbor drydock. The Marston was towed down to Pearl Harbor, up the Channel and moored opposite the site of the drydock, the first part of the week, the first deep sea boat to negotiate the newly dredged channel. The schooner Ariel arrived yesterday morning from Mukitoo with a load of lumber for the drydock. She was towed down to Pearl Harbor in the afternoon and the lumber will be discharged in the near future. The schooner Amaranth is expected here in a few days with a lumber cargo for the drydock.

The lumber arriving by the Ariel was sized in the Sound yards for a 650-dock. Under the recommendation to increase the length of the dock to 750 feet the Ariel's lumber may not fit. In order to straighten some of the snags occasioned by a change in the specifications Manager W. F. Dillingham of the Hawaiian Dredging Company, which is excavating the basin for the drydock, will leave for Washington next week.

LOCAL KIOSK RECORDS ARE NOT OFFICIAL

When is a thermometer not a thermometer? The promotion committee asserts it is not a thermometer when it occupies a place in the weather bureau kiosk at Hotel and Bishop streets.

A good many people have wondered why the kiosk thermometer registered so high a temperature when, although it was apparent the day was hot, other thermometers gave a much lower reading.

One of the promotion committee members stated that he met a man in Memphis who asked him why the promotion committee printed the temperature here at such an average, when the kiosk in Honolulu gave the weather away up in the sixties. The promotion man stated yesterday that some people were of the opinion that the promotion people were not clinging to the exact truth.

It was stated at the meeting that Weather Director Stockman has announced the kiosk readings are not official, inasmuch as they are affected by the glare from the pavements and other things in the vicinity which cause the mercury to climb all over itself to get up in the sixties.

It was suggested that a small placard reading "this is not official" be posted on the kiosk placard so that observers might take notice.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE WILL CLEAN THE COOK MONUMENT

British Government Neglecting It and Its Condition Described as Disgraceful—Job Given to Secretary Wood.

Captain Cook's monument at Kealahou Bay, Hawaii, is in need of cleaning and scrubbing and the enclosure in which it is located rid of weeds.

At yesterday's meeting of the promotion committee the statement was made by a member that the enclosure was a disgrace and so filled with weeds that they were vying with the monument as to which would be the more conspicuous.

Mr. McLean of the Inter-Island steamship company stated that on a recent visit he found the enclosure in a disreputable state, and Mr. Cooper of the promotion committee corroborated the statement.

The question arose as to who should keep the place clean. It was stated that for many years the British government sent a warship here about once a year and the vessel always went to Kealahou Bay. The duty of the British bluejackets was to put the place

in order. Shortly after Hawaii became a territory of the United States the British government ceased to make visits to the monument and one of the American naval officers took upon himself the task of seeing that the work was continued.

This has been done until the last few years, when it appears to have been nobody's business to take any interest in the monument which was erected to the memory of the great navigator and discoverer who found these islands in the latter part of the 18th century.

The promotion committee was of the opinion that the monument was a great tourist attraction and as steamers went into Kealahou Bay and tourists went ashore to see the monument and gaze upon the spot where the navigator received his mortal wound, that the grounds should be made presentable. The promotion committee decided that it was up to some one to clean the place now and the committee passed a resolution empowering the secretary to get busy and clean up the weeds and scrub the monument.

GREAT BRITISH GENERAL COMING HERE



Lord Kitchener will be a passenger aboard the Canadian-Australian steamship Marana when that vessel passes through here March 29 from Australia en route to Vancouver.

British Consul Forster has received information that the distinguished general is en route and he will be given every courtesy while here by the British representatives and quite likely by federal and territorial officials. Lord Kitchener was recently elevated to the rank of commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean forces. He was commander-in-chief of the forces in India.

Lord Kitchener achieved fame in more recent times as the man who was in final command during the Boer war, but it was as the conqueror in the Sudan when the Khalifa was utterly routed that he became famous and since has been known as the Sirdar. For this achievement in the Sudan he was given the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, received the thanks of parliament and a grant of \$30,000 pounds.

HARBOR FISHING HUI MUST WAIT

Can Not Fish While There Is a Possibility of Danger of Cholera in Harbor.

A special meeting of the board of health was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the advisability of prohibiting fishing and bathing in the ocean waters from Diamond Head to Kalihi, as was done when the last cholera case occurred here, in view of the quarantine of the Japanese steamer Tamoo Maru, on suspicion of having cholera aboard. After considerable discussion, it was decided to take no immediate action, but to leave the matter to President Mott-Smith, with a view to having him call another meeting if there were any important developments. It appeared from the latest investigations that the disease on the Tamoo Maru was not cholera.

The board decided, however, to take steps to prevent a fishing lal from embarking on a harbor fishing enterprise which was to have been started today. The lal had secured permission from Superintendent of Public Works Campbell, and proposed extensive netting operations in the harbor, beginning to-day. (Continued on Page 8.)

CALIFORNIA IS AGAIN SCARED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

Sharp Shock Felt Last Night in Large Portion of the State—Theater Panics Start and Are Checked.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt tonight from San Luis Obispo, in Southern California, to Santa Rosa. The shock caused a scare and started numerous theater panics, but no damage was done.

In the San Francisco and Oakland theaters many people jumped from their seats when the shock came and started for the exits. They were promptly stopped.

All over both cities thousands of people rushed from buildings of all sorts into the streets.

At San Jose there was a slight theater panic. The shock was especially severe at Modesto and Watsonville. In both of these cities the Western Union telegraph operators left their keys and fled from their offices.

The seismograph at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, showed the duration of the shock to have been eight seconds.

STRUCK WATER AT 500 FEET

The New Well Near Beretania Pumping Station Starts a Good Flow.

A heavy stream of water flowing along the mauka gutter of Beretania avenue from the lot adjoining the Beretania pumping station, is the visible evidence of the fact that artesian water has been struck in the new well, upon which a force of men has been working day and night for some time.

The water began to come up when a depth of a little over five hundred feet was reached by the borers. It was at about five o'clock on Tuesday morning that the flow was struck, and since then the water has been booming.

The flow was estimated yesterday at about two and a half million gallons per day. The water was analyzed and found to be good. Its percentage of salt is 4.85 grains per gallon, which is like that of the well adjoining, from which for many years a great quantity of water has been pumped into the city mains.

INVESTIGATING THE LAVA BRICKS

Delay in Specifications for Marine Barracks—No Work Likely Before June.

Work on the new marine barracks at Pearl Harbor is expected to be under way before June 1, or not later than the end of that month.

The specifications have not been received here yet and no tenders for building the barracks, officers' quarters and other buildings have been advertised for, but these may arrive here in a short time.

When Colonel Denny, of the marine corps, was here a few months ago he expressed the opinion that work might be under way by February, but there have been some changes in the specifications and a delay was occasioned in order to make an investigation into the merits of lava bricks which are now being manufactured here. At first it was proposed to build the barracks and quarters of reinforced concrete. Then came the order to investigate the bricks of lava. All the data concerning materials and the plans are in the hands of the head of the marine corps department and all that is necessary now is to call for tenders.

The Army and Naval Register of February 19 says with regard to the marine buildings:

Plans and specifications for marine barracks and five sets of marine officers' quarters at the naval station, Hawaii, are about completed in the office of the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, and bids for the work will soon be called for. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete construction and of a type suitable for the tropics. The sum of \$100,000 is available for the barracks and \$50,000 for the quarters.

EDNA, Kansas, March 10.—Robbers dynamited one of the local banks here today, bursting open the safe and making their escape with \$3000.

BELL FOR GOVERNOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Theodore Arlington Bell, who was Democratic nominee for Governor of California in 1906, has been again announced as Democratic candidate for governor.

COASTWISE BILL HAS A HEARING

Delegate Kuhio Speaks for It and California Congressman Opposes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Delegate Kalaniana'ole and his secretary, George B. McClellan, spoke yesterday before the house committee on territories on the merchant marine bill proposing a suspension of coastwise shipping regulations, as applied to passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. The bill provides for suspension for a period of six years.

Congressman Julius Kahn of California opposed the measure, and representatives of the seamen's and marine engineers' unions also appeared before the committee and voiced their opposition to the bill.

Kahn stated during the hearing before the committee that suspension of the coastwise regulations would throw the passenger business between California and Hawaii into the hands of the Japanese steamship companies.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SEEKS ARBITRATION

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 10.—The State Federation of Labor at its session today voted to make an appeal to the President, the Governor of the State and the United States senators that they use their influence to secure an arbitration of the labor troubles in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The strikers are confident that they will win their fight with the street railway company. Their officials claim that one hundred and forty thousand are on strike, in support of their demands.

COMMANDER PEARY WILL SHOW EVIDENCE

LONDON, March 10.—Commander Peary was interviewed here today regarding the refusal of the committee of the United States Congress to vote him a medal or other honor until furnished with proofs of his having reached the North Pole. Mr. Peary proposes to make his proofs public in an address to be given in Albert Hall.

GARFIELD OBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield was on the stand throughout the session of the Ballinger investigating committee today. Mr. Garfield produced quite a sensation when, in response to a question, he stated that he believed the proposed bond issue of thirty millions for irrigation projects of the West to be quite unnecessary.

DYNAMITED A BANK.

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POLITICIANS AVOID BOOZE ISSUE

Members of Both Parties Side-step the Prohibition Question.

MATTER OF CONSCIENCE ONLY

The Republican Leaders to Meet Tonight—Some Are Not Invited.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Prohibition is a painful issue carefully to be avoided by the politicians, judging from statements made yesterday by several of the leaders, real or would-be, of the two principal political parties.

Prohibition is an issue which really can not enter into political or party calculations, don't you know? It is something which should not be considered by the parties as parties. Really, it would not be right for them to take any hand in a booze campaign. It is out of their province, something which which they have nothing to do. It would be entirely improper for political parties to exhibit any interest in this question though it is most in the minds of the voters of the Territory. That is not what the committees are for.

The congressional resolution providing for a special election July 6 to decide whether or not the legislature of the Territory shall pass a prohibition law has not yet been adopted by congress. But though its passage is regarded as at least not unlikely, the leaders of the political parties are wholly in the dark as to what attitude their organizations will take.

A. D. Castro, chairman of the Republican territorial central committee, when asked about the matter yesterday, stated that the Republican central committee had no power to take any stand in the matter or to make any declaration of faith binding the party to prohibition or against it. The only way this could be done, he said, would be to have a special primary election called for the purpose, and this will certainly not be done.

"Even if we had the power to take any stand in the matter," said Mr. Castro, "I don't know what would be the result. We are bound by the convention platform and have no right to go outside it."

Democrats On the Fence.

John Emmelhuth, speaking for the Democrats, said that party certainly would not take any stand in the matter. "The prohibition question," he said, "is one that must be settled by each man according to the dictates of his own conscience. The parties will not have anything to do with it. And I believe that that is best. It is a matter for each man to decide on for himself. If the parties keep out, we shall be able to get a freer and fuller expression of opinion."

John Emmelhuth said that in his opinion the real issue is not so much prohibition as pure booze. The present liquor law, he thinks, can easily be so amended as to do away with the chief evils of the liquor traffic.

"If I had my way," he said, "I would have a law enacted taking away from the judges the power to impose a fine on men convicted of violation of the liquor laws. I would have every man who breaks the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor sent to jail, and I would double his term for a second offense and triple it for the third. I think that would have more effect than any prohibition law that could be passed. It would put some of our prominent citizens in jail, but that's where they ought to be."

"And I would have the law made so that any man found guilty of selling imitation booze, or liquor below a certain specified standard, would have to go to jail. In my opinion the real evil is not the use but the abuse of liquor. I would take steps to do away with the abuse."

"I have two contracts down in the country now. Last Saturday I went down and paid out \$1400 in wages. Of that amount at least fifty per cent went for booze—and mighty poor booze at that. The stuff that the laborers got was poor dog's red. If I were to put into my stomach the same stuff that they put into theirs, it would paralyze me for a week."

W. A. Kinsey, prominent among the Democratic leaders, said he could not answer the direct question as to how the parties would line up in the event of the prohibition plebiscite being called. "I have not given the matter any thought," he said, "as far as the other issue is concerned, of federal interference here, I have expressed my views. I think we should wash our own linen here."

"But if there is to be a special election on the prohibition issue, I do not know how the parties will line up. I am not in a position to speak for the Democratic organization and cannot say what that organization would do."

Mr. Kinsey referred to the suggestion emanating from Governor Flier, in the Advertiser yesterday, of going ahead under the present liquor law of Hawaii to bring about necessary reforms, and he appeared to regard it with favor.

Special Meeting Called.

Whether or not the Republican Central Committee will take any stand on the prohibition question is still a question, for there appears to be a lack of harmony among some of the big guns in the party. A special meeting of Republicans has been called by Lorrin Andrews for tonight, the meeting

NATIONAL GUARD IS CALLED OUT

Militiamen to Look After the Russians on Quarantine Island.

ONLY THE HOSPITAL CORPS

Move Arouses Wrath of City Fathers—Governor Is Censured.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The supervisors during their meeting last night were informed that the national guard had been "called out," and immediately there was a rumpus that almost necessitated the calling out of the guard to quiet the city dads.

The Governor was severely called down—which will probably hurt his feelings considerably. His absence saved his blushes of shame.

"I don't think," said Supervisor Quinn, "that the national guard should be called out unless it is absolutely necessary. It is a discredit to the City and County of Honolulu and to the police department. The Governor has no right to do it. I move that the matter be referred to the police committee with instructions to see the Governor and ask him what he means by it."

The motion was carried and the Governor will be called on and called down. Secretary Mott-Smith stated last night that it is only the hospital corps of the national guard that has been ordered out. They will be taken over to Quarantine Island at seven o'clock this morning and will be used to look after the commissary, do hospital work and act as guards.

Mr. Mott-Smith states that there are now over 600 Russians on the island and that diphtheria is very prevalent among them. Out of the first 315 Russians, eighty-nine cases have developed. Yesterday 100 of the new lot were examined and eight pronounced cases were found. The children are thought to be in a dying condition. One of them is at the immigration station and the other has been sent to the hospital.

Five doctors were at work examining the Russians yesterday. The board of health is having to feed all the immigrants and look after them. The number is now so large that other houses have to be used, outside the fence, and this necessitates more guards. For this reason the hospital corps of the national guard has been called out.

SEATTLE VOTES TO BE WIDEPEN TOWN

The City on the Sound Manages to Go Republican and Wide Open at Once.

SEATTLE, March 9.—Seattle has voted for a wideopen town. Returns tonight from the elections show the defeat of the reform element, and the election of Gill, wideopen candidate and Republican, for mayor, by a majority of 5000.

to be held in the Judd building. A large number of invitations have been sent out, but the list does not include the names of some of the prominent Republicans of the county—some of the Republicans who think that they constitute the weight of the party. For instance, Charlie Chillingworth has not been invited, nor has A. D. Castro, although the latter is secretary of the Republican Central Committee. Just what will come up at the meeting is uncertain, though the object is supposed to be to strengthen the organization. The letter sent out by Lorrin Andrews is as follows:

"The Territorial Central Committee has appointed me to see what can be done towards strengthening the organization of the Republican Party on this Island. It is very clear that the coming campaign is one of great importance and owing to the disorganization that unfortunately was rife in Republican ranks at the last election, more work is necessary in getting the party into shape for the campaign than would ordinarily be the case. Luckily within the last few months, I believe, party prospects are looking brighter but there remains a great deal to do if we wish to bring our forces together in such a way that we may gain an overwhelming victory next November. It is useless for me or any other one man to set himself up as a dictator to Republicans, for good work can be only accomplished when the active party workers meet together and work as a unit, and it is not my purpose to attempt to interfere with the regular committees or party organization, but rather to get together the oldtime active workers of the party to discuss ways and means, for work and harmony and for success.

"I therefore take the liberty of asking you to meet other active workers at the Republican Headquarters, in the Judd building, next Wednesday night, March 9, at 7:30 p. m., to discuss several plans which have occurred to me and suggest other plans which may aid in bringing about a better and more complete organization.

"Trusting that we may meet with the Republican spirit which enthused all of us in the past years when Republican workers were working in unity and together for the good of the cause, I remain, yours truly,

"LORRIN ANDREWS."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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

HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE VOTES FURTHER INCREASES IN PEARL HARBOR PROGRAM

Washington, March 8, 1910.

Advertiser, Honolulu:—The house committee on naval affairs today voted a million and a half appropriation for the dredging of the Pearl Harbor channel, and a million dollars toward the drydock construction, to be appropriated in the present session. The committee also voted to increase the authorizations for Pearl Harbor work to two million seven hundred thousand dollars. WALKER.

ROOT HELPING TAFT

ALBANY, New York, March 9.—Senator Elihu Root is taking an active part in the present critical situation in New York politics, presumably reflecting the wishes of President Taft. In fact, it is stated that his actions, in trying to bring about party harmony, are at the instance of Taft, and Root's position now is a reminder of the post he occupied in the Hearst gubernatorial campaign, when he appeared as a vigorous lieutenant of President Roosevelt. Root has taken active charge of the situation in the party, with a view to saving the organization at a critical juncture.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION IS NOW UP TO SUPT. CAMPBELL

It is now up to Superintendent Martin Campbell to see to it that sidewalks are laid in Honolulu where there are no sidewalks and that the streets be changed from cow trails to real thoroughfares. The supervisors have decreed it.

The matter came before the board of supervisors last night in the form of a report from the road committee, as follows:

"In regard to the building of sidewalks for the City and County of Honolulu which at the present time are very much in need of repair, and in view of the fact that the city is growing and a great many streets in the business section of the city have no sidewalks. The sidewalks are in very bad condition. Your committee on roads, bridges, garbage, parks and public improvements after interviewing Mr. Campbell, superintendent of public works, in regard to the matter, it appears that the power lies with Mr. Campbell to order property owners to build sidewalks.

"We would therefore recommend that Mr. Campbell be requested on behalf of the board to take this matter up and see that the proper sidewalks are built."

This report was adopted and the committee will take the matter up with Mr. Campbell and formally request him to enforce the territorial laws relating to sidewalks.

The laws give the superintendent of public works the right to require property owners to lay sidewalks in front of their property, or in event of their failure or neglect to do so, to have them laid and charge the expense up against the property. Mr. Campbell has refrained from enforcing this ordinance because he was afraid that by enforcing it he might offend the sensibilities of the supervisors. But they have now given their permission for him to go ahead and it is up to him.

Supervisor Jim Quinn stated last night that the condition of the streets of Honolulu as regards sidewalks is a disgrace. This, he said, is especially true of the streets leading to the waterfront. "Why," he said, "when I was going down to the steamer yesterday, I passed at least 200 people walking down through the dust, and there wasn't a foot of sidewalk all the way. It is a disgrace to the city and ought to be remedied at once. It is now up to the superintendent of public works."

JAPAN PLANS OPENING PORT ARTHUR AND BOOMS LAND

YOKOHAMA, February 21.—Admiral Saito, minister of the navy, at a recent meeting of the Budget committee in the house of peers, announced that the government had decided to open Port Arthur to international commerce. The whole of Port Arthur will not, however, be thrown open, the eastern harbor being exclusively used by the Japanese navy as a naval base. The western harbor will be converted into a trade port, and the authorities deem it necessary to cut a waterway between the western harbor and the outer ocean. Pending the completion of this work, the present entrance to Port Arthur will be used by both warships and merchantmen. With the conversion of the western harbor into a trade port, the extent of the naval base will naturally be minimized.

The Jiji reports in this connection that the work of converting the western harbor into a trade port will be undertaken by the South Manchurian Railway Company, which will raise a foreign loan for this work and for other enterprises in Manchuria. As a first step, the western harbor will be dredged and a pier constructed as quickly as possible. As planned by Russia during her occupation of Port Arthur, a passage will be cut between the western harbor and the outside ocean for the use of steamers.

TAX ASSESSMENTS ARE TO SOAR ALSO

Board of Equalization Will Meet Next Week and Boost Property Valuations.

As a fly in the prosperity ointment of the present era of very active stocks and real estate, it is figured by those who have been watching the course of events that there will be some very substantial raises in tax assessments at the session of the board of equalization which begins next Monday.

The board consists of Treasurer Conkling and the tax assessors of the four divisions of the island. They are to meet next Monday and hold sessions for the purpose of setting valuations as a basis for the next assessments. It is predicted that there will be boosts all along the line. Stock quotations are higher by a good deal than they were when the last assessments were made, and various real estate valuations are claimed to have soared a bit. Hence the expectation of numerous boosts in assessments, with a further prospect of a very large volume of work for the tax appeal court.

RETIRING BONDS IN GOOD TIME

The Territory Will Take Up \$50,000 Worth of Fire Claims Bonds on May First.

The Territory of Hawaii will retire \$50,000 worth of the fire claims bonds on May 1, paying the New York holders the amounts their holdings call for. Treasurer Conkling will send the money forward in time to take up this amount of the big issue of several years ago, and Hawaii's credit will again earn a favorable report, as the bonds are being taken up far ahead of the time when it is necessary to take them up.

The original issue of fire claims bonds was \$316,000, and \$80,000 of them will have been taken up when the \$50,000 worth now to be withdrawn are in. They are four per cent bonds. The \$80,000 worth will have been taken up within two years of the time when the Territory was authorized under the terms of the issue to take up the bonds. They ran to May 1, 1911.

The value of taking them up now may soon be seen in another refunding and moving of interest by the Territory.

FIRE ORDINANCE IS INTRODUCED

Is Passed on First Reading by Supervisors—Ahia Votes "No."

LOGAN FATHERS NEW LAW

Much Needed Measure Meets With Little Active Opposition.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

The new fire limits ordinance, defining and extending the fire limits of the city, was introduced by Supervisor Daniel Logan at the meeting of the board of supervisors last night, and after a somewhat lengthy but unproductive discussion, was passed on first reading and was passed to print. There was only one dissenting vote cast, that of Supervisor Ahia, who, as usual, didn't know what he was voting on. He didn't come in until the last section of the ordinance was being read, the others having all been read and passed upon, but he voted "No" with as much blitheness as if he knew what it was all about.

The ordinance provides for the appointment of a building inspector, who, however, is to be also the plumbing inspector, so no new office is created. The fire limits are defined and extended, as previously specified in The Advertiser, and the kinds of buildings that may be erected within them are specified.

The ordinance was drawn up by Deputy City and County Attorney Fred Milverton at the request of Supervisor Logan. It was not finished until five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Logan introduced it after the routine business of the meeting had been disposed of, and it was immediately moved that the ordinance be read section by section and passed upon. This carried.

Kane, who was known to be vigorously opposed to the ordinance but who did not dare without support to try to kill it, raised the first objection. He didn't like the requirement that only selected lumber be used in the roofs of buildings. Whether or not he knew what the term "selected," as referred to lumber, means is doubtful. Most of the others didn't. But he didn't like it, anyway, and moved that it be stricken out.

After a conference with the plumbing inspector, Quinn and Logan agreed. They had learned that the inspector could require selected lumber, anyway, so the use of the word in the ordinance was unnecessary, and Kane won a fruitless victory.

Of course, Aylett, posing, as usual, as the great Champion of the Poor Man, had to raise a kick or two. He couldn't see why corrugated iron buildings should be excluded. It would, he contended, work a hardship on the poor man who might want to put up a building on Beretania avenue. He was reminded that poor men would not be liable to put up buildings on Beretania avenue within the fire limits, but calmly brushed aside such arguments.

Logan suggested that Aylett wanted a tin city.

Aylett said he didn't believe in making laws that would drive the poor man to the hills. He wanted to know what about the Art Theater.

The reply was made that the ordinance was designed to prevent the erection in the future of any such fire-traps.

Quinn was of the opinion that the ordinance would really be a protection to poor people, who under present conditions are at all times liable to lose all their possessions by fire. Besides, he said, it is the rich men who are building firetraps on Beretania avenue.

After the surplus supply of language had been used up, Quinn moved that the ordinance pass first reading and to print. This carried, only the late Ahia voting no.

The ordinance as passed on first reading is as follows:

The Ordinance.

Be It Ordained by the People of the City and County of Honolulu:

Section 1. The board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu shall appoint a suitable person as building inspector of the City and County of Honolulu, whose salary shall be fixed by said board. Such building inspector shall have all of the powers and shall perform all of the duties hereinafter provided, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may hereafter be designated by the board of supervisors.

Section 2. That part of the City and County of Honolulu which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the mauka line of Ala Moana road 100 feet distant southeasterly at right angles to the extension of the southeast line of Richards street and running thence northeasterly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the southeast line of Beretania street to the mauka line of Beretania avenue; thence at right angles to the mauka line of Beretania avenue 100.0 feet; thence northeasterly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the mauka line of River street; thence at right angles to the north line of River street 100.0 feet; thence westerly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the north line of River street to a point on the harbor front; thence along the harbor front to the place of beginning, and including all the land now or hereafter to be reclaimed therein, shall be known as the fire limits of the City and County of Honolulu.

Section 3. Every building or other structure hereafter built within the fire limits of the City and County of Honolulu as above set out shall have the exterior walls thereof constructed of brick, stone, concrete, or other approved fire proof material. The interior of such buildings or structures shall be coated with fire proof material or lathed and plastered, provided, however, that overhead ceilings may be made of tongue and grooved northern lumber. The exterior walls of any such building or structure shall not be covered

with corrugated iron roofing or sheet iron or tin. All buildings and structures hereafter erected within said fire limits shall be subject to the inspection and approval, as to location, plans, architecture, materials and construction, from design to finish, of said building inspector and the chief engineer of the fire department of the City and County of Honolulu, and no person shall erect any building or structure within said fire limits without permission in writing from said building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department. It shall be the duty of said building inspector and said chief engineer of the fire department to inspect all buildings and structures hereafter built within said fire limits, and to see that the permits granted by them are complied with according to the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 4. No wooden building or structure heretofore erected within said fire limits shall be altered, repaired or changed without permission in writing, signed by said building inspector and said chief engineer of the fire department, which permit shall only be granted upon an application in writing accompanied by particulars sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the alterations, repairs and changes contemplated, and no such permission shall be granted when such alteration, repair or change amounts to a renewal of one-third or more of the original structure. Such permission shall be some null and void unless the work for which it is issued is begun within ten days and completed within ninety days after the date of said permission.

Section 5. All openings in party, side or rear walls of any buildings or other structures within said fire limits must be protected by iron or tin-covered shutters, to be approved by said building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department; and all party, side and rear walls of any building or structure, fifteen feet or more in height, shall be built up and extend at least twenty-four inches above every point where the roof meets the wall, and such wall shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness. Detached buildings, having a frontage on all sides, and constructed with the exterior entirely of fire proof materials, need have no wall above the roof line, but the walls shall extend up behind the cornice to the planking of the roof.

STRIKES NOW THE NATION'S PROBLEM

Riots and Shooting in Philadelphia and Bigger Strike Is Imminent.

FIFTY RAILROADS INVOLVED

Firemen and Engineers Throughout West Send Ultimatum to Employers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Six people were wounded tonight in a riot growing out of the efforts of a party of strikebreakers to escape from the strikers. The strikebreakers saved their lives by getting into a car, after a lot of reckless shooting, which so infuriated the people that crowds charged the barn and wrecked several cars.

As a carload of the strikebreakers raced madly down the street, there was shooting right and left, and six shots struck human targets. The carload of strikebreakers got into one of the railway company barns.

The shooting caused an immense crowd to gather, and the mob was incensed to such a pitch of excitement that it attacked the barn and wrecked half a dozen cars before the police and military were able to repel the attack.

The federation of labor met today to consider the matter of further extending the strike. After considerable discussion action was deferred.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A great strike of engineers and firemen on western railroads is forecasted by the action taken by their unions here today. Eighty-six per cent of the members of the firemen's and engineers' unions voted to go on strike unless given concessions.

The unions which took this vote represent the employes of fifty western roads. They decided to offer an ultimatum to the managers.

The prospective strikers have demanded that the managers of the roads meet a committee of their members and discuss the situation with them, and unless this demand is acceded to, an immediate strike will take place. It will involve most of the railroads of the United States.

AN EXCELLENT LINIMENT.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

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Section 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after the date of its approval.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MARCH 11

GAMBLER OR THIEF?

A distinguished preacher in Los Angeles last Sunday declared from his pulpit that a gambler is no better than a thief. He might have gone further and still kept within the bounds of truth, says the Los Angeles Times.

The divine who was explaining these matters to his congregation included more than the card sharp under the head of gambler. He would have it that speculators generally are no better than they should be, if not so bad as a day-light burglar or a midnight hold-up man.

But the preacher and pastor have an uphill job on their hands to eliminate the thirst for gambling from human nature. It seems to be inherent in the whole race and to break out in all kinds of ways.

The burglar himself is a gambler. He takes more chances to get less than any honest man who does something useful and plays "a square game" with his neighbor during his lifetime. A burglar will break into a house at the imminent danger of being shot in the act or caught while in the performance of his game, or tripped up by a detective in some way afterward and sent to prison.

Here we have a bit of territory on the lower Colorado about to be opened up to settlement. The government is about to allot there 172 farms to American citizens. More than that number of applicants are sitting up nights and days for a week or more in the hope of getting the first allotment.

The scores of people in the line waiting for the land office to make this Yuma allotment on the Colorado are all gambling. No one of them expects to get the worst piece in the 172 farms, nor even the average piece. Every one of them hopes to get the best of all the others in selecting his location.

A WISE ORDINANCE

No more important bit of legislation has been taken up by the supervisors since they were sworn into office than the ordinance extending the fire limits, which was introduced at last night's meeting by Supervisor Logan.

The Chinatown district should never have been exempted from the fire limits regulations. The disastrous fire which followed the plague should have taught the people of Honolulu a lesson, but, as is too often the case, the warning was allowed to go unheeded.

Any day Chinatown may be devastated by a fire as disastrous as the conflagration of ten years ago, and under present conditions the main business section of this city would be seriously endangered.

A great fire in the tenement district could hardly escape being accompanied by loss of life, for the way the families are crowded in, often depending upon a single narrow stairway for their exit from upper floors, would render escape almost impossible.

Scattered in through the tenements are many opium dives, where, during the evening hours, the slaves of the poppy dream away at so much per dream. The overturning of one of the lamps used by the smokers to keep their "pills" alight might start a fire which would baffle the best efforts of the fire department.

A new building ordinance is badly needed, and it is to be hoped that the piece of legislation now being considered will become law, but pending that time it is essential that some steps be taken which will prevent the erection of any more firetraps in the downtown district.

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

While the obstacles to the President's success in getting congress to legislate his program into law are very great, his victory, if he achieves one, will be very effective. It will give him greater prestige with his party than he has ever had before.

His persistency in pegging away has compelled much admiration, even among his opponents. He has advanced few new ideas beyond what he outlined at the very beginning. He stated on his long western tour about what he wanted and has stuck to it through thick and thin.

His friends think it certain that, while he has acquiesced in the virtual nullification of the publicity feature of the corporation tax for the present, he will come up severely at the next session of congress and insist that the necessary appropriation for making the records public be voted.

The supervisors acted with praiseworthy promptness regarding the extension of the fire limits. It is to be hoped that they will adopt the new building ordinance with equal dispatch.

DRIVING US FROM THE OCEAN.

We do not know exactly what the sentiment of the American people as a whole is in the matter, but for ourselves we had a feeling of shame when we read in the report of a hearing before the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries that we have to send our guns and ammunition to the Philippines in Japanese vessels, says the Army and Navy Journal.

Germany especially provides that any vessel receiving government assistance must be built in a German yard, out of German material. Mr. Humphrey said he did not know of a single country that pays an ocean mail subvention or subsidy on any vessel that is not constructed in its own yards.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

The bungalow site seems to find favor with the greatest number of members of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, and it seems altogether likely that the new Carnegie library will be located there.

A handsome library building would do much to improve the appearance of the Capitol grounds, and the excuse that the park would be too crowded hardly holds water. There is ample room for a library structure, and there would seem to be no valid reason why one should not be erected there.

The Capitol grounds are quiet and well kept, and the surroundings are ideal for a library. There is ample room and there is ample shade. This is something which should be taken into consideration, for on a treeless lot the library would look barren and unattractive until shrubbery could be grown.

LAW HANDICAPS OFFICIALS.

It is to be regretted that the license law does not make it possible for convictions to be secured on circumstantial evidence. There is every reason to believe that several Japanese hotels are flagrantly violating the law, but as the employes must be caught actually disposing of liquor if a conviction is to be secured, the officials are seriously handicapped.

Iceboxes full of beer, demijohns of sake and guests drinking in private diningrooms are pretty good evidence that liquor is being sold, but not evidence which will hold in a court of law. If it be the intention to put a stop to the selling of liquor in unlicensed hotels and restaurants, a law should be passed which would give the officials a little more power.

END OF TROUBLE IN SIGHT.

It looks very much as though the end of the Russian immigrant trouble were in sight. Advice received from Kauai yesterday indicate that the supposed discontent on Makaweli plantation exists largely in the imagination of those who would like to see a disturbance.

BETTER PHONES SOON.

The announcement that Honolulu is to have a thoroughly up-to-date telephone service within the next few weeks is certainly welcome. The present system is far behind the times and entirely unsuited to the requirements of the city.

It has been ascertained by the supervisors that the superintendent of public works is the man upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of seeing that sidewalks are put down. This will also take the question of the width of sidewalks out of the hands of the county authorities and will relieve them of the disagreeable task of trying to please all persons at once.

Uncle Sam is taking steps to become a landlord instead of a tenant in the foreign cities in which his ambassadors are located, and will begin building embassies to the extent of not more than half a million dollars' worth a year.

Young men who are hesitating to wed because of their modest incomes can now take heart since Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is going to wed on a salary of fifteen dollars a week, says the Christian Science Monitor.

AROUND THE CIRCLE.

The Circle Railroad in London describes a circle whose diameter is about ten miles. In the car was an old and very obese lady, who expressed the utmost solicitude lest she be carried past her station.

THE FIRST DESSERT SPOON.

When dessert spoons were invented, Hamilton Palace, the seat of Sir Charles Murray's uncle, was the first household north of the Tweed to adopt them. A small laird, invited to dine with the Duke of Hamilton, was disgusted to find a dessert spoon handed to him with the sweets.

A REMEDY WHICH NEVER FAILS.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take.

RIOTING IN BOGOTA.

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 9.—There has been continuous rioting in the city as a result of yesterday's incident of the storming of the American embassy. The anti-American feeling is running high.

Wreck of Ship Found.

Steamer advice report that the hull of the training ship Tashishima Maru, lost eight years ago with all hands, including seventy cadets from the To Kio Training School, has been found by fishermen off Yoshinaga Bay, Shikoku.

MEXICO WILL ASK FOR THE EXTRADITION OF TWO AMERICAN BANKERS.

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CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

Germans are seeking Canadian trade. Hogs have passed the ten-dollar mark.

The attorney-general of Louisiana is missing. Many American hotels are building in Paris.

Autos are to be barred from the Yellowstone. The Tarahumare Indians of Mexico are starving.

Nebraska had a small earthquake February 26. Cuban bonds have been oversubscribed in London.

Milk trust men of New York have been indicted. California horses are favored for army remounts.

The American fair at Berlin has been called off. Senator Flint of California has suffered a relapse.

J. D. Rockefeller has built palatial offices in London. Storms have again blocked roads in the middle West.

The President will give a banquet to Speaker Cannon. Trains in Colorado were buried in the snow for three days.

American sheep and goats will be introduced into Japan. There are 1200 names this year in Debreit's peatage book.

An ex-convict has sued Katherine Gould for money loaned. February closed with heavy rainstorms in the northwest.

A \$40,000,000 company is to develop the west coast of Mexico. The lords are to offer a plan for the reform of the upper house.

A naval commission may review Peary's proofs of discovery. The measles quarantine at Stanford University has been raised.

The senate may suspend the lease permitting the killing of seals. Germany denies that it is hostile to the American fair in Berlin.

Many convicts are reported of men selling liquor to Indians. On February 28, Mrs. Roosevelt was at Naples en route to Egypt.

A second avalanche near Mace, Idaho, buried the town of Burke. The government of Portugal hears that a great revolt is brewing.

The leaning tower of Pisa is said to be undermined and in danger. Religious differences over schools are causing serious troubles in Spain.

The year's record of building in the United States breaks all records. Ladybugs are being used to clear the San Joaquin orchards of aphids.

New York Democrats are not united for Gaynor for the Presidency. The State police did fine work in suppressing the Philadelphia riots.

The Manila maneuvers put the city at the mercy of the invading army. Former Philippine Governor Smith will be renamed for the customs court.

The government will spend a large sum in fighting the white slave trade. Both Bryan and Doctor Cook lately crossed the Andes from Chile to Argentina.

Children are supposed to have sent recent black hand letters from New York. Heavy earthquake shocks from a distance have been recorded at St. Louis.

A Curtiss biplane was flown near Douglas, Arizona, at an elevation of 4500. The Liberals won by thirty-one majority in the first test vote in the commons.

Beveridge has introduced a bill prohibiting the disposal of Alaska coal lands. President Underwood of the Erie railroad thinks Americans want a monarchy.

Monterey Bay is urging harbor improvements to accommodate a new railroad. Wm. E. Purcell has been appointed United States senator for North Dakota.

Princess Clementine of Belgium will marry Prince Victor Napoleon in October. San Francisco has been restrained by the court from selling Geary street bonds.

An arctic fishing steamer reports an uncharted reef south of Cape St. James. Russia offers to join other powers in building a new route through Manchuria.

A Japanese woman is in charge of a branch postal station at Fresno, California. The Klamath Indian reservation in Oregon is likely to be opened to settlement.

Congress may appropriate for paintings of incidents in American naval history. Wholesale frauds in supplies have been uncovered in German army administration.

The Idaho village of Mace was wiped out by a snowslide and seventy-five people buried. The President has again urged action on the railroad, statehood and conservation acts.

Dr. William Burke has been indicted for dynamiting Luella Smith at his sanatorium. An empty lifeboat of expensive build has been found on the British Columbian coast.

The plan to revolutionize the British government has been delayed until after Easter. The direct primary law has cemented Senator Penrose's political control of Pennsylvania.

Baron Herman Widenhofer, an Austrian officer, was killed in a duel by Doctor Meyer. The Democratic revolt against Murphy as leader of Tammany has been suppressed.

The United States senate has passed a resolution inquiring into the police "third degree". Mexico will ask for the extradition of two American bankers lately doing business there.

Madrid is confident of American neutrality and wants unfriendly demonstrations to stop. The United States has approved the Panama bill case brought against the New York World.

A fund yielding \$80,000 a year is being collected in Chicago to buy medals of American patriots. A British statement suggests that

Halley's comet and the new one may collide in the heavens.

The postoffice department insists that the postal deficit is due to the low rate for carrying magazines.

Germany has called upon its subjects in America to report for military physical examination.

A new law aimed at the French press prohibits the publication of pictures or stories of crimes.

The last of the indictments against Treadwell, the former San Francisco banker, have been dismissed.

The Laymen's Missionary Convention refused to let negro delegates attend their Denver banquet.

James A. Patten, enriched by his Chicago speculations, has retired from business and will go to Europe.

Paymaster Arthur Brown of the cruiser Albany has again mixed his accounts and faces a court martial.

A. F. Barker of Topeka, aged seventy-three, got a divorce because his wife refused to pray. She is sixty-three.

A tramp in Texas was given a half interest in a ranch worth \$1,000,000 for saving the life of a child of the owner.

Cardinal Lucon of France has been fined \$100 for signing a pastoral letter against the use of certain text books.

The young Turks may overthrow the new Sultan and put Youssef Izzeddin Effendi, a son of Abdul on the throne.

A girl, whose mother was on board the cruiser California looking for her lover, umped overboard but was rescued.

The new railway line proposed by Russia in northern China is said to be due to her fear of a war with the Chinese.

Kate Goodman, a missionary worker at Los Angeles, has married in New Mexico a Japanese preacher named Inazawa.

Jealous of the Argentine contracts, European critics profess doubt of America's ability to build dreadnoughts.

A workingman's fingers are worth \$1000 apiece according to the decision made by a White Plains, N. J., judge in a damage suit.

At the request of Jewish editors, the President has called the attention of Russia to the frequent violation of American passports.

The Chinese undertook to capture the dala-lama but the latter escaped into India and will be provided for by the Calcutta government.

Secretary Ballinger has summoned the city authorities of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch Hetchy clauses of the Garfield permit should not be revoked leaving Lake Eleanor as the sole Yosemite source of city water supply.

The National City Bank of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been wrecked by a bookkeeper who stole \$140,000 and then disappeared.

New Orleans, which proposes to hold a \$20,000,000 Panama fair, will offer Roosevelt \$5,000,000 for two months' work as director general.

The cruisers California, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia and Maryland have gone to the Santa Barbara channel for target practice.

An old boyhood chum of Andrew Carnegie told him a hard luck story at Santa Barbara and was given Carnegie's treatise on the uses of economy.

The Chinese government has replied to an inquiry by Great Britain setting forth her intentions in Tibet, and the reply is regarded as satisfactory by the British foreign office. China declares that interior administration of Tibet will not be changed.

Secretary Dickinson will recommend to the Philippine government a change in the form of the stamp that is now placed upon cigars made in the islands to meet the objection of the domestic cigar manufacturers that the stamp is misleading. It has been contended that the quality and purity of the cigars were certified by the United States government.

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MAKAWELI ROW GOES UP IN SMOKE

Russian Laborers Who Signed Complaint Did Not Know Its Import.

PERELSTROUS COMING BACK

Agitators Have Been Busy, but End of the Trouble Is in Sight.

From the latest reports from Makaweli concerning the Russian immigrants employed there as laborers it seems that so far as this phase of the situation goes Honolulu people interested in the Russians have been barking up the wrong tree. Complaints outlining a score of objections which the Makaweli Russians have to their treatment on the plantations and signed by them and petitions making impossible requests also signed by them were in the hands of lawyers and others in Honolulu and at the same time the very people who signed them are living peacefully and contentedly on the plantations.

The men who complained about the lack of land about their homes for cultivation are busy planting their own gardens; the men who complained about the houses are living in homes a hundred per cent better than any they ever had before; people who are supposed to be complaining about overcharging at the plantation store have saved up over \$100 in the short time since they went to work on the plantations.

These facts, if facts they are, and there is no reason to doubt them, were brought to Honolulu by Mr. Koshintsky from the Makaweli plantation, when he arrived last week.

Several days ago The Advertiser printed statements which Koshintsky alleged to have made concerning a man by the name of Nachrin who had gone to Makaweli presumably to teach the Russians the English language, but in reality to stir up trouble among them. Nachrin seems to have borne a bad reputation in Siberia and fearing recognition by the other left the plantation as soon as Koshintsky arrived.

Since the alleged statements were published, Nachrin has had published a vague denial of some of them, not once referring to the most serious charges against him. He wrote out what he claimed to be his answer to Koshintsky in Russian and gave it to The Advertiser. He can write English, and if he cares to make his denials in that language they will be published, and Koshintsky will probably bring the proof of his statements. Koshintsky yesterday confirmed in person the statement that had been accredited to him concerning Nachrin.

At the same time that Nachrin brought around what he has claimed to be his answer to the man who accused him of agitation among the Russians, he also turned in a written complaint supposedly made by the Makaweli Russians. This has been translated and merely duplicates the complaints made before concerning the stores, houses, grounds and so forth. The document was yesterday shown to Koshintsky.

The latter declared that he believes it to be in the handwriting of Nachrin. Out of the twelve signers of this document, Koshintsky has spoken to most of them and instead of feeling the complaints which are expressed in writing they are perfectly contented. One man was a tailor in his old home, whose work at his sewing machine each day far exceeded that which he is now performing while at the same time paying him less. Most of the signers can't read or write more than their own names and the probability is that they have not the slightest idea of what they subscribed to.

Koshintsky stated yesterday that he had been told by Interpreter Thomas that the Russians now believe that if they wait long enough they will be sent back to Manchuria and receive \$1000 apiece.

Perelstros, who is now in Kobe and who is the fellow representative with Atkinson of the local board of immigration, will take the next boat back from the Orient and will probably arrive here on the Nippon Maru on the 19th of this month. Koshintsky wired him yesterday to come back at once as he believes him the only man at present connected with the Russian scheme that can settle matters satisfactorily.

There are over a hundred possible diphtheria cases among the Russians now, but this does not mean that there are a hundred actual sufferers from the disease. In many cases the throats of perfectly healthy men and women may show bacilli, as a result of breathing contaminated air, but in such persons the disease in many cases does not take hold at all. All are being watched and looked after, however.

Everything possible is being done for the people on Quarantine Island," said Governor Frear yesterday, after he had had conferences with Secretary Mott-Smith, president of the Board of Health, and with Doctor Marquis, acting Russian consul. "The national guard has not been 'called out.' The hospital corps is assisting, and Col. Jones, as a public officer, is also doing what he can, as are all officials of the government."

The duties of the Russian government's representative will not commence until the Russians are released from quarantine, but in the meantime he is negotiating already with the national and the matter of securing an

CONGRESS HAS M'CANDLESS BILL

Was Introduced in the House by E. S. Candler of Mississippi.

WAS TURNED DOWN HERE

Less in Accordance With Democratic Platform than Republican Bill.

Copies were received in Honolulu yesterday of a bill introduced in congress on February 19 "To provide land laws for the Territory of Hawaii," the bill being substantially the so-called McCandless bill which was introduced by Senator C. J. McCarthy in the special session of the legislature of Hawaii last year. It was introduced in congress by Candler of Mississippi, who was one of the congressmen in the last party visiting here. It was referred to the committee on territories.

Governor Frear was among those who received a copy of the Candler bill. "It looks like the bill introduced in the legislature here but never put to a vote," he said. "The bill was published here as setting forth the Democratic doctrine, last November, and at that time its many defects were explained in a lengthy editorial in The Advertiser. Mr. Candler may have introduced it at the request of Mr. McCandless, but that, of course, I know nothing about."

"The bill, as a matter of fact, does not represent the Democratic doctrine, as set forth in the platforms of the party here, as well as does the Republican bill. It was given up by the Democrats in the legislature here, and all of them voted for the Republican bill already introduced in congress."

Senator McCarthy, the introducer of the bill in the legislature, stated that he introduced it by request, and he disavowed it and declared his opposition to many of its features. T. J. Ryan of Oahu is said to be the principal author of the bill.

COFFEE'S CONVICTION MUST STAND SAYS COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The appellate court rendered a decision today in which it confirms the sentence of former Supervisor Coffey, who was convicted of accepting bribes in connection with the trolley franchise passed by the Schmitz board of supervisors.

BATTLESHIP AFIRE.

KIEL, March 8.—The German battleship Posen was seriously damaged today by fire.

ployment here or returning will come up in due time."

President Mott-Smith is arranging to get tents for the Russians, and it is hoped that some of the Fifth Cavalry tents can be borrowed for the purpose. This will tend to make conditions better while the immigrants are held on Quarantine Island.

It appears to be generally agreed that the diphtheria was contracted by the immigrants in Kobe. It is quite prevalent there.

KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR



By the Constant Use of CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children, prevent minor eruptions becoming chronic, and soothe and dispel torturing, disfiguring rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AS DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON

Senator Depew the Originator of the Plebiscite Idea—Coastwise Suspension Campaign Delayed.

By Ernest G. Walker. (Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 18.—There have been two Hawaiian developments of no small importance since the last mail left Washington for Honolulu. These are the approval by the house of several good fat items for Hawaiian harbor improvements and the decision of the senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico regarding prohibition for Hawaii.

The harbor items can be described in few words, the substance of the situation having already been transmitted to Honolulu by cable. The bill as reported to the house and as subsequently passed by the house carries \$150,000 toward the further dredging of Honolulu harbor, \$150,000 for undertaking the project at Kahului harbor, and \$200,000 for continuing the construction of Hilo breakwater. There is also provision in the bill for a survey of Kauai island ports with a view to developing a good safe harbor on that island. Major Winslow, the army engineer on duty in Hawaii, has reported unfavorably on Hanapepe Bay as a Kauai port and his request for a general survey of the island reached Washington too late to be presented to the engineer board in time for consideration by the house rivers and harbors committee. But the provision is now in the bill and there is practically no danger of the senate changing the Hawaiian provisions.

A condition was attached by the house committee to the Kahului item, requiring certain amounts to be expended by the local interests. This would have covered the local improvements, made already at local expense, but it was feared this would lead to complications and on motion of Delegate Kalaniana'ole in the house it was finally eliminated.

Beyond question the house has treated Hawaii very generously in the bill. The sums voted are larger than one might conclude by comparing appropriations of former years, because the current appropriations are made with a view to enacting river and harbor appropriation bills annually. Heretofore the appropriations have been made on a two-year basis, as congress has enacted a river and harbor bill only once in two years. The amount given for the Hilo breakwater is one of the large items in the bill and is one of two items in the bill where the house has voted more than the engineers estimated could be expended during the next twelve months. The other case was an appropriation for the Mississippi River. It is worth bearing in mind that the house voted for Hilo harbor improvement during the next year \$200,000, where for the great and important harbor of Oakland, California, it voted only \$250,000. The elimination of the condition to the Kahului project was also generous in view of the fact that there are eleven large projects in the current bill where such conditions are attached and the expenditure of local funds in aid of the projects required. Among these projects are Seattle, Washington; Houston, Texas; Providence, Rhode Island; Jamaica Bay, New York, and the Sacramento River.

The decision of the senate committee, of which Senator Depew is chairman, to authorize a special election in Hawaii to determine whether the people want prohibition, was cabled to Honolulu late last week. The arrangement, arrived at after an all day hearing, seems very satisfactory to all concerned. It was Chairman Depew's own idea and was advanced by him at the eleventh hour as a solution of an embarrassing problem. The committee has received many representations by cable and otherwise from Hawaii about the matter but it seemed to Senator Depew, as was cabled to The Advertiser the day previous to the hearing, that the Curtis bill would likely be favorably reported unless some other method of meeting the situation could be devised. Mr. Depew was averse to depriving the islands of the right to pass upon this important question for themselves and he did not like the idea of depriving the legislature of the opportunity to enact the laws for the Territory.

Those present at the hearing included Senator Curtis, of Kansas; John G. Woolley, A. J. Dinwiddie, who represents several temperance associations in Washington; Judge F. M. Hatch, Delegate Kalaniana'ole and George B. McClellan. Mr. Woolley and Mr. Dinwiddie spoke for the Curtis bill, the Delegate and Mr. McClellan against it. Their opposition, however, was based upon the fact that it deprived the territorial legislature of its proper functions and was an encroachment upon the principle of home rule, guaranteed in the Organic Act. From that point of view the Delegate and Mr. McClellan argued that the approval of the bill by the senate and the house would be regarded as constituting a distinctive affirmative precedent. They claimed there was no good reason why congress at this time should step in and take away the functions of the legislature. In enforcing this argument they cited the fact that congress

had felt compelled to affirmatively veto enactments by the territorial legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico, but the Hawaiian legislature had always proceeded so well that no such action by congress had ever been thought necessary.

They also enlarged upon the action of the territorial legislature in 1907 in placing the whole matter of liquor licenses in the hands of commissioners, who were given large authority. These commissioners were appointed by the Governor of Hawaii, who was directly responsible to the President. These commissioners could withhold licenses; in fact, had almost absolute power over the traffic. They read telegrams from the Governor, advising against the proposed legislation till after the legislature had had another opportunity to meet the situation. Similar telegrams were also read from the bar association, chamber of commerce and the merchants' association.

The contentions of Mr. Woolley and Mr. Dinwiddie were that conditions in regard to the liquor traffic in Hawaii were particularly bad. An idea prevailed with the senate committee that the liquor interests in Hawaii had overstepped the proper bounds and that something should be done either by congress or by the territorial legislature to restrain those interests. This idea was urged both by Mr. Woolley and Mr. Dinwiddie, and made an impression upon the senators.

Immediately on Senator Depew's return he expects to have the resolution for a plebiscite drawn up and presented in the senate. As outlined, it meets with the full approval of all concerned, including Mr. Woolley. But an opinion prevails here that if Hawaii votes for prohibition at the special election and the legislature should attempt to defeat the enactment of a prohibition law congress would then feel justified in enacting a prohibition law for the Territory on its own initiative.

The cablegram of women's associations, headed by Mrs. Frear, wife of the governor, petitioning that women be allowed the right to vote upon the prohibition question, was considered, but does not meet with approval. Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Mr. Woolley are both agreed that it would be unwise to attach any such a provision to the resolution. The success of the resolution in the senate might be endangered thereby. Congress has never passed upon the question of woman suffrage, in any form, it is said, and the linking of that question with the Hawaiian resolution would probably lead to much agitation and discussion.

Mr. McClellan today alluded to the criticism of himself and the Delegate for not "striking at once" for the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws. "It is only fair to remember," said Mr. McClellan, "that the merchants' association, the chamber of commerce and the legislature, at one time, went on record against such an enactment. The fact embarrasses us in our efforts now. The Delegate and myself have been in frequent consultation with our friends in the house over this matter. They have advised us to wait a little till the time is more opportune. We are biding that opportunity and hope to accomplish something before the session is over."

"President Taft has several measures before congress," added Mr. McClellan, "but he has been unable thus far, although he has pressed those bills earnestly, to get any of them enacted into law."

UNCLE SAM WANTS SOME CARPENTERS

Engineers' Office Is Employing a Large Force of Mechanics, but Needs More.

The United States engineers' office wants carpenters, and though it has been wanting some for a number of days, has not received sufficient applications to meet the demand. There is a list of applicants who asked for places some time ago, but none have showed up lately for work, all being apparently employed elsewhere.

The Army is employing a large force of civilians these days. There are 91 on the civil service list, nearly all of them mechanics. In addition to these, 400 ordinary laborers are kept busy all the time. There has been little difficulty in filling the skilled labor positions so far, excepting for the present shortage in carpenters. "I think there are enough of them in town," said Chief Clerk Samuel A. Anthony, "and do not anticipate that we shall have difficulty in getting the work done without sending away for help."

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The old, old story, told times without number, and repeated over and over again for the last 37 years, but is always a welcome story to those in search of health—There is nothing in the world that cures cough and cold as quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

No Cholera on Tamo.

The United States quarantine officials have decided that the illness of the three Japanese is not cholera. The board of health was about to enforce a strict fishing limit, but this will not be necessary now under the official statement of the quarantine officers.

Machine music has been banished from New York ports.

HONOLULU TO BE SIDEWALKED

Superintendent Campbell Has Begun Sending Notices to the Property Owners.

ALAKEA STREET IS FIRST

Richards Street, Nuuanu Avenue and All Downtown Sections Must Be Sidewalked.

Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell didn't lose any time when he learned this morning that the county supervisors had passed the sidewalk matter up to him. He has already issued notice to property owners on Alakea street, from Hotel street to the waterfront, that they must proceed to lay cement sidewalks, and he proposes to follow this up with similar notices to property owners on many other streets.

Under the law under which the superintendent is proceeding, he is empowered to order property owners on "all graded streets" in Honolulu and Hilo to "construct sidewalks in accordance with the grade of the street and to comply with the regulations regarding the material and construction of such sidewalks."

In case of refusal to obey the sidewalk order, the superintendent is empowered to go ahead with the work himself, and charge the cost as a lien on the property involved.

Richards street will come next, and Nuuanu avenue, and all the streets leading to the waterfront and in the downtown section. An official notice is given in this issue of The Advertiser regarding Alakea street, and individual notices is also being sent to each of the property owners affected.

The law under which the sidewalks are being insisted upon is an old one, but it has not been enforced of late. When J. A. McCandless was superintendent of public works and Campbell was road supervisor, a start was made.

Superintendent Campbell has hesitated about going ahead because of a feeling that sidewalks were regarded as a county matter, and there has been much discussion as to where the power lay. The supervisors last night formally declared themselves of the opinion that the territorial superintendent of public works was the man to enforce the law, and Campbell says he is going to do it. Honolulu is going to have an era of sidewalk-construction.

The law applies to the residence section, but Campbell states he will tackle the business section first.

SCHEME TO DO UP SHERIFF IAUKEA

The Old Iwilei Scandal and the \$100 Note Brought Up in Federal Court.

The calling of former Sheriff Iaukea to the witness stand in the Totara Hagaraha trial yesterday afternoon in the federal court brought forth a series of sharp examinations and cross-examinations as to conditions in Iwilei and as to the famous \$100 note, and for a time it seemed as if the former police administration was on trial rather than the real defendant.

Iaukea was called by E. A. Douthitt, for the defense, to deny the statement made yesterday by one of his former officers, that Iaukea had given instructions, at the time when he was announced to have "closed" Iwilei, in April, 1908, to make no arrests of women in that district. He stated that the instructions he gave were merely that the officers should not use violence to break into any of the places. On cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Rawlins attempted to show that under the circumstances this amounted to an instruction not to make arrests.

Former Officer Townsend was responsible for the bringing up of the Iwilei episode. Iaukea was questioned as to why he had discharged Townsend, and gave the Iwilei incident as a reason. He admitted having borrowed \$100 from Iwilei, who was running an Iwilei establishment, but said he didn't know it was the Iwilei \$100. "I asked Townsend for a loan of \$100," said the former sheriff, in answer to questions by Rawlins, "and he said he could get it. He got it for me, and I asked him in whose name to make the note. He gave me the name of Iwilei. It never occurred to me that it was the Iwilei of Iwilei fame. There are other Iwileis in town, and I made the note."

"Some days later, it occurred to me that this was the Iwilei Iwilei, and I asked Townsend, and he said that the noteholder was the Iwilei man."

Iaukea said he lost confidence in Townsend after that. Rawlins wanted to know why he had kept Townsend on the force for several months after, and Iaukea said the matter was a personal one. "If there was any fault, it was mine for going to him, so I did not discharge him," he said.

Douthitt was allowed some indirect questions and Iaukea explained why he finally fired Townsend. "I became convinced that he and Iwilei and Breckins were in a scheme to undo me," he said. "This was when the Iwilei investigation was on, and I came to the conclusion that the note was a part of the scheme. I then decided to call for Townsend's resignation."

Iaukea said he had the note. He had paid it when it became due, but before then, for he did not have the money, Rawlins took another head at cross-examination, and the witness admitted that he knew nothing of a scheme of Breckins, Townsend and Iwilei to do him up, but said it was his belief that there had been such a scheme.

SUTTON CASE NOT YET PAU

Resolution Introduced in Congress Calling for Investigation of Death.

EXPENSES ARE APPROPRIATED

Mother of Dead Marine Officer Is Still Determined to Probe Killing.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Sutton inquiry will probably be reopened. Senator George C. Chamberlain and Congressman McCredie introduced resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the death of the late Lieutenant Sutton of the United States Marine Corps who died from the effects of a bullet wound sustained at Annapolis two years ago. The resolutions carry with them an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the cost of the investigation.

Sutton was shot some three years ago after a night of hilarity. He was at that time a student at the practice school for marine officers at Annapolis. An inquiry held at the time of the shooting resulted in a verdict of death by his own hand. The mother of the dead officer took the case up, however, and succeeded in having it reopened. On August 17 last the court of inquiry adjourned after confirming the verdict of the first court. At that time Mrs. Sutton declared that she would demand a congressional investigation.

SENATOR DANIEL PARALYZED.

DAYTON, Florida, March 9.—Senator Daniel of Virginia, who has been wintering here, suffered a stroke of paralysis today. The stroke is not thought to be necessarily fatal.

ENGLAND HAS BIG BILL FOR NAVAL EXPENSE

Estimate Exceeds That of Last Year by Enormous Sum of \$27,000,000.

LONDON, March 10.—The estimates of the admiralty for naval expenditures for the year 1910, presented yesterday, total \$203,010,500. This is an increase of \$27,000,000 over last year's appropriation. The increased building program is the chief reason for the growing expenses.

The shipbuilding program, as announced, includes five battleships of the dreadnought class, five armored cruisers, twenty torpedo boat destroyers and several submarines.

MORGAN WOULD UNITE AUTO MANUFACTURERS

NEW YORK, March 9.—Automobile manufacturers will be joined in an immense combine if the plans now under way are successfully carried out. Great financial interests of which J. P. Morgan is the head are financing a combination of automobile manufacturers that will carry a capitalization of hundreds of millions of dollars.

CHANGES OF STATION FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following changes among the commanders of navy yards were announced yesterday: Osterhaus relieves Phelps at Mare Island, Leutze is assigned to the New York navy yard, Captain Beatty goes to Washington and Captain Grant to League Island.

DOUBTING THOMASES CAST SLURS ON COM. PEARY

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The subcommittee of the house has decided against rewarding Peary in honor of his discovery of the north pole until he furnishes proof of his exploit. Congressman Mason states that he strongly doubts Peary's claim to having reached the pole.

JUDGES OF COURT OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS NAMED

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Taft today nominated R. M. Montgomery as chief justice of the court of customs in place of Judge Cox of New York, who declined to serve on account of the salary allowed under the appropriation by congress. All other members of the court whose names were withdrawn on the 22nd of last month are re-nominated. The appropriation reduces the salary of the judges from \$10,000 to \$7,000.



SIDELIGHTS

Hawaiian Hospitality.
The New Code.
State Pride.
Such Politeness.

HAWAIIAN HOSPITALITY.

In Spain and Portugal and Russia newspaper contests for the most popular young ladies or men, winners to be given a joy trip, are both unknown and unnecessary. For both there not exist an easier method of making a grand tour, without any expense, and without placing your friends under obligations?

One of the most successful of the trips is now in progress. It was engineered by Jack Atkinson, and handled with splendid ability.

About three hundred Russians are the participants. The plan is as simple as Mott-Smith's campaign against mosquitoes, and just at present proving more productive of results. Hawaii is sadly in need of laborers to turn her cane into sugar, gold and dividends. A sea trip and the rest cure is prescribed for Jack and the Russians. Without any expense whatsoever, the desired results are accomplished. Hawaii, which, according to the magazine and other advertisements, is the most beautiful spot on the face of the earth, and by comparison makes the Garden of Eden look like a New York tenement district, is now being visited by the Russians in question. When they have finally decided that the objection to the lack of facilities for ice skating is well taken, and that rubies mean dollars, and that our flour is not good, and that the plantation stores are hold-ups, and that they don't want to work anyway, the return trip will be arranged.

In the mean time, the charitable people of Honolulu—and on the face of the earth there are no more charitable—will see to it that the visitors are properly entertained. Palama Rath will provide milk for the babies, the Salvation Army, raiment, baths, and provender for the women, and the small farmer advocates, enough to prevent the men from starving. When the zeal of these well-disposed individuals and institutions begins to flag, and the milk has too much water in it, and the feminine provender too much rice, and the Link McCandless supporters' menu card omits beefsteak on more than one day in the week, the return voyage will be arranged for. It will be duly, regularly and legally ascertained that the men, women and children referred to have become public charges, are undesirable citizens, and should be deported to the country whence they came.

It is said that the immigration board has on hand, derived from the new income tax law, some nine hundred thousand dollars. Regretting exceedingly that neither I nor my husband have been able to contribute to this princely fortune, I express my gratification that its use has been beneficial in the instruction of foreigners concerning American hospitality.

I visited the Channel wharf on Friday afternoon, and reserve now the right to express in next Sunday's Advertiser my impressions of our guests. It can not be done this week for lack of space and time necessarily involved in fumigation.

THE NEW CODE.

Extremely difficult it is to get the best of a cable company. To begin with, the corporation renders no bills. As with the Rapid Transit, the C. O. D. rule applies. Your congratulatory messages to friends, your hurry-up epistles on business matters, and your inquiries relative to the price of mining stock, the prospects of the passage of the prohibition bill, and the proper dope on the sugar market, addressed to the mainland, must all be paid for in cash. Never, either, does the polite attendant at the modest headquarters of the concern in the Young building overlook the fact that you are well educated and know well the rules concerning punctuation, for commas, and semicolons, and periods used by you all serve to deplete your pocketbook. Quotation marks, they say, count four commas.

It cost the clients of the Hawaiian bar several hundred dollars to have Robertson and De Bolt appointed Judges, for the wires were kept busy, and, as the lawyers say, the costs taxed. Several lawn fetes and fairs and other agreeable money-spending diversions will be necessary because immediate and lengthy notification to the powers that be at Washington concerning woman suffrage was deemed advisable. I doubt not that the manager of the outfit carries in his ledger several pages devoted exclusively to the profits derived from ship subsidy and coastwise suspension agitators. Tourists who have run short occasionally help the good work along, and Governor Frear, before the exhaustion of his contingent fund, thinks it quite often necessary to keep the two big men at the Nation's capital, Kuhio and Taft, properly instructed as to their duties, by submarine methods.

But dividend-paying days for the stockholders will mighty soon cease. Indeed, perhaps the appointment of receivers may be necessary. And this much-needed reform will have been accomplished by a Honolulu gentleman—his achievement is so great that I don't say "man." I was favored by the editor of the "Paradise of the Pacific" with a glance at the advance sheets of a new code compiled by the aforesaid gentleman, and now to be put into active operation. Twelve years' labor did its compilation consume, but it is now ready for use, and being printed.

Hereafter a steamship booking can be attempted, or a barrel of vinegar ordered, or the prospects of the Democrats carrying the next congressional election inquired about, by the use of a single word.

Of peculiar interest are pages 726-751, both inclusive, devoted entirely to Hawaii. The author has constructed ninety-four combinations of the letters contained in the word "prohibition," and for each combination there is a distinct meaning. Gallons, barrels, cases, straights, blends, compounds, in any quantity and of every quality, on credit or for cash, for medicinal or convivial purposes, to be shipped on sailing or steam vessels, may be ordered at slight cost insofar as the cable is concerned. Apparently apologizing for neglecting the opportunities afforded by the length of the name "Kalanian'ole," the copyright, Mr. Wertz, of Hackfeld & Co., states that the forty-three combinations given will be added to from time to time. By the use of a given one of them you can cheaply and expeditiously make all of your political and legislative wants and wishes known. Nineteen variations of the word "pilikia" refer exclusively to immigration matters, and, according to the text, are inserted at the request of the territorial board. Copies of the book will be charged for at the rate of \$7.50 each, but Sidelights assures you that they are worth it, assuring you, at the same time, as an evidence of her sincerity, that she is not a press agent.

STATE PRIDE.

Of course, it is well known that Yale and Harvard and other brain-producing institutions have organizations in Hawaii. Occasionally each society gathers its members together and indulges vigorously in patented yells, produced perhaps by pure food brands. But colleges are not the only victims of the anniversary and celebration habit. Ohio may have looked good enough to leave by quite a sprinkling of our white population, but every once in a while Judge Kingsbury discovers that it has produced more Presidents, political scraps, impassioned oratory and iron and beer manufacturers than any other State in the Union, and issues an edict and gathers the hosts together to decent them. The discovery of gold in California in forty-nine, the well-earned reputation of ability to convict grafters and keep them out of jail, and general, far-reaching, indeed, universal superiority in every respect, even though the subject be earthquakes, inspire Native Sons. Spontaneously they import wines from their State, fruit from San Diego and Los Angeles, fish from Santa Barbara—on other occasions known as Pearl Harbor—and game which at least is believed and guaranteed as some time or other to have resided in the neighborhood of Hetch-Hetchy. The only part of the menu card which is local is the champagne. New England and Virginia, remembering the lessons taught by both the revolutionary and civil wars, combine, and, under the auspices of the "Daughters," vote resolutions and play all sorts of games on proper days. Willie Kinney and Wade Warren Thayer, both good lawyers, by Democratic, assisted by James Chief of Detectives Taylor, all hailing from Utah, keep careful track of the birthday of Brigham Young, the admission into the galaxy

INHERITANCE TAX MOUNTS UP

Estate of Mrs. Campbell-Parker Will Have to Pay Over \$6000.

The estate of the late Mrs. Campbell-Parker will probably have to pay into the territorial treasury next to the largest inheritance tax paid here since the tax was established by the legislature. It is estimated that the tax will be about \$6000. The George Galbraith estate, which paid over twice that sum, is the only other estate that went as high as \$6000.

Deputy Attorney General E. W. Sutton, who is working on the Campbell-Parker estate, has been keeping track of the inheritance taxes, and finds that the government is getting quite a tidy revenue from it. The record shows the following payments by estates, exclusive of the Campbell-Parker contribution yet to come, and several others of considerable size:

1909.	
July 10—Joshua K. Brown...	75.14
14—Paul Bessar.....	15.53
14—Rosa Santos Silva...	131.50
20—Mary Armstrong Pat-	
ton.....	51.09
24—Kahale Palapala...	507.99
Aug. 16—Cornelia B. Damon.	407.18
16—E. B. Thomas.....	461.82
16—Mary E. Goodale.....	90.05
18—Gilbert Waller.....	37.00
18—Charles Notley.....	100.00
20—James Stewart.....	162.01
20—J. O. Carter.....	1,900.00
27—Susuki Yashiki.....	14.86
Sept. 3—Thomas Rain Wal-	
ker.....	2,015.95
7—Henry E. Cobbs.....	435.02
8—S. M. Kalaweala.....	10.00
9—Aug. Dreier.....	2,063.74
13—Mary Dame Hall.....	5,818.76
13—Elizabeth C. Bar-	
wick.....	23.66
21—Kapule.....	300.42
23—Chun Afong.....	319.33
23—James S. Bailey.....	8.52
28—Geo. Galbraith.....	12,911.93
30—Nellie W. Brincker-	
hoff.....	4,023.25
Oct. 11—Wm. G. Smith.....	1,519.53
11—Wm. E. Taylor.....	8.58
13—Wm. H. Pfleger.....	902.50
20—Elizabeth Sniffen.....	51.52
30—Jos. Marsden.....	2,005.26
Nov. 27—C. H. H. L. Ahlborn.	4,018.50
Dec. 7—David Kawanauka	277.00
7—Cornelia H. Brown.	528.99
16—Augustine Enos.....	1,792.84
17—Chas. H. Gault.....	8.40
21—Maria J. Forbes.....	127.19
21—Genevieve Dowsett-	
Dunbar.....	125.59
21—Stuart P. Birmingham	73.56
30—H. H. Haalelea.....	1,437.99
1910.	
Jan. 10—John W. Pfleger.....	240.00
10—Baldwin Mehner.....	10.52
13—Fanny H. Sachs.....	135.10
20—Fred C. Baldwin.....	482.07
Feb. 4—Stephen Higgins.....	107.64

WOMEN'S WOES

Honolulu Women Are Finding Relief at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by thousands of people.

Mrs. C. P. Maxwell, E. Bay Ave., Olympia, Wash., says: "Lapse of time has only strengthened my good opinion of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, as the relief I obtained from their use two years ago has been permanent. I was in a serious condition as the result of kidney trouble. I had such severe backaches and heavy, bearing-down pains across my loins that my housework was a burden. Dropsical symptoms appeared and my feet and ankles became badly swollen. Learning of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I procured a box and before I had used them long they had entirely disposed of my trouble. I have recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on several occasions since then, as I know they can be relied upon to bring relief from kidney disorders."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

of Senator Smoot's borough, and the completion of the temple, governing themselves accordingly. Indeed, all of the important members of the federal compact have representatives in Honolulu, who never overlook an opportunity of calling your attention to the manifold advantages of having lived in some particular State.

All honor to the residents of less noted subdivisions of the Union, who will not permit the others to get the best of them. For even insignificant Wyoming, with a population which, with the drafts made on it by Hawaii, now averages less than one to the square mile, and with a climate which boasts of the same adjective as will Hawaii when Woolley's bill gets through congress, celebrates. Whether it was Postmaster Pratt's confirmation, or Senator Clark's opposition to the proposed amendments to the Organic Act, or Ed Towse's publicly announced cooperation with Dave Withington on the booze question which prompted the demonstration—I should say demonstration—I know not. But Wyoming got together, and staid together, about a week ago, in a manner worthy of a better State. A long bunch of freerackers, a couple of gaudy Chinese lanterns, and the crowd vied with each other in making noise. And the morning following, which happened to be Sunday, I saw a car marked "special" attached to the 9:15 train, and was told, on inquiry, that Bob Shingle was the best at the Peninsula of Wyoming people, on the occasion of a reunion. I did not quite understand the significance of U. S. Marshal Hendry and Chief Melville boarding the same car, but suppose it was all right.

The spirit is a most admirable one. Wery a man, and the only one here hailing from a given State, I should hunt up some date in its history which marked an epoch, and celebrate it fittingly, perhaps like my prairie, sagebrush friends, habitually. No harm is done, the scenery of life is broken up, and patriotism fostered.

KAUAI IS SATISFIED WITH HER ANSWER TO LIQUOR QUESTION

No Saloons and Sixty Blind Pigs --- Latter Technical in Some Cases---Little Drunkenness and Crime.

By Edward P. Irwin.

Kauai has solved the liquor problem—to her own satisfaction if not, perhaps, to the complete satisfaction of some who are not fortunate enough to own broad acres and reside on the favored isle. And, therefore, Kauai looks with a slightly contemptuous, but without an indulgent, smile at the other islands which have not reached her own state of bliss, virtue and beatitude and which are still in the throes of the long struggle to arrive at a solution of the troublesome problem.

Kauai points with pride to the fact that she has no saloons. She does more than point with pride—she boasts of it and exults over those unfortunate islands that issue licenses for the sale of liquor. Kauai has no licensed saloons—but she has more than three score blind pigs. She has solved the liquor problem—but the thirsty mortal need not remain long thirsty if he has the price of a drink. The prohibition question awakens comparatively little interest in Kauai—but Judge Hardy, in his charge to the grand jury last week, confined his remarks almost exclusively to the question of the illicit sale of liquor and the terrible damage done to the people of the Garden Island by the power of booze.

Less Drunkenness.

And yet, it is but fair to say that Kauai has, in a measure, at least, solved the problem. Her solution might not do for all the other islands, very probably would not for some of them, particularly Oahu, but it serves very well for herself.

It is an undoubted fact that since Kauai abolished saloons and refused to grant retail liquor licenses, the percentage of drunkenness and its attendant misdemeanors and crimes has very greatly decreased. The grand jury sat just one day last week, and the next day returned just one indictment—and that was for child stealing and the crime was more or less of a technical nature and had no connection with liquor. The term of the circuit court lasted three days—and there was not a single case tried. The calendar consisted of several cases, including three for the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor, but all the offenders withdrew their appeals and pleaded guilty or forfeited their bonds.

It is possible, of course, that the scarcity of lawyers on the Garden Island has much to do with the comparatively small amount of litigation and the decision of offenders convicted in the magistrate's court not to appeal to the circuit court. But it is also true that the absence of saloons is the chief reason for the small percentage of crime.

Many Blind Pigs.

So it appears that the tight little island has some grounds for the air of superiority which she habitually wears and the half-contemptuous indulgence which she extends to her sister islands. It is likewise true that her holier-than-thou expression is not entirely justified by the facts in the case.

Kauai is full of blind pigs. Not as full, perhaps, as she was a year or two ago, but still full enough for two islands of her size and with her population. She has, according to Judge Hardy's statement, not less than sixty places where liquor is sold illegally—and many of these places are of common knowledge. That they are protected it would, probably, be too much to say, though there is no question but that not so long ago some of the officers of the law were fully acquainted with the location of the blind pigs and with the appearance, taste and effects of the booze sold in them. It is, indeed, a question if in certain parts of the island a fine of \$100 is not tantamount to tacit permission to operate for a certain or uncertain length of time.

That Revenue Tax.

It should be stated, however, that the term "blind pig," in its generally accepted meaning, does not strictly apply to all who, technically, at least, are engaged in the illicit selling of liquor. Nor does the fact that a man has paid a special internal revenue tax for the sale of liquor mean that he is necessarily engaged in the general dispensation of the beverage that inebriates.

It was explained by several Kauai

people, as indeed the collector of internal revenue has himself explained, that in many cases the plantation laborers go to their luns or their cook or the manager of their boardinghouse and "chip in" to buy a tub of sake, a few barrels of beer or a barrel of whisky. If the luns, cook or boardinghouse manager buys the liquor, sends it out to the men, and charges it up to them, he is technically selling liquor. And when the internal revenue men find it out, he is compelled to pay the special \$25 tax for the sale of liquor at retail. But it is certain that the internal revenue force, though numbering but a few men, is much more successful in learning of such transactions than are the territorial or county authorities.

Arrests Are Rare.

Convictions for drunkenness are of such rarity on Kauai as almost to come in the class of events. Yet this must not be taken as meaning that drunkenness is unknown or even infrequent on the Garden Island. It simply means that arrests for drunkenness are rare. And this is not any reflection on the police, for they are empowered to arrest only when one is found drunk in a public place. There being no saloons, and the blind pigs having of necessity to take measures to prevent publicity, most of the liquor sold is drunk in the plantation camps. A laborer may get as drunk as a lord in his own camp, and so long as he does not assault his neighbor, try to kill his wife or some other man's wife, or commit any other act which in itself constitutes a crime or misdemeanor, he is safe from arrest.

Charles P. Dole, district magistrate for the district of Lihue, made the statement to an Advertiser reporter that he had had only one drunk before him in three months, and that was a Korean. In his district, said Sheriff Rice, all the drunks arrested are Koreans. The men of other nationalities buy their booze and take it to their own camps or homes to drink it. The Korean acquires a jug of bad whisky, sits down beside the road and calls in his passing friends and acquaintances, and they proceed to get gloriously soused and lie there until a cop comes along and gathers them in.

No License Policy Good.

Everybody on Kauai to whom the question was put as to the success of the no-license policy declared that it is working out very well indeed.

"The policy of granting no retail licenses is working out splendidly," was the statement made by Arthur Rice, treasurer of the county. "Liquor conditions on this island have been greatly improved since that policy was adopted."

Representative William J. Sheldon made a statement to the same effect, but expressed the opinion that the congress of the United States ought to pass a law restraining the collector of internal revenue from issuing federal licenses to any man who does not hold a territorial license. Mr. Sheldon, however, apparently labored under the very common, but erroneous, belief that the internal-revenue department issues licenses for the sale of liquor. As a matter of fact, it does not, but only collects a special tax from liquor-sellers. Mr. Sheldon said he thought the legislature ought to make the existing liquor law more stringent than it is. In particular, he would have a law making the possession of a federal special tax receipt prima facie evidence of the sale of liquor.

This same view was expressed by many other Kauai residents, who thought that such a law would be even more efficacious than the enactment of a prohibition law, if the prohibition law is to be territorial instead of federal.

Situation Improved.

Judge Hofgaard, district magistrate of Waimea, expressed himself as satisfied that the liquor situation on Kauai has greatly improved since retail licenses were cut out. He was obliged to acknowledge, however, as, indeed, the records of his own court testified, that blind pigs abound and flourish, and that any one who will may drink.

The Unsolved Problem.

It is evident that though Kauai may have solved the saloon problem, she has by no means solved the blind pig problem. And yet, the solution is in her own hands, or, more specifically, in the hands of the plantation interests. Most of the keepers of blind pigs are plantation employees, and their names are known to their superiors. They could be put out of business in a single day if the plantation managers were simply to tell them that they must either quit selling liquor or leave the employ of the plantation.

The trouble is, the plantation interests are afraid to take this step. They fear, probably without good grounds for fear, that it might react upon them by causing dissatisfaction among the laborers and perhaps causing many of them to leave. "The plantations," said Auditor George Baker of Lihue, "need labor and they dare not discharge their employees who sell liquor."

And yet, Mr. Baker, a few minutes later, expressed the opinion that prohibition would not cause any labor troubles. The Japanese would stand for it. "They are not going to migrate just because they can't get their sake," he said.

But the big interests, having more at stake, are correspondingly more afraid of what might happen should they attempt to stamp out the blind pig evil, and they let the illicit sale of liquor go on under their noses, and when the time of the pig gets too strong, they turn their noses the other way and pretend they can't smell it.

Oriental Ignorance.

It appears quite probable that some

of the orientals do not realize that they are violating the law by selling liquor without a license, when they have paid the special federal internal revenue tax. The county clerk of Kauai, a Hawaiian, made a statement that puts the blame for the blind pigs upon the federal government. "The trouble is," he said, "that the Japs and Chinese look on the possession of a special internal revenue tax receipt as a license to sell liquor. I found that several of my own clients among the orientals had hung up their special tax receipts prominently and they told me that they had been told that these gave them the right to sell. I had to warn them that they were violating the law."

The orientals were mistaken, of course, in their statement that any internal revenue officer had told them that the payment of a special internal revenue tax gave them the right to sell liquor in the Territory, but the mistake is not so strange, considering the fact that the oriental's knowledge of the laws and customs of the country in which he makes the money he sends home to Japan is extremely limited.

The Question of Prohibition.

Kauai having solved the liquor problem to her own satisfaction, at least, her people are not worrying themselves much about prohibition—especially prohibition by act of the legislature. Their lack of interest in the question amounts almost to apathy. Ask a resident of the Garden Island what are his views on the prohibition question, and he looks at you in a surprised way as if it were something he had never stopped before to consider. But he is willing to consider it, for the moment at least, if pressed.

The general belief expressed by those asked was that Kauai might possibly at the special election go dry by a very close vote, but that the other islands, being less virtuous and more addicted to booze, would assuredly vote in favor of retaining their saloons.

There are, however, some reasonably ardent prohibitionists on Kauai. Representative Sheldon, for instance, has always been listed as a prohibitionist, and indeed, he says now that he is in favor of it. But he also says that he is not taking any public stand in the matter. "I may be instructed by my constituents if I go back to the legislature," he said, "so I'm not saying anything on the prohibition question."

Commission Bugaboo.

Mr. Sheldon's position becomes apparent when one considers that Waimea is the part of Kauai most liable to go against prohibition and is the district which yields the most convictions for the illegal sale of liquor.

Representative Coney was more outspoken. "I am not in favor of prohibition," he said, "and I shall work against it. I do think, though, that the present liquor laws should be amended to make them more strict and to limit the number of saloons. There are entirely too many saloons in Honolulu. Six or eight good ones would be enough. And no license should be granted to any oriental." Mr. Coney added that he did not believe that prohibition by legislative enactment would work. It would only greatly increase the number of blind pigs throughout the Islands.

Sheriff Rice said he did not believe that Territorial prohibition would be any good. He, like Representative Sheldon, was of the opinion that the revenue officers should not be allowed to issue special tax receipts to any man for the sale of liquor unless the man already had a license from the Territory.

Deputy Assessor Kanukou is strongly in favor of prohibition and said that he had so expressed himself publicly several times. "But there are few others who are taking any stand one way or the other," he said, "so far as any public utterances are concerned."

The Original Package.

There are seven wholesale liquor places on Kauai, but these are to all intents and purposes retail places. Liquor may not, according to the regulations, be drunk on the premises, but it can be bought in almost any quantity, no matter how small. The fiction of the original package is carefully treasured, but the original package may contain as little as two ounces of whisky.

What the regulation really accomplishes is to do away with drinking at the bar and with treating, the latter probably one of the most detrimental features of the regular saloon. The liquor must be taken off the premises to be drunk. But off the premises may be next door, not five feet away.

An unfortunate feature of the "wholesale" selling is that, though a man may not treat or be treated at the bar, he may carry away a quart or a gallon of liquor and try to drink it all at one time for fear somebody else will get part of it. Or, if he be that way inclined, he may take it home and feed it to minors who would not be able to buy it themselves.

It is but fair to say, however, that, according to the statements of the police authorities of Kauai, the wholesale liquor stores are decently conducted and, as a rule, comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Virtuous Kauai has solved the problem (forgetting the sixty or more blind pigs, of course) and it is not to be wondered at that the glance she sometimes confers on the east upon islands less favored of the gods and the sugar barons is humorously indulgent and tinged a little with scorn.

But it is a good deal of a question whether or not Kauai's solving of the problem would be profitable in Honolulu or even on the larger island of which Hilo is the metropolis.

Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. 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.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion from whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HARRISON & COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 100 Broadway, New York.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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

JUSTICE SEEKS A JOB AS LABORER

Nevada County Official Found in Sacramento—His Mind a Blank.

SACRAMENTO, February 25.—John Brophy, justice of the peace of Cherokee township, in Nevada county, after wandering around for two weeks, his memory gone and his faculties impaired, was found yesterday in this city at the office of the city superintendent of streets, where he had applied for a job as a laborer on the streets. His brother, P. J. Brophy, and J. J. Meehan, a blacksmith, in this city, found him. Meehan, an old friend of Brophy, saw him a few days ago. He had heard of the man's strange disappearance, but had hesitated to say anything touching on it. P. H. Brophy, a supervisor of Nevada county, came to this city yesterday, and, with Meehan, started in search of his brother. John Brophy recognized his brother and Meehan when they met him at the office of the city superintendent of streets, but he did not recollect any of his experiences during his two weeks' absence from home. He believed that knockout drops had been administered to him at Nevada City, depriving him of his memory. Last night he was taken home.

ELOPES WITH HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Chicago Man Leaves a Pretty Wife and Young Child Behind.

DETROIT, February 28.—In the prosecutor's office today a young wife told of the elopement of her husband and her own mother. It is a case without parallel in the history of that office, or probably in any of the city courts. The wife, Mrs. Bertha Wardel, an unusually pretty brunette, told of the disappearance of her mother and husband. "It is surprising that your husband should run away and leave you," remarked Attorney Crane. "I know, but you should see my mother," replied the young woman. The affair occurred last August, and now the young woman is determined to secure separation from the missing man, and she asks that her little six-year-old son be given into her custody for good. In 1902 George Wardel, who is described as a handsome fellow, married Bertha Wardel in this city. The year following the mother came to their home to nurse the daughter when the latter's child was born. Not long after this the husband became impatient to the daughter and bestowed his attentions upon the mother, not thinking that the daughter would find it. Finally the two disappeared at the same time.

MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, March 8, 1910. San Francisco—Sailed, March 7, S. S. Mexican, for Seattle. Norfolk—Sailed, March 7, S. S. Boko-by, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, March 8, bark R. P. Rithel, for Hilo. San Francisco—Sailed, March 8, 2 p. m., S. S. Mongolia, for Honolulu. Kahului—Sailed, March 5, S. S. Hilo-nian, for San Francisco. Nitrate Ports—Sailed, Feb. 21, schr. M. Turner, for Honolulu. Nitrate Ports—Sailed, Feb. 21, ship Nina, for Honolulu. Thursday, March 10, 1910. Grays Harbor—Sailed, March 9, schr. O. M. Kellogg, for Honolulu. Norfolk—Sailed, March 9, S. S. Vancouver, for Honolulu. Seattle—Arrived, March 10, S. S. Mexican, from San Francisco. Hilo—Sailed, March 7, Jap. training ship Tasei Maru, for Yokohama. Memo. S. S. Enterprise was to sail from Hilo for San Francisco, March 8. S. S. Arizonan was at Kahului, March 9.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 8. Str. Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kauai ports, a. m. Am. schr. Robert Lewers, from Port Townsend, a. m.

Wednesday, March 9. M. N. S. S. Lurline, Weeden, from San Francisco, 8 a. m. Am. schr. W. F. Babcock, Harris, from Port Townsend (in distress), a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, a. m.

Thursday, March 10. Am. schr. Ariel, from Mokuia, a. m. Str. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, a. m. Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon. Str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, 5:07 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, for Molokai ports, 5:44 p. m. Str. Ke Au Hou, 5:13 p. m. Str. Helene, 5:40 p. m. Str. Iwalani, for Hawaii ports, 5:50 p. m. Str. Noleau, for Kauai ports, 6:22 p. m.

P. M. S. S. Korea, for San Francisco, 11 a. m. U. S. A. T. Thomas, for San Francisco, 9:20 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, a. m. M. N. S. S. Lurline, for Kahului, 9 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per M. N. S. S. Lurline, from San Francisco, March 9.—W. C. Daniels, M. Simon, W. C. Emory, Mrs. Emory, Miss L. Merchant, E. Gibb, P. Robertson, M. Stone, W. W. Kirkland, M. Blair, Parsons, J. Douglas, Mrs. McPhail, Miss McPhail, J. Adams, Y. L. White, G. W. Van Hoos, Mrs. Van Hoos, Paul Hesse, W. H. Eddy, Mamie Miller, L. S. Wass, Mrs. E. H. Wood, W. J. Coon, E. Olden. Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii and Maui ports, March 10.—J. McFadden, W. J. Hampton, C. Forbes, N. Soon, Wm. Ayres, T. E. Martins, C. Seville, Geo. Barland, T. A. Burningham, J. W. Smith, Mrs. Smith, C. Waldeyer, Jas. Robert, Mrs. Robert, 38 on deck.

DEPARTED.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Maui and Hawaii ports, March 8.—George Spencer Peavey, Miss E. Halulani, J. R. Pans, E. Bartels, Charles E. Wall, Mr. Gardner, Miss Daisy Taylor, Mrs. J. Smeaton, R. W. Atkinson, George E. Bach, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carter, Mrs. S. M. Spencer, Miss Jennette Spencer and one child, Captain Forsyth, Lieutenant Morrison, Doctor Edwards, O. F. Rosa, Miss H. Hapai, Hong Chack, Mrs. John S. Bliss, Mrs. Joseph W. Vail, Mrs. Brooks, Miss J. T. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Peavy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir, Mr. and Mrs. C. Denny, S. E. Clarke, H. A. Carkett, Mr. and Mrs. Victor, and Mrs. M. J. Gourveia Jr. and child. Per str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, March 8.—Marston Campbell, Governor Frear, W. W. Bruner, H. P. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, J. Trueblood, Miss Dowsett. Per P. M. S. S. Korea, for San Francisco.—J. Harris Mackenzie, Miss N. Lloyd, Mrs. J. F. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Colby, Mr. Pratt, N. Hulsehouser, H. E. Wolohan, Mrs. L. M. Brown, M. Crosssett, D. M. Ross, H. E. Hudson, Mrs. R. E. Smith, J. E. Pritchard, W. C. Barker, F. W. Frankland, Miss A. Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Piquote, L. C. Cadwallader, C. F. Harris, the Misses Harris, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., W. K. Stewart, W. G. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Biley, T. L. Watkins, Jr., B. Wiley, J. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Curran, R. F. Cook, W. A. Leitler, Mrs. E. Reckerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cole, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Kuarp, C. Armstrong, T. D. Starrett, E. Burch, Miss Burch, Miss Ramsey, E. G. Walton, N. S. Sachs, E. R. Shaw, J. D. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Card, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Searle, Miss H. Brandes, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Adams, Geo. T. Peck, Miss May Vanderberg, Miss G. Rodgers, E. J. McPeely, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macfarlane, A. E. Walker, Geo. W. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dickerson, S. Honoia, C. C. Case, Mrs. Evans, P. J. Hayes, W. V. E. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. John Daniel, Miss E. Bradley, Mrs. G. Nelson, Mrs. G. Smith, L. W. Spencer, Miss A. Gray, E. P. Kirkpatrick, B. Goodrich, C. C. Kennedy, C. C. Egan.

INTERNAL TREATMENT NOT NECESSARY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism is simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism neither of which require any internal treatment. All that is needed to afford relief is the free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Give it a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. For sale by all druggists. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Churchill Harvey Elder, Financial Editor.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.36c. Per Ton, \$87.20. 88 Analysis Beets, 14c. 4 1/2 d. Per Ton, \$102.00.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 10.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 63. Weather, fair.

HAWAIIAN FIBRE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Fibre Company was held yesterday and officers for the coming year were elected. The reports of the officers show the company's finances to be in excellent condition and the outlook is very bright. Last year 133 1/2 tons of sisal fibre were marketed in nine different shipments. In each case the top price was realized against the best white Yucatan fibre. The company now has 1500 acres under cultivation, the plants on 850 acres of which are fully matured. In addition another 800 acres has been cleared ready for planting. The company lately installed a new power engine and is now installing another deorticating machine. In the course of the year another mill will be erected on the upper lands. The assets of the company now show an investment of \$126,000, and the treasurer was yesterday instructed to dispose of an additional block of stock to supply funds for further improvements.

The officers elected follows: Cecil Brown, president; M. P. Robinson, vice-president; Walter C. Weedon, secretary and treasurer; L. Tenney Peck, auditor. The following sales were reported on the stock exchange yesterday: Panahan—10 @ 30. Ewa—300 @ 35; 5 @ 35.125. Wainaina—60, 63, 30 @ 136. McBryde—150, 350 @ 7.25. Oahu—100, 60 @ 38.75; 50, 30 @ 38.50; 5, 5 @ 38.50. Hawaiian Commercial—20 @ 41.25; 85 @ 41. Hutchison—20 @ 18.625; 5 @ 18.50. Pioneer—10 @ 237. Onomea—20 @ 54. Brewery—15 @ 18.75.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following dividends were paid yesterday: Panahan, 20 cents a share; Wailuku, \$3 a share; Hutchison, 15 cents a share.

PHONES IN SIX WEEKS.

Unless unexpected delays occur Honolulu will be supplied with the new phone system within six weeks' time. The conduits have all been laid, the cables have been drawn and everything now awaits the arrival of the phones and switchboards. The instruments were shipped from Chicago some time ago and unless the washouts the freight up for a long time they should be here in short order. As soon as the new phones and switchboards arrive they will be installed, and then it will only remain for the company to cut over from the old system to the new. This is but a small undertaking. With the cutover made the company will be ready to take down the old poles and wires. All of the phones under the new system will be on direct lines and all within the city district will be automatic. There will be absolutely no difference between the downtown service and that of Waikiki and the old annoyances which have made people more or less disgusted with the telephone system will be something of the past. The installation of the new system will probably result in some changes

SYSTEM WORTH TWO MILLIONS.

(Continued from Page One.) "By an electrically-driven turbine pump we propose to force this water into the city mains," said Campbell yesterday. "I have all been running to waste heretofore. Tests have been made, and it is found that the water is of fine quality. The Rapid Transit company will allow us to take it. A similar arrangement may be made with the Honolulu Iron Works and with the Hawaiian Electric Company, both of which are using great quantities of water which goes to waste after passing through their condensers." Campbell has been giving a great deal of attention to the Honolulu water system, and with the completion and apparent success of the Nuuanu dam he is convinced that the city is soon to have a system of which it will have reason to be very proud. "I could give two million dollars for the Honolulu water system today," he said and make money on the investment. Yesterday a contract was awarded to the Honolulu Iron Works, as the lowest bidder, for 2500 feet of pipe for Alewa Heights. Tests made by Superintendent J. M. Little showed a fine pressure in the supply for Alewa, and within a very short time now that suburb will have a sufficient supply. "The next will be pipes up Kalihii," said Campbell. "We promised the legislature to reaccomplish three things in connection with this water supply business. They were to install the high lift pump, construct the Kaimuki reservoir, and give Alewa Heights a water supply. All three are now safely assured."

PATENT APPEALS COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The music yesterday passed the big step of the court of patent appeals.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

William Douding, a native of Porto Rico, has filed an application for naturalization in the federal court. Governor Frear and Marston Campbell will leave next week for a trip to Kauai, to look into land and other matters on the Garden Island. Ng Hee, under sentence for robbery was granted a parole yesterday by Governor Frear. Immigration Inspector Raymond C. Brown has been granted the leave of absence asked for by him, to take rejected Portuguese immigrants home, and he will leave early next month for Funchal, taking the Portuguese with him. His leave of absence is for four months. News of the confirmation of Henry E. Cooper as circuit judge, to succeed Associate Justice De Holt, was received by cable yesterday. Judge Cooper went to Washington as counsel in an important matter recently, but it is expected that he will return in the near future and take his place on the bench. The Russian government, not having any regularly authorized representative in the Territory of Hawaii, has requested the French ambassador at Washington to cable Dr. A. Marques of this city, who is the French consul at Honolulu, to watch the case of the Russian immigrants on behalf of the Russian government.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. V. L. Tenney, sister-in-law of E. D. Tenney, and her son, will leave for the mainland on the Lurline. A. M. Burns, formerly a Honolulu newspaper man and later editor of the Hilo Tribune, is now on the staff of the San Francisco Examiner. Pop Spitzer, the Hotel street merchant, leaves on the Lurline for the mainland en route east on his annual buying trip. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Spitzer. Edwin Benner of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, leaves on the Lurline for San Francisco to join his wife and family who have been away for several months. The Princess David Kawanakoa has issued invitations for a luncheon at which she will be the hostess on Saturday in compliment to Mrs. Harold Sewell, who is visiting here from her home in Maine.—S. F. Bulletin, Feb. 24. Mrs. Campbell and daughter, mother and sister of A. N. Campbell and Eugene Campbell of the Waterhouse Trust Company, return to their home in San Francisco on the Lurline, after a pleasant three weeks' stay in Honolulu. Mrs. Underwood, widow of Captain Underwood of the schooner Robert Lewers, who lost his life just after the vessel cleared the Sound a few months since, leaves for the Coast on the Lurline accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Louis Underwood. Captain Underwood's wife was aboard the vessel when her husband was washed overboard. The band will play this afternoon at Fort Shafter. The Alameda will not arrive from San Francisco until Saturday afternoon. Sunday afternoon a public concert will take place at the Honolulu Seaside Hotel, Waikiki. Captain Berger will leave Saturday morning for Waialeale, and will spend the day instructing the boys of the Reform School. Investigation of the damage to the ship W. F. Babcock has resulted in a finding of damage only to the rudder. As soon as repairs are made the vessel will proceed on her voyage to Cape Town, South Africa. The promotion committee has received by express from L. L. Woodford, assistant secretary of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition twenty-five gold medals awarded to Hawaii exhibits. A number of silver medals will follow. Dr. J. C. MacNeill, a wealthy California doctor who spent several weeks here recently, is doing splendid promotion work for the Islands on the mainland. Several letters have been received from mainlanders telling of Doctor MacNeill's enthusiasm.

CARTER IS NOW ON THE GENERAL STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. Army, will leave Manila on the next transport (March 15), and will resign his duties in the war department, probably some time in April, as a member of the general staff corps. The detail has been made by the President, upon the recommendation of the secretary of war, who contemplated with favor the selection of General Crozier as chief of staff, the position to which Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will succeed upon the detachment from that duty of Maj.-Gen. J. P. Bell on the first of April. General Carter takes the place on the general staff made vacant by the detachment of Brig.-Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon and it is expected that in the course of the next few months Brig.-Gen. T. H. Bliss, now on duty as assistant to the chief of staff, will be relieved from duty in Washington and assigned to the command of one of the military departments. For the present Brig.-Gen. Walter Howe will command the department of the East, from which duty he will probably be relieved in a few months by Maj.-Gen. F. D. Grant.

DISPATCHING WINDJAMMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—Laden with a full cargo of general merchandise, the barkentine S. G. Wilder of the Matson Navigation Company is expected to go to sea today, bound for Malakoa. Within the next few days the company will dispatch two more of its sailers to the Islands. The bark Astor Welch will get away about Sunday for Honolulu, she will carry 10,000 cases of coal oil and a quantity of machinery, timber and construction material to be used on the government works at Pearl Harbor. The bark H. D. Bithel has come alongside pier No. 38 and will soon begin loading general merchandise and fertilizers for Hilo.

COAST ASTOR SIGNS.

Count Astor signs, a Hawaiian nobleman, is to marry Miss Harriet Kelly, daughter of the late late Marston Kelly, the copper king.



The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Dream of Tartar. No Alum, No Lime Phosphate.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, March 10, 1910.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Pa. Paid Up	Val	Bid	Ask
MISCANTILES					
C. Brewer & Co.	\$2,000,000	\$100			
SUGAR					
Ewa	1,000,000	20	34 1/2	35	
Haw. Agr. Cultural	1,200,000	100	19 1/2	20 1/2	
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,125,750	35	41	41 1/2	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	58		
Honolulu	750,000	100	140		
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	25 1/2	26	
Hilo	1,500,000	100	140		
Hutchinson Sug. Plan Co.	2,500,000	25	187 1/2	188 1/2	
Kahuku	500,000	50	39	40	
Kela Sugar Co.	800,000	100	193	200	
Koloa	500,000	100	140		
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	3,500,000	20	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	20	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Onomea	1,000,000	20	54	54 1/2	
Pas Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Olowalu	150,000	100	100		
Panahan Sug. Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	29 1/2	30	
Pacific	500,000	100	184 1/2	200	
Pala	750,000	100	140		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	170		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	28 1/2	29 1/2	
Waialeale Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	185	185 1/2	
Waialeale Lumber Co.	1,500,000	100	100		
Waialeale	250,000	100	140	145	
Waialeale Sugar Mill	125,000	100	170		
Miscellaneous					
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	2,350,000	100	120	125	
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	180		
H. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,150,000	100	101		
H. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,150,000	100	101		
Mutual Tel. Co.	250,000	10	10		
S. N. K. Rubber Co.	80,000	100	100		
S. N. K. Rubber Co.	80,000	100	100		
O. R. & L. Co. Ltd.	4,000,000	100	140	145	
Hilo R. R. Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	20	100	105	
Hilo R. R. Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	20	100	105	
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	15 1/2	16 1/2	
Haw. Pineapple Co.	500,000	20	29	29 1/2	
Bonds					
Haw. Ter. 4 p c (First Class)	315,000		100		
Haw. Ter. 4 p c (Second Class)	600,000		100		
Haw. Ter. 4 1/2 p c	1,000,000		100		
Haw. Ter. 4 1/2 p c	1,000,000		100		
Haw. Ter. 5 p c	1,044,000		100		
Co. Bond Sugar & Ref.	800,000		101		
Hama-kua Ditch Co. (Upper ditch) 6 p c	200,000		101		
Hawaiian Irrigation Co. 6 1/2 p c	745,000		100		
Hawaiian Irrigation Co. 6 1/2 p c	5,000		112		
Hew. 4 on a Sugar Co. 5 p c	1,246,000		104 1/2		
Hilo R. R. Co. (First Class)	1,000,000		100		
Hilo R. R. Co. (Second Class)	1,000,000		100		
Ext. Co. 6 1/2 p c	800,000		96	97	
Honokaa Sug. Co. 6 p c	450,000		103		
Hon. R. & L. Co. 6 p c	847,000		107 1/2		
Kaui R. Co. Ltd.	500,000		100		
Kohala Ditch Co. 6 1/2 p c	500,000		101		
McBryde Sug. Co. 6 p c	3,000,000		18 1/2	19	
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p c	2,000,000		10 1/2	11	
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p c	2,500,000		10 1/2	11	
Pacific Sugar Mill Co.	500,000		10		
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p c	1,250,000		102 1/2		
Waialeale Agr. Co. 5 p c	1,407,000		100 1/2		

*23.125 on \$100 paid. 754 per cent. paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. \$Paid up.

RUSSIA FEARS A WAR WITH CHINA

Proposes a New Railway Line Because of This Anxiety.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 27.—M. I. Iwolsky, the foreign minister, has been said today, informally submitted to the United States and other interested powers the Russian government's alternative proposition to that proposed by Secretary Knox relative to the construction of the Aigun-Chinchow railroad. Instead of this road, Russia suggests that there shall be constructed another Transmongolian line, farther westward, striking the Transiberian Railway near the Baikal line. This, with the extension from Peking to Kalgan, would traverse Urgan and Kiekhia, avoiding the desert between Kalgan and Urgan by a wide detour westward to Puyuan-chen.

This proposition does not meet with special favor in diplomatic circles here. It is considered to be impracticable and an unprofitable venture, in nowise meeting the conditions which call for the construction of the Aigun-Chinchow Railroad. Well-informed diplomats are unable to understand the fear of Chinese military aggression which is the basis of Russia's objection to the latter project, nor do they take the Chinese army seriously. But anxiety certainly exists.

Russian officials say that China is arming against Russia, and profess to believe that war is possible within a decade. Alarm against the Chinese has replaced the expectation of a war between Russia and Japan, which a few months ago created a veritable panic among the military authorities.

IS COMING HERE.

EAST BOOTH BAY, Maine, February 23.—Traveling approximately seven-eighths the distance around the earth before it reaches the home port of her owner, L. A. Norris of San Francisco, will be the unique voyage undertaken by a 90-foot auxiliary schooner being built by an East Booth Bay firm. The schooner will be launched in a few weeks. The route scheduled for the yacht is across the A. Lantis, through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, across the Indian Ocean and then across the Pacific to San Francisco. The voyage will require six months.

HARBOR FISHING HUI MUST WAIT

(Continued from Page One.) night. It was decided that as long as there was any chance of there being cholera on the Tamon, the fishing enterprise had better not start. Campbell was asked by telephone to ure his influence to postpone it until danger passed. J. F. Morgan objected to a formal order prohibiting bathing and fishing, in view of the great doubt of there being any cholera. Doctor Hobdy explained how the possible sources of infection, if there had been cholera on the Tamon Maru, had been well guarded against. The patients on Quarantine Island, from the Tamon Maru, had many symptoms of cholera, it was stated, but the bacteriological investigations, which will not be completed until today, had so far failed to establish the presence of the disease, but rather indicated its absence.

MILLIONAIRE WINS BRIDE AS POOR MAN

While Working at Small Salary He Wins a Society Maiden.

PITTSBURG, February 27.—Antonio B. Guimaraes, a wealthy Brazilian mine owner, took a unique and sure method of winning a bride for himself alone and got for the privilege of sharing in the millions. The engagement of this South American Croesus has just been announced to Miss Bess Guidin, a young society girl of Wilkesburg, one of the city's exclusive suburbs, by her mother, Mrs. William Guidin