

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 27.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .23.
Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 70. Weather, rainy.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.90c.; Per Ton, \$78.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 10c.; Per Ton, \$82.20.

VOL. L No 43

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2906

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS TELL OF THINGS HAWAII MAY EXPECT

Speeches at Banquet Last Night Teem With Ad- vice and Prophecy.

The banquet given to the visiting Congressmen last evening at the Moana Hotel was the most sumptuous and its forensics were the most interesting and educative of any that Honolulu has hitherto enjoyed. At least, that was what the kamaainas said. The great dining hall of the hotel was filled, the menu had received the personal attention of a chef who has assisted in the preparation of White House dinners and the visiting statesmen comprised some of the most effective speakers in Congress. Every address made was full of good will for Hawaii; and the men who made them were, as a rule, as impressive in personal appearance as they were in oratory.

Perhaps the three most striking speeches were those of Congressman Hepburn, Congressman Fitzgerald and Congressman Littlefield, though all were so noteworthy as to make the distinctions fine. Fitzgerald's warning to the planters in connection with their duty towards the farming propaganda aroused great enthusiasm. The argument for the farmer was started by Judge Dole, the only local speaker; and nearly all the Congressional guests added their quota. It was evident that they were heartily in accord, Littlefield possibly excepted, with the President's policy of developing Hawaii along typical American lines.

It was at 9 o'clock that Delegate Kuhio arose, amid a round of hearty applause, and welcomed the Congressional visitors to Hawaii in the name of Queen Liliuokalani who had authorized him to express her sincere regret that, owing to the condition of her health, she had been unable to meet them personally since their arrival. He then introduced George W. Smith, the toastmaster, who was applauded as he rose.

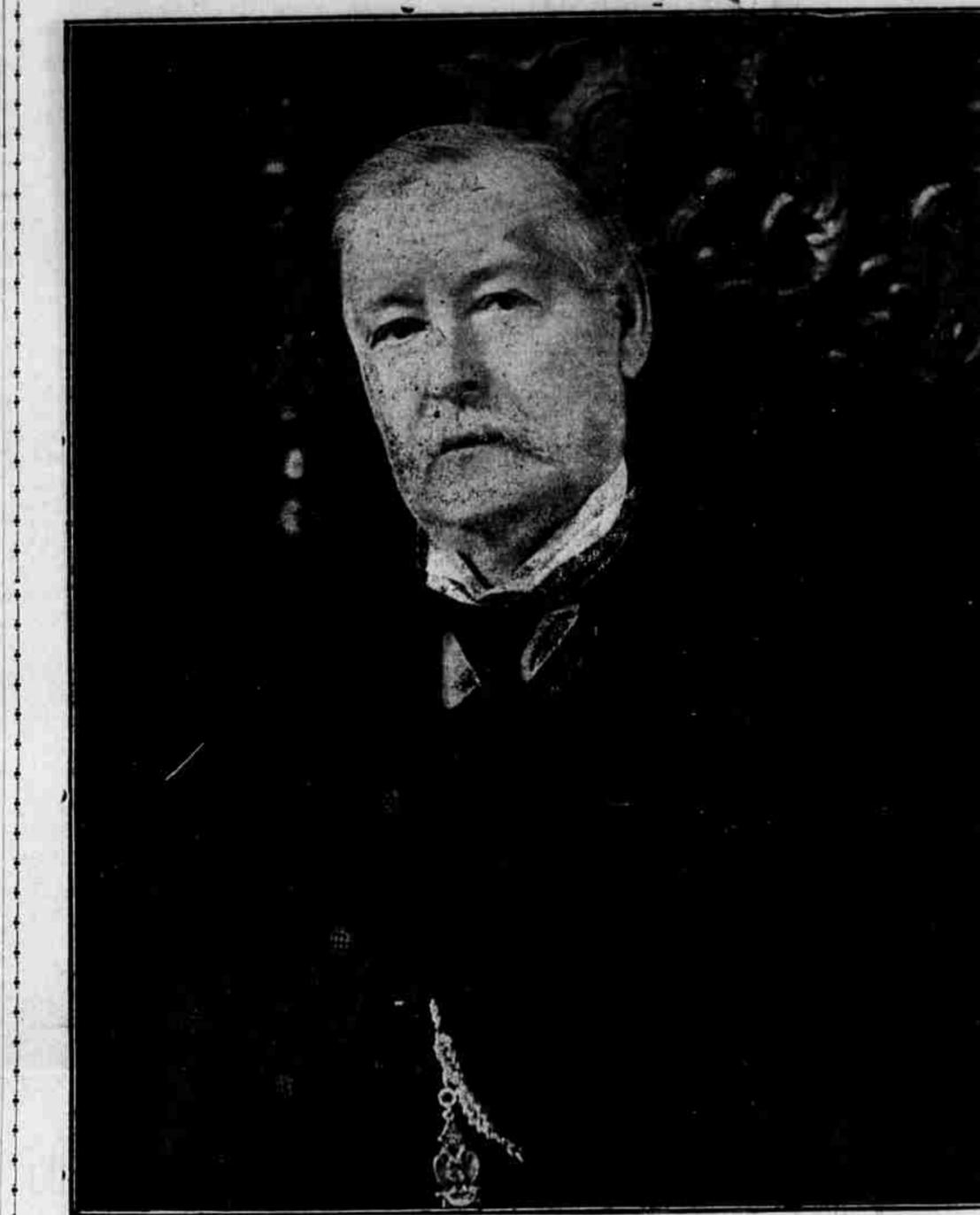
"It is meet and proper," began Mr. Smith, "that in a country like this, which was once a foreign and alien land and which is now an integral part of the great United States, that our first toast shall be to the President of the United States. To respond to this toast I will call upon Senator S. H. Piles."

SENATOR PILES' ADDRESS.

"I am deeply impressed with the welcome that the people of these islands have extended to us," began the Washington senator. "You are not alone contented with extending a hearty greeting, but you send your beautiful maidens with smiles and with beautiful flowers to hang around the visitors' necks. I would say tonight that I have nowhere met a people that have extended a welcome as cordial as you have, and I want to say to the people of these islands that if it shall ever be my good fortune to meet you in my home in Washington State, or in the city of Washington, that it will give me the greatest pleasure in my life to attempt to entertain you as we have been entertained here."

"Now, gentlemen, I have been asked to respond to the toast of the President of the United States. I wish it were possible for me to pay an adequately high tribute to the character of the man who holds that great office, and who presides over the destiny of nearly eighty millions of people with the care and security that can be had in no other country on the face of the globe. If I may, I will allude to one of the great principles that the President of the United States has tried to lay down to you, and that has endeared him to the people of this country. It is that his civic virtue is the one great characteristic that has endeared him to the American people. (Applause.) The people had grown careless and indifferent to public virtue, but there came to the Presidential chair the man who now occupies it, and he taught the people of this country that there is something worth living for besides wealth, and today that influence which has been stirred into this country is being felt in every community in the United States."

"Take the city of San Francisco,



THE VISITING CONGRESSMEN—COLONEL W. P. HEPBURN, OF IOWA.

unfortunate and downhearted as she is. That influence which the President of the United States has exercised upon the people there, as well as on the people of the whole country, that honesty in public life is one of the greatest virtues, has been in my judgment of the greatest aid to them in politically cleansing that great city that is situated within the Golden Gate.

"The sooner the people of this country come to understand that a man who takes up the trust of the people to represent them, no matter whether he be in the city council, in the State Legislature, as a representative in Congress, or as a senator, the man who holds up the integrity of public office, that man is to be honored, and I am happy to say that through the instrumentality of the President of the United States that there is coming a day when the man will have to hide his face in shame who does a dishonorable deed."

"Another thing that has endeared the President to the people of the United States, is that, although born as he was in wealth and prosperity, he has been a man of the people. He has made the people of the country to understand that, though born in luxury he has their cause at heart; that he was waged no war upon the foundations upon which this great Republic must rest, the greatest Republic on the face of the earth; that every man shall have an equal opportunity in the race; and that it is to the disgrace of the man who can not subscribe to that doctrine, and he is not a good citizen of the Republic. He has said to the people of wealth that, so far as he is concerned, he has no desire to wage war against any of them, but he has made war for the working people. He extends to the foreigner the privilege to come and enjoy our responsibilities and privileges. I am sure that the President tonight has at heart the interest of your people of these islands, and I regret very much that it has not been his privilege to visit you as we have done from one end of the Territory to the other. But we will carry to him the tidings and good will of the people of these islands. (Applause.)"

"Coming as I did from the northwest, from the Pacific northwest, I am naturally in sympathy with everything that is west, and these islands interest me in particular, just as they do yourselves. I believe that the city of Seattle, in which I live, or rather the Chamber of Commerce of that city, has responded to every request that you have made for aid and they will aid you to secure any legislation that may be for your permanent benefit. I am directed to say by the President of the Chamber of Commerce that it is their purpose to bring down here two hundred of their business men, next

winter, to investigate the commercial conditions of these islands." (Applause.)

JUDGE DOLE ON AMERICANIZATION.

After the applause which greeted the closing announcement of the Senator from Washington had died down, the toastmaster called upon Judge Dole to respond to the toast to the islands. He said in introduction:

"Our next toast will be a subject which is dear to us, especially to those who live here. This, our island home, is the next toast, the Territory of Hawaii. To respond to this toast we will call on one who is most familiar with the history of Hawaii; one who has grown up here; one who has been in the Territory from the overthrow of the monarchy to the time of the provisional government, the Republic of Hawaii, and eventually, the first governor of the Territory,—Sanford B. Dole." (Applause.)

Judge Dole, who is well known to nearly every one of the visiting party, said:

"Gentlemen, I consider it a great compliment to respond to this toast, and I am very glad to speak here tonight and will do so briefly. Our visitors have seen the islands under very favorable circumstances and better perhaps than a great many of us who have been here all our lives. I only wish that all of these visitors of ours could stay (Continued on page 4.)"

PEARL HARBOR IMPRESSIONS

"Pearl Harbor has been a revelation to us," said Congressman Arthur L. Bates, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, yesterday afternoon after the inspection of the lochs had been made by the members of the Congressional party. "During all the time that the United States has been in possession of this harbor I do not believe that it has been appreciated as it should have been. Personally I am in favor of proceeding immediately with the work of dredging and fortifying, making of Pearl Harbor the base for our naval vessels that its position and advantages demand. I am in favor of recommending adequate appropriations for this work, and I may say also that this is a consensus of the opinions of the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs who are with our party."

An important duty as well as a most enjoyable outing, occupying the afternoon. (Continued on Page Eight)

HONOLULU, May 27, 1907.

Editor Advertiser:—Sensational rumors having been circulated throughout the Territory permit me to say:

No Inter-Island quarantine has been even thought of and none will be ordered. The people should pursue their usual avocations without apprehension.

The Board of Health has controlled and does control the situation and has, from present indications, practically stamped out the infection with comparatively few deaths and at moderate expense.

The Federal Quarantine authorities have expressed their confidence and satisfaction in an official communication.

Yours very truly,

L. E. PINKHAM,
President Board of Health.

FURTHER VIOLENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO WOULD AROUSE THE JAPANESE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, May 28.—The press here preserves its calm attitude towards the latest San Francisco embroglio, the reported attacks made upon Japanese restaurant keepers in that city. All expressions of resentment over these attacks upon their countrymen are being withheld out of deference to President Roosevelt.

It is feared, however, that a repetition of the racial disorders in San Francisco would seriously affect the relations between the two countries. It is confidently hoped here that the Washington authorities will take steps to prevent any such recurrence of violence.

CANTON, Ohio, May 24.—Mrs. McKinley is better.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 24.—The machinists of the Erie Railway have struck.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Six members of the jury, which will try Mayor Schmitz, have been secured and sworn in.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Japanese Minister is investigating alleged attacks on Japanese restaurant keepers in San Francisco.

BELLINGHAM, Washington, May 24.—Two hundred shingle mills closed here today, each on account of lack of transportation facilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—W. H. Mills, formerly editor of the Sacramento Union, and for a number of years head of the land department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The daytime street car service is now almost restored, though but few cars are in operation at night. The blocking of tracks and attacks upon passengers still continue when police protection is not at hand to prevent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Calhoun, Mullaly, Schmitz, Ruef, Ford, Abbott, Glass and Halsey have been indicated for bribery.

Two hundred cars are now being operated. Minor disorders continue.

PARIS, May 25.—Theodore Tilton is dying.

Theodore Tilton was one of the most brilliant of America's younger literary men up to the time of the scandal which separated him from his family. This was in 1874 when he brought suit against Henry Ward Beecher for the alienation of his wife's affections. After the trial, which ended in a disagreement of the jury, three against Beecher and nine for him, Mr. Tilton abandoned his career and went to Paris to live. He has been for many years the central figure of the American colony there. Mr. Tilton has relatives living in Honolulu.

BREMEN, May 25.—Seamen here have struck in sympathy with those at Hamburg. The shipping interests of the port are so far unimpaired.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The Czar gave an audience yesterday to the Japanese delegates to The Hague peace conference.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Thirty thousand machinists on the Erie railway system have gone on a strike.

GUATEMALA CITY, May 25.—Nineteen conspirators at Cabrera have been sentenced to death.

COLUMBUS, O., May 25.—The Presbyterians have voted to hold their 1908 General Assembly at Kansas City.

TOKIO, May 26.—The public here has renewed its anti-American indignation on account of the violence against the Japanese restaurant keepers in San Francisco. The press is refraining from hostile comments trusting to the effectiveness of the appeal to Washington.

CAPE TOWN, May 26.—One thousand troops have been dispatched to the Rand, on account of rioting by the striking miners.

REGGIO, Italy, May 26.—An undulatory earthquake shock was felt here yesterday.

CANTON, Ohio, May 27.—Mrs. McKinley, widow of the late President William McKinley, is dead. Her funeral will be held on Wednesday. President Roosevelt will attend.

Ida Saxton McKinley was born at Canton, O., June, 1847. She was the daughter of James Asbury and Catherine (Dewalt) Saxton. Educated in the schools of Cleveland and at Brook Hill Seminary, Media, Pa., she visited Europe for six months in 1866, and soon after her return became cashier in her father's bank in Canton.

She married Jan. 25, 1871, Major William McKinley. Their first child, Ida, born Dec. 25, 1871, lived to the age of four, and their second child, Catherine, died in infancy. Shock resulting from the death of her children and of her mother resulted in a nervous disease which made her an invalid for life.

She resided in Washington during her husband's service in Congress, 1877-91, in Columbus while he was governor of Ohio, 1892-6, and in the White House while he was President, and notwithstanding her invalid condition successfully dispensed the hospitality due to her position. She was at Buffalo with President McKinley when he visited the Pan-American Exposition, and was the chief object of his solicitude when his final hour came. Since his death she has lived in retirement at her home.

NEW YORK, May 27.—May Irwin, the actress, has married her manager.

PARIS, May 27.—Two hundred thousand people made a demonstration here in favor of legislation for pure wines.

LONDON, May 27.—No Irish legislation is expected from Parliament this session.

CHRISTIANITY ON EXHIBITION

One of the unique features of island life which the Congressional visitors are determined not to overlook is the present day status of the historic missionary movement that made the "Sandwich Islands" of half a century ago famous the world over. Fortunately, the Hawaiian Evangelical Association is now in session and will afford a fine opportunity to learn something of the hold of Christianity upon the native race. Today is Convention Sunday and will abound in spectacular features. At half-past ten o'clock the Sunday school in Kawaiahae church will witness the graduation of a Bible school normal class. At eleven the delegates will assemble for the annual sermon to be delivered by Rev. O. H. Gulick, the veteran member of a great missionary family whose name is revered the world over.

In the evening at 7:30 a grand mass meeting will be held, at which Congressman Joseph V. Graft of Illinois will speak on "The Young Man." This service, it is expected, will call out a large audience of young people in addition to the representatives of the island churches now in town. It is hoped that Hon. C. E. Littlefield of Maine will consent to come to Kawaiahae after his address at Central Union church to speak to this interesting gathering.

The ladies of Central Union asked the entertainment committee so to arrange engagements that the Congressional delegation might be present at the ministers' tea party on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This is one of the rare occasions on which several races participate in a most informal and delightful manner. But the ladies were informed that the Haleiwa trip had been set for Tuesday and could not be changed. Our visiting friends can not take in everything, but they certainly will miss a rare occasion.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The eighty-fifth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association opened yesterday morning at 10 with an unusually large attendance of pastors and delegates from all over the Territory. After a half hour of prayer led by Rev. W. N. Lono, the moderator, Rev. H. H. Parker, delivered the opening address. Mr. Theodore Richards next spoke on the subject of "Religious Music," illustrating his remarks with a number of selections in which the audience joined. One feature of the sessions this year will be ten minutes each day devoted to learning some stirring new hymns which will be sung in at least two languages. Next the secretary, Rev. D. Scudder, gave an "introductory word," which together with the interpretation of Rev. S. L. Desha, deserved a plural designation. This address took for its text a petition from Oahu association calling upon the association to inaugurate a campaign of evangelism to cover the islands. The speaker interpreted this as most timely, citing the remarkable civic progress made by the Hawaiian people during the past few years together with the noteworthy advance achieved by the native churches as indications of a new spirit in the race. The kind of evangelism needed was one first of personal righteousness, expressed in terms of purity, sobriety and industry, and second in loyalty to Christ.

After the appointment of the usual committees the association adjourned until 9:30 on Monday morning. At 2 p. m., the first session of the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Board convened to listen to the secretary's and treasurer's reports. These will be given to the association next Monday afternoon. A remarkably story of progress was unfolded in these summaries. Mr. Willard E. Brown was elected a member of the board of managers of the Mid-Pacific Institute.

KING OF PORTUGAL TO VISIT AMERICA

Washington, May 3.—King Carlos, of Portugal has accepted the invitation of President Penna, of Brazil, to visit Rio Janeiro in April, 1928, when the centenary of the opening of Brazil to the commerce of the world will be commemorated. His visit will be made an event not only in South America, but in the entire Western Hemisphere, as it will be the first time a European sovereign has crossed the Atlantic Ocean. It has not been determined whether the Queen of Portugal will accompany King Carlos. The King very much desires to visit the United States, and it is not improbable that he will be induced to come here following the celebration at Rio Janeiro.

JAPANESE STORE ROBBED AT NIGHT

A report was brought to the police station yesterday that the store of a Japanese named George Tsakki, near the Orpheum theater, on Fort street, was burglarized last night and a quantity of cigars and cigarettes stolen. Entrance was gained through the door in the rear and there were no clues left behind which could indicate the perpetrator of the crime. It is thought that he may be the same man as robbed Carlo's pawnshop a few nights ago.

NO CELEBRATION OF EMPIRE DAY

There was no festivities on Friday among the British residents of the city to celebrate Empire Day, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday. The only way in which the day was recognized was in the dressing of the cable ship Restorer. The Restorer was fitted out with flags from stem to stern and presented a very attractive appearance.

CONGRESSMEN STUDY AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Delightful Time on Hawaii Did Not Interfere With the More Serious Investigations Into the Small Farming Problems.

The following program shows the plans which have been made for the Congressional party during the remainder of their stay in this city:

May 27, 1927. (Monday)—9 a. m., trip on Iroquois to Pearl Harbor, lunch at F. W. Macfarlane's; 7:30 p. m., dinner at Moana Hotel, entertainment of ladies of Congressional party by Mrs. Dowsett.

The ladies will go to Pearl Harbor in a special train at 11 o'clock. They are not expected to go in the Iroquois.

May 28, 1927. (Tuesday)—9:30 a. m., leave for Wahiawa, trip under auspices Hawaiian Planters' Association.

May 29, 1927. (Wednesday)—Return from Haleiwa, a. m.; transport due to arrive; p. m., reception by Delegate and Princess Kalaniana'ole.

May 30, 1927. (Thursday)—Memorial Day exercises under auspices G. A. E., a. m.; p. m., meeting at Aala Park under auspices Republican Central Committee, if transport is still in port.

(By R. O. Matheson.)

Yesterday morning the members of the Congressional party returned to Honolulu from Hawaii and although all had enjoyed almost every minute of their trips among the other islands there was a general satisfaction at being once again in the capital. As the Kinau steamed past Diamond Head and swept in towards the harbor past Waikiki many of the visitors announced that beautiful as were many of the scenes they had had presented before them, after all the verdure-clad shore of Oahu was the one scene which would dwell longest in their memory. The voyage over had been a delightful one, the waters being as smooth as a mill pond throughout the run, tempting the party to remain long on deck the night before, watching the glimmer of the moonlight flashing in the vessel's wake and listening to the Hawaiian melodies sung by a number of the party.

In nearly every respect the trip made by the Congressmen to the crater of Kilauea was the grand climax of all their wanderings through the islands. It is true that Pele was in one of her quiescent moods on the occasion of the visit, but the scene was impressive and grand enough without any of the displays for which the fire goddess is noted. The first glimpse into the yawning pit of Halemaumau produced a like feeling of awe on each one of the party, a feeling which remained throughout the several hours spent on the edge, although wearing away in some to an extent allowing them to toss empty bottles into the depth to time the fall. The second night a number of the party who had stayed over paid a second visit to the pit and this time Pele favored them with an occasional glimpse of her everlasting fires, the glowing lava bottom and gleaming fissures being seen as the swirling smoke was lifted for the moment from the pit.

A UNIQUE DINNER.

One of the pleasantest features of the visit to Hawaii and a unique experience was the dinner served at the edge of the fire pit, the toothsome viands having been cooked by the heat supplied from the depths. In the history of Kilauea this was the first dinner to have been so served, but the novelty of the occasion affected in no degree the appetites of the three scores who sat about the rose and fern-decked tables. Although served miles away from the volcano house the table furnishings lacked nothing, the service was excellent and the meal was voted unanimously as the best which had up to that time been furnished.

After dinner the health of Madame Pele was proposed by L. A. Thurston, who, in a most interesting address, re-visited the legend of Pele and gave much first-hand information of the vagaries of the goddess and her wondrous manifestations at Kilauea. With the reeking pit before them and the miles of steaming, tumbled and gnarled lava beds surrounding them, the terse explanations of the speaker were intensely interesting to the visitors and even the oldtimers, the waiters and guides, followed the address with rapt attention.

The attention given the guests by mine host Demothenes at the Volcano House could not have been improved upon and the hotel itself was found quite capable of accommodating the whole party nicely. The announcement of the plans of the Hilo committee that a public meeting had been arranged for Wednesday evening called the majority of the Congressmen away from the volcano, only twelve of the party remaining at the resort. These twelve were those who watched the fire glow on the second evening and who spent several interesting hours in visiting Kilaueaiki, the fern forest, the tree molds and the scene of the koa lumbering operations.

COFFEE AND TOBACCO.

The stay on the big island was not given over altogether to the enjoyment of scenery or the pleasures of banqueting. Without exception the visiting Congressmen looked into the needs of the island, consulting the local authorities and noting the pertinent facts presented to them. At the public meeting held in Hilo on Wednesday night the visitors were given a presentation of the needs of the coffee-growers, Planter Louisa presenting these needs in a carefully prepared speech which went deeply into the subject. The address made a most favorable impression upon the statesmen and the facts presented by Mr. Louisa will go a long way towards bringing some relief to the coffee interests of the Territory.

The question of tobacco-growing upon these islands was also taken up by the Congressmen, a visit being paid by several of them to Jared Smith's experimental patches. Here was explained the conditions surrounding this industry in Hawaii and the necessity of having an adequate appro-

riation to assist the growers here in their experimental work. It was explained that there were assurances that the quality of leaf produced in Hawaii would ensure for it a good market but that with the present appropriations the Experiment Station could not go into and properly develop the industry. As proof of the pudding a bundle of fifty cigars were made up for the party, which will be consumed aboard the transport.

HILO'S BREAKWATER.

A number of careful examinations of the Hilo harbor and the two proposed sites of the breakwater were made during the stay of the Congressmen in that hospitable town. Captain Otwell was a member of the party and accompanied the visiting members of the Rivers and Harbors committee in their inspection tours about the harbor, at the same time making an exhaustive examination for himself. It was found that the bottom of the harbor along the reef, upon which the breakwater will be built, is of a nature to allow quick work and which needs very little preliminary work.

A magnificent quality of rock, especially well suited for the work, was also discovered during the stay of the party on the island. This is a natural quarry some twenty-two miles down the railroad from Hilo, presenting a clear face twenty feet high of material of a density greater than granite. Coupled with the fact that this quarry is within a quarter of a mile of the existing railroad line and enough for the whole work can be secured at a very nominal cost, the importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated. Up until Thursday last there had been no rock of a suitable nature found for the work and this was one of the gravest questions confronting those who wished to push ahead with the matter. Captain Otwell brought with him to Honolulu a sample of the stone from the discovered quarry and will submit the same to analysis. From its extreme density it contains, in his opinion, some proportion of iron.

A survey of the harbor bottom is now being done preliminary to finally deciding as to the location of the breakwater, the question at issue being whether the last leg of the defending wall should turn in at right angles in the direction of Coconut island or be continued straight out across the harbor's mouth. The last, if practicable, would increase to a considerable amount the protected area of the harbor and make it, as described by Congressman Davidson, the best harbor of all America.

Many interesting side trips were made by different members of the party during their stay on the island. A number drove through the beautiful country between Hilo and Laupahoehoe, the "Riviera of Hawaii" and many were the delighted accounts of the drive given by those who made it. Others continued their drives still further, leaving Hilo on Thursday and returning the party when the Kinau sailed in at Kawaiahae on her trip back to Honolulu.

Throughout the whole journey of the party through Kona, Maui and

Hawaii the arrangements made by the various committees dovetailed with scarcely a hitch and were carried through in a manner that gave the visitors the very best of opportunities to see all that was of interest in the islands and also with the greatest comfort possible in the many out of the way places stopped at. Secretary Atkinson, who headed the party and planned many of the trips in conjunction with the local committees, worked indefatigably, his efforts being ably seconded by Senator Chillingworth, Senator W. O. Smith, Senator Palmer Woods and others who joined the party from time to time. Secretary McClellan and Judge F. M. Hatch also did all that was possible in forwarding the plans of the various committees and supplying information, while L. A. Thurston was another member of the party to whom any of the Congressmen knew that he could turn for information on almost any one of the many subjects that kept coming up. Rev. Stephen Desha, who joined the party at Hilo, was also an excellent addition, particularly on the last voyage, when he was called upon to recite many Hawaiian melees and relate some of the ancient folk lore of the islands.

THE LAST MEETING AT HILO.

On Thursday night a most interesting meeting was held in the Armory at Hilo, arranged by the Hawaiian residents of that section. The meeting was the occasion of a number of happy speeches by various members of the visiting party. Secretary Atkinson, introduced by Prince Cupid as "our next Governor" made the opening address. He shook his head in disparagement of the introductory title but carefully avoided any reference whatever to it in his remarks. He was followed by several of the Congressmen, who each congratulated the Hawaiians on the loyalty displayed to the flag and the patriotism manifested on every hand.

One interesting feature of the meeting was an oratorical contest between Congressman Cole and Rev. Stephen Desha, who acted as interpreter. The statesman is a particularly fluent speaker and has a command of English possessed by few, but his most involved and flowing sentences failed to stump the interpreter and the Congressman had to confess that in the contest he had come out second best. The other visitors who spoke were Congressman Alexander, Stevens and Capron.

The departure of the Kinau from Hilo was a lively one. The Hilo band was present to play their alohas, each member of the party was presented with maille and ihua leis and there were cheers and handshakes and alohas for all. As the steamer pulled out from the dock Congressman Fitzgerald spoke shortly in farewell, thanking the good people of Hawaii for the hospitality and welcome they had shown the party and assuring them that the knowledge gained of things Hawaiian would be used in future legislation for the benefit of Hawaii.

PUT IN OIL BURNERS.

The Rosecrans will probably sail late today or tomorrow morning for the Coast. She has been detained here while the tug Elex, which she will tow to the Coast, has been changed to an oil burner. This was done in this city on account of the strike in San Francisco, as it would be impossible to get the work done there under the existing conditions.



A UNIQUE EVENT.—CONGRESSIONAL PARTY DINING AT EDGE OF HALEMAUMAU FIRE PIT.



CONGRESSIONAL PARTY ON KILAUEA'S LAVA FLOOR—AT DEVIL'S PICTURE FRAME.

CONGRESSMAN'S PARTING WORDS

Congressman Edmund Y. Webb, who sailed Friday night on the Doric for the mainland on account of the fact that he received a cable message that his wife was very ill, was very enthusiastic over the trip. He said:

"I could not have enjoyed a trip more than I have the present one and am sorry to be called away so suddenly but must go home on account of my wife's illness. I can say without any fear that in the next session of Congress Hawaii will have twenty-six representatives who will see that she is taken care of better than she has been in the past.

"I have been surprised at the modest requests which your people here have made of us. There has been nothing asked that I know of which should not be granted and which we will not favor when Congress convenes. The fact that so many of the members of Congress will be able to get up on the floor and state what we have seen with our own eyes will have a great effect when bills which relate to this Territory come before us. The other members will know that we have seen the conditions and will accept our judgment on this account.

"I am sorry that there were no more members of the Senate in the party, but I believe there were twenty States represented in the party, and each member will carry weight with his delegation. When we came down here we, or at least some members of the party, expected to see a lot of ignorant savages, and the agreeable surprise has been something which we will long remember. I shall consider Hawaii as next to my own State from now on, and you can depend that I will do everything possible to help your beautiful islands to prosperity."

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM THEIR GUARD

Eddie Fragas, better known as the "Monkey," and Antone Correa, both of whom were given sentence to Oahu Jail on being found guilty of stealing pigions from W. O. Smith and Canon Mackintosh, escaped from the gang in which they were working yesterday at Kapalani Park. Fragas had received a sentence of six months and Correa of a year.

A reward of \$20 apiece has been offered by High Sheriff Henry for their capture and the police are watching the inter-island boats for them very closely. Both are young men and have had records. They will probably be picked up in the course of a day or two.

GET IT TODAY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures diarrhea and dysentery in all forms and in all stages. It never fails. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

FORECLOSURE IS AFFIRMED

Chief Justice Frear announced from the bench yesterday that the decree of foreclosure in the suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., v. J. M. Monsarrat et al. was affirmed. A written decision would be filed later on. This made it unnecessary to consider the question of postponement of sale. The decree was by Judge Robinson and M. T. Simonton is commissioner of sale.

THE REYES MORTGAGE.

Judge Robinson granted a decree of foreclosure in the suit of Henry Smith, trustee, v. Raymond Reyes and Mary Reyes. The mortgage debt with interest to date of foreclosure is \$1720.85, on top of which are put \$19.50 costs of suit and \$100 attorney's fee, making a total of \$1840.35, together with further interest on the principal of \$1500 until date of sale. M. T. Simonton is appointed commissioner of sale. W. W. Thayer for plaintiff.

WIDOW REJECTS WILL.

Marla K. Ena by her attorney, A. G. M. Robertson, files her election to take dower in the following words:

"Now comes Marla K. Ena, widow of the late John Ena, deceased, testate, and hereby gives notice that she declines to accept the provisions of the will of said John Ena, deceased, as the same are in said will contained, and hereby elects to reserve and take her dower in the estate of said decedent."

THE PEACOCK CASE.

In the damage suit of Water C. Peacock against A. J. Campbell, Arthur M. Brown, Edward A. Douthitt and H. T. Lake it is stipulated by C. W. Ashford for plaintiff, Judge Robinson approving, that defendants have until June 19 to file their answers. The cause of action is the forcible ejection by the police of Mr. Peacock from the office of W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., at the time the fight for control of the corporation was on.

CARL HOTING'S INHERITANCE.

F. A. Schaefer, guardian of Carl Julius Hoting, a minor now come of age, has filed a receipt from beneficiary at settlement for five shares in the Irmgard Co., five shares in the S. G. Wilder Co. and \$590.11 U. S. gold coin in banker's sight draft on London. The ward is the only son of the late Julius Hoting and is now a cadet in the German army. His father retired from the firm of F. A. Schaefer & Co. some years ago, removing with Mrs. Hoting and their two children to Germany, where he died.

JUDGMENT GIVEN.

Judge Robinson gave judgment yesterday for plaintiff for \$719.99, interest, attorney's fees and costs, in the suit of Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd., v. Koolau Kalkinahaole et al. Thompson & Clemons for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

Hana Kametani has brought a divorce suit against her husband, M. Kametani. They were married in Japan in 1899. They have three young children. The causes alleged are that the husband devotes his time to gambling and does not provide for his wife and children. In October, 1925, moreover, he removed his trunk and clothing and utterly ceased to live with libelant and his family or in anywise contribute to their support. S. P. Chillingworth is attorney for libelant.

Judge Robinson granted a divorce to Suekichi Nekooki from his wife Uki Nekooki on the ground of desertion for three years. Custody of the minor child is given to the father.

Meheula Napauehua denies the alleged causes in her husband, Peka Napauehua's libel for divorce and agrees that the case may be tried without waiting until the twenty days from service of the papers are past.

COURT ITEMS.

Guy C. K. Swan and Alford L. Swan, administrators of the estate of Antoinette Swan, late of Santa Cruz, Cal., deceased, have filed an inventory of the estate in this Territory, showing it to consist of three lots on Maunakea street of total value of \$4190. Judge Robinson has appointed Alford T. Brock as one of the appraisers of this estate, in place of Frederick E. Steere, left the Territory.

C. W. Ashford has filed a general denial for defendant in the suit of Territorial Hotel Co. v. Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole.

On Tuesday Mr. Munter of the Manning gave a farewell dinner to ten of his friends at the seaside, as he prepares to leave the next day on the Alameda for San Francisco on detached duty.

PROMOTION WORK DONE BY PATROL

The following letter telling of the work done by the Arab Patrol from the standpoint of the Promotion Committee was received by the China from the Promotion Committee's agent at Los Angeles:

Los Angeles, May 16, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Wood: I have had an extremely busy time since the Aloha Temple arrived and I take this first opportunity to write.

The last of the Temple left on the Owl for San Francisco last night, and will sail on the China, leaving on the 17th. While here, the boys made the greatest hit of any visiting shrine and during the drill at Ascot Park, they received the ovation of the day. Their spear drill was a unique feature and the only thing of its kind given. The boys lost their flags immediately after the drill. Souvenirs are now decorating the homes of some of our prominent people. The yellow lei was the most sought after souvenir of the convention and during the reception given by Aloha Temple in the Lankershim Hotel, I had to help the ladies out with the lei from the exhibit. It was a great advertisement, however, and everywhere in the street and hotels, the lei was in evidence. From an advertising standpoint the visit of the boys was the best thing that ever happened and I am delighted with and proud of the whole lot of them. Their drilling was perfect and they had the city with them from the start. Col. Johnson is a splendid drill master and knows his business perfectly. The king pin, however, of Aloha Temple was Jim McCandless. He certainly is the greatest ever and every time he meets a man or woman, he makes a friend. I would give a great deal to have his disposition and manner. It would be worth a fortune to one engaged in Promotion work.

I'm for Jim McCandless.

I have sent you papers from time to time giving an account of doings here. I suppose that you have most of them by this time. A few more are on the way.

In regard to the proposed excursion on the Sierra, I will write as fully as the time will permit.

I went to San Francisco some time ago, and met Mr. Scott to talk over business and to find out what might be done in the way of an excursion in the near future. We spent a very profitable day along the waterfront and I left with the understanding that Mr. Scott would let me know, as soon as possible, what could be done in the way of getting a boat.

I had a letter a few days ago, in fact May 6, saying that the Sierra could be had for July 20, a three-week trip including Hilo, for \$25,000. The idea was to load some passengers in San Francisco and the most of them in San Pedro.

I am confident that I can get the full number here without any trouble and it would be a fine thing for the islands as they, the passengers, would spend \$3000 or more in Hilo and probably fifteen to twenty thousand in Honolulu. An excursion out of San Pedro would be a great thing at this time even if it did nothing more than to keep alive the project of a direct line. The problem is, of course, how to handle this excursion.

If I can turn myself loose on this business, I am confident of success. The Chamber of Commerce will back it up and help in every way.

This excursion would be different from that taken on the Ohio inasmuch as it is given by one of the regular steamship companies operating to the islands instead of an outside boat. It seems to me that this is in direct line with Promotion work and while I realize that we can not favor one line above another, in this case we could help out with all propriety, just as we did with the Chamber of Commerce excursion.

I have no doubt but what someone here would give the guarantee of \$5000. The rate could be made to include the side trips under the rate charged the Los Angeles Chamber people for the entire trip, say \$150, including everything. I have a letter from Mr. Wiggins and he is very much in favor of it. He says that if he were home he would take hold at once. He says push it by all means.

I think myself that it would have direct bearing on a San Pedro line. May be the matter could be successfully handled through the Oceanic people here and I, too, help on the proposition.

Will write again by next steamer giving you more information as it comes to hand.

Very truly yours,
LOYD CHILDS.

GOOD PROMOTION WORK.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
LOS ANGELES, May 18.—It would be difficult indeed to estimate the great promotion work done by the Aloha Shriners for Honolulu and Hawaii. At no other time could so large a number of representative men from all

parts of the United States have had their attention called to Hawaii as during the Shriners' convalescence held in this city during the past week. The long journey of Aloha Temple would have been well worth while just to secure the good will of Los Angeles business people, but much more than this was accomplished, for it is no exaggeration to say that in every State of the Union enthusiastic shriners will for a long time to come remember Honolulu's Shriners and talk about the wonderful Aloha Patrol, the most popular attraction of the Los Angeles festa.

Of all the beautifully-costumed Patrols (and there were some of exquisite taste and attractiveness), Aloha caught the public fancy and the vast throngs of people gave them ovations whenever they made their appearance.

This is a sample paragraph taken from the Los Angeles Herald, other papers voicing the same sentiments:

ALOHA THE FAVORITES.

"The crowd, anticipating their advent with pleasure, had a long wait before they caught a glimpse of their favorites, the Aloha Patrol from Honolulu. Anyone who thinks that these haoles from Kanaka land are not right in it with the Los Angeles public should have been on hand to hearken to the reception accorded the visitors from the mid-Pacific and they would speedily have changed their minds."

At the beautiful Hotel Lankershim, the Hawaiian contingent made many friends. It was very fortunate, indeed, that this hotel could be secured, for it was there possible to "mix" with the most prominent Shriners from all over the United States. The change of hotels was made the day after Aloha's arrival, and thereafter the Lankershim gaiety increased very noticeably.

One of the events of the week which also brought Hawaii well to the front is referred to in the Times as follows:

ALOHA RECEIVES.

"Like a bit of Hawaii transplanted appeared the parlor of Hotel Lankershim last night. The Nobles of Aloha Temple and their ladies entertained the members of other temples with a reception and the function was one of the pleasantest that has been held at any time during the week.

To afford entertainment for their guests the hosts secured the services of the Hawaiian native band and throughout the evening the dusky musicians rendered instrumental and vocal selections from the folk songs of their native isles. The weird strains of the music seemed strangely fitting to carnival-tide and many of the guests of the hotel lingered near the doors of the parlor and drank in the music.

The Nobles and ladies of Aloha had provided a supply of yellow leis which they gave their guests as souvenirs. As each visiting Noble received his lei he placed it about his neck, while the ladies twined theirs into their hair or draped them over the front of their dresses. A number of festal leis of red carnations were provided for the ladies who received and the picture presented by the garlands of bright colored flowers was a striking one.

The parlors of the hotel had been decorated in honor of the occasion, yellow leis being everywhere in evidence. Potted ferns bound with yellow ribbon were placed about the room, while the gorgeous banner of the temple, in red and gold, occupied a conspicuous position.

The receiving line was made up of the following ladies: Mrs. George H. Angus, Miss Angus, Mrs. Samuel Johnson, Mrs. J. J. Belser and Mrs. Thomas E. Wall."

Wherever Aloha went good promotion work was accomplished, and as a result of meeting the Hawaiian Shriners other Shriners and friends have since then been going to the Chamber of Commerce building to see the stereoscopic views of Hawaii, wanting to know more about the land from which these Nobles came. That much good will result is certain.

The newspaper correspondents are sending home to their respective papers many good accounts of the Shriners' convalescence, in which Hawaiian Nobles receive worthy notice. The San Francisco Chronicle man, who wrote up the great Shriners drill tournament, had this to say:

"Least on the list was Aloha (Honolulu), a patrol of spearmen, with the Hawaiian colors flying from their spearheads, and commanded by Colonel Samuel Johnson. The Boston and Montana band carried them on to the field with a Hawaiian war piece. The music, their spears and colors at once caught the crowd, which proceeded to unburden itself. Aloha Patrol put up a unique, bewildering and startling spear drill, the more thrilling because it was a silent performance. Loud and long were the cries of 'Mela Kei Hail!' when, at the close, in patrol front they sang their Hawaiian anthem. The audience went wild, and they could not retire until they had rendered other native melodies. Islam, and Muslim patrols were perfect, but Aloha was the most popular."

Much more could be written about the successes of the Hawaiian contin-

CLAUDINE RUNS ASHORE, BUT IS QUICKLY FLOATED

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Inter-Island steamer Claudine, bound for Maui and Hawaii ports, ran aground at the narrows entrance last night as she was going out. Shortly afterwards she got off with her own power and proceeded on her way to Kahului, undamaged. The only persons to go on board the Claudine while she was on the reef were Capt. Clarke, the port captain of the Inter-Island Co., and an Advertiser reporter. They went out shortly after the Claudine ran aground and remained till she was floated.

There was no panic or even excitement among the passengers when the Claudine grounded and no danger at any time. The officers, from Capt. Parker down, kept their heads and as soon as the vessel went on commenced on the work of getting her afloat and not a moment's time was lost. In order to be on the safe side Capt. Parker sent a boat in charge of his second mate into town to notify Capt. Haglund, the company's superintendent, but this turned out to have been useless, as the news of the Claudine's disaster was known long before the boat reached the landing.

Capt. Clarke and the Advertiser reporter met on the way down to Young Bros. boathouse and a launch was waiting which took them to the grounded vessel in short order. A rope ladder was dropped over the side and Capt. Clarke immediately went forward to the bridge, stopping only to have a moment's conversation with the chief engineer and finding out that the ship was not making water and that the engines were all right.

On reaching the bridge a short conversation was held between Capt. Clarke and Capt. Parker, and the latter ordered a hawser taken by the launch and attached to the spar buoy, which lay on the Claudine's starboard bow about 700 feet away. This was done instantly and the end of the cable placed on the Claudine's forward windlass. Then the pull commenced. Before the rope was pulled tight the Claudine was pounding hard and would not have been able to stand the strain for any great length of time, but with the steady strain to steady her she began to rest more easily.

For about half an hour the strain on the line was continued and the vessel responded, moving inch by inch from her resting place. The tide was rising at the time and helping her more and more every minute. Then the slack began to come in fast but it was not the Claudine which was moving this time, but the buoy which had broken adrift from its anchorage and was coming toward the ship. When within a couple of hundred feet of the vessel the cable parted and the Claudine was still aground.

Capt. Clarke and Capt. Parker considered the situation for a moment and then gave their opinion that the vessel would come off of her own power and without a need of any further purchase. The engines were kept on at full speed and for nearly fifteen minutes there was no appreciable gain. Then, just as another line was to be run out, the Claudine started ahead, at first slowly but then gathering headway and steamed off as easily as one could imagine.

Even when the vessel went off there was no excitement among the passengers. They seemed to take such things as merely incidents and to be enjoyed quietly rather than otherwise. Capt. Clarke then made a trip to the engine room where, with the chief engineer, he made a short inspection and decided that there was no reason why the vessel should not go ahead on her run. He then came on deck and, as he had decided to go on to Kahului with the Claudine, to come back in the morning on the Kinau, advised the reporter to get on his launch in a hurry unless he was anxious to make the trip too.

He sent word ashore to Capt. Haglund that everything on board was o. k. and that there was no need of putting back. He found that the vessel was not making any water and that she was in good condition.

Capt. Parker gave the following explanation of how the accident occurred: "We were going out as usual and just before we came to the spar buoy a Japanese sampan was lying near it. It was pointing towards me and as it lay in the water looked like the long spar buoy and I mistook it for the last buoy on the port side just before the turn to Diamond Head. In a moment I saw my mistake and put the wheel to starboard to avoid running the sampan down and so ran in too far and was aground in a moment."

The Claudine was ashore in almost the same place that the Chiusa Maru was aground about six months ago. She lay a little Ewa of the Chiusa's berth but on the same reef. The ground swell at this point is heavy and there was no time to lose after the vessel was once aground. She lay on a ridge of coral inside the spar buoy and not more than 50 feet from where many of the Inter-Island steamers pass daily. But for the unlucky sampan which got in the way, she would have been perfectly safe in her position going out.

While these events were going on board the Claudine there was far more excitement on shore. Capt. Haglund had seen the Claudine come to a sudden stop from where he sat on his lanai on Punchbowl and immediately notified Capt. Clarke and then proceeded to get ready vessels to go to the Claudine's assistance. The Mauna Loa and Helene were the only two Inter-Island vessels in the harbor and their crews were on shore, spending the few hours of liberty which they have with their families. Telephones were started working and hacks were called into play and the crews of the two boats hurriedly summoned. Capt. Simerson and Nelson were quickly on hand and their boats were just ready to start for the Claudine when some one said, "Where is she?" Looking up, Capt. Haglund just saw her stern as she was moving out towards Diamond Head.

Before this a nine-inch hawser had been sent out in the Claudine's boat which had come ashore and two more cables of the same size had been taken on board the Helene and the Mauna Loa. Everything was ready for work and little delay had been made. Then it was a question of wait.

The Claudine was only on the reef for an hour and three-quarters all told. She first struck at 7:40 and her keel was in deep water at 9:25. Twenty minutes later she was out of sight around Diamond Head.

The passengers on the Claudine were E. A. Peck, T. H. Donahue, Jack Guard, Raymond Lucas, J. B. Blair and wife, N. B. Young, C. Schwartz, F. T. P. Waterhouse, Oscar Vojnick, C. K. Farden, E. Waihalo, F. Bertelmann and wife, Mrs. G. Owens, Miss E. Murray, Mrs. N. Watkins, Master Ah Hoo, C. Ah Hoo, Mrs. P. F. Frear, Frank Correa, B. F. Decker, H. L. Kerr, W. Stone, Kwong Yau, Mrs. C. P. Rose and child, Miss H. Pickard and Dr. Raymond.

gent. In a body or as individuals they made a good impression. Along the streets, when Aloha Patrol came into sight, the people would exclaim "Oh! there comes Honolulu!" and make a rush to get closer. This enthusiasm was general, even though some people could not understand why Aloha carried the British colors! A number of amusing discussions on this point were overheard, but in each instance there was someone in the crowd who knew the Hawaiian colors and upheld Aloha's standing as American citizens. No pillikia.

The deplorable accident to Noble Lishman east a gloom over the Aloha visitors until they received assurances that he was resting easily and would recover. This prevented a number of entertainments being given en route, but in every other way the Hawaiian Nobles speak of their trip, and sojourn here, as being the most delightful experience within their memory.

And their good work here will be a credit to them and of lasting benefit to Hawaii.

HOWARD C. MOHR.

WOULD FORTIFY ISLAND PORTS

HILO, May 22.—General Warren Keifer, Representative for Ohio with the Congressional visitors, said in an interview here:

"The matter of the fortification of Hawaii is one with which I have principally concerned myself. This is my first trip to the islands, indeed it is the first I have been on the Pacific ocean, but the importance of the security of Hawaii to the United States has been present in my mind ever since I took the matter under consideration at all. I go a good deal farther than the majority of the members of my committee, for I have placed myself on record as being in favor of immediate and efficient fortifications being established here in Hawaii, if we are going to do anything at all. I believed this before I ever set foot in Hawaii. I have believed it more and more every day since I have been here. The difficulty with our committee, as I have repeatedly urged, is that we have had no comprehensive plan. We might spend a hundred thousand or so here, there, or some other place, but the War Department has always been left in a maze as to what was to be done next and as to whether any money would be forthcoming to do it. The old saying that 'anything worth doing is worth doing well' never applied with greater force than it does to this matter of the defence of Hawaii.

"By the way when I say Hawaii, I do not mean Honolulu solely. Like others of our party I have got rid of that idea. Of course, the immediate propinquity of Pearl Harbor, as well as the importance of the city itself, demands the complete protection of Honolulu primarily, but this port of Hilo must be looked after, as must those of the island of Maui. The cost? Well, that will be no small matter, it is true, but it will be infinitely better for Uncle Sam to be sure than sorry."

ITEMS.

The funeral of the late Hon. John M. Horner took place at Kukaia on Wednesday of last week. Rev. C. Linsley officiated. There were services at the house, at the Pauilo church and at the grave. The attendance was very large. The pall-bearers were J. Gibb, D. Forbes, A. Lidgate, W. G. Walker, C. McLeenan and E. W. Barnard. Many beautiful floral offerings were placed on the grave.

A most enjoyable social was given by the ladies of the First Foreign church last Friday evening in the church parlors. Considerably over a hundred were present and the excellent program rendered was much enjoyed. Those contributing to the enjoyment of the evening included Miss Potter, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Hapai, Miss Westervelt, Mrs. Siemsen, Miss Ewaliko, Miss Stephens, Miss Chalmers and Carl Smith.

The big British freighter Scottish Monarch, after discharging 1500 tons of coal for the Hilo Railroad, left port on Friday. She cleared for Newcastle, N. S. W.

NOT AS BACKER BUT ATTORNEY

Chas. F. Chillingworth was met on a street car after his return with the Congressional party from the other islands and denied the report published in his absence that he was backing a scheme to ship Japanese laborers to Vancouver in the Kumeric at \$36 a head.

"All I had to do with the matter was to receive a request from certain Japanese to act for them in chartering the steamer, cabling, etc.

"I stated that I would do so for a fee of \$2500 and they said that was all right and went away. Since then I have not heard from them.

"I am going down town now to see if they mean business. If there is \$2500 in it for me I would be a fool to throw the chance away.

"When the offer was made to me I informed the Planters' Association, but they treated the matter with indifference."

SUGAR ON HAWAII.

Purser Beckley of the steamer Kinau reports the following sugar ready for shipment on Hawaii: Olan, 41,290 bags; Wainaku, 13,500 bags; Honoumahu, 12,000 bags; Punaluu, 3556 bags; Waiakoa, 15,000 bags; Onomea, 18,000 bags; Hakaluu, 33,000 bags; Kukaia, 11,000 bags; Honokaa, 7000 bags; Honouliuli, 210 bags; Hawaii Mill, 12,500 bags; Pepeekeo, 14,500 bags; Laupahoehoe, 27,000 bags; Hamakua, 33,000 bags; Kukulihoe, 7000 bags.

SLADE WITH LUMBER.

The American schooner R. C. Slade, 25 days from Aberdeen, Washington, with a load of lumber consigned to Lowers and Cooks, arrived about 2 p. m. yesterday and tied up in the Bishop slip. Captain Honored commands her. Her trip was uneventful in the extreme. The captain has his wife and daughter aboard.

CAPT. CHAPMAN PASSES AWAY

Captain B. F. Chapman, a pioneer both of California and of modern trade in the Pacific, died at his home 1720 College street, at 6:10 Friday evening, after a lingering illness of several months from cancer of the stomach. His funeral will take place from the house at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The pallbearers will be Judge A. S. Hartwell, Godfrey Brown, R. W. Cathcart, J. L. Young, Captain A. N. Tripp and Dr. George Herbert. Services will be conducted by Rev. W. D. Westervelt. After the funeral the body will be cremated.

Benjamin Franklin Chapman was born at New London, Connecticut, in 1831 and was hence about seventy-six years of age at death. When the news of the gold discovery in California inflamed the Eastern States, as it did the rest of the world, Captain Chapman with a few comrades set sail in a little vessel and rounded the Horn. For a few months after arrival on the gold coast they ran back and forth in the Sacramento river. A severe winter set in and they set sail for the Sandwich Islands as the name went then. They touched first at Lahaina and then came to Honolulu.

"I tell you," Captain Chapman said to an Advertiser reporter who interviewed him over eight years ago, "it did my heart good as we came near these islands and saw the green, grassy slopes and the cool shade trees. It was altogether different from the climate we had just escaped."

The voyage just mentioned was in the schooner Oddfellow, which arrived here on Feb. 16, 1850. Captain Chapman took back a cargo of potatoes to San Francisco. After that he made several voyages between the two ports. While he was in this trade San Francisco depended on these islands for its vegetables and sent its boys and girls here to attend school at Punahou.

Shortly after that time Captain Chapman bought a vessel and went trading in the South Seas. He located in Tahiti, where he founded the general merchandise business of Turner & Chapman, remaining a member of this firm for twenty-six years. He continued the profession of the sea, however, until some time in the nineties, being master of different vessels of his firm. Turner & Chapman owned and operated the mail service between Tahiti and San Francisco, before the advent of the Oceanic steamer Mariposa on that route, their fleet including the brigas Tahiti, Tropic Bird, City of Paapee, Galilee and perhaps other vessels.

Captain Chapman visited Honolulu from Tahiti in 1854 and after that made periodical visits here until he retired from business six or eight years ago and made his permanent residence here.

While sojourning here for about four months in 1906 he had a house built at Punahou, and he left in August of that year with his niece for an extended trip through British Columbia and California. He left for Tahiti the following March and returned by way of San Francisco, arriving in the steamer Sierra on October 9 to settle down here. Just two years later he visited Tahiti again to attend a family reunion at which between thirty and forty of his children and grandchildren were present. Mrs. Chapman had died a few years before. Miss Ida M. Poston, his niece and housekeeper, is the only relative Captain Chapman leaves here. Three daughters and one son are married and have large families in Tahiti. Another son has been in the Imperial Chinese service at Swatow for a long time.

Captain Chapman has left a will disposing of his estate, which is believed to be worth nearly \$80,000. He was a man of sterling and upright character, holding and practicing stern ideas of what was right between man and man. Among his friends here were many of the most substantial citizens. He belonged to the masonic fraternity, retaining to the last his connection with his old home lodge in New London. Captain Chapman was a man of fine bearing and features who would attract notice in a crowd anywhere.

So Soothing

Its Influence Has Been Felt By So Many Honolulu Readers.

The soothing influence of relief After suffering from Itching Piles, From Eczema or any Itchiness of the skin,

Makes one feel grateful to the remedy.

Doan's Ointment has soothed hundreds.

Levi Johnston, shipbuilder in the employ of the Hardy Ship Building Co., place of residence Bay View Hotel, corner of 9th and C Sts., Tacoma, Wash., says: "Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life, for eighteen or twenty years. I think they were first caused by a strain while doing some heavy lifting. Sometimes they burned and itched so that I could hardly stand it. I used almost everything I saw recommended, but received little or no relief. I went home last winter to visit my folks, and while there learned about Doan's Ointment and got a box. To my surprise, the first application gave me so much relief that I felt as though cured. I gave my brother-in-law half a box and the remedy worked equally as well in his case. When I returned to Tacoma I felt symptoms of a recurrence and procured a box of Doan's Ointment and as on the former occasion it gave instant relief. I keep a box on hand all the time, and when there are any symptoms of a return of the annoyance I make an application or two, and up to date I have never appealed to the remedy in vain. I wouldn't be without Doan's Ointment for anything."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE MISSING MAN.



Mr. Fred New last seen Christmas, 1906, on west-bound passenger train at Caldwell, Idaho. Please report any knowledge of him to his father, A. L. New, Greenfield, Ind.

COLDS AND PNEUMONIA.

There can be no excuse for a man if he allows a cold to develop into pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency towards this disease and many doctors' bills have been saved by its timely use. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The collier steamer, Jenkins, may arrive from Newcastle today.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$ 25 Per Month Foreign \$ 35 Per Year \$ 2.00 Per Year Foreign \$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 28

THE LAND QUESTION.

There are some big problems to be solved, and the land question is not the least of these. I don't think many of us expressed ourselves on the matter very much in speeches made during the trip, but I believe that the sentiment of the delegation is in favor of Americanizing the Territory by means of diversified farming industries, instead of the system of big estates as at present.

OUR MINISTERS ABROAD.

The post of American Minister in any European country is no sinecure. Foreign countries now swarm with our fellow countrymen who have more money than they know what to do with, and little else.

Presentation at court is another source of strife and heartburning, in which the helpless Minister is the victim. The uninformed imagine that wherever he may be, he has the run of the palace, the ear of the sovereign, and that there is no time when he may not drag in several hundred of his fellow-citizens to any entertainment that may be impending.

The consuls also have troubles of their own, usually of a financial nature. The consular offices are regarded by those in temporary embarrassment, in foreign lands, as a bank in which all drafts are honored with no regard for deposits or the lack of deposits.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

It is a very general feeling that the new College of Agriculture should do whatever, within its legal scope, will help Hawaii most. That duty seems to be to encourage, stimulate and bring about, the diversification of our farm industries.

THE VIEWS OF THE CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressmen have been rushed a little but they have seen Hawaii and so far as this paper can ascertain are practically united upon the following propositions:

That Hawaii should be impregnably fortified so as to preserve American supremacy in this part of the ocean and escape the necessity, if an enemy were permitted to take it for a naval and military base, of impregnably fortifying the Pacific coast against it.

That Hawaii should have a large garrison, in advance of the building of fortifications, for its moral effect upon alien laborers who might become turbulent.

That each island of the group, capable of sustaining a large population, should have a breakwater harbor.

That a naval station should be built at Pearl Harbor.

That the land not needed for sugar should be made available for settlement by American farmers.

That either through the passage of the refunding bill or some other fiscal measure, a way should be found to repay Hawaii, as Porto Rico is being repaid, for its extraordinary and exhausting contributions to the Federal revenue.

That something should be done for coffee—just what, is not certain.

These ideas find, as we say, acceptance among our distinguished guests, who may be trusted to work for them in the Congress.

That was an inspiring sermon which Hon. Joseph V. Graff of Illinois preached at historical old Kawaiahae church last night.

Nobody is a bit worried over the \$5,000,000 contribution of the corporations which will be used to defeat the Republican candidate for President, should he be a man imbued with Roosevelt's ideas.

The faith and patience of the human being are often sublime. Efforts will continue to pacify Central America, and, incidentally, all the other Latin American Republics.

By destroying a German mission, the Chinese are inviting another land deal like that of Kiaochow. It's a costly business for the Celestials, burning up German property.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS

(Continued from Page One).

here with us for a few months so as to be able to get a more intimate idea of what our conditions are; could go about the city of Honolulu and the island of Oahu and see more of us in our homes, as we are among ourselves.

The Territory is a very young baby at present but it has a great inheritance behind it. More than three-quarters of a century ago a few men arrived to inaugurate Christianity. These men were Americans, and soon found themselves confronted with the task of furnishing to a feudal, barbaric people new ideas, not only in regard to religion but also in relation to government and education as well.

Annexation found us an established and civilized community. These men were Americans, the business colony was made up mainly of Americans and this public sentiment was imbued with American sentiment for many years.

Among these are the refunding of the customs revenues. There is a strong sentiment in favor of it, and there are some who, like Speaker Cannon, doubt its policy as the assistance we may expect from the United States might be limited to such revenues and after the period expires it might be difficult to get further aid.

Another want is harbor improvements. The proposed Hilo breakwater will, if constructed, change the industrial and productive situation on the island of Hawaii. It will stimulate the building of a new railroad which will revolutionize conditions over a large part of the island, and give a stimulus to the demand for farms.

Protection to coffee is a need which if gratified will give certainty of profit to the cultivation of coffee and make it an enterprise that will be most attractive to farming men.

Many here feel the extension of the coasting laws to Hawaii to be a grievance, especially in regard to the carriage of passengers. Of course the voyage between here and the mainland is really not coasting at all, but that makes no difference, as the law includes such voyages.

I have not heard any reference to the labor situation in the Territory since our visitors arrived. It is a pretty vital subject for us. Although good many of us are not sugar planters nor sugar agents nor sugar barons, and entertain a lively hope for the near development of diversified industries, yet we all recognize the fact that sugar is so great a part of our production that the financial situation at the present time is dependent on it.

We want fortifications because we want to be protected and because their construction will bring money into the country and because their defense will bring men who will have to be fed and clothed.

A bill was passed in the local legislature the other day asking for a revision of the Organic Act. It is a pretty good act and may not need revision, but a few amendments would not come amiss; for instance, among others, a measure adjusting the powers and duties of certain territorial officials to meet the conditions created by the inauguration of county government, and legislation allowing amendment to our land laws, by our legislature subject to the approval of Congress.

One of our needs, perhaps the greatest of them all, and yet not strongly in evidence at the present time, is the building up of our industrial, social and political life by the introduction from the mainland of American families who shall come to stay, and whose boys and girls shall grow up with the country and become a part of it.

The Territory has many thousands of acres of land suitable for farming, land that will furnish to a family substantially all of its food except flour and certain groceries, and produce beside, something in demand in the world's markets.

There are many here who feel the danger of our status unless effort is made to replenish the American leaven in this community. The Chinese and Japanese boys in our schools will be voters in a few years, and they will make good citizens, but will they, with their traditions and parental influence, be equal to the upholding of American standards of life in the best American spirit?

What is the danger? It is easy to see that the Japanese and Chinese merchants will hold the patronage mainly of their countrymen and with eighty or ninety thousand of such countrymen the advantage of these merchants is incontestable, especially as they compete largely for the patronage of the other races represented here.

The American farmer is a good consumer. He lives comfortably; he consumes lumber, hardware, and dry goods, not to mention many things less necessary. A thousand new families would mean an added demand for goods that would give business an upward tendency.

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HEPBURN A KAMAAINA.

Toastmaster Smith then stated that the next toast was "The Future of Hawaii," to respond to which he would call upon Hon. H. P. Hepburn of Iowa, whose long experience in Congress showed that he had always been a good friend of Hawaii.

I feel so much at home here, I have been so kindly treated here, that I feel a good deal like trying to talk about the future of these islands. When I remember something of the changes that I have seen and with which we are all familiar, I still feel more like talking gentlemen. Just the exports of this Territory alone are greater than the whole of the exports of the United States were during the administration of Thomas Jefferson.

This Territory, its future, very naturally divides itself, and you have undoubtedly, and will have, a splendid and a splendid commercial future. Situated as you are with relation to the Pacific Coast, with relation to the Pacific Ocean, with relation to Oriental nations that probably may some day be the enemies of the United States, you are bound to have your military future, one perhaps not so important to you as to the eighty-five millions of people that live within the States.

Owning this Territory that I have spoken of, owning it with that harbor there, it must be the defense point of a thousand miles of coast line. As long as this harbor is held, as long as the American flag floats defiantly in the face of its enemies, no public enemy can reach the coast and get back again.

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ATKINSON WILL FILL POSITIONS

Acting Governor Atkinson will make a number of important appointments in the near future. Through resignations and the expiration of terms a number of government positions have become vacant and it will mean some little work to fill the ones so open with just the right men.

The position made vacant on the Board of Liquor Commissioners for the County of Maui by the resignation of Louis von Tempsky, will also have to be filled, as well as the place made vacant on the Board of Prison Inspectors of the County of Oahu, through the resignation of E. A. R. Ross.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Cooke, Mrs. Waterhouse and daughter returned home in the Doric.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin, wife and daughter returned in the Doric from their six weeks' Oriental trip.

L. L. McCandless is determined to carry the Lanai case to the U. S. Supreme Court. The appeal papers were prepared by the late Judge Gear and will be transferred to the hands of A. G. M. Robertson.

Edward Waihalo, an employe of the Pioneer Mill Co., who has returned from a vacation on the mainland, says Washington is a wonderfully beautiful city and destined to become the palace metropolis of the world.

Chief Justice Frear is quoted as saying with regard to the Governorship. "I will not say what I might do if the occasion should arise until such occasion does arise, and I do not think there is an likelihood of such occasion arising."

William F. Walker, the absconding treasurer of the Savings Bank of New Britain, Connecticut, was on board the Doric in the Orient, according to Purser Thorn, but disappeared at a Chinese port. A reward of \$5000 for his arrest, also one of \$1000 for his body if found dead, has been posted in Honolulu for several months.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

"Monkey" Fragas and Antone Correa, the two petty thieves who made their getaway from the chain-gang at work in Kaplanai Park on Friday, were gathered in again by the police last night from a bed of leaves under a bridge in Pauoa. The youths had on their prison garb with the exception of shirts, two of these garments having been picked, evidently, from someone's clothes line.

Chief of Detectives Taylor made a second raid single-handed on Lord & Belsler's stables at Kakaako yesterday afternoon and succeed in arresting a native driver and a Chinaman who were, with others, engaged in gambling. A rough and tumble mizup took place before the driver was arrested and this time Taylor came out on top.

Sam Kael, a native boy, fourteen years old, was accidentally struck by a sixteen pound hammer being used by George Ewaliko in an exhibition throw at the Y. M. C. A. sports yesterday afternoon. The hammer hit him with fearful force directly in the neck, knocking him senseless. He was taken to the Japanese hospital and afterwards to the Queen's Hospital. At a late hour last night he was still unconscious and the report was given out that concussion of the brain was probable. He is in a dangerous condition.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

C. W. Wilson, secretary of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, informs H. P. Wood of the local chamber by letter that an excursion from New York to Hawaii is impracticable. Secretary and Acting Governor Atkinson went to the Executive offices after returning with the Congressional party from Hawaii. He refused to be interviewed on his relation to the Governorship candidacy.

Ewa Plantation Co. desires to appeal on its entire assessment of \$570,000 net income instead of only the \$170 claimed exempt for depreciation. This is to enable it to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

HOMESTEADERS GET DEEDS TO PROPERTY

In response to a communication which he received yesterday from Land Commissioner Pratt, Acting Governor Atkinson has signed the deeds conveying thirteen homesteads to settlers who have fulfilled the requirements which are imposed by law. With one exception all these homesteads, which vary in size from 20 to 80 acres, are all at Kamase, North Hilo.

The following are the names of the homesteaders: Kain Kapule, Harry D. Hevridge, Joe Ferrites, John M. Ross, J. S. B. McKean, Andrew Chalmers, J. H. Morgan, Andrew Kekahiko, D. K. Manuoa, Hilo Kiawa, James Kawai, Mosee Koshi, all in Kamase, and Halawaiwa, of Oahu, Puna, Hawaii.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.

Accept no substitute or cheap and worthless imitation. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Put up in large and small bottles.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, May 27, 1907.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, C Brewer & Co, Sugar, etc.

*23.1275 paid, 82-1-4 S 15. 110 per cent. paid.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.) 15 McBryde, 4.75.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

None.

RUBBER GOODS

A full line of these; the

Best Only

and Right Prices

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

ESTABLISHED 1879

The case of Hee Fat versus Hee Chan Sang, for trespass and of Hee Chan Sang versus Hee Fat, in assumption, were set for trial on June 6.

SPORTS

THE FAVORITES WERE VICTORS

Two games of baseball, one good, the other bad, were played at the baseball park Saturday. The Kamehameha and the Punahou played the good game, and the Diamond Heads spoiled the game which they played, or, rather, tried to play against St. Louis.

The Kams lost to the Punahous by an 8-9 score. Excitement was intense during the latter part of the game. The Kams were the favorites, although occasionally some few in the crowd would yell out encouraging words to the Puns.

The crowd began to leave after the Jewels had played a couple of innings, and continued to leave steadily—a sure sign that the game was poor. St. Louis had such a cinch that when a man went to bat his team told him to "make an out, as it was late." The Diamond Heads managed to chalk up two runs to the Saints' seven.

(9) PUNAHOU VS. KAMEHAMEHA (9)
Punahou lost the toss and were forced to bat first. Hampton, the hotly-contested-for pitcher, was the first to have a chance at the ball. The umpire had called three balls and two strikes when Hampton suddenly tightened his grip on the bat and whacked out a beauty over the second plate. He scored second when E. Desha came to bat and tried to steal third when Eddie was put out. He ran back to second and was safe. An error on Vannatta's part while Jack Desha was at bat admitted him to third, and when Ringland batted to first he ran home, making the only run in the inning. Jones was on first when Ringland's ball was caught by Kanool, and Williams flying out to the left fielder left him on second.

Hampton was greeted with cries of derision as he entered the pitcher's box in the second half of the first inning. His first victim was Joe Fern, who struck out.

Lemon was the next man at bat. He struck a powerful one in the direction of third base which apparently hit the ground three inches outside the tape. A few everlasting kickers demurred at Bert Bower's decision in calling Lemon's hit safe, but those who were in a position to see are all emphatic in the statement that Bower was right. Lemon was put out on second.

Jones took his first on balls and got to second on a passed ball. Vannatta took his cue from Fern and struck out, leaving Jones on second waiting for the chance which never came.

The Punahou made a goose-egg and the Kams "never smelt first," as one fan expressed it, in the second inning. In the third inning E. Desha made a two-base hit, and finally reached home by a whack from Jack Desha. Hannah and Hampton both struck out and Jack relinquished the night after he had seen second.

By the Kams in this inning no extra fine playing was done. Fern looked as if he might be trying to establish the reputation of being a famous "strike-outer," as he again failed to land the ball other than in the catcher's glove.

Punahou again had a zero placed opposite their name on the score-board in the fourth inning. Kama followed suit.

Punahou redeemed herself in the fifth, making four runs. Kia took his base on balls, King batted a two-bagger, and Hannah's bunt brought Kia home. By a foul strike, Hampton was called out. He stepped on his plate, something which he intends "never to do again." Jones tried to block Hannah as he ran home by standing on the plate. Hannah bumped into him, causing Jones to drop the ball, and received an ugly bruise on his knee. He was safe, however, and that eased the pain. Thanks to two bad throws from Ringland to Kia, the Kams managed to make one run in this inning. Miller was the man who did it.

The sixth, seventh and eighth innings found the Punahou score unchanged. Kamehameha surprised the spectators in the sixth, putting on the board the largest number of runs made by them in the entire game. The excitement was intense throughout the inning. Fern, Jones, Vannatta and Miller each made a run. They did not succeed in scoring anything in the next, however, and as the Puns scored nothing in the eighth, a run by Lemon tied the score.

Punahou got on her mettle in the last, and Hampton and the Desha boys brought home three. The Kams made two and were good for a third when Lemon made an out, thereby losing the game by one run.

The score:

KAMS.		AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Fern, 3b.	5	1	1	0	3	2	0	
Lemon, lf.	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	
Jones, c.	3	1	0	0	6	4	0	
Vannatta, 2b.	4	1	0	0	3	1	1	
Miller, ss.	4	2	1	1	5	0	2	
Kanool, cf.	4	0	1	0	3	0	1	
Kuhina, lb.	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	
Reuter, p.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Hamaaku, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals	34	8	6	1	26	8	5	

* Hampton out, foul strike.

PUNAHOU.		AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Hampton, p.	4	2	1	2	0	4	0	
E. Desha, 3b.	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	
J. Desha, 2b.	5	1	2	2	5	2	0	
Ringland, c.	4	0	1	1	8	3	0	
J. Williams, lf.	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	
A. Williams, ss.	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Kia, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
King, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	
Hannah, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Totals	39	9	10	9	27	32	5	

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PUNAHOU.		AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Hampton, p.	4	2	1	2	0	4	0	
E. Desha, 3b.	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	
J. Desha, 2b.	5	1	2	2	5	2	0	
Ringland, c.	4	0	1	1	8	3	0	
J. Williams, lf.	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	
A. Williams, ss.	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Kia, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
King, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	
Hannah, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Totals	39	9	10	9	27	32	5	

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E. Desha, 3b.	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	
J. Desha, 2b.	5	1	2	2	5	2	0	
Ringland, c.	4	0	1	1	8	3	0	
J. Williams, lf.	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	
A. Williams, ss.	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Kia, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
King, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	
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A. Williams, ss.	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Kia, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
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Ringland, c.	4	0	1	1	8	3	0	
J. Williams, lf.	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	
A. Williams, ss.	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Kia, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
King, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	
Hannah, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Totals	39	9	10	9	27	32	5	

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Ringland, c.	4	0	1	1	8	3	0	
J. Williams, lf.	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	
A. Williams, ss.	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	
Kia, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	
King, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	
Hannah, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Totals	39	9	10	9	27	32	5	

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CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS

(Continued from Page Four.)
in this respect is being nobly performed.

No man can have the vision that will tell of the situation of these islands half a century to come. When the sun is built you would be the crossroads of all the great commercial interests that will sweep from the Atlantic sea to the Orient and from the Orient back again. This is to be the port of call for all the steamers that participate in that rich commerce of the future. How much of benefit it will be to you it is impossible to estimate, and its importance will be measured by your quarantine and by the health of the people in this city. For Hawaii we may well prophesy great things to come."

Mr. Geo. W. Smith, the toastmaster, said: "Our next toast is 'Foreign Affairs,' a subject not unfamiliar to us who have lived in this country. To respond to this toast I shall call upon the Honorable A. B. Capron."

NO FEAR FOR AMERICA.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Mercantile Associations of this splendid city," began the popular Representative from Rhode Island, "I believe it is expected of me that I will be able to say something in addition to the wonderful marvels that we have seen in this land of yours, and of all that has come to us, and that might come to you from a longer and better mutual acquaintance."

"Now, in the life of American citizens, in every phase of it, we are liberally interested in foreign affairs. We know perfectly well that the United States has no fear of anything foreign on the face of God's world."

"My friends, whose guest I am, I refer to Mr. Ballou, an acquaintance of mine, and a person whom most of you all know. The other day when I was traveling with Mr. Ballou in his large White automobile, a dog came out and challenged the machine with a bark. What do you think would become of that dog had Mr. Ballou turned the machine into his path? The same would happen, I fear, to any foreign nation that bark at our automobile. I don't think that I am over optimistic when I say that the best safety we have in the United States is in a proper navy, as complete a navy as a navy can be. Our foreign relations are assured so long as we are able to secure a proper and suitable relation with our foreign neighbors."

"I have no fear now, nor in the future, of any complications with those who are looking for trouble. You know, I have never thought for one moment that the United States had anything to fear from any cause and from any direction, because we are ready. As I looked down upon your streets and sailed among your islands I felt that the American navy could always come down here, to the Hawaiian Islands, and find the best sailors in the world for any navy. The same is true of the army."

"How many minutes was I allowed, ten? Nine have already gone and I am glad to be in your presence. In responding to the toast let me say that there is nothing foreign in this world that the United States is afraid of. There are very few things at home that our people in the United States can not overcome. After what Colonel Hepburn has told you about the United States out here, there seems nothing for you to do but to go home to your hammocks. (Laughter.)"

SMALL HOLDINGS THE THING.

In introducing Congressman Hamilton, to reply to the next toast, Mr. Smith said:

"We have with us tonight the chairman of the Territories Committee, who has helped the Territory in every instance. Gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Hamilton, who will respond to the toast of 'Our First Insular Territory.'"

Mr. Hamilton, who was greeted with cheers, said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: My friend Capron, of Rhode Island, is a brave man; he comes from a long line of fighting ancestry, and he tells you what our American automobile would do in case any dog ever dared to bark at it. My friends, the fact that we have visited every section of your beautiful islands, and the fact that we have seen all classes of your hospitable people, and have not been smashed up by your automobile, shows that there is nothing but the deepest friendship between us."

"Civilization to a certain extent was introduced by Captain Cook in 1778. He found here a state of savage despotism tempered by assassination. Then was the ideal state of cooperative human inertia. Clothes were superfluous and the mysteries of the time were unknown. There were no thieves; the natives lived out upon the beach and watched the dark clouds come and go across the sea. But someone had greater strength and greater intelligence than his neighbor and the evolution of civilization came on. The islands were first united under the Kamehameha dynasty. In the quick progress of time, in 1900, they became a Territory of the United States of America, sentinels in the midst of the Pacific, the great western post of the United States of America."

"As a result of the Spanish War, a nonpartisan war brought on in response to the demands of our homes, the United States acquired Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands. There was enough glory to go around, though a somewhat smaller percentage from the beneficiaries than our enthusiasm led us to expect. (Laughter.)"

"Since that time we have established the Republic of Cuba, governed under our own flag in accordance with her tropical conditions. We have reorganized and regenerated the island of Porto Rico, developing it in accordance with its natural power, with a shining bond of progress. We have reorganized the Republic of Panama, and before many years we will see an American operator sitting where the cables of the Atlantic and the cables of the Pacific emerge from the deep ocean beds, meeting upon American soil. He will notify the world of the passing of the ships carrying commerce to and from the Occident and the Orient. (Applause.)"

"We have set up a stable government in the Philippine Islands, under the flag of a liberating war, a conquering nation, and we have begun the business of regeneration in Guam by the introduction of vaccination among the natives. (Laughter.)"

"But the Hawaiian Islands came to us not by purchase or discovery, nor as the result of war. Hawaii came to us in friendship—Hawaii was American in love and sympathy long before she became American in fact. (Applause.) The best that Hawaii had, to supplement the native goodness of her own people, came from America, and it is fitting indeed that Hawaii, with her splendid native population, with her enormous provisions of beauty, scenery and music, cooperating with the American missionary, should be merged into our great American Republic. You are remote from us in point of distance, but by the laying of the Pacific cable, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippine Islands are on the electric circuit of the world. I am informed that a message delivered about 11 o'clock tonight in New York reached Honolulu about

THE BYSTANDER



Pinkham's Pipe.
Reaping Wallach's Laurels
Ernest Kaai's Hit.
The Contest Craze.
Petrie's Piikia.
Capron's Little Joke.
Niagara and Halemauau.
Campbell's One Regret.
Congressmen and Lucas.

Mr. Pinkham's idea that the bitterest opponent of the Americanization of these islands through the creation of a farming class, and the organizer of the Plumbing trust, can become the choice of President Roosevelt for Governor, has all the iridescence, but somewhat less of the substance, of a valley rainbow.

Mr. Pinkham is a man of strong prejudices, of complete subservience to the feudal class which would keep Hawaii in the old groove, and in the gentle art of making and deserving enemies he has few equals.

To make him Governor would nullify the promises of the administration to aid in the development of Hawaii along typical American lines. And it would condone a record of trust organization which is as offensive in a small way as Harriman's is in a large one.

Dr. Brinekerhoff, the Federal leprosy expert who is to have charge of the leprosarium to be erected on Molokai, is a very unassuming and modest chap and has borne the honors which have fallen to his lot with becoming grace, even when they stretched into the Sunday supplements of the Examiner. But the latest honors which he has received are too much for even him. If he walks past you with his head up in the air and does not deign to notice an old friend on the street, don't think of him too harshly, as he has reason to feel elated.

The doctor was out in the country the other day and, happening to pass where a number of natives were gathered pounding poi, stopped for a moment to watch the work. One native looked at him, then whispered to the next, who also gazed, with awe and admiration. Some message was passed around and in a moment the subject of my story found himself in the midst of an admiring circle, talking Hawaiian and English combined, trying to kiss his hand and lavishing the most elaborate of bows upon his unsuspecting person.

Now Dr. Brinekerhoff is not very strong in speaking or understanding Hawaiian, but a companion who was with him was, and after a moment the friend's face began to spread into a smile which was most unseemly. He allowed the scene to go on, but let the story out when he got home. The Hawaiians had mistaken Dr. Brinekerhoff, for "Dr." J. Lor Wallach.

While talking with one of the Shriners the other day he told me of the great hit made on the Coast by Ernest Kaai. Among the incidents which he recounted was one which happened in Oakland. It seems that one evening a number of Shriners drifted into a big music hall after hearing the opera and the sweet singer from Honolulu was with them. It happened that there was a Hawaiian quintet playing in the house at the time and they were located in the balcony.

The Honolulu boys immediately sent them a bottle of wine with a note stating who they were and asking them to play "Old Plantation," and that one of the members of the party would sing it from the audience. The quintet responded immediately and Kaai sang. The applause was deafening and encore after encore was called for while the men in the audience recognized the Aloha Patrol and came forward with invitations one after the other to visit at the Elks' Club, the Athenian Club and other clubs with which Oakland is well supplied.

I dropped in for a few minutes at the Inter-Island ship chandlery the other day and found the old salts busy picking out the next Governor of Hawaii. Suddenly someone sprang a scheme which took everyone's breath away. So simple a way to decide the matter. Why had it not been thought of before? Get up a voting contest in one of the newspapers and let the man who may get the largest number of votes take the position. "Yes," drawled someone else. "Why not let 'Admiral' Beckley buy it outright as well as any other way?"

I happened to go past a shoe store the other day and saw my friend T. H. Petrie buying a pair of waukenfasts. He saw me about the same time and I think must have recognized me as The Bystander, for he blushed crimson. I found out about it afterwards. He was yachting on the Gladys a few Sundays ago and while out on the bowsprit lost his balance and fell overboard. He did not have on his own shoes at the time. Now trying to fill another man's shoes is a job which "Pete" should be good at, from the record in rapid promotion which he has made of late years. Still one can not always keep up the record and sad to say when he was pulled on board his little toes were shining out with nothing to cover them. This is why Petrie was buying shoes.

Congressman Capron, of Rhode Island, is an excellent story teller and his always at the point of his tongue some tale to illustrate whatever may be under discussion at the time. One of the best of his many stories told during his trip about the islands was told on Thursday night at Hilo. His friend, Representative Littlefield of Maine, was made the victim of his tale. When Mr. Littlefield was first elected to Congress, Mr. Capron related, he viewed the prospect of a session spent at the national capital with a great deal of pleasure and expressed his delight to Mrs. Littlefield:

"I suppose that there are a great deal of things and many wonderful sights to see in Washington," he said.

"Yes, I suppose there are," his good wife is supposed to have said, "but as I am going to Washington with you, Charley, there are a great many of those wonderful things that you won't see."

One awed-faced member of the Congressional party was peering into the depths of Halemauau. Turning to a companion he said:

"Did you ever see anything more wonderful than this?"

"No," answered his companion, "the only thing that ever impressed me in the same way was the Falls of Niagara."

This supplied the awed one with an idea.

"Say," he murmured, "if we could only turn Niagara down that hole wouldn't it raise h—?"

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, is a bluenose, having first seen the light of day in Prince Edward Island. His trip to Hawaii is therefore a double education, for it is currently reported that bluenoses know only the one island. The first arrivals in Kansas from that part of the world are reported to have told their new neighbors that they came from "the" island and when pressed for further particulars said:

"Why, Prince Edward Island. What other islands are there?"

Mr. Campbell explains, however, that he brought his parents to Kansas when he was only one year old and escaped in that way the prevalent azure proboscis. Since coming to Hawaii and looking around he has only been heard to utter one regret and that is that at the time he brought his parents to Kansas he did not at the same time send his grandfather to Hawaii as a missionary.

It is hardly to be expected that as many malinis as there are in the

Congressional party could travel about Hawaii without bumping up against some strange things and doing something funny, quick as our distinguished visitors are to grasp situations and appreciate new ideas and customs. The intricacies of the language—and each member of the party aspired to be a Hawaiian linguist—afforded several of them an opportunity to make delicious blunders, which were particularly choice when gravely delivered in the course of speeches and the glee of those who knew the tongue was not always explainable to the ones committing the lapsi lingue. On only one occasion, however, did any mistake of this kind result in anything but smiles and that was when Scribe Lowrey, of the New York Post, who accompanies the party, told Judge Keopikahi that his speech was "pupule." Until told that "pololei" was meant his honor was somewhat ruffled.

The manner of serving luau was also somewhat of a puzzler to the visitors, although the majority sailed in and attacked the strange viands with all the ardor of experimentists. At the luau served at the Kahului fisheries one of the guests gazed about longingly and inquiringly for a spoon. Finally he espied, piled atop of the chicken luau, a yellow chicken leg, the claws curled invitingly up. Necessity being the mother of invention he grasped the foot by the shin bone and attacked the limu and other dainties with this as his weapon. It made an admirable substitute and he thinks yet that that was what the chicken's foot was put by his place for.

Small Talks

JUDGE A. N. KEPIKAI—I don't want to be Governor.
HARRY LEWIS—I tell you four-cent sugar will make a boom in these islands.

A. L. C. ATKINSON—The Hilo breakwater is feasible and I have no doubt that it will be built.

JUDGE DOLE—Complete data will justify the argument for diversified farming in this Territory.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD—Delegate Kubio is doing excellent work for Hawaii at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE HEPBURN—Honolulu ought to have a garrison of between three and four thousand men.

FRED J. CHURCH—Small farming? Of course it pays. If you don't believe it, go over and take a look at Ahuimanu.

CHARLES NOTLEY—As a man committed to the best interests of Honolulu I am sold for Charley Hustace for mayor.

ADMIRAL VERY—One of the few inconveniences of life in Honolulu is being awakened by the bells rung for early mass.

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR—I don't care to discuss the Governorship. It will be time enough to do that if it is ever offered to me.

GOV. CLEGHORN—I have been here over fifty years and I have never met a practical agriculturist who believed in small farming.

SAM F. CHILLINGWORTH—The visit of the Congressional party will have been the greatest advertising that Hawaii ever received.

REPRESENTATIVE M'GAVIN—The Hawaiians are a hospitable and generous race and they average up well in point of intelligence.

H. J. RHODES—I imported some Early Rose potatoes awhile ago and am having splendid success with them on my Manoa valley farm.

J. A. M'CANDESS—I think if the Federal government would pay for our schools and sanitation we could safely forego the refund money.

E. H. EDWARDS—I am the Napoeeo farmer and am indignant over Bishop Restarick's statement that my enterprises have not been successful.

COL. SAM JOHNSON—I saw E. M. Boyd in Los Angeles and he says he has one or two propositions which, if they go through, will fix him for life.

GENERAL KEIFER—I was much surprised at the progress which has been made by the islands and the high degree of development which has been attained.

GILBERT J. WALLER—Our new church on King street will cost about \$3000. Very much assistance has come to us from members of other churches and from outsiders.

CONGRESSMAN KEIFER—They tell us there is but one per cent of the Hawaiians who are unable to read and write some language. What State in the Union could come anywhere near that?

CONGRESSMAN WILSON—I believe without a doubt that this Territory of the United States is the most important, the most patriotic and the most intelligent of all the territories which we have left.

HENRY MACFARLANE—I have sent guava jelly to New York several times and have word that it is the only kind they have in stock that will stand the summers. By the way, I am with the Advertiser heart and soul in favor of small farming. I know the business and it pays.

CONGRESSMAN FITZGERALD—I wonder where the Trans-Pacific Trade got that interview about the removal of the duty on pineapples, which they graciously credited to me. I never gave any interview along the lines spoken of and never talked on any subject to a representative of that paper that I know of.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The opportunities and advantages to Hawaii and to the students to be afforded by the new College of Agriculture of Hawaii were discussed at length in a number of interesting addresses and papers at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute held last night in the Charles R. Bishop Hall, Oahu College, before a large number of members and others. The regents of the new college, the principals of the Oahu College and the Kamehameha and High schools and others were among the speakers, all of whom agreed that the aim of the new college should be the development of practical agriculture and mechanical arts along the highest lines applicable to the tropics, a school of advanced scientific learning where work for the betterment of Hawaii could be carried on.

Jared G. Smith, chairman of the meeting, explained the provisions of the Morrill Act, under which the college was created, and of the later acts affecting it, including Act 24 of the recent session of the local Legislature. As he understood it, the college was to stand for the best ideals in education, as far as possible to complete the work already being done in the secondary schools of the Territory, a school for the production of broad and well-rounded men.

Judge H. E. Cooper, president of the Board of Regents, also spoke on the legislative acts affecting the college and outlined the accomplishments of the colleges established in several of the States.

W. R. Farrington, who had had much to do in pushing through the local legislation to take advantage of the provisions of the Federal law, recited the difficulties overcome, resulting in the final passage of the Agricultural College Bill. He did not believe in confining the purposes of the school to the education of farmers.

Professor Arthur F. Griffiths discussed the education standards of the secondary schools of the Territory in relation to the new college, insisting that the entrance qualification of the college should be a high one, at least as high as similar institutions on the mainland. The fact that at first a few students would be unable to pass the test should be, he thought, no reason for lowering the standard. The college would, if

conducted along the higher lines, turn out skilled, earnest engineers, mechanics and agriculturists as well as men for the main industry.

Walter G. Smith, in answer to what the College of Agriculture could do for Hawaii, gave as a personal view that the best interests of the Territory would be served by encouraging and stimulating a system of diversified agricultural industries in the islands.

President Perley L. Horne of Kamehameha discussed secondary schools in relation to the new college. He, too, insisted on a high standard of qualification for entrance, a high standard being one that would tend to raise the graduation standard of the secondary schools. He declared that it were better for the college to begin with five qualified students than twenty-five poorly-qualified ones.

The practical benefits of the college were discussed by Byron O. Clark and the influence of such an institution on the home was treated of by Miss Minnie Reed, who cited the wholesome and general influence felt in Kansas and Michigan from their agricultural colleges.

J. E. Higgins of the United States Experiment Station pointed out the unique opportunity of such a college in developing the tropical fruit interests.

There are few such colleges outside the temperate zones and none situated so ideally for this work as the Hawaii college would be. A great demand will shortly come from the West Indies, the Philippines and here for graduates of such a college. As a lecturing staff for the college he believed that there were many here interested enough to devote part of their time without thought of remuneration.

A synopsis of an ideal course of studies was given by T. C. Krauss, secretary of the Institute, and short addresses were also made by Judge Dole and Professor Scott.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most interesting and instructive ever held by the Institute.

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COASTING LAW OUT OF PLACE

"The shipping interests have been unfair to these islands and unfair in their treatment of the government," said Congressman Stevens of Minnesota, in a discussion of the transportation question. "I was one of the members of the committee in which was discussed the question of the extension of the coasting law to Hawaii and I remember distinctly that the law was made operative here on the distinct promise of the shipping men that there would be at all times sufficient shipping to handle the passenger and freight traffic of these islands without hampering in any way the shipper."

"I find, however, that the banana industry on this island of Hawaii has been ruined through lack of shipping facilities. This is one example of the way the shipping interests have treated this place. The actions of the steamship companies have been a great disappointment and I can tell you that the government is getting tired of this kind of bunco business."

Congressman Stevens had been investigating this question before he expressed himself in this way in Hilo last week. He had also had his attention called to the matter of the favored few securing the remission of the fine of \$200 inflicted upon those taking passage between here and the Coast on steamships flying the British and Japanese flags, the Doric and the Coptic the former and the liners of the T. K. K. line the latter.

"Our attention has been called to this," he said. "It appears that a good many of the Federal officials have been traveling on these foreign liners and having their fines remitted, while the people have to wait for the American liners or pay the penalty without any hope of a rebate. This is a gross unfairness. If any officials are to be allowed to travel in this way everyone ought to be allowed to do the same."

"It is our intention to have an investigation made and have the names of those who have had their fines remitted put on record. We will also demand the reasons why the rebates were granted, and if these reasons are not satisfactory someone is going to suffer."

Congressman Alexander of Buffalo is also an advocate of removing the coasting regulations so far as Hawaii is concerned.

"In enforcing those regulations so far away from the coast line proper a great injustice has been done these islands," he said. "So far as actual coasting trade is concerned, their application has been just, but it was surely never intended that these laws should be stretched so far and applied half way across the Pacific."

"Through a good many of our Eastern States run branches of the various Canadian railroads. Do you suppose for a minute that the people served by these lines would consent to any law which would deprive them of the use of these lines if they wanted to travel on them? Why, the people there would think it an outrage if any abridgment of their right to use the most convenient line was denied them, and why, then, should you people here be deprived of your right to travel on the first steamship that is going the way you want to go?"

"There may possibly be some excuses for making the law applicable here so far as freight shipments are concerned, but the law which makes passengers wait here and watch ships sail without them until an American liner comes along is an unjust one."

HAWAIIAN FEAST IN SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake Republican. — The missionary society of the Sandwich Islands has secured the beautiful rooms of the Lion house for their annual feast and ball, to be held on the evening of April 8. Not many people are aware of the large number of prominent men and women who have at one time or another filled missions to the remote faraway land. Two of our representatives in Congress, John T. Caine and Senator Reed Smoot, have been in Hawaii. President George Q. Cannon was one of the early and most famous missionaries to the country, while President Joseph F. Smith has been there many times, and is the best Hawaiian scholar in the church.

Invitations to the coming reunion are puzzlers; they are written in the Hawaiian language on royal colored paper, and whoever gets one will have to hunt up an interpreter. And they are worth the trouble, for they disclose some very delightful features as a part of the coming entertainment. First, the party is to be an old-fashioned dancing party, with side exhibitions of the Hawaiian hulas, interspersed with melodies. The English ladies who attend are requested to dress in white; for whoever saw a native or a white man or woman on the islands dressed in anything but white for festive occasions? There is to be a wonderful feast of pol, beef, fish, pork, salted nuts, eggs, pickles, bananas and oranges. At least those are the English equivalent for the puua, inamona, kamano mo'a, maia and alani, lua moa mo'a, which spreads over one whole page of the invitation. Twenty tables will be spread in the large kitchen apartment, and a liberal rivalry is manifested between the ladies as to whose table shall be the most inviting.

The natives out at Skull Valley, of Joseph, are already busy preparing wreaths and leis for this event. And then, there are to be white-robed table ladies, who will wait upon natives and assist in the program of native music. Not they alone; there are some fine youths, and lovely maidens, who were either born on the islands or who have spent some years of childhood there, and these will take part in the marvelous progressive quadrille, which is being arranged for this occasion. The dancing will be led by President Joseph F. Smith, and the orchestra is to be composed of some of the handsomest children of Sandwich Island missionaries.

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POLICE SPECIAL COMPLAINED OF

Ah Tin, a Chinese student, yesterday related to an Advertiser reporter a complaint against Mr. Eddie Like, editor of the Aloha Aina. It was not as editor that Ed. Like aggravated the complainant but as a fellow tenant holding the advantage of having a special policeman's commission that he misused, according to the story, for the purposes of his own petty vengeance.

"Last night I went home from the Honolulu Library," Ah Tin said, "and after changing my clothes for the night, went into the kitchen. Mr. Like and I live in the same building."

"He had been cooking something and gone out. A piece of firewood dropped off the stove. Two children, one Like's son and the other a little girl living there, came into the kitchen. The little girl asked who put the firewood on the floor and the boy pointed to me and said, 'Ah Tin,' and I slapped his hand."

"The boy told his father I licked him. Like took me by the arm and said he was a policeman and he drove me before him like a car and said I must go to the police station."

"I asked him to be merciful and let me put on my coat and my pants. He let me go to my room and when I was dressing there he was calling 'Hurry up, hurry up.' He said he was a policeman and a friend of Iaukea."

"He came in my room and pushed me and told me to come with him. I wanted to get a carriage but he said I must go in the patrol wagon. I said I was a student and did not want to be disgraced by going in the patrol wagon. He pushed me along like a drunken man and telephoned from an alarm box but the station people refused to send the wagon down."

"After walking a few feet he told me to get a carriage and I did. I told an officer at the station how the trouble took place. He referred us to Mr. Jarrett, the deputy sheriff, and we both testified what had happened. I told Jarrett the same as I am telling you."

"Jarrett told me to go home and not hit the little boy next time. I have never been treated so shamefully since I was born than the way Mr. Like drove me like an animal. Yes, he is a special police officer."

BANDMAN KAIWI SUES THE ANGELS

D. Kaiwi, a member of the Hawaiian band for more than thirty years, has brought suit in Honolulu District Court for a balance of \$295 on his salary while the band was on its mainland tour last year. Interest, attorney's fees and costs are also claimed. The suit is against the syndicate that is alleged to have guaranteed the band's expenses when J. C. Cohen applied for its services to make the tour, the list of defendants being Wm. Brash, C. J. Hutchins, William Love, J. F. Morgan, Geo. Bigelow, H. C. Carter, H. Armitage, Robert Shingle, A. N. Campbell and Joel C. Cohen. Attorney General Peters, as judge advocate of the Hawaiian National Guard, prosecutes the suit, assisted by his deputy, Mr. Milverton. Should this suit be successful the claims of other bandboys against the "angels," to the tune of about \$5000, will be brought into court.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

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BILL COLLECTOR MILLS THRASHED

As the result of a personal difference of opinion on the matter of sending letters with "P. D. Agency," standing for Past Due Agency, in red on the envelopes, on a matter which had nothing to do with bill collecting, Second Engineer John E. Laker of the cableship Restorer gave H. T. Mills of this city a sound thrashing Saturday afternoon. The affair occurred about 1 o'clock and was over in a very few seconds. For Mills had no chance with his opponent, though a slightly larger man. Laker bruised Mills' face, upset some of the furniture of his office and seriously disturbed the attorney's presence of mind.

Mills, as soon as he had collected his senses, started off for the police station, where he became quite wrathful because he could not get a warrant for Laker, there being no one in the station to issue it on Saturday afternoon, and the officers refusing to pay any attention to him, as he refused to give the name of his assailant. Later on he obtained a warrant for Laker's arrest on the charge of assault and battery. The police telephoned to Laker, who had returned to his ship, and he came in, submitted to arrest, and was promptly released on his recognizance, to appear this morning before the District Court. Mills has obtained the services of Attorney William Sims and of Judge Humphreys, to act as his counsel in the case.

The bill collector did not care to make any statement to the press and was rather brusque to a reporter from an afternoon paper who asked him most politely who had assaulted him. He stated that he didn't want anything to do with any newspaper men and that it was none of their business. The reporter in question scanned Mills' face carefully and then informed him that he was glad to see the results, at least, for they were hard to hide.

The trouble arose in the following manner. Laker had paid in a considerable sum of money to the Circuit Court to cover the costs in a case which he had against Judge Humphreys. While he was in Esquimalt, on the Restorer, his attorney, Judge Henry Highton, died, and Mills was appointed executor of the estate. The latter, through a mistake of the clerk of the court, collected money which was due Laker, and then in writing to Laker about the matter used the envelopes marked as described.

In speaking of the matter, Laker said: "I tried to get the money from Mills, which he had collected wrongfully, and he answered my attempts with a letter which was sent to me in an envelope such as I have described to you. From the dealings which I had conducted with him I saw that it was a deliberate attempt on his part to insult me and also to destroy my good name in this city. I simply did what I thought was proper in the circumstances, and thrashed him. It was hardly a matter which could be handled otherwise.

"I understand that there is a United States law which covers the matter of sending such envelopes through the mails and will take the matter up with my attorney and with the United States officials if he so advises."

"MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES."

There is a lesson in the work of the thrifty farmer. He knows that the bright sunshine may last but a day and he prepares for the showers which are so likely to follow. So it should be with every household. Dysentery, diarrhoea and cramp colic may attack some member of the home without warning. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which is the best known medicine for these diseases, should always be kept at hand, as immediate treatment is necessary, and delay may prove fatal. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Mr. Augustus Knudson gave the last of his interesting course of lectures on Christianity on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Knudson will return to Honolulu on Tuesday. They have added much to the social life of Honolulu since their arrival here, having entertained and been much entertained. They will be greatly missed.

Commercial News

By Daniel Logan.

There has been much telephone talk about town the past week or two. Dissatisfaction of business men with the existing service has stimulated an agitation to have something done with the Standard telephone franchise approved by the United States Congress last year. It is understood that Coast capitalists some time ago made a favorable offer to the Standard company to install its proposed system here, including underground conduits in the business section, but owing to dissensions among the local holders of Standard stock the proposal is still in abeyance. There is a cohesive majority of holdings which will not let go its control without assurance that the takers will do something and give a fair deal all round besides, as there is a signed agreement extant that the franchise shall not be sold upon which the majority is maintaining a stand. In the meantime there are visible signs of activity and considerable outlay, both at Central and along the lines, on the part of the Mutual Telephone Company to improve its service. Those conversant with the operations of mainland telephone systems assert, however, that one of the prime causes of defectiveness in the service is the company's cheap labor policy.

SUGAR AND STOCKS.

A further advance in the sugar market toward the four-cent mark has taken place. Indeed, the parity for European beets has gone considerably beyond that mark. Centrifugals in New York at 3.92c, a pound, \$78.40 a ton, represents an increase of \$1.20 a ton for the week. Beets have fluctuated some, having gone as high as \$82.49 parity, but at the latest quotation of \$81.70 is still 30 cents on the ton higher than a week ago.

Yet, so far as the listed transactions show, the improved sugar market has not stimulated plantation stocks. Much heavier business has been done outside than the transactions reported at the sessions of the Stock Exchange. Probably 1500 shares of Ewa have been sold at \$25.25 which are unreported. It is rumored also that a trade has been made of 1000 shares of Ewa for 150 of Hawaiian Agricultural on the basis of \$25 and a little less than \$170 respectively. Besides a sale of \$12,000 Rapid Transit bonds at 106, reported on "change by Halstead & Co., the Bishop Trust Co. made a sale of \$50,000 of the same bonds at a private figure.

The Wireless Telegraph Co., which was bought out personally by Fred. J. Cross at forced sale some time ago, will soon be organized as a limited liability stock company when, the assurance is given, something will be doing in the inter-island, telegraph service.

Stock of the Hongkong Brewery Co. has been subscribed here to the amount of \$200,000, practically closing the local investment in that enterprise. The first assessment of 50 per cent was called yesterday and the remainder will be payable in 10 per cent instalments every sixty days after July 1. A Hocking will go to the Coast in the Sierra to arrange for the machinery and on his return will proceed to Hongkong to be the general manager of the enterprise.

According to the daily lists Ewa holds its own, as do Hawaiian Agricultural, Honomanu, Honokaa, Kahuku, Oahu, Ooakala and Olaia. Hawaiian Com. & Sugar has shaded up. Slight declines in either bid or asked are noted in Kihoi, McBryde and Waiulua. Pioneer is \$2 less asked. Inter-Island at 130 asked is \$1 decline, Rapid Transit common at \$48 bid is a \$2 drop and Oahu Railway Co. bid at \$93 a fall of \$1.

THE WEEK'S EXCHANGE SALES.

Transactions reported on the Honolulu Stock & Bond Exchange for the week are as follows: Ewa (\$20), 100, 5, 950, 5, 100 at 25.25, 5 at 25.37 1/2; Hawaiian Sugar (\$20), 5 at 30.75; McBryde (\$20), 9 at 4.75, 5 at 4.57 1/2; Waiulua (\$100), 5 at 76, 5 at 75.75, 7 at 75.62 1/2, 5, 10 at 75.75; Oahu Sugar Co. (\$20), 5 at 24.75; Onomea (\$20), 80 at 36; Hon. Brewing & Mtg. Co. (\$20), 50 at 25.50; Cal. Ref. G's, \$7000 at 102.50; Hon. Rap. Transit & Land Co. G's, \$12,000 at 106.

PROMOTION AND PROGRESS.

Several new industrial associations will date their official genesis from the past week. Perhaps the most important is the Hawaiian Rubber Growers' Association, formed at a meeting of persons interested in the rubber industry at Kahului on Wednesday. This is a praiseworthy following of the example of the builders of the sugar industry in these islands by the promoters of the new industry of rubber production. By organization they will be able to promote the general interests of their separate enterprises more effectively than could be done by corporations and individual growers working out their own salvation in costly and probably often disappointing experiment. Officers were elected as follows: C. D. Lindsay, president; Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, vice president; Hugh Howell, secretary-treasurer; these with H. A. Baldwin and J. L. Coke forming the board of trustees. Jared G. Smith, director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, who attended the meeting, believes good prices for rubber will prevail for five or ten years. He thinks the industry may be profitably conducted on a small scale by individuals, as well as extensively by corporations, in different parts of this Territory.

Articles of incorporation were filed by the Puakea Plantation Co., Ltd., of Kohala, Hawaii. The incorporators with the offices held are as follows: John Hind, president; W. S. May, vice president; H. R. Bryant, treasurer; A. Mason, secretary, and Robert Hall, director. The capitalization of the company is \$50,000, divided into shares of \$20 par value. The company has taken over the planting interests of what was heretofore known as the Puakea Planting Company and which are situated on the lands belonging to the estate of James Wight just above Mahukona. The advent of the Kohala ditch has brought out a greater development of these lands and the present corporation will raise in the neighborhood of 4000 tons of sugar annually, after two or three years' development. The present output of sugar on the planting interests taken over is something about 900 tons. Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., organized the company.

The Crane-Spencer Co., Ltd., is the name of another enterprise whose articles have been filed. It will deal in sewing machines and handle curios. Of the 2000 shares of stock at \$10 a share, \$15,000 has been subscribed as follows: C. S. Crane, 101 shares; J. O. Spencer, trustee, 450 shares; H. S. Crane, 450 shares; Adolph Wolf, 2 shares; H. C. Hapai, 1 share; H. S. Crane, trustee, 490 shares. Officers for the first year are: Charles S. Crane, president; James O. Spencer, vice president; Henry S. Crane, secretary-treasurer; Adolph Wolf and Henry C. Hapai, directors.

A new sugar planting company, which holds land in Waiulua district and will raise cane for the mill of Waiulua Agricultural Co., Ltd., is the Kemoo Land Co., Ltd. The incorporators, with offices and shares held, are as follows: E. D. Tenney, president, one share and as trustee 95 shares; W. W. Goodale, vice president, one share; T. H. Petrie, secretary, one share; Chas. H. Atherton, treasurer, one share; John R. Galt, one share. The capital is \$10,000 in 100 shares of \$100 each, with the privilege of increase to \$250,000.

Within the next few weeks the big canning factory of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. at Iwilei will be in operation. Cans will be supplied to this cannery, as well as others on the island, by the American Can Co.'s factory at Iwilei, where sixty-five men are now employed and a large stock of cans are on hand. The H. P. Co.'s cannery will employ 300 hands, of whom about one-third will be women and girls, the remaining two-thirds men and boys.

The okoleha distillery near Napoosoo was started on Thursday under direction of Ralph Johnstone of the internal revenue office here. Its capacity will be about 2250 gallons a month. The liquor will be distilled altogether from rice. This is the first lawful distilling of spirits ever done in the Hawaiian Islands since Kaahumanu, the queen regent, stopped Governor Boki's distillery nearly eighty years ago. Much okoleha has been made unlawfully, though, before the advent of the U. S. internal revenue laws making its lawful manufacture possible, and a sample of the contraband stuff from police seizures was sent, as a practical joke, to the Paris Exposition about fifteen years ago and was awarded a gold medal.

A Chinese company is reported to be organizing to erect a new washhouse for the accommodation of the laundrymen now occupying the Government washhouse, which the Legislature ordered to be discontinued on July 1.

Trans-Pacific Trade gives the arrivals and departures of first-class passengers for the first four months of this year, compared with those for the corresponding period of last year. The arrivals were 1237, an increase of 111, and the departures 1399, an increase of 34 over 1906. These figures do not include the through passengers, of whom it is estimated there are 1000 a month. It is calculated that both classes spend an aggregate of \$65,000 a month in Honolulu. The Los Angeles excursionists are said to have spent \$30,000 in Honolulu and between \$2000 and \$10,000 in Hilo. A shortage of accommodation for passengers in through steamers, prevailing for some time past and likely to continue through this summer, no doubt limits tourist travel to the islands on account of the uncertainty of securing passage when one desires to leave here. The addition of the Oceanic steamer Sierra to the local

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: B. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. The Atlantic Depot: L. B. Rose, Ltd., Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth. Export Depot: Messrs. Anglo-Siam Corp., Singapore, Penang, Malacca, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc., bears on the Stamp the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. Prices in England—Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

route between here and San Francisco, making with the Alameda a semi-monthly round trip service, is a great relief to this situation and it is hoped the increased service will be made permanent. There are good prospects of another excursion direct from Southern California, by the Sierra's calling at San Diego or San Pedro the latter part of July.

Anthony J. Jordan, a representative of the Paper Manufacturers' Association of America, passed through the other day on his way to the Philippines in quest of fibrous materials suitable for paper-making. He said that on his return he would look into the resources of the Hawaiian Islands in that line. Cane tops, rice straw and waste from sisal and pineapple plants are among the things he may arrange to buy here.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL.

There has been considerable talk for some weeks of real estate deals nearing completion, but nothing of any consequence has happened. Probably the candid remark of one agency manager yesterday is the truth. "Real estate is dead; there are no buyers," is what he said. With so much suburban land reached by rapid transit as has been put on the market the past few years, it is not surprising if a condition of satiety of demand has been reached. Especially as a great deal of the buying of home sites in new tracts has been speculation on the part of persons not in the real estate business, who when they become tired of paying taxes on unproductive land are apt to unload at a sacrifice and thus depress values.

At a foreclosure sale yesterday, conducted by Jas. F. Morgan for M. T. Simonton, commissioner of court, the old Monsarrat homestead at Union street and Adams lane was bought by Henry E. Cooper for \$3000. It is subject to a life interest of one of the respondents. Once the heart of a residence section the property is now surrounded by business interests on four streets having rapid transit tracks. It may therefore be classed as central business property.

Jas. F. Morgan's agency sold at private sale a house and lot on Kewalo street, near Wilder avenue, for \$2100. Morgan's has placed the Chinese Consul for a year at Mrs. Wright's residence, Little Britain, and Mr. Akai, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, at Wundenberg's residence, Beretania avenue.

For the high sheriff Jas. F. Morgan yesterday sold at auction a small planing mill outfit in the suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. Burrell Construction Co. It comprised a gasoline engine, saws, etc., and was bought by John Ouderkirck for \$500.

Recordings of conveyances, from five months to a few days old, just made are the following: Deed from Charlotte D. King (widow) to Mary E. Clark, Manoa road property, \$2690; deed from Sophie Overend and husband (R. M.) to William R. Castle, four lots in Kaimuki tract, \$3350; deed from S. N. Castle Estate, Ltd., to Anna M. Paris, life interest in a lot in Kapiolani Park and buildings, \$2000; deed from Wahinekapu and husband to John R. Teixeira, apana at Kalaukamaui, Waiehe, Maui, \$1350.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Nebraskan from Kahului, the Californian from Puget Sound, the China from San Francisco, the Rosecrans from San Francisco and the Doric from the Orient. Departures have been the Alameda for San Francisco, the Virginia for Sydney, the China for the Orient and the Doric for San Francisco.

SOME TROOPS GOING TO NOME

Orders have arrived telling Major Van Vliet to which posts in Alaska the troops now under his command in this city are to be sent. Major Van Vliet himself will be stationed at Fort Lawton, in Southeastern Alaska, but the other officers will not fare so well, as they will go farther north, where the weather will be more severe. One company will be stationed at Fort Davis, Nome, and another at St. Michaels, where there will be cold enough weather to satisfy desires which any of the officers may have in this line. According to unofficial news received

from one of the officers of the regiment who has just returned from leave, the Crook will take the Honolulu detachment to Alaska instead of the Warren, arriving here about June 23. She will put in at Seattle on the way north, where she will take on supplies for the companies of the Tenth which are now stationed at Alaskan posts.

ENGLAND'S HUGE BOOK TRADE.

LONDON, May 11.—Statistics given by the Publishers' Circular show that the English export of books is increasing at the rate of about half a million dollars a year. The exports in 1906 were of the value of \$4,210,000.

The United States was the largest customer, taking printed matter to the value of \$1,631,125 in 1906 and in return sending printed matter to the value of \$1,043,315.

Both the import and export trade are on the increase.

CABLEGRAMS.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

NEW YORK, May 27.—Fifteen thousand soldiers attended mass on the parade ground in the navy yard yesterday in memory of comrades killed in the war with Spain.

NEW YORK, May 27.—An Armenian priest has been murdered and his body found in a trunk in a lodging house.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Two more jurors to try indicted Mayor Schmitz, have been secured.

D. M. Delmas will aid in the defence of Louis Glass and T. V. Halsey, of the Pacific Telephone Company, indicted on charges of bribery.

The arraignments of the various railroad officials, indicted in connection with the securing of the overhead trolley franchise, have been postponed until Saturday.

The other indicted men are now perfecting their bail. Mayor Schmitz is now under bonds aggregating \$400,000.

BERLIN, May 27.—Native rioters have destroyed the German mission at Lienchow. The missionaries managed to effect their escape. A German gunboat has been sent to the seat of trouble.

SWATOW, May 27.—There is a rebellion in Wong Kong Uping district and officials have been assassinated.

BOSTON, May 27.—The increase of wages effects 85,000 cotton operatives.

BERLIN, May 27. Labor troubles are increasing.

GREENWOOD, Arkansas, May 28.—John S. Little, Governor of Arkansas, is dying.

Governor Little is fifty-four years old and had served in the highest post in his State since the last elections only, having been formerly, since 1864, in Congress.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 28.—The Norwegian bark Nagpore, bound from Pensacola, Florida, for this port, was wrecked on the Uruguay coast in a storm yesterday. Eleven of her crew were drowned.

LANSING, May 28.—The Michigan State Senate yesterday passed a resolution demanding the reelection of President Roosevelt for a third term.

BUDAPEST, May 28.—Through the bursting of several dams on the flooded Danube, part of this city has been inundated, resulting in the collapsing of two hundred and sixty houses.

PARIS, May 28.—King Haakon, of Norway, and Queen Maud arrived here yesterday on a visit.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Two hundred printers have been dropped from the payrolls at the government printing offices.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS

(Continued from Page Five.)

services of which you may well be proud. I desire to say to you that it is our duty as Representatives of the National House of Representatives to do what we can carefully and intelligently to advance the interests of this Territory, as well as the interests of every other part of the United States of America. It is now our government under one flag. And that we will do our duty you may safely rely. (Applause.)

NO FEAR OF ASIATICS.

For over a third of a century we have belonged to the United States and a portion of the Territory which our guests visited today was Pearl Harbor. To the toast of Pearl Harbor we call upon the Honorable Geo. L. Lilley to respond," announced Mr. Smith, Mr. Lilley speaking as follows on the toast.

Mr. Toastmaster and Friends of the Territory of Hawaii: Up to the present moment I have been having a splendid time. Today I made the trip to Pearl Harbor and enjoyed it very much indeed. I know a little about Pearl Harbor because I have had trouble with the committee. I was asked to appropriate \$1,000,000. The first proposition is that we can not get through a bill for \$1,000,000. We have now twenty-six navy yards and navy stations and probably one-half of that number would be more than ample, yet there are so many interests represented in the House, that whenever there is talk about eliminating, we have a strong opposition to meet.

Colonel Hepburn made a correct statement here when he spoke to you of the significance of these islands, and that Pearl Harbor is the key to the situation. Just how much business will be done there of course is a question for discussion. I do not believe that the Asiatics will come over here. At the same time, in time of war it will be a very necessary place. I think that the committee could be induced to build a dry dock at Pearl Harbor. (Applause.) Whether it will be for our committee or for Brother Davidson of the Harbor Committee to dredge out the channel and spend the money there, is a question for discussion. The great trouble with us is the lack of money. We succeeded in getting our bill through this year by only thirty majority. It seems to me a great triumph among the majority of the committee to build only a certain proportion.

"I do not desire to mislead any of you gentlemen, preferring always to perform rather than promise. I would not attempt to say that there will be a great naval yard at Pearl Harbor. I will say, and speaking for myself, you ought to have a good large dry dock there and a shop sufficient to make ordinary repairs. I have not the slightest doubt that it will be brought about. But first, it will be necessary to have the recommendation of the

Kalanianoolu, C. F. Chillingworth, W. O. Smith, Captain Otwell, F. M. Hatch, L. A. Tsurston, George B. McClellan, C. E. Littlefield, George L. Lilley and wife, G. W. Norris, J. J. Fitzgerald and wife, J. H. Davidson, J. V. Graff, W. W. Wilson, A. B. Capron, J. C. Needham, P. P. Campbell, D. S. Alexander, Mrs. A. L. Bates, Mrs. W. L. Jones, W. L. Jones, P. P. Conner, Mrs. F. C. Steven, Raymon Conner, Hon. A. L. Bates, R. D. Cole, F. C. Stevens, Mrs. J. D. Graff, Miss Hope Graff, Mrs. E. L. Hamilton, Miss P. Acheson, Miss E. Acheson, Mrs. A. B. Capron, Mrs. J. P. Conner, Mrs. C. L. Littlefield, C. F. Acheson, E. L. Hamilton, E. G. Lowrey, G. Freeth, D. Hartman, H. P. Sullivan, R. O. Matheson, A. H. Ford, Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Miss Hughes, Mrs. C. M. Dodge, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. M. J. Chambers, H. Gorman, C. B. Deming, S. Spitzer, Mrs. C. R. Collins, Mrs. George L. Doshia, H. W. M. Mest, H. C. Gaylor, Miss Alice Dodge, Rev. A. B. Dodge, Mrs. B. Camara, Master V. Camara, Miss O. Camara, Master R. Camara, Mrs. May K. Brown, Mrs. Mihana Al. Mrs. Sarah Kalua, Mrs. C. W. Alden, Mrs. Pahia Lilili, Miss Clara M. Erbeck, Rev. K. Higuchi, Rev. I. Takami, Rev. M. Sato, Rev. J. M. Kauwila, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. N. Kamoku, S. W. A. Kallihora, Miss E. Canario, Rev. C. W. Hill, Rev. C. Shield, Rev. S. L. Desha, Rev. A. M. Lumpkin, Miss Mary K. Lo, Rev. G. L. Kopa, Mrs. G. L. Kopa, Mrs. N. Kamauna, Rev. U. Cho Ping, Mrs. Julia Kapu, E. G. Clarke, Mrs. H. Tirada, M. A. Tavares, H. T. Hayselden, Henry P. Beckley, Rev. R. A. Buchanan, Captain John Ross, Robert Hind, Thomas S. K. Nakaniua, Rev. J. S. Lokeleka, Rev. C. M. Kamakawiole, Miss Daisy Kamakawiole, G. H. Robertson, J. D. Koolani, G. K. Kumaukau, Mrs. P. Porter and infant, Miss Eva Vierra, Miss Annie Moosman, J. N. S. Williams, Mrs. W. P. Hala, Mrs. S. Kapa, Wong Kut, Kwong Sing Wo, D. H. Case, Miss Kapu, Rev. S. Kapa, R. S. Hosmer, Rev. Ching Hon Fo, S. M. Kana-kani, Mr. McSwanson, Rev. M. Fistera, Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, May 26.—Judge Kapahu, Miss E. K. Kalawa, Judge Kaiwi, J. R. Kaiwi, S. Kaulili, J. Kula, W. Cannon, Miss P. Cannon, Miss A. Kaae, S. Mabelona, D. C. Ani, E. R. Adams, H. M. Gittel, L. G. Warren, J. H. Coney, Miss Tisdale, Mrs. Kahela, J. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Morse, S. Nott, W. A. Wright, J. A. Combs, W. Werner, S. W. Kahanoa, Chock See, C. H. Haae, Mrs. Ahloha, P. Burkhardt, J. M. Kanaheka and wife, and 25 on deck.

Per str. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai, May 25.—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Meheula, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Iota, J. Kealoha and two deck.

Per str. Iwaland, May 26, from Molokai ports.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Richardson, J. Kauloughi, S. K. Nanaokalani, Dr. Hofstad, Gus Schuman, George Freeman, Mr. Klamp, Miss J. Mamananipo, Mrs. Hillebrand and infant, H. Dinkler, Mr. Smith, 3 passengers on deck.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Honolulu, May 26.—Edmund Y. Webb, F. S. Kei, D. H. Nelson, Chung Burg Wu, Chung Hui, Wu Rogers.

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Navy Department, and the secretary of the Navy Board, and next, the estimate of its cost. If I am not mistaken the secretary has made some recommendation. It is very doubtful if the majority of the committee would vote for any station at Pearl Harbor without the recommendation of the President or the Naval Board, or the Secretary of the Navy. At the same time there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that will come about, and I believe at an early day.

THE HAWAIIAN JUDICIARY.

"As a New York member of the Committee of the Judiciary, it is a great pleasure for me to respond to the toast proposed," said Congressman Alexander, of Buffalo, in answer to the toast, "The Hawaiian Judiciary." In the first place I would pay tribute to the high character of the Hawaiian judiciary, and also pay respect to the memory of a great New York lawyer who had the proud satisfaction of establishing on these islands the jurisprudence adopted from Anglo-Saxon civilization, your first Chief Justice, William L. Lee. By such men your judiciary system was established, by such men it has been maintained until it is equal to the first of Europe and of the United States. A great and prosperous people you are here now, a people who can keep in touch for three-quarters of a century with the music and march of civilization—of progress and of the events which, with lightning speed, illuminate the civilization of the world. A people who can keep in touch with the world, a people who can take care of themselves tomorrow. (Applause.)

"And it pleases me now to be able to note that the lawyers of this Territory and their bar association have lifted up the bench and bar of these islands until they are equal to the bench and bar of any civilized country of the world. Allen of Maine, Harris of New Hampshire, Judd, a son of a New Yorker, and your present Chief Justice, in whose presence I stand, also a son of a New Yorker, all have made famous the judiciary of these islands in the midst of the Pacific. Such a people having such a judiciary, born of such missionary spirit, with the spirit of Christ!

"For three-quarters of a century you have been building yourselves up, and for three-quarters of a century, as my friend Hepburn has said, you may well be assured that you will be taken care of; not perhaps because it is so important to somebody else that you be cared for but because you have shown yourself fully capable of taking care of yourselves. (Applause.) And the men that help themselves, get help, and they never get left.

"I am glad to be able to pay my respects to the judiciary in these islands, and I desire to say that, now that you are a part of the United States, your judiciary is a part of the United States, also, it should stand upon the same footing, equal in pay, equal in number, rated in accordance with the involved interest, equal in rank, equal in power to that which is given to the judges and the judiciary of the United States of America.

"You have been led wisely and well, long before Congress took you up. You will be led wisely and well even now if Congress does not take you up, but I am sure you will be led wisely and well if your judiciary ought to be, as, if I can help it, will be taken up by the United States government and made to stand on an equal footing with the highest court—the best court under the flag."

"The Merchant Marine was treated of by Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, whose speech was one of the most impressive of the evening. He said: 'Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and Sugar Planters' Association: Allow me to say at the outset that the subject upon which I shall dwell will be one very different from any that has been discussed this evening. It is the last subject on this occasion and for many reasons it is, therefore, the best.

"You have all heard of the old preacher as he preached on until he got to his lith—'What can I say more,' when a little boy in the church yelled out, 'Amen.' So this will be the 'amen' in the exercise of this evening. It is perfectly fitting that this should be the last toast, because I speak of an industry that is now languishing, one which has less encouragement and protection at the hands of the national government than any other industry within the borders of the United States, and it is an industry that certainly concerns the people of these islands, but before I reach the discussion of this question allow me to say a personal word.

"I desire to heartily endorse the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Davidson, and I not only desire to endorse it, but I desire to go further and say that, while I appreciate as heartily as any the great service of your Delegate to Congress, I desire to say that the services of the Private Secretary to the Delegate have been indispensable, and I believe I voice the sentiment and judgment of every person in the Hawaiian Islands when I say this. Further, I want to thank the people of this magnificent Territory for the general and royal hospitality that has been accorded us, and to express our feeling of appreciation therefore. I find no words to express our gratitude to you and your three quarters of a century with the United States apply to this Territory. It is also true that the application of this law has been injurious to you. It is also true that, when this Territory became a part of the United States, the small fleet, large or small, as it may be, owned in these islands, at once acquired the right to all the American and coastwise privileges of the United States.

"The merchant marine is a vital question to the best interests of this Territory. It is a question upon which the prosperity and existence of its business interests depend. There is nothing that these islands value that does not have to travel 2500 miles before it can be put on a market and be ready for commerce. I should like to see Pearl Harbor filled with a fleet of merchantmen. But whose flag would fly at the head of it? Very few of these flags would be American flags,

as there would be the British, the German, the Norwegian, the French, and the Swedish. Every country has its great commerce carried entirely by its own vessels except the United States. Our flag, which once floated over every sea, in the harbors of every land, is now found scarcely anywhere. As for my opinion as to the cause of this, I shall not propose at this time to answer nor as to the legislation that may be necessary. There is a very wide and marked difference of opinion as to the proper legislative course to be pursued. I have talked sufficiently with both Republicans and Democrats to state that they are all in favor of some method for the revival of American shipping.

"The important question in my judgment is the one upon which the future of the industries of these islands depends. When I speak of the industries, I refer to them all, both in existence, both in embryo and in hope. The cost of transportation to the United States of products, in order to put them on the market is, in my judgment, bound to be a fundamental point upon which the prosperity of the Territory will depend.

"There are men in charge of your industries who succeed with aliens. I have been told that the sugar corporations cannot afford to pay any higher wages than they are paying today. Whether this be true I know not. If it be true that these industries can pay more than they ought to pay more, then they ought not to be compelled to pay more.

STGAR A TROPICAL INDUSTRY.

"And there is another question, and that is that I know of no place where sugar cane is raised as a commercial proposition except in a tropical country and in a tropical way. I appreciate the question that confronts this Territory. And I understand that it is a grave and serious question, but as this is a tropical country and it has to be inhabited by a tropical people, there is no legislation on the part of the Territorial government, and there is no legislation on the part of the Federal government that can change it by one iota or in one degree.

"I want to say that there is no particular danger to property that may be affected by the votes of all Hawaii. This a government of the laws and not of men, and the Federal part is presided over by one of the most eminent, distinguished, and able citizens this great republic has ever had. (Applause.)

NO DANGER FROM JAPAN.

"Now there are matters connected with the safety of the islands. I ought to say first that I am not filled with any apprehension about a controversy with a country that is known as Japan. I don't believe that these islands, or any part of the Great Republic, so long as the republic stands, will ever be in very much danger from Japan (applause), notwithstanding the fact that there are over fifty thousand loyal subjects of the Mikado in the islands. I do not believe in the first place that Japan has any intention of ever possessing these islands; I don't believe that she has had any such design. The recent controversy with Japan over the local question in San Francisco has, perhaps, given rise to some controversy. I do not now propose to discuss the merits of that controversy; I do not intend to discuss whether the people of the city of San Francisco acted wisely or unwisely in that controversy, but simply want to suggest that Japan's claims, that they will receive the equal protection of the law. But let me say that whether you be a voter or not does not concern the question. Any man who lives in the United States, in any part, whether in a State, a Territory, in Alaska, or in the district of Columbia, that he will receive and get the equal protection of the law. And if Japan feels that, under local conditions, her subjects have had their rights violated for unwise and improper motives by the people of the United States, it is right for her to call the attention of the government of the United States to the fact. Were an American citizen in Japan and there denied of equal protection of the law, and he applied to his government to whose protection he is entitled for the enforcement of his rights, and if the United States failed in a proper and honorable way to call the attention of the government of Japan to the incident, then the government of the United States would be under the contempt and be despised by the nations of the world.

"No one need have any apprehension that there is any danger from Japan, or that she could accomplish any disastrous results against the Republic. What are the defenses of the Republic? The fortifications and the navy. What are fortifications? A great mass of field work, machinery, appliances, guns, garrisons and men. What is a battleship? It is a great steel structure upon which are placed the great guns and manned by officers and men for that work. There is no battleship that can fire a thirteen-inch gun without being supplied with coal; the lights which illuminate the great ship have to be supplied with coal. But we have a navy and have had it already partly constructed, and there have already been authorized by Congress a number of vessels that are still under construction and are to be constructed. And if those that are now under construction were all in present use, the navy could not be manned for want of thirty thousand men.

"I agree with my friend, Mr. Capron, that we can walk the streets of Honolulu and can pick a lot of men who are able to man the ships of the navy, but you can not get in this town thirty thousand men for the present need of the American navy. I can give the name of one of our rear admirals, and who was a commander in our recent war with Spain, that on one of the ships that should carry three hundred men there were just two men that were able to throw a lead line from the ship and take soundings. That is the character of the men we have to man our ships and it plainly shows the need of a merchant marine that will build up sailors that can man the ships properly. That is the first reason why we need a merchant marine, that we need it to furnish men for the coasting American navy."

"There is not a battleship today that carries more than one hundred tons of ammunition; and enough to carry it through an ordinary battle. And when that is gone it is helpless and it

CABLEGRAMS.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

NEW YORK, May 27.—Fifteen thousand soldiers attended mass on the parade ground in the navy yard yesterday in memory of comrades killed in the war with Spain.

NEW YORK, May 27.—An Armenian priest has been murdered and his body found in a trunk in a lodging house.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Two more jurors to try indicted Mayor Schmitz, have been secured.

D. M. Delmas will aid in the defence of Louis Glass and T. V. Halsey, of the Pacific Telephone Company, indicted on charges of bribery.

The arraignments of the various railroad officials, indicted in connection with the securing of the overhead trolley franchise, have been postponed until Saturday.

The other indicted men are now perfecting their bail. Mayor Schmitz is now under bonds aggregating \$400,000.

BERLIN, May 27.—Native rioters have destroyed the German mission at Lienchow. The missionaries managed to effect their escape. A German gunboat has been sent to the seat of trouble.

SWATOW, May 27.—There is a rebellion in Wong Kong Uping district and officials have been assassinated.

BOSTON, May 27.—The increase of wages effects 85,000 cotton operatives.

BERLIN, May 27. Labor troubles are increasing.

GREENWOOD, Arkansas, May 28.—John S. Little, Governor of Arkansas, is dying.

Governor Little is fifty-four years old and had served in the highest post in his State since the last elections only, having been formerly, since 1864, in Congress.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 28.—The Norwegian bark Nagpore, bound from Pensacola, Florida, for this port, was wrecked on the Uruguay coast in a storm yesterday. Eleven of her crew were drowned.

LANSING, May 28.—The Michigan State Senate yesterday passed a resolution demanding the reelection of President Roosevelt for a third term.

BUDAPEST, May 28.—Through the bursting of several dams on the flooded Danube, part of this city has been inundated, resulting in the collapsing of two hundred and sixty houses.

PARIS, May 28.—King Haakon, of Norway, and Queen Maud arrived here yesterday on a visit.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Two hundred printers have been dropped from the payrolls at the government printing offices.

PEARL HARBOR IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

"The members of the visiting Congressional party yesterday morning, and in the early afternoon, was this examination of the Pearl Harbor locks and an inspection of the site of the proposed fortifications, naval station and projected drydocks. The inspection was followed by a luncheon served on the land of the hospitable home of Clarence W. Macfarlane at the Peninsula, at which a number of the visitors and others were called upon to speak.

"The trip from Honolulu through the labyrinth of the land-locked harbor was made on the U. S. S. Iroquois and the launch of Admiral Verry, the two vessels leaving the city shortly after 9 o'clock. The passage down was just a trifle rough, just enough to allow the Congressmen to appreciate the protected state of the harbor and not enough to upset any of the party to the extent that the natural advantages of the harbor and its value as a naval base, plain even to the landsmen, should be slighted through seasickness.

"The party was accompanied by a large number of local people, including the naval and military authorities and others whose familiarity with Pearl Harbor placed them in a position to give valuable information to the visitors and answer the numerous questions asked as the voyage through the locks was made. As the Iroquois cruised about soundings were constantly made and the uniform great depth of the waters impressed the investigators particularly. This cruise lasted in all for a couple of hours, until the arrival of the train from Honolulu bringing those members of the party who had been unable to catch the boats, when a landing was made at Mr. Macfarlane's place.

"Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding none of the ladies of the Congressional party had made the trip down on the train, although the cars were held for a short time to accommodate whoever among them turned out to have been behindhand. Ellis' quintet club was aboard, however, as well as a few Congressmen and some prominent local people.

"After the luncheon, which was a most pleasant function in all respects, Fred. W. Macfarlane, as toastmaster at the mercy of any ship that is aloft. We are expending today over a hundred millions of dollars a year for the navy. It is said among military men, although I am not a military man, that an army moves on its belly. That is to say that an army cannot move without its base of supply. And the navy is precisely in the same condition as the army. You cannot move a navy about and have it supplied without being supplied with coal; the lights which illuminate the great ship have to be supplied with coal. But we have a navy and have had it already partly constructed, and there have already been authorized by Congress a number of vessels that are still under construction and are to be constructed. And if those that are now under construction were all in present use, the navy could not be manned for want of thirty thousand men.

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and host, welcomed the party to the Peninsula. He also announced the occasion as a birthday anniversary of Congressman Brick, upon whom he called to speak. Before the answering address, however, Congressman Hamilton called upon the company to drink to the health of Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, which was done with enthusiasm.

"Mr. Brick after returning the thanks of the party for the welcome extended them, referred to his birthday as giving him a special preeminence over every other member of the Congressional party, making him a Hawaiian. At least, he said, if not outwardly to all appearances a son of the soil, inwardly and at heart he was true Hawaiian and one who could be depended upon to work faithfully hereafter for the good of Hawaii.

"General Keifer, of Ohio, made, as usual, a witty speech, thanking the people of the Islands for the universal and warm welcome they had extended to the party. The visit of the Congressmen had fitted them better, he said, for the work they would have to do in legislating for the advancement of Hawaii. While here the members of the party had received lessons that would make them broader and better able to appreciate any future discussion of Hawaiian affairs that would come up in Congress.

"Judge Conner, of Iowa, made a defense of his State, which had been referred to jestingly by some of the previous speakers. He also voiced the universal feeling of the party in expressing appreciation of the hospitality extended to them on all sides by the people of Hawaii, who had treated their visitors better than any such party had ever been treated before in any part of the United States.

"Congressman Hamilton then referred to the uniform kindness of the Honolulu press towards the Congressional visitors, coupling with his remarks the name of Walter G. Smith, of the Advertiser.

"In response Mr. Smith said that the local press was noted for its kindness, not only to visitors but to each other. He reminded the guests that Honolulu had had a civilized press before any part of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, a press which had begun to teach patriotism and love for the Stars and Stripes long before annexation.

"Wallace R. Farrington, editor of the Bulletin, next spoke, relating two or three good stories, prompted, he said, through sitting throughout the luncheon beside Congressman Capron, the star story teller of the party.

"Frank L. Hoogs, of the Star, acknowledged seasickness, but made a neat address in spite of this. On behalf of the Honolulu press he thanked the Congressmen for the promises they had made to assist Hawaii.

"The last speaker to be called upon was Congressman Bates, of Pennsylvania, an explanation being demanded as to how he had managed to get his picture in the newspapers to the exclusion of other members of the delegation. This explanation Mr. Bates did not make, emphasizing, however, the expression of pleasure felt by the entire party at the hearty aloha they had received everywhere in the Islands and assuring his hearers that what could be done for the advancement of Hawaii by himself and his colleagues in the party would be done.

"Following the luncheon, which broke up after the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne,' the visitors spent a short time strolling about the grounds, listening to the music of the quinter club and watching the daylight fireworks set off. The return trip was made by many on the train, which arrived in the city at 4:30, the majority, however, returning by water, arriving a short time later.

RHEUMATISM MAKES LIFE MISERABLE.

A happy home is the most valuable possession that is within the reach of mankind, but you cannot enjoy its comforts if you are suffering from rheumatism. You throw aside business cards when you enter your home and you can be relieved from those rheumatic pains also by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will give you relief and its continued use for a short time will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by all dealers. Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MARINE

Upon the receipt of a cablegram from Washington directing him that the vessels coming from Salina Cruz should be fumigated, but need not be held in quarantine. Dr. Cofer immediately released the Californian and Nelroskan, which had been held two days. This means that in future the American-Hawaiian vessels coming here from Salina Cruz will be held only for twenty-four hours while they are being fumigated.

It seems evident from this message from Washington that the Marine Hospital authorities there are satisfied that Salina Cruz is a healthy port and that yellow fever does not exist there at present. Dr. Cofer followed the rules of his department when he ordered the ships held in quarantine for five days, but the new stand taken by his superiors allows him to forego the five-day delay which otherwise the A.-H. ships would have had.

The merchants who had freight on the two boats were very much pleased to hear the news, but not so much as the plantation men, who needed the lime on the California very badly. The mills of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. and of the Wailuku plantation had shut down for lack of lime, and as soon as the Californian came alongside the dock a big gang of men was started to work on her.

The Claudine, which should have sailed at 5 o'clock, was held back for two hours to load 250 barrels of lime for the two plantations mentioned. She sailed shortly after 7 o'clock last night. The next word of her was that she had stranded outside, as elsewhere reported.

INTER-ISLAND SHIPPING.

The Mauna Loa, W. G. Hall and Helene were the steamers of the Inter-Island fleet that arrived Friday. The Mauna Loa brought her usual large passenger list from Hawaii and Maui ports, while the Hall brought but one passenger and the Helene none. The Helene brought a large number of cattle from Kawahae and a big shipment of sugar from Punaluu.

The Claudine left last night for her regular run to Maui and Hawaii ports, taking a full passenger list. Police officers were present at the dock when she went out looking for the two men who escaped from the laboring gang of convicts at Kapiolani Park.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 24.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Hawaii and Maui ports.
Str. Helene, Nelson, from Punaluu and Kawahae.
P. M. S. S. Doric, Gaukroger, from the Orient, 8 a. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Saturday, May 25.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and Hawaii ports, 5:50 a. m.
Am. S. S. Rosecrans, McDonald, from off port for Monterey, 5 p. m.

Monday, May 27.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Kelly, from Hilo, 6:30 p. m.