

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, T. H., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1905.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2719

WHERE IS WOODBURY?

**Weisbarth Thinks the
Schooner Went
Down.**

Battered and storm-tossed, her port rail gone and her sails in tatters the diminutive schooner Lavinia limped in to port last night and tied up to the Railway wharf No. 2. The Lavinia has furnished more stories for island journalists than any other craft afloat in these waters, even though she is the tiniest of all the vessels that venture out of Honolulu harbor in the broad Pacific. This trip of the viking schooner to Laysan Island was no exception to the rule and indeed it was the worst of the many disastrous voyages that the intrepid Captain Weisbarth has made.

The Lavinia also brings tidings of the island schooner Charles Levi Woodbury, also many days out from Laysan Island with guano, but Captain Weisbarth is certain that the well known craft has foundered in a terrible hurricane encountered by the two vessels on the way here. This is the storm that wrought such havoc at Midway. Captain Weisbarth had an experience in this storm that he never wished to repeat. For three days the schooner was hove to and her crew expected death at any moment. The captain was dashed to the deck by a mountainous wave that came aboard and threw him under the wheel, injuring him so that he was unable to move for three days.

STORY OF THE STORM.

In the stuffy little cabin of the schooner, with a smoky binnacle light casting a weird radiance over the scene, Captain Weisbarth graphically told the story last night:

"We left Laysan Island on July 13, at the same hour with the Woodbury. Captain Schlemmer and seven Japanese sailed with Captain Harris on the Woodbury. Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Schlemmer and the rest of the Schlemmer family and some workmen stayed on the island. We had fine weather the first two days and every prospect of a fine passage. The wind held well to the northward. The third day out it began to blow. Gradually the wind increased, the glass dropping like a lead all the time. At noon we reefed the mainsail and foresail and made the flying jib fast. At four that afternoon I ordered the main and foresails made fast. The wind was then blowing a gale. That night at 10 o'clock we hove to. The sea was running mountain high and it seemed as if we must go down every time a wave struck us. The flying jib, a brand new piece of canvas, was furling on the jib boom and securely made fast yet the wind tore it away and blew it into ribbons bit by bit. This little piece about two feet square is all that is left."

PART WITH WOODBURY.

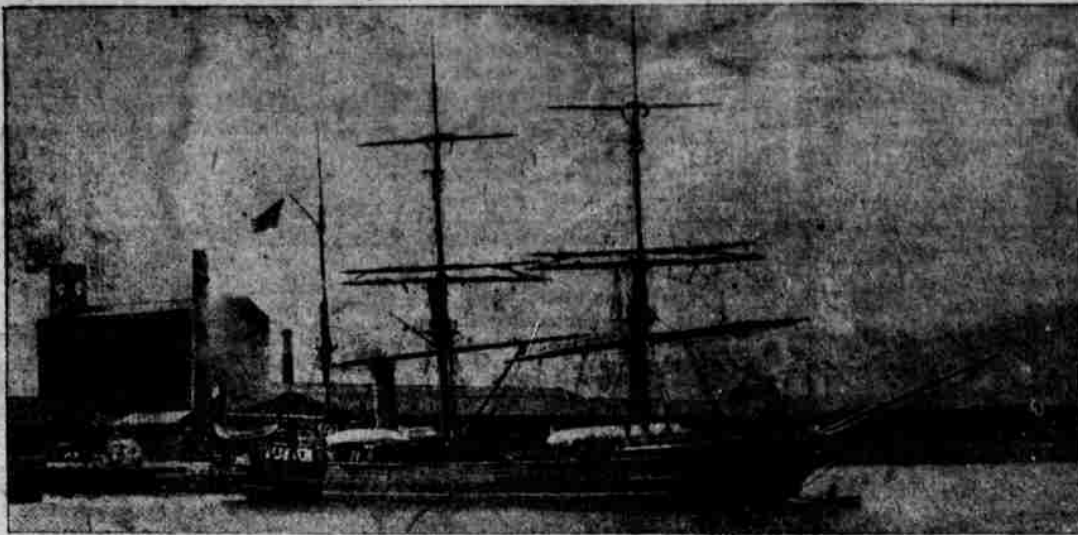
"It was a revolving gale, it blew from every point of the compass, hauling around in no time. I stood off to the southward and managed to get out of the storm at last. For three days, though we were hove to, we were at the mercy of the great rollers. One of these days, in the afternoon a tremendous sea came aboard and swept the decks. I was at the wheel but I didn't see it coming. It was just a crash and the next thing I knew I was doubled up under the wheel with an awful pain in my side. I tried to cry out, but I could not make a sound. Later the men came and picked me up. For three days, however, I could neither stand up nor lie down, my side hurt so. It is better now although I cannot work as well as before. We parted from the Woodbury in the great storm. Captain Harris stood to the north and as the storm shifted around that way later he must have been right in the center of it. I am afraid the schooner is lost though she may have ridden the storm out safely. I don't expect to see her again, though. It was a tremendous storm and we were barely saved, though we got out of the worst of it."

SCHOONER IS DAMAGED.

The little schooner was considerably damaged, though it is wonderful that she escaped worse injury. Her port rail was swept away and her bulwarks crushed. During the height of the gale the scuttle on the hatchway leading down into the cabin was held in place by ropes which passed over it and were nailed down to the deck on either side. If this had not been done the water would soon have flooded the cabin and swamped the schooner.

In the hold of the Lavinia are fifty tons of guano. It is thought that this is undamaged. Captain Weisbarth brought up a curiosity in the shape of a lump of guano which is as hard as a rock. In this is embedded a bird's egg which has become petrified and is as hard as stone. It probably has been in the lump for many years. Captain Weisbarth expects to exhibit this curiosity in some uptown store window.

ZEIGLER EXPEDITION RETURNS AFTER TWO YEARS IN ARCTIC



POLAR EXPLORATION SHIP AMERICA WHICH WAS CRUSHED IN THE ICE NEARLY TWO YEARS AGO.

PLAY PARKS FOR THE CROWDED CITY SECTIONS

**Acting Governor Atkinson Will Open One Near
Hawaiian Hotel, and Plans Others in
Kakaako and Kalihi.**

"I am going into the small park business," said Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday. "If people have any money to give away, they cannot give it to a better cause than this. I want to provide playgrounds, especially, but they need not be that altogether. They can be parks as well. It does not hurt the grass, in this country, for the little fellows to play on it. Have you not seen what a good time the little chaps have on that Bishop lot on King street opposite the Young Hotel? And what harm do they do? Not a bit. The trees are growing beautifully there, and I have a scheme to plant bougainvillea all along the row of sheds at the back of the lot so that the whole expanse will be a blaze of color. Why, it will be one of the sights of this country."

"Mr. Young, out at Kapolani Park, has the plants in his nursery for me, now. There are some sixty or eighty of them, I believe. You know the bougainvillea must grow a year before it is transplanted. I have a notion, too, that the Electric Company's building at the side of the little gore park on King street would look better covered with bougainvillea. That would be a blaze of color, too."

That gore is Atkinson Park, by the way, although the Acting Governor disclaims the honor. Mr. Gartley, of the Hawaiian Electric Company, has promised Governor Atkinson that he will paint the side of the company's building toward the park, painting out the big signs, or rather he has promised that he will bring the question before the Board of Directors, who will probably order the painting done. And that will be an improvement, although, of course, the bougainvillea would be better.

"I am a great believer in park playgrounds," the Acting Governor went on. "They not only make for the physical welfare of our little men and women, but they are moral agents as well. And what fun the boys and girls do have in them, even the grown-up boys and girls. Have you ever observed the crowds that throng Aala Park? Why, it is one of the sights of that part of Honolulu. And the whole thing can be done so cheaply. The prison laborers do the work. We are only out the small matter of putting in water connections, and some incidental expenses."

"I have been led to talk of this because Mrs. Norman Gedge has very kindly consented to permit her lot, at the corner of Richards and Hotel streets, to be planted with grass and used as a play park. Mr. Church, of the Hawaiian Hotel, has likewise agreed to the removal of the high fence that has heretofore shut this lot off from the hotel grounds, so that one unsightly place will be done away with. And there will be, very shortly, the sightliness of green grass and the shade of trees instead."

"The prison laborers are now at work parking and terracing the Royal School grounds, and after that is done will be moved to the lot at Nuuanu and Pauoa streets. That will be at the end of next week. Thus two beauty spots will be started. The Nuuanu street park will be about two acres in extent, and the Bishop estate has agreed to lower the fence there."

"When the Nuuanu street park is finished, I expect to move the laborers

to a lot for which I am negotiating in Kakaako. That is one of the projects in which I am most deeply interested. For those people down there, those children, need care and they need a beautiful playground. If any good citizen with some money to spare wants to do good with it, he could not devote it to a better purpose. If he thinks he could, let him acquaint himself with conditions there."

"And then, after Kakaako has its park, I will look for a park site in Kalihi, where there is felt the need for an overflow park to take the surplus of people who cannot find breathing room, or playing room, in Aala Park."

And it is all a most excellent work. And another move that is said to be on hand, although the Acting Governor is not behind this, is a plan to cut more of the trees in Thomas square, so that it may become more available for play purposes. However, that is a matter that will probably be variously discussed.

HIGH ROLLER MAY COME THIS WAY

RENO, July 29. — "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, who struck Nevada two years ago with only a few dollars between himself and starvation and only a few friends, is now headed for the Pacific Coast with his wife. They are riding in a \$7000 automobile and Jack is out for the purpose of outdoing the stunt made a few weeks ago by Walter Scott, the cowboy Monte Cristo.

"Diamondfield Jack" is going to cross the ocean to China and he is going to make the trip in faster time than he has ever been made in before. He is prepared to charter a steamship, if necessary, and if this is denied him he will offer a bonus to the captain to take him over the Pacific in more rapid time than the trip has ever been made.

"Jack" has already started in to make his trip a memorable one. He literally buried the new mining camp of Rhyolite in wine the night he left. When he got to Goldfield he presented his partner, Mr. Egan, with a stage line valued at about \$15,000. At each camp he is stopping long enough to spend enough money to buy the visible supply of wine. He plans to spend a few days at the Portland fair before starting for the Orient.

FEVER SITUATION IS WORSE.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—The yellow fever situation is becoming worse. Sixty-three new cases have been reported today. The body of Archbishop Chapelle, who died of the fever, is now lying in state.

SPANISH FARMERS STARVING.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

SEVILLE, August 11.—The conditions among the farmers here are desperate. Bread riots are daily occurrences. Thousands are without food and have been reduced to eating roots.

THE PRICE OF PEACE

**Russia May Refuse to
Pay for War or Cede
Saghalien.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PORTSMOUTH, August 11.—The Japanese peace commissioners presented the peace conditions imposed by their government at today's session of the conference. Japan's demands are:

- REIMBURSEMENT FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.
- THE CESSION OF SAGHALIEN ISLAND TO JAPAN.
- THE TRANSFER TO JAPAN OF THE RUSSIAN LEASES ON THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA.
- THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA BY RUSSIA.
- THE OPEN DOOR IN KOREA AND THE RECOGNITION OF A JAPANESE PROTECTORATE THERE.
- FISHING RIGHTS FOR JAPANESE SUBJECTS ON THE SIBERIAN COAST.
- RUSSIAN WARSHIPS INTERNED IN NEUTRAL PORTS TO BE RELINQUISHED TO JAPAN.
- THE RUSSIAN NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE FAR EAST TO BE LIMITED.

PORTSMOUTH, August 11.—In the draft of the Japanese peace conditions presented by Commissioners Komura and Takahira to the Russian commissioners yesterday the word "indemnity" was carefully avoided and the amount of "reimbursement" was not fixed. However, it is believed that Russia will refuse absolutely to accept the condition demanding reimbursement for the expenses of the war and also the demand for the cession of Saghalien Island.

RUSSIA TO REPLY ON MONDAY.

The conference adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet again Monday, at which time the Russian commissioner's will present their reply to the Japanese demands.

RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES AFTER THE SOCIALISTS

WARSAW, August 11.—The police captured 250 Jewish Socialists armed with revolvers and daggers yesterday. In the melee that followed the appearance of the policemen, three of the officers were shot.

THREE TREASURIES ARE ATTACKED.

Armed revolutionists yesterday attacked the government treasuries in three neighboring towns. Several of the police were killed and others were wounded.

SOCIALISTS ROUNDED UP AT LODZ.

LODZ, August 11.—A thousand Socialists held a meeting yesterday in a forest near this city. They were surrounded by soldiers and the majority arrested. Many were wounded while attempting to escape.

WIRELESS TO HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—A wireless telegraph station is being erected on Mount Tamalpais, to establish communication with Hawaii.

OAHU BOARD WORKS HARD

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Board of Supervisors met last evening with all the members present but Supervisors Moore and Paie.

Bills for the Police Department were taken up, being presented by Supervisor Adams. The latter explained the different items in the bills and gave the totals. The board approved the following and ordered them paid:

Salary warrants for Strout and Wahine, keepers of police rifle butts \$ 85.00
Livery and railroad fares 97.00
Stationery 124.70
Keep of police prisoners 286.11
Coroner's expenses 46.00
General expenses at police station, electric lights, etc. 77.38
Repairs to station 251.10

A bill from Lucas Bros. amounting to \$76.70 and one from Benson, Smith & Co. for \$5.95 were passed separately, as members of the board interested in the same could not, by a ruling adopted by the board, vote upon them.

Mr. Adams also reported that the July appropriation for police expenses had been exceeded by \$387.53. This was caused by extra expenses caused by contagious illness at the station.

A report was read from Sheriff Brown stating that the running expenses of the Police Department for the month of July were \$561.10.

Supervisor Lucas, for the Fire Department Committee, presented material and salary demands for July amounting to \$713.70. Approved and ordered paid. The payroll, amounting to \$3290, with the addition of the \$713.70, amounted to \$4003.70. The appropriation for July was \$4170, so the department had a balance of \$166.30.

The Committee on Sanitation and Health, through Supervisor Archer, presented 15 material and supply demands for \$542.04. These were approved and ordered paid, with the exception of an item of \$140 for harness, which the committee withheld.

Mr. Archer, as one of the Committee on the Garbage Department, asked for further time.

Material and supply demands for the Dead Department amounting to \$2551.78 and a salary demand for \$80 for the Police Department were approved and ordered paid.

The sum of \$187.50 for premiums on the bonds of Supervisors Smith, Archer, Moore, Lucas and Adams was ordered paid. The bonds were for 18 months.

A communication from the Palolo, Kaimuki and Waiwae Improvement Club was next read and Dr. Rodgers and Mr. Clark appeared before the board to explain the communication. The club did not recommend the repairing of the Waiwae road as it was the intention of the Road Department to do, but wished the board to appropriate enough money to build a good macadamized road over the new survey from the Moiliili church to the top of the hill, and if it could not be done all at once then it was the desire of the club to have enough money appropriated so the road could be built in sections. The new line of the road had already been surveyed and would be graded the same as the Rapid Transit road running beside it. Mr. Clark stated that rock would be furnished, and that furthermore the club would furnish 3000 trees to plant along the way.

Blue prints were furnished to the board showing the line of the proposed improvements and the matter will be taken up by the supervisors at a later meeting.

The following self-explanatory letter from County Attorney Douthitt was read before the board:

D. Kalauokalani, Jr., Esq., County Clerk, County of Oahu, Ex. Office Clerk, Board of Supervisors.

Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 20th ult., in which the opinion of this office, is requested in regard to the right of the Board of Supervisors to require permits to be issued before the digging up or injuring of roads under the charge of the Board of Supervisors, I am of the opinion that the board has the power to impose reasonable regulations relative to opening the surface of streets and roads under its charge or otherwise injuring the same, and that the requiring of a permit for such purpose would be a reasonable regulation.

The streets and roads of the county are constructed and maintained for the purpose of being traveled over by the public generally as highways, and neither the adjoining owners nor private individuals have any right to excavate such highways nor in any manner, except as authorized by law, to obstruct the same.

The Board of Supervisors has the right to require a permit issued by the board before the public roads, streets

or highways of the county may be dug up, excavated or disturbed.

Very respectfully yours,
P. A. DOUTHITT,
County Attorney, County of Oahu.

No further business coming up the board adjourned until the first Tuesday in September, or to such time as the chair should call them together.

ATHERTON ESTATE.

Mrs. Atherton has filed letters of incorporation for the "J. B. Atherton Estate, Ltd.," with capital of \$300,000 and permission to increase it to \$1,000,000. The term is for fifty years and the purpose to control and manage real estate of the principal incorporator. Officers of the corporation are Juliette Montague Atherton, president; Mary Atherton Richards, vice President; Chas. Henry Atherton, treasurer; Frank Cooke Atherton, secretary; Kate Marion Atherton, auditor.

KUHIO MAY RUN AGAIN

The report comes from one of the other islands that Delegate Kuhio has made the statement to certain of his friends that he will be a candidate before the next Republican Territorial Convention for the Republican nomination for Congress.

This is a long ways ahead to do politics, possibly, but the announcement is none the less full of portent for that. It has been a more or less open secret that Kuhio was nominated, the last time, as the result of a bargain—or, rather, that when Kuhio was nominated last time there was a bargain, perhaps agreement would be the better word, to the effect that Kuhio was to be given that nomination and that Alex. Robertson was to have the honor next time. The matter has been discussed, in the newspapers and among politicians, and nobody has ever denied that some such understanding existed.

Consequently, the announcement now that Kuhio has concluded not to abide by the terms of the agreement—if, indeed, he ever entered into it at all—will be apt to give the National Committee something closely approximating heart failure. Because, no matter how strong the machine that Robertson may succeed in building up between now and the time for holding the next Republican Territorial Convention, it is beyond question that without the support of Kuhio's friends some very important cogs in the machine will be lacking. Indeed, with Kuhio and Robertson at outs, it is entirely likely that the Republican element that is favorable to neither, which is a formidable element, would hold the balance of power. In fact, that element might be able to name some other man altogether.

Kuhio, of course, will have the native element behind him, and in certain contingencies might command the support of the other element hostile to Robertson, whom most politicians aside from the gentleman himself admit would be a weak candidate outside of Oahu. The candidacy of Kuhio, at all events, opens up a decidedly interesting set of contingencies, and the fact will doubtless lead to a much earlier drawing of lines in the Congressional fight than anybody had anticipated. Kuhio, at present, is on Hawaii.

STANLEY DOLLAR CASES ARGUED

Argument was heard by U. S. Judge Dole yesterday, taking all day, on the steamer Stanley Dollar cases. Besides this oral argument, briefs are to be filed. There are about forty libellants of the steamer and her owner, Mr. Dollar, being Japanese who bought passage tickets for Seattle to go by that steamer, but finding when the steamer arrived that she was a British vessel and could not carry passengers hence to an American port.

Part of the defense is that the tickets were sold by Kikutake, a fellow-countryman of the libellants, for whose doing the steamer and her owner were not responsible. George A. Davis is attorney for the libellants, and E. C. Peters and J. W. Cathcart represent the libellants.

The "Pinkham Report" of some note has at last been forwarded to Washington. The document, it is said, was put in a most elaborately polished box, looking not unlike a coffin, with a polished brass plate on the top, and sent forward by either the Mongolia or the Alameda.

What will happen to the report, or what will happen to Pinkham, remains to be seen. It is interesting, however, to know that the effort has at last been made to deliver, officially, this blow at Hawaii's future along real American lines.

NOTHING THAT WILL TAKE ITS PLACE.

We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years for all bowel troubles, and it always gives the best of satisfaction. We never could find anything to take its place.—D. S. Booth, editor and proprietor of the Echo, Alice, Texas, U. S. A. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WERE SEVEN SUNDAYS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Speaking of the scandal in the Garbage bureau yesterday, the new graft organ said:

An investigation of payrolls in the Garbage Department was made this morning to find the alleged case of a man who was credited with seven Sundays in a month, but those in the department declare that there is no such case to be found in any of the records, and they deny that there ever was such a case. The payroll, in fact, never credit anyone with any Sundays at all, as has been explained a number of times. Sunday credits are not given at all nor are Saturday credits or Monday credits, or any other specified days. The pay is by the month and the workman gets his fraction of a month.

"In the school department," said Chief Clerk White of the Public Works Department, "the wages are annual salaries. The teachers are paid for the entire month of August, in which they do no work at all. It is the same proposition here. We might just as well talk of a stuffed payroll because the annual salaries run in August as because the garbage monthly salaries continue to run on Sundays.

"The timekeepers have been trying to find out who is meant by the man who got credit for seven Sundays, as someone, who is not named, says happened, in the Advertiser. We don't know who it is the Advertiser is quoting, nor who he refers to, but there is no such case to be found."

WHO THE MAN IS.

The labor payroll of the Garbage and Excavator Department credits D. K. Keanu (signature 253) with having worked 22 31ths of a month—practically 22 days. Evidence in the hands of County Treasurer Trent, which is, of course, at the disposal of the Grand Jury, shows that Keanu worked but 15 days. Under the explanation of the system, made by Chief Clerk White, the seven extra days must have been Sundays. If they were not, some other explanation of the system is in order.

SUPERVISOR MOORE AT WORK.

"No, I haven't anything new to report today," said Supervisor Moore. "I am busy looking into this payroll matter and hope to reach and formulate conclusions in a couple of days. I don't mean to jump at conclusions, so there is nothing for the press to-day."

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

Chief Clerk White of the Board of Public Works told the Bulletin this yesterday:

Chief Clerk C. M. White, who is in temporary charge of the Garbage Department, stated this morning in discussing the charges made against Sam Johnson, that it was quite possible that a piece of paper had been laid over the money column in the payroll when the men were paid off. Although White had never seen it done, he said that if it had been done the reason for doing so was easy to see. The payroll money column contains the figure which the employee has earned, but from this had to be deducted the two per cent. discount, which made the sum which the men were actually paid a somewhat smaller one. These reduced figures were placed on the payroll right next to the names of the employees. In White's opinion it would be quite natural for the person who paid off the men to place a piece of paper over the payroll so that he could see only the figures representing the money actually to be paid, in order to avoid confusing these amounts with the figures from which the discount had not been deducted.

With regard to the money which was left on the table after all the men had been paid, it was quite probable, said White, that this had been collected by Johnson from loans he had made the men. Johnson was very good to the employees under him, lending them money without charging them interest on it. Prior to his being appointed at the head of the Garbage Department some of the clerks had been lending money to the men, charging interest thereon, but Johnson had immediately put down this practice. White further said that he knew nothing of the reported statement that Johnson made his men climb up a ladder to be paid off in a loft. The statement that one man had been credited with seven Sundays in one month, he declared was utterly untrue.

AN ORGON OF GRAFT.

The Star, which is now edited by its reporters in the interests of the machine, is trying to prevent a full investigation of the Garbage bureau and prints the following attempt at sar-

cast under the heading, "Another Awful Case of Graft."

There should be another grave scandal reported in tomorrow morning's edition of the Daily Scavenger for today it came to light that a man had been paid money by the County of Oahu on the payrolls of both the Road and the Garbage Departments!

Worse than that, the man was on the payrolls under different names. He brazenly admitted it, and yet he was paid! If this in itself is not sufficient to cause the garbage editor to throw a fit, it is hard to say what will.

The man in question is half Hawaiian and half Chinese. He is known among his Hawaiian associates as Hoolui while the other half of his friends call him by the Chinese name of Aoy. There is very little in a name to an Hawaiian-Chinese.

Hoolui has been a regular employee of the Garbage Department, that is to say as regular an employee as any of them and last month he worked for 21 31ths of a month thereby earning \$30.48. He was laid off and not being of a lazy disposition he went to the road department to see if there was anything doing. He got two more days work there and the foreman, with whom he was personally acquainted, put him on the payroll under the Chinese name, Aoy.

So it happened that when he went to collect his pay the second amount of \$3 was held up until the man was positively identified as the same individual.

Nevertheless it will look like a deep and dark conspiracy to some.

SIXTEEN SUNDAYS IN JULY.

The Star also prints the following:

The abstract from the Iwilei payroll is a wonder as an exhibit in favor of graft charges. It shows that four men were paid during July for eleven more days than two men could have worked. This is frightful.

All that is necessary to say about that is that the eleven more days are set down, under Chief Clerk White's explanation of "the system" as eleven extra Sundays. This gives July 16 Sundays.

COUNTY ATTORNEY'S PURPOSE.

"I may tell you," said County Attorney Douthitt to an Advertiser reporter at noon yesterday, "that I am going to make an independent investigation of the garbage payroll matter."

"No, it will have nothing to do with the investigation now understood to be in progress, which the Board of Supervisors is conducting."

"Having been elected as prosecuting officer for the county of Oahu I regard it as my duty, if there is suspicion of graft or the possibility of graft in any county service, to look into the matter on my own account."

"If there is anything wrong, the public should know it. Yes, and if there is nothing wrong, since a suspicion has been aroused, the public is equally entitled to have its mind set at rest."

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dafe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

LICENSING OF DOCTORS

Things are shaping for a test to the finish of the Japanese newspaper Shinpo's contention that the requirement of the English language exclusively in examinations of physicians for license is unconstitutional. The president of the Board of Health has referred the question to the Hawaiian Medical Association in the following letter:

Honolulu, Hawaii, August 2, 1905.
Dr. St. D. G. Walters, Secretary of the Hawaiian Medical Association, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: While the Board of Health has no authority to prescribe any rules under which the Board of Medical Examiners shall conduct its examinations of applicants for a license to practice medicine within the Territory of Hawaii, such rules are properly a matter for consideration among the profession and among the Board of Health authorities who are charged with the enforcement of the laws.

The Board of Medical Examiners have established the rule that all examinations shall be conducted in the English language.

My own knowledge covers but a comparatively short period. Many of you from long years of residence are familiar with the subject.

Japanese candidates for licenses to practice medicine constitute the only nationality that seeks an exception to the rule, so far as my information can be relied upon. This exception has been granted until recently. The Board has been compelled to rely on Japanese interpreters.

While the Board has frequently rejected American applicants I know of few instances where Japanese applicants have failed.

The plea is put forth that Japanese physicians practice only among their own countrymen. This plea is not sustained by the facts.

We recognize the skill of many Japanese physicians and their studious ambition to reach the highest attainments in their profession. Their testimony has been most respectfully received in our highest court, and in a case involving the determination of the most vital right of the Territory to guard public health.

This is an American country; its government is carried on in the English language, and its officials rely on the English language in carrying out the laws of the Territory.

The question resolves itself into a determination of what is sound public policy, and whether in matters of health and practice of medicine the officers of the government shall be able to supervise through their own direct intelligence, or some intermediary.

I doubt if the profession as a body, or any board, or official, has any desire to place a single improper obstacle in the way of alien physicians of the requisite attainments. There appears, however, to be a lack of appreciation on the part of some applicants of what is due a government that is American, and which must maintain, in a reasonable degree, American conditions of language and administration.

I regret the facts compel me to designate the Japanese as the question is a general one, but they are of the nationality that raises the issue.

I believe a carefully considered opinion by your organization would be of great value, and in the event opinions vary, both sides should be presented. I beg to remain,

Very respectfully,
(Signed) L. E. PINKHAM,
President, Board of Health.

President Pinkham also brought the matter before the Board of Health yesterday, in his message relative to business of the meeting, thus:

"At your last meeting I mentioned the fact, certain Japanese were practicing medicine without compliance with the laws and regulations of the Territory of Hawaii."

"The Hawaii Shinto in its issue of July 31st states there are over eight or ten Japanese physicians practicing without licenses. That paper, presumably, would not make the statement without accurate knowledge of the facts, therefore I have requested the publisher and editor to furnish the Board with the names and location of the offending parties."

"Within the past four and one-half years we have admitted to practice forty-one Japanese physicians and fifty-two white physicians."

"Physicians, including the Japanese, do not confine their service to their own race. The Board of Health has no authority to prescribe any rules for the medical examiners and has not attempted to do so."

"Since the Japanese alone defy the law, and come into conflict with the duties of the Board, it is proper the Board secure all possible information and advice. I have communicated with the Hawaiian Medical Association, in whose membership are several Japanese and submit herewith a copy thereof."

"The prima facie evidence is that the Japanese are, if anything, more fully represented in the medical profession and to a greater per cent. than any other nationality."

"This condition having come about and having disclosed some weak spots it is the proper time to consider whether as an American community can administer its affairs on a basis of sound public policy, or become subservient to demands put forth by but one nationality."

"The press of that nationality should inculcate respect for law and regulations intended for public good, safety and advanced civilization."

Pending a reply from the Medical Association, the Board took no action.

The matter has, however, come to such head that it must, one way or another, soon be judicially settled.

W. C. Achikawa filed a petition from Manuel Phillips as next friend of Henry Kato, Sarah, Manuel, Ewa and John Phillips, minors, that William Savidge be appointed their guardian. They own real estate yielding rental of \$120 a year.

COURT ITEMS.

In the partition suit of Dickey vs. Cummings the answer of Clarissa C. Cummings by her attorney in fact, F. Wundenberg, has been filed. Like that of the Cummings misers the answer denies that Lyle A. Dickey has any title or interest in the property, but admits that the lands are capable of partition in kind should a decree be granted.

Judge Robinson appointed M. T. Simonton, W. R. Sims and Henry Hogan as administrators of the estate of Kuan-lana (w), deceased.

C. Q. Yee Hop by E. A. Douthitt, attorney, makes a general denial to the complaint of G. J. Waller.

VALUATIONS ARE RAISED

Four more tax appeal cases were compromised yesterday and the court—consisting of Theo. F. Lansing, Jacob F. Brown and Jas. F. Morgan—found no case ready for trial. The case of Ewa Bottling Works, an appeal on the difference between \$7000 and \$12,000 was called, but the appellant did not appear. Tax Assessor Jas. L. Holt asked for judgment by default, but the court being without hard and fast rules preferred to continue the hearing until tomorrow.

The Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., returned its property at \$191,600, was assessed at \$300,000 and appealed on the difference. It made a showing to the assessor out of court that an error was made in its return by giving the net profits for the year ending December 31, 1904, as \$41,000 instead of \$22,000. Therefore the assessment was compromised at \$220,000.

The Rooke estate was returned at \$58,000 and assessed at \$96,000. A compromise at \$68,000 was made.

The Coney estate was returned at \$24,000 and assessed at \$51,000. A compromise made the assessment \$44,500.

Holmes & Stanley were counsel for the taxpayers in the foregoing three cases.

The appeal of J. F. Morgan, trustee of the Kapiolani tract, from an assessment of \$100,000 on a return of \$50,000 was compromised at \$65,000. Smith & Lewis represented the taxpayer. In this case it was shown that but 721-2 acres of the tract consisted of good land. The remaining 981-2 acres is an outcrop of coral with no bottom soil, so that it would be difficult if not impossible of cultivation. This bad portion of the tract is makai of the railroad track, extending to the ocean beach.

An aggregate of \$73,900 is gained by the assessor over the returns in the four compromises above reported.

GIVING THE NEWS AWAY DOWN EAST

New England country journalism would appear to be in fierce rivalry with that of the wild and woolly west. Here are some germs from a recent issue of the Warren (New Hampshire) News:

Too bad Mrs. — sprained her ankle the first time she wore those new high heel shoes last Sunday.

"Be brave, meet distress with dauntless courage" says an exchange.—Jim Merrill please bear in mind next time you eat watermelon rind.

News is very scarce with us this week. Some weeks there is more news than others and this week it is needless to say it has been exceedingly quiet for six days past.

Aunt Jane Merrill complains to us that she didn't get The News last week. We are sorry for her and willingly mail another and hope such may not occur again.

Don't say a word to a certain farmer about his falling through the barn scuttle the other day and landing on a mess of young pigs, surprising all concerned, for fear he might resent it. The police of the cities and resorts down in the bay state are making an effort to stop Sunday amusements. Can it be matters are going from bad to worse up this way? There was a baseball game on Ore Hill last Sunday.

Of course anybody would laugh to see a certain dignified townsman stub his foot on the railroad crossing, land on all four in the sand and especially when they learned that he was uninjured except that he swallowed his chew of tobacco while falling and skinned his elbow. Lift your feet higher next time.

They say a certain neighbor's cow went dry on him the other day and now that certain neighbor is buying his milk of Scott Gleason. This simply shows that what is one man's loss is another man's gain. Scott probably wishes there would be more cows go dry hereabouts.

GAS AND HEALTH.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health Dr. Wayson raised the question of gas as related to the inspection duties of the board. President Pinkham felt that the authorities should have apparatus for testing gas. It was decided to ask an opinion of the Attorney-General. The charter of the Gas Company, as it appears, puts the duty of inspection in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works.

ALL HOGS ARE ALIKE

Educated pigs have no more privileges than uncultured pigs within the limits of the city, according to a decision yesterday registered by the Board of Health. Though the city is not incorporated, therefore having no limits by metes and bounds, yet for the living hog it has a boundary. This is four miles from the Honolulu post-office in every direction, within which boundary a Board of Health regulation makes the keeping of swine unlawful.

It was the question of allowing the maintenance of hog pens and runs on the instruction farm of Kamehameha Schools which the board decided. The decision was against the piggery.

Letters that had passed between President Pinkham and F. G. Krauss, agriculturist of Kamehameha Schools, were submitted to the board by the former with these remarks:

"The reply to my letter of July 27 avoids the point brought forward."

"I emphasize the necessity of in no way weakening our control of sanitary conditions. The decision is in your hands."

In his concluding letter, accompanied by illustrated print, Mr. Krauss pleads strongly, indeed almost pathetically, that the Kamehameha hogs are a particularly fine lot of swine and receive such scientific care that it is impossible for them to become a menace to public health.

"We fully appreciate," Mr. Krauss writes, "the stringency of your rules and regulations in regard to the control of piggeries in general in this Territory, but we believe our conditions at the Kamehameha Schools to be sufficiently exceptional to warrant your making an exception in our case without setting a precedent that would react detrimentally upon established rules and regulations, because no similar conditions exist in this Territory."

In conclusion Mr. Krauss promised that nothing would be left undone to keep the Kamehameha pig runs in the best possible condition. He was willing to increase by ten times the prescribed space allowed to each pig.

"Do the regulations forbid the keeping of pigs within the city limits?" Dr. Judd asked.

"Yes," the president answered.

"Are Kamehameha Schools within the city limits?" the same member then asked.

President Pinkham thought so, but called in Dr. Pratt for explicit information. The chief sanitary officer said the prohibited limits for hogs extended four miles from the postoffice. He also said that it was the runs more than the pens at Kamehameha Schools to which objection was taken.

"How are we going to control the rest of them if we make this exception?" the president asked. "I would hate to break down our control of pigs." He added that he had conversed with W. O. Smith, who said a meeting of trustees would consider the subject, but he had heard nothing from him since.

Being then put to the meeting, it was voted that the desired permission be refused.

POISONOUS NOSTRUM.

The president desired "to give the widest possible information relative to the advertised nostrum called 'Liquozone'."

"The Territorial chemist has exposed its dangerous character and our leading druggists have labeled the containers 'poison,' on his representation. It is advertised for internal use. It contains none of the elements claimed, and is of no remedial value. Other evidence than our local authority asserts it to be useless and dangerous."

THE MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.

Under the head "Mosquito Campaign" the president offered the following information and advice:

"We have two men operating a wagon fitted with the necessary appliances for speedily oiling catch basins, ponds, pools, etc., and capable of much quicker and more effective work than ever before. Every catch basin has been located and numbered, thanks to the sewer department. Catch basins in the busy streets will be oiled after heavy traffic has ceased for the day."

"All sanitary inspectors are furnished with hooks to be placed at the commonly used entrances of residences. On these the inspectors will from time to time hang cards, similar to samples before you, notifying each household of the breeding places of mosquitoes found on his own premises."

"We trust this method will keep the interest and effort of each household up to an effective and persistent point, otherwise our success will be limited."

"We are anxious to be rid of pools and undrained places. Most of this work is inexpensive and, if the property owner would expend a trifle of money, they could be done away with, to his own and his neighbors' lasting comfort."

"This week we hope to borrow another mule and cart, secure from the High Sheriff a few prisoners and in three days fill up the fifteen hundred feet of the old abandoned Kawaiahaio ditch that is at times a breeding pool."

"It is a fair suggestion that the press of the city should keep peddling the householders to keep their own premises in condition, for the board

has not sufficient funds to act as everybody's yard boy for the whole city."

Those forming the quorum present were President Pinkham, Mark P. Robinson, Dr. J. T. Wayson and Dr. J. R. Judd.

EXECUTIVE WORK OF HEALTH BOARD

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief sanitary officer, reported that, during July, thirty recommendations for hotel, restaurant and lodging house licenses were issued and 1144 persons can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. One recommendation held over from June was approved and 220 persons can be lawfully lodged in the building.

There were 57 inspections of graves. In Maenae cemetery two coffins were exposed in digging a new grave and in Kawaiahaio one coffin exposed. In the King street Catholic one coffin was buried in two feet of water and in Maenae cemetery two coffins were exposed and the coffin buried in six inches of water. In the Kalia-waena Catholic and Paua church cemeteries coffins were exposed while digging new graves.

One prosecution in the District Court was had, that of a Japanese practicing medicine and surgery without a license. He was convicted and fined \$150 and costs. A special trip was made to Waipahu in connection with the above case.

OBJECT TO PAYING TAX

The question as to whether the doctors in the Territory should pay an annual tax of \$10 has been brought to a head, and a friendly suit will be carried before the Supreme Court for a decision that will settle the matter.

At a meeting of the Territorial Medical Association last Saturday evening the matter was discussed at some length and a committee on legislation was appointed, Dr. Cooper being the chairman.

It seems that the last legislature passed bill No. 48, known as the Osteopathic Bill, taxing all osteopaths in the Territory, \$10 per year, for the reason that they were not considered doctors. A rider was attached to this bill, however, which added a tax of \$10 a year for all doctors. Heretofore physicians when they have taken out their license have paid \$10 as a perpetual tax, and accordingly they resent the new law which they think is class legislation.

Chairman Cooper had an interview with the Territorial Treasurer and as a result the latter will present a demand to Dr. McDonald, who will represent the doctors in the case, to pay his \$10. This Dr. McDonald will refuse to do, whereupon both sides will submit briefs to the Supreme Court for judgment.

The suit will be a friendly one, but the doctors feel that the law is an unjust one and is class legislation. They feel that they should not be obliged to stand this extra tax when other professional men are exempted, and they do not think that the law was made with the idea of having them do so.

A large number of physicians have received letters from the Territorial Treasurer asking that they pay up this tax, but they will defer doing so until the case is settled in the courts.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food—medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street New York
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

STRONG ARGUMENT FOR THE HILO BREAKWATER

BOARD OF TRADE OF HILO.
Hilo, Hawaii, August 2, 1905.

J. R. Slattery, 1st Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Honolulu, Oahu.

Dear Sir: Replying to your request to furnish you with an estimate of the increased cost of shipping and loss to shippers by reason of the absence of a breakwater, and an expression from this board as to whether or not to include inside of the proposed breakwater the "pocket," or deep depression, we beg to state:

That vessels arriving in the port of Hilo are compelled to stay here from three days to three weeks, about half of which time is lost on account of rough weather. This could be saved if we had proper protection from the rough seas, which would result from the construction of a breakwater.

The port of Hilo is the largest in the Territory of available anchorage and deep enough to accommodate the largest ship afloat and can be entered either night or day. Upon the completion of the Panama Canal, Hilo will be a port of call and probably a coaling station for the various steamers bound to and from the Canal Zone. We are of the firm belief that the proposed breakwater should be built from a point about one-fourth of a mile east of Coconut Island and extended to the present whistling buoy, so as to include inside of the breakwater the "pocket," by so doing the available anchorage of the harbor would be almost doubled and shipping would be protected from the north winds, whereas if the breakwater is built so as not to include the "pocket" our shipping will not be so well protected and our anchorage space largely reduced.

As to the future possibilities of this port in the event of the construction of a breakwater, we beg to say that in the enclosed table we have figured only on the sugar actually shipped from here during the year 1904, whereas with the completion of the breakwater and a railroad running north, which would naturally follow, we could increase the outgoing sugar from 85,000 tons to fully 50,000 tons, basing this upon the following:

Upon the completion of the Kohala ditch, now under construction, the Kohala district will increase their annual yield of sugar from their present output of 10,000 tons to 40,000 tons, and the yield of the Hamakua district will be increased from their present output of 35,000 tons to 50,000 tons by reason of the larger acreage under cultivation, all of which will probably be shipped through Hilo instead of being sent direct.

In our communication to you dated June 22nd of this year, this board failed to include the yield of sugar for the Kau district. This amounts to 15,000 tons and if shipped through this port would bring our outgoing sugar up to 165,000 tons.

At present we are shipping about 60,000 bales of bananas every year, whereas had we proper protection from the rough weather wharves would be built and steamers would call at Hilo, permitting us to raise and ship a much larger quantity.

Since you have left Hilo we have ascertained that there is plenty of rock available in the near vicinity to build the breakwater. About one mile distant from town there is a flow of lava from five to twenty feet in depth covering an area of about 200 acres. The Hilo Railroad have tracks running almost to this flow and it is described as being in three layers, the first layer being soft, the second layer being sufficiently hard to be hammer dressed, and the third layer being as hard as flint.

The enclosed estimate of loss to shipping and shippers is based on the actual number of vessels entering and the actual amount of incoming and outgoing freight for the year 1904 and is, to our minds, a very conservative one. We have not based our figures on any probable increase in the future, which would amount to fully 50 per cent. The proposed breakwater would do much to increase property values in Hilo and the surrounding country and in every way tend to build up this island in a commercial sense.

Touching on the item of \$30,000 loss to plantations, plantation landings, property and lumber yards adjacent to the beach, it is a very conservative estimate, inasmuch as it included loss to plantations by not being able to rapidly receive incoming freight and ship outgoing sugar, damage done to plantation landings, damages to property, lumber yards, etc., by reason of high seas.

Trusting that the above data and enclosed estimate will be of service to you and be the means of the beginning of the construction of a breakwater, we are

Yours very truly,
JOHN HOLLAND,
Acting President;
H. VICARS,
Secretary.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS TO SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING FOR THE YEAR 1904.

During the year 1904 there has entered the port of Hilo:

Three steamers which have been delayed on an average of 3 days at an expense of \$1000 a day, making a total of.....	\$ 3,000.00
Five steamers delayed on an average of 5 days each at an expense of \$700 a day.....	17,500.00
Ten steamers delayed on an average of 4 days each at an expense of \$400 a day.....	16,000.00

Fifteen sailing vessels delayed on an average of 7 days each at \$100 a day.....	10,500.00
Five sailing vessels delayed on an average of 15 days each at an expense of \$150 a day.....	11,250.00
Six lumber vessels delayed on an average of 7 days each at an expense of \$75 a day.....	3,150.00
Two island steamers delayed on an average of 30 days each at an expense of \$150 a day.....	9,000.00
45,525 tons of incoming merchandise on which it is estimated a loss of \$1 per ton was incurred including light- erage.....	45,525.00
68,489 tons of outgoing merchandise on which it is estimated a loss of 75c per ton was incurred including light- erage.....	51,366.75
50,000 bunches of bananas on which a lighterage charge of 5c a bunch could be saved.....	3,000.00
Miscellaneous sundries such as pineapples, coffee and other merchandise not above estimated.....	2,000.00
Loss to plantations, wharves, landings, property and lumber yards adjacent to the beach.....	30,000.00
Total.....	\$298,291.75

BRECKONS' AUTHORITIES FOR CITIZEN LABOR OPINION

The opinion given by United States District Attorney Breckons against the validity of the Citizen Labor law, was read by the thinking men of Hawaii with much interest and some alarm. A call was at once made for Mr. Breckons' authorities, these not having been incorporated in the matter which appeared first in the Hawaii Shippo and then in the Advertiser. The omitted parts of the opinion were procured yesterday and are as follows:

The protection afforded by the provision has on more than one occasion been the subject of judicial investigation. In this Territory, of course, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on this question is conclusive. I shall, therefore, refer as to the meaning of the provision only to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the case of Barber vs. Connolly, 113 U. S. 27, decided in the year 1884, Mr. Justice Field, in speaking of the fourteenth amendment above referred to, said "that the amendment undoubtedly intended not only that there should be no arbitrary deprivation of life or liberty, or arbitrary spoliation of property, but that equal protection and security should be given to all under like circumstances in the enjoyment of their personal and civil rights; that all persons should be equally entitled to pursue their happiness, and acquire and enjoy property, that no impediment should be interposed to the pursuits of anyone except as applied to the same pursuits by others under like circumstances, and that no greater burdens should be laid on one than are laid on others in the same calling and condition."

This definition met with the approval of the same court in the year following, in re Yick Wo vs. Hopkins, 115 U. S. 358. This latter was a case concerning the laundry business in the city and county of San Francisco. The law in question was admittedly enacted for the purpose of preventing Chinese from carrying on the laundry business. The law was held void by the Supreme Court.

In the Parrott case, 1st Fed. 483, a law of the State of California, making it a criminal offense to employ Chinese or Mongolians, was under considera-

HARBOR MOVEMENTS.

The leaking schooner W. H. Mars, ton, which has been lying at Railway Wharf No. 1, shifted over to the Oceanic dock yesterday afternoon. She will begin to discharge her sugar today, all the tackle being ready. As soon as the cargo is out the schooner will be hauled on the marine railway and given a thorough overhauling. The ship Marie Hackfeld was shifted over to the Railway Wharf No. 2 from the Sorenson wharf yesterday afternoon. She will discharge her 2600 tons of general freight at once.

CHINA COMES LIGHT.

The Pacific Mail steamship China, the next boat to arrive from the Orient, brings a very light cargo for this port, the Honolulu freight amounting to but 300 tons. There is room for seventy-five cabin passengers. This information was received by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the agents, in a cablegram announcing the sailing of the steamer from Yokohama yesterday. The China is expected to arrive on the morning of August 17 and may sail for the Coast the same evening.

The A. H. S. S. Nebraskan will not bring mail as announced by the mail cards. She will come from Puget Sound this trip, having presumably left Tacoma August 7. The Arizonan, the last of the New York boats of this line to call here this season, will arrive next Tuesday. The freight from the other liners will be brought down from San Francisco on the local boats until December, when the through boats will begin to call here again.

The next mail from the States will arrive on the United States army transport Sherman, about Saturday morning. The next mail to the States goes on the Ventura next Tuesday.

In exhaustive opinions the two Federal Judges, who heard the case, held the act to be void; not only as being in conflict with the 14th amendment, but also as being in conflict with the treaty between the United States and China.

In the Quong Woo case, decided by Mr. Justice Field in August, 1882 (13th Fed. 229), a city ordinance admittedly aimed against Chinese residents was likewise held void, both as being unlawful and unconstitutional and as contrary to the treaty.

In 1897 the State of Pennsylvania enacted a law imposing on every employer of foreign born, unnaturalized, male persons over 21 years of age, a tax of 5 cents a day for each day that each of such persons might be employed, and authorizing the deduction of that sum from the wages of the employees. Mr. Justice Acheson, in passing upon the validity of the act, held it to be contrary to the 14th amendment and that it did not afford equal protection of the laws. (82 Fed. 258). The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania arrived at the same conclusion concerning the act in the case of Junata Lime Stone Company vs. Fagley, 187 Pa. State, 193.

In a number of cases to which it is unnecessary to refer at length, courts have held that laws permitting union labor only to be employed on public works are unconstitutional and void. In the Parrott case above referred to, the provision of the Chinese treaty considered, was as follows:

"Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations."

Referring to this particular provision, Mr. Justice Sawyer used this language:

"Any legislation or constitutional provision of the State of California, which limits or restricts that right to labor to any extent or in any manner not applicable to citizens of other foreign nations visiting or residing in California, is in conflict with the provisions of this treaty."

Practically the same ruling was made by Mr. Justice Field in the Quong Woo case.

TILTING IN TAX COURT

"You cannot put words into my mouth, Mr. Prosser. You must use the words that I use."

That is a fair sample of the sparring that went on at the Oahu Tax Appeal Court yesterday afternoon, during the hearing of the appeal of the Pacific Hardware Company from an assessment of \$5000 levied upon the concern as an enterprise for profit. The witness who said that particular thing was Mr. T. A. Hayes, who described himself strictly as a traveling salesman for the mainland corporation, but who said that he had been authorized to appeal from the assessment. The corporation only wanted to pay taxes on \$312.50, which is the value of its property in this territory. Assessor Holt had classed it as an enterprise for profit, that classification being a part of the old fight to reach the San Francisco concerns doing business here and not paying taxes—or, at least, not paying what the Assessor has regarded as a fair proportion of taxes.

There had been one case heard by the Tax Appeal Court before the hardware company's hearing came on. That was the appeal of Antonio Perry from an assessment of \$3500 on realty in Kewalo, which assessment it was desired to have reduced to \$2500. When the Pacific Hardware case was called, D. L. Withington and Mr. Holmes of Holmes and Stanley appeared for the corporation, and Deputy Attorney-General Prosser for the Tax Assessor. Assessor Holt was the first witness, and told his reasons for making the assessment. The examination was rather dry. Then Mr. Paris, of a big local hardware firm, was put on the stand, and told of buying goods from the Pacific Hardware Company. He said that the orders were usually sent through Mr. Hayes, the local representative of the company, as a matter of courtesy, but were made to the corporation direct. Mr. Hayes quoted prices, and adjusted differences in credits.

A question by Mr. Prosser as to the amount of the firm's purchases from the corporation was objected to, Mr. Withington stating that he would admit that goods were purchased, even that large amounts of goods were purchased. The objection was sustained, and shortly thereafter Mr. Paris was excused.

Then Mr. Hayes took the stand, and the fun began. In his direct examination the witness said that he was a traveling salesman for the Pacific Hardware Company, and not in any sense an agent. The witness said that he had a sample room in Honolulu, but traveled through the islands taking orders, and once or twice a year he went to San Francisco, which he regarded as his home. He had a line of samples here, but the corporation carried no stock in the islands. He had been authorized by his employers to bring this tax appeal. Then he was delivered to Mr. Prosser for his cross-examination.

"Who pays the rent of that sample room?" asked Prosser.

"I do."

"Who owns the desks, and chairs, and samples?"

"The Pacific Hardware Company."

"And you pay the rent?"

"It is a part of my expenses."

"Who pays your expenses?"

"The corporation."

"Then, as a matter of fact, they pay the rent of that sample room, do they not?"

"I suppose they do. They pay all my expenses."

"And they use that room as an office, do not they?"

"Pardon me, as a sample room."

"And you are the representative of that firm here in Honolulu?"

"I am a traveling man for that firm."

"In other words, that room is the office of the Pacific Hardware Company, and you are its agent?"

"You cannot put words into my mouth, Mr. Prosser. You must use the words that I use. I said that was a sample room, and that I was a traveling man."

"Yet you were authorized to take this appeal?"

"I was authorized to take this appeal, but I am not an agent. I have no authority to sign the firm's name."

Prosser asked for the sight of the authority, and the court ordered that it be produced. Then there were a lot of questions about books, it being developed that Mr. Hayes did not keep any books, and he explained his system of sending orders to the end that shipping might be expedited. Mr. Withington objected to going into the matter of sending orders, but the court ruled that it wanted to understand Hayes' method of doing business. And, after he had explained it fully, the case was taken under advisement.

NO NEED OF DOCTOR.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of colic come on suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of seeing a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

U. S. Marshal Hendry on Tuesday night arrested R. Anderson as a deserter from the Brit. ship Carradale on a requisition from Consul Layard. Commissioner Mallory yesterday after examination committed Anderson to the Marshal's custody until the Carradale is ready to sail, when he will be returned to the ship.

Governor Atkinson has promised prospective settlers to open up some of the Keane lands on Maui.



ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE.

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FRIDAY

AUGUST 11

KUHIO REDIVIVUS.

The news that Delegate Kuhio will seek a renomination may be denied, but it comes to the Advertiser in a very direct and explicit way. The question was put to Kuhio at a luncheon by a political friend and he answered "I expect to run." It has been understood that the ex-prince would consider the second term his last and would lend his aid in the next convention to Alex. Robertson; but such an understanding so clearly violates the principle of law which inhibits a man from signing away his right to make a living, that Kuhio may easily feel that it should not bind him.

The Hawaiian delegate is in a somewhat unique position. Reared to be a prince and perhaps a sovereign, he did not acquire so plebeian a safeguard as a trade nor feel the need of applying himself to the conquest of a profession. It was his part in the world to be fanned by kahili girls, served by gentlemen in red plush breeches and to be addressed as a "Royal Highness." When money was needed the Legislature or some Chinaman in search of a license, was expected to supply it. The political tidal wave which de-throned the Queen, however, left Kuhio, already a well-grown young man, without his accredited means of support; but after a few years of rest he was lucky enough to make his way into Congress where he drew \$5000 per annum for no more work than he had performed as a prince. As a simple means of support he would like to have remained a prince; but failing that and finding himself in Congress with a comfortable income—plus transportation paid from here and mileage from there—he feels that he would like to remain a delegate.

Only a churl would blame him. Let no white man look askance at Kuhio for knowing a good thing and wishing to hold on to it. Nor can the finger of scorn be pointed at him for his evident belief that a delegate in Congress should have a life tenure. Brought up in the atmosphere of kingship, holding the supposedly inviolable job of a royal prince, the idea of a perpetual place on the salary roll was natural to him. And it is natural to a great many white politicians also. Never did we meet a member of Congress who hesitated to advise the public at large to elect a good man as representative and keep him there—the longer the better for all concerned. Every mother's son of them wants to be reelected for life—and why should Kuhio be the exception to prove the rule?

Perturbed spirits may raise their voices and ask: "But where does Hawaii come in?" Hawaii is all right, so long as the competent private secretary exists. He is the one who does all the work of the Delegate and if rotation in office is a necessity let him be occasionally changed. With that easy device in hand, who will be so graceless as to challenge the right of our royal ally to spend his life at Washington, where, distinguishing the back seats of the House with his tolerant presence or renewing his youth at the Spas de Leon, which line the primrose paths of the nation's capital, he may be always pointed out as the bright, particular son of our Pacific Paradise.

THE COLOR LINE.

The everlasting savagery of race prejudice is shown as usual in the race riots between the negroes and whites in New York. It is a strange thing that a man should hate another because his color is different.—Kansas City Journal.

But does a man hate another for that reason? Is it not racial quality rather than racial color that makes the trouble? The sand-lotter does not hate the Chinaman because the latter is yellow, but because he works at low wages, works all the time and prospers. A white workingman who did the same thing would excite the sand-lotter as much. He would be called a scab and the mob would stone him or shoot him or burn his house over his head.

We cannot believe that the negro is hated because he is black. The antipathy to him which so generally exists among white men is due to his inferiority of character, his disquieting traits, his social habits, his tendency to retrograde and to the aversion to tainting the white body-politic with any of his blood. There can be no doubt of the negro's racial inferiority when it is remembered that he came on the stage of affairs with the white man—or much sooner, if some scientists are right—and that, while the white man has civilized himself and made the world what it is, the negro has never civilized himself and remains, in his own country, a barbarian. True there are some educated negroes; true, the negroes of America are better than their African forebears, but that is because the white man has taken them in hand and held them up out of the mire. But must these same negroes and put them in a country of their own and there would be a reversion to type such as is going on in San Domingo and Liberia. White men can migrate to the most isolated part of the world, as New Zealanders and the American colonists did and found a high civilization, not only keeping it up through the generations, but improving upon the basic plan. Negroes of the best training can't.

Now a race, conscious of its superiority and respecting its station in the world cannot be supposed to put itself on a cordial footing with one so much out of accord with its habits, aims and sympathies, one so incapable of rising by its own dynamic force. And in a place like America, where an unwise law has given the lower race political equality with the higher and inspired it to seek social equality as well, the natural ill-feeling between the two becomes sharply accentuated. And it is good for white civilization that this is so.

Some of the towns named as having been captured by the Japanese Saghalien army are on the Russian mainland just across the way from the newly-captured island. Taking this fact in conjunction with the dispatch, received some weeks ago, that a Japanese force had landed far north of Vladivostok, it may perhaps be inferred that the Saghalien troops have detached a large force for service on Russian soil.

Being hoist by one's own petard may not be an out-of-date peril after all. The other day at Newport, the Vesuvius discharged an empty torpedo in the way of practice and the missile, turning in a circle, came rushing back and dented a plate four feet below the ship's water-line. That would have done the business for the Vesuvius if the torpedo had been loaded.

It is reported that the Czar will neither permit the cession of territory nor the payment of cash indemnity to Japan. Just what he is willing to do to obtain peace is not clear, but there are indications that he would graciously consent not to attack Japan again.

If a trustee cannot be punished for a breach of trust, including embezzlement, the sooner Hawaii gets a public administrator with similar laws to those that surround him on the mainland, the better for unprotected estates.

Jacob A. Riis may be the Republican nominee for mayor of New York. President Roosevelt would use all his power to elect Mr. Riis and he would run well on his own account.

They have found one man in the garbage bureau who was paid for working seven Sundays in a month. Think of what will become of that man when he dies.

Italy follows Japan in discouraging a labor hegira to the isthmus. China is yet to be heard from.

ARGONAUT ERRORS.

Hawaii is but a step beyond our western shore. It was natural that there the expanding white race should plant its standard. So it did, and for the time, we heard much of emigration to Hawaii, of fortunes to be made in Hawaii, of the attractions of life for the white man on those islands of the sea. But how is it now? Only a few years have passed, and slowly but surely the yellow and brown are driving out the white and the land passes by degrees back to those peoples which are its inevitable possessors. The idea is dying out that white people can live and thrive and propagate their kind in these islands, making them, at length, an integral part of the lands that the white race already possesses.—Argonaut.

The Argonaut has never understood conditions in Hawaii, political, climatic or sociological. It knows Europe better than it does Hawaii despite the fact that this Territory is "but a step" from its own shores. Yet it never loses a chance to comment upon us in the tone of one that speaks the last and solvent word.

In the editorial paragraph quoted above, the Argonaut assumes that the white race established itself here for purposes of expansion. Nothing could be further from the fact. A few religious teachers came to convert the natives. Some merchants came to trade with them. Sailors and beach-combers settled in the land and in time a small white community gathered and mixed its blood, in some degree, with the native strain. Later, sugar planters made their appearance. There was no scheme of racial expansion involved. Indeed, as the years went by, the white people here ceased to encourage immigration of their own race and promoted that of Chinese and Japanese laborers. Undoubtedly white strangers were unwelcome. Every white newcomer for fifty years felt that he must fight for his foothold. Many a one feels that way now.

Finally came annexation. However this policy may have been hailed or cursed on the mainland as a scheme to make Hawaii a white man's country it was not so regarded here. What the annexation party wanted was stable government. Absolutely no attempt, worthy of the name, was made after annexation to induce white men to come here and possess the vast and vacant acreage of the public domain not used for the production of sugar. The immigration bureau we had turned its face steadfastly towards Asia and the Azores.

But the Argonaut speaks of a time when much was heard of emigration to Hawaii, of fortunes to be made here, etc. Is it possible that our contemporary does not know that the period referred to was that of a sugar stock and city lot boom, and that it had about as much to do with racial expansion as has the present movement to the Nevada gold fields? When the island boom burst, many people who came to speculate went somewhere else and stories of fortunes to be made came to a full stop. The Argonaut's postulate that, as a result of the subsidence of get-rich-quick immigration, the white race here is giving up and is being displaced by yellow and brown races, losing its grip on the land and even proving its inability to propagate its kind, is clotted nonsense.

The Argonaut should understand that the position of the races in this country has been determined by the white men themselves. They have brought in the yellow and brown men to do the work of the fields. These fields are still their own; they have not lost them. The great fortunes are theirs and they are adding to them. Nothing could be more imaginary than the Argonaut's plea that the white man cannot live and thrive here and propagate his kind. That is a condition which applies in a marked degree to the aboriginal natives, but not to the Caucasians. It is a matter of pride to the white people of Hawaii that their sons in the third and fourth generation of island birth are gaining, in the physical and intellectual contents of mainland universities, many of the great prizes. White men and women born here seventy, eighty and ninety years ago, attest in their activities of mind and body how friendly this climate is to the Caucasian who lives an orderly and decent life. And the birth rate among Hawaiian whites will not suffer by comparison with that of Californian whites.

Should the time come when, through the abatement of the sugar industry, yellow and brown labor is no longer needed here, the coast will quickly absorb our alien population and then, with the baronial estates divided into farms, the dominant race of Hawaii will naturally and inevitably build this into a white man's country. The fact that it is not such a country now means that there is more money for the planters in having the feudal system continue. It certainly does not mean that the white race has fought a battle for supremacy and lost it.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The evening hush-organ assumes that the suspicion of graft has been attached by this paper to the name of Samuel Johnson. Mr. Johnson as the head of the Garbage bureau, is naturally the one who must explain its payroll, and the Star, at the outset, called on him to come and do it; but so far as the Advertiser is concerned it has neither found nor said that it had found any evidence that Mr. Johnson had profited by the overpayments that seem to have been made to his men. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the garbage payrolls and records make a showing which requires explanation—which explanation, as to certain items, has not yet been given. Mr. Johnson is entitled to the opportunity to make it. It is no friendship to him to attempt to hush up or belittle the inquiry which, if there is no graft, will only redound to his credit.

KANEALI CARRIES WAR INTO THE ENEMY'S CAMP

D. Kanealii has brought a writ of mandamus against Circuit Judge Hardy of Kauai to compel him to approve the complainant's bond as county supervisor. His attorney, W. S. Edings, filed the petition in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Judge Wilder issued the writ, requiring Judge Hardy to approve the sufficiency of the bond, or else appear before the Supreme Court in Honolulu on Wednesday, August 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., and then and there to show by what authority he refuses to approve the sufficiency of said bond.

The bond is guaranteed by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., for a premium of \$37.50, and is in the sum of \$5000 in favor of the County of Kauai.

Kanealii declared in his petition that he was a candidate for election to the office of Board of Supervisors of the County of Kauai, as a supervisor at large, at the election on June 20 and that at said election he received a majority of all the votes polled for said office. Further, he represents that the proper certificate of his election was made out by the Secretary of the Territory, on June 25, and forwarded to and received by him, and that thereupon he took the oath of office as prescribed by law on July 1 before Avon R. Crook, a notary public.

Then, on July 1, he presented to the Hon. Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, the certificate, oath of office and a bond duly signed and sealed by him, and by good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum and upon the conditions required by law of supervisors elect, and then and there requested Judge Hardy to approve the sufficiency of the bond.

Judge Hardy, the complaint says, absolutely refused to approve the sufficiency of the bond, although, as Kanealii alleges, he admitted its sufficiency

and at the same time approved the sufficiency of another bond presented to the petitioner, save in regard to the principal therein named and in being for a different office.

"By reason of all of which," the complaint runs, "your petitioner is prevented from entering upon the performance of the duties of a member of the Board of Supervisors of said county, and is kept out of said office, to which he is justly and legally entitled." Wherefore he prays "for a writ of mandamus.

Before Kanealii's certificate of election was issued, representations came from Kanealii that his nomination papers had been fraudulent. Proof was furnished that a number of signatures to Kanealii's requisition were bogus. Nevertheless Secretary Atkinson decided that he should not go behind the returns of election and issued the certificate. Quo warranto proceedings were then brought on Kanealii to prevent Kanealii from taking his seat as a member of the Board of Supervisors. Judge Hardy overruled a demurrer that contested his jurisdiction, and the parties then agreed to have the case tried on Friday, August 4.

Subpoenas were issued for fifteen witnesses on Kanealii and Chief Clerk Buckland of the Secretary's office, and their mileage and attendance fees paid, when the trial was suddenly blocked by a writ of prohibition sued out by the respondent before Justice Wilder. This was to have the question of jurisdiction settled by the Supreme Court, the contention of the respondent being that the Supreme Court had exclusive jurisdiction of county election cases. The mandamus suit has nothing to do with those other proceedings. It is a change of tactics from the defensive to the offensive by Kanealii. Whether, if he secures approval of his bond, the board then admit him as a member will probably be another matter for the courts to decide.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Advertising.—If you have a good thing you can't afford to keep "mum" about it. Don't stop to consider the bother. Consider results. If you do not advertise in this paper, try it for a while.

J. F. Colburn's tax appeals have been compromised.

Treasury warrants are now being paid that were registered from 1891 to 1910.

Judge Frear, when he wrote last, expected to leave San Francisco on the Sherman August 5.

A Japanese named Hatsuho Shimoda, held for importing women, was yesterday released on \$1000 bail.

Captain Niblack has remitted to the Coast \$178.50 raised in Honolulu for sufferers by the Bennington disaster.

Fred. Harrison has placed his eleven-year-old son under medical treatment for the effects of a bite from a cross dog.

The repairs to Judge Lindsay's court room are nearing completion, and the room is said to be much improved in appearance.

"Mother" Rice of Kauai is seriously ill at Lihue. Senator Isenberg received the news by wireless yesterday and left for Lihue last night.

John K. Wilder, father of Justice Wilder of the Territorial Supreme Court, is suffering from a serious attack of blood poisoning.

Though empowered to that end by its charter, the Kahuku Railway Co. has no intention to extend its tracks to Honolulu—at least in the near future.

Superintendent John D. McVeigh of the Settlement is reported improving from his broken leg at his city home in Alexander street, under Dr. Cooper's care.

Principal C. E. Copeland of the Wailuku school will give a hearing before the Board of Education upon his charges against his assistant, Mrs. Harry.

Mrs. E. A. Douthitt sustained an operation for appendicitis on Wednesday, performed at Miss Johnson's Sanitarium by Dr. Herbert. She was doing well yesterday.

C. William Rosenstock, Commissioner for the Philippine Islands to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, was a caller in town yesterday. He is connected with the Manila Bulletin.

Old Captain Blanchard called in yesterday to say that he is still alive, in spite of his being almost the first missionary ever landed here, and that he is spending his birthday at the Merchants' Exchange.

It is reported that Princess Theresa Wilcox is laying plans for entertaining Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy in genuine Hawaiian style. The royal lady is expected to visit Honolulu on her automobile globe-trot.

Acting Governor Atkinson signed the charters for the Koolau Railway Co. and the Maui Kindergarten Association yesterday afternoon. The capital stock of the railway company is \$50,000 and its term fifty years.

Mrs. Cora Brunson, who for the past two years filled the position of lace-making teacher in the public schools of this city, left by the S. S. Mongolia to fill a similar position in New York, under the superintendence of Miss Sybil Carter.

W. W. Harris, administrator of the estate of F. J. Wilhelm, has filed his first and final account with petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$6222.22, and asks to be allowed \$3002.53, leaving a balance in hand of \$3219.69. Wilhelm died intestate.

Hoe, a famous native diver, died of uremia at the Queen's Hospital yesterday morning. He was 47 years of age and had long been employed by Wilder's Steamship Co. Without diving apparatus he could descend six fathoms and had often recovered lost anchors.

Job Batchelor, the newly-appointed clerk of Judge De Bolt's court, filed his bond yesterday with the Territorial treasurer, following the new rule which takes such documents out of the control of the Judiciary Department. The bond is for \$2500, and the sureties are Cecil Brown, J. F. Morgan and George Castle.

Eric A. Knudsen of Kauai, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Hawaiian Legislature, was a passenger on the Mongolia for the mainland, en route to Norway. And he will not return alone. At Christiania he will wed Miss Cecilia L'Orange, and he expects to return with Mrs. Knudsen about Christmas time.

Alfred Douse, engineer of Puunene mill, is reported to be held by the Maui authorities under a charge of causing the death of a Japanese by setting fire to his clothes when saturated with gasoline. The accused is highly respected in the community, but unfortunately only Japanese besides himself witnessed the burning of the victim.

MISSIONARY WILL SPEAK.

Rev. W. C. Swearer, for eight years a missionary in Korea, is a guest of Rev. J. W. Wadman while in this city for ten days en route to the States. He is also visiting the neighboring sugar plantations in the interests of the mission work among the Koreans. Before leaving the city Mr. Swearer will give a public address on the present conditions and life in the Hermit Kingdom.

BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

Mohan Lal, Manager N. W. Ry. Co. Stores, Lahore, India, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is without question the best medicine made for the relief and cure of diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. This assertion I can make from actual experience in my own home." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

S. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWIS & COOK.—(Robert Lewis, J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 10, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Original	Val.	Bid	Ask
MERCHANTS BANK OF HAWAII	10,000,000	100	---	415
Bank of Hawaii	5,000,000	100	387	---
Bank of America	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of California	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	100	100	---
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Bank of France	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of Germany	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of Italy	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of Japan	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of London	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of Madrid	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of Mexico	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of New York	1,000,000	100	100	---
Bank of Paris	1,000,000	100	100	---
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GARBAGE MEN ARE SILENT KELLETT IS COMMITTED

"It looks to me as though the men in the Garbage Department were being put wise," said Supervisor Moore yesterday. "At all events, I find it very hard to get anything out of them. They will not dig up. Nevertheless, I am going to the bottom of the matter. I do not know whether I will be ready to make a report upon it before the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in September. Perhaps I will. Perhaps I will not. At all events, I will make my report to the Board before it is made public. And, in the meantime, I have nothing to say concerning the lines I am following, and will have nothing to say in advance of my report."

The public can rest assured, therefore, that the garbage payroll matter will be sifted to the bottom. If wrong has been done, those who are responsible will be made to account for it. If there is nothing wrong, then the cloud will be lifted. So far as Sam Johnson is concerned, that gentleman's friends continue to refuse to believe that any taint of crookedness will "or can attach to him."

It should, in fact, be gratifying to Captain Johnson to know that almost without exception, in the discussion of this Garbage Department affair, he has been acquitted of any possibility of wrong in the matter. There are things that require explanation, but where the explanation is required of Sam it is believed that he will be able to make it. The officials, one and all, blame the system.

Yesterday, after a thorough discussion of the matter, a number of Sam Johnson's friends, Representative Quinn being the leader in the movement, employed an attorney to watch the interests of the head of the Roads and Garbage Department in any investigation that may be undertaken. The attorney is Alex. G. M. Robertson, head of the Republican Territorial Executive Committee.

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday expressed once more his determination likewise to get at the bottom of the matter, and issued orders to Clarence White, chief clerk of the Board of Public Works and in charge of the county Garbage Department in the absence of Sam Johnson, to go through all the payrolls of the department, and the time sheets for a year past and make a full report. This is a work that will take some days, but should be a complete exhibit of the official side of the case when it is finished.

"The payroll shows," said the Acting Governor yesterday, "that the man Keanu, mentioned in the Advertiser this morning, worked sixteen days in July, and was given the five Sundays and the Fourth of July. Now it is possible, under the system of making out the payrolls, for the man to have got in the five Sundays in working sixteen days. With the five Sundays, and the Fourth of July added, that would make the twenty-two thirty-firsts of the month."

And it is possible, under the workings of the system, for that condition to have arisen. In order to have worked sixteen days and won the five Sundays, the man would have had to work that is, with a monthly payroll, if it were customary to give the laborer the Sunday following the Saturday that he worked, he would have had to work on any given Saturday to get the Sunday. Of course, if he worked on the Saturday and the following Monday, he would get the Sunday without any question. An afternoon paper prints an extract from the Garbage Department payroll for July, intended to show the days upon which Keanu worked. According to this payroll, Keanu worked on July first and third, and so got the Sunday in between. Of course he got the fourth of July. He did not work on the eighth or the tenth of the month, but was given the Sunday in between. He worked on the fifteenth and the seventeenth, and got the Sunday in between. He did not work on the twenty-second or the twenty-fourth, but got the Sunday. He worked on the twenty-ninth, but not on the thirty-first, and got that Sunday.

The contention of Mr. Trent was that the man, at the most, should have been given but three Sundays, the man working against him on the same shift getting the other two. But against this it is contended that the men worked overtime, frequently, and not of necessity in regular shifts.

The same time sheet shows that A. R. Phillips, who worked nineteen days in the month, worked around all the Sundays and got them. He likewise got the Fourth of July, and one day more. In other words, Phillips got seven extra days in the month.

"It may have been careless time-keeping," said Clarence White yesterday. "Sam Johnson went over these payrolls and checked them with the clerk, but in the hurry of going away he may have let some things slip by him. I am going to go over the time books for the past year, at all events, and get at the facts of the matter."

NO NEED OF DOCTOR.

Pains in the stomach and attacks of colic come on suddenly and are so extremely painful that immediate relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of sending for a doctor in such cases if a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Official evidence has been discovered of the sureties on the bond of P. Dawson Kellett Jr., as trustee of the Barete estates. It corroborates the newspaper item that gave the names of P. D. Kellett Sr. and A. G. M. Robertson as the sureties. Henry Smith, chief clerk of the Judiciary made the discovery yesterday, when he found in the fireproof vault a record book of sureties on bonds. In this the Barete trustee's bond was duly entered.

Judge Robinson yesterday at noon bound Kellett over to appear before the grand jury on the first charge against him for embezzlement from the Barete estate funds, the amount alleged to have been embezzled in this case being \$834.40. His bond was fixed at \$2500 and he was released on his own recognizance until 2 p. m., Judge Robinson taking into consideration the facts that Kellett was heavily bound under two other charges and that no steamer was leaving port in the intervening two hours. The bond was furnished within the time, S. C. Dwight and P. D. Kellett Sr. being the sureties.

At the closing of the prosecution's case yesterday morning, County Attorney Douthett called Mrs. Barete, widow of Manuel A. Barete, who gave evidence similar to that of the adult children, viz., that no objection was made by the heirs to Kellett's appointment as trustee and that they never authorized him to convert any funds of the estate to his own use.

Sheriff A. M. Brown was also called, testifying to Kellett's voluntary admissions while detained for investigation at the police station. The only thing new brought out in his evidence was that the "speculation" Kellett said had caused his trouble was in opium deals that failed.

J. Lightfoot argued long against commitment, contending that no lawful demand had been made on Kellett for the missing funds, that there was nobody—not even the court—authorized to make such a demand and that nothing "in the books" justified the employment of criminal proceedings to compel a fiduciary agent to account for trust funds.

Every now and then J. A. Magoon would take a word out of his associate's mouth and carry on the argument himself for a while. All through the hearing the defendant's counsel made every technical objection possible to the line of examination, while refusing to make the slightest concession for the saving of time or anything else.

Yet notwithstanding the strenuous defense, Judge Robinson disposed of it all in two or three sentences. The only question in his mind was regarding the scope of the statute. As to the claim of Kellett's legal title in the funds, the court held that it was merely an official and not a personal title. In other words, the funds were held solely in trust for the beneficiaries of the estate, and Kellett's alleged defalcation therein the court held came within the provisions of the statute of embezzlement.

WONG KWAI WAS NOT A DODGER

Judgment by default was given in the suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., against Wong Kwai, with the Brewery company and I. Rubinstein as garnishees. Then notice was served on the defendant that the plaintiff's bill of costs for \$29.15 would be presented to M. T. Simonton at 9 a. m. today for taxation.

Wong Kwai, however, does not submit to the proceedings. His attorney, C. W. Ashford, yesterday afternoon filed motions to vacate service of summons and to stay execution and open default. Judge Robinson made an order staying execution until the other matters are heard and determined, appointing Monday next for a hearing.

An affidavit by Wong Kwai says he returned from his plantation at Punahoa, Oahu, on July 21 and was informed by his cook that a certain paper on his desk had been left at the house by a policeman. He had been absent at Punahoa about a week. Between the date of the issue of summons, July 17, and the date of affidavit, he had been upon the island of Oahu and, except when at Punahoa or going or coming between there and town, was always to be found at his office on Smith street or his residence on Fort street, and he had not at any time been in hiding or concealed, or in anywise attempting to conceal himself or to elude or avoid or evade the service of summons.

FIGHTING CLAIM ON CHILD'S LIFE

Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, have entered a demurrer to the complaint of Omoto Bunhichi asking \$15,000 damages for the killing of a minor child of complainant. The defendant alleges a misjoinder of causes of action. It says "deprivation of the society, comfort and fellowship" of the minor is "immaterial" and not a ground of damage. Also "the alleged injuries to the wife of plaintiff" are an immaterial matter. Lastly the defendant says:

"That said complaint is ambiguous and uncertain in paragraph 4 of said complaint as to whether the said deceased or any one for him were passengers on the cars of the company, and whether said deceased or any one for him paid his fare upon said car or whose fare had been paid. Paragraph 6 is uncertain and ambiguous in that it does not appear in what the damages consist which are claimed in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars."

GROWTH OF SUGAR IN MEXICO

Rapid Development in Veracruz

Consul Canada, of Veracruz, furnishes an interesting article on the cultivation and growth of sugar in certain of the Mexican states. The values given in the article are in Mexican silver, unless gold is stated. The value of the Mexican silver dollar on July 1 was 0.488. Owing to the fluctuations in silver values Consul Canada thinks a reduction in United States currency would be of no permanent value. By estimating the values at about one-half of those given in the article, an approximately just value, on an American basis, would be reached. His letter follows:

The State of Veracruz has lately developed into an important sugar-producing territory. My report for the fiscal year 1900-1901 states that 412 tons of sugar were exported from Veracruz in that year, the United States having taken almost the entire output, less than 2 tons having gone to other countries. During the fiscal year 1899-1900 only a little over 1 ton was exported, though the total production in the entire Republic was estimated at 80,000 tons and sugar to the value of \$25,000 was imported. In 1901-2 not a single shipment of sugar passed through this port to foreign ports, but in 1902-3 the business began to assume large proportions and 8250 tons were exported, of which amount England took the bulk, the United States receiving only about one-eighth of the total. In 1903-4 every sugar estate in the Republic was busily engaged in grinding, turning out mainly muscovado and centrifugal of 96 degrees, for the English market. The estimate of the production of that year was 15,000 tons, while the estimate of the production in 1904-5 is 30,000 tons. The records at this consulate show that in the September quarter of 1904 sugar to the value of \$1337 gold was shipped to the United States, and in the December quarter, 1904, sugar to the value of \$2450 gold. In the March quarter, 1905, the value of sugar exported to the United States reached the sum of \$254,921 gold.

It is evident that the sugar industry of Mexico has attracted the attention of many persons for inquiries are frequently received here for information concerning the industry, from the cost of land to the cost of production. I have therefore procured, so far as it lay in my power, what I consider trustworthy data on these points, and give them herewith.

Mexican statistics show that in 1904, 38,668 acres were planted in sugar cane in the following eighteen counties in the State of Veracruz: Acayucan, Coatepec, Cordoba, Cosamalopan, Chilcoatepec, Huatusco, Jalisco, Jajapa, Minatitlan, Misantla, Orizaba, Oaxaca, Papantla, Tantoyuca, Tuxpan, Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, and Zongolica.

The yield of sugar depends upon the location of the plantations. On the higher levels it is not so great as in the hot lands; 26 to 45 tons of cane per acre in the higher lands would be a fair production. The saccharine matter from this quantity of cane is 85 per cent of the weight of the cane, and the quantity of white centrifugal sugar produced runs from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent or over—say, about 130 to 150 pounds of sugar per ton of cane.

VALUE OF LAND AND LABOR.

Nothing definite can be said as to the value of the lands. Wild, uncultivated lands suitable for planting cane cost from \$5 to \$20 and more per acre, but improved lands vary much in value, according to location, degree and kind of development, transportation facilities, and improvements. Land may be cleared and planted in cane at a cost of about \$50 per acre. There are no irrigation works in the State of Veracruz; such systems as are in operation are privately managed and no official records of their operations exist.

The labor required is also a variable quantity, governed entirely by local conditions, methods employed, distances on the plantation, etc., but chiefly by the location. In the hot lands the harvest is short and a large force of men is needed to gather in the cane, while up in the higher ranges the harvest continues much longer and fewer men are required, although these work for a longer time. However, in the cooler regions the cane must be replanted every two or three years, and in the hot lands only every ten to twelve years. Labor, by reason of its scarcity, demands a higher price in the hot lands than in the more elevated and populous districts. In the latter from 50 to 62 1/2 cents a day are paid, while on the isthmus the daily wage runs from \$1 to \$1.25.

All field labor is arranged on a piece-work basis. That is to say, a laborer receives a certain price for the performance of a given amount of work or task. Naturally this price will vary in accordance with climatic conditions, being higher in the hot country than in the cooler regions. Although the cane is taller in the former, the weeds are much more troublesome. On the uplands about 42 cents is paid for the planting of 400 square yards in cane. For cleaning the cane fields, which has to be done four or five times before the cane is cut, 37 to 42 cents is paid for from 200 to 400 square yards, but this depends altogether on the condition of the plantation. If the work is easy, as many as 1200 square yards are counted as a task, but under ordinary conditions a man will clean 1 hectare (2.471 acres) in three days. A task for cutting cane is reckoned as from 50 to 60 bundles about a yard in circumference, containing usually 20 canes. The pay for this work is 37 cents. One man ought to cut 1 hectare (2.471 acres) in about five days.

The local labor supply, when insufficient, is increased by aid of labor contractors, with whom arrangements can be made to furnish gangs of work-

men from other parts of the country. The usual method is paying a bonus and so much per day for a stated time. Convict labor is frequently so obtained.

METHODS OF PLANTING.

For the purpose of giving information as complete as possible on the planting, cultivation, and cutting of cane, as well as on the results and yield of sugar and aguardiente, I submit the following reports from several well-established sugar estates in this consular district, all owned and managed by Mexicans well versed in the business:

Plantation A.—The total number of acres owned by this company is 14,386, valued at \$2,700,000, of which 2484 acres are planted with cane. The production during normal years is from 8000 to 10,000 arrobas, or, say, from 200,000 to 250,000 pounds of cane per hectare (2.471 acres). The quantity of sugar produced is equal to about 5 per cent of the weight of the cane, and the estate has a capacity of 7500 tons of sugar for the season, which is put on board cars at a cost of 2 cents per pound. The value of the sugar making and distilling plant is put down at the following figures: Buildings, \$424,613; machinery, \$370,686; railroad, \$242,019; furniture, implements and tools, \$23,800; live stock, \$11,740; carts, drays, etc., and wheelwright shop, \$9325; empty pack ages, sacks, etc., \$12,526. The distilling department has an apparatus for the production of aguardiente with a capacity of 8000 liters (2113 gallons) daily. About 100 persons are employed permanently, but during the harvest season 800 are employed. The daily wage ranges from 57 cents to \$1, but all work is done by the task. Labor is to be had in the vicinity, but the company prefers to bring it from other parts, and the laborers usually return every season. Labor is secured by contract, directly by the company or through its employees.

Much trouble has been experienced on this estate on account of inadequate machinery, bad management, and the periodic overflows of the Papaloapan River, on the banks of which the plantation is located; at present, however, everything is running smoothly. The Government is now engaged in studying plans for the prevention of these periodic inundations, and once these difficulties are removed this estate, and all others in the same zone, can produce centrifugal sugar at 40 cents per arroba (25 pounds), at which price, as the report states, no country in the world can compete. The management will take pleasure in demonstrating the correctness of these figures to any one desirous of investigating.

Plantation B.—This estate has an area of 1912.5 acres, of which 714 acres are rented. That portion of the estate held in fee simple is valued at \$30,000. The value of the buildings, movable property, animals, etc., is reported as \$75,000, and the machinery is worth \$130,000. An area of 714 acres is planted in cane, and produces 62 tons of cane per hectare (2.471 acres). The quantity of sugar produced is 225 pounds from every 2500 pounds of cane, and 70 liters (18.12 gallons) of aguardiente of 30 degrees from every 2575 pounds of cane. The total yearly production of sugar is 175 tons, and of aguardiente of 30 degrees, 11,690 barrels of 70 liters (18.12 gallons) each. The total cost of production of the sugar put down at Veracruz is 63 1/4 cents for 25 pounds. There are no other products than those mentioned.

Fifty laborers are permanently engaged, but during the harvest season over 100 men are engaged. Of these, 50 are employed in the fields and from 50 to 60 in the refinery. Permanent laborers get \$1 per day; the others are paid at the rate of 75 cents per ton of cane cut. All labor on this estate is from the neighborhood, and is voluntary. The plantation is situated some 50 kilometers (31 miles) from Veracruz, and 1200 meters (3937 feet) from the railroad station, with which it connects by means of a branch railroad belonging to the estate.

Plantation C.—This estate has an area of 4336.6 acres, which are valued at \$30,000. Of the total acreage, 1235.5 acres are planted with cane, and an equal area is utilized as pasture land. The annual production of cane amounts to 75 tons per hectare (2.471 acres), and the yield of sugar is 10 per cent of that of the cane. The total annual production of sugar is 3750 tons. The cost of production, about 2 cents per pound. There are 500 head of cattle on the estate. The permanent employees number 250, but during the harvest season 400 are employed—250 in the cane fields and 150 in the refinery. Labor is procured from the State of Oaxaca, and is paid at the uniform rate of \$1 per day, contract for six months, more or less.

MINOR'S LAND SALE CONFIRMED

Judge Robinson confirmed the sale of real estate made by J. Lightfoot, guardian of Samuel Wilder King, minor, allowing guardian's fee of \$35 and an attorney's fee of \$50. The property consisted of a one-eighth interest in lands at Kailua, Oahu, aggregating 744.49 acres, together with a rice area not given and kuleana shares of the minor in all of the lands in question.

Fisher, Ables Co. conducted the sale at auction, C. Bolte, being the purchaser for \$700. As equal interests in the lands had recently been sold by a brother of the minor for \$550, the court was well satisfied that the price obtained was not disproportionate to the value of the property.

H. H. Williams has filed a petition for the probate of the will of the late Isaac Nosr. The estate is valued at \$500, and the heirs are a son and daughter, both in Philadelphia.

PRISONER PAROLE TO BE GIVEN EFFECT

Acting Governor Atkinson has discovered that a law of the session of 1903, and a most wholesome law in his estimation, has remained dormant for the three months and a fortnight since its approval, though enacted that it should "take effect from and after the date of its approval."

This is Act 63, "Providing for the Parole of Prisoners," approved by Governor Carter on April 26. The Acting Governor yesterday ascertained that none of the boards of prison inspectors for the respective judicial circuits had taken the preliminary step for carrying out the law prescribed as their duty in the first section of the act, thus:

"The boards of prison inspectors of the Territory are hereby empowered and directed to make rules and regulations under which such prisoners may be paroled, and such rules and regulations shall go into effect when approved by the Governor."

It was found, on consulting the correspondence files of the executive department, that three of the boards had organized, but had done nothing further, and that neither of the other two had even made that much progress, so far as reports had been received. Those organized are the second district with E. B. Carley chairman, the third with E. E. Olding chairman and the fourth with E. N. Holmes chairman.

"I understand that nothing has been done thus far in making rules and regulations as directed by the law," Acting Governor Atkinson said after finding how the matter stood, "and I am writing to the different boards of inspectors on the subject."

"To save time and to help the boards as well, I am working on a draft of rules and regulations myself."

"The idea of paroling prisoners is expressed in the law, where it says: 'No parole shall be recommended by any board of prison inspectors unless it appears to such board that there is a strong and reasonable probability that the prisoner concerned will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, nor unless such recommendation is endorsed and approved by a majority of such board. No parole shall in any event be granted to any person convicted of murder in first or second degree, or to any felon who has been convicted in any jurisdiction of a felony other than that for which he is being punished.'

"There may be cases where it may not be desirable to pardon a prisoner,

but where it may yet be right as a matter of humanity to grant him a parole. The object of the law is to give a man a chance outside of prison walls."

"One of the rules I propose is that no prisoner able to work shall be paroled until sufficient employment for his maintenance is guaranteed to him by responsible parties, the idea being that he shall not be a loafer or a charge upon the town. You know a paroled prisoner may always be taken back if he does not behave himself. This the law itself provides."

"Another thing is that not only must a paroled prisoner conduct himself honestly and with respect for the laws, as the act requires, but one who fails to avoid improper associations and to abstain from intoxicating liquors, should have his parole canceled. These conditions I propose to put in the regulations."

"Moreover, no outside influence in having a parole granted will be allowed."

"I hope to get the thing in working order as soon as possible. The parole law is a good law."

As to those eligible for parole, the law directs as follows, in its first section:

"Any person who is now or may hereafter be confined in any jail or prison in this Territory, except those persons hereinafter excepted, who has served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he has been convicted, may be paroled by the Governor for the remainder of his term upon the written recommendation of the board of prison inspectors for the judicial circuit within which such person is confined, and be allowed to go under parole outside of the buildings and enclosures of such jail or prison."

Captain Walker would appear to be getting on with a project he has for many years past contemplated, according to the following item in the Victoria Colonist of July 28:

Captain F. D. Walker, of Honolulu, has returned from a cruise through the Gulf Islands with Mr. Fisher, of Vancouver, and Mr. James Warnock, of Ladysmith. The object that Messrs. Fisher and Walker have in view is the establishment of a manufactory where dogfish can be dried, oil extracted, and other business in connection with this line done. Nothing certain has been decided on by the party as yet, but it now seems quite likely that a manufactory will be established on Galliano Island. That it will be established on a sound, sensible basis, with plenty of capital behind it, and will give employment to a large number of hands, mostly Indians and Japs, but also to some white men.

HOW JONES' BODY WAS IDENTIFIED

General Porter, who returned to the United States on July 14, in a newspaper review tells an interesting story of the discovery and identification of the remains of Paul Jones. "The various developments in the identification of the body," he says, "formed a succession of extremely gratifying surprises. I was positive, from the location, that the body must be Paul Jones, but I was not prepared for the remarkable accuracy with which our discoveries comported with the historical records of his sickness and death."

"Most wonderful of all was the autopsy performed by Surgeon General Dr. Capitan, with the assistance of other anthropologists. It disclosed a fibrous tissue where the left lung had been affected, confirming our knowledge that Jones suffered from bronchial pneumonia. The viscera were in perfect preservation and there were shown all the symptoms of dropsy, a disease that we know he had, and most strikingly all of the symptoms of nephritis, the disease from which he died. That these symptoms should be so marked, or, indeed, marked at all, in a body from which life had passed 113 years before, was nothing short of amazing."

"I was also amazed when, on opening the casket and removing the linen winding sheet, which, by the way, was in excellent preservation, to observe how closely the countenance comported with the bust by Houdin, which the anthropologists had to guide them. The face was a bit shrunken over the cheek bones, but in no spot did the measurements of the body differ from those of the mask by over two millimeters. The resemblance was perfect, even to the disfigured lobe of the left ear. The teeth were as we know them to have been in the Admiral's day, and the hair was brown, tinged with gray."

Gen. Porter said he had worked for six years in the endeavor to locate and identify the body, but refused to say to how great an expense he had been put. Concerning the ceremony of the transfer of the body he said: "The parade was the most impressive seen in Paris for years. I shall never forget the impression made upon me as the French infantry and cavalry saluted the dead, and I think I was never so proud as at the spectacle of the five hundred American marines and bluejackets, with their easy manner and confident swing, as they marched along with a precision that seemed to them perfect."

TEACHERS' COMMITTEE HOLDS A MEETING

The Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education, Messrs. Farrington, Jordan and Wilcox, met at the Superintendent's office yesterday morning and voted the following recommendations:

Miss Lulu Cameron asked to return a day late, granted.

Mrs. Lilla G. Marshall's application for a life diploma was recommended granted.

Mrs. S. D. Heapy's application for a life diploma was recommended granted.

The resignation of Albert Boscow as principal of Kailiwi School was accepted.

C. E. Copeland's application to appear before the board was granted.

The following appointments and transfers were recommended by the teachers' committee:

Oahu—Mrs. H. W. Kelany (Oberlin) Kaahumanu, vice Mrs. F. L. Winter, promoted.

Mrs. F. L. Winter (1st-class) Kaahumanu, vice Miss Teura Henry, resigned.

Maul—Miss Carrie Scholtz (Normal Cert.) Peahi, vice Mrs. M. A. Pa, transferred.

Mrs. M. A. Pa. (Nor. Student) Kaupakui, vice Miss Carrie Scholtz, transferred.

Hawaii—Mrs. A. H. Batchelder (Wells College) Alakea, additional.

The Board of Education will hold its regular meeting at 3:30 this afternoon.

Gen. Horace Porter, who recently arrived from Paris, France, paid a visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19. Relative to the resting place of the remains of John Paul Jones, General Porter was quoted as follows: "The Admiral's body will probably lie in the crypt of the new chapel at Annapolis. Thus Paul Jones will have a mausoleum as impressive and appropriate as the mausoleum of General Grant. The ceremonies in French were impressive. The French people were deeply moved and sincere in their tributes. The whole plan of reception was admirable. They know how to do those things over there. The appearance of our white fleet outlined against the great black battleships assembled at Cherbourg was a scene to live in the memory."

Per bark Gerard C. Tobey, August 9, for San Francisco—Mrs. James and 2 children.

TAXES SHOW AN INCREASE

So far, tax returns at the Collector's office have been very good, the collections for the first half-year amounting to ten per cent. more than those of last year, as the following tables will show:

TO JUNE 30, 1905.	
Honolulu	\$ 86,408.76
Ewa	45,554.39
Wahiawa	3,011.30
Waihiua	10,720.40
Koolauloa	4,371.20
Koolapo	4,405.52

TO JUNE 30, 1904.	
Honolulu	\$ 91,945.81
Ewa	28,847.20
Wahiawa	3,068.88
Waihiua	11,030.01
Koolauloa	2,478.05
Koolapo	4,604.41

The taxation values of Oahu this year show an increase of about \$1,200,000 in personal property over last year, while the real estate valuations show a decrease of about half a million. The increase is due largely to increase in assessments of plantation property, the high price of sugar having had a good deal to do with the advances. Real estate in Honolulu is assessed at a million less.

The figures in the Tax Office, however, show that as compared with five years ago there is a very substantial increase, aggregating ten millions in both real and personal property, of which six and a half millions are personal. The high water mark was reached in 1903, since which there has been a slight drop. The following table, compiled from figures secured from Tax Collector Holt, shows the results of assessments of the past five years:

	Real Estate	Personal	Total
Honolulu	\$26,403,077	\$13,563,407	\$39,966,484
Ewa	1,827,480	12,069,535	13,897,015
Wahiawa	56,875	397,280	454,155
Waihiua	648,106	3,780,855	4,428,961
Koolauloa	243,942	1,005,233	1,249,175
Koolapo	311,550	512,455	824,005
Koolapo	295,270	231,165	526,435

Totals		\$29,735,399	\$31,299,930	\$61,035,329
		1901.		
Honolulu	\$29,585,691	\$18,912,187	\$48,497,878	
Ewa	2,872,845	12,912,925	15,286,770	
Wahiawa	126,560	453,125	579,685	
Waihiua	937,158	3,908,245	4,845,403	
Koolauloa	239,995	1,140,580	1,400,675	
Koolapo- ko No. 1.	296,085	586,639	882,724	
Koolapo- ko No. 2.	219,700	211,074	430,774	

Totals		\$33,798,034	\$38,125,885	\$71,923,919
1903.				
Honolulu	\$30,745,672	\$19,760,742	\$50,506,414	
Ewa	1,950,940	12,670,575	14,621,515	
Wahiawa	113,007	451,220	564,227	
Waihiua	777,927	3,978,509	4,756,436	
Koolauloa	386,665	973,305	1,359,970	
Koolapo				
Ko No. 1	338,223	503,564	841,787	
Koolapo				
Ko No. 2	241,770	209,267	451,037	

Totals \$34,553,304 \$38,547,182 \$73,100,486			
1904.			
Honolulu	\$28,249,388	\$18,834,561	\$47,133,949
Ewa	1,989,414	12,737,385	14,726,799
Wahiawa	159,940	452,390	612,330
Waihiua	850,092	3,579,994	4,430,086
Koolauloa	238,426	1,062,150	1,300,576
Koolapo No. 1.	361,458	502,790	864,248
Koolapo No. 2.	284,368	232,285	516,653
Totals \$30,232,005 \$27,453,555 \$57,685,560			

1905.			
Honolulu	\$27,294,966	\$18,125,185	\$45,420,151
Ewa	2,091,915	14,654,987	16,746,902
Wahiawa	139,225	612,940	752,165
Waihiua	850,585	3,810,215	4,660,800
Koolauloa	541,393	842,051	1,383,444
Koolapo- ko	707,495	595,003	1,302,498
Totals	\$31,625,579	\$38,640,381	\$70,265,966

Totals. \$31,625,579 \$38,640,381 \$70,265,960

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPIOL.
This successful and popular remedy, used by the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPIOL NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for the treatment of the kidneys, pelvis, the back and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPIOL NO. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPIOL NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses a surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPIOL is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order to state which number is required, and observe that the word "Therapiol" appears on the British Government Stamp (the white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Yesterday Lieutenant Slattery received a cablegram from Washington announcing that the contract for dredging Honolulu harbor had been officially let to the California Dredging Company, the lowest bidder for the work. Accordingly, the contract is now being prepared and will shortly be signed. After that is done, the work of dredging the harbor will be commenced forthwith.

COFFEE-GROWING IN HAWAII

By F. M. Husted.

If anybody thinks the position taken so persistently by the Advertiser on the subject of small farming is incorrect he should make the tour of Hawaii as I did recently and study the situation. Many very intelligent people seem to think the plan of small farms and diversified industries antagonistic to the sugar industry, whereas the opposite is the truth. Nothing that could be cultivated on these islands would in any way compete with sugar, except possibly beets, and nobody seems to have thought of them. Coffee, rubber, rice, pineapples, sisal, vanilla, vegetables, bananas and all tropical fruits—all these and many more the intelligent sugar planter would be glad to see flourishing. Their cultivation means the development of the country and benefits him as well as everybody else.

COFFEE.

Just now I want to say a few things about coffee, and in doing so I think I have picked what at present is the most discouraging field for individual enterprise. In Guatemala, which has heretofore produced the best coffee imported into the United States, laborers get ten to fifteen cents per day American money. Here coffee growers pay from \$20 to \$25 per month. To the uninitiated that would seem to settle the question of the profitable cultivation of coffee. But it doesn't by any means. The Guatemalan laborer is worth just his ten or fifteen cents and no more. The Japanese laborer is worth his sixty-five to eighty-five cents. So in the matter of labor, Guatemala has very little, if any, advantage. Perhaps you wish me to go into details. For his fifteen cents the "mestizo" picks a measure of coffee cherries holding about a half-bushel. He could easily fill it by nine o'clock in the morning if he worked as the Japs do, but if a cramp in his leg or a volcanic eruption should chance to get him out of his bed of straw at daylight and he should succeed in filling his measure by nine, no power on earth could prevail on him to pick another cherry that day. On the other hand, the Jap moves as if on springs and when the cherries are plentiful, two bags of ninety pounds each are no uncommon result of his day's work.

I met Col. Dan Burns, the Californian politician, on a steamer bound from San Francisco to Panama. He was going to his mines at Candelaria, back of Mazatlan, Mexico. There were some young Americans on board and one of them asked the Colonel how much he paid for miners. He said "50c. a day Mexican silver" (about 22c. American), "but if any of you boys want to take a job I will give you \$3 a day gold." Nothing could better illustrate the undesirable character of the native Mexican and Central American labor. Every coffee planter who



PICKING COFFEE IN HAMAKUA, HAWAII.

RESIDENCE OF LOUISON BROS., NEAR HONOKAA, HAWAII.

ordered the barber to take off ten cents' worth.

Fine coffee land can be had from the government at five to fifteen dollars per acre. If the price were reduced to one dollar to actual settlers, as it should be, the Oceanic S. S. Co. would be able to declare dividends and the money wouldn't come from the sale of round-trip tickets either.

THE LOUISON PLACE.

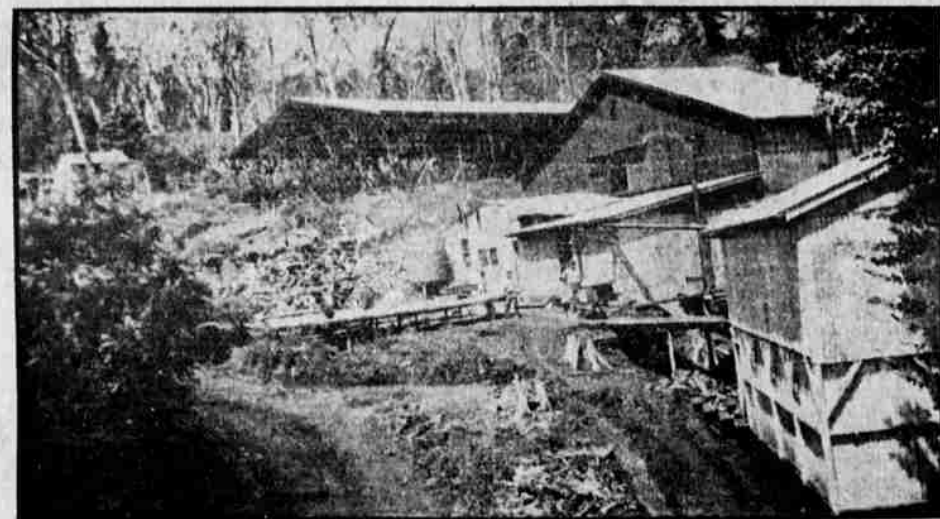
In Hamakua is a plantation which fairly illustrates the business of coffee growing in these islands. I refer to the plantation of the Louison Bros. These two young men started right. They learned as much as they could about soil and elevation and sun and shade and wind and trees and markets before selecting their land. So when they saw this place in Hamakua, they recognized it and lost no time in securing it for themselves. In the years since then they have learned by experience that expensive teacher, far more than they knew before, and their knowledge thus dearly learned, is mine and yours and every man's who cares to ask. I called them up from Honolulu and told Mr. A. L. Louison, who answered that I wished to see their plantation. He had never heard of me, but gave a cordial invitation to come up. "Sorry I cannot come down for you. Our horses are all out. Oh, you have a team. Well, drive right up and stay over Sunday with us." I was received with true Hawaiian hospitality and spent a most delightful and profitable day. I hope they enjoyed my visit one-half as well as I did. The plantation has a mean elevation

which costs about \$20 per acre per annum. They will do, say, one-half the picking, which extends from February to August in Hamakua or from August to January in Kona.

Now, to the \$37.50 per acre, add \$20 for cultivation and \$26.25 for one-half the picking and we have a return of \$83.75 per acre. These figures presume a considerable outlay for pulping machinery; without, one must deduct about \$35 per acre for pulping.

Coffee should be aged in the territory. To store it costs one cent per pound per annum for storage, insurance and interest. It is then worth about 5c. per lb. more than the green coffee. Like all other kinds of business, coffee has its superstitions. For instance, market value depends entirely upon the size of the berry, the variation in value being as much as five or six cents per lb. Now, as a matter of fact, the small berries are of exactly the same quality as the larger. They all come off the same tree and are separated into six or eight different sizes by a grader. The reason why the small berries are cheaper is because they are more commonly adulterated by mixing with inferior grades of Brazilian or Central American coffee.

The housekeeper's favorite brand of coffee is "Mocha-Java." She will have no other. Yet I suppose it is a fact that there never was a pound of Mocha coffee in Honolulu or in California. It is grown in Arabia and the entire product is contracted for years in advance by purveyors to royalty. When any small quantity by chance gets into the market it sells at not less than



PULPING WORKS—LOUISON PLANTATION, HAMAKUA.

cultivates a hundred acres or more has to employ a man whose sole duty it is to see that there is a constant labor supply. No self-respecting mestizo will continue working after he has accumulated three or four dollars, and somebody must be found to take his place. This may sound like exaggeration, but it isn't. Every coffee planter knows that he has to contend with just these conditions. I would rather have a bunch of Japs who are likely to go on strike about once every thirty days, for while they work you know there's something doing.

LAND.

About land. An impression prevails in the states that there is no public land in Hawaii. As a matter of fact, there are hundreds of thousands of acres. Much of it, to be sure, is poor, and some valueless. But there is plenty with as fine soil as can be found anywhere. The best coffee land in the islands is probably on the lower slopes of Maunakea in Hamakua, above the level of desirable cane lands. There is a tract of 40,000 acres government land now leased for a term of 34 years from March 4, 1894, at \$120 per year. This is all available for settlers, as there is a provision in the lease permitting the government to sell any part of it at any time. The Kapahala ranch of 172,780 acres in Kau brings the government a rental of \$1200 per annum, or seven-tenths of a cent per acre. The lease will expire in 1907. Part of the land is sublet to the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., and is planted to cane.

Col. Sam Norris owns 134,000 acres adjoining and wouldn't part with an acre at any price. The Colonel complains that he has to come 250 miles to Honolulu to get his hair cut. Even then I was told that when he arrived and found the cut rate was 25c. he

of 1800 feet; the soil is a deep slightly sandy loam, rich in humus. It was a forest of tall ohia and lesser trees and brush. The ohia they left for shade, for coffee scorches in the constant sun. The rest they cleared away. They have learned not to burn, for fire burns out the humus (vegetable mould), the soil's most valuable ingredient. They have planted 300 acres of Guatemala trees, 200 of which are in full bearing. They say the Guatemala tree grows to larger size and bears a larger crop. The third year from planting the tree bears half a crop; thereafter a full crop. In Kona are trees twenty-five years old, still bearing well. There is no trouble about getting trees. They sprout in large numbers in a field of coffee and may be had for the asking. In locations where the natural shade is lacking oak (Grevillea Robusta) is planted. It is deciduous and its leaves are a valuable fertilizer.

I have seen the famous Quezaltenango plantations of Guatemala, where the coffee grew that took the gold medal at the world's fair at Chicago. I have tramped and bicycled pretty well all over the republic and down into Salvador, but I saw no trees to compare with those of Kona and Hamakua—no plantations to compare with that of the Louisons.

Now to grow coffee on an extensive scale and land it in San Francisco costs 9-12 cents per pound. In that market it is worth 12-12 to 14 cents, being quoted one to two cents higher than any other kind. This leaves a profit of, say, three cents per pound. The average crop per acre is 1250 lbs., making a profit of \$37.50 per acre.

But let us suppose that an average family of five persons settles on a tract of, say, forty acres of government land. They do their own clearing, which ordinarily costs about \$25 per acre. They do their own cultivating,

five or six dollars a pound. I believe the history of this Mocha-Java fad to be that a retailer on Market street, San Francisco, wishing to increase his trade with people who could afford to pay good prices, secured a few sacks of Guatemala Caracol and Al, both fine coffees, and proceeded to advertise a Mocha-Java blend. As his coffee was really good stuff he soon had a fine trade. However, it wasn't long until everybody kept it and competition reduced the profit. I have seen "Mocha-Java" sold at 15c. a pound retail. Nowadays if you get a good quality, you may be pretty sure it is Kona coffee of two grades that has gone to the Coast for a new label and incl. dentally a new price.

I believe coffee-growing has a good future. I believe Hawaiian coffee will not sell at ten to fourteen cents per very long, though even at those prices an industrious American family could make an excellent living from forty acres. It is a clean, agreeable and not unduly laborious occupation, conducted at an altitude that removes the objection to a tropical climate. Congress at its next session is likely, so I was assured by one of the members of the Taft party, to do the industry the tardy justice of placing a tariff on coffee. With a protection of, say, five cents per pound, the industry would attract the best class of American citizens, and that is what Hawaii needs most of all just now.

LET IT BE KNOWN.

The widest possible publicity should be given to the fact that summer diarrhoea in children and cholera infantum can always be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DANGER IN DELAY.

PROMPT ACTION MUST BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE HEALTH.

Kidney troubles are dangerous because they creep on so stealthily that they get a firm grip on the victim before he is aware of it. They manifest themselves in such varied forms that they are easily mistaken for other diseases.

Make no mistake! Do not delay! Treat the kidneys now!

The kidneys are sick and will not get well unless you use a kidney medicine. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the certain, safe and prompt remedy for the kidneys only. It cures. It has cured people right here in Honolulu.

A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter-Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS, is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 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., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ADRIAN SPLIVALO IS ENGAGED TO MARRY

An engagement which is of more than passing interest to social circles on both sides of the bay is that of Miss Nana Mighell and Adrian Splivalo, which has just been announced, says the San Francisco Examiner. The bride-to-be is the pretty daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Mighell of Berkeley, and her fiancé is the son of C. R. Splivalo, the well-known flour merchant of Belmont.

The engagement is the culmination of a romance which had its beginning last December in Honolulu. At that time young Splivalo was attending to the business interests of his father in the Hawaiian Islands. Miss Mighell came to Honolulu on a pleasure trip, and shortly afterward became acquainted with her future husband. Their friendship was renewed when both returned to California, and later ripened into love and prospective marriage.

No definite date has been set for the wedding, but it will take place in the early winter at the San Francisco residence of the Mighells.

Miss Mighell has been a favorite in society both in San Francisco and in Berkeley. Her fiancé is a graduate of Stanford and is prominent in club and social circles.

The Attorney-General's Department has taken up in earnest the matter of the defense of the tax appeal cases all over the Territory. Yesterday Attorney-General Andrews himself left for Maui to defend the appeals brought there, and next week Deputy Peters will go to Hawaii and Deputy Fleming to Kauai for the same purpose.

The biggest case on Kauai, by the way, is that of Gay & Robinson, the firm owning the island of Nihoa, and the lands of Makaweli, as well as other lands on the Garden Island. The Tax Assessor valued Nihoa at \$150,000, whereas it was returned by the owners at \$31,170, and the petition of appeal asks that it be reduced to that amount. On the Makaweli lands the value handed to the Assessor was \$275,485, and it is asked that this amount stand as the assessment, instead of \$400,000, which the Assessor put upon it.

The firm of Gay & Robinson, by the way, is one of the closest, as well as the biggest, in Hawaii. According to the tax appeals, everything is held in common, even the household goods in the Gay and the Robinson homes being firm property.

Hambro-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE NEW WAY.



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RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

S. F. BOOTH.

General Agent.

The Mongolia, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday, carried in her mails the title deeds and patents for the land on Molokai set aside by Governor Carter's proclamation as the site for the United States leper hospital, together with the opinion of United States District Attorney Breckons as to the validity of the title.

These papers will go to the office of Surgeon-General Wyman, the Breckons opinion going likewise to the Attorney-General of the United States, and as soon as they have reached Washington it is probable that work will be commenced on the hospital. The land given for the purpose is a tract containing 640 acres.

"I think that the title will be accepted," said United States District Attorney Breckons yesterday.

Energy, Ambition, Cheerfulness, Strength, a Splendid Appetite, and Perfect Health



may be secured by all who follow the example of the young lady who gives this testimonial:

"Every spring, for years, I used to have intolerable headaches and total loss of energy, so that the season which should be welcomed by me was a dread; for, as the warm, pleasant days arrived, they brought to me lassitude and pain. A friend advised me to take

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

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

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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The Waiakula Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kula Sugar Company.
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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

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LIFE and FIRE**INSURANCE****AGENTS. . .****AGENTS FOR****New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.**

OF BOSTON.

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CHAS. BREWER & CO'S**NEW YORK LINE**

Bark Nuuanu sailing from

New York to Honolulu on or

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TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

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Honolulu.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record August 5, 1905.

Edward W. Thwing and wife to Anna

B. Tucker et al.

A. Gertenberg Tr to Kaeleku Sugar

Co. Ltd.

A. Gertenberg Tr and wife et al to

M. S. Grinbaum

Mrs. G. Kamao by agt to Kim

Sung Yee

Ah Young to Angi Ah Young.

B. S. Kock Min to William McCluskey.

Lucia de Souza to Sakamura.

Antonio Rodrigues and wife to Lu-

cina N. de Souza.

Nora M. Davis and husband to Alexan-

der C. Dowsett.

Entered for Record August 7, 1905.

Francisco Martins and wife to Jose

G. Serrao.

Manuel Viera and wife to Jose G.

Serrao.

Jose G. Serrao and wife to William

Silver.

HAWAII CHINESE DOING WELL IN MOTHER COUNTRY

Editor Adviser: The present Chinese question is one of the most important to be considered today. Shall the Chinese laborers be permitted, with proper restrictions, to enter the United States and Hawaii or not? Shall these laborers be treated as fairly as laborers from Italy, Russia, Poland, Ireland, Japan, Korea and other countries? Upon America's right answer to these questions depends much of her future wealth and commercial prosperity on the Pacific. Hawaii's future also depends much on these questions. They cannot be considered too carefully. I want to repeat what I have said in the "Friend" for August:

Quite a number of Hawaii's bright young Chinese are now in China. Some are taking Chinese courses of study in the higher schools and colleges there. Others are preparing to be doctors in China. A number are acting as teachers, and still others are acting as interpreters and business men. In Shanghai, not long ago, I met a young man from Honolulu who has the position of private secretary to Li Hung Chang's son. Another young Chinese, a graduate of Punahou College, met me with a hearty greeting on the streets of Canton. He is now a professor of English in a private school there. While talking to the president of one of the largest colleges in Shanghai, he said: "I like to have your Honolulu boys come here to study. They give a good spirit to our entire institution." When invited out to see the college military drill, it was a pleasure to see boys from Hawaii in the front ranks. Two of the young men from Honolulu are leaders in their glee club. There are some sixteen boys from the islands in this college. Others are studying in the schools of Canton. A young man from Mills Institute has recently left Hawaii to take a special Chinese course in the Fati Training School, Canton. This is a school that has given many of the workers now laboring among the Chinese of the islands. The Hawaiian Board may have several scholarships with a special view to the Hawaiian work. Every young man who goes from Honolulu takes back with him to China, American ideas, American ambition and push. One young man from Mills Institute after being in Hongkong for a year, when asked how he liked it there, said: "Oh, it is not equal to Honolulu. Why they don't even keep the Fourth of July out here." Any boy that has tasted American freedom and liberty, and Fourth of July too, is bound to be a help to China's progress by and by.

Recorded July 28, 1905.

Pang Tung Lau to Pang Soy, D; lot 7 blk 7 bldgs, etc, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 269, p 265. Dated April 3, 1905.

Mikala Kaipu and husband to Emma Kaipu, D; lot F of gr 3590, Dominis St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 269, p 266. Dated Feb 6, 1905.

Emma Kaipu to E. G. Ferreira, M; lot F of gr 3590, Dominis St, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B 275, p 99. Dated July 25, 1905.

Y. Ahin and wife to Wing Chong Wo, M; various pcs land, bldgs, etc, Kapaemahu, etc, Honolulu, etc, Oahu; various leaseholds, bldgs, etc, 1 buggy and 2 horses. \$6000. B 275, p 101. Dated July 25, 1905.

Y. Ahin and wife to Wing Chong Wo, Add Chg; see libtr 275, fol 101. \$1 and adv to \$4000. B 275, p 107. Dated July 27, 1905.

Chang Quai by attys to Tam Shee (W) et al, B S; 1-10 int in Sun Kwong Sing Co. and Sun Kwong Lee, Manoa valley, Honolulu, Oahu. \$650. B 274, p 209. Dated June 2, 1905.

James E. Fullerton to C. H. Bellina, A M; mtg J. G. Thompson on back No 91, 2 horses and set harness. \$1. B 275, p 108. Dated July 27, 1905.

Chung Moi to Kock Chu, B S; mdse, furniture and fixtures in store, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. \$900. B 274, p 210. Dated July 17, 1905.

F. L. Dorch to George Barker, D; lots 5-1-2 and 6-1-2 bldgs, etc, Kalihi Place, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. \$900. B 269, p 268. Dated Sept 20, 1898.

Oahu Railway & Land Co to Matilda Parmenter, Rel; lot 9 blk 3, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. \$240. B 132, p 17. Dated July 21, 1905.

Matilda P. Lucas and husband (A) to Oahu Railway & Land Co, D; lot 9 blk 3, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. \$1 and mtg \$240. B 269, p 269. Dated June 23, 1905.

A. V. Gear to C. Sterling, L; pc land, Beach Rd, Honolulu, Oahu. 50 yrs at \$100 per yr. B 273, p 160. Dated Sept 1, 1897.

A. V. Gear to C. Sterling, L; pc land, Beach Rd, Honolulu, Oahu. 49 yrs at \$112.50 per an. B 273, p 163. Dated Sept 1, 1898.

Juliette M. Atherton by atty to J. B. Atherton Est Ltd, D; 5 pcs land, King, Alapai and Young Sts, etc, Honolulu, Oahu. 450 shares cap stock valued at \$45,000. B 269, p 271. Dated July 1, 1905.

Juliette M. Atherton by atty J. B. Atherton Est Ltd, D; 90,000 sq ft land, Lunaillo and Kinau Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; kul 11212, cor King and Punchbowl Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. 450 shrs cap stock valued \$45,000. B 269, p 274. Dated July 1, 1905.

Juliette M. Atherton by atty to J. B. Atherton Est Ltd, D; lots 6 and 8 blk 5 and lots 7 to 10 incl, blk 40, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu; lots 41 and 42, Pacific Heights Subdiv, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 1 and 2 blk 2 and lots 2, 3 and 9 blk 15, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu; premises, Anapuni St, Honolulu, Oahu; pc land, Nuuanu valley, Honolulu, Oahu. 250 shares cap stock valued at \$25,000. B 269, p 276. Dated July 1, 1905.

Lokini K. Among and husband (G) et al to Goo Wan Hoy, D; 1-4 int in R P 6198 aps 1 and 2, Kauhako, S. Kona, Hawaii. \$59. B 269, p 280. Dated June 12, 1905.

Meleana K. Kanae and husband to Goo Wan Hoy, D; 1-4 int in R P 6198 aps 1 and 2, Kauhako, S. Kona, Hawaii. \$100. B 269, p 281. Dated June 30, 1905.

Quintus H. Berrey and wife to Frank J. Wallace, D; lot 41 blk A, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 9 and 10 blk A and lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 blk D, Kapiolani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 269, p 283. Dated Nov 12, 1901.

Frank J. Wallace and wife to Jennie E. Berrey, D; lot 41 blk A, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu; lots 9 and 10 blk A and lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 blk D, Kapiolani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 269, p 284. Dated Nov 12, 1901.

Quintus H. Berrey and wife to D. W. Ross, D; lot 40 blk A, Matlock Ave, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1 and mtg \$1000. B 269, p 286. Dated May 8, 1905.

D. W. Ross to Jennie E. Berrey, D; lot 40 blk A, Matlock Ave, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1 and mtg \$1000. B 269, p 288. Dated May 8, 1905.

Editor Clement is to retire from the Maui News.

What these islands need is more Chinese laborers to fully man the plantations and bring greater prosperity to Hawaii. They make the best workman in the cane field. The foolish un-American Chinese exclusion laws will

have to be very much changed if America wishes to continue her friendly influence in that empire. Secretary of War Taft has said that there will be no more Chinese for Hawaii. That the Chinese only want changes so as to avoid the insult and indignity to those permitted to come. He claims that this is all the agitation is about. He is greatly mistaken in his view of the Chinese feeling. They certainly want to be free from insult. But they want more. They want, and have a right to insist on fair treatment, the same treatment accorded to the most favored nation. Is it just to allow Korean, Japanese, Porto Rican or Italian laborers to come into Hawaii, and not the Chinese? They are quite willing that America should have exclusion laws, and regulate or limit foreign labor. But they insist, and justly so, that the laws should apply to all alike. A few small changes will not satisfy them. Only just and fair treatment can now arrest the anti-American feeling that is fast spreading in every trade center of China. Those who have not been in China recently can hardly realize the size of the boycott, the strength of the Chinese feeling, the money that is being put into it. Nearly every Chinaman in Hawaii will contribute to the movement to secure fair treatment for China! It is the one subject discussed, not only here in Honolulu, and on every plantation, but in every port in China. America can have no idea of the tremendous antagonism she has been stirring up slowly but surely during the past twenty years. She does not know the strength of the trade guilds and Chinese tongs, and she seems to have no realization of the stupendous possibilities and opportunities she is just throwing away.

Hawaii should be foremost in helping to bring about justice and fair treatment, and not only for China's sake, but for her own future life and prosperity. Is Hawaii to be a great trade center of the Pacific, a future Hongkong or Shanghai of America? That depends upon whether America secures a large part of China's trade or not. If we lose China, we lose the Pacific.

THE TRADE OF THE PACIFIC.

Hawaii's greatest possibility of influencing China will come through a future great Oriental trade on the waters of the Pacific ocean. The millions that are to make the future of the world, life in countries bordering the great Pacific, Hawaii should extend America's hand of welcome, and not exclusion, to our Oriental neighbors. Formerly the Chinese government sent her students to American colleges, now she is sending them to Japan. A few years ago, American clocks, lamps, watches, toys, machines, etc., were coming into large use in China. Now the Japanese manufactured articles are beginning to take their place. America has now but about 5 per cent. of China's trade. She has not needed it. She has been busy supplying her own great home markets. But the time is soon coming when America with her fifteen thousand millions of output will need the great awakening nation of China to use her surplus of manufactured products. Is she to find then that her friendship with China is lost? Is she to find, when it is too late, that her goods are not wanted, that China is looking to Japan, to England and Germany for manufactured articles?

If by continued anti-Chinese laws, the anti-American feeling, slow to crystallize, is once fully formed, it will be a hard task for America to change that feeling. And when in twenty or thirty years, China is up and doing, with 10,000 miles of railroad, with her people clamoring for the ready products of the 20th century, with her trade not millions, but thousands of millions, what part are America and Hawaii to have?

Every thoughtful American should ponder well the coming situation with China, and rise up and demand a change of unjust laws, a change that will not only do justice to China, but will bring greater prosperity and wealth to America, will bring not a "yellow peril," but yellow bags of gold to add to America's riches. By just treatment now, America can keep China's friendship and an Oriental Pacific trade, which is to grow to be the richest and most important in the world.

E. W. THWING.

BIG CROWD AT MONGOLIA.

The departure of the P. M. S. S. Mongolia last evening was the occasion of the greatest demonstration that has been seen at a steamer departure for a long time, excepting of course special events like the Taft party's departure. One hundred and thirty-five local people departed on the liner and the pier was so jammed with humanity that it was almost impossible for one to move. The Hawaiian band were on the forward deck of the steamer and played as the boat pulled out. The Portuguese band attended as a compliment to Berger's men and discoursed lively airs from the wharf. Among the pieces was the French national anthem, played for the departing French consul.

PROMINENT WEST INDIA MERCHANT CURES HIS DAUGHTER OF A THREATENED ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies**And Rest for Tired Mothers**

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

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A few drops of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Amer. Agents, E. W. Thwing & Co., Boston, U. S. A.

THE NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE IS MODIFIED

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Sixty new cases were reported up to midnight. There were four deaths. A proclamation has been issued which will terminate the present chaotic quarantine conditions. The new order prohibits the illegal restriction of travel and commerce.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—The yellow fever situation is improving. There have been four new cases reported and two deaths.

BOMB FACTORY IS DISCOVERED.

GOMEL, Russia, August 9.—The situation here is serious on account of the disorders among the peasantry. A bomb factory has been discovered in this city.

RESERVISTS ARE PLUNDERING.

BENDERY, Bessarabia, August 9.—Serious disorders have broken out among the reservists here. They are plundering the houses of the inhabitants of this place.

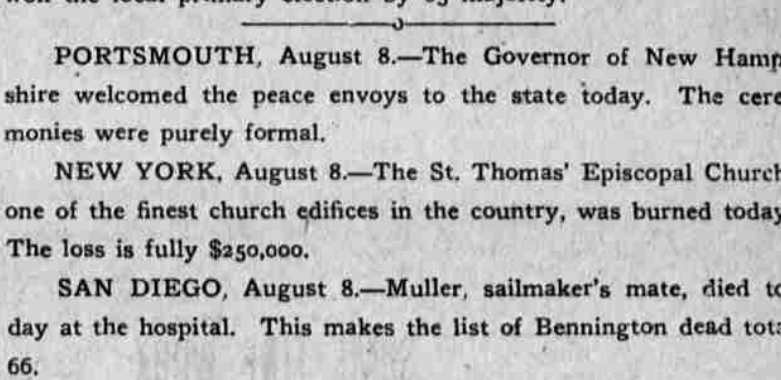
SERIOUS STRIKES IN POLAND.

BERDICHEFF, Poland, August 9.—A general strike of workmen is in progress here. The residents of the city are leaving.

ALBANY, August 9.—Thirty men, women and children are dead and over fifty seriously injured as a result of a terrible accident in the Meyer department store here yesterday. Repairs were being made and the removal of a pillar caused the floors to collapse.

OYSTER BAY, August 9.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese minister, dined with the President by appointment yesterday.**OYSTER BAY, August 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw is to retire from the cabinet next winter.****SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—The Republican League has won the local primary election by 63 majority.****PORTSMOUTH, August 8.—The Governor of New Hampshire welcomed the peace envoys to the state today. The ceremonies were purely formal.**

NEW YORK, August 8.—The St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, one of the finest church edifices in the country, was burned today. The loss is fully \$250,000.

SAN DIEGO, August 8.—Muller, sailmaker's mate, died today at the hospital. This makes the list of Bennington dead total 66.**VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS FROM JACKSON SQUARE.**



Applications for civil service examinations will be received at this office during the next thirty days for establishing registers of eligibles from which appointments of keepers and assistant keepers of lighthouses will be made in the Hawaiian Division of the Twelfth Lighthouse District. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, over eighteen and under fifty years of age.

Blank forms can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. P. NIBLACK,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy;
Chairman Local Civil Service Board
for the Lighthouse Service (Inspector's Department).

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, August 8, from San Francisco.—For Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. E. Poor, B. H. Gehrt. For Yokohama: T. Iwasaki, T. Momo. For K. Yoshikawa. For Nagasaki: Frank N. Meyer. For Manila: C. A. Belknap. Mrs. C. A. Belknap, Miss Reta Carlin, Frank L. Crane, C. C. Fuller, Mrs. C. F. De May and son, Jos. T. Hanlon, Miss N. Leona Hunter, Miss M. L. Johnson, Melvin L. Merritt, William Perez, E. G. Redline, N. C. Smith, J. M. Van Hook, Mrs. J. M. Van Hook, H. H. Wallace, J. S. Yenger, T. C. Zschokke. Mrs. T. C. Zschokke. For Hongkong: Mrs. S. Brandt and infant, Mrs. A. F. Bridge, Dr. Hermann Fahrlander, Galt Ingram, S. Bramley Moore, Karl Postner, Mrs. A. T. Smith. From Honolulu: J. H. Langtry.

Per stmr. Mikahala, August 9, from Kaula ports.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. T. Purvis, C. W. Girvin, J. Nevin, R. Behrens, Mrs. H. Tilton, Master Purvis, Miss Purvis, Mr. Anderson, Miss M. Au, and 62 deck.

DEPARTED.

Per S. S. Alameda, August 9, for San Francisco.—Miss M. Andrain, J. S. Angus, W. D. Adams, W. M. Bray, Mrs. Bray, E. J. Benjamin, J. R. Bergstrom, J. E. Bowler, Miss N. Craig, Rev. W. E. Crabtree, Mrs. Crabtree and 2 children, Mrs. J. T. Campbell, Mrs. C. E. Dunshew, W. R. Douglas, A. M. Barnes, Mrs. W. F. Fennell, Capt. G. F. Garland, Leighton Hind, W. Heya, Mrs. J. A. M. Johnson and child, S. H. Moses, Mr. Maertins, Mrs. Maertins and child, D. P. Mann, C. D. McEachern, M. F. Mase, Miss Paris, Miss A. Paris, Miss E. Peterson, Miss Shipman (3), Mrs. Senn, Col. Z. S. Spalding, Mrs. S. and Miss Stokes, Bro. Thomas, W. G. Walker.

Per S. S. Mongolia, August 8, for San Francisco.—From Honolulu: Walter Macfarlane and wife, Miss Muriel Campbell, Mrs. L. Freeth, Miss Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Suhr, Mrs. Parkhurst, E. A. Knudsen, J. M. Dowsett and wife, Miss Emily Rice, P. L. Rice, Herbert Dowsett, L. Dowsett, Miss E. Dowsett, A. G. Hawes, Miss Helen Thayer, Miss Laura Wells, Ward Wells, Fred McGraw, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, George Beckley, Jr., F. Josephson, wife and infant; Mrs. H. Berger, James Parker, R. G. Moore, Miss Louise Hall, D. Naanao, Harold Rice, P. J. Muller, H. H. Babcock, Mrs. J. J. Connelly, Miss Emma Connelly, Miss S. R. Connelly, Mrs. W. C. Colburn, Miss M. E. Colburn, C. C. Cunha, O. St. John Gilbert, J. T. Warren, L. M. Judd, Miss Florence Tittle, George B. McLellan, Mrs. C. R. Brunson, Miss Vena, Mrs. S. C. Ridgway, Miss A. G. Allen, Mrs. L. McMurray, Miss Viola Mutch, L. Lovegrove, T. C. Ridgway, A. Vixavona, Dr. J. B. Farla, Arthur F. Gay, Miss G. S. Waterman, Miss E. A. Ludwig, Col. John T. Baker, W. S. McLean and wife, W. Harris and wife, Mrs. C. Hedemann, Miss N. J. Fox, Miss Helen Roush, Col. W. C. Church and wife, Carl Hedemann, P. L. F. Massa and wife, Mr. Black, A. M. Atkins, N. Mackenzie, C. Du Rol, Albert Horner, Jr., S. T. Deacon, G. S. McKenzie, I. Sugibach, Liang Chin, Mrs. A. A. Dudley, I. S. Dillingham, J. P. Maloy, Mrs. M. A. Miron, Miss Nellie Singleton, H. Louissou, W. L. Decoto, J. E. Gannon, F. D. Mahone, Miss C. L. Roush, Chang Kim, S. Kellinot, C. F. Alexander, Mrs. N. Alapal.

Per stmr. Likelike, August 8, for Molokai ports: K. F. Brown, Master R. H. Hitchcock, H. R. Hitchcock, Mrs. Mary Poulos, J. Nakaleka and wife, Dr. Norgaard, A. J. Davis, C. C. Smith, J. Pepee and Harris Hube.

Per stmr. Kinau, August 8, for Hilo and way ports: Miss Edmonds, Mrs. Mary Kamana, Mrs. S. Sanuna, E. Louger, E. H. Cant, Ira Eskew and wife, G. P. Wilder, Dr. McLean, Mr. Gartley, C. W. Macfarlane, E. E. Conant, J. J. Arnold, Mrs. S. D. Heapy, Miss A. Johnson, A. W. Carter, A. F. Judd, Miss McIntyre, Miss Needham, Miss Lily Noley, Miss E. Bohnenberg, Miss M. Heidehu, Mr. Moses, A. McC. Ashley, Miss La Voy, Mrs. H. B. Elliott, Julia K. Bush, Mrs. W. S. Lindsay, Miss M. Sakuma, Lorrin Andrews, J. W. Waldron, L. M. Whitehouse, C. F. Herrick, H. L. Hudson, E. Lyman, H. Miles, H. B. Gehr, Miss A. Brickwood, Miss McGowan, Dr. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Severance, B. L. Marx, J. K. Brown, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Sister Beata, Sister Susana, J. T. McCrosson, P. E. Thompson, J. H. Morangue, B. Wagner, E. M. Brown, Father Miller, Father Alphonse, George Turnbull, J. C. Picande, Mrs. C. B. Buckland, James Hazel and Vivian Buckland, Miss Fuchs, Miss Kabbell, Miss Elsie Webster, Miss Mamie Dee, W. I. Wells, E. Snyder, A. E. Douglas, Y. Hagata, T. Makiaki, Dr. D. Kuriaki and wife.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 8.

Am. bk. Nuanuu, Joestyn, from New York, 9 a. m.
Am. bk. James Nesmith, Warner, from Newcastle, 10:20 a. m.
Br. bk. Lord Templetown, Slade, from Newcastle, 12:30 a. m.
P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Porter, from Yokohama and the Orient, 10 a. m.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Finch, from San Francisco, 3:45 p. m.

Wednesday, August 9.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, 6 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kaula ports, 5:50 a. m.
Thursday, August 10.
Stmr. Maui, Parker, from Maui ports, 5 a. m.
S. S. Lavinia, Welsbarth, from Laysan Island, 6:50 p. m.

DEPARTED.

P. M. S. S. Mongolia, Porter, for San Francisco, 6 p. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 12 m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Noeuan, Pederson, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Finch, for the Orient, 12 m.
Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Scott, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.
Se. Ka Mol, for Paaulio, Kohalaale and Honolulu, 4 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kaula ports, 4 p. m.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamer Maui, Captain Parker, arrived from Maui ports and Hilo at 5 a. m. yesterday with a fair passenger list.

The schooner W. H. Marston begin discharging sugar at the Oceanic dock yesterday morning. As soon as all the sugar is out she will go on the marine railway and have the leak repaired.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

DUE TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Smerson, from Kau, Kona and Maui ports, a. m.

SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

DUE TOMORROW.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguerre, from San Francisco, due.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, a. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, due.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, Pearl Harbor, July 4.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, August 5.
Carradale, Br. sp., Gill, Newcastle, July 12.
James Nesmith, Am. bk., Warner, Newcastle, August 8.
Lord Templetown, Br. bk., Slade, Newcastle, August 8.
Marie Hackfeld, Ger. sp., Grube, Hamburg, August 7.
Morning Star, Am. s.s., Garland, Gilbert Is., July 15.
Nuanuu, Am. bk., Joestyn, New York, August 8.
Restorer, Br. cable s.s., Combe, Midway I., April 24.
W. H. Marston, Am. sc., Gove, from sea (in distress), August 8.

SOME FINE WORK BY LITTLE FOLKS

Some specimens of the kind of manual training that pays have been sent to Superintendent Davis from the public school at Kaula, Maui. The school is in charge of J. De Vincent, who likewise instructs the scholars in the manual work for which the school will get a reputation. The work is called "Venetian Ironwork," just why is not clear, but it is pretty and very well done for boys and girls between the ages of eleven and thirteen. In fact, it is very well done aside from the point of age. The work, in fact, should be salable as it stands.

The articles consist of candelabra and picture frames made of narrow strips of sheet iron, turned and twisted in the most ornate shapes conceivable. Besides the specimens of ironwork, there are some fine samples of wood carving, fruits and flowers and toys and picture frames.

Per S. S. Coptic, August 9, for the Orient.—Mr. Otsuki, George Unwin, J. H. Langtry.

MOVE FOR RESTORATION OF HEIAU OF KUPOPOLO

(BY SOL N. SHERIDAN.)

Did it ever fall to your lot to go on a personally conducted excursion in quest of an old Hawaiian Heiau, or temple of worship? That has fallen to my lot—and it was a most pleasantly conducted excursion. It was conducted by Mr. E. M. Boyd, Secretary of the Promotion Committee, and Mr. Fred. C. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Oahu Railway Company, and two more efficient conductors are seldom sent out in charge of one small party. The excursion, which took place yesterday, came about in this way: A little time ago, Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, antiquarian and historian, came upon the ruins of an old Hawaiian heathen temple at a point about four miles beyond the Haleiwa Hotel, and within plain sight from the railway and the public road. This was, in many ways, a most remarkable find. It is perhaps the closest heiau to Honolulu, since the destruction of the one at Mollili, and the wonder is that it had been lost to knowledge so long. In fact, it would not, perhaps, save for the fact that it has been taken all these years for a cattle pen. Indeed, from the line of the railway and from the public road, too, it does look precisely like a cattle pen lying back against the steep slope of the hill.

FINDING THE TEMPLE.

But, when Mr. Thrum made known the facts of his find, of course the interest of all concerned with Hawaiian antiquities was aroused. The Historical Society members talked of the matter, and the Promotion Committee took the thing up. A heathen temple of the old days, a genuine antique, was worth while as a tourist asset. And out of this various interest in the matter grew the personally conducted excursion of yesterday over the Oahu railway.

For, if the heiau was to be preserved, it was essential that experts should be consulted upon its preservation. No experts could be so well advised as to the proper steps to take as those of the Historical Society. Nobody had a more legitimate interest in bringing these experts to view the heiau than the Promotion Committee. Therefore, Mr. Fred Smith was called into the consultation, and Mr. Boyd sent out his invitations for the personally conducted excursion.

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

All those who had been invited could not go, unfortunately, but the gathering was representative. In the party were Dr. Seroes E. Bishop, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Thos. G. Thrum, Prof. William Alason Bryan, assistant curator at Bishop's Museum, President Griffith of Oahu College, E. S. Dodge of the Bishop Estate and W. W. Hall, Treasurer of the Historical Society. The party gathered at the Oahu Railway Station, and was whirled away down the road, in a private car and a drizzle of rain. The car was most comfortable, having an observation platform and cosy chairs and all the comforts that go with modern railway travel. The drizzle of rain was not at all uncomfortable, serving to cool the air of what might otherwise have been a hot day, but it did not give promise for a successful excursion for purposes of observation. Which only goes to show that the weather is uncertain, even in Hawaii, for while the sun shone at no time during the day, the rain presently went away mauka, and the day became perfect for the purposes of the expedition. If it had been made to order, it could not have been better.

DOWN THE ROAD.

Away and away through the rice fields and the kiawe thickets that lie on this side of Pearl City, the special train sped fast, riding as smoothly as it might have done on one of the big mainland railroads. You may not have noticed that the Oahu road is perfectly ballasted, and in fine order, and that its trains run with little jar at high speed. But that is the fact. Past the wide cane fields of Ewa and Oahu, and the sisal plantation, the train rushed onward, and around the mountains that come down close to the line at Waiwae. They are rugged hills, opening back into a succession of beautiful valleys at the far heads of which tower cliffs serried with waterways dropping straight down, it seems for thousands of feet. And on the other hand, is the blue sea. It was a still sea, yesterday, until Kaena Point was passed. Then the rollers came dashing in upon the rocks.

ALL MEET AS EQUALS.

Still on and on sped the train, and presently the cliffs fell back for the land of Waiwae and, with a sugar mill in the background, there appeared the little white targets that mark the holes of the Haleiwa golf course. The train rushed by the depot at Waiwae, to the amazed wonder of a lot of little Japs and Chinese and native children, and the evident amusement of a couple of very bright looking small haole boys, who waved their hands and smiled at us on the observation platform of the special.

"Some of your caddies?" I said to Mr. Boyd.

"Not at all. One of those boys plays a very good game of golf," replied the Secretary of the Promotion Committee in a tone of grave respect. "I don't know that anybody has ever said that in the love of a sport the

grown up and the little chap meet on a common level, but it is true.

THE GORGE OF WAIWAE.

Past the Haleiwa, too, our train rushed, and in a few minutes we saw the Heiau of Kupoopo over against the precipitous hill on the left of the track, looking exactly like a cattle pen in the distance. But we went on past it. Mr. Fred Smith desired to show his guests the beautiful gorge through which Waiwae stream breaks to the sea, and the train was run to the middle of the bridge across the river. It is a wonderful gorge, wild and beautiful, and the glimpse of the valley further up is one of the best scenic bits on this island of Oahu. The stream is beautiful, too, and yesterday it was especially fine, a tawny flood pouring into the ocean a mass of water that discolored the sea for several miles. Upon the high bluff, just across this stream, are the ruins of the temple of the priests, with which ruins are associated that old tale of the massacre of the Daedalus men. You will read all about that in the histories.

THE TEMPLE PROPER.

The train was then run back to the Heiau that we had come to see, or that the antiquarians in the party had come to see that they might discuss its restoration intelligently, and the party left the car and made its way up the slope to the old temple.

It was a walk, perhaps, of a little less than an eighth of a mile, climbing a gentle slope all the way. Truly those old Hawaiians chose slightly places to worship in. From the temple, the countryside sweeps away to the southward in a long stretch that would joy the soul of a painter. The sea is in front, and to the northward, where the mountain range runs down to the water, there is a variation of the prospect that is pleasing.

The Heiau, so far as any living person knows, is one of which there is no record in Hawaiian tradition. It had a local name, "Kupoopo," but no special significance attaches to that. It is a large double structure, as shown in the diagram herewith prepared by Mr. Thrum. It lies as nearly as can be ascertained by a pocket compass, north and south in its greatest dimension, the peculiar entrance being on the northwestern corner. The temple faces west. The entrance—there is trace of but one—was a narrow way, apparently, between two walls of stone masonry.

THE INTERIOR FLOORED.

In the interior, it is clear that an attempt was made to level the floor with loose stones, now lying in tumbled masses, and in the first apartment, if that space which is first entered may be so called, is a leveled place that seems to have been the foundation for a house. Perhaps this was the Holy of Holies. Perhaps it was a dressing room, or an undressing room, for the priests. I do not know. I am not an antiquarian.

In the second room, cut off from the first by a wall in which there is no trace of a break, there is the same apparent attempt to level up the floor with loose stones, and in this section, moreover, in the extreme southwestern corner, are three piles of stones that look as though they had been placed in something like their present position by design. This may be only an appearance. The whole place is filled up with loose stones, from which little can be told save that there was an attempt at some time or another to get the floor to a general level. And as the hill slope is steep, there are more stones against the front or seaward wall than toward the steep hill behind the temple.

TRACES OF A TERRACE.

In fact, back toward the hill in this second apartment are clearly the remains of a terrace, built apparently three feet above the floor of the main room, and this terrace shows evidence that it was paved at one time. But whether this served as kind of stage for the performance of religious rites is, of course, a thing for authorities upon such matters to decide.

The gentlemen of the party viewed the ruins from all sides, and discussed their probable age, and the advisability of attempts at restoration. It was agreed upon all hands that the ruins should not be permitted to go to any further decay, but beyond that point the discussion was entirely tentative. Prof. Bryan, who is the head of the Historical Buildings Committee of the Historical Society, was most conservative in his views, as indeed were all the gentlemen present.

"The difficulty," said Dr. Emerson, for instance, "is in forming an ideal upon which to base any work of restoration. You do not know what you are working to, and there is no way to find out. I think you can put me down as a conservative on the restoration matter."

TALK OF RESTORATION.

And that was the general tone of the talk. The problem, indeed, is one that must be thought out, and discussed by the whole Historical Society after the committee has a meeting upon it. The excursionists have been and seen, they can advise their fellows intelligently. And, when a decision is reached, what ever may be its scope, will be done. The Heiau is too valuable to be permitted to go to utter ruin. Chance visitors and tourists must not be allowed to take it away piecemeal. And, if anything is done toward restoration, it must be done so carefully that the ancient character of the place shall not be destroyed utterly. Whatever restoration is done—and it seems like

ly that it will be nothing further than an effort to keep the place from further damage at the hands of the elements—there must be no vandalism in the name of preservation. Hawaii will be spared a mistake of the kind made by that misguided Southern California town that tore off the old tiled roof and put redwood shingles on its Mission Church. Much damage is possible from stupid, so-called restoration. Intelligent work will preserve the character of the Heiau, even if no more is done than to keep it as it is.

JUDGE SAYS HILO LIED

Judge De Bolt yesterday filed a decision for plaintiff in the case of Tung Yau vs. W. O. Smith, executor of the will of W. L. Wilcox, deceased. It was an action brought to recover the sum of \$255, the value of a quantity of taro taken by Wilcox from land occupied and cultivated by Tung Yau, plaintiff, under an agreement between Hilo, in behalf of Queen Liliuokalani, and Aka-niau (Chinaman) alias Tung Yau, whereby the latter gave a certain strip of land in Manoa valley for three years, during which he should receive all the profits obtained on the land. Then he was to continue to work the land for twelve years on the halves—one-half of the income for Hilo by Queen Liliuokalani and the other half for Aka-niau.

"It is to be well known," the instrument proceeded, "by this that Hilo (w) cannot after the three years granted to Aka-niau make a lease of said place to another party, but she shall in writing confirm for twelve years, to Aka-niau by way of half share of the receipts."

Judge De Bolt says: "Counsel have raised and argued a number of questions, but as the matter appears to me, the only questions to be determined in disposing of the case are whether the instrument quoted is a lease and whether Hilo or Liliuokalani was the lessor. In my opinion the instrument is a lease and Liliuokalani was the lessor. This is the construction placed upon it by all the parties concerned from the time of its execution down to the time the taro was taken. It would seem to be contrary to justice and fair dealing, after a long lapse of time, to permit one in the position Hilo occupied, or one in privity with her, to make the contention now advanced on behalf of the estate."

After quoting authorities on the doctrine of estoppel as applied to Hilo, and showing that neither Liliuokalani nor anyone on her behalf had raised the question of agency, the court makes itself understood as only holding that Hilo, having assumed to act as agent, and those in privity with her are now estopped to deny it. Authorities are cited to show that the instrument is the lease of Liliuokalani and the court thus concludes:

"Hence, it appears clear to my mind that plaintiff was the tenant of Liliuokalani and the owner of the taro in question. Regarding the testimony of the witnesses I am obliged to say that the testimony of Hilo, to my mind, is totally unworthy of credence, while plaintiff appeared to be truthful."

"I therefore find that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment in the sum of \$225 with legal interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1901, to date, together with costs. Judgment may enter accordingly."

Castle & Withington appeared for plaintiff, and Smith & Lewis for defendant.

A METROPOLITAN CHICKEN RANCH

NEW YORK, July 30.—High up on the roof of the Ansonia, the tallest apartment house in the world, is one of the most productive chicken farms in the country, considering its size. Only a few days ago 700 chicks of all sizes, ages and breeds were shipped to broader and more congenial surroundings at Long Branch.

The proprietor of the roof farm is the nine-year-old son of W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the hotel. When the boy decided to raise chickens, his father encouraged him to the extent of purchasing several incubators and installing them in the best places on the broad roof of the Ansonia. The boy has visited the chicken ranch daily and taken much interest in the working of the incubators and the arriving of the chicks as they broke out of their shells.

Having shipped the first consignment of chickens to the country farm, Master Stokes followed in their wake, and is now busy at the seaside with his roof-garden pets as he was here during their process of incubation. The incubators are still doing business, however, and the youngster makes frequent visits to the city to see that no details are being neglected in his absence.

Official notice that the Canadian Australian line of mail steamers will be continued for another year has been received at Washington, D. C. The company threatened to go out of business if the mail subsidy offered by Canada and Australia was not increased, it being claimed that the existing subsidy was not sufficient to pay for the mail service rendered. Canada raised the subsidy \$50,000 and the Colonies added their share, and the service will continue for at least another year.

COURT NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The United States of America, Plaintiff & Petitioner, vs. Elizabeth Schaefer, et al., Defendants & Respondents. Action brought in said District Court, and the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

The President of the United States of America, Greeting:

To ELIZABETH SCHAEFER, wife of FREDRICH SCHAEFER; FREDRICH SCHAEFER, husband of said ELIZABETH SCHAEFER; FRANCIS SPENCER; PUNIAI; HILAUEA; KI MO PII (sometimes called JAMES PII); KAMALIE; HAIHEHENA; MELE; HAITYAMA (sometimes called HAILAMA and sometimes called HILAMA); ALAPAA; MIRIAM PURPLE; HENRY RED; JANE GREEN; HORACE BLACK and GEORGE WHITE, unknown heirs at law of KAHIKAELE, Deceased; PETER BLUE, KATH. ERINE YELLOW, HENRY BROWN, LYDIA SCARLET and JOHN VIOLET, unknown heirs at law of KAMALIE, Deceased; and JAMES NIHAU, THOMAS KAUAU, WILLIAM OAHU, JOHN LAHAINA, and HORACE HAWAII, unknown heirs at law of KAHIKAELE, Deceased, Defendants and Respondents.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of the plaintiff's petition herein together with a certified copy of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the petition herein.

WITNESS the Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Judge of said District Court, this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

WALTER B. MALING, Clerk.

A true copy, attested:
(Seal) W. B. MALING, Clerk.
3701

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons who have claims against the Estate of Chas. Allen, deceased, of Waiwae, S. Kohala, Hawaii, notice is hereby given that their claims must be presented to the undersigned within six months from the date of the notice published in the Nupepa Kuokoa and the Hawaiian Gazette, both newspapers published in Honolulu, or else, they will be forever barred.

Dated Waiwae, Hawaii, Aug. 4, 1905.
J. KAAPUNI,
Administrator of the Estate of Chas. Allen.
Aug. 11, 18, 25; Sept. 1.

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