

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XLII No. 26

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1906. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2785

## STEAMER FOR ISLAND TRADE TO BE BUILT

Directors of the Merchants' Association Make Up Their Minds to Secure the Necessary Freight Guarantees.

Honolulu is to have a steamer of its own to run between this port and San Francisco. The boat is to have a carrying capacity of nine thousand tons, and to have cabin accommodations for between 225 and 250 first-class passengers.

This was the conclusion reached at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday afternoon. Robert Catton presided at the meeting, and George W. Smith and Mr. McNerny, of the Washington delegation, were present and stated the terms of the tentative proposition to build the kind of steamer desired by the people made by the American-Hawaiian company. The discussion went principally to the matter of freight guarantees for the vessel.

Of course, if a steamer is built for this trade, there must be assurance that she will be given cargo sufficient to make her running profitable. And there is not a doubt that the guarantees required will be forthcoming. All of the members of the Merchants' Association present at yesterday's meeting expressed themselves as favorable to the plan. Of course there was no acceptance of the American-Hawaiian proposition. The proposition itself, as has been explained, is tentative. And there is no bar against any company that wants to enter into the matter. The main point, it was recognized, is to secure a steamer, and this the Merchants' Association has made up its mind to accomplish.

## WILL REPAIR THE STANFORD OLD BAND STAND ESTATE IS SETTLED

Plans Are on Foot to Beautify the Capitol Grounds.

"I have issued orders to have the band stand in the Capitol grounds repaired," said Secretary Atkinson yesterday. "and Superintendent Holloway will set about it tomorrow. The structure is a very old one, and we will save it if we can."

The band stand in the Capitol grounds was the pavilion built for the coronation of King Kalakaua, and is very old. It was transformed into a band stand, as at present, after it had served its original purpose, and looks as though it had been slowly falling to pieces ever since. It is now mostly planks.

The order for the repair of the stand, however, will serve as a beginning for the settling in order of the grounds about the Capitol building—and it is pretty nearly time that something was done there, for the place is becoming little less than a public disgrace. The grass seems to be dying in it, the walks are not kept up properly, the trees look as though they were being butchered instead of being cared for, and the Waikiki and mauka entrances to the grounds are most unsightly. On the hotel street side, indeed, the road bed has been washed away, and when rain falls there are pools of water collected there, and walking is not possible save at the expense of wet feet.

### THE OLD BUNGALOW.

Then, on that side also are a lot of ugly hitching posts, and sheds, and there is the old bungalow, which deserves to be demolished for the evil memories of the place—to say nothing of its architectural atrocity. The Waikiki entrance on Likelike street is bad, too, but the new Archival building is going up there, and presumably that will be improved when the builders' litter is taken away. But there should be a diagonal walk from the King street entrance to the Archival building.

Strange as it may seem, there is not a flower of any kind that any one can see on the Capitol grounds. And this is a land of flowers, whose people are almost passionately fond of blossoms and blooming plants. Maybe it is too much trouble to keep flowers growing. Certainly there can be no other reason for this lack. For the Capitol grounds

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## GERMANS TO BUY FANNING ISLAND

### JEROME VERY ANXIOUS TO INVESTIGATE THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

NEW YORK, March 30.—District Attorney Jerome has requested the empaneling of a special grand jury to investigate the insurance frauds.

### INSURANCE ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

ALBANY, New York, March 30.—The Legislature has passed the bill postponing the annual elections of the insurance companies until November.



DISTRICT ATTORNEY WM. T. JEROME OF NEW YORK. (Drawn by Yardley.)

The action of the reform District Attorney of New York would indicate that there is likely to be criminal proceedings against some of the parties involved in the insurance scandals that

## MONEY TO BE RAISED

Country Club Assured of Funds Enough to Succeed.

The County Club did not effect an organization at the meeting of the self-constituted committee of arrangements held at the office of Clinton J. Hutchins last night, but enough was done to make it certain that the club will be organized at the mass meeting of all subscribers and all those interested in the movement to be held at the Young hotel on next Thursday evening.

At last night's meeting, there were present Messrs. Ned. Adams, C. S. Holloway, Clinton Hutchins, James McNerny, J. O. Young, C. B. High, and W. W. Thayer. The committee on by-laws, previously appointed, reported a draft of articles of incorporation for the club, which was practically approved. The draft calls for an incorporation with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of \$25 each. It is permitted under the articles to increase this capital to fifty thousand dollars, and it is provided that every member of the club shall be the holder of at least one share of the stock.

It had been the purpose to start with a capital of ten thousand dollars, but it was reported by the committee on membership that of the four hundred members whom it was originally proposed to admit at \$25 per share on this basis, three hundred and forty-one had been signed already, and so the capital was increased to fifteen thousand as a starter. This will enable the club to start with six hundred members, if the list fills—and, if it does not, the capital will all be subscribed. Nine of the ten members who were to subscribe five hundred dollars each at the start have also been signed, so there will be no lack of funds to put the club on its feet.

At last night's meeting, preliminary plans for a club house, drawn by Architect Kerr, were submitted and discussed. The plan most favored calls for a bungalow structure, with a large central reception room, rooms for

(Continued on page 2)

## REFUNDING FAVORED

House Committee Reports Bill With Five Year Clause.

Yesterday Acting Governor Atkinson received a cablegram from Delegate Kuhio informing him that the committee on territories of the House of Representatives had voted to report favorably on the bill refunding 75 per cent of the Federal revenues to the Territory, making the period for which the refund is to be operative five years. The Acting Governor, in return, cabled his congratulations to the Delegate.

"We have every reason to be satisfied with what has been done in Washington," said George W. Smith, who was one of the business men's delegation who went to Washington to work for the refunding measure. "We were most pleasantly received in Washington, and everybody there treated us well. They said that they appreciated the fact that we were not politicians, that we had not come to further any political or corporate interest, that we were business men who had come many thousands of miles on a business proposition, and they treated us as business men treat business men."

It is apparent, from the cablegram of the Delegate, that this business consideration has ruled in the action of the committee—and a sense that exact justice has not been done to Hawaii in the past, also. The House committee will now pass the matter up to the House, and if the predictions of Speaker Cannon's friendliness are well founded, the measure should go through the House without a great deal of trouble. As to what the action of the Senate will be, that is another matter, but the Hawaiian delegation was given a hearing before the Senate committee, too, and seems to have made a favorable impression there, from all accounts. If it made as favorable an impression as it did in the minds of the House committee, the delegates have every reason to be satisfied with themselves.

## It Is Said That a Syndicate of the Subjects of the Kaiser Has Been Formed to Acquire the South Sea Possession of the Griegs Which of Course Will Still Be Under the British Flag.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LONDON, March 30.—A German syndicate is arranging to purchase Fanning Island, which is advertised to be sold at auction on April 17.

So the Kaiser will have another point in the South Seas in which there will be paramount German interests to be watched. Fanning Island is the property of the Grieg estate, a share having belonged to County Auditor Bicknell, who, however, disposed of his interest some time ago. The Grieg brothers were in Honolulu several months ago and tried to sell their interest in Fanning Island but, failing to make a sale, went back to the South Seas.

Fanning Island, which is offered for sale together with a smaller islet called Washington Island, is under British rule. The property has been advertised for sale in the following fashion: "The Registrar of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific, with the approval of His Honor the Chief Judicial Commissioner, will at noon on Tuesday, April 17, 1906, at the Registrar's Chambers, Suva, Fiji, offer for sale by public auction without reserve in one lot:

"The Island of Fanning, situate in 3 degrees 39 minutes north latitude and 159 degrees 29 minutes west longitude, and

"The Island of Washington, situate in 4 degrees 39 minutes north latitude and 160 degrees 12 minutes west longitude.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar or to Herbert Shaw, solicitor, having the conduct of sale, Suva, Fiji."

These islands were discovered by Captain E. Fanning, of the British ship Betsy, in 1798, and since that time

have been under the English flag. Fanning is the more important of the two. It is nine and a half miles long by four miles wide, and the land is not more than two or three feet above the sea level at any point. Owing to the thick growth of coconut trees, however, the island is visible from a vessel's deck at a distance of fifteen miles.

William Grieg went to live at Fanning Island in 1857. The average native population is under forty men and women, who are rovers from one island to another in Polynesia, who work for the Griegs on hire. While they are employed at least, they are decently clothed and live in a well-ordered village opposite the anchorage, where the family of the white occupant has its residence.

Washington Island, seventy-five miles to the northwest, also occupied by the Griegs, is only one and a quarter miles wide by three and a half miles long. It is covered by a luxuriant growth of coconut and other trees. The soil is very rich, bearing tropical fruits and vegetables in abundance. It has a population of about seventy roving natives, also for the most part employed by the Griegs.

It is estimated that there are about 2000 tons of guano on Washington Island, which will fall to the new purchaser. Formerly guano of an inferior quality was exported from Fanning Island, but the vein has ceased to pay and the settlement has been abandoned.

There is, however, a source of profit in the small pearl oysters found in the lagoon, and twice a year a schooner calls for a cargo of copra.

## POLITICAL ARRESTS BY HUNDREDS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, March 30.—Political arrests are being made here at the rate of one hundred and fifty daily.

So eminent an authority as Maxim Gorky says that the Duma and the so-called representative government in Russia is a farce, and the afternoon cables contained the statement that a

## DEMANDS AN INDEMNITY FOR NANSHAN MASSACRE

SHANGHAI, March 30.—England has demanded an indemnity of 7000 taels on account of the Nanshan massacres, and the opening of the port of Wuchangchi.

The Nanshan outrage was an attack said, in the course of which the American missionaries in that city, incited by the local viceroy, it is

## COLONISTS OF NATAL INDIGNANT AT ENGLAND

LONDON, March 30.—A delicate situation has arisen in Natal, because of the intervention of the home government in the matter of the execution of twelve natives. The colonists are very indignant.

Like all English colonists, the Natal the same spirit. The people of the American colonies broke away on account of it, and the Canadian, Australian and New Zealanders all feel the English colonists have always shown

## WRIGHT SAILS VIA SEATTLE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ambassador Wright will sail for Japan via Seattle on April 29.

## IMMIGRANTS BY THE THOUSAND.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Ten thousand immigrants arrived at this port yesterday.

# JOHNSON TO BE LEADER

The Moses has been found who will lead the Oahu County Republican Committee out of the dreariest into which it has wandered. Sam Johnson is the man. None other.

"Not me!" said Sam, when he was asked about the thing. "Not me. I am a government official, and—well, I am a government official."

Sam is coy—but he will serve. And, indeed, why should he not? The one invaluable possession that the County Republican Committee of Oahu has is the bundle of traditions on "how to do politics" left to it by Lorrin Andrews of Shanghai, and Sam is the direct inheritor of those traditions.

That will not be a good hearing for the Lane little fellows who had proposed to intercept their Sunday School class into the breach, but there isn't really a single scholar in the lot who is sufficiently advanced to take the lead in the serious crisis that confronts the party in Oahu county at this present moment of time.

Not a guilty man of the lot would get away, from Kuluho. Clarence Crabbe even says now that Brother Arthur Brown promised not to run, after he had been given his vindication. And that is a sad commentary on the faith that men keep—in politics.

Incidentally, while there is a settling of affairs promised in the County Committee when Sam takes hold, to the exclusion of all the little fellows, there is a most astonishing dearth of candidates for office on the Territorial ticket. They have named Kuluho, the Lane little chaps, and everybody else has been willing to let it go at that.

Then, there are the schools to be taken care of, and the prison labor problem to settle, and the matter of the importation of white settlers as plantation laborers to come up for consideration.

Not a doubt that there will be much to be done—and not a man has yet ventured to whisper a single name for the senatorial or house ticket on Oahu, save the names of Harris and Andrade. It is true that some effort has been made to persuade over the last Senate with so much dignity, to enter the lists again; but Mr. Iseberg is not in robust health, and while he would make a strong run and a good Senator, it is not though probable that he will consent to make the race.

There are three Senators, and twelve members of the House to be elected from Oahu this fall.

And, while the Republicans are thus wandering around in the darkness, all is not so serenely happy in the ranks of the enemy as the enemy might wish, perhaps. There is the usual fusion talk, but the Democrats are once more hanging back because, while they are few, they fear that the real Home Rulers are fewer—and if there is to be made from the division of the dominant party, the unfortified prefer to make it all themselves. They are not harmonious about making it, either. It is said that the good Dickon Trent is not persona grata any more with Supervisor Moore, and as those two represent about all the county Democracy has, it will be seen that matters have come to a serious pass when they do not dwell together in brotherly accord and unity.

Then, of course, there is the faction of the Brown Democrats, who may be expected to come out strongly with knives to stick into the backs of their own people if Clarence Crabbe does not succeed in compassing the defeat of Sheriff of Oahu for re-nomination.

Certainly it is a most unkind thing, when you come to consider it, for a

set of politicians to face in public and rear in private, which consideration has a tendency to give fusion schemes a bad attack of sickness even before they reach old age when they are able to walk alone.

So, altogether, while the Republicans are not happily situated, and while the threatened distribution of the promise breakers causes a sickly smile to illuminate the faces of the leaders, neither the Democrats nor the Home Rulers can hope to profit much while they are in the position of being unable to trust each other.

And if Sam Johnson really begins to do politics after the Lorrin Andrews methods, he may be able to point the path to a measure of safety. Anyway, he thinks he can.

# MRS. HARRIET WICHMAN PASSES TO HER REST

Mrs. Harriet Wichman, beloved wife of Mr. Henry F. Wichman, passed away yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Wichman was a devoted wife and mother, and she made her home an ideal one in all its relations. No one could enter it without being impressed by its beautiful and uplifting atmosphere. It was the embodiment of everything that was good and pure and true.

Mrs. Wichman had the power of drawing people to her, and of making them her friends. One could not come into her presence without feeling her genuineness and inherent purity of character. She had, in an unusual degree, that gift of sympathy which is the secret of friendship. It was these qualities of character which made her influence in society such a power for all that is good.

She was also a noble Christian woman, prominently identified with Central Union church, of which she and her husband were beloved members.

No one who was admitted to her sick room could fail to be impressed by her beautiful Christian spirit, her loving thoughtfulness for others, and her simple, childlike trust. Though often in great pain, she was cheerful, patient and uncomplaining. What an inspiration she was to her husband and children only those who were admitted to the inner circle of her home know.

Many far beyond that circle will remember her with melting hearts as long as life lasts.

The funeral services will be conducted by her pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, D. D., at her late residence, No. 1314 Victoria street, this afternoon at 2. The remains will then be cremated and the ashes taken by the family for interment in the Oakland cemetery.

# CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy 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. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Indigestion, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been applied to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

# TRENT CANNOT RAISE SALARY OF HIS CLERK

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Treasurer Trent, who, by the way has yet to do a thing that meets with the approval of the Board of Supervisors, received his customary call down at last night's meeting of the board.

Trent, it appears, has a good clerk who works hard and often. Some time ago he requested the board to raise his clerk's salary, the request being refused.

Later the salaries of department clerks have been raised with considerable frequency and Trent boosted his man's screw from \$120 to \$150 per month without first asking the board's permission so to do.

Last night the matter was brought to the attention of the board and Trent was criticized, questioned and unsustained. His action was branded as arbitrary.

Moore, who is said to have raised seven salaries in a recent week, declared that the finances of the county didn't warrant wage-raising, but rather a reduction of the same.

Trent explained his action by stating that his clerk was such a very good clerk that he really merited more money than he was getting and that as other good clerks in county employ were receiving extra remuneration, he had resolved to secure same for his man and to bring this about had taken the matter into his own hands.

The board generally was of the opinion that the proper way would have been for the Treasurer to have made a request to the board.

Trent then meekly hinted that there were several salary-raising incidents that he wanted of which were not recorded on the minutes and of which the public had not been apprised.

This remark had a strangely withering effect on the discussion, which ended in the matter being referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

About the only other business of any importance was the introduction of an ordinance by Supervisor Lucas regulating hunting with guns. Lucas also gave notice that next week he would introduce an ordinance to prohibit the shipping of impure, unseasoned food to Honolulu from the Coast.

Present were Chairman Adams, Supervisors Lucas, Moore, Archer, Paole, Clerks Kalauokalani and Bufandeanu, Stenographer Aea, County Engineer Gere, Treasurer Trent, Capt. Sam Johnson, George Nawauka.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made: Fixed salaries, \$1670. County clerk, \$225. County auditor, \$150. County engineer, \$250. House numbering, \$200. Keopers of parks, \$200. County attorney, \$335. Police Department, \$7535.65. Poundmaster, \$30. Fire Department, \$3672.91. Electric Light Department, \$771.50. Police and fire alarm system, \$130. Pali road, \$68. Hawaiian Band, \$1862.50. Road Department, \$1235.30. Waiakala road district, \$915. Garbage Department, \$200. Koolauokalo road district, \$272.50. Koolauloa road district, No. 2, \$17. Koolauloa road district, No. 1, \$4.

TRENT AND HIS CLERK.

Attention was called to the fact that Treasurer Trent had raised the salary of his clerk, Manley G. Hopkins, from \$120 to \$150 per month, on his own responsibility.

Trent explained his action by stating that other departmental clerks had had their salaries raised of late and as he considered that Hopkins was deserving of the increased wage, he had raised his salary himself and trusted that the board would look at the matter in a generous light. He had requested more money for his clerk once and had been refused.

Lucas said that if anyone deserved a raise it was the County Clerk.

The chair thought that the board should have been consulted by Trent before he took the step he did. He wished Trent had not acted in such an arbitrary manner.

Moore said that with the county finances in the state they were he did not see how any more salaries could be raised.

Trent remarked that he believed that other salaries had been raised, which action had not been recorded in the minutes of the board and of which the public was unaware. If he had not followed customary procedure in raising Hopkins' pay he would hasten to conform with the prevailing rule at once, but if he had only done what others had done, he desired to be sustained.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures, Lucas explaining that they'd all be working for nothing soon.

THE LAKE INVESTIGATION.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged misconduct of Detective Lake, asked for more time, Lucas stating that he and Moore would have their report ready by the next meeting of the board.

ROAD EXPENDITURES.

A detailed statement of the amount expended by the road department for February was read. Payrolls amounted to \$11,629.51 and materials and supplies to \$250.40.

# TRENT CANNOT RAISE SALARY OF HIS CLERK

action as suggested by the Hauula residents.

He understood that the lots mentioned in the petition have already been sold but that there are other portions of government property along the beach which can be used for landing purposes.

Paole will communicate the sense of the above letter to the Hauulans.

BAND WANTED.

Theodore Richards applied for the services of the band on the occasion of the Musical Festival to be held on May 3 and 4. The request was granted.

M'STOCKER ACCEPTS.

A letter was received from F. B. M'Stocker accepting the position of Road Overseer of Koolauloa, during the absence of Andrew Adams.

FIRE FUNDS.

Chief Engineer Thurston of the Fire Department, submitted an estimate of \$4675 for April.

NEGLECTED NUANU.

A petition was read from taxpayers and residents of Laimi, Nuuanu, asking that the roads of that portion of the Laimi district, known as the Nuuanu tract, be put in serviceable condition and that the bridge leading to the same be replanked. The installation of 3 or 4 arc lights was also asked for.

"We beg to acknowledge," went on the petition, "and do greatly appreciate the work already done to one of the said roads (Pali Avenue) but left unfinished, covered with stones and boulders, and not provided with proper and sufficient drainage, it does not meet the requirements of a public thoroughfare."

A quartette of suburbanites who came with the petition said things about the Nuuanu tract roads which were anything but complimentary.

SHARKS AND SUCKERS.

Lucas said that people who bought lots from land sharks and then came to the board for redress were suckers.

Joe Whittle said that he wasn't a sucker and that J. H. Schnack, from whom he had purchased his happy homestead, wasn't a land shark. He had put him in the way of owning a home.

LOST HIS JAM.

Mr. Whittle said that the state of the roads and the bridge in the afflicted district were monstrous. Only the other night, returning from Honolulu, laden with parcels, he had fallen over a rock, smashed a jar of jam and drawn down on himself the ribald remarks and unseemly mirth of passers-by. He urged that the petition receive the board's early and earnest attention. It will!

A PAUOA PETITION.

A petition was read from the residents, taxpayers and property owners in and around the district of Pauoa, asking that the valley be given the attention it is entitled to, in view of the fact that the adjacent valleys of Kalihi and Manoa have steadily gone ahead with extensive improvements and large sums of money have been expended by the government for rights of way, etc., whereas in the case of Pauoa Valley the rights of way and materials are donated, thereby saving the government large sums of money.

The petition urged that immediate steps be taken for the extension of Fort street, making a horseshoe road in Pauoa Valley, maps and surveys of which have been completed by the government. A blue print copy was enclosed with the petition.

As soon as the board is in funds, probably in three or four months, the needs of Pauoa Valley will be attended to. Meanwhile County Engineer Gere will look into the matter.

AFTER THE GUNNERS.

Lucas called attention to the indiscriminate use of firearms by youngsters around the city. He spoke of complaints made to him by owners of murdered pigeons and other feather pets and said that it was high time that the promiscuous use of firearms around the city be checked.

He introduced an ordinance regulating hunting with guns, which was read by title and passed the first reading.

PURE FOOD ORDINANCE.

Lucas gave notice that next week he would introduce a pure food ordinance, the object of which would be to prohibit the shipment from the Coast of food unfit for human consumption.

selected from the best-known railway men in the country, as, for instance, Danisio of the New York Central, Simpson of the Santa Fe, and Horgberg of the Southern. The committee, with the names of the writers in separate envelopes, together with the key-word to their identity, copies made of the manuscripts and forwarded to the judges.

The members of the committee looked with favor upon the proposition and it is quite possible the suggestion may be adopted.

"Just think," said the Secretary, "we will have all the railway men in the United States and Canada boosting Hawaii for us, and that will be quite an ad. for us."

The question of souvenir postal cards was discussed at some length, it being the general opinion that the examples of postal art as displayed on cards representing Hawaiian scenes were of inferior grades beside those from other countries. Mr. Spaulding showed an album of postal cards prepared by Mr. Kishi, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank here, in which were cards from Hawaii, California and Japan. By comparison those representing Hawaii were mere daubs beside the artistic cards from Japan. In fact, those from Japan represented about the highest percentage in postal cards. The blending of colors is about perfect. The coloring in the Hawaiian postal cards is described as atrocious, and there is much room for improvement in the subjects.

Two cards showing photographs of local scenes taken by Mr. Gartley were shown to the committee. These had been made in Japan and were excellent types. Delicate tints, even in photographs, were shown to advantage. The cost of pictures made in Japan is very small, and with added freight and duty the cards are still very cheap.

Secretary Wood stated that he had obtained permission from the Bureau of Labor and Commerce to use the plates of Hawaiian fishes printed in a government publication on fishes in Hawaiian waters. It was found that several of these can be used to advantage on postal cards.

The committee has decided to make tabulated lists of people arriving here and stopping at the hotels, so that an estimate of the number of people arriving can be made. The length of their stay will also be noted.

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania lines are giving considerable space to Hawaii in their new folder issues.

Frank Seamans, of the big advertising firm of New York, in a letter to Secretary Wood states that his firm had sent a special writer from New York to Washington, a very competent man who was formerly editor of one of the leading papers in New York, to get in touch with the Hawaiian refunding bill delegation. He stated there was an excellent opportunity to get out a great deal of news matter about the islands, but the members of the committee did not feel inclined to have each other done. "So we only got out two articles on Hawaii," writes Mr. Seamans, "one being the story of the volcano which appeared in all the leading papers here."

Rufus J. Jennings, director of the California Promotion Committee, writes that the idea of holding a Pacific Coast Hotel Men's Convention in Honolulu this summer is a good one, and would not only do Hawaii good, but the hotel men as well.

On the Kinau there arrived from Hawaii a fine large piece of koa wood directed to Robert Shingle, and intended to be cut and used as the base for the cup offered for the winner in the transpacific yacht race from San Francisco to Honolulu in May. It will be sent to Shreve & Co., San Francisco, today on the Alameda.

It was suggested that on the night of the water carnival there be an electric parade on the water, in which the Japanese sampans could be utilized to advantage, these, however, bearing Oriental lanterns. It was suggested that on that night trolley cars, especially wired to use electric lights, would be a feature worth while.

The Ellefson Company is expected by the next Alameda, to fill a long engagement at the Orpheum.

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:

"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. AGENTS

NEED CRABBE IS ASKED TO RESIGN

Ned Crabbe has been asked to resign his position in the Police Department because he is going to support his own father for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Oahu county and has agreed to hand in his resignation.

Ned Crabbe, as everybody knows, is the son of Clarence Crabbe, former Territorial Senator, who was Brown's chief opponent for the nomination for Sheriff in the last campaign, and who would have beaten Brown in the convention if Governor Carter had said the word.

Ned Crabbe is holding a small clerkship in the Police Department, and has been holding it, so far as public knowledge goes, very efficiently. At all events, it is not because of any inefficiency or incompetence that he has been asked to get out. It is a matter of politics, pure and simple.

Ned is feared, in supporting his own father and thereby following the dictates of nature, would present a spectacle that might disorganize the Brown police machine.

"It is true," said Clarence Crabbe yesterday. "My son Ned has been asked to resign from the Police Department because he has said that he intended to support me in my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Sheriff."

"I will tell you the whole story, as Ned told it to me. It was a part of his duty at the station the other day to go into the Sheriff's private office and receive instructions relative to the service of some legal paper. Henry Vida was there at the time. Brown handed him the legal document, and gave him directions as to its service. Ned received his instructions, and turned to go out, when Brown called him back saying:

"Hold on, Ned. Don't be in a hurry. I want to talk to you. I understand, Crabbe, that you are supporting your father's candidacy for the nomination for Sheriff."

"I have not gone to work yet," answered Ned.

"But you will support your father's candidacy?"

"That is my intention."

"And they tell me, Crabbe," the Sheriff went on, "that you are a candidate for Deputy Sheriff yourself."

"That," answered Ned, "is not true. I have never had such an idea."

"But it is your intention to support your father?" again asked Brown.

"Such is my intention," Ned answered again.

"That is right, Crabbe," said Sheriff Brown. "Of course you should stand by your own father. But, at the same time, I do not think you should be in the department."

"You mean the Police Department?"

"Yes, I think you would better resign. If you stay in the department and work for your father, it will be bad for discipline. The other men on the force will think that they can do the same kind of thing, and that will upset all discipline."

"Then I will resign right now," said Ned.

NEED NOT HURRY.

"No need to be in a hurry about it," answered Sheriff Brown. "Wait until the first of the month."

"When my son told me about this," continued Mr. Crabbe, "I asked him at once whether he had resigned. He said that he had not. He said Sheriff Brown had promised to give him a letter of recommendation, certifying that his work had been satisfactory, and that he did not want to hand in his resignation until he had received that letter."

"I advised Ned at once not to resign, to wait and compel the Sheriff to discharge him; but he said that he had promised to resign, and that he would keep his promise. And of course, as he did promise, I want him to keep his word."

"I do not feel any bitterness toward Brown for what he has done in this matter. Of course, if he wants to discharge Ned, he can do so, I suppose. But I dealt fairly with Brown two years ago, and he has not kept political faith with me. And I am in the fight against him to stay, and I will beat him."

BROWN BROKE FAITH.

"Why, when I heard that Brown proposed to be a candidate at the coming election I would not believe it. When Brown was a candidate before, he came to me and asked me to get out of the way. I told him that I could not do so, in justice to the men who had supported me."

"Of course you can," he said. "Take something else. I only want to be a candidate this time. I want a vindication. I will not be a candidate again."

"What can I take?" I asked.

"Take the nomination for Auditor," he said.

"I am not a good enough bookkeeper to be Auditor," I answered, "but I'll tell you what I will do with you. Brown. After the primaries, I will not go and see a single man and ask him to support me in the convention."

"And I did not go and see one man," said Crabbe, "after the primaries. I kept faith with Brown. He has not kept faith with me. And I am in the fight against him this time to stay."

And there you are.

No action has yet been taken in the case of Captain Klennan, of Co. E, National Guard, who is threatened with court martial because the ranks of his company were stuffed for the last inspection. It is said, however, that he will resign.

# DRAMATIC INCIDENT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
There was one intensely dramatic moment yesterday in the trial of Frank Johnson for the murder of little Simeon Wharton at Waiwala on January 3 last.

This was when the mother of the slain child identified Johnson in court. Mrs. Wharton had come to the point where she last saw her firstborn alive on that cruel day. She said he was in a swing and Johnson was swinging him. Asked if the man she called Johnson was then present in court, Mrs. Wharton turned from the map on the wall to which her answers until then had referred and, rising in the witness chair, extended her right arm at full length as she shook her index finger at the defendant.

"That is the man sitting there," she said in Hawaiian with emotion hardly restrained.

Frank Johnson cringed low down in his chair when thus conspicuously pointed out by the mother, one of whose chiefest joys in life he stands charged with destroying.

It was the only time that the bereaved mother betrayed any excitement during more than an hour that she was on the stand. She was exceedingly conscientious in her answers, declining to state as facts what she might have been expected to know but did not know. This was in striking contrast to the manner of "women as witnesses," which a recent contributor to a well-known periodical describes.

**PATHEtic ANSWER.**  
There was a pathetic touch, indeed, in the reason Mrs. Wharton gave for not knowing a certain thing she was asked relative to present conditions about her own home. She had told of heavy growth on January 3 about the spot where her child's body was found in horrible mutilation and was then asked how the place was now in the same respect of vegetation.

"I have never visited the place since the day the body was found," was the reply, followed by the explanation, "It was so pitiful."

**A POINT OF DEFENSE.**  
It came out yesterday, as will be seen in the details following, that the question of vegetation about the gruesome scene at Waiwala is going to figure among the defenses of the prosecution showing the defendant's irresponsibility. The theory more than hinted at by the defense is that if the crime was committed where its commission could easily have been seen from frequented parts of the Wharton homestead, then the crime was not the work of a man responsible for his actions but that of an idiot or a maniac.

**THE MOTHER'S STORY.**  
Mrs. Wharton was examined first by Attorney General Peters with reference to the map and photographs previously admitted as exhibits of the prosecution. She said she was the wife of Henry Wharton and lived at Waiwala. Simeon Wharton was her eldest son and three years, two months and ten days old on January 3. His size was like that of her foster child, who was brought into court and identified by her. This was a Japanese boy three feet five inches in height. Witness identified the various places marked on the map, including roads, ditch, fences and ravine, as well as buildings upon the homestead.

"That is the hole where my little son was buried," she said of a spot marked strongly in a photograph from the photographer's handkerchief placed there before taking. The general conditions of the premises were the same on January 15 (the day the pictures were taken) as on January 3. "The gentleman was photographing by himself, I stayed in the house," she concluded to Mr. Peters.

Deputy Attorney General Prosser continued the examination. On the third of January, Mrs. Wharton said, the place where her son's body was found was covered with uhula growth—except the very spot, where it was cut away. The growth was as high as witness herself. The place could not be seen from the house.

A person standing at the other side of the fence (dividing Wharton's land from the plantation), or on the road (running parallel with the fence) could not see anybody at the spot where the body was found. There was no place except near the fence from where the spot could be seen. She meant nobody could see that spot from the fence on January 3. The place then was covered with uhula. "I have never visited the place since the day the body was found, it was so pitiful," the witness concluded on that line.

**THE WHARTON FAMILY.**  
"I was married to Henry Wharton seven years ago," the witness proceeded. "I am his second wife. I have had three children. Simeon was the eldest. Lemon is my second son. The third is a girl named Marianne. Simeon died on the third of January at our place in Waiwala."

"I saw Simeon at our place on January 3. Saw him last at 9 o'clock in the morning. I was washing clothes at that bend in the ditch (pointing on map), myself and a deaf girl, a Japanese. Simeon at that time was playing at the slope there (indicating). I could not see him. Know he has playing there because after breakfast at 8 o'clock I told all the children to play down there by the slope. That is all the reason I know for saying he was playing there. I first swept out the house, then washed quite a long time, but still it was in the morning."

**JOHNSON IDENTIFIED.**  
Mrs. Wharton was here asked to whom she referred as Johnson and did she see him then in court.

"That is the man sitting there," she answered pointing fixedly for two or three seconds at the defendant.

"About a year ago I was introduced by my husband to Johnson and then about September I saw him again. The children continued to play by the mango tree. I do not know how long because when I saw Simeon being swung by Johnson I was satisfied and went away back to my washing."

Mrs. Wharton then told of successive orders she had given to the Chinese servant, being two tasks of watering plants and trees in different places.

"After that I came down from the washing place," the witness continued, "but before I came down I told the deaf and dumb girl to finish our washing. Then I came down to see if the Chinaman was doing what I had told him."

**WAS TIRED OUT.**  
"Then I went to the house to have a little sleep, because I had got up that morning at 3 o'clock and was tired from my washing. I went through the parlor past where the children's bedroom is, and was just going to lie down when Joseph, one of my foster children, came running in crying, and I told him to go into Henry Wharton's room and he would find apples, and to give an apple to each of the children, and to call the children."

**SIMEON MISSING.**  
"Joseph called the children and came back and told me that Simeon was not there, that he was lost. I think that was about half-past 9 o'clock."

"Johnson was nowhere to be seen. Neither was Simeon."

It being now 4 o'clock, the trial was continued until 10 o'clock this morning.

**PREVIOUS EVIDENCE.**  
O. L. Sorenson's evidence upon the maps he had made of the premises was concluded at the morning session, when Alfred Lake Williams was called to testify regarding photographs he had taken of the Wharton home and surroundings. His evidence was resumed in the afternoon.

Mr. Harrison's first question in cross-examination, as to appearances other than shown by the pictures, was objected to by Attorney General Peters on the ground that it was immaterial, incompetent and not proper cross-examination, as the witness had not been asked in direct examination anything about the general appearance of the premises. The objection was sustained on the ground that the question was not proper cross-examination, Judge Robinson at the same time saying that the witness might be called as to his own by the defense and directly examined upon any desired particulars. This would apply to other witnesses as well.

Objections to further cross-questions were some overruled and some sustained.

Witness said he was specially employed by the Government for that job. To the Attorney General he said the price of the work was \$24 and he received no other fee.

**REQUEST OF DEFENSE.**  
After Mrs. Wharton was called but before she was sworn the matter of a visit by the court to the scene of the tragedy was settled. It was now that Mr. Harrison revealed the reason, not only for requesting that such a visit be made but for his strict cross-examination of the surveyor and the photographer.

Attorney General Peters, referring to the request of Mr. Harrison that the court and jury should go to Waiwala, said he did not think it necessary, but if it was to be ordered the visit should be made before the taking of further evidence. He had got the map and photographs to simplify the matter and save expense. If the request were granted the visit should be made directly after preliminary questions to Mrs. Wharton.

**IMPORTANT TO DEFENSE.**  
Mr. Harrison said the matter was very important, as on the question of the defendant's intelligence, the nature of the ground where the alleged crime was committed was of the utmost importance. The photographs showed the ground as being a jungle. Sorenson's evidence, on the other hand, was that two persons two hundred feet apart there would not necessarily be concealed from each other. The impression on his (Harrison's) mind after visiting the premises was very different from what he had anticipated. The spot where the crime was alleged to have been committed was only about seventy-five feet from the stables.

Judge Robinson denied the application, saying there was no assurance that the conditions at the place on that day were exactly the same as on the third of January.

# THIRTY THOUSAND GIVEN TO HAWAII FOR LEGISLATURE

Washington, D. C., Mar. 26, 1906.  
Governor Atkinson, Honolulu.  
Thirty thousand legislative expenses passed. KUHIO.

That cablegram received by Governor Atkinson yesterday marks the success of the effort made by Delegate Kuhio and Governor Carter, beginning after the close of the last session of the Territorial Legislature, to have Hawaii put on a parity with the other Territories in the matter of the payment of the expenses of the legislative sessions by the Federal Government.

There is a provision in the bill that this appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the legislature shall be available only on condition that the members of the legislative body shall forego their two hundred dollars apiece for the extra session. Besides saving the thirty thousand to the Territory, therefore, there will be this additional saving of two hundred dollars for each of the forty-five members of the Senate and House, making nine thousand dollars more for each biennial period. And there will be the inducement to the members to expedite business, finishing it all up at one session and getting back to their regular employments. So the passage of this bill by Congress will work for good all around. And of course it will receive the signature of the President. Governor Carter probably saw to that before he began urging the measure.

**BEGUN BY KUHIO.**  
This measure was initiated by Delegate Kuhio, as a matter of fact, as the correspondence upon it shows. This correspondence, which is most interesting, begins with the following letter to the Governor from the Secretary of the Delegate:

"Hon. George R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii.  
"Dear Sir: On behalf of the Delegate to Congress I have taken up with the Treasury Department the question of having an appropriation for the legislative expenses of Hawaii included in the annual estimates made by that department to the Congress, the same as they already include such estimates for the other territories."

"I am advised by the Treasury officials that if you will make a special estimate for such expense, supplemental to your estimates already made, and not necessarily to be included in your annual report, it will be forwarded to Congress through the Treasury Department, and we shall then have a good working possibility of getting it into the annual appropriation bill."

"Very truly yours,  
(Sig.) "GEORGE B. McLELLAN,  
"Secretary to the Territorial Delegate."

**CARTER TO KUHIO.**  
Governor Carter did as he was asked, of course, as will appear a little further along in the correspondence, in the meantime writing as follows to the Delegate himself:

"Honolulu, December 15, 1905.  
"Honorable J. K. Kalamianole, Delegate to Congress, Washington, D. C.  
"Dear Sir: In response to your Secretary's letter of November 27, I beg to state that the expenses of the last regular and special sessions of the Legislature amounted to \$59,087.96 (and I understand there are some bills still unpaid) of which the following is a statement:

"Expenses legislative assembly, Territory of Hawaii, 1905.  
"Honolulu, December 15, 1905.  
"Honorables J. K. Kalamianole, Delegate to Congress, Washington, D. C.  
"Dear Sir: In response to your Secretary's letter of November 27, I beg to state that the expenses of the last regular and special sessions of the Legislature amounted to \$59,087.96 (and I understand there are some bills still unpaid) of which the following is a statement:

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"Honolulu, December 15, 1905.  
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DELEGATE KUHIO.

Regular Session, Extra Session.	(60 days)	(25 days)
Senate	\$ 15,968.50	\$ 6013.18
House	29,598.28	8508.08
Total	\$ 45,566.78	\$13,521.26
Total, both sessions,	\$59,087.96.	

"I note that Congress allowed Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico but \$24,250 each for their legislative expenses in 1905. However, I learn that this was supplemented by expenditures of local funds."

"As you are aware, the experience in Hawaii shows that with the inducement of additional pay in the Organic Act for a special session, there has been no exception to the rule that the legislators find it necessary to have an extra session. I am under the impression that the legislative assemblies in the other territories are restricted to the sixty days only."

"So, taking the regular session expenses of \$45,566.78 and deducting the pay of members which amounts to \$18,000, would leave \$27,566.78."

"It is clear, therefore, that we cannot include the pay of legislators in the appropriation made by the Federal Government. Now, if Congress will allow us thirty thousand dollars for expenses, exclusive of payment of members, it seems to me this ought to be done, with a proviso that the Legislature should complete its work in sixty days and hold no extra session—at least, with pay."

"I have, therefore, made this the basis of a supplemental estimate, sent to the Treasury Department."

"I want to congratulate you on the taking up of this matter. If there is anything I can do to assist you in putting it through, do not hesitate to call on me."

"Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) "GEORGE R. CARTER,  
Governor."

**SHAW'S ESTIMATE.**  
In accordance with Governor Carter's recommendation, which means that the Legislature hereafter will hold sixty day sessions only in order to earn Uncle Sam's thirty thousand—for the Territory needs the money—the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate for the appropriation bill which has now, according to Delegate Kuhio's cablegram, been passed, is as follows:

Legislative Expenses, Territory of Hawaii—  
For legislative expenses, namely: Furniture, light, stationery, record castings and files, printing and binding, indexing records, postage, ice, water, clerk hire, mileage of members, incidentals, pay of chaplain, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, stenographers and messengers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

"Provided, That the members of the Territory of Hawaii shall not draw their compensation of two hundred dollars for any extra session held in compliance with section 5, of the Organic Act."

"This provides only for one session, that is to say the next, of course, but its passage upon the estimates of the Treasury Department has put it into the regular routine measures, and it will be carried through in order hereafter at every recurring session of Congress. The estimate given above was sent to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, accompanied by the following correspondence:

Treasury Department,  
Office of the Secretary,  
Washington, January 3, 1906.  
Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress copy of a communication from the governor of the Territory of Hawaii, of December 19, 1905, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the payment by the United States of the expenses of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, \$30,000.

Respectfully,  
L. M. SHAW,  
Secretary.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**CARTER TO SHAW.**  
Executive Chamber,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 19, 1905.  
Dear Sir: Inclosed I hand you supplemental estimates, as follows: Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii, 1907: For legislative expenses, namely: Furniture, light, stationery, record castings and files, printing and binding, indexing records, postage, ice, water, clerk hire, mileage of members, incidentals, pay of chaplain, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, stenographers and messengers, thirty thousand dollars; Provided, That the members of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall not draw their compensation of two hundred dollars for any extra session held in compliance with section

5774-7000 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, A. D. 1900.  
There is omitted from the foregoing the composition of members provided in the "organic act," with the idea that this should be met from local funds. This amounts to \$10,000 for any regular session and \$9,000 for any extra session.

If this payment for the extra session be allowed, it is but natural for every legislative assembly to conclude that it can not complete the business satisfactorily in sixty days and must resort to an extra session. This has been the universal rule since annexation. Therefore if this appropriation is made with a proviso that the members of the legislative assembly shall not draw their compensation of \$200 each for any extra session the assembly might deem necessary to hold, the necessity for most extra sessions would in all probability disappear.

Very sincerely yours,  
G. R. CARTER, Governor.  
HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,  
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

# DELEGATES RETURN FROM WASHINGTON

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
J. R. Galt, Mark P. Robinson, Geo. W. Smith and E. A. McInerney, the remaining members save one of the Hawaiian delegation to Washington, returned home in the Korea yesterday. W. O. Smith and D. H. Case had preceded them in returning. The one still lingering on the way is Mr. Loebenstein of Hilo. No doubt he is putting in some promotion talk somewhere of a kind that did not fall with in the talking commission of the delegates. He must be talking, at all events, wherever he is. There is no fear, either, that he is not talking to some good purpose.

Like the two formerly returned the four delegates now home again are warm in expressions of appreciation of good and fair treatment by the national law-makers. And, like the others, they find it impossible to say just what fate awaits the refunding bill.

None of them appear to think that, if the bill pass this Congress, the term of refunding 75 per cent. of the Federal revenues collected here for public improvements in the Territory will be twenty years. Five years is about the guess, with some hope of ten years. Fifteen years would be a pleasant, and the twenty in Kuhio's bill a startling surprise.

Messrs. Smith and Robinson's visit to the head office of the A.-H. S. Co., in behalf of a locally owned steamer between here and San Francisco, has been previously reported.

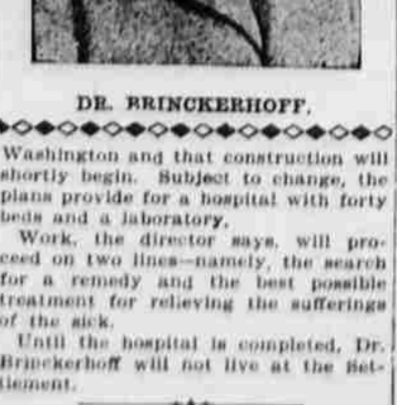
Mr. McInerney struck his only unpleasant experience when almost in sight of home. He caught cold on board the Korea.

There seems to be only one feeling in the business community relative to the mission of the delegates, irrespective of whether it results in the specific thing sought or not. This is, that they have done an amount of good work for Hawaii at Washington which could not have been effected by any less an imposing representation of commercial Hawaii.

# THE LEPROSARIUM DIRECTOR HERE

Dr. Walter R. Brinckerhoff, the specialist engaged by Surgeon General Wymann to conduct the Federal leprosarium on Moloai, arrived in the Korea yesterday.

He brings word that the plans for the institution are on the way from



Washington and that construction will shortly begin. Subject to change, the plans provide for a hospital with forty beds and a laboratory.

Work, the director says, will proceed on two lines—namely, the search for a remedy and the best possible treatment for relieving the sufferings of the sick.

Until the hospital is completed, Dr. Brinckerhoff will not live at the Settlement.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. Take it when you have a cold and it will allay the cough, relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and aid nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., of Honolulu for Hawaii.

# CONGRESS ON HAWAIIAN MATTERS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The segregation bill has made a slight advance during the past week. The subcommittee held an executive session two days ago and agreed to favorably report the bill to the full committee. There were only two adverse votes, one of them being Representative Lloyd, of Missouri.

That action speaks well for the bill, as it is probable the full committee will follow the recommendation of the subcommittee and report the bill favorably to the House. The temper of the House at present is not altogether favorable and Representative Lloyd, who is the chief opponent of the measure, said today that it could never pass. It is the expectation that Speaker Cannon will not oppose the bill further, at least till it is out of committee and favorably reported, but it will be very easy for him to kill it in the House if he so wills.

In other directions there has been practically nothing doing in Hawaiian matters here at the Capitol. Some House Republicans are striving to get the ship subvention bill up. Should it become law, Hawaii would in some particulars probably be benefited. The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, which has the bill in charge, will take it up Thursday next according to the present arrangement, and grant hearings. It is too early yet to tell what the outcome with the bill will be at that end of the Capitol. It will probably be favorably reported to the House but there is much Republican opposition to be overcome before it can command a majority against the Democrats and Republican opponents.

The railroad rate bill is now engrossing attention here. The Senate debate on it began last Monday and has been progressing ever since. But it has not been an interesting debate, because it is largely legal and therefore not of lively popular interest. The House has been in the throes of another quarrel, because of the statehood bill. Speaker Cannon does not wish to yield to the Senate and erect only one state, that of Oklahoma, out of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. They caucused on the matter a few days ago and decided to send the bill to conference. This is not quite so bad as the plan the Speaker first had—to send it back to committee where he could bury it as he did a year ago, unless the Senate was willing to come to his terms.

The Speaker, however, is standing very firm in spite of the opposition in his own party. There were forty-three Republicans in the caucus, or as it was officially known, a conference, who stood out against his program, preferring a motion to concur in the Senate amendments and get the bill out of the way forthwith.

But that would not be good politics at this stage. The President and the Speaker are pretty closely leagued together. The President has some things he wants the unwilling Senate to do. Accordingly the statehood bill can be used as a lever to help those measures, now marooned in the Senate, along. At the same time the Senate can put the statehood bill as a rider on one of its appropriation bills and, perhaps, force it through that way. Considerable bitterness has developed and there may be lively doings before the season comes to an end.

By the time the rate bill comes to a vote one can tell more clearly what the prospects are with reference to other matters. Everything is still hanging on that. The Senate is playing politics over the bill quite as desperately as the President and the House and Senators do not propose to pass any legislation in such shape that it can not be used to their advantage in fixing up a final agreement on the rate bill. The matter has come to the point where they believe they can do better with the President, provided there are other things he wants than the rate bill, than they could if they grant him the other things first.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# PA-U RIDERS OF THE OLD TIMES

The published accounts of the Floral Parade and the part taken by the pa-u riders has stirred up memories of Honolulu in the 40's for G. B. Gilman of Boston, who lived here for many years prior to 1860. In a letter recently received by Dr. Sereino Bishop, Mr. Gilman says:

"I should like to have seen the big Floral Parade, particularly the pa-u part. That style was all the mode in the forties and fifties, from Queen to waddie. I always felt as if the men's saddles were the only safe mount and surely the gay colored satin, silk, velvet and chinch prints were much more picturesque than the sober black skirts."

"The two great sights on King street in the forties were the cavalcade of the King, Kamehameha III., and the Queen and the court, men and women with pa-us taking up the whole width of the street as they dashed along in the palace gait. A little later followed Mr. Cook and the young chiefs, the girls on side-saddles, over the same route, and the great show was over."

"Writing of horses, I was there long enough to know of their being sold at auction at \$1.00 apiece in places where their number on the sales were a nuisance, although I paid \$100 for my little beauty which I rode at Lahaina."



# DISTRESSING EPISODES

Several most affecting scenes occurred at the trial of Frank Johnson for the murder of little Simeon Wharton, during the continuation of the grief-stricken mother's evidence in Judge Robinson's court yesterday morning.

Mrs. Wharton broke down repeatedly. The first time was at a point in her direct examination when Johnson's reappearance after he and the child had been missed was recalled. Yet it almost seemed, on the next occasion, that her first outburst of grief had somewhat relieved her pent-up feelings so as to give the poor woman more control of herself. For the paroxysm of emotion was quicker over. This was when the cut and stained garments of her slaughtered boy were offered for her identification.

Yet none of those scenes of positive mental agony were in reality so painful for the reflections of outsiders as the calm narrative Mrs. Wharton gave of the harsh manner in which her husband had compelled her to receive Johnson into their home as a boarder and lodger—their home that the man, whether in malice or madness, was fated to blight by a deed of atrocious horror to describe. Viewed in the light of the sequel, the stern insistence of the head of the house that his overworked wife should receive such an addition to their already over-sized household can be regarded only as a piece of weird infatuation.

### THE MOTHER'S GRIEF.

Mrs. Wharton broke down, weeping aloud on the stand, in the midst of her direct examination. Mr. Prosser's questions had led her through the search for her missing boy until she had sent Johnson away to look for him. This was after 12 o'clock noon on January 3.

"What happened after this?" The question reopened the floodgates of the mother's grief so that she wailed aloud and failed in utterance of words. At the suggestion of Mr. Prosser the court ordered a recess.

Mrs. Wharton had told about Johnson's reappearance after he and the child were discovered missing. Johnson appeared exactly when the whistle blew at 12 o'clock. He came through the front gate and witness met him. Johnson had on the same clothes as when she saw him swinging Simeon under the mango tree. The sleeves of his frock were dirty, so was his vest, so was his pants. It looked like red earth dirt.

Johnson was changed, pale. His face was dirty, but not very. The man was somewhat trembling. "Where is my son, Simeon?" You were the last one with him. You disappeared and he disappeared." Thus she spoke to him. "I left Simeon on the swing, where you saw him, and I went away," Johnson answered.

"You have my boy," the mother insisted on telling him. "I think you have hidden my child."

"What could I have done to my boy's child?" was the evasive answer. Mrs. Wharton persisted in asking him where was her child, and Johnson replied that he left Simeon playing with the other children and he himself went over to the windmill. The mother insisted that he had taken her child and every time she did so "he trembled all the more."

"It was on that account," the witness said, "that I thought he had my child and that he had hidden him."

She told her husband servant girl to go after her husband, Ichimoto, and the man came. Johnson, having been told to go with the Japanese and look for Simeon, went to his room and put on a black coat. Then he was dressed the same as in the morning. He told Mrs. Wharton he was going and called Ichimoto to go with him.

"You go and find my child," the mother said to Johnson.

"Yes," he answered and then went down to the government road with the Japanese. Johnson was ahead on starting out, but Mrs. Wharton did not see the men down the road.

"What happened after this?" Mr. Prosser asked. Interpreter Hopkins had not the opportunity to interpret what seemed to most others in the courtroom but incoherent wailing as the poor woman attempted to answer. Recess brought relief to the distressing situation.

"My son Simeon is lost! God help me!" are the words the interpreter heard.

### OTHER SAD EPISODES.

Again, when different parts of the child's garments were at separate times shown Mrs. Wharton she burst into sobs as she identified the exhibits.

Details of the search for Simeon, when everybody about the place had been stirred out, were given by the witness minutely. A Chinaman enlisted in the quest had asked her for a quarter to pay a fortune-telling countryman of his for advice, and it was the necromancer's directions to search the brush and the cane which resulted in the discovery of the first clue. This was the child's pants.

The narration of the finding of severed members of the victim was as distressing to all who heard it as to the witness herself. There were moist eyes all around the courtroom.

### WHARTON'S BAD MISTAKE.

Henry Wharton was placed in a not enviable light, either as a considerate husband or a man of discretion in receiving friends, by his wife's testimony. The story was told by the poor woman after the recess was taken on account of her breakdown. Beginning on the occasion of the second time she had seen Frank Johnson, it ran this way:

"My husband told him he would not, but if he wanted employment he could go to the plantation, where there was lots to do."

"Next morning Johnson went to the plantation and returned and told my husband that he had got work there and that he would stay with us. My husband spoke to me about Johnson living in the house. I told my husband I did not want him in the house, because I was in a delicate condition, and with our own two children and our adopted children we had a large family and I had enough to do."

"My husband spoke up and said, 'What is the feeling here?' Johnson is a friend of mine and I call him my child and I feel to him as his father. I told my husband that would be all right if it was not for my condition. I would have to get up early in the morning to get food for him. My husband spoke up sharply and said: 'It is with the sweat of your brow that you are to earn your living and you are to obey my instructions.'

"I ceased to say anything further, because I did not know what would come out of it, my husband was so angry at the time. I decided to myself to keep quiet."

"Johnson came to live with us. At the time there was no bargain whether he should pay or not, but at the end of September he paid \$5.00 for his board and lodging. After he paid that amount I said to myself that it was insufficient. Beef was high, butter was high, all provisions were dear, and I asked if Johnson could not pay \$8.50 a month. When Johnson returned I said to him that I considered \$8.50 was fair for board and lodging and washing would be \$1.50 more, which would be \$10 altogether. And he consented."

He remained a boarder for about four months, to the time when the boy was killed. He worked on the plantation all that time except Sunday. He did not work every day until the death of the boy. He ceased work at Christmas. He told me on the Saturday he was not going to work because he was sick."

Juror Soper—"She said she objected to Johnson at the time he came. Did she object on account of the extra work he would give her, or did she have an intuitive objection to him?"

Mrs. Wharton—"It was on account of the work I had to do and on account of our large family."

### JOHNSON'S CHRISTMAS.

Mrs. Wharton, at the afternoon session, told about Johnson's conduct from the time he knocked off work until the day little Simeon was killed. Johnson told her on Christmas Day he was going to bring a gallon of wine to the house and entertain his friends. She objected, didn't like anything like that in the house. There would be a liability of bad language, which the children should not hear. She told him to take the wine elsewhere and drink it, and when he got over his drunk he could come back.

She said Johnson might have drunk liquor outside, but she never saw him intoxicated. On her refusal to allow him to bring the wine, Johnson told her she was "mean and especially on the Lord's Day"—referring to Christmas. "I told him I would give him his fill of food, but as to liquor or whisky I would have nothing to do with it," Mrs. Wharton testified.

### HE LOOKED FIERCE.

Johnson got frightfully angry—she knew this from his fierce looks. He went away and did not return all day. She saw him next the following morning, Tuesday, when she called him from his room to take breakfast with the family. She did not take any notice of his demeanor. He did not go to work that day. After breakfast he went out on the veranda with her husband, and after she cleared off the table she went out, when she spoke to Johnson about a change in his countenance. He replied that he was not feeling well. The same day he went to see Dr. Wood. There was a cut on his ear, but she did not know whether or not that was the cause of his seeing the doctor.

Johnson stayed with them until January 3. There was a difference of opinion between him and the Japanese washerwoman. This woman had come for her pay, but Mrs. Wharton put her off, saying Johnson had not paid for his last month's washing. When he did she would pay the Japanese woman.

When the woman left Johnson called after her, asking her to take some of his dirty clothes. She refused unless paid for previous work. Mrs. Wharton interpreted their conversation between them. Johnson was very angry when told what the Japanese woman had said. Mrs. Wharton took it that he was angry at herself. He went away grumbling.

Next time she saw him was on the morning of January 3. It was the previous day that the conversation about the washing was held. Johnson, on the morning of the fatal day, wore black pants, a black vest and a woollen creamlike shirt. A shirt with many reddish stains was shown the witness, which she said was that which Johnson wore on that morning. Her direct examination was concluded at 2:35.

### CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mrs. Wharton, cross-examined by Mr. Harrison, did not depart from her direct evidence on the appearance of the grounds near her home. She judged from the large number of people who visited the spot that the vegetation must have been beaten down considerably about the place where Simeon's body was found. Yet she had not gone to the place since that day and all she had actually seen was the same visible from her sleeping room and other points at her home. She had never gone to the place since the sorrowful day.

### JOHNSON WAS SOBER.

Witness did not have any conversation with Johnson when he was swinging Simeon, and did not then notice anything strange about his manner. He was not drunk. She did not watch Simeon swinging long—just took a look and saw him and the other children. At breakfast that morning Johnson was all right. He was not under the influence of liquor. He talked quite rationally. After breakfast he went to the washerwoman's, she knew because he told her he was going, and he went out in that direction. There

# LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coast Files.

The tariff war between Austria and Serbia has ended.

The plague has reappeared at Berlin, New South Wales.

San Francisco police are raiding the Chinese gambling joints.

It is announced that the Kaiser will yield in the Morocco dispute.

It is officially denied that King Charles of Roumania is sick.

The town of Brooklyn, Miss., has been destroyed by a tornado.

An unprecedented demand for fruit trees is reported from Fresno.

Old magazines are wanted for the sick in the hospitals of Panama.

Secretary Bonaparte wants the people to agitate for a bigger navy.

The two-cent railway fare bill has been beaten in the Iowa legislature.

Tomas Estrada Palma has been formally elected President of Cuba.

The Mexican government has announced a purpose to own all railroads.

John M. Thayer, former United States Senator from Nebraska, is dead.

Professor Kroutz of Kiel has announced the discovery of a new comet.

Rockefeller lost three millions in the late slump in traction stocks in Chicago.

Six lives and a dozen vessels were lost during a storm on the Atlantic on March 20.

Russian revolutionists have asked permission to publish a daily paper in Nagasaki.

De Witte is using all possible efforts to protect the Jews in Russia from persecution.

Mayor Danne of Chicago is still hard at work on the municipal ownership proposition.

William Rockefeller, brother of the head of Standard Oil, has cancer of the tongue.

John D. Rockefeller is reported to be so ill that his family is alarmed for his life.

It is reported that eight thousand persons perished in the Formosa earthquakes.

The Countess of Castellane has once more declared a purpose to persist in her divorce suit.

The big mill at the Camp Bird Mine, Ouray, Colorado, has been destroyed by an avalanche.

An electric conduit system of street cars will be put in on Market street in San Francisco.

Canadian officials fear serious trouble growing out of the coal miners' strikes in Alberta.

Mary Duffy, a telephone girl of Denver, has won a millionaire husband, by name James Doyle.

Either Thomas F. Ryan or J. Pierpont Morgan will be made American banker to the Pope.

The political fight in California is opened, Governor Pardee being a candidate for re-election.

Senator Depey is said to be recovering in health in the New Jersey sanatorium to which he was taken some time ago.

Rockefeller is a practical prisoner in his home at Lakewood, New Jersey, protected from process servers by an armed guard.

The success of the New York subway has created a boom in suburban real estate out of which many fortunes are being made.

San Francisco school children will probably be given the entire management of the coming celebration of the Fourth of July.

Flames destroyed a vaudeville theater at Juneau while a fire-eater was doing his stunt, and the fire-eater was burned to death.

Former President Grover Cleveland is resting in Florida from his labors in connection with the Equitable Insurance Company.

The tour of the Prince of Wales in India was a fiasco, the natives showing no enthusiasm whatever over the presence of royalty.

Terry McGovern, former champion lightweight pugilist, was beaten and dragged by the hair by his wife for flirting with other women.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West show was refused permission to open in Genoa because of the existence of infectious disease among the horses.

Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York has created consternation among his parishioners by his sermon against the cocktail habit among women.

Young Elliot F. Shepard will be permitted by the French authorities to escape with a fine for running over and killing a young girl with his auto.

A warrant has been issued for Walter Scott, the Death Valley spectacular rider, upon a charge of shooting at men who went to look at his mine.

Bellamy Storer resigned the post of Minister to Austro-Hungary because President Roosevelt refused his request to be transferred to some other post.

Adelina Patti has had a young woman instructing her how to sing as well at 65 as in her youth, and so another farewell tour may be anticipated.

An application has been made to the City Council of Eureka, California, for a franchise for a railway which it is said is to run from Humboldt bay to Wyoming.

A number of efforts, none of them so far successful, have lately been made to wreck suburban electric cars in San Francisco by placing ties across their tracks.

Colonel Dennis Geary, who passed through Honolulu in command of the California Heavy Artillery with the first military expedition to Manila in 1898, is dead.

The Eureka, California, Times called Evangelist Bulgis a liar for reflecting on the chastity of the women of Eureka, and the preacher has sued the paper for libel.

The company controlling the San Francisco street car system has a plan to tunnel California street hill and reach the Western Addition without climbing North hill.

The labor union men of Chicago will boycott the City Directory Company by having their names kept out of the book. Two hundred thousand are said to be in the movement.

The Spanish ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of the king, compelling him to postpone his intended trip to the Canary Islands until the crisis is over.

The twenty-year-old daughter of Bishop Tyler, of the People's United Church at Omaha, Nebraska, has been found in an opium den at Spokane. The girl is a common vagrant.

John Armstrong Chanler has sued Town Topics for \$50,000 for libel because the paper made improper charges against his former wife, Amelia Rives Chanler-Troubetzkoi.

M. George Bakhteff, the new Russian Ambassador to Japan, raised a row in San Francisco because neither the St. Francis nor the Palace Hotel would give rooms to his wife's dogs.

Leonora Gunning of Santa Rosa, California, has brought suit for divorce from her husband, Alfred Gunning, on statutory grounds, after having been married to him for seventy-five years.

Uncle Sam's contingent fund for diplomatic service is exhausted, and as Congress has failed to make an appropriation all diplomatic and consular officers have been notified to make no more drafts.

United States Circuit Judge Morrow has decided that the Southern Pacific owns the entire Oakland waterfront, thereby shutting out the Gould Western Pacific. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Flint has reported from the Pacific Islands Committee the bill providing for filling in a portion of the Honolulu Naval Station site, known as "the Reef," with material dredged from the harbor at a cost of \$35,000.

Standard Oil Magnates Henry H. Rogers and James D. Archbold, lately visited the White House to present their side of the trust business to the President, and to deny that Rockefeller is the manager of the concern.

The English Liberal government will put an end to the importation of Chinese coolies to work in the African mines.

The officers of the Missouri Federation accused of the murder of ex-Governor Steinberg of Idaho have pleaded not guilty.

# THE DISCHARGE OF YOUNG CRABBE

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of yesterday, you spoke of Sheriff Brown asking young Crabbe to resign and gave his reason for so doing. From the standpoint of one who is not interested in the matter one way or the other, only to see fair play, it does seem to me unadvised for, and would better have been unsaid than said for more reasons than one.

In the first place it is more natural for a son (if he is a dutiful one) to help his father's interests along, than to help an outsider. That is natural, say, that's human nature. Secondly, by Sheriff Brown's act he places himself in the very same predicament that Sheriff Henry was blamed for, of which there was such a howl from the Brown faction, for discharging two or three from the force for being too previous in politics against him, the only difference being Henry had some cause, by the very acts of those themselves whom he let out, which everyone knew, while Sheriff Brown's act to young Crabbe does not seem to have had cause for so doing, unless, perhaps, he might imagine Crabbe was working against him secretly.

When Sheriff Henry discharged those above mentioned he did the right thing, for they made no bones of airing their views against him, who was at the time a candidate for Sheriff against Brown, he being their superior officer and they working under him.

In order to have discipline in the ranks, he had no other course to pursue than the one he did, to wit, discharge them. It would have altogether been better for them to hand in their resignations long before, if they felt they could not conscientiously work in harmony with him or in his favor, which would have saved a good deal of ill feeling amongst those concerned. But they chose to weather it out in a sort of "stink or swim" fashion, consequently got their just dues by being discharged.

But not so in Brown's act towards young Crabbe (although somewhat similar), therefore take exceptions, from the mere fact he has not done as yet anything that would justify him in asking for his resignation. We do not hear that young Crabbe has been round running the Sheriff down, or damning the Governor and calling the powers that be liars.

When asked by the Sheriff if he was going to work for his father, he replied manfully, "that was his intention." That did not infer he was then working for his father's candidacy. We certainly would infer, however, by his answer, that when the time came he certainly would.

What other answer could Sheriff Brown expect from a dutiful son than what he gave, when his father's interests were involved? Did he expect he would work for him when his father was a candidate for the same position he was running for? If he did, he does not understand human nature, and the sooner he learns the better.

If he leaves at the end of the month as per order, that settles it, but if he was allowed to remain in his present position I am persuaded when the time came that he must go out and work for his father's candidacy if he will act like a man and send in his resignation and give his reason for so doing, and not go about it in a sort of "stink or swim" fashion as others had done before, as mentioned above.

FAIR PLAY.  
Honolulu, March 25, 1905.

# MONEY TO BE RAISED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

dies and gentlemen, baths, lockers, dining room, kitchen, and a broad lanai running all around the main building. Stone is favored as the material for the construction of the first story of the club house, at least, as there is plenty of that material on the lands of the club, the Rooke place in upper Nuuanu valley.

A building committee to go over the plans and submit a final draft was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Holloway, McNerny and Sorson, the last named being added to the committee because of his competence to give advice as to the laying out of a road to reach the club grounds. This road will probably lead into the place from Nuuanu street.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Thayer, Holloway and Hutchins was named to prepare and send out a circular to all subscribers and to all other persons who might desire to join the club or be interested in it, setting forth the plans for the club in all details. This circular will be sent out at once, in order to secure a big turn out at the mass meeting next week. And in preparation for that meeting, the gentlemen who met last night will get together at the same place next Wednesday evening and perfect all the preliminaries of the organization. Then the mass meeting will have definite plans to act upon.

# WHOOPIING COUGH.

The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in cases of whooping cough, makes it a favorite with the mothers of small children. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the rough hoarse and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# LABOR AGENT GRAB.

The law business must be stagnant in Honolulu, when Judge Gorr goes in to the emigration business. If it should revive and he should intend to take up his profession again, it is to be feared that he will have but few cases given him by the plantation interests. —The Garden Island.

# JAPANESE NOT WANTED

"The big railway contracting firms who are building the Western Pacific railway from San Francisco to Oahu—have thrown out all their Japanese laborers, and are getting men from Italy and Germany to do the construction work on the line," said U. A. McGrail, a young San Francisco business man who passed through Honolulu on the Korea yesterday. Mr. McGrail is en route to Shanghai, where he goes to take charge of the Oriental business of the big merchandising house of Getz Brothers, and has until lately been connected with Armour & Co. in San Francisco.

"The contractors found that they could not rely upon the Japanese laborers," continued Mr. McGrail. "They would not work, and could not be depended upon to stay with the job when they would get at it. The Western Pacific, which as you know is the western extension of the Gould lines, is contracted to be finished on the first of January, 1907, and the contractors could not afford to monkey with an unreliable labor element. They had to have men who would work, and who would stay with the work, and they have gone to the eastern states and to Europe for them."

"California is full of these men now, and they are all as busy as they can be. They are strung along the whole line of the road, and it will probably be finished in contract time—all but the San Francisco terminals. There is a fight with the Southern Pacific about those, which may require some time for its settlement."

"San Francisco is full of idle Japanese. There are thousands of them there—and none of them very willing to work. They prefer to hang around the city, and to stay in the offices of the employment agents, playing their checker games. They are not even dependable as house servants. Why, at my house we have a record of seven Japanese servants coming and going in one week. A man does not like such lightning change work as that in his domestic menage."

The San Francisco Chronicle of March 18 prints this: "The executive board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League at the meeting held last evening, received a communication from State Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford stating that a contractor engaged in constructing part of the Western Pacific Railroad in Butte county, found the Japanese laborers unsatisfactory and was obliged to discharge 700 of the Mongolians and replace them with white laborers."

"P. H. McCarthy reported that he had addressed large assemblies during his recent visit in the East in seven cities on the Mongolian immigration question and found that the trades-unionists are only fairly well informed on the question, while others are indifferent or apathetic, and he urged the league to carry its educational work into the industrial centers of the East and the Middle West, and to have speakers address large conventions. Walter MacArthur suggested that mass meetings be held in this city next July during the convention of the National Educational Association, and enlighten the teachers of the whole United States upon the importance of excluding Mongolian labor from this country. Arrangements are in progress for a monster mass meeting to be held on Sunday, May 6, in honor of the first anniversary of the league."

# CARTER SPEAKS AT REDLANDS

REDLANDS, March 17.—The "smoker" given last night at the University Club complimentary to Gov. George Carter of Hawaii and Maj.-Gen. Hobbs, U. S. A., was one of the most enjoyable affairs ever given beneath the roof of this hospitable clubhouse. A Dutch supper was served, after which there were college songs and a half hour's scotchness. President H. P. D. Kingsbury of the club then introduced Gov. Carter, who for more than an hour spoke entertainingly of life and conditions in Uncle Sam's new possessions.

The excellence of the educational system was spoken of by Gov. Carter. Natives who can not read and write are very scarce. The Chinese government appreciating the excellence of the system are offering the boys of their country \$75 per month to attend school in Hawaii, providing they will enter the employ of the Chinese government on completing their education.

The natives as well as the foreign residents, said the speaker, are greatly interested in economic questions. Both Democratic and Republican parties exist, and at the meetings and rallies of these parties, questions touching the issues of the day are discussed with surprising interest and intelligence. Leprosy has been one of the serious problems. An appropriation of \$50,000 has recently been made by the government for a study of the disease and its cure. The highest idea of hospitality is feasting, and the speaker cited one instance of being invited to the home of a Chinese for a cup of tea, but in reality he was served with seventeen meat courses.

Speaking of the rain in Redlands the last few days, Gov. Carter said that the numerous complaints were amusing to him, as a rainfall of eight inches in six hours is not infrequent in Hawaii, and last season the total fall was 25 feet, or 258 inches.

# LABOR AGENT GRAB.

The law business must be stagnant in Honolulu, when Judge Gorr goes in to the emigration business. If it should revive and he should intend to take up his profession again, it is to be feared that he will have but few cases given him by the plantation interests. —The Garden Island.

# HIS TRIAL FOR MURDER

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A jury has been secured, and the trial of Frank Johnson for the murder of little Simeon Wharton was begun in the Circuit Court, before Judge Robinson yesterday. The twelfth juror, secured from the last special venire, was William H. Soper, and the jury as it is constituted is composed of Wentworth M. Buchanan, John Coffee, L. C. King, Julian D. Harries, Chas. J. Ludwigen, Harry Lyman, A. M. Mellis, T. H. Petrie, S. A. Walker, John Waterhouse, E. O. White and Wm. H. Soper.

The jury was still two men short when court convened at the usual hour yesterday morning, but there were no peremptory challenges left to either side and so it was known that the work of securing a jury would soon be over. Every one challenged must be for cause. Of the special venire the first man called into the box was Nelson B. Towing, and he was challenged by the prosecution for cause, the challenge being allowed. George Farr went the same way, the defense joining in the challenge, and then Soper came into the box and the long struggle was over.

After the jury had been accepted and sworn, Attorney General Peters made his opening statement for the prosecution. The story of the atrocious murder of the little boy, as it fell from the lips of the attorney, is too horrible for publication. It can only be touched upon in type, and that faintly and at certain points. It is a story, as Mr. Peters told it, almost beyond human belief. Mr. Peters told of the discovery of the body of the little boy, of the grief of the mother, of the suspicion that had fastened upon the defendant. There were hints of the commission of another crime besides murder—a crime which murder was committed to conceal.

The Attorney General spoke with the utmost plainness, as indeed was his duty, and in closing stated that he would prove the guilt of the defendant by his own confession. And, all the time that he was speaking, Johnson watched him with that furtive manner of a rat in a trap watching the agency that is come to its undoing. With every day that Johnson sits in court his demeanor suggests more and more strongly a trapped animal of the rodent kind.

The first witness called for the prosecution yesterday was O. L. Sorenson, of the Surveyor General's department, who made a map of the premises where the murder was committed, illustrating the salient points of the tragedy. Mr. Sorenson was not called as a witness to the commission of the crime itself, but he had made the map for the prosecution and it was desired to introduce the map and have the localities that were to be spoken of hereafter fixed definitely. And so the work of examination of the surveyor was preliminary, but most essential for all that. And it was brought out upon his examination that the Territory's case had been most thoroughly gone into at all points.

Sorenson was still on the stand and in the hands of Attorney General Peters when the hour for adjournment came.

### NEW RULES FOR COURT.

The new rules of the Circuit Court have been issued in a neat pamphlet bound in dark blue, which was placed on the desks of the several court clerks yesterday. The rules of the court, which have been changed somewhat, provide:

1. All cases, civil and criminal, appearing upon the calendar for the April term, 1906, of this court, are and will be presumed and held ready for trial as reached. It is, therefore, hereby ordered that each and all of said cases shall be ready for trial at the time reached.

### DON'T EXPERIMENT.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IF YOU FOLLOW THIS HONOLULU CITIZEN'S ADVICE.

Never neglect your health. If you have pain in the back, urinary disorders, dizziness and nervousness. It's time to act and no time to experiment. These are all symptoms of kidney trouble and you should use a remedy which is known to cure those troubles safely and surely.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is that remedy. And if you wish to be cured of kidney disease without experimenting, do not fail to use it. Others have been cured and cured permanently. Why not follow the advice of a Honolulu citizen and be cured yourself?

J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There was also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

"Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any emergency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

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

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

# FIVE HILO MURDERERS ARE TO BE HANGED

## Deputy Attorney General Milverton Makes a Clean-Up of the Criminal Calendar of Hawaii.

A regular clean-up of murderers has been made by Deputy Attorney General Milverton, in a record term of the Circuit Court held at Hilo. The harvest is one Japanese and five Koreans convicted of murder, in the first degree, one Korean convicted of murder in second degree and two Japanese convicted of manslaughter in the first degree.

Attorney General Peters received a wireless from Hilo yesterday informing him of the conviction of the last two of the batch of Hilo manslaughterers, namely Fujisaki and Honjo. These pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and their pleas were accepted. These two were the accomplices of Morito Kizo, found guilty of the murder of Moriyama and now under sentence of death. This was the crime that grew out of the desire of Moriyama to be declared boss of the Hilo underworld in succession to Funakoshi, a bad man now doing thirty-five years on the reef. Morito Kizo thought he was entitled to the leadership, and sought to prove it by killing Moriyama. The Japanese were brought to justice through the efforts of Chester A. Doyle, detective for the Attorney General.

The Koreans, six of them, committed the most atrocious murder that has ever been done in this Territory. Their victim, a Korean also, stole some money from one of them, and refused to disclose its hiding place. The six took him in hand, and gave him a severe beating, stripping him to do it, and at last he said he had hidden the money in a graveyard. They made him dig over the whole place, but the money could not be found because

their victim had hidden it in his trunk. He was taken out on the second day and beaten again, and was most horribly tortured and mutilated, his body being cut with knives and a saw, and soy rubbed into the wounds to make them smart. Also, fire was applied to certain parts of his body after he had been stripped naked. The man faints under this torture several times, and then his tormentors would give him liquor to revive him, when he would at

once be put to torture again. The Koreans gave themselves up, after they had held a feast in justification of their crime, and later each one confessed separately to his share in the atrocity. And they were brought to justice through the efforts of Chester Doyle, through whose courtesy, also, the pictures herewith are presented. These are the first Koreans ever charged with or convicted of murder in the United States. All but one of them, Hang San Wan, have been convicted of murder in the first degree, and he gets a second degree sentence. He was a kind of leader, too, but seems to have been cunning enough to shift the weight of the blame for the crime upon the others. He brought the soy, however, to pour into the tortured man's wounds. Wo Ming Sook was the man who did most of the torture, and seems to have been the worst or at least the most cruel in the lot. The five will doubtless be hanged from the same gallows.



THREE JAPANESE MURDERERS FROM HILO.

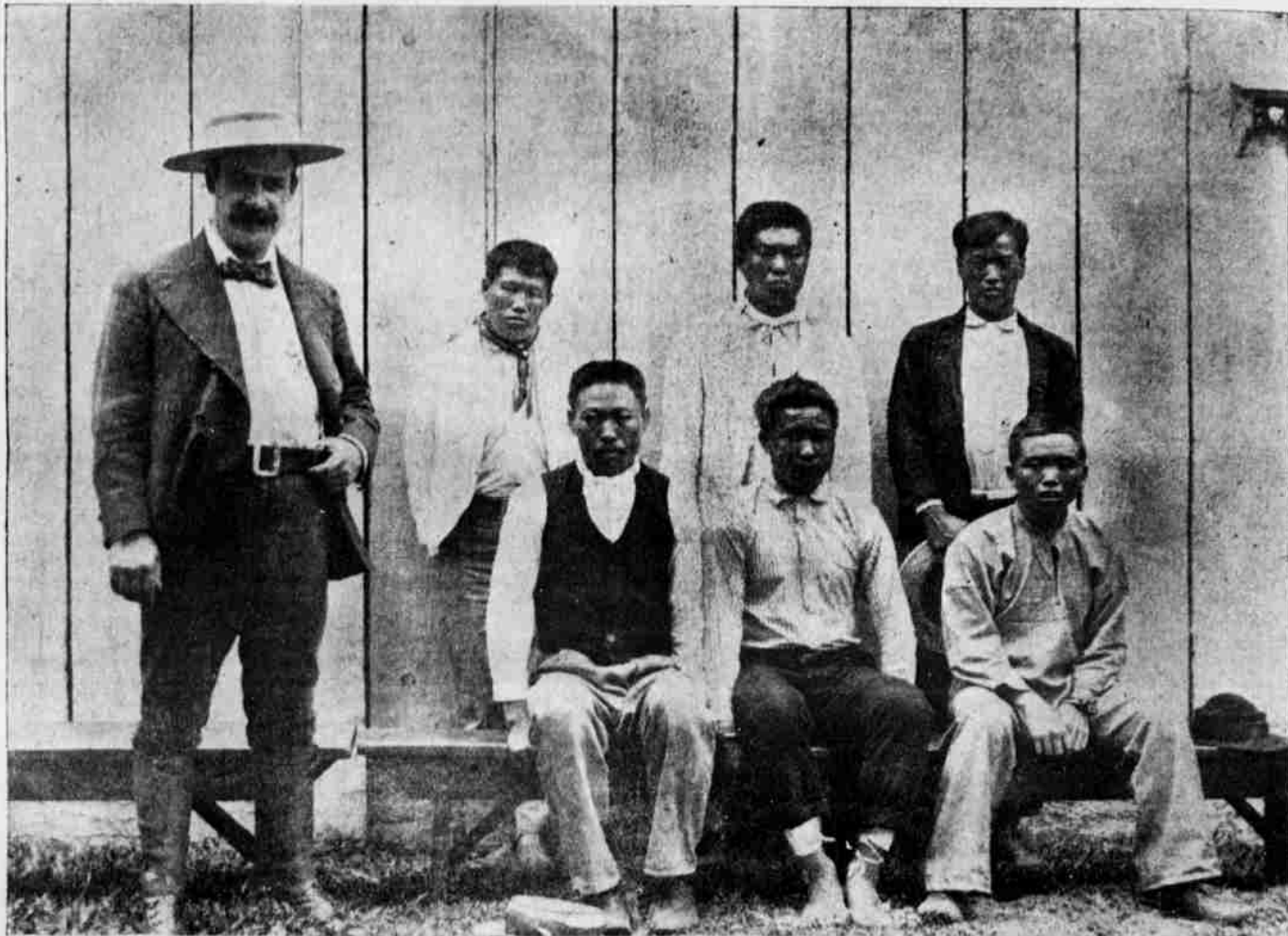
The man in the center, Morito Kizo, has been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The man on his left is Fujisaki, and the other Honjo, his accomplices in crime, both of whom have pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

once be put to torture again.

He was a kind of leader, too, but seems to have been cunning enough to shift the weight of the blame for the crime upon the others. He brought the soy, however, to pour into the tortured man's wounds. Wo Ming Sook was the man who did most of the torture, and seems to have been the worst or at least the most cruel in the lot. The five will doubtless be hanged from the same gallows.

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KOREANS CONVICTED OF MURDER.

The six Koreans are the first ever tried or convicted of murder in the United States. In order, from left to right, the Koreans are: Sitting—Hang San Wan, Kong Ong Book and Wo Ming Sook. Standing—King Yong Yee, Chan Chee Yull, Sing Ming Ok. The white man is Chester A. Doyle, of the Attorney-General's Department, through whose efforts the fiends were brought to justice.

cases shall be taken up and disposed of in their order, irrespective of the manner in which preceding cases may be disposed of, unless otherwise specially ordered.

2. When a case is reached on the calendar and neither party appears, the case will go to the foot of the calendar, or be continued for the term or dismissed, as in the discretion of the court may appear proper.

3. When a case is reached and but one party appears the trial shall nevertheless proceed, or such order shall be made therein as may be proper.

4. Application for a discontinuance, or for other disposition of a case, must be in writing and copies of the moving papers served on the other party at least twenty-four hours before the hearing thereon, which hearing shall be held for the hour of 9 o'clock a. m., and also prior to the time when the case, in its order on the calendar, would, otherwise, be reached for trial.

5. All jury civil cases appearing upon the calendar for said term are hereby assigned to the Second Judge of this court.

6. All jury-waived cases, civil and criminal, appearing upon the calendar for said term are hereby assigned to the Third Judge of this court.

7. All jury criminal cases at said term shall be heard, tried and disposed of by the First Judge of this court, presiding at said term.

8. During said term, upon application to the First Judge, all cases not appearing upon the calendar may be placed thereon and assigned by said First Judge to either of the other judges, as in his discretion may seem proper, whereupon said cases shall

come within and shall be governed by the provisions of this order.

This order is also intended to apply alike to civil and criminal cases so far as applicable.

In all criminal cases the prosecuting officer, at least three days before the first day of the term, and thereafter from time to time, shall furnish the court with a list of cases, not less than fifteen, ready for trial, which list shall be kept constantly full and complete.

There are one hundred and eight cases on the criminal court calendar, of which the most important are those of Frank Johnson and Kalko Kaawalo, charged with murder in the first degree; Alfred Douce, charged with manslaughter; P. D. Kellett, charged with embezzlement, and Salmon, charged with violating the emigration law.

There are three hundred and twenty-five cases on the civil calendar, and on the calendar of jury-waived cases four hundred and twenty-seven.

## HAWAIIAN PINES INTEREST ANGELENOS

The sight of growing pines thriving in their native earth and exhibited in the Chamber of Commerce, the offices of the Southern Pacific Railway and of the Hawaii Promotion Committee has interested a number of Angelenos in the idea of making experiments with the transplanting of this highly-prized

fruit. The plants exhibited are some of the finest specimens from the Hawaiian Islands, and the shoots which are already developing about the ripening fruit are to be set out in Southern California soil in the hope that they may thrive here as well as they do in their island home.

Walter Raymond of the Raymond Hotel at Pasadena proposes to set out a number and to give them the benefit of his personal attention. He believes that although the first attempts may not be successful, there is little reason why carefully-selected varieties of pines might not be grown to advantage in Southern California.

The idea of making a shipment of growing pines to California originated with H. P. Wood, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and for years secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at San Diego. The problem of transporting the delicate tropical plants with their heavy burden of developing fruit, was a serious one, but it was accomplished most successfully. The plants with their fruit arrived in Los Angeles after their journey of more than 2500 miles, in perfect condition, and without so much as the breaking of a single leaf.

L. L. Whitlock, Pacific Coast agent of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, has received numerous applications for the shoots of these growing plants for transplanting, and from R. F. Probasco, treasurer and manager of the Sinaloa Land Company, an order for 25,000 of the finest variety to introduce into Mexico to improve the quality of the fruit grown in that country.—Los Angeles Times, March 14.

## THE COMING YACHT RACE

The proposed transpacific yacht race from San Francisco to Honolulu has not only attracted attention wherever yachting is a pastime, but the Hawaii Yacht Club has now the honor of having given an incentive to yachting on the Pacific Coast. The yacht clubs everywhere are taking on new life and all are interested in the outcome of the race. Even from the interior of the United States, where hundreds of thousands of people have never seen a yacht except in pictures, much interest is being manifested and letters of inquiry are reaching Honolulu from far inland. It is certain that people all over the States and Europe, too, will read their morning papers during the month of May with the idea of ascertaining whether the yachts have arrived here safely.

Commodore F. M. Caldwell of the Tacoma Yacht Club writes Commodore Hobron of the Hawaii Yacht Club thanking him for the invitation to participate in the race. He regrets that their yachts are not capable of entering but the club will be in readiness to compete in the next race and he hopes that the event will be annual. He concludes by stating that "There could not be a stronger factor in creating interest in yachting on this coast."

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JUDD BUILDING. FORT STREET.

A meeting of the subscription and site committees of the proposed Country Club will be held this evening at the Young Hotel to go over the general plan for putting the proposition into a tangible form to be submitted at a general meeting of all concerned some time next week. It was reported yesterday that Albert Wilcox was willing to make one of the \$500 contributions, ten of which are necessary to establish the club. There were already eight promises for \$500 each and within a day or two and possibly by this evening the subscriptions committee may be able to report that ten public-spirited citizens have placed their names on the list for that amount.

### RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

There is no disease which inflicts more torture than rheumatism and there is probably no disease for which such a varied and useless lot of remedies have been suggested. To say that it can be cured is therefore a bold statement to make but Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale in this country, has met with success in the treatment of this disease wherever it has been tried. One or two applications of this liniment will relieve the pain and hundreds of sufferers from this disease testify to permanent cures by its use. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record March 26, 1906. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Harry Wicker to William Conradt R. Aono to K. Matsumoto ... A. L. C. Keawe Mataio to H. B. Kukuna ... L. Helen U. Widemann and her to Eben P. Low ... D. Bulletin Pub. Co. Ltd. to Bishop & Co. ... C. M. King Market to J. H. Raymond ... L. Isao S. Kaku and wife to J. Alfred Magoon ... M. Charles H. W. Hitchcock and wife to William H. Castle ... D. Sarah K. Lee and her to Western & Hawaiian Invest. Co. ... M. Charles J. Ludvigson to Carl Brown ... A. C. B. N. Kaniemakule by gift ... A. Laika (w) to Edward Napike et al ... P. P. Laika to William Lee ... D. William Lee and wife to Chu Gem et al ... D. Nahanao Kaaha to Robinson K. Kaniemakule ... D. A.

Deborah Paban et al by her to Wm H. Castle ... D. Entered for Record March 27, 1906. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. William H. Castle and wife to Mary P. Giffard ... D. Paul (k) to Abraham Pohihi ... D. Kaniemakule and wife et al to tr of Latter Day Saints Church ... D. Metropolis Trust & Sav Bank to Emslie C. Martin ... D. Western & Hawaiian Invest. Co. Ltd. to Wm Lee ... PR. E. A. G. Miller to W. T. Lucas et al ... TD. Helen E. Campbell by gift to Emma M. Nakulua ... R. Edw. H. F. Wolter to B. R. Taylor ... H. L. F. Alvarez and wife to George J. Campbell ... D. George J. Campbell and wife to L. F. Alvarez ... M. Mary A. Lee to Mutual Bldg & Loan Soc. ... M. Lum Lau See to Yuen See Sau et al ... L. L. F. Alvarez to Richard H. Trent ... P. H. Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd to Western & Hawaiian Invest. Co. ... AM. Charles A. Simpson to A. M. Simpson ... D.

Recorded March 15, 1906. Helen A. Holt and as admx and gdn to Waialua Agri. Co. Ltd. L; pc land, Waialua, Oahu. Confirming previous L at \$10 per yr. B 283, p 61. Dated Mar 20, 1902. East of Francisco A. Ribeiro by admr et al to Germana Mellin, D; int in 3036 sq ft land, Auwalolima, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 278, p 268. Dated Mar 14, 1906. M. C. Baptista to J. F. Souza, Rel; lot 7 blk 101, Palolo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 276, p 506. Dated Mar 13, 1906. James N. Warrington to Notice. Notice: apply for reg title of lots F and G of grant 2590 Dominis St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 284, p 54. Dated Mar 13, 1906. J. K. Kalamianale by atty and wife to J. Alfred Magoon, D; R P 2533 kul 4486, Kaneohe, Koolauoko, Oahu. \$1200. B 278, p 170. Dated Feb 21, 1906. Kapiolani Est Ltd to B. R. Banning, D; R P 8125 kul 10605, Kaneohe, Koolauoko, Oahu. \$1200. B 278, p 271. Dated Feb 24, 1906. Kamala Nahoolewa (widow) by mtgce to Mary E. Low, D; por R P 1788, Paoua, Honolulu, Oahu; R P 4430 kul 5002B and 4946, Kawela, Molokai, etc. \$400. B 278, p 273. Dated Mar 9, 1906. Solomon A. Kuaimoku and wife by aft of mtgce to J. Alfred Magoon, Forc Adft; 1-3 int in lot 4, Palama tract, Honolulu, Oahu; 1-3 int in grs 588, 1090 and aps 1 and 2 gr 1337, Pukaui, etc, Waialua, Oahu; int in real and personal property of Lukia Kuaimoku, dec; 23 cattle and 6 horses on lands; grs 2024 and 2025, Pahoehe B, 3, etc, S. Kona, Hawaii; 1-3 int in gr 1973 and R P 6001, Kaoho, S. Kona, Hawaii; leaseholds, S. Kona, Hawaii. B 279, p 24. Dated Mar 13, 1906. S. W. H. Kawelohell to H. A. Heen, P. A; special powers. B 284, p 55. Dated Mar 12, 1906. Est of B. P. Bishop by trs to Minnie H. Gilman, D; 727 sq ft land, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. \$435.40. B 278, p 274. Dated Mar 15, 1906. Ida B. Castle to Wong Shing Chu, L; aps 1 and 2 of R P 2916 1-2 kul 5194, F. Kalaupur, Koolauloa, Oahu. 10 yrs at \$50 per yr. B 283, p 63. Dated Aug 18, 1905. Rose Ladd and her (S) to J. Alfred Magoon, D; int in 8 pcs land, corner Nuuanu and Pauahi Sts, etc, Honolulu, Oahu. \$751. B 278, p 275. Dated Feb 3, 1906. Eugene H. Emerson by tr to Albert Trask, Rel; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 blk 6 and lots 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 blk 5, Kaulauni tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$1000. B 279, p 29. Dated Jan 10, 1906. Mary Cowan and her (J) to Bank of Hawaii Ltd, M; 40-96 int in gr 1752, Hianaloli, N. Kona, Hawaii. \$2000. B 279, p 21. Dated Feb 19, 1906. Bank of Hawaii Ltd to J. Alfred Magoon, A. M; mtg Mary Cowan on 40-96 int in gr 1752, Hianaloli, N. Kona, Hawaii. \$1, etc. B 279, p 24. Dated Mar 10, 1906. Kahananui and wife to Mrs. Lois Morris, D; 1-2 int in por kul 3435, Palaea, Waiehu, Maui. \$1, etc. B 277, p 489. Dated Feb 26, 1906. Keliia Paleka and wife et al to Abbie Tilton (w), D; 3 ac land, Paia, Hamakua, Maui. \$160. B 278, p 267. Dated Mar 10, 1906.

Recorded March 16, 1906. Bishop & Co to Bulletin Publishing Co Ltd, Rel; add secy on furniture, machines, presses, etc. \$1. B 279, p 30. Dated Mar 15, 1906. Territory of Hawaii by Supt Pub Instruction to Moses Polapola, Ex D; 2 ac land, Keeha, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$1, etc. B 278, p 278. Dated Jan 27, 1906. M. Polapola and wife to Department of Pub Instn for Ter of Haw, Ex D; por gr 2049, Keeha, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$1, etc. B 278, p 278. Dated Jan 27, 1906. Sam Brown and wife to W. T. Robinson, D; int in grs 3364, 1234, 1225, 1381 and 2083, Honouliuli, Maui; 1-3 int in est of John Brown, dec, etc. \$250. B 278, p 277. Dated Feb 15, 1906. Recorded March 17, 1906. Est of James Gay by trs to Waialua Agri. Co. Ltd, L; 65 ac land, Mokuleia, Waialua, Oahu. 35 yrs 7 mos 5 dys at crop rental. B 283, p 65. Dated July 2, 1902. E. K. Piliro et al to Bathsheba M. Allen (widow), M; ap 2 R P 685 kul 1101, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu; kul 7746, Holoalua, N. Kona, Hawaii. \$800. B 279, p 30. Dated Mar 16, 1906. Poopoo (k) to Eddie K. Iona, D; R P 4170 kul 9937, Pahoehe, S. Kona, Hawaii. \$15. B 277, p 560. Dated Jan 24, 1906. E. K. Piliro et al to Bathsheba M. Allen (widow), M; kul 7746, Holoalua, N. Kona, Hawaii, etc. \$800. B 279, p 30. Dated Mar 16, 1906. Charlotte L. Turner by atty to R. Bycroft, Rel; por ap 15 B P 6094, kul 82591, Keenahaleka, Puna, Hawaii. \$500. B 279, p 32. Dated Feb 27, 1906.

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# The Eight of Oahu

## A Story of 1783.

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt in Paradise of the Pacific.

This is a story of one of the most daring deeds in Hawaiian history. After the death of Captain Cook in 1779, Kamehameha was slowly gaining dominion over the large island of Hawaii. Meanwhile the King of Maui, Kahakili, seemed to be far more successful in extending the boundaries over which he exercised rule. Kahakili had conquered Maui and the adjacent islands and had sent expeditions to harass the followers of Kamehameha on Hawaii. Oahu was also tempting Kahakili, and he had already taken steps to weaken the forces of that island.

Kahakili had fomented distrust and bloodshed among the Oahu chiefs and at last with an immense fleet of canoes filled with warriors had landed on the beach, south of the beautiful crater Leahi, now known as Diamond Head. His canoes were spread along the beach below Diamond Head, covering the sands of Waikiki. This was in the early part of the year 1783. Punaluu, the lost fountain, near Black Point, is noted by this invasion of Kahakili. Here, not far from the shore, a spring of fresh water rises under the coral reef, and is found only by the natives who know the place and by diving get the cool water to quench their thirst.

A large number of the followers of Kahakili passed around Diamond Head and encamped near a large heiau on the west side. The King of Oahu had been taken by surprise. He was staying for a time in the beautiful valley back of Honolulu. The Nuuanu stream with its many falls and sweet waters was a place where kings had always loved to rest. While reveling there in seductive pleasures the king, Kahahana, suddenly was awakened by the report of the coming of the Maui chief. The uninvited guest was unwelcome because no preparation had been made for the reception. Messengers were hurried to all parts of Oahu, and the warriors were hastily gathered together. Over the mountains and along the arid plains they came. But the force was woefully inadequate to meet the Maui invaders.

Ewa is the name of the district bordering the fine lagoon, now held by the United States for its naval station. Waialua is a district on the western coast of the island. The chiefs of Ewa and Waialua hastened to the camp of this chief. In this company there were eight famous warriors, chiefs who seemed to think themselves invulnerable. They had often faced danger and returned chanting victory. The night shadows were falling around the camp when these eight men one by one crept away from their fellow chiefs. Word had been passed from one to the other and a secret expedition partially outlined. Therefore each man was laden with his spear, club and javelins. When free from all chance of interference they encouraged each other to undertake an expedition, as Fornander says, "on their own account and inflict what damage they could on this evening."

Those who have known the Waikiki beach of today with its splendidly wooded shores and the luxuriant park inland, and have the plains covered with trees, and the lower mountain ridges choked with lantana bushes, cannot realize the desolate wastes of the past. The tropical luxuriance of the region around Honolulu belongs to today and not to a hundred years ago. It was over this arid plain dotted here and there by cocoanut trees and across a few streams bordered by taro patches that the eight famous chiefs picked their way. It was not smooth walking. Lava had been poured out from the craters in the mountains and foothills. The softer parts of the petrified streams had dissolved and the surface of the land was covered with the hard fragments which remained. The trail which they followed led in and out among great boulders until they came to the sandy slopes of Diamond Head.

With the coming of morning light they found themselves not far from the old heiau, or temple, which had been used for ages for most solemn royal ceremonies, a part of which was often the sacrifice of human beings and here, aided by their gods they thought to inflict such injuries upon the Maui men, as would make their names remembered in the Maui household. Fornander says: "It was a chivalrous undertaking, a forlorn hope, wholly unauthorized but fully within the spirit of that time for personal valor, audacity, and total disregard of consequences. The names of these heroes were: Pupuka, Makioulou, Puakea, Pinau, Kalaone, Pahua, Kauh and Kapukoa." Several hundred warriors from Maui were stationed near this temple at the foot of Diamond Head. Probably some of them had carelessly watched the approach of eight chiefs of Oahu. "Into the valley of death rode the six hundred," but this was not an impetuous torrent of six hundred mounted cavalymen sweeping through Russian ranks. It was a handful of eight against what was said to be a force of at least six hundred.

Into these hundreds the eight boldly charged. The conflict was hand to hand, and in that respect was favorable to the eight men well skilled in the use of spear and javelin. Side by side, striking and smiting all before them, the little band forced its way into the heart of the body of its foes. The Maui warriors had expected to take these men as a fire without trouble swallows up splinters cast into it. They had thought that this little company would afford them an excellent sacrifice for their war gods, and had hoped to take them alive, even at the expense of the lives of a few men. But quickly the formidable character of the eight fighters was appreciated. Wave upon wave of men from Maui beat against the eight, but each time the wave was shattered and scattered and destroyed. Large numbers were killed while the eight still fought side by side apparently uninjured.

It has been said that this was a fight "to which Hawaiian legends record no parallel." Eight men attacked an army and for some time were victorious in their onslaught. But the force around them was continually receiving additions, and an overwhelming body of men was slowly crowding over the dead and dying and preparing to crush them by weight of numbers. Then came the whispered call to retreat, and the eight made a terrific onslaught against the circle of warriors surrounding them. It was a marvellous escape. After an awful struggle the opposition was broken down and the eight leaped over the piles of the slain and fled toward the mountains. One of the eight was short and bow-legged. He could fight well, but could not run away as swiftly as his comrades. The Maui men pressed closely after the fleeing chiefs. Makioulou, the bow-legged man, was tripped and thrown. In a moment his spear and javelin were taken from him and a renowned Maui chief caught him and placed him on his back with the face upward, so that he could not do any injury. Then Kaniukoaka started swiftly toward the heiau to have his captive sacrificed "as the first victim of the war."

The friends of Makioulou were still near at hand and heard him cry out that he was captured. They had no hope of being able to rescue him but turned to see if anything could be done. He saw them and called to his friend, Pupuka, to kill him rather than let him be sacrificed alive. He urged that a spear be thrown to pierce him through the stomach. "In hope of shortening the present and prospective tortures of his friend, knowing well what his fate would be if brought alive into the enemy's camp, Pupuka did as he was bidden."

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The spear came unerringly toward the prisoner, but as he saw the polished shaft almost piercing him he twisted to one side and it sank deep into the body of the chief who carried him. In the confusion attendant upon the death of this great chief the bow-legged warrior escaped to his friends and soon all the little company were beyond pursuit.

What became of the eight? Only one lived to perpetuate his name among the families of Oahu. Pupuka became the ancestor of noted chiefs of high rank. The others were probably all killed in the destructive battle which soon followed. Kahakili conquered the Oahu army with great slaughter and finally received the body of Kahahana, which was taken to the temple at Waikiki and offered in sacrifice. After this annihilation of Oahu army no hint is given of the other members of the band of the famous eight. They live on the pages of history.

### CASTLE WEEDS OUT THE TROUBLE-MAKERS

"I weeded out the trouble-makers at Kapua," said J. B. Castle last night, referring to the fact that five Molokans came up on the same steamer that he did from Kauai. "I believe the men will try to get work here in town. If they do not, I understand that they propose to return to Los Angeles. Yes, there are more Molokans coming to the islands, but where they will come from, or when they will come, I do not know." The five who came up from Kauai, it is understood, have been the breeders of discontent among the Russian settlers on the Mahee Sugar Company lands, and with these men out of the way it is thought that matters will move along very smoothly. "There is nothing to make a news story about in it," said Mr. Castle in conclusion.

### FELL IN LOVE WITH HONOLULU AT SIGHT

Homer Laughlin, one of Southern California's most prominent citizens, passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Korea en route to the Orient for a pleasure trip. He is largely interested in building up the suburb of "Holly-wood," which he intends to make the big show place of Southern California, outranking all others in the State. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter. He will pass through Honolulu again on the way home on June 4. His brief visit here yesterday resulted in the determination to come out here in January to remain several weeks. He is enthusiastic over Honolulu, and visited the Park, the Aquarium and several other points of interest, lunching at the Moana Hotel. Mr. Laughlin is vice president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and is a very active man in public and business affairs.

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- Sunday Advertiser
- Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-weekly)
- Kuokoa (Hawaiian Weekly)
- Official and Commercial Record (Semi-weekly)
- Planters' Monthly
- Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist (Monthly)

—We are now equipped for the manufacture of—

## LOOSE-LEAF LEDGER CASES AND SHEETS

No. 65 South King Street P. O. Box 208 HONOLULU, HAWAII

Address all communications to the Company. Cable Address: "Gazette, Honolulu" Codest A. B. C., 5th Edition, Western Union, Liber's.

MARINE

LOS ANGELES, March 19.—With the arrival in the city of H. C. Kerens of St. Louis, director and part owner of the Salt Lake Railroad, announcement is made, officially, that the road will build to Grand Canyon and to Searchlight and that Senator W. A. Clark has decided to add a line of steamships to the company's holdings. The best boats that can be built are to take care of the Salt Lake road's business from San Pedro to China and Japan and for the purpose of planning for this move Senator Clark and Mr. Kerens will go to China some time this year.

COMING FOR JAPS. According to the advertisements appearing in the local Japanese papers the S. S. Olympia is expected to sail from this port on April 5 with another load of Japanese. Special cheap fares are offered, \$30 cash paying for the trip to the mainland, while for those who have only \$10 to pay, that will be accepted on account and a balance of \$25 charged up against prospective wages.

BIG SUGAR STORES. The sugar accumulated at the Railway wharf at the present time is valued at one million dollars and the insurance people are insisting on the rigorous enforcement of the anti-smoking rule around that dock. Just now all the available space is filled with the sugar and none more can be received there until some of the expected sugar vessels are loaded.

THE ARTHUR SEWALL. The ship Arthur Sewall, which is chartered to load here with sugar after delivering her cargo of coal from Philadelphia at Manila, is reported to be in trouble at Batavia, Java. The coal which is for delivery for the government, was discovered there to be heated, which will delay her considerably. Her experience with this coal is the same as undergone by the Erskine M. Phelps and other American vessels.

THE BARK PACTOLUS. The bark Pactolus, which has been out from Newcastle 72 days and entered in the overdue list for reinsurance at 15 per cent., was sighted off Maui, by the Kaulani, on Tuesday. At least a strange bark seen off Maui is thought to be the belated vessel by the seamen. She should arrive today in port.

SHIPPING NOTES. The bark R. P. Ribbet will commence loading sugar at the railroad wharf today.

A bunch of 64 cattle were brought in yesterday by the Nilhau, which came from Kaanapali via Napooppo and Mahukona.

The S. S. America Maru is due today from the Orient and will probably leave for the Coast with mail this afternoon.

The bark Emily P. Whitney was towed to the Railway wharf yesterday to load 200 tons of sugar, preparatory to sailing for Makaweli.

Yesterday was payday on the two British cruisers in the harbor, the Cambria and the Flora. The event was duly celebrated by the bluejackets with shore leave.

The bark Kaulani, 19 days out from San Francisco, arrived in port yesterday morning at nine o'clock, after an uneventful trip. Three passengers were brought on her.

The damages sustained by the schooner Mary E. Foster from running on the reef have been repaired and she will come off the marine railway today. She will reload with sugar.

An entertainment for the sailors of the Cambria and the Flora was given last night at the Y. M. C. A. The gymnasium instructor and a number of others assisted in the evening's program.

The American schooner Helene, bringing one passenger, arrived from the Coast yesterday, having taken 21 days for the run. Captain Thompson reports disagreeable weather. She brought 1000 tons of freight and will return with sugar.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS. Honolulu, T. H., March 28, 1906.

The following affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1904:

HAWAII. Maalaea Lightstation, page 54, after No. 290 (List of Lights, Buoy, and Daymarks, Twelfth Lighthouse Subdistrict, 1905, page 11).—Located on the northeastern part of Maalaea Bay, on a post on the westerly corner of the wharf at Maalaea Landing, Island of Maui.

On or about April 30 this light will be permanently discontinued.

McGregor's Point Lightstation, page 54, after No. 290 (List of Lights, Buoy, and Daymarks, Twelfth Lighthouse Subdistrict, 1905, page 11).—Located on McGregor's Point, southwesterly part of Maalaea Bay, southeasterly end of the western portion of the Island of Maui.

On or about May 1, a fixed red lens lantern light, will be established, about 15 feet above the sea, and 24 feet above the ground, on the top of a lead-colored mast having at its base a small white house with lead-colored trimmings and a red roof.

The following affects the List of Lights, Buoy, and Daymarks, Twelfth Lighthouse Subdistrict, 1906.

HAWAII. Maalaea Bay, Maui Island, page 11.—Anchorage Bell Buoy, red, nun-shaped, lattice work body, surmounted by a bell, will be discontinued about April 30.

Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai Island, page 12.—Mid-Channel Entrance Buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes, second-class nun, reported adrift March 10, was replaced March 25.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, A. P. NIBLACK, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., Assistant to the Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District.

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, March 28. P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from San Francisco, 5 a. m.

Thursday, March 29. Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports and Hilo, 4:40 a. m., with 3107 bags sugar.

American schr. Helene, Thompson, from San Francisco, 7:30 a. m.

American bark Kaulani, Colly, from San Francisco, 9 a. m.

Stmr. Nilhau, from Napooppo and Mahukona, with 64 head of cattle, at 10 a. m.

DEPARTED. Tuesday, March 27. Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaulani ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nilhau, W. Thompson, for Kaanapali, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kaulani ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Mahukona, Honokaa and Kukuluaele, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Piltz, for Waimea, 5 p. m.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Molokai and Maui ports, noon.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, for Yokohama, 5 p. m.

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

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, for San Francisco, 2 p. m.

WILL REPAIR OLD BAND STAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

can be given plenty of water, whatever else goes without. And flowers will grow there. There used to be lots of them. Also, those old crippled benches under the trees are pretty nearly decrepit enough to take out of commission.

THE OTHER SIDE.

And, apropos of the matter of the improvement of public grounds, the officials in the Judiciary building are of the opinion that it is pretty nearly time something were being done on that side of the road. The roadway that leads up to the door of the building where the courts sit, which roadway almost every business man in Honolulu is called upon to traverse more or less, is simply disgraceful. To walk over it is like walking over the stones in the bed of a mountain torrent. And if you have corns, you would better go around and enter the building by the back door if your business calls you into court, or into the Land Department, or the School Department.

A GRAVEYARD FENCE.

Then, the graveyard fence around the statue of Kamehameha would be much better replaced by a low stone curbing. There is plenty of stone fit for the purpose, and nobody is going to steal the statue. If anybody wanted to, that fence would not stop him.

Also, the perspective of the back doors of Kewalo as seen from the street in front of the Judiciary building through the trees in the little park there is not a nice one. If Superintendent Holloway were to extend his hedge of hibiscus, consisting now of some dozen or twenty plants, in the direction of the Board of Health building, or if he were to plant a row of ironwoods there—and then not trim them—the view would be very greatly bettered.

Superintendent Holloway is not a park expert, but he might spare his laborers long enough to do this much for the improvement of one of the ugliest places in town, which might well become one of the most attractive.

THE STANFORD ESTATE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Stanford's confidential adviser and agent after the death of her husband. He will get his million-dollar check in a few days. The Union Trust Company will receive two checks for a million each in trust for Ariel Lathrop, another brother living in Albany, N. Y., and for the family of the late D. S. Lathrop, another brother, living in the East.

Mrs. Stanford did not bequeath anything to the blood relatives on her husband's side for the reason that they were all properly provided for by the terms of his will. Seemingly, there was an arrangement between Senator Stanford and his wife that they should provide for their respective nearest kin in their separate wills. At least, that is the opinion of the relatives on both sides.

Mrs. Stanford provided handsomely for Bertha Berner, her private secretary, who was with her at the time she died under such strange conditions in Honolulu. Miss Berner will shortly get a check for \$5,000. Five of the servants who were connected with the Stanford mansion in this city and the country home at Palo Alto are to get \$1000 each.

TRYING TO DO LUCAS AND ADAMS

And now it is being told around the Fishmarket that every vote has gone into the Sunday school business himself, and has been holding secret political meetings in Kalihii and Kakaako, along with Jimmie Boyd and that ilk, with the fell intent and purpose to do up Supervisor Jack Lucas and Supervisor Ned Adams and to make Jimmie Boyd into a road supervisor to the undoing of Sam Johnson. And what do you think of that? It is a most astonishing thing, how those Fishmarket gossip will set their tongues awagging when there is politics to be done.

And every tongue wags at once—and so they tell a lot. Henry Vida, it is said, began his little series of secret caucuses in Kalihii on Sunday. The Sabbatharian spirit that hangs over the county campaign in Oahu at its present stage is one of its most astonishing manifestations. First, there was the little Lane Sunday school class, that began its brief and brilliant career on the Sabbath day, and now here is Henry Vida, a man of peace—or, at least, a peace officer—putting himself in the same holy category with the truly good and pious Mr. Jimmie Boyd and striving to stir up the Kalihii braves in the interest, probably, of Sheriff Brown's uncreated political machine—which, by the way, is the same machine that caught poor Ned Crabbe in the wheels of it and whirled him around to his undoing because he said that he was going to work for the nomination of his pa for Sheriff. Filial duty doesn't count, you know, when it comes to the machine—and so poor Ned will have to go.

AFTER THEIR MASTER. But fancy these little fellows trying to do up Sam Johnson, who learned politics in the school of Lorrin Andrews, now of Shanghai! It is a pity, by the way, that Lorrin is not here now to give them cards and spades and a beating, but his mantle is in Sam Johnson's hands, it is said, and doubtless will presently fall on his shoulders. And think of them trying to do up Jack Lucas, too! Jackie is a pretty good hand at the game—and the road supervisorship that Jimmie Boyd will not get as a result of this present effort is one of the shining prizes of Oahu county politics.

For Jack Lucas has a machine of his own that will run over some people when he gets it into action—and Vida and Boyd are due to find out that they have been in a fight before the battle is over. It will not be all shouting, nor all pulling down opposition speakers in the public street, next time. Not by a large and comprehensive margin.

Of all of her four brothers, Harry Lathrop, who died here several years ago was Mrs. Stanford's favorite. He was an invalid for years and received the utmost attention from his sister. It was in his memory that Mrs. Stanford named as one of the legatees the Benevolent Order of Elks Lodge in this city, of which Harry Lathrop was a member. It is to get \$10,000.

THOUSANDS FOR CHARITY. As a tribute to her old home city, Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Stanford bequeathed \$10,000 to each of two charitable institutions there. She also remembered San Jose handsomely, because she gave legacies of \$5000 each to five charitable organizations and schools in that city, regardless of their religious tendencies and professions.

With a like catholic spirit, she remembered seven institutions in San Francisco, Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew, and the payment of cash to them in a few days will be much appreciated. To four of these institutions Mrs. Stanford's will give \$10,000 each, and to three others \$5000 each. The payment of all these legacies in the course of a few days will constitute a partial distribution of the estate. Not until the jewelry and the private car are sold will there be a final distribution. The report that the jewelry may be turned into the university museum is incorrect. The will expressly provides that it all must be sold along with the car and the proceeds turned into the university fund.

When the stomach is feeble the food lies in it undigested, decays and throws off poisonous gases that distend the walls of the stomach, and causes interference with other organs, especially with the action of the heart and lungs. These gases have other ill effects. They are absorbed by the blood and corrupt it and so cause aches in remote parts of the body and the formation of unhealthy tissue everywhere. General bodily weakness and loss of weight result. The nerves and the brain are disturbed and discomforts such as dizziness, hot flashes, sleeplessness, irritability and despondency originate from this source.

Experience shows that these troubles vanish just as soon as the stomach is made strong enough to digest the food. In other words, it needs a tonic that will cause it to do the work of changing the food into nourishment. The tonic used ought to be one that will agree with the most delicate stomach.

Miss Minerva C. Ladd, of Ipswich, Mass., says: "I had a weak stomach from the time I was a little child. Whenever I took hearty food it would cause faintness, and I would finally vomit what I had eaten. At times there would be the most intense pains through the upper part of my body. For days in succession, I would have to lie down most of the time. The distress was often so great that I could hardly bear it, and the frequent and violent belching spells were very disagreeable, too."

"My doctor's medicines gave me little relief and it was not until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I found a cure. Within three weeks a decided improvement was noticeable. The belching spells were less frequent, the pains through my body were not so intense, my food was retained and after taking the pills for a few weeks longer I found that I was altogether free from the miseries I had so long suffered."

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COURT NOTICES. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS—CHAMBER SUMMONS.

(25c Stamp) Jane Wight in her own right, and as Trustee and Executrix of the Will of James Wight, deceased, et al. vs. Alice Atkins, et al.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy; The Sheriff of the County of Hawaii, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summons Alice Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; James Wight Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Mary Mist, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Eliza Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Frank Atkins, residing in New York; Julia May, residing at Clarendon Road, Bournemouth, England; Percy May, residing at Bombay, India; Arthur May, residing on the West Coast of Africa; Vera May, residing at Bournemouth, England; Gerald May, residing at Eastbourne, England; Cyril May, residing at Eatsbourne, England; Emma Wood, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Ada G. Capwell, residing at 1111 Cedar Street, San Diego, California; Ethel Wood, residing at Ashland Seminary, Versailles, Ky.; Eliza Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Lottie McQuaid, residing at Kealia, Kaula; May Madden, residing at Kukaia, Hawaii; Alfred Alexander, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Murray Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; John P. Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Philip A. Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Florence Patton, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Cara Patton, residing at Guildford, England; Amy Patton, residing at Bournemouth, England; Catherine S. Wight, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Maud M. Wight, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Mary D. Mason, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Olga Mason, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Arthur Renton, residing at San Francisco, California; Gertrude Renton, residing at Mills College, Alameda County, California; James S. Wight, residing abroad; to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the Island of Hawaii, otherwise twenty days after service, before the Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit sitting at Chambers in the Court Room at Kailua, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to answer the annexed petition of Jane Wight, in her own right and as trustee and executrix of the will of James Wight, late of Kohala, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, and Robert W. Shingle and Robert Wallace, trustees and administrators with the will annexed of the estate of James Wight, deceased, and Clara Bryant.

And you are further commanded by order of Hon. John Albert Matthewman, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, to serve a true copy of the order of his appointment, and of this petition and summons upon Charles R. Hemenway, guardian ad litem of the infant defendants. And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Judge of the Circuit Court of the

Third Circuit, at Kailua, Hawaii, this 15th day of December, 1905.

By JOHN GREIG, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered that service be made upon Frank Atkins, Julia May, Percy May, Arthur May, Vera May, Gerald May, Cyril May, Ada G. Capwell, Ethel Wood, Cara Patton, Amy Patton, Arthur Renton, Gertrude Renton and James S. Wight, non-resident defendants, by publication of the same and continuance of said cause until Thursday the 19th day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

(Seal) JOHN GREIG, Clerk. 2765—Jan. 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, Mch. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27.

CRABBE A WINNER.

There were Brown men in that Convention who will not be Brown men in the next one. There are many Republicans, the Lane little chaps to the contrary notwithstanding, who do not believe that a man who promises another man to stand out if he is elected to office once should be encouraged in his promise-breaking by receiving honors at the hands of his party. The Lane little fellows, taking Kuhio as their standard bearer and bearing in mind his promise to stand aside for Alex. Robertson in the coming campaign, naturally drift to other promise-breakers. They must, to be consistent. But the Lane little fellows are very little fellows indeed, when it comes to a show-down.

There is a very large element in the community, indeed the largest element in the community—and in the Republican party, too—that will be found to hold that even a political promise is binding. Clarence Crabbe says that the Sheriff of Oahu has not kept faith with him.

"He told me," said Crabbe, "that he would not be a candidate again."

"That statement stands uncontradicted, so far." "It has never been said of me," said Clarence Crabbe, "that I failed to keep faith in politics. Brown has not acted squarely with me."

MAY GO HIGHER. And Brown asked for the resignation of the son of Clarence Crabbe from the police department because the boy had said, very naturally, that he proposed to work for the nomination of his father for the office of Sheriff. It would be a poor sort of boy, would it not, who would refuse to work for his father for any nomination that the father wanted? It would be an outrage upon human nature. Human nature, however, counts for little when it is a matter of the preservation of the police political machine. "Discipline must be preserved"—especially when it is a discipline that compels every policeman to do politics for the Sheriff or lose his job.

And, by the way, it was suggested yesterday that the Supervisors might be asked to take up the Ned Crabbe case. It is not probable that this will be done, although it may be. Of course Crabbe will resign—but it is a question of law as to how far the Sheriff of Oahu has power to compel a resignation of a man otherwise unobjectionable for purely political reasons. The Sheriff, under his inheritance from the old system, has a certain discretion in the constitution of the police force. Just how much is a question for the construction of the lawyers.

But whether the matter will be taken up in this aspect or whether it will not, the Crabbe case is going to have results. Not a doubt of it. It had them yesterday, in the adverse comment that was heard all over town concerning the affair. It was said that it was the most flagrant instance of bad politics that had been done in the Territory for a long time.

Get Rid of the Gas. IT IS A DISTRESSING SYMPTOM OF INDIGESTION.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Strengthen the Stomach and Enable It to Do Its Work.

When the stomach is feeble the food lies in it undigested, decays and throws off poisonous gases that distend the walls of the stomach, and causes interference with other organs, especially with the action of the heart and lungs. These gases have other ill effects. They are absorbed by the blood and corrupt it and so cause aches in remote parts of the body and the formation of unhealthy tissue everywhere. General bodily weakness and loss of weight result. The nerves and the brain are disturbed and discomforts such as dizziness, hot flashes, sleeplessness, irritability and despondency originate from this source.

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Miss Minerva C. Ladd, of Ipswich, Mass., says: "I had a weak stomach from the time I was a little child. Whenever I took hearty food it would cause faintness, and I would finally vomit what I had eaten. At times there would be the most intense pains through the upper part of my body. For days in succession, I would have to lie down most of the time. The distress was often so great that I could hardly bear it, and the frequent and violent belching spells were very disagreeable, too."

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THE NEED OF A HAWAIIAN BUREAU AT WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Mar. 13, 1906. Editor Advertiser: Your editorial of March 2, relative to a bureau in Washington, is good, and I believe the Hawaiian Promotion Committee would do well to take this matter under consideration.

Hawaii would gain much by having a non-partisan representative in Washington, not so much on behalf of our political interests but a man willing to talk Hawaiian climate as well as Hawaiian sugar, coffee, fruit or other special interests. Thousands of our mainland people visit the West Indies every winter and I believe that investments of American capital invariably follow the tourist trade.

I find a great many people interested in Hawaii and anxious to learn more. There is no Hawaiian headquarters in Washington and people do not know how to get information in regard to our islands, or how to get there, or whether our language is English or Spanish, or whether we really wear clothes at home and are civilized.

have been asked: "Are there any schools in Hawaii?" "Have you railroads?" "Have you learned to speak Spanish?" "Are there any good hotels?" "Is there any government lands?" And others equally absurd from our point of view, but propounded by the inquirer in good faith and because they do not know. The railroad offices here have no very exact information, other than that contained in the "Railway Guide" as to how to get to Hawaii or how much it costs. The current member of the "Railway Guide" lacks data relative to April sailings from San Francisco. I have been trying to find out from the local ticket agents of the B. & O. and Penn. R. R. Co. and they cannot tell me anything.

Members of Congress know something about Hawaii from a political standpoint or as viewed by the advocates of special interests, but there are about seventy-nine million Americans who have very hazy notions in regard to us or who never think of us at all. I believe that a wide-awake Hawaiian bureau in Washington would be a good investment and is really a necessity. Yours truly,

JARED G. SMITH.

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COURT NOTICES. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS—CHAMBER SUMMONS.

(25c Stamp) Jane Wight in her own right, and as Trustee and Executrix of the Will of James Wight, deceased, et al. vs. Alice Atkins, et al.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy; The Sheriff of the County of Hawaii, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summons Alice Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; James Wight Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Mary Mist, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Eliza Atkins, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Frank Atkins, residing in New York; Julia May, residing at Clarendon Road, Bournemouth, England; Percy May, residing at Bombay, India; Arthur May, residing on the West Coast of Africa; Vera May, residing at Bournemouth, England; Gerald May, residing at Eastbourne, England; Cyril May, residing at Eatsbourne, England; Emma Wood, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Ada G. Capwell, residing at 1111 Cedar Street, San Diego, California; Ethel Wood, residing at Ashland Seminary, Versailles, Ky.; Eliza Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Lottie McQuaid, residing at Kealia, Kaula; May Madden, residing at Kukaia, Hawaii; Alfred Alexander, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Murray Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; John P. Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Philip A. Mackenzie, residing at Honolulu, Oahu; Florence Patton, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Cara Patton, residing at Guildford, England; Amy Patton, residing at Bournemouth, England; Catherine S. Wight, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Maud M. Wight, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Mary D. Mason, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Olga Mason, residing at Kohala, Hawaii; Arthur Renton, residing at San Francisco, California; Gertrude Renton, residing at Mills College, Alameda County, California; James S. Wight, residing abroad; to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the Island of Hawaii, otherwise twenty days after service, before the Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit sitting at Chambers in the Court Room at Kailua, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to answer the annexed petition of Jane Wight, in her own right and as trustee and executrix of the will of James Wight, late of Kohala, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, deceased, and Robert W. Shingle and Robert Wallace, trustees and administrators with the will annexed of the estate of James Wight, deceased, and Clara Bryant.

And you are further commanded by order of Hon. John Albert Matthewman, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, to serve a true copy of the order of his appointment, and of this petition and summons upon Charles R. Hemenway, guardian ad litem of the infant defendants. And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Judge of the Circuit Court of the

Third Circuit, at Kailua, Hawaii, this 15th day of December, 1905.

By JOHN GREIG, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered that service be made upon Frank Atkins, Julia May, Percy May, Arthur May, Vera May, Gerald May, Cyril May, Ada G. Capwell, Ethel Wood, Cara Patton,