

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 1.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .05.
Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 67. Weather, fair to cloudy.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugal, 2,000. Per Ton, \$70.85.
88 Analysis Beets, 100. 4-5-6. Per Ton, \$2.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3049

APPROPRIATION BILL IS FINISHED IN COMMITTEE OF WHOLE OF THE HOUSE

House Resolution for Annual Session Is Handed Over to the Foolkiller.

The arguments that were presented in the Territorial Senate yesterday proved too strong for the House Concurrent Resolution memorializing the United States Congress to amend the Organic Act so the Legislature could give a regular annual exhibition instead of appearing biennially. The measure was handed over to the foolkiller, none of the members of the upper house taking the floor in support of the lower house product.

It is probable, however, that some action will be taken by the Senate along the line of providing for the maintenance of some of the standing committees of the Legislature during adjournment. This suggestion has been discussed informally by the members of the upper house and many of them are inclined to view it favorably. It will also be in the nature of a compromise with the Representatives who think that the future of the Territory depends upon the holding of annual sessions.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Senate has been laboring strenuously on the question of merchandise licenses and filed its voluminous report yesterday. It has incorporated the essential provisions of several bills bearing upon the same subject and recommends them as amendments to House Bill No. 38.

The strenuous and diplomatic work of the two houses of the Legislature in connection with Representative Douthitt's bill to provide for the feeing of lawyers, appointed by the court to defend impecunious criminals, has gone for naught, yesterday's veto message of House Bill No. 20, revealing that it had grave defects in the opinion of Governor Frear. The bill was amended in the Senate, but the changes did not meet with the approval of the House of Representatives and the report of the conference committee left the bill practically as it was when it passed the House.

The problem of merchandise licenses has been dealt with carefully by the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate. It is believed the bill embodying the recommendations and amendments of the committee will be the fairest measure of the kind that has yet been drafted. A number of hearings have been held by the Ways and Means Committee and those whose interests are involved were given an opportunity to express their views.

Bills Are Signed.
All the members of the Senate were (Continued on Page Five.)

Hot Debate on Board of Health Items --- Bacteriologist Is Cut Out Again.

The House yesterday concluded the consideration of the appropriation bill in the committee of the whole, and the same will be reported to the House in session today. The bill as amended carries out to a degree the extension of powers to the counties, although it was very sensibly decided yesterday not to undertake the dangerous experiment of letting the counties fuss with the matter of health. This was left with the Territorial Board of Health.

There was a warm debate on the question of appropriating a salary for the bacteriologist, Kaniho, Kinney and Kaleiopa leading the blind majority in an attack on the item, Kinney rehashing the old fable of healthy persons being inoculated with leprosy while undergoing examination. Kaniho stated that he represented the Hawaiian people in protesting against the employment of any such an official, who used knives and cut and slashed people. He stated that the Hawaiians were afraid of the bacteriologist and would have none of him.

Prior to the finishing of the appropriation bill, Kaniho consented to the tabling of his bill to prevent the segregation of lepers, and also allowed the tabling of a petition presented by him concerning the "New Ward hospital," which exists as yet only in the vivid imagination of some persons well known to the police and asylum guards.

The bill as decided upon carries a contingent fee of \$75,000 to be used by the Governor to supply deficiencies in the departments.

It was only by sitting until after six yesterday afternoon that the business of the committee was concluded.

Another Anti-Japanese Bill.
Another bill directed against the existing Japanese fishing companies was presented by Kealawa, although patently neither conceived nor prepared by him. This bill puts the license fee on all fishing boats of a beam of over thirty inches at \$10 a year except for gasoline fishing boats, on which the license fee is \$50 a year.

Deputy Sheriff Bill.
The amendment of the Senate to the bill whereby deputy sheriffs are to be appointed by the sheriffs instead of being elected, as now, the change knocking out the power of the boards of supervisors to block such appointments, was agreed to by the House yesterday. This bill does not apply to this island. (Continued on Page Five.)

PARENTS CAUSE OF CHILD CRIME

Judge Whitney Explains the Purpose of New Law.

Parental education is the most essential thing in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime, was the view expressed last evening by W. L. Whitney before the Civic Section of Central Union church. Mr. Whitney reviewed the methods that have been practiced in the large cities of the United States in connection with the spread of the juvenile court movement, and he pointed out the difference that exists in the problems to be met locally.

Basing his conclusions upon practical experience obtained while a District Magistrate, Mr. Whitney said that in Honolulu he would unhesitatingly place the thoughtless neglect of parents as the most productive cause of waywardness in children. "There are several distinctly local causes that tend to the encouragement of waywardness in children," he said. "The climatic conditions are such that a boy can get along quite comfortably without going home, and when he finds that his home is uncongenial—as boys often do—there is nothing in his way, as far as climate is concerned, that would not let him exist through any season of the year without the shelter of a home."

Explains New Law.
The juvenile court law that was passed at the present session of the Legislature, Mr. Whitney said, would do all that a distinctly reformation agency could do in the solution of the all-important measures of correction in juvenile delinquency. He said that the law was very carefully drawn and was modeled upon a very successful statute. (Continued on Page Four.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. WALTER BRINCKERHOFF

Mrs. Walter Brinckerhoff, wife of Dr. W. F. Brinckerhoff of the Federal Leprosy Investigation Station, died yesterday morning at the family residence in Waikiki. Her death was entirely unexpected, and it came as a sudden and dreadful shock to her many friends in this city. She had been in good health of late and was looking forward to the joys of motherhood. A son was born and is living. But Mrs. Brinckerhoff did not survive.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon in St. Andrew's cathedral at three o'clock, and flowers will be received until 2:30 o'clock. After the services the body will be cremated, this ceremony being private.

Mrs. Brinckerhoff was formerly Miss Nellie White, a member of a well known New England family, which includes ex-Secretary of the Navy John C. Long. She was a sister of Mrs. J. B. Castle, with whom she resided for some years before her marriage. She had been married to Dr. Brinckerhoff less than two years, the event receiving much attention in Eastern and local society.

WARSHIPS OF JAPAN HERE

Arrive Early and Are Greeted With the Accustomed Courtesies.

The Japanese cruisers Aso and Soya came into port yesterday morning and moored at the Naval docks where they received the usual courtesies. The battery at the Naval station saluted the Japanese flag with twenty-one guns and added thirteen for Rear Admiral Ichiji. There was a return salute for Captain Rees. The ships are fine vessels of their class and they made a formidable appearance in their war paint. Of course, they were well-handled.

The squadron was off port early yesterday morning, and hardly had it appeared than gaudily-decorated Japanese sampans were on the way to welcome it. Dozens of these fishing craft dotted the entrance to the channel and made a pretty flutter about the grim-looking cruisers. Japanese Consul Uyeno and Secretary Ito of the Japanese consulate, met the Aso in a launch and boarded the vessel with Lieut. Commander Moses, U.S.N., of the Naval Station, where they were received with honors by Captain G. Ishii and conducted below to the Admiral's quarters. After the Pacific Mail steamship Siberia, which had arrived off port about the same time, had passed in, the Aso got under way under a pilot and came up the harbor very slowly. Halfway up the channel the Naval Station's salute was given followed by a salute to the Admiral, and then guns of the Aso belched a return salute to Captain Rees, commander of the station. This was picturesque, for the powder used threw a stream of flame several feet away from the gun muzzles. Some little difficulty was encountered by the Aso in making her berth on the Waikiki side of Naval Wharf No. 2, and there was backing and filling, owing to the mud, it was said, that seemed to have hummocked near the Naval wharf.

The Soya, meanwhile, had come into the harbor, and as soon as the Aso was out of the way, she was brought alongside the wharf on the opposite side.

Captain Rees Calls.
Upon the dock just as the Aso passed the lighthouse, a company of marines was drawn up in line and to a fanfare of bugles and a roll of the drums the guard presented arms, the same being acknowledged from the flagship. The company was then reduced to a guard, and the larger part of the command crossed the street to await the exchange of courtesies.

At 10 o'clock Captain Rees, U.S.N., (Continued on Page Eight.)

BOND ISSUE PLACED.
Another big bond transaction took place yesterday, when the Alexander Young Building Company placed, through Halstead & Co., with the Bank of Hawaii the new issue of Alexander Young Building Company bonds to the amount of \$350,000. These same are to be delivered on June 1, 1909, when, on that date, they will retire the entire present outstanding bond issue of \$350,000, and a new issue will be made. The new issue will be ten and twenty-year bonds, and will be in denominations of \$1000 each.

ELIOT MAY NOT ACCEPT PLACE OFFERED HIM

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is reported that President Eliot of Harvard has declined the English mission.

President Eliot has been decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan.

PONTA DE GORDO, Azores, March 30.—Ex-President Roosevelt landed here today during a brief stop of the steamship Hamburg. He received an ovation at the dock. The morning report of an attempted attack on Roosevelt by an Italian is false.

MELBOURNE, March 30.—The Australian States of New South Wales and Victoria have decided to build Great Britain one Dreadnought to cost \$7,000,000.

SALINA CRUZ, Mexico, March 30.—A Mexican gunboat has been ordered on duty to prevent the smuggling of Chinese into the States.

TOKIO, March 30.—The Japanese government has refused the proposal to submit the Manchurian questions to The Hague.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, March 30.—Eight were killed and nine injured today by a dynamite explosion.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Former Secretary of State Elihu Root, speaking last night at a dinner tendered to retiring President Eliot of Harvard University, at which President Taft was a guest, indicated that Dr. Eliot will be given the post of Ambassador to England.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Facts before the Senate Committee on Finance, demonstrating Japan's ability to manufacture every form of silk goods used in America, were startling to that body because of the cheapness of manufacture.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 31.—Chief Crazy Snake and the outlaw Indians who went out with him on the warpath have all been captured.

GUTHRIE, March 30.—Chief Crazy Snake has been wounded and has offered to surrender.

MANILA, March 31.—Dr. William Jones, an anthropologist of the Columbian Field Museum of Chicago, has been murdered at Dumobago, Iabela province. No details have been received, but it is believed he was slain by wild tribesmen. A party has been sent out to investigate.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—The Duma has passed the budget, including \$2,442,500 for urgent improvements to the Baltic fleet.

MEXICO CITY, March 31.—Guatemala is reported to be concentrating a large force on the Honduran frontier.

MUSKOGEE, Oklahoma, March 31.—The capture of Chief Crazy Snake is not confirmed.

MANILA, March 31.—The death sentence of Papa Isio, the Black Pope of the Philippines, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—There are indications that the House of Representatives will soon adopt a resolution setting April 10 as the date when the vote will be taken on the tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It was announced here today that the Japanese squadron, soon to arrive in Honolulu, will visit San Francisco on April 26 and will sail from there to Seattle.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—The authorities have discovered the plot of an uprising in the Caucasus against the government. Seventy arrests have been made.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Judge Murasky has ordered the officials of the District Attorney's office and the police to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for ignoring the injunction against opening the safes of the United Railways Company. The safes were opened under a search warrant to discover documents valuable to the prosecution which had been stolen from the District Attorney's office.

CHICAGO, April 1.—E. H. Harriman, in an interview, advises the newspapers to stop talking about the regulation of railroads and insist that the people begin regulating the government, which, he declares, is wasteful and extravagant. Governmental methods, Mr. Harriman says, would bankrupt any private business.

EL PASO, Texas, April 1.—Both Mexicans and Indians have rebelled in Chihuahua because the government is levying a tax of three cents a day on work oxen and horses.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The tactics of the insurgents on the tariff matter are worrying the leaders. Cannon and Payne have appealed to the President to bring the recalcitrants into line.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 1.—The military prison here has been partially destroyed by fire at a loss of \$200,000. There were no escapes.

OGDEN, Utah, April 1.—The Overland train was wrecked near here last evening. Five cars were burned and two people killed.

MUNICH, April 1.—Count von Zeppelin, after being at the mercy of a storm in his airship for eleven hours, has made a safe descent.

SETTE, France, April 1.—In an explosion which took place on board the French oil bark Jules Henry here today, twelve men were killed and many injured.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, has been convicted on a charge preferred by a negro girl here and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.

GUATEMALA, April 1.—President Cabrera insists upon his contradiction of the report that there has been a movement of Guatemalan troops towards the Honduran frontier.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 1.—The American army of pacification in this island is now out of existence. The last troops, with General Barry in command, sailed today for New York.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Seventy-five fertilizer companies have formed a \$50,000,000 corporation.

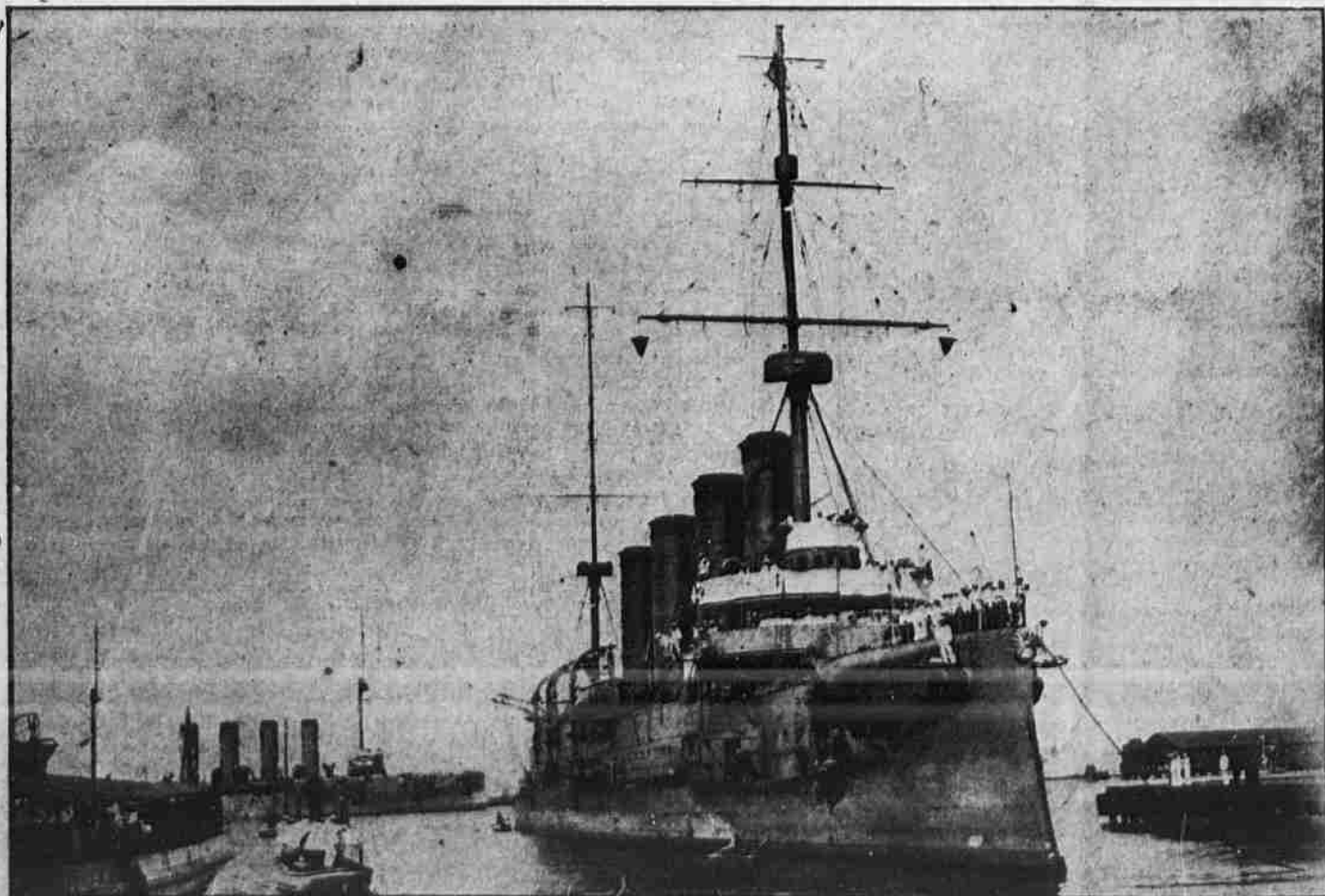
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Governor General Smith of the Philippines desires to be relieved and will probably be succeeded by Commissioner Forbes.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The Duma has passed the Army budget calling for \$256,300,000.

TOKIO, April 2.—General Kuroki has gone on the retired list.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.—President Diaz opened the 24th Congress yesterday.

SEEKING LIGHT ABOUT THE FEDERAL BUILDING
but the following inquiry came from Judge Hatch:
Washington, March 30, 1909.
Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu.
Is competition desired for plans Federal building?
HATCH.
J. F. Morgan, being desirous of finding out the status of the Federal building, sent the following cablegram:
Honolulu, March 29, 1909.
Secretary Treasury, Washington, D.C.
Please cable status Honolulu Federal building.
CHAMBER COMMERCE.
No reply was had up to last night
The physicians of Senator Black of Palo Alto proclaim him too ill to travel to the capital; the people of Palo Alto have protested against the action of the Senate in doubting the integrity of Senator Black and his physicians and claim that his removal to Sacramento would be without warrant of law. The vote on the direct primary bill stands 20 to 19 with no opportunity for a tie or for enough votes to pass the motion.



JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON ENTERING PORT.

—Advertiser Photo.

TEACHERS' SALARIES TO BE LIBERALLY PROVIDED FOR BY LEGISLATURE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The question of a minimum wage rate for laborers employed upon public work was before the Senate for consideration yesterday, and after a debate a bill, fixing \$1.50 as the minimum to be paid employees of the Territory and Counties, passed second reading with four dissenting votes.

As received from the House of Representatives, the bill simply specified laborers employed on territorial work as coming within the \$1.50 minimum clause. It was amended on the motion of Senator McCarthy to include political divisions or counties, and it is in this form that it will be considered by the Senate for final passage.

The opposition to the amended bill was not based on an idea that \$1.50 a day was not little enough for a laborer, but was due to a belief that worthy people, unable to do a full day's work, would be prevented from employment at all under the practical operation of the law. It was on this ground that Senator W. O. Smith opposed it. Senator Makekau made the additional argument that the county of Hawaii would probably be threatened with bankruptcy if the bill became a law.

Committee Reports.

Chairman Robinson of the Senate Committee on Education submitted reports on two petitions and one resolution, asking for appropriations to provide for the building of additional schoolhouses.

The committee recommended that Senate Resolution No. 43, asking for an appropriation of \$1000 for a schoolhouse at Kahala, Puna, Hawaii, be laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. The committee recommended that the same disposition be made of Senate petitions Nos. 53 and 60, asking for an appropriation for a new four-room schoolhouse at Napo-
 o, South Kona, Hawaii.

Senate Bill No. 122, providing for the encouragement of diversified industries by tax exemption on certain products of the soil, passed second reading with an amendment submitted by Senator Baker and reading as follows: "Provided further that no part of the land so owned and used by any one person, firm or corporation in excess of forty acres shall be exempt from property tax, by reason of the fact that such land has been subdivided or cultivated under contract."

This amendment is intended to meet the views of the Senators who believe there is tax dodging by the pineapple corporations.

The Senate gave its final endorsement to Senate Bill No. 122, introduced by Senator Moore, and providing punishment for the wearing of badges of military or fraternal organizations by persons not entitled to do so.

House Bill No. 91, giving authority to Territorial officers to deposit public funds in banks of the Territory, was taken up on second reading and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

House Bill No. 138, regulating the sale of feed fish, was referred to the Public Health Committee.

House Bill No. 164, providing for the restraint of insane persons and establishing a Lunacy Commission, was referred to the Public Health Committee.

House Bill No. 99, providing for the appointment of deputy sheriffs by the

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the 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. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of darkened homes. The Abigail Kindergarten says: "Your preparation is a sure cure for the most violent cold, if properly taken. In treating children, it has proved in many cases under our observation a sure preventive of the progress of pulmonary affections, and has in every case of incipient consumption acted as a stay of that dreadful disease." It will not disappoint you. Sold by all chemists here.

sheriff, was taken up on second reading in the committee of the whole, Senator Makekau being in the chair. The bill was read section by section and no objections were advanced to it by the members of the upper house. After the committee rose, Chairman Makekau made a verbal report, recommending the passage of the bill. The Senate then went through the formality of adopting the report, and the bill was passed on second reading.

Judicial Circuits.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of Senate Bill No. 119, amending subdivision 3 of section 125 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, relating to judicial circuits. It was taken up with the favorable report of the committee and passed on second reading.

House Bill No. 44 passed second reading on the adoption of the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee. It is a measure to provide for the acquisition of land and other property for public purposes. Its object is to allow the government to sell at auction lands which it would otherwise have to exchange at appraised values. The committee believes that appraised values are sometimes very faulty and the report states that "lands have been sold shortly after exchange for several times their appraised value, showing a great loss to the Territory." In reply to a question from President Smith, Senator Knudsen said that there was no conflict between the provisions of the bill and the Organic Act.

Debate on Wages.

The Judiciary Committee majority reported favorably on House Bill No. 35, bearing the official title of "An Act to amend Section 1 of Act 98, Session Laws of 1927," to designate the pay of laborers engaged in constructing or repairing roads, bridges or streets, waterworks or other works for the Territory of Hawaii. Senator Makekau did not concur in the report, and in the course of the ensuing debate he stated his objections at length.

As received from the House of Representatives, the measure specified that a minimum wage of \$1.50 per diem should be paid to laborers employed by the Territorial government. Senator McCarthy moved to insert an amendment "or of any political division thereof."

President Smith called Vice President Kalama to the chair and he proceeded to state his reasons for objecting to the amendment that would bind County Supervisors to a minimum wage rate of \$1.50 a day in the payment of laborers engaged in public work. Senator Harvey wanted to know if persons taking contracts for public work would be forced to adhere to the provisions of the bill, Senator Kalama gave as his opinion that contractors would be bound by the \$1.50 minimum rate, Senator McCarthy observing that they would have to take it into consideration when figuring on public works.

"I am not in favor of this amendment," said Senator W. O. Smith. "I do not believe that the County Supervisors should be restricted to a minimum figure of \$1.50 per day in the employment of labor. I do not say that less than \$1.50 a day should be given to able-bodied men. If this bill becomes law it will prevent boys and others not able to do a full day's labor from getting work, when, if the Supervisors could exercise their discretion, they could employ needy persons who are unable to compete with able-bodied laborers."

McCarthy Explains It.

Senator McCarthy defended his amendment. "This is a bill that has been in the Legislature before," he said. "It is a subject that is of great interest to the laboring people. There should be uniformity in the wage payment and \$1.50 a day is little enough for any man. As the bill comes from the House it would not be worth anything in its practical operation, because the counties have control of nearly all the work named."

"I agree with Senator McCarthy that the laborer is worthy of his hire," said Senator Moore, "but I doubt whether a minimum rate could be enforced in the matter of public contracts. I support the general object of the bill and amendment, but do not think contractors could be held to a minimum rate in the payment of employees."

Senator Smith said that the spirit of popular government was to leave more to county authorities, and that they would be the best judges of local questions. He declared that they should possess some discretionary control in the matter of public expenditures.

Wants It Tabled.

Senator Makekau declared that the present law was sufficient and fair to everyone concerned. He said that a bill fixing a \$1.50 minimum wage was vetoed at the last session and that the law now in force was passed as a substitute. The Senate from Honolulu argued that to raise the minimum would bring in the competition of the young and would prevent old men from finding a place in the public work specified in the provisions of the bill. "I believe that such a bill as this would bankrupt the county of Hawaii," said Makekau. "We have the confidence of the people. Let us go ahead and decide this question on business principles. I move to table the bill."

Senator Robinson declared that he considered the bill a just one and that \$1.50 a day was little enough for any man under any circumstances. Senator Smith said that he realized that it was not popular to oppose such a measure, but insisted that he did so simply to prevent hardship upon worthy persons who would fall to obtain employment under an enforcement of a \$1.50 minimum clause. Senator Knudsen offered to accept an

amendment reducing the minimum to \$1.25 a day but Makekau insisted that the present law was sufficient for all purposes.

Bill is Passed.

Senator Harvey declared that the wages of the road laborer could be reduced with profit and the city is interested in the laborer.

On the vote being taken on the motion to lay on the table, Senators Smith, Woods and Kalama were the only ones that came to the support of Makekau. The bill was then passed on second reading.

The Judiciary Committee recommended that the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 48, repeating the section of the Revised Laws relating to covenants for renewal at auction of certain government leases. The report was adopted and the bill on second reading.

Similar action was taken by the Senate on House Bill No. 127, providing for the disposition of funds received from the sale of certain government lands.

The object of the bill as stated in the committee report is to protect purchasers of public land who fail to carry out the provisions of purchase and to provide how they shall be repaid; thus doing away with the necessity of special acts of the Legislature.

Reports Are Adopted.

The favorable report of the Judiciary Committee on House Bill No. 100, designed to prevent frivolous attachments, was adopted and the bill passed on second reading.

House Bill 152, intended to take the place of a measure vetoed by the Governor, passed second reading on the adoption of the report. The object of the bill is to protect purchasers of real estate from fraudulent conveyances. Senator Knudsen stated that the bill was intended to meet the objections expressed in the Governor's veto message.

House Bill No. 3, an income tax measure, passed first reading by title. House Bill No. 107, making it necessary for all street cars to be equipped with air brakes, passed its first reading.

Following the afternoon adjournment the members of the Senate went in automobiles to Diamond Head to inspect the mortar battery, as the guests of Major Winslow. They all expressed themselves as being convinced of the strength of the fortifications begun by the Federal Government. No upper house member, however, took the view of Representative Kaniho, who said that since a battery had been located on Diamond Head there was no further need of an organized militia and that defensive measures are unnecessary and a waste of money.

HOUSE

The total appropriation to pay teachers' salaries for the coming biennial period will be seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, all that is asked for by Chairman Long, of the House Committee on Education, enough to pay the teachers the three per cent. advance all around that is now being held back out of their monthly checks, enough to meet the advances in salaries called for in the teachers' schedule and sixty-nine thousand dollars more than the Governor has asked for in his estimates.

This was the significant announcement made in committee of the whole of the House yesterday afternoon by Representative Shingle who, in company with Senator Fairchild, of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, has interviewed the Governor and gone over the financial situation in view of the proposed changes in the County and City and County Acts.

Another announcement, interesting if not as important to the public generally, is that the proposed combination of the Land, Survey and Public Works departments is off. The Governor, after his consultation with Fairchild and Shingle, revised his estimates for departmental expenses and salaries, cutting off six hundred thousand dollars, after raising the amount for teachers' salaries some sixty-nine thousand dollars and providing for a contingency fund of \$75,000.

Fair progress was made yesterday with the appropriation bill, especially in view of the fact that the first evening meeting for the session was held of the committee of the whole. A resolution was passed that the House should meet every night this week if necessary to have the bill passed and ready to go to the Senate the first of next week.

There was little of the debate of the day before when the question of knocking out the license inspectors was resumed, the item providing for them being summarized out from \$17,000 to \$6000. This was one of the incidents of the day. Another was the passing of the Library of Hawaii bill, in the debate over which Shingle and Rice clashed and sparred back and forth like true parliamentarians. Kaniho also took a part in this debate, opposing the bill because it carried no appropriation to translate the books of the proposed library into Hawaiian. In the course of his remarks, the honorable gentleman from Kohala said that he neither knew nor took much stock in anybody called Carnegie.

Vaccination Bill Approved.

The Health and Police Committee reported favorably on Coelho's vaccination bill, recommending only that "searchers" be included to be used equally with "points" in the operation. The manner of vaccination, as now prescribed in the bill, is:

"No child shall be vaccinated except after an opportunity has been given to the parent or guardian to be present at such vaccination, unless such parent or guardian shall have consented in writing to such vaccination, and then only by a duly licensed and authorized physician who shall use for such vaccination bovine virus only, obtained from standard manufacturers; such vaccination shall be only by means of scarifier and points put in hermetically sealed tubes or other antiseptic receptacles; each receptacle shall be opened immediately before a scarifier or point is to be used, in the presence of the person to be vaccinated, and no scarifier or point shall be used for the vaccination of more than one person."

Show Bill Favored.

The Finance Committee cleared up a large number of bills and other matter

in its hands. Among the reports presented was one recommending for passage Partade's show license bill. An other bill recommended was "An Act for the relief of the Volcano States and Transportation Company." Petitions Nos. 18, 29, 30, 34, 40, 41, 42 and 50, and the resolution of the Republican Central executive committee, all asking that the liquor law be left alone, were reported on, the committee recommending that those be entered in the records of the House.

Bills recommended for the table were Monnau's bill designating district court fees and costs as county realizations, because a better bill was coming; Rice's bill regarding the disposition of the realizations from the special immigration income tax, because a Senate bill covers the matter, and Senate Bill 27, relating to the circulation of commercial paper, because the House has legislated already on this.

All the reports were adopted.

McKinley High O. K.

The Education Committee submitted a report dealing with a number of questions asked regarding the building of the McKinley High School. The report and the correspondence attached stated that the building was in good order.

Street Car Bill.

On third reading, House Bill 107, the street car air brake bill, was under fire. Castro moved an amendment that the maximum weight of cars on which air brakes are not to be obligatory should be nine tons instead of fourteen. He explained that the majority of the cars now are between seven and nine tons in weight and that the heavier cars required air brakes to be safe. He also wished to allow a year for the installation of the brakes. Both amendments were accepted.

On roll call the bill passed without opposition. During the calling of the roll the Speaker remarked that Kaniho and Shingle were absent without excuse.

Shingle's absence "without excuse" made it necessary to defer the third reading of the Library of Hawaii bill.

Substitute Income-Tax Bill.

House Bill 3, Alfonso, the revived income tax exemption bill, being rushed to replace Cohen's vetoed bill, was read a third time. Rice said this bill should meet all the objections of the Governor if the amendments he proposed were adopted. His amendment puts the exemption up to \$1500 a year. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed third reading.

Library of Hawaii Bill.

Shingle having appeared, House Bill 143 was taken up on third reading. Shingle's amendment was read, which says the Legislature "may" appropriate for the support of the library and which omits the specific appropriation. Rice said the acceptance of the amendment would leave the law practically as it was on the statute books. He moved the bill be tabled.

Shingle rose to speak, Rice objecting until his motion should be put, this provoking Shingle to remark: "Let us get down to the merits of this bill and have less horseplay."

The amendment, on motion of the seconder, was tabled to allow the following substituted amendment from Correa:

"The Legislature shall from time to time make appropriations for the maintenance and support of said library at the rate of ten thousand dollars a year, to begin whenever a donation or donations shall be made for the erection of a suitable library building."

Correa spoke on his amendment, referring to the fact that Andrew Carnegie was prepared to donate \$150,000 for a library building so soon as the Territory showed itself willing to do something for itself. He urged the passage of the amendment.

Nawahine thought Oahu should do the putting up for the library. He thought \$10,000 from the Territory could be better used in public works somewhere. Nawahine expressed surprise that it should be suggested that money should be used by the Territory when the different county treasuries were full of so much.

Kama thought the time would come when the members would feel proud of the Carnegie library, which would stand as a monument to their collective wisdom. He pointed out that Honolulu was the educational center of the Territory, the place where children from all the islands came for higher education, and the logical place for such a library.

Rice opposed the amendment on principle. It was unfair to ask the Territory to support a Honolulu library. As far as he knew, Mr. Carnegie gave libraries always to cities, not to States or Territories. The library might turn out to be a white elephant, but if Honolulu wants it let her pay for it. "We are here to provide first the necessities, not the luxuries," he said, declaring that Honolulu was after city luxuries without being willing to pay city taxes. He objected to binding future Legislatures down to appropriating \$10,000 a year.

Rice Sees the Bait.

"We all know this circulating library is only a little bait to get us country members to vote for the bill," he said. "We have libraries on the other islands already, supported by private subscription now."

He thought the Oahu members would be the first ones to object if the bill was to provide a library for Hilo, but it would be as fair as this bill—all such bills would be unfair. He moved the bill be tabled.

Shingle Makes Good Fight.

Shingle appealed to the sense of fairness of the House to allow him to speak, appealing from the ruling of the Speaker. Rice withdrew his motion to table, however, stating that he did not wish to be unfair.

Shingle stated that Rice had been unfair on this bill, having neglected to see the Governor on the bill as he had been asked to do. He stated that if the bill was to build a library on Kauai, Rice would be strong for it. This Rice vigorously denied.

Shingle continued, stating that he ap-

pealed to the business good sense of the members. The library was to be a Territorial institution, built on the grounds of the Capitol as a part of the Archives. Rice had tried to mislead the members into thinking that the bill bound future Legislatures.

Rice rose to a question of personal privilege. Shingle had no right to say he was trying to mislead or deceive.

Shingle withdrew the expression and continued his address, presenting a number of strong arguments. He said the Honolulu Library Association, with 25,000 volumes, would not deal with the country, but only with the Territory, their trust making this necessary. He stated Rice severely for not showing the Governor the courtesy of seeing him about the bill, and pointed out also that the establishment of the library would enable \$18,000 to be saved out of the next appropriation bill. He stated that the bill had been endorsed by the Governor, the trustees of the library and the leading educators of the country, a bill that would bring a quarter of a million here in donations and be of benefit to the whole Territory.

What Carnegie Offers.

Rice asked Shingle if he knew the terms of the usual Carnegie donations, requiring 10 per cent. each year of the donated sum to be spent in the upkeep.

Shingle said Carnegie would give ten times the amount of the yearly upkeep. If the Territory would give \$10,000, Mr. Carnegie would give \$100,000 on that; then the \$7000 of the Honolulu Library would make \$70,000 more from Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie was taking chances on the annual appropriations being made by the Legislature.

Rice feared that the Territory was running the chance of blackening its fame and disgracing Mr. Carnegie by not appropriating in the future.

Shingle said the Laird of Skibo was over twenty-one and knew what chances he was taking. "What's the use of talking about such things?" he asked.

Kaniho's Weighty Arguments.

Kaniho resisted the temptation to speak for some time but finally rose. "I thought at first I was up against a stone wall," he said, "but I find it is only dust." What he wanted was more light on the proposal to have the library a part of the archives, or the archives a part of the library. He wanted also to know how the general outside public would benefit. Shingle told him that if he wanted a book he could write or wire for it and have the same right to use the books as anyone in Honolulu. Kaniho looked relieved, only wanting to know if the books would be translated into Hawaiian for the use of the "citizens." Shingle reminded him that English was taught in all the schools.

Kaniho then launched with his argument, which was against the bill. He disclaimed all knowledge of any such man as Carnegie, or whoever Shingle was talking about, as a man who would give big money. He also saw little benefit to the public of a library when the books were not printed in Hawaiian. He suggested an appropriation for the translation of the books as something sensible.

He talked along these dully ignorant lines for some time, getting more and more vehement in his denunciation of libraries in general and English libraries in particular. The only virtue he could see in the bill was that the library commissioners were to serve without pay. If that be not a fake, then the salaries of the archivists could be fired and the free commissioners could do the work. The without pay idea was, he feared, only a fake and he thought later on the members would find the bill one to feed hungry office-seekers.

The motion to table Correa's amendment was lost; and the vote on the amendment was largely in its favor. The vote on the bill as amended was: ayes, 22; noes, 6. The "noes" were Coney, Hihio, Huddy, Kaniho, Nawahine, and Rice.

Third Readings.

House Bill 173, Rice, which is a section taken from the Depository Bill and put in a bill by itself, carried on third reading.

Tenement Veto Sustained.

Consideration of the veto of the Governor on Douthitt's tenement house bill, sent down last week, was taken up. Douthitt moved to sustain the veto, Rice seconding the motion. The idea is to introduce a substitute bill. The vote to sustain the veto was unanimous.

Auditor's Bonds Raised.

Senate Bills 77 and 78, raising the amounts required in bonds from the county and city auditors, passed on third readings. The new figures are: Honolulu, \$25,000; Hawaii, \$20,000; Maui, \$15,000; Kauai, \$15,000. Seven members voted against the changes.

Substitute Tenement Bill.

Douthitt introduced a new bill, a substitute Tenement House Bill for that vetoed.

The bill is changed only by the addition of a new section. The section objected to remains, this giving the city government the right "to enact and to enforce all ordinances necessary to protect health, life and property, to prevent and summarily remove nuisances and to preserve and enforce the good government, order and security of the city and county and its inhabitants."

The new section says: "No ordinance shall be held invalid on the ground that it covers any subject or matter embraced within any statute or statutes of the Territory whether such ordinance is in conflict with any such statute or statutes or otherwise."

It is stated that Douthitt consulted the Governor regarding this substitute bill, although a casual reading does not show how the objections are met that the first bill gave too great power to the City Board of Supervisors.

Shingle Wants Pure Milk.

Shingle presented the following joint resolution:

"Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Governor of the Territory shall, as soon as practicable after the approval of this resolution, appoint a commission of three members to be known as the Milk Commission, which commission shall thoroughly examine and investigate the regulations of the Board of Health; the laws of the Territory, and any ordinances of the City and County of Honolulu safeguarding the sale of milk and control of dairies, the manner of their appointment and adaptability to existing conditions; and

consider ways and means for the revision and improvement of the said laws so far as they affect the City and County of Honolulu, and the commission shall make report of their work to the Governor not later than July 1, 1910, with their recommendations pertaining thereto, together with some bill or bills for the effectuation of such recommendations."

Shingle stated that the milk regulations were good now but not as good as they might be, considering the importance of a pure milk supply for the babies of Honolulu and the Territory at large.

Rice said this was a measure showing the importance of annual sessions as it was too hard to think of the babies having to wait two years for a pure milk law.

The resolution was adopted.

Cohen presented a resolution to appropriate \$8500 to widen Beretania avenue between Port and Nuuanu avenues.

Primary Law Notice.

Partade opened the afternoon session by giving notice of the introduction of a bill to provide for nominations by a direct vote, his bill being the same as Senate Bill 8, introduced across the hall by Chillingworth.

Kauikaouli Statue.

Two reports came in from the Military Committee on Like's bill to spend \$10,000 on a statue in memory of Kauikaouli, the majority favoring the idea and Alfonso, as a minority, protesting against the spending of that much money at this time. Both reports were laid on the table to await the second reading of the bill, Like not being present.

More Band Concerts?

Cohen presented a measure that made a noise like a man shooting into the air, was to appropriate \$24,000 for the support and maintenance of the Hawaiian band, the money to be given on the condition that the Honolulu supervisors continued their present monthly grant.

Partade presented a resolution to vote \$3000 for a new road in Kaapahu homesteads, Hamakua.

Kealawa introduced a bill to appropriate \$1003.50 to settle claims for land taken in the construction of Bridge street, Hilo.

Committee of the Whole.

After some little debate the House members cut down the item for the expenses of the license commission boards from \$17,000 to \$5000, on a close vote of thirteen to twelve. Rice wanted the item put at \$12,000, with the understanding that any necessary balance could be drawn out of the \$50,000 contingency fund to be voted the Governor. This motion was voted down by thirteen to twelve.

The other Treasury items passed as in the bill and the items of the Public Instruction were tackled. Makekau wanted to cut the superintendent's salary, but the members outvoted him.

Rice then moved to lump all the items now listed for secretary, stenographers, clerks, school agents and expenses under one item and put the figure at \$15,300. This is \$3500 less than the estimate.

There was some discussion about this, some of the members wanting to vote specific salaries and no lump sum. Long said the lumping idea was new to him and asked the deferring of all Public Instruction items. They were deferred.

Public Works.

Superintendent's salary stayed passed at \$275, and the other items were taken up. Rice then proposed some more lumping, suggesting \$22,920 as a lump sum for the general expenses of the office. As it now stands it is \$41,000. Monnau wanted to defer action, it not being certain as yet that the waterworks would be turned over to the counties.

Coney said the idea was to see where the Territory was getting off in the way of money. That was why now was the time to trim the bill. Later, if necessary, the bill could be amended if the waterworks transfer failed, while Rice stated very loudly and at length that it was a question now of staying in the same old rut or going ahead. If the counties were to get more work and more money, the Territory must have less work and less money and cutting would have to come.

Governor's New Estimates.

Shingle stated that he and Senator Fairchild had consulted the Governor on the scheme of turning over the waterworks to the counties and consolidating the departments of Public Works, Lands and Survey office. This latter the Governor said was not practicable, although it was practical to combine the last two. The Governor, in view of the other changes proposed, had made a revised estimate. In the bill under discussion an item of \$706,000 for teachers' salaries would be found. It was declared by the chairman of the Education Committee that \$69,000 more must be voted to meet the requirements.

The revised estimates of the Governor, giving the counties more revenue and more work, gave a total of \$2,624,786, being \$624,000 less than in the bill, even allowing \$69,000 more for schools and a contingent fund of \$75,000. This last is to make up for extra expenses in departments pared too deep or for unforeseen expenses.

If the Legislature will carry out the policy outlined, over half a million can go for public improvements, making it possible to do much out of current revenue which will otherwise have to be done from a loan fund.

Shingle suggested evening sessions from now on until the bill was passed, and Rice kokuaed the idea, making a motion to that effect.

Kauikaouli Bill.

The House then tackled the question of spending \$10,000 to honor Kauikaouli's memory. Like urged the adoption of the majority committee report and Alfonso urged his report recommending the tabling of the bill. Alfonso was the only one with courage enough to vote to adopt this report. The bill passed second reading.

More Kanihoism.

A petition was presented by Kaniho, that made a noise like a man shooting into the side of a house. The petition, in full, was:

"We the undersigned American Citizens and Taxpaying Voters of the Territory of Hawaii, do humbly petition the Honorable Members of the Legis-

(Continued on Page Sev-a.)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
 Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All dr

SENATE PASSES BILL PROVIDING ELECTION OF ALL DEPUTY SHERIFFS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Fifth Territorial Senate indulged in an extended discussion yesterday on the merits of the bill providing for the appointment of deputy sheriffs by the sheriff and after the members of the upper house had listened to the argument against the measure by Senator Baker and the favorable opinions voiced by Senators Smith, Fairchild and Makekua, it gave the bill its final endorsement, passing it upon third reading. As the bill was received in the senate, after passage by the House of Representatives, it provided for the appointment of the deputy sheriffs by the county sheriff, but had a limitation making it imperative that the appointees should be confirmed by the Board of Supervisors. This limitation on the appointive power of the sheriff was stricken out on the motion of Senator McCarthy. As the bill now stands there is absolutely no restriction upon the sheriff, and his deputies will be responsible solely to him on their bond.

The bill allowing appeals by the Territory in criminal cases also received the attention of the Senate yesterday. The passage of the bill was urged at length by Senator W. O. Smith, who declared that it was in line with the policy of all the progressive states of the Union and tended to greater efficiency in the enforcement of the law. He said that there was every protection for the criminal, but that in cases where the vital problem of conflict of laws was involved it was essential that more than one judge should have a final decision.

Senator McCarthy stated his unqualified opposition to the bill. Chairman Knudsen of the Judiciary Committee, which reported favorably on the bill, stated that the committee has considered the legal phases of the measures at length and suggested that the information in the hands of the committee be submitted to the Senate as a whole before a final disposition was made of the measure. The necessary continuance was granted.

The bill fixing a \$1.50 minimum for public laborers was considered on third reading yesterday but was postponed at the request of Senator Fairchild who asked for more time to consider the provisions of the bill.

The Library Bill.

House Bill No. 143, the measure providing for the establishment and maintenance of a Library of Hawaii, passed third reading.

A petition signed by twenty-five women resident on the island of Molokai and submitted by Senator Coelho, was handed over to the consideration of the Judiciary Committee. It asks for new roads on the island and includes a paragraph asking for suitable legislation to prevent the intermarriage of Hawaiian women and foreigners, stating that it is only by such a restriction that the Hawaiian race can be perpetuated.

MISSIONARY'S WIFE PRAISES CUTICURA

Daughter's Head Encrusted with Dandruff—Feared she Would Lose her Hair—Many Treatments were Futile—Baby had Milk-Crust.

BOTH CHILDREN CURED BY FAMOUS REMEDIES

"For several years my husband was missionary in the Southwest, and we were living on the edge of the desert at an elevation of nearly five thousand feet. Every one in that high and dry atmosphere has more or less trouble with dandruff and my daughter's scalp became so encrusted with it that I was alarmed for fear she would lose all her hair, which was very heavy. After trying between five and six dollars' worth of various remedies, in desperation I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. After rubbing the Cuticura Ointment thoroughly into the roots of the hair, I gently combed the crust of dandruff free from her scalp, and then gave her head a thorough shampoo with the Cuticura Soap. This left the scalp beautifully clean and free from dandruff, and after the hair was dry, I again rubbed the Cuticura Ointment into the scalp sparingly into the roots, and I am happy to say that the Cuticura Remedies were a complete success. My troubles with dandruff were over, although for a long time afterward I used the Cuticura Ointment as at first, after shampooing, which kept the scalp and roots of the hair moist. I have used successfully the Cuticura Remedies for so-called milk-crust on baby's head, and have never found anything to equal them, or are at liberty to publish this letter, or I do sincerely believe that the Cuticura Remedies are a blessing to mankind. Mrs. J. A. Darling, 310 Fifth St., Carthage, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1908."

Cuticura Ointment is one of the most successful curatives for torturing, itching humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, and for which a single anointing is sufficient, precedes by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed, when necessary, by a mild dose of Cuticura solvent (liquid or pills) is often sufficient to afford immediate relief of itching, burning and scaly humors, eczema, irritations and inflammations, even rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all else fails.

ing that in the measure now before the Senate, a defendant may go at liberty upon his own recognizance, pending decision on the appeal.

Show Need of Law.

In arguing for the passage of the bill the committee majority says: "No criminal should escape through technicalities so, while the rights of the defendant should be carefully guarded, the Legislature has a duty to also guard the interests of the people as a whole. As the law now stands there are as many rulings of law in favor of criminals as there are Circuit Judges, and there is no way to settle these by a final decision of the Supreme Court."

Senator Bill No. 119, relating to Judicial Circuit, passed on third reading. It amends Section 125 of Chapter 14 of the Revised Laws by including, for Judicial purposes, the lands known as the ahupua of Olaa and the ahupua of Keauaa as a part of the South Hilo district.

Senator Bill No. 122, providing tax exemption for the encouragement of diversified industries, passed third reading without a dissenting vote. The bill provides for the exemption of all property used in the cultivation of sugar and other products judged in the "struggling" class, and includes an amendment by Senator Baker designed to prevent tax dodging upon the part of those desiring to make unfair use of the forty-acre exemption clause.

House Bill No. 35, fixing \$1.50 as the minimum wage to be paid public laborers, came up on third reading but was deferred until Friday, after a request for continuance voiced by Senator Fairchild.

Senator Fairchild said he was not present Tuesday when the bill was considered at length. "I feel that this tends to limit the responsibility of the County Supervisors," declared the Senator from Kauai, "and I would like to have it deferred to have an opportunity of looking closer into its provisions. I think that the object of the bill could be obtained in some other way if some time was given in which to study the matter out."

Senator Makekua submitted as an amendment to Fairchild's motion to defer, a motion that the bill be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Vote Is Questioned.

President of the Senate Smith observed that he concurred in the views expressed Tuesday by Senator Moore, who declared that a minimum wage rate could not be enforced on contractors undertaking public works.

"There is no daily wage in contracts," said President Smith. There were a few scattering votes on the motion to refer the bill to the Ways and Means Committee and when President Smith said that the motion was carried Senator McCarthy questioned the vote.

A rising vote was then taken, showing that the motion was lost. Senator Woods then moved that the bill be deferred until Wednesday.

Senator Harvey was again further delay and moved that the bill pass third reading.

Senator Fairchild said that the Governor could not be consistent and sign the bill in its present form.

"I don't care how my attitude in this matter may be construed," said Senator Fairchild. "The object of such a measure can be attained in another way. What is the use of going ahead and running the risk of a veto?"

Senator Fairchild declared further that the tendency was toward the placing of more discretionary power in the hands of the county officers while the bill, if passed, would contribute to an exactly contrary result.

Senator Woods said that he was in favor of granting a continuance to give the Senator from Kauai a better opportunity to consider the provisions of the bill, since he had been forced to be absent from the Senate during the discussion of the bill.

Harvey Objects.

Senator Harvey expressed a determined opposition to further continuance under any circumstances.

He stated that simply because one Senator had not been present during the discussion of a bill that fact was not sufficient for a postponement.

"We might as well have a waste basket handy and dump the bills into it," remarked Harvey in conclusion.

It was plain that Senator Fairchild was a trifle ruffled by the observations of Harvey, but his attempted rejoinder was prevented by Senator Knudsen raising a point of order.

The motion to defer was lost by a vote of seven to six. Senator Moore was then recognized by President Smith, and Moore declared that he was confident that there was no disposition on the part of the Senate to rush the bill through and he offered a motion to defer the bill until Friday. The motion was carried.

When House Bill No. 99 was taken up on third reading President Smith called the attention of the Senators to the necessity of giving closer consideration to the bills on third reading. He again expressed his regret that the Governor had found it necessary to veto a bill because of carelessness upon the part of the Legislature.

Deputy Sheriff Debate.

House Bill No. 99 provides for the appointment of all deputy sheriffs by the County Sheriff and it produced an extended discussion.

Senator Baker of Hawaii opposed the bill with bitter hostility and from the realm of bitter remarks, if the bill should become a law, government "by the people and for the people" would certainly come to an end. His argument was based on the premise that the people were the best judges of the qualifications of the men who would have authority over them. He declared that the power of election had been given to the people and that it would be contrary to all the principles of a free government to rescind that right. He moved for an indefinite postponement of the bill.

Senator Fairchild argued in favor of the passage of the bill. He declared that the trouble in the County of Oahu had been occasioned through the election of deputy sheriffs of a contrary political belief from their chief, the county sheriff.

"While I think there is some ground for Senator Baker's stand," said Fairchild, "I do not see how the will of the people is going to be defeated by the passage of this bill. The will of the people is expressed in the election of the sheriff, and as he is responsible for the conduct of the deputy sheriffs, it is only proper that he should have the appointive power over them. In fact I think that this bill would carry the will of the people into better effect."

Calls It Defective.

Senator Makekua supported the motion of Senator Baker to kill the bill. He said that he was in favor of the sheriff's being granted the power to appoint their deputies, but he saw a number of defects in the bill which there would be an unavoidable conflict between the sheriffs and their deputies at the expiration of the present term. Makekua said that he was prepared to introduce another bill that would meet the objections he believed to obtain against House Bill No. 99.

Senator Robinson moved to defer the bill until Friday and withdraw his motion so Senator Smith could express his views on the subject.

Smith Supports It.

Senator Smith declared that there was a plainly marked tendency on the part of the people to place the appointive power of subordinates in the hands of principles responsible for their actions. He declared that an elected subordinate may be entirely out of sympathy with the policy of his superior and yet the superior—in this case the sheriff—would be officially responsible for his subordinate's acts.

"The passage of this bill will be a step in advance," he said. "From personal experience I am convinced that it is essential for the proper enforcement of the law that the deputy sheriffs be appointed by the sheriff, and not elected by the people."

Senator McCarthy also supported the bill, and his amendment to strike out the provision for approval of the deputy sheriff appointees was carried on the second of Quinn.

"It is a great mistake to have the deputy sheriffs elected," said McCarthy. "The sheriff is responsible for the deputy sheriffs and he should certainly have the sole privilege of naming his assistants."

The bill then received the final endorsement of the Senate, the only dissenting votes being cast by Coelho and Baker.

Veto Is Sustained.

The Governor's Message No. 11, vetoing House Bill No. 37, was on a special order of the day and was sustained on the motion of Senator McCarthy, the only dissenting vote being cast by Senator Woods.

House Bill No. 100, designed to prevent "frivolous attachments" passed third reading with a unanimous vote.

House Bill No. 27, providing for the disposition of funds received from the sale of certain public lands, passed on third reading without a dissenting vote.

House Bill No. 144, regulating the acquisition of private property for public works, received its final endorsement.

House Bill No. 152, providing for a penalty for fraud in conveyances of real estate, passed third reading. It takes the place of the measure vetoed by the Governor because of technical defects.

House Bill No. 3, providing an income tax of two per cent. on all amounts over and about \$2000 per annum, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

House Bill 107, providing for air brakes on street cars, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, Senator Chillingworth observing that the measure looked like a "joke."

House Bill No. 173, providing for the report by public accountants of public funds in private banks was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Right of Appeal.

Senate Bill No. 79, allowing appeals by the Territory in criminal cases, was considered on second reading. It started off with some rather sultry remarks by Senator McCarthy as to the real intent of the bill.

"This bill is surely intended to allow an opportunity for the correction of mistakes by the Attorney General's department," said Senator McCarthy. "I move for indefinite postponement."

President Smith took the floor in support of the bill and said that Senator McCarthy was wrong in his presumption as to the intent of the measure.

"The bill is intended to give an opportunity of correcting injudicious decisions of judges," he said. "It is based upon a United States law that was enacted after able discussion and investigation in Congress. In some cases the interests of the people are manifestly lost by the absence of a provision to allow appeal by the Territory. Every safeguard has been placed about the rights of the accused criminal and as a consequence society is not always protected. This bill is intended to allow the Supreme Court to exercise final judgment instead of one man. No human body is infallible. This bill was very carefully drawn by the Bar Association on the U. S. Statute and is recognized as a forward movement in our judicial system. The important question in conflict between our laws should not be decided by one man."

Senator Smith moved for the passage of the bill on second reading, but it was deferred to Friday.

House Bill 159, providing for the payment of a claim of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, passed first reading.

House Bill 166, carrying an appropriation for a \$10,000 statue of Kame-

hameha, was also considered and passed on third reading.

Report on Claims.

The Ways and Means Committee prepared a report on Senate Bill No. 100, providing for the payment of claims against the Territory.

In the course of its report on the bill the committee says: "The bill as submitted is the result of the investigations made by your committee pursuant to communication No. 2, from the Auditor of the Territory, submitting claims filed in his office in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 45, adopted May 3, 1907."

"The bill seeks to provide for the payment of the unpaid claims against the Territory of Hawaii for services and materials supplied during the period from the 4th to the 14th day of January, 1904, which were, through a misunderstanding, not presented in time to be paid out of the regular appropriation for the pay of police and general maintenance and support of prisoners for the period during which such appropriation was effective."

"On investigation, the committee found that the police, jailors, guards and all items or charges against the support and maintenance of the prisoners on Oahu and Kauai, during the period aforesaid, were paid out of the appropriation for the six months ending June 30, 1904, and the Hawaii, Maui and Molokai police are not yet paid for their services for the time above stated."

The committee report was adopted, passing the bill on its second reading.

House Bill No. 157, relating to amusement licenses, passed first reading by title.

Senator Knudsen introduced a bill to provide for the enforcement of more promptness on the part of administrators and executors in the performance of their duties. It was passed to print.

A letter was read from the Merchants' Association inclosing a resolution protesting against the idea of an annual session of the Legislature.

Notification was received from the House of Representatives stating that it had concurred in the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 152.

HOUSE

The consensus of opinion among the members of the House, as expressed yesterday in debate, is that Normal School inspectors are what has been the matter with the schools of Hawaii. Accordingly, for the next two years, the schools will have to get along with one instead of three, one to inspect the schools on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, leaving the Oahu seats of learning to be overseen by the Superintendent of Education.

There was a desire on the part of some members to cut out all the inspection, but it was decided that perhaps one inspector could do so very much harm.

The members were decidedly of the opinion, however, that there was no need of medical inspection of the schools and to pay for that inspection was summarily chopped out.

The appropriation for the pay of the teachers passed successfully at \$775,000, while Rice wanted to increase it to \$800,000 to allow of the employment of new teachers. Kaleiopi stated that paying the teachers more was not the same as giving the children more education, and Shingle remarked that there were other things than school teachers to consider, so the figure stood at \$775,000, a boost of \$69,000 over the Governor's estimate.

The House was in good humor so far as the Honolulu pilots and the boat boys were concerned, raising their salaries, while there was a debate as to the necessity of retaining the Diamond Head lookout and the steamer whistle.

A revised tax law was introduced, a law whereby the owners of automobiles will be taxed a cent a pound for their buzz wagons to raise a fund to be spent only on the roads.

The third reading of the bill to appropriate \$10,000 for a statue in honor of the memory of Kamehameha found the House almost unanimously in favor of the extravagance.

Today the matter of appropriating for the Board of Health will be taken up, and it is expected that there will be some warm debating. It is understood that the appropriation for a bacteriologist will be cut out and that the salary of the president of the Board of Health will be cut down to \$50 a month. If the latter happens, there will be a great chilliness developed in the feet of those who have been lobbying for the job.

More Homesteads Wanted.

Kealawa has opened the business of the House yesterday, the thirty-sixth day of the session; by presenting a resolution that the Public Lands Committee find out whether or not it is possible to have the government land known as Kaunio Lepeloa, at Kamaae, North Hilo, opened for homestead purposes.

Shingle's Milk Commission resolution was read a second time and referred to the Health Committee, and the order of the day was taken up.

Cohen Wouldn't Vote.

House Bill 157, Furtado, the new show license bill, was read a third time and debated. Castro thought a license fee of \$500 a year on moving picture shows a fair fee, but objected to requiring that it be paid semiannually. He thought that \$250 a jump in advance would be too much to ask of a man with small capital, as many were. He offered an amendment to make the license payable quarterly instead. The amendment passed and one or two other verbal changes were made.

On rollcall, Cohen asked to be excused from voting, permission being given him to keep silent and give the bill his moral support alone. The bill passed twenty-six to none.

Volcano Stables to Be Paid.

House Bill 159, Afonso, for the relief of the Volcano Stables, Hilo, for \$550 spent on a quarantine station under orders of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, was passed on third reading. Rice explained that the Auditor had held up the payment because the matter of letting the contract to the Volcano Stables had not been advertised, although given in good faith. There was no opposition to the bill on the roll call.

Kaukaeouli Statue.

House Bill 166, Like, to appropriate

Two reports on this bill had been made by the Military Commission. Afonso, the chairman, recommending that the bill be passed as amended at the 1000 for a National Guard, was before the House for third reading yesterday, and the rest of the commission—Kaukaeouli, Like, Mila and Kanahele—being strongly in favor of the expenditures.

There was no debate on the merits of the bill and a big majority willing to see ten thousand dollars go into impracticable and unproductive marble.

Vaccination Bill.

Senate Bill 23, Coelho's vaccination bill, as amended, was read a third time. As printed, the bill is to wipe out the vaccination laws altogether, but as variously amended in the Senate and House, it is quite a different measure to that hoped for by the great Maui statesman. The amendments have been so many, however, that the vote was deferred in order to get copies, printed or typewritten, before the members.

No Gag in Committee.

A resolution from Cohen asking that the rules be amended to prevent indiscriminate gag chewing in committee of the whole, was turned down by the Rules Committee, which said in report: "The enforcing of a rule of this nature would curtail certain privileges common to the House heretofore. Your committee believes it should be the policy of this House to give each and every member, when in session as a committee of the whole, all chances of a broad and free discussion upon all subjects."

Bill to Please Autoists.

Rice presented a formidable bill of twenty-three pages, the bill embodying the recommendations of the Tax Commissioners and the members of the Board of Equalization. The bill amends many sections of the Taxation Act, making the law easier in operation and plainer in construction. The changes are not radical except in one important particular, that being the tax on vehicles. By the bill, the flat tax of \$20 on each automobile is changed to a rate per year of one cent a pound. The rate on other vehicles is: brake or sulky, \$2; ox-carts, \$5. All the money collected as taxes on vehicles is to be put into the special road tax fund and spent only in the road district in which the same is collected.

Other Changes.

Two other important changes are made, one to allow an appeal by a person who has not made a return and who under the present law is not allowed an appeal. Under the bill, by depositing a sum of money with a circuit court judge, sufficient to cover costs, an appeal may be made within thirty days of the assessment.

Another change allows the sale of property on which taxes are delinquent for two years and the issuing of a tax title.

New Ward Hospital.

Another petition with the Atherley brand writ large upon it was presented by Kanoho. This was signed by 443 "taxpaying voters and citizens." This was a duplicate petition to the one presented the day before, having much to ask for "the new Ward Hospital," wherever that is.

Sheldon's Game Law.

Sheldon presented a bill which empowers the treasurer of each county to issue hunting permits to anyone not a minor or someone who has been convicted of violating the game laws.

Committee of the Whole.

The House went into committee of the whole at half past two o'clock and got to work at once on the items of the Public Works department relating to the harbor.

Shingle took back all he had had to say previously about cutting down the number of pilots. He thought yesterday that the three on the payroll had plenty to do and worthy of an increased salary. He moved, therefore, that the pay be put at \$225 a month.

He then announced some changes to be made around the waterfront. Captain Clark had been, he said, appointed harbor master in place of Captain Fuller, resigned, and it had been further resolved to abandon the present old pilot house and shift the pilots to the present harbor master's office at the foot of Alakea street. Then the pilots would assist the harbor master and the expense of an assistant harbor master could be done without.

Shingle also put in a good word for the pilot boat boys, elaborating on their hard work and hazardous jobs. He recommended raising their pay from \$45 to \$60 a month.

Rice and Kaleiopi asked a few whys and Kanoho went on record as opposing any increase in pay for the man who ran the Logan ashore.

Hihio said the pilot boys should have more money, of course, but not the pilots. They seemed to be getting along all right on \$200 and economy could not permit of any boost. Hihio rather felt that the boat boys should get more than the pilots because they had to do the hard work of rowing and the pilot simply steered.

The item increasing the pilots' salaries carried in spite of Hihio's protest.

Watchmen Changes.

Shingle then explained that the work of the pilot house watchman was greater than that of the man at Diamond Head. He moved to raise the pilot house watchman to \$65 a month and cut the Diamond Head man to the same figure.

This passed and the boost of the pilot boys was taken up. Shingle moved to raise the pay from \$40 to \$60.

Kanoho immediately moved to make it \$65 and drew a harrowing picture of a boatboy eaten up by a shark on the measly pay of \$60 a month.

Kama said he knew something about pilot boys because he used to be a pilot boy himself. He knew \$60 a month would be satisfactory. Kanoho refused to be satisfied and said so from several different directions for several minutes, while the members waited for him to run down. As soon as he had, the pay was voted at \$60.

Shingle asked for an item of \$600 for expenses of upkeep of the pilot boats. This carried.

Cut Out Diamond Head Man.

Kanoho then moved to strike out the item carrying the pay of the Diamond Head watchman, quoting Shingle to the effect that the watchman there got his news about approaching ships from the Honolulu watchman. Shingle said that Kanoho was "dead right," but the business interests wanted to keep a

man at Diamond Head. In the meanwhile, Kanoho had gone to see if the watchman there was also the lighthouse keeper. He found out that he was not. Shingle said that while the services at Diamond Head had not been in its satisfactory, yet a watchman there was necessary. The item passed at \$425 a month.

Another item was then proposed by Shingle, a contingent fund of \$1000. He stated that Captain Lorenson had served now for 17 years. Captain Manuella for 16 years and Captain Lazarus for 12 years. Now Captain Lorenson was sick and off without pay, while boat boys and others might be hurt. The money was wanted to employ extra help in cases of this kind. The amount was voted, but as "incidentals."

The items for Hilo and Kahului harbors passed as in the bill and the total amended to \$43,710, an increase over the bill of \$6248.

Public Instruction.

Long moved that all items of expense in the Superintendent's office be a lump sum of \$19,500. This is the same as in the bill with the exception that school agents are to be cut down to \$1200.

Rice moved to cut the item out altogether. He feared the result of leaving the word "school agent" in the bill. "I know what it's going to mean," he said, and added that he had seen the work of the department before.

Long agreed to knock out the objectionable word. Furtado asked if the idea was to knock out all school agents and was told that it was. Furtado also wanted to know why the Superintendent did not do some work in his office instead of being around town all the time. No one told him. Long's motion carried.

Items for Furniture, Supplies, etc., were lumped at \$30,500.

Kanoho objected to any lump sum voting. It bred favoritism, according to his ideas. Long labored with him.

Industrial Training a Fake.

Sheldon said that "industrial training" was a fake, simply an avenue for spending money. "What does a lady teacher know about planting sweet potatoes?" he demanded, going on to state that most of the children knew more about industrial work than the teachers did. He also took occasion to slam Superintendent Babbitt for things left undone that he ought to have done for the other islands, particularly Kauai.

Long answered with a good deal of heat, while Rice agreed partly with him and partly with Sheldon. Rice favored slinging out the industrial training item and adding the \$7500 to teachers' salaries. He read a letter to the effect that all such money was now wasted and that the schools were full of sets of tools, rusty and uncared for. He closed by asking Long to give some reasons why industrial training should be continued under the present system.

Long said he thought it so important that if he had his own way he would have \$20,000 for that specific purpose alone. However, he was willing to compromise and put part of it in school expenses. Rice seconded the motion.

Kaleiopi defended the lady teachers and their knowledge of planting potatoes and cabbages. He wanted to leave the item as it was. Kanoho disagreed. He saw no use in teaching the children how to strip cane.

Industrial training got the axe on motion of Douthitt.

Douthitt moved to strike out the item of \$12,500 for medical inspection. Long defended the item, stating that the matter was an important one. If there had been medical inspection heretofore there would not have been the recent epidemic in the schools.

Shingle made an address in favor of medical inspection of school children in the abstract, which he said required a law as well as an appropriation. So far no such bill had been introduced in the House, probably because no one wanted to introduce it. There was such a bill in the Senate requiring medical inspection by government physicians, and he thought the government physicians should do it. He moved to cut the item out.

Health First.

"Health first and these fancy schools afterward," said Sheldon, who referred to the "good old times" when the poor Hawaiians could go to the dispensaries of the government physicians and secure the medicine that so often proved "the stitch in time." But the trouble now is that the government physicians are not paid enough, and if it were not for the plantations they could not live in the country."

Long thanked Sheldon for his remarks, stating that this money would go to these government physicians, who would be appointed medical inspectors. There are twenty-six government physicians and the amount was not much, but it was some.

Rice said he thought the money had been intended for traveling physicians. Shingle reminded him that horse doctors were not included among the beneficiaries of the bill.

Long said one man could not inspect the nineteen thousand children in the schools.

The item was struck out, Hawaii and a majority of the Maui and Kauai delegations voting against the item.

Inspectors a Luxury.

Long moved to vote \$14,400 for Normal inspectors. Rice wanted to know if two inspectors would not be enough if the Superintendent himself inspected the Oahu schools. Long said not.

Kamahu wanted to cut out the inspectors and let the Superintendent and Commissioners attend to all the work.

Carley made a good address, urging the members not to curtail the efficiency of the education department, although he stood with the rest in the idea of economy. He praised the inspection work done on Maui and urged the members not to make the serious

(Continued on page 6.)

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Be as careful as you can you will occasionally take cold, and when you do, get a medicine of known reliability, one that has an established reputation and that is certain to effect a quick cure. Such a medicine is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has gained a world wide reputation by its remarkable cures of this most common ailment. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2

FINANCING KANIHO'S SCHEME.

Representative Kaniho is willing to let Mr. Carnegie spend money here for a library, providing all the books shall be translated into Hawaiian—making two books where there is one now in the Public Library—and imposing that rule upon books that are to come. The first task under this system will be to render the 20,000 volumes of the Public Library into Hawaiian and publish the translations, beginning possibly with the Century Dictionary and the Encyclopaedia Britannica; after which the newer purchases of books may be dealt with.

The project as outlined by Mr. Kaniho seems quite as feasible as most of the legislative propositions which have come from his quarter. The only obstacle would seem to be the cash expense; as for time, there is plenty of it, which is fortunate, considering the past posterity must play in the completion of the job.

The figures of outlay in trying to make good with Mr. Kaniho's proposition are highly interesting. In translating Hawaiian the official speed is one page of the average book per day at \$5. A book of 365 pages could, therefore, be rendered into Hawaiian for the modest sum of \$1825. The reprinting of the volume would amount to, say, \$500 more, making a total of \$2325, which everybody will concede is quite reasonable. The duplication of twenty thousand volumes at this rate would cost only \$46,500,000; a sum which might look large if it were not to be divided among so many years. Assuming that twenty of Kaniho's ambitious countrymen should be set at work on translation and should turn out an equal number of books a year, 200 volumes would be ready in ten years, 2000 in 100 years, and the whole 20,000 in 1000 years. This would so divide the \$46,500,000 the job would cost, that it could be scarcely felt by the taxpayers.

WELCOME THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese are bringing here two historic ships of a historic war—a war which produced as great a naval commander as Lord Nelson and which saw a venture in which Napoleon failed, namely, the utter defeat of Russia, achieved in a few months. As time goes by we shall all appreciate this better, for it is an achievement which illuminates the military annals of the opening of the twentieth century with as bright a light as the victories of the French Empire did the martial history of the earlier part of the nineteenth century. A little more perspective is needed to realize it; and then the world will stand amazed.

Meanwhile there are reasons apart from the natural admiration of brave men and great deeds to impel our people to make the Japanese ships especially welcome. Japan has always been friendly to Hawaii. Many of our older men wear its decorations. Many of them have had high courtesies while visiting the Mikado's empire. By its treaties Japan has supplied the bone and sinew which has made possible, for over twenty years past, the greater successes of the island sugar industry. Through its consular representatives that country has used its influence to keep its laborers here on terms of amity with their employers. Much of our future population is to be Japanese.

While the visiting warships are here, the white people should vie with the Japanese in letting them know that they are in a friendly port. The Chamber of Commerce is going to do its part, as is the government and the social clubs. We are sure that nothing will be left undone.

IGNORING HAWAII'S RIGHTS.

If anything were needed to bring out a strong Home Rule resolution from the Legislature it is this expression in a published letter from Washington on the U. S. District Attorneyship:

Senator Warren of Wyoming now has the matter up with President Taft and if, under the new administration, the restrictions relative to outside practice by the district attorney should be removed, Mr. Breckons probably will be retained in the position. If the administration should decide not to remove the restrictions, Senator Warren probably will recommend for appointment a Wyoming attorney who will be willing to take the place.

If that is not sheer, cool impudence we do not know the meaning of the phrase.

The Delegate from Hawaii has made a certain recommendation for District Attorney; but according to this correspondent it is expected that his wishes will be ignored and the second most important Federal office here again designated as part and parcel of the political patronage of Wyoming.

Is this Territory to be regarded at Washington as the pocket-borough of a third-class Western State?

It is about time for the Legislature to make Hawaii's cause its own.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFF DODGE.

The scheme to turn over the police work of the License board to deputy sheriffs is about the rawest thing which the Liquor Dealers' Association has yet devised.

As elected officials the deputy sheriffs would not be answerable to the License Commissioners and, for all the latter could do to prevent, might, as have some members of the Senate, conclude to take their orders from the Whisky ring.

Outside of Honolulu on Oahu there is but one deputy sheriff who takes the slightest interest in enforcing the liquor law. One other is accused of covering up evidence in such cases; a third is known to serve moonshine liquor at his luns. In the hands of four of these officials out of five, liquor investigations would be an intentional burlesque. And that is precisely what the Whisky trust and its hirelings want.

The people and the Republican party are watching the Legislature keenly, believing that the House will not permit a revision of the liquor law however much the Republican pledge-breakers of the Senate may like to make good with the ring.

NOTHING FOR THE QUEEN.

The Queen has again returned—perhaps for the tenth time—with hands empty of Congressional largess but with undiminished confidence in future appropriations. Her faith is of the kind to remove mountains; to remove anything, in fact, except the settled indisposition of Congress to pay indemnities which could not pass the Court of Claims and which are urged merely as an act of grace.

Her Majesty says she will try again next winter. Of course she will. Hope springs eternal in the claimant's breast. But knowing as we do the habitual attitude of Congress towards claims which have no votes behind them, whatever justice may reside in them, we have no hesitancy in predicting that the Queen will never get a cent. And before she finds it out she will have spent a competency.

If the big Atlantic turbine steamer Mauretania were on the ferryboat run between Honolulu and San Francisco, she would make the trip each way in less than three and one-half days—a possible round trip every week. This estimate is made from her last trip between Liverpool and New York, when she averaged 25.56 knots an hour. Great advances in the class of ships in the Pacific Ocean have been made in the last few years, and else all signs fall still greater advances will be made in the next few years. The day is not so very far distant when Honolulu people will be able to make a trip to "the Coast" and return in one week's time, and be in constant "telephonic" communication with home.

President Eliot of Harvard will go, it is said, as Ambassador to England. He is in the ripeness of his powers and, in a very wide and true sense, he is America's first citizen. Dr. Eliot is better fitted than most of our political leaders for the Presidency, and the compliment of sending him to the Court of St. James will be appreciated by our English kinsmen.

A FRENCH COUNTER-TARIFF.

The production of those who urge that tariff revision would bring us a tariff war, fails something to leave it out in the attitude of France. Data compiled by the Associated Press in the last mail make it appear that if the French tariff bill, in the present shape, should be enacted, American trade would be injuriously trampled upon.

Taking up the articles covered by the existing Franco-American agreement it is found that the following are affected by the proposed changes. First, canned meats. It is proposed to advance the general rate of 20 francs per 100 kilos to thirty francs, an increase of fifty per cent while leaving the minimum rate of fifteen francs unchanged. While the agreement remains in force, the proposed change would, therefore, not affect American canned meats.

Fresh apples and pears. Under the existing agreement these fruits are admitted at the rate of two francs per 100 kilos. It is proposed to advance the minimum rate to five francs, an increase of 150 per cent, and to increase the general rate from five to eight francs. Should the increase of these and the other minimum rates covered by the existing agreement lead to its abrogation, it would result in an increase from the present minimum rate of two francs to the new general rate of eight francs, which would raise the duty fourfold. It is proposed to increase the minimum rate on hops from thirty to forty francs and the general from forty-five to sixty francs per 100 kilos.

Far more numerous are the tariff changes on articles which are not affected by the commercial agreement at present in force between France and this country. In proposing the many changes, the French Commission was guided by the object of making the difference between the general and the minimum rates about fifty per cent on the average, being considerably higher than the difference in the present tariff, the purpose being to make it worth while for foreign countries to negotiate reciprocity treaties for the application of the minimum rates.

As all the important commercial countries except the United States enjoy the benefit of the entire minimum tariff in France, the changes already mentioned would affect injuriously imports from the United States only, and would still further aggravate the disadvantages under which American products must compete with products from other countries in the French market. Among the more important of these changes the following may be mentioned, the rate being given in francs per 100 kilos. Meat extracts, general rate increased from forty to forty-five francs; cotton seed, now admitted free, to be subject to a duty of 150 francs; peanuts, now admitted free, to be subject to a duty of 250 francs and preserved vegetables, duty increased from twenty to twenty-four francs.

Even more disadvantageous to American trade are the proposed changes, which, while increasing the general rates to which American goods are subject, contemplate a reduction of the minimum rates which are applicable to imports from favored countries. As instances of such changes the following may be mentioned: Heavy agricultural machinery weighing over 400 kilos, for which it is proposed to increase the general rate from fifteen to sixteen francs per 100 kilos, while reducing the minimum from nine to eight; detached parts of copper and brass, weighing one to ten kilos apiece, for which it is proposed to raise the present general rate of fifty francs to 52.50, while reducing the minimum rate of forty to thirty-five.

It is proposed, however, in a large number of cases to reduce the general rates, while leaving the minimum unchanged. The effect of this would be to lessen to some extent the disadvantages under which American manufacturers have to compete at present with other foreign goods in France. Among the more important changes of this kind may be mentioned electric apparatus of various kinds and refrigerators, etc., the reductions ranging from twenty to forty per cent, according to weight. Among the changes affecting both the general and the minimum rates, the following are the most important: Hams, present general rate fifty francs, proposed, sixty; minimum thirty; proposed forty; cotton seed oil, linseed oil, and peanut oil present general rate six francs, proposed 25; minimum six, proposed fourteen; pig iron, proposed increase in general rates of fifty per cent and over; increase in minimum rates of thirty-three per cent and over; iron and steel ingots, blooms, bars, and billets, increases under the general tariff ranging from twenty-five per cent to 600 per cent and in the minimum tariff up to 500 per cent and over.

Similar increases are proposed for sheet and hoop iron and steel; locomotives, sewing machines, machine tools, iron and steel cables, etc., increases ranging from fifteen per cent to 200 per cent under the general and as high as 150 per cent under the minimum; motor boats, pneumatic tires, scientific instruments and apparatus and photographic apparatus, which are free under the present tariff, are to be dutiable at fifteen per cent ad valorem under the minimum. Typewriters, at present dutiable as toys at the rate of seventy-five francs under the general and sixty francs under the minimum per 100 kilos, it is proposed to tax at the rate of seventy-five francs under the general and fifty francs under the minimum per machine, which amounts to an increase of 300 per cent and over, according to the weight of the machine. There are a number of similar changes on leather and leather goods. In a number of instances, it is proposed to reduce the rates, among the more important reductions being copper bars, printing presses, etc., knitting machines, machines for ruling, folding and bookbinding; detached parts of machinery in the rough, cable iron and steel.

Among the letters from the people published this morning is a very moving appeal for funds to complete and equip the Salvation Army Rescue Home in the Manoa valley. Seventeen thousand dollars have been raised, but the needed fund to meet necessities and obligations is still short. In addition to the money a cow and some pigs and chickens are wanted and a horse and wagon. The Salvation Army is taking care of a large number of destitute children and it asks for nothing unreasonable.

It may well be doubted that Admiral Sperry said the long jaunt of the battleship fleet was a "war cruise." It was not even a cruise under war conditions. There was no war paint on the vessels, dependence for coal was placed largely upon foreign bottoms delivering cargoes at foreign ports, and the route of the voyage was, in part at least, laid in waters where no American war problems are likely to call for solution. Obviously the cruise was for practice and for moral effect.

A word to Mayor Fern: American municipal governments of a fortified capital are not expected to do the honors to visiting foreign warships. That duty devolves upon the naval commandant and the head of the State or Territory.

There is no Japanese "fleet" coming. The two training ships constitute a squadron of the very smallest organization as to numbers which custom permits. For a seaport Honolulu makes a sad mess of naval nomenclature.

On February 1 the percentage of completion of the six Dreadnoughts now building for our navy was as follows: South Carolina, 78.90; Michigan, 89.70; Delaware, 64.10; North Dakota, 70.60; Florida, 3.30; Utah, 3.10.

Mr. Harriman does not believe in the business methods of the government, probably because the latter has never had to have a receiver appointed like most of the railway corporations.

If April 30 is chosen for inauguration day, it will simply be a return to the original date, President Washington having, on April 30, taken his first oath of office as Chief Executive.

If the Bulletin would also take lessons of a Chinaman, it might get enough sense on a variety of subjects to rescue its name from the herd-book.

The bill to make deputy sheriffs appointive rather than elective is in line with the principle of good public service. It ought to pass.

We fear that the example of Chief Crazy Snake in giving it all up will be lost on Kaniho.

Kalakiela going to lose his job? Too bad! too bad! If it happens again let us know.

The teachers are to be congratulated and so are their friends in the Legislature.

Was there any Hawaiian mail mixed up in the wreck of the Overland train at Ogden?

There must be a yellow journalist traveling on the Roosevelt boat.

News of the Wireless World

Nearly two thousand miles away, the United States Army transport Sheridan was en route to Kahuika, on Wednesday night, who was about twenty-five miles off Midway Island. This is one of the longest messages which has ever been received here from a steamship at sea. With good weather, the Sheridan will probably arrive next Sunday. She has a large number of passengers, some of whom are as follows: Major Robert K. Woodson, medical corps; Captain Patrick A. Connolly, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Lieutenants William J. Ayres, Philippine Scouts; William J. Brown, Philippine Scouts; John J. Kingman, Engineer Corps; John C. Maloney, Philippine Scouts; Bruno T. Scher, Third Infantry; George B. Shaw, Thirtieth Infantry; Frank O. Smith, Philippine Scouts; Francis W. Healey, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Wallace E. Sabin, medical reserve corps. The last-named two officers are reported to be seriously ill. The transport took 250 tons of coal aboard at Manila and carries forty-one casuals, thirty-four sick and twenty-five military convicts.

Illustrating just how wonderful was the power of the Kahuika sending apparatus before the big transformer broke down, Jack Balch told yesterday how the operator in San Francisco, receiving a message from Honolulu, had placed the receiver up to the speaking tube of a telephone and the dots and dashes were read by the man at the other end, several miles away. The big transformer here only worked three nights before it broke down, however, so a number of interesting experiments had to be done away with for the time. These will be continued just as soon as the new, intricate and powerful transformer arrives here from the mainland.

It may be that a station will be erected at Hilo proper by the local wireless company in the near future. This all depends, however, on several propositions which are still pending.

PARENTS CAUSE OF CHILD CRIME

(Continued From Page One.) enacted by the legislature of the state of Michigan, with the alterations that were considered necessary to meet the distinctive conditions that prevail in the Territory.

"The real correction of waywardness in children must begin and end at home," was the principle enunciated by Mr. Whitney. He proceeded to show that the real success of Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver was secured through inculcating in the minds of the children an idea of their civic responsibility and calling upon their better nature to assist in bringing their companions into the fold.

Mr. Whitney commended the old juvenile law which was introduced in the Legislature by ex-Senator Diekey, and said that it was, when adopted, a great improvement in the local handling and correction of children included under the classification of juvenile delinquents.

The intent of the present law, Judge Whitney said, was to give a wider application to the principles of juvenile crime prevention in conformity with the spread of the idea throughout the United States. He said that the operation of the law would give every possible opportunity to a child to correct its manner of life and secure to it a fair chance of becoming a decent citizen.

"There is no vicious streak in the children here," he said, "and that is one of the causes that make the problem an easy one compared to the conditions that prevail in some cities of the mainland where the juvenile court principle has been tried and with much success. The children here are amenable to discipline and kindness."

The failure of the parents to recognize their responsibility, Judge Whitney said, was an evil that could only be corrected and obliterated by a campaign of education. While he admitted that reformatories were necessary and were the only possible recourse in some cases, he insisted that the home was practically the only place in which the character of a child could be firmly molded for good. He mentioned the circumstances surrounding the closing of the Kona Orphanage as a conclusive indication of the comparative ease with which homes could be found for children in the Territory. He said that the first day after the children arrived in Honolulu there were sixteen more applications than children, coming from people who were anxious to give the waifs a place in their homes.

A Difficult Problem. Judge Whitney observed that the correction of waywardness in girls was a much harder problem to deal with successfully than in the cases of boys. The proportion of success by the probation method was relatively small in his experience, he said, and this was a fact encountered by all judicial officers who have had the problem of juvenile delinquency before them.

In response to a question, Judge Whitney said that there was no pressing need for a provision for some suitable place for the incarceration of juvenile offenders. He emphasized the fact that the principle of probation was the spirit of the law, and that it was infrequently found necessary to actually imprison the child in place of putting it under the authority of the probation officer and the court.

Judge Whitney's observation that the juvenile court law passed both houses of the Legislature without a dissenting vote was greeted with applause.

LAME SHOULDER

This is a common form of muscular rheumatism. No internal treatment is needed. Apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely four times a day and a quick cure is certain. This liniment has proven especially valuable for muscular and chronic rheumatism and is certain to give quick relief. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Growing Girls Need a Tonic

When They Become Thin and Pale If Proper Development and Healthful Womanhood Is to Be Assured.

Poverty of blood, scientifically called anemia, is common in young girls and in persons who are overworked or confined within doors and makes its approach in so stealthy a manner that it is often well developed before its presence is recognized. Taken in time the disease is readily curable, the specific being a tonic medicine which increases the number of red blood-corpuscles thus enabling the blood to carry the life-giving oxygen to all the tissues of the body.

Miss Nellie Edwards, of Tomah, Wis., who is a teacher in the public schools at Wausau, was strong and healthy until her fourteenth year when she went into a rapid decline. For the next year she suffered with anemia and was not cured until she gave Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. She says:

"When I was fourteen years of age I went into a decline and was miserable for a year. I had not a particle of color and my blood was turning into water. I was very weak and could not walk up stairs without great effort. I had dizzy spells and headaches all of the time and was compelled to leave school."

"The doctors pronounced my trouble anemia but I did not receive much benefit from them. Though a neighbor, who had given her daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I began their use. After a short treatment with the pills I was stronger. I quickly regained my health and strength and have had no occasion to use the pills since."

The tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is successful because it acts directly on the blood, purifying and building it up to its normal health, it thereby keeps the body healthy even under unusual conditions.

Send today for a copy of our "Diseases of the Blood." It gives further information about anemia and is free upon request. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

WEEDON'S MAUI AUTO STORY

Captain Weedon, the jolly skipper of the Lurline, brought back a good story from the other islands, and although it is partly at his own expense, he told it with great gusto the other night, as the bulk of the joke is on some people who tried to "hand it to him" on the fair Isle of Maui.

It seems that along with the captain on his jaunt to Hilo went a tourist capitalist with a great big touring automobile. On the Big Island Skipper Weedon and his friends had a fine time in the machine, hitting the high spots, as it were, but there was never a word from the officials there with regard to a speed limit. Several days, during the stay of the big steamer, were spent on the roads of Hawaii.

Then the Lurline went over to Maui. The boat arrived there at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 Captain Weedon had seen that the choo-choo wagon was on terra firma, with the chauffeur at the wheel. After making several trips inland in the machine, the captain told the driver to make a start down the beach. After running a short distance, at no small pace, the big touring car met an obstruction to its speed propensities in the shape of a smaller car belonging to a member of the Maui medical fraternity. The smaller car zig-zagged back and forth in front so that the machine in which the captain was seated, could not pass. Finally, however, the big car slipped past, and, as he told it, Captain Weedon shouted as he flew past:

"Ho, doctor, and why don't you get a washing-machine? It'll go faster." Apparently the doctor referred to didn't like to take the dust of the big machine, for, according to Captain Weedon, he tried to get a warrant for the skipper's arrest the next day. There was considerable excitement over the business, it seems, although Captain Weedon was happy to oblige in any way possible, and appeared in the courthouse on the following morning. There was no arrest, however, and there was no fine paid for exceeding the speed limit, according to the Lurline's master.

Captain Weedon is laughing heartily over the attempt to put him in durance vile, though he says there are some who fail to see the joke.

A Plausible Explanation.

Editor Sheba of the Hawaii Shippo thinks that Captain Greene of the Chlyo Maru misunderstood his wireless operator regarding the time of arrival in Honolulu of the Japanese training ships. As the Japanese boats are scheduled to remain here eight days, he thinks it probable that Captain Greene understood the operator to mean that the cruisers would arrive here April 8, while as a matter of fact the operator probably said that they were to be here that number of days. This would explain the letter which was received by Harbormaster Captain Clark from the master of the Chlyo.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Benton, who are on their way to Hongkong, came down on the Siberia and will stop over here for several weeks.

S. M. Kanskani, who is connected with the Territorial Survey office, returned from Maui and Hawaii on the Claudine yesterday.

SENATE

(Continued From Page One) present at yesterday morning's session of the upper house. Notification was received from Secretary Mott-Smith informing the Senate that the Governor has signed the following bills: Senate Bill No. 48, Act 52, an Act to Repeal Section 259 and to Amend Section 260 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, relating to Governmental Renewal at Auction of certain Government Leases.

The motion for indefinite postponement was then carried and the annual session resolution properly introduced. Senate Bill No. 106, providing for the payment of claims against the Territory, passed third reading with a unanimous vote. Bills Are Referred. House Bill No. 143, providing for the establishment and maintenance of a library of Hawaii, was referred to the Education Committee.

House Bill No. 129, Act 50, an Act declaring and designating a certain Tract of Land at Makena, Waikona, Hilo, Hawaii, as a Public Park. House Bill No. 96, Act 51, an Act declaring and designating a certain Tract of Land at Hilo, Hawaii, as a Public Park. The Judiciary Committee reported on House Bill No. 125, amending the Municipal Act.

House Bill No. 23, regulating vaccination, was received from the House with amendments. Action on the amendments was deferred on the suggestion of President Smith. The Ways and Means Committee recommended the passage of House Bill No. 13, relating to the annual licenses of foreign corporations.

House Bill No. 144, Act 55, an Act to Provide for the Acquisition of Land and Other Property, for Public Purposes. House Bill No. 152, Act 56, an Act to Protect Purchasers of Real Estate from Fraudulent Conveyances; House Bill No. 127, an Act to Provide for the Disposition of Funds Received upon Sale of Certain Public Lands.

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HANDICAPPED

This is the Case with Many Honolulu People. Too many Honolulu citizens are handicapped with a bad back. The increasing pain causes constant misery, making work a burden and sleeping or lifting an impossibility. The best relief at night, preventing refreshing rest, and in the morning is stiff and lame. Plasters and liniments may give relief, but can not reach the cause. To eliminate the pain and nerves you must cure the kidneys.

HOUSE

(Continued From Page One)

although another bill now on its way to enactment does.

Police and Health Reports. The Public Health and Police Committee submitted a number of reports. House Bill 172, which made it illegal to use a net for fishing of a mesh less than three inches, was tabled.

Refunding Bill Approved. Rice's bill to provide for refunding the bonded indebtedness of the Territory was recommended for passage by the Finance Committee, the report being adopted.

Office Hours for Public Offices. The Public Expenditures Committee amended Fairchild's resolution to make all government offices keep open from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon by making the closing hour half past four o'clock.

Sanitation to Counties. All the items under sanitation were struck out, to be transferred to the counties.

Pure Food. The Food Commissioner's salary passed at \$125 a month and the meat inspector and veterinarian and the milk and dairy inspector were chopped out.

BIG SALE OF KONA LAND

By a deal just completed, a new company has been formed which will hereafter control the major coffee output of the Islands.

The combination brings the Kawawa Plantation Company into the fold, so that the Captain Cook Coffee Company will be able to put out over 1000 tons of coffee annually.

The Captain Cook Company was organized in 1905 by W. W. Bruner, who later sold out his holdings to J. B. Castle.

Not a cent of outside money was used in the deal which has just been brought to a culmination.

It is stated that the stock in the new company will not be placed on the local market, but will be offered either in the East or in London.

Not only will the company extend the coffee industry in the Islands, but also it is intended to enter extensively in the cultivation of pineapples.

There is so much of the land around Kona that is covered with lava, but the land which we have, and it is not a small amount by any means, is covered with the richest possible kind of soil.

"Kona is the garden of the world for the growth of coffee and the cultivation of pineapples," said Mr. Bruner last night.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its benefits for blood and vitality.

BODY FOUND IN THE BAY

(From Thursday's advertisement.) Jose de Ponte, the Portuguese who was convicted in police court on Tuesday of conducting a "blind pig" on Panchowh, the arrest having been made on Saturday night by License Inspector Fennell, was found dead in the harbor yesterday morning.

At first it was suggested that de Ponte may have committed suicide, but at the inquest last night circumstances were brought to light to indicate that death came accidentally.

De Ponte was to have appeared in court yesterday for the purpose of cutting the number of the pay of the inspectors.

Children Held Back. Furtado said he knew nothing about Maui, but he did know that if the children of Hawaii had never seen an inspector they would know ninety-five per cent more than they do now.

Nawahine Tells Stories. Nawahine slammed inspectors in general and Wells in particular, whom he had seen simply sitting in a school-room listening instead of at work inspecting.

August Santos said he saw de Ponte on Tuesday afternoon. This was after 5 o'clock near King and Smith streets. He yelled out to me in a joshing way: "I want to fight with you today."

At the inquest Dr. Emerson, police surgeon stated that the body gave evidence of death having occurred at least twelve hours previous to his examination.

The question at issue was whether an extension of lease for a period of one year covered a strip of rice land, it being the contention of the Maake Sugar Company that it covered the rice land and the Territory "taking the stand that it did not."

The trial of the case was begun before Judge Robinson and it was after Senator George Fairchild, manager of the Maake Sugar Company, had been placed upon the stand and given his testimony as to the circumstances surrounding the extension of the lease, that Attorney General Hemenway and his deputy, Judge Whitney, decided that the stand of the Territory was not well taken and the submission of a discontinuance upon the part of the Government followed.

The Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast has sent a memorial to Congressman Knowland asking for a life-saving station south of San Francisco and for two additional revenue cutters.

NEWS OF THE WIRELESS WORLD.

Last Thursday daytime tests were made with the wireless systems at Kahuku and in the morning, then at Hilo, but they proved unsuccessful.

The big transformer which will be placed at the Kahuku station is due to arrive here on any steamer now, as it left the factory a considerable time ago.

It was stated in these columns yesterday that the local wireless station had failed to get into communication with the Oceanic steamship Mariposa by wireless, but it has developed that this was wrong.

Wireless Expert Isbell, who was here for several months, is now connected with the United Wireless Company. He was last heard from in New Orleans.

Although Kahuku tried several times to make connections with the Japanese warships, which are due here this morning, it was unsuccessful in eliciting any answer.

The Lurline, whose operator is Charles Warren, will wireless the news in here every day.

CHINESE SPY TRAILS DR. SUN YAT SEN IN JAPAN

The life of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Hawaiian-Chinese who is head of the revolutionary party which hopes to overturn the Manchu dynasty in China, is being sought in Japan, where the doctor has his headquarters at present.

No one knows just where Dr. Sun comes himself in Japan, but the following account from a Tokyo paper shows that the Chinese government is anxious to learn his whereabouts, and is commencing to ferret the revolutionist out.

At the inquest Dr. Emerson, police surgeon stated that the body gave evidence of death having occurred at least twelve hours previous to his examination.

Uaia Napoleon, who is employed at the harbor lighthouse, testified that at 7:10 he went to the harbor to go to work. The boat had gone about half way across when he saw a body alongside the bow.

The school inspector also failed to inquire into the morals of the teachers. He knew one (sex unmentioned) who drinks, and others who strayed from the straight and narrow path.

Waiwaiole said the only question was one of increasing the efficiency of the schools. If the inspectors did so, they should be engaged; if not, they should be let go.

Furtado suggested the firing of the Normal inspectors and appropriating for an Inspector General of Schools.

It is said that Dr. Sun was at Nagoya before that and stopped at the Zeniya hotel, but at the time the spy called he was not there, and was not even in Nagoya.

Dr. Sun was educated at Iolani College, Honolulu, a school conducted in former years by Bishop Willis of the Anglican church, and now conducted by Bishop Restarick of the Episcopal church.

Urabe, a Japanese, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn to by Lee St. John Gilbert, charging the former with building and maintaining a fence wholly of barbedwire along and adjoining Campbell avenue, at Kapahulu.

The Matson liner Lurline arrived from Hilo and Kahulu at 1:30 o'clock this morning with sugar, and will leave for San Francisco at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

the one inspector at \$225 and Alfonso raised the figure to \$250.

Long moved that the item providing for the salaries of teachers be raised from \$709,000 to \$775,000.

Rice pointed out that the committee had already cut some \$24,000 out of the bill and moved that the item be raised to \$800,000.

Nawahine supported Rice's motion. If more money could be spent, better teachers could be employed.

The item passed at \$775,000. Nawahine asked that the Lahainaluna school appropriation be increased by \$500, making it \$15,500 in all.

In spite of the six o'clock whistles, the Judiciary Committee presented a big batch of reports for consideration.

The longer a cold hangs on, the more it weakens the system. Do not run the risk of an attack of pneumonia by neglecting it.

Persons having something which they believe might be of interest to display at the fair, and wishing to assist the commissioners, may forward the same to Mr. Loyd Childs at the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

EXHIBIT WILL BE A WONDER

Hawaii's exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon exposition goes forward on the transport Dix, which touches here about May 1, and the exhibit, which has been so carefully gathered, packed and labeled, is expected to be in readiness for display on June 1, when the exposition opens.

Not the least of the attractions at Hawaii's building will be Ernest Kala's Hawaiian orchestra. He will take six or seven players and singers with him, some of the best in the Islands.

The Hawaii building is large and well arranged. In one part will be a tank, and when the visitor looks into it he will see the Hawaiian Islands in relief, made to scale, and resting in water just as the Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean.

The school exhibit will be displayed on a balcony twenty feet wide by 100 feet long. It will be assembled here by April 10 and displayed at the Armory, where it will be open to the public before being packed up for shipment to Seattle.

The pineapple growers will have a very elaborate, attractive and comprehensive display. There will be a large frame which will take 400 pines to cover so as to make one large pineapple.

The decorations throughout the building will be of Hawaiian origin, as for instance, cocoanuts in clusters, Hawaiian and American flags, and thousands of feet of limas leis in two colors, mats, ferns, portieres of kukui nuts, potted plants, palms, etc.

An attractive feature at one entrance of the building will be an information counter made of the very finest quality of curly koa. Here will be stationed an assistant to give out literature, and information about the Islands.

The Agricultural Station exhibit will be a very comprehensive showing of products, including forage plants of all kinds, and there will be a display of garden truck, to indicate possibilities in this line in Hawaii.

In the sugar production display the commissioners anticipate making a very extensive showing, but the details have not yet been worked out.

One of the most important adjuncts to the whole exhibition will be the moving picture display, accompanied by lectures on the Islands.

The Historical Hawaii exhibit will be shown by a special collection being prepared by Miss Ida Pope, E. Henriques, A. F. Judd and Commissioner Knudsen. They will try to present as fully as possible every feature of Island life from the beginning to the present day.

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ATTEMPT TO RAID THE TREASURY

While the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors are in a quandary as to how to pay the employees of the road department for the period between March 1 and March 15, the Supervisors' appointees are in no quandary as to what they want the Mayor and Supervisors to pay them.

A payroll has been filed with the City and County Clerk, by Tommy Cummins, in which he certifies that he was road overseer during this period and performed the services and that he wants to be paid at the rate of \$200 a month.

It is possible, a more barefaced claim than that of Cummins is that of Charles Coster. Coster was the particular man whom the Supreme Court said, in its decision, had absolutely no claim on the city and county, because of the illegality of his appointment.

And yet both Cummins and Coster have been ordered by Sol Peck of Koloaupo. Peck has turned in a bill for a month and a half's services of the man who took care of his horse in the stable that the county built on Peck's land, but which he now refuses to give up.

The furniture and koa exhibit will be the best ever shipped away from here. In fact much of the interior finish of the building will be in koa.

The decorations throughout the building will be of Hawaiian origin, as for instance, cocoanuts in clusters, Hawaiian and American flags, and thousands of feet of limas leis in two colors, mats, ferns, portieres of kukui nuts, potted plants, palms, etc.

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HELP THE EARTH - AND THE EARTH WILL HELP YOU

We make fertilizer for every product and put on the market only what has been proven of real value. Let us know the purpose for which you want soil helps and we will supply you.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., (Limited) Agents for Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds.....£2,975,000

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

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

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TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER Mountain Resorts: BANFF, GLACIER, MT. STEPHENS AND FRASER CANYON EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER.

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Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

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

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

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

YUDD BUILDING. FORT STREET.



HOUSE

(Continued from Page Two)
Intere of 1909, to exercise its prerogative in favor of the following bills without delay:
1.-Bill for non-segregation of lepers to Kalaupapa, Molokai, before treatment at the new hospital for Leprosy on the island of Oahu;
2.-Bill relating to the Commitment of persons to the Insane Asylum;
3.-Appropriation Bill for \$16,500 for New Ward hospital for Leprosy, on the island of Oahu;
4.-Appropriation Bill for \$3000 for Physicians' residence and Dispensary for the New Ward Hospital for Leprosy on the island of Oahu;
5.-Appropriation Bill for \$3500 for RETREAT of patients from New Ward Hospital for Leprosy on the island of Oahu;
6.-Appropriation Bill for \$23,000, for 'Care and Maintenance of 50 Patients' at the New Ward Hospital for Leprosy, Oahu;
7.-Or Appropriation Bill for \$55,000 for 'Care and Maintenance of 100 Patients.' To include salaries of Nurse, Cooks, Medical Attendance, etc.'
This petition went to the Health Committee.

A New Law.
Notice of the signing by the Governor of Senate Bill 92, Act 49, amend section 4 of Act 23 of the Session Laws of 1905, relating to the filing of lands in the Bureau of Registration, was read.

Evening Session.
When the House went into committee of the whole last night for the first evening session of the session, Hilo protested vigorously that the estimates as presented--the new estimates of the Governor--had not been translated for the benefit of the Hawaiian members. He wanted the committee to rise without doing anything, and when his motion was defeated, asked to be excused from attendance.

Kama also protested that he had no copy of the estimates and scorned a copy that Nakaleka offered him. Rice and Cohen tried to explain that all the typewriters in the office were working on copies for the members. Rice said that the work of the committee was solely to try and make the appropriations fit the revenues. That was why the new estimates were being prepared and why the Finance Committee worked along the lines laid out. At the time the Governor prepared his estimates, he did not know that the people wanted so much turned over to the counties. Now that he had found out, he worked with the Auditor to prepare new estimates. It was not a new bill, but simply a guide for the members in considering the appropriation bill.

Hilo refused to be convinced that there was any use in going ahead and the debate on this threatened to take up the whole evening. He had a big roar coming because the haoles had copies of the estimates and the Hawaiians had not.
Coney urged the members to lay a good deal of stress on what the members of the Finance Committee had to say and go ahead on Bill 74.
Rice's motion to appropriate a lump sum for the Department of Public Works of \$22,920 carried.

There was a cry for the Sergeant-at-arms to clear the floor and talked all at once, Nawahine threatening to resign the chair and argued back, refusing to allow Hilo, who had been recognized, to speak.
There was a cry for the Sergeant-at-Arms to put Alfonso down, while Cohen yelled at the members to attend to business and not be like a pack of children. Order was finally restored without anyone getting hurt.
Hilo persisted in moving to rise about every five minutes, being as regularly ruled out of order.
Long after the Public Works items had been disposed of by vote, Hilo insisted on an explanation, killing time and blocking business. This was Hilo's first attempt to take an active part in business and most of the members hope it will be his last.

Most of the evening was wasted in futile argument and pointless speeches.

SUGAR PRICE GOES OVER THE FOUR CENT LINE

Sugar made a jump yesterday to 4.02, The March 29 quotations being \$79.80. The rise increased the buzz of speculation on the streets and an increasing crowd of people, especially young men and women, are taking fliers in the market. The feeling in the air begins to be like it was in 1899.

THE SICKLY SEASON IN BURMA

One of the most effective remedies known for diarrhoea and bowel complaint is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and every home should be supplied with it during the warm weather. Mr. M. J. D. Wilkin, proprietor of the Upper Burma Gazette, Mandalay, says: "Ever since I first tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a supply of it has always been in my house and is always in demand during the sickly season." This medicine is for sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd

Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Aetna Fire Insurance Co. ATTENTION-We have just accepted the Agency for the Citizens' Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.) and The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These were also among the Roll or Honor in San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record Mar 22, 1909.
Nakapushi to Kahihi Manna, (w), D
T Kuramato to von Hamn-Young Co Ltd, CM
Alfred R Hartwell to Charles A Hartwell, D
K Oshiro to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, CM
S Ishikawa to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, CM
M Hirano et al to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, CM
M Miasta to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, CM
T Tanaka to K Tsunoda, BS
Charlotte K Laukes and hsb to C A Brown, M
Gaspar Sylva by atty to Charles W Booth, Par Rel
Est of James Campbell by Trs to Charles W Booth, Par Rel
Charles W Booth and wf to Hon Jap Sake Brewing Co Ltd, M
Hon Jap Sake Brewing Co Ltd to T Ahimote to K Maizumi, CM
Trent Trust Co Ltd Tr to R W Warham, A M
Est of James Campbell by Trs to Charles W Booth, Par Rel
C W Booth and wf to Trs of Est of James Campbell, A M
H J Benton to T Olive Davies et al, Rev PA
C E Steel and wf to Theophilus C Davies, D
Joseph McMaster and wf to Tr of Eugenie H Emerson, M
Charles W Booth and wf to Territory of Hawaii, D
Mrs Kahihi Benjamin to Henry K Kapa, PA
Entered of Record March 24, 1909.
Virginia E Lynch to Ah Kee, L
Pang Ng to Pang Sing Fat, BS
J R de Souza and wf to Adrian R de Souza, D
J R de Souza and wf to Antone M Caldeira, D
Charles A Brown and wf to John L Estate Ltd, L
Marion C Crook by atty to Mrs Chu Chiu Chow, D
Gear, Lansing & Co by trs to Sarah E Hall, D
Kahihi (K) to P H Hoouuu, C M
Kahihi Benjaminia by atty to Lahnaina Agret Co Ltd, D
Von Hamn-Young Co Ltd to J W Kershner, Rel
Win T Robinson to Emelia Cornwell, Rel
Emelia K Cornwell and hsb to C Brewer & Co Ltd, D
A Lewis Jr and wf to Guilhermina Ferreira, D
Entered of Record March 25, 1909.
J R Hornberger, tr, to Manuel Rodriguez, D
M R Freitas, Jr, et al to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, C M
Martha Berger, by atty to Pang Chong, et al, Rel
Carrie E Godfrey, by atty to Trent Trust Co, Ltd, D
Entered of Record March 26, 1909.
W O Aiken and wf to Joe Rapozo John Andrade and wf to John F Morte, D
Luka (w) to E H Kekapai (k), Rel
R A Wadsworth to Mary Carrillo, Par Rel
Mary Carrillo and hsb to Frank Summerfield, D
Tong Yoek et al, trs to Mo Hoek K Loek Bo, D
C Thompson to Kau Agricultural Co, Ltd, D
Ida J S Weedon and hsb to F A Schaefer, M
Harriet E W Wight to Joseph S de Nobrega, Rel
Kapiolani Estate, Ltd, to Annie T K Parker, D
Mary Hansmann and hsb to Emelia K Cornwell, D
Hannah L Kalecali to Mrs Emily K Hauhihi, D
A P Way and wf to James T Taylor Lewers & Cooke, Ltd, to Charles M Cooke, Ltd, Rel
Manuel Machado to Mary M Azevedo, D
Charles M Cooke, Ltd to Grace M Cooke, D
Carrie K Kaai to Elizabeth Iona, D
Entered of Record March 27, 1909.
Kahie (w) to Frederick E Robins, Charles A Akau to Abbie K Manguire, D
Kahoona and hsb to Charles B Cockett, D
Kaonohi (w) to Keliian Palaka, K Palaka and wf to Yap Kong M Sing et al, M
Mary N Rich to John R Jesus, M
Omomea Sugar Co to J P Pilliwalla, Rel
Est of H Waterhouse, tr, by exors to D K Mikaele, Rel
Anna K Mikaele to Gdn of Joseph Mikaele et al, Rel
Dover Miyomatsu Ota to Tatsujiro Odo, CM
Bishop & Co to Lum Kam Chia et al, Rel
Tong Wing Wai et al to Yee Chin, PA
Tong Wing Wai et al by tr to Ah Su Lum Yum and hsb to Tr of Achi K Akau, M
D L Conkling to von Hamn-Young Co Ltd, CM
Entered of Record March 29, 1909.
Mary Fenjerpel et al by atty of mitee to J Garcia, tr, Fore Affd
Mary Fenjerpel et al by atty and mitee to J Garcia, tr, Fore Affd
Namanu (w) to Palakiko Kamaoka Est of W C Lunallilo by trs to E L Dillingham et al, Rel
Est of B P Bishop by trs to Territory of Hawaii, D
Chas Aiku and wf to Isabel Namanu, D
Entered of Record March 30, 1909.
Est of S Roth by tr to Adele N Dreier, A M
Trent Trust Co Ltd to J W Santos, Rel
Alexandria L Keohakalole to Adrian M Keoho, BS
Arthur F Gay by gdn to Arthur F Gay, A M
Namea Kamakea and wf to J Alfred Magoon, D
Millard F Scott to Dept of Public Instruction, D
Edward H Brown by regr, Notice
Nellie B Marks to J B Atherton Est Ltd, D
Est of Emma Kaleleonalani by tr to Honolulu Plant Co Ltd et al, Consent
Recorded March 9, 1909.
John Kim Fat and wf to John Radin, M; lots 6 and 7 of Apili-Kanepaiki Tract, Kalihii, Honolulu, Oahu, #400. B 306, p 251. Dated Mar 9, 1909.
Vera A Gedge to E F Bishop, P A; general powers. B 321, p 141. Dated Feb 16, 1909.
Waialua Consolidated Pineapple Co Ltd to Oahu Railway & Land Co, L; 12-ft R W for railrd over premises,

Waimanalo, Oahu, 3 yrs at \$950 pd. B 315, p 209. Dated Mar 1, 1909.
Wm Kamau et al to E H Cant, L; int in patents 1033, lat 14, 1073, lots 2 and 3, 2213, lot 1 and ap 4, and 4090, lot 24, Puna, Hawaii. 20 yrs at \$4 per a per yr. B 313, p 294. Dated Jan 11, 1909.
Waialeale Mill Co to Icy Richardson, L; 1 84-100a land, Heeds Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, 9 yrs at \$250 pd. B 313, p 296. Dated Jan 21, 1909.
Henry R Meyer to Dept of Public Instruction, B S; 1 four-room cottage and 1 one-room schoolhouse on per lot 7735, Kahaouu, Molokai, #490. B 321, p 140. Dated Mar 8, 1909.
Kate Corwell to Arthur M Brown, Options; to purchase within 1 year for \$11,000 int in Corwell Ranch, Maui, #500. B 321, p 140. Dated Feb 25, 1909.
Recorded Mar 11, 1909.
A Lewis Jr and wf to Lau Winfred Sun, D; int in lots 13 and 15, blk 11, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #179. B 316, p 27. Dated Mar 8, 1909.
Kin Kee to Sui Hing, B S; 1 share in Look Hop Sing Co, Waimau, Oahu, #4000. B 321, p 146. Dated Sept 19, 1905.
Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd to Jacob M Lee, Rel; lots 44 and 46, Gulick Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #900. B 306, p 259. Dated Mar 10, 1909.
Jacob M Lee and wf to Rora Da Silva, D; lots 44 and 46, Gulick Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #1800. B 316, p 39. Dated Mar 10, 1909.
Paul Mahalofer by atty to Notice, Notice; apply for Reg Title of ap 5, lot 5011, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu, B 321, p 147. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Emma L Maalawa to William K Namanu, D; pe land, King st, Honolulu, Oahu, #300. B 316, p 40. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd Tr to Wm Kaula, Rel; por gr 3665, Haeckfeld st, Honolulu, Oahu, #41000. B 306, p 269. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
William Kaula and wf to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd Tr, M; por gr 3665, Haeckfeld st, Honolulu, Oahu, #1100. B 306, p 269. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Richard H Trent Tr to Millie Morris, Par Rel; lot D, 2840 sq ft land, Morris lane, Honolulu, Oahu, #1. B 306, p 273. Dated Mar 10, 1909.
Millie Morris to Mary J Palau, D; lot D, 2840 sq ft land, bldgs, etc, Morris lane, Honolulu, Oahu, #550. B 316, p 42. Dated Mar 10, 1909.
S Higa et al to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, C M; cane crops, etc, on 17.9-10a land, Olan, Puna, Hawaii, #1 and adv to #1074. B 306, p 260. Dated Mar 1, 1908.
H Okamoto to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, C M; cane crops, etc, on 61-10a land, Olan, Puna, Hawaii, #1 and adv to #366. B 306, p 262. Dated Jan 1, 1909.
K Skimago to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, C M; cane crops, etc, on 121-10a land, Olan, Puna, Hawaii, #1 and adv to #726. B 306, p 265. Dated Jan 1, 1909.
T Sheda et al to Olan Sugar Co Ltd, M; lot 21 of Patent 4849 and 4800 crops on same, native Homestead Tract, Puna, Hawaii, #1 and adv to #180. B 306, p 267. Dated Mar 1, 1909.
Kaunihue Olohia and wf to Josephine Vieira, D; 1 share in R P (gr) 2134 hui land, Kepio, Kaupo, Maui, #25. B 311, p 436. Dated Feb 18, 1909.
Kaunihue Olohia and wf to Namaka et al, D; 1 share in R P (gr) 2134, hui land, Kepio, Kaupo, Maui, #25. B 311, p 437. Dated Feb 18, 1909.
M A Halo and wf to M S Medeiros, D; 1a land, Kuau, Hamakuapoko, Maui, #100. B 311, p 438. Dated Nov 17, 1908.
Louisa K Copp and hsb (G) to Ching Jip et al, D; por R P (gr) 1986, Waialeale, Kula, Maui, #400. B 311, p 439. Dated Feb 27, 1909.
Jose Furtado and wf to Jitaro Fujiyoshi, D; 2 21-100a land, Pulehukii, Kula, Maui, #200. B 311, p 440. Dated Mar 8, 1909.
Recorded Mar 12, 1909.
Mary J Palau and hsb (J) to Meani Kekuewa, M; lot D, 2840 sq ft land, bldgs, etc, Morris lane, Honolulu, Oahu, #250. B 306, p 274. Dated Mar 10, 1909.
Lam Yip and wf to Lee Chuck, D; int in pors ap 3, R P 144, lot 141, r w, etc, River and Kukui sts, Honolulu, Oahu, #1. B 316, p 46. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Lee Chuck and wf to Lau Shee, D; int in pors ap 3, R P 144, lot 141, r w, etc, River and Kukui sts, Honolulu, Oahu, #1. B 316, p 51. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Anna M Paris to S N Castle Est Ltd, D; int in pe land, bldgs, furniture, etc, Kapiolani rd, Honolulu, Oahu, #3500. B 316, p 55. Dated Mar 12, 1909.
Yee Kim Choy to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co Ltd, C M; leasehold, livestock, tools, rice crops, etc, Kaneohe, Koolapoko, Oahu, #150. B 306, p 276. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Mary K Akio and hsb (C) to Bank of Hawaii Ltd, M; lots 13 and 14, bldgs, etc, of Paulo Kalauna Tract, Kamakala, Honolulu, Oahu, #250. B 306, p 279. Dated Mar 12, 1909.
William R Castle and wf to Mollie A Yap, D; int in lots 7 and 8, blk C, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #200. B 316, p 56. Dated Mar 5, 1909.
Mary A Willis and hsb (T C) to D B Murdoch, D; grs 3391, 1691, 1884, 3399 and 3392, bldgs, etc, Kahuaui, Kaupo, Maui, B 316, p 43. Dated Feb 10, 1909.
J J Drummond and wf to Antonio Henriques, D; por R P (gr) 2546, Makalaie, Hana, Maui, #250. B 316, p 45. Dated Oct 7, 1908.
H Kubo to Fukushima, B S; 2 surveys, 1 express wagon, 1 three-seater stage and livestock, etc, leasehold, Keopuka, S Kona, Hawaii, #1200. B 321, p 148. Dated Feb 22, 1909.
Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn of Hawaii to John M Ulunahale Jr, Rel; pe land, bldgs, etc, Liliha st, Honolulu, Oahu, #1000. B 306, p 284. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
N Takahashi et al to Pearl City Fruit Co Ltd, C M; int in leaseholds, pine-apple plants, etc, Wahiawa, Waialua, Oahu, #7034.80. B 306, p 285. Dated Oct 3, 1908.
Fritz Rowold and wf to W Kuhlmann, D; por gr 3345, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu, #100. B 316, p 59. Dated Mar 13, 1909.
W L Stanley Tr to William S Luce

et al, Rel; int in pors ap 1, R P 1204, blk 1108, Waikele st, Honolulu, Oahu, #5050. B 306, p 288. Dated July 8, 1907.
J M Messers to Alice M G Borer et al, D; pors ap 1, R P 1264, blk 1108, Waikele st, Honolulu, Oahu, #4. B 319, p 31. Dated Oct 23, 1907.
Kuepa and wf to Damaui Hollow, D; por R P 3244, blk 1982, Queen st, Honolulu, Oahu, #900. B 316, p 61. Dated Mar 8, 1909.
Reine Rodanet Tr et al to West Hawaii Bldg Co, Grant; 40 ft r w across grs 1102 and 2962, Oanoli 2, etc, S Kona, Hawaii, #1. B 316, p 57. Dated Feb 25, 1909.
Jeanne R King to Benjamin Monnelihs, Rel; lot 24 of gr 5061, Olan, Puna, Hawaii, #350. B 307, p 493. Dated Mar 8, 1909.
Pukuhima to H Kubo, C M; leasehold, bldgs and horses, Keopuka, S Kona, Hawaii, #630. B 314, p 198. Dated Feb 22, 1909.
Lau Cheung to Tom Wai Kim, B S; 1 1/2 int in C Afong Iek Chong Co, Front st, Hilo, Hawaii, #500. B 321, p 149. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Young Jaek Quan to Lau Kan Chew, B S; 1 1/2 int in C Afong Iek Chong Co, Front st, Hilo, Hawaii, #300. B 321, p 150. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
J Umiloi Mo to A M Cabrinha, M; pe land, Puuea, S Hilo, Hawaii, #200. B 314, p 200. Dated Mar 9, 1909.
Benjamin Moanalihs and wf to P C Beamer, M; lot 34 of Patent 5061, Olan Homestead Reserve, Puna, Hawaii, #400. B 306, p 282. Dated Mar 6, 1909.
Jose G Ferras and wf to John T Moir, D; por R P 5022, blk 40723, ap 1, Paikaa, Hilo, Hawaii, #200. B 311, p 441. Dated Feb 25, 1909.
A H Kasmehewa to Chas B Mahee, D; int in R P 7613, blk 3781, Hanaui, Kaula, #25. B 316, p 66. Dated Mar 10, 1909.
Recorded March 15, 1909.
Batshaba M Allen (widow) to James E Jaeger, tr, Appnt Tr; trustee under the will of S C Allen, deed, B 321, p 150. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn of Hawaii to Thomas P Harris, Rel; 9062 sq ft land, Anapuni St, Honolulu, Oahu, #2500. B 306, p 291. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn of Hawaii to Emil Le Clair, Rel; pe land, College St, Honolulu, Oahu, #1200. B 306, p 292. Dated Mar 11, 1909.
A Lewis Jr and wf to Annie Edman, D; int in lots 29 and 30, blk 13, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #102. B 316, p 71. Dated Nov 7, 1908.
Andrew E Cox to August Dreier Ltd, A M; mtg and addl chge of H S Jacobson and hsb on por R P (gr) 3313 Pensacola St, Honolulu, Oahu, #3000. B 306, p 292. Dated Mar 13, 1909.
Keoloha Kapu (k) to Lilikalani Fern (w), D; int in est of Elizabeth Kalanipahao, deed, in Ter of Hawaii, #25, etc. B 311, p 442. Dated Mar 13, 1909.
Western & Hawa Invstnt Co Ltd to Marion C Crook, Par Rel; lot F, 19,223 sq ft land and R W of Downsett Homestead Tract, near King St and Dowsett Lane, Honolulu, Oahu, B 306, p 293. Dated Mar 15, 1909.
Marion C Crook by atty to City Mill Co Ltd, D; lot F, 19,223 sq ft land of Downsett Homestead Tract, near King St and Dowsett Lane, Honolulu, Oahu, B 311, p 443. Dated Mar 15, 1909.
John M Hering and wf to First Bank of Hilo, M; R P 4693, blk 13, Puuea, Hilo, Hawaii, #320. B 306, p 289. Dated Nov 19, 1908.
Onomea Sugar Co to Grace B Pa, Rel; 35a of gr 1349, Alakahi, S Hilo, Hawaii, #1200. B 306, p 290. Dated Mar 13, 1909.
Hans Mortensen and wf to Hawi Mill & Plantn Co Ltd, D; 1-6 int in R P 7257, blk 8088, Puuepa, Kohala, Hawaii, #100. B 316, p 70. Dated Mar 13, 1909.
H A Baldwin and wf to Central Mill Co Ltd, D; pe land, Kuiaha Govt Rd, Hamakualoa, Maui, #100. B 316, p 67. Dated Feb 3, 1909.
S W Kalesionna (k) to Lahnaina Agret Co Ltd, D; R P 1708, blk 9822, ap 3 and 4, Kaulaia, Lahaina, Maui, #170. B 316, p 69. Dated Mar 10, 1909.
J P Cockett to Ah Ting, L; 14a land, Koheo, Waikawa, Maui, 15 yrs--2 yrs free, 3rd year \$28 per yr, 4th yr \$42 per yr, bal term \$70 per yr. B 313, p 402. Dated Feb 20, 1909.
Kukana Kahiamoe (w) to M Puulei, D; 1-33 int in hui land, Wainiha, Halea, Kaula, B 316, p 67. Dated Dec 22, 1908.
Recorded March 16, 1909.
William R Castle and wf to Mary G de Corte, D; int in lot 10, blk 10, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #75. B 311, p 444. Dated Mar 5, 1909.
William O Smith, tr, to W M Minton, Par Rel; int in lot 9, blk B, Minton Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #100. B 306, p 296. Dated Feb 1, 1909.
Trent Trust Co Ltd to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd, tr, A M; mtg M C Lloyd on pors R P 1108, ap 3, and por ap 2, R P 7252, School St, Honolulu, Oahu, #200, and adv to #1000. B 306, p 297. Dated Mar 16, 1909.
Mary C Lloyd to Trent Trust Co Ltd, Rev P A; powers dated May 1, 1908, in lib 304, fol 157. B 321, p 152. Dated Mar 16, 1909.
Mary C Lloyd to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd, P A; special powers. B 321, p 153. Dated Mar 16, 1909.
Tong Chun Datt to Yuen Ah Kai, Rel; int in leasehold, bldgs and mdae, etc, in store, Waialeke, Ewa, Oahu, #2500. B 306, p 298. Dated Mar 13, 1909.
Ah Kai to Yin Poy, C M; int in leasehold, bldgs, etc, Waialeke, Ewa, Oahu, #1250. B 306, p 299. Dated Mar 2, 1909.
C Horse by atty to J M Perry, A M; mtg Ellen Dwight on R P 3890, blk 11018, Makiki St, Honolulu, Oahu, #2,000. B 306, p 301. Dated Mar 13, 1909.
Della W Wayson and hsb (J T) to First Am Sways & Trust Co of Hawaii Ltd, M; gr 28 and 4764 sq ft land, bldgs, etc, Beretania Ave, Honolulu, Oahu; lots F and G (20,000 sq ft land), bldgs, etc, Dominis St, Honolulu, Oahu, #10,500. B 306, p 301. Dated Mar 16, 1909.
Marin K Pahua (widow) to William R Castle, tr, D; 1-3 int in est known as the Pahua Homestead, Kawaiahae, Honolulu, Oahu, #75. B 311, p 445. Dated Feb 27, 1909.
First Bank of Hilo Ltd to Joao Vieira and wf, Rel; pe land, Waianuenue St, Hilo, Hawaii, #2500. B 306, p 296. Dated Mar 12, 1909.



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MOTHERS

Should know that the purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's tender skin lies in warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings of childhood and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which suggest themselves to women, these gentle emollients are indispensable.

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Enoka K Kanao and wf, D; 50-100a land and bldgs, Kealia 2, S Kona, Hawaii, #200. B 311, p 446. Dated Feb 26, 1909.

Hawn Agret Co to Tatsuzo, Contract; to furnish 69 20-100a land for cane-planting, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, #1. B 321, p 155. Dated Mar 6, 1909.

Hawn Agret Co to Iseri, Contract; to furnish 29 50-100a land for cane-planting, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii. B 321, p 161. Dated Mar 6, 1909.

Hawn Agret Co to Iseri, Contract; to furnish 86 96-100a land for cane-planting, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, B 321, p 166. Dated Mar 6, 1909.

Hawn Agret Co to Kumakiehi, Contract; to furnish 21 33-100a land for cane-planting, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, B 321, p 172. Dated Mar 6, 1909.

Hawn Agret Co to Yoshimura, Contract; to furnish 69 10-100a land for cane-planting, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, B 321, p 178. Dated Mar 6, 1909.

Hawn Agret Co to Toi, Contract; to furnish 6a land for cane-planting, Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, B 321, p 184. Dated Mar 6, 1909.

Recorded Mar 17, 1909.

W W Ahana by High Sheriff to Sing Yuen Tr, D; int in ap 3, blk 826, Kae-wai, Honolulu, Oahu; int in lots 25 to 30 (incl), blk E, Kapiolani Park Addn, Honolulu, Oahu; int in gr 3246, hui land Manowaiui, Hana, Maui, #90. B 211, p 451. Dated Mar 13, 1909.

Kukua Kealaula (w) et al to Ho Sun, L; ap 1, 2 and 3, R P 198, blk 1696 and well, Wahiawa, Ewa, Oahu, 20 yrs at \$500 per yr. B 313, p 405. Dated Mar 6, 1909.

William R Castle to Ikuwa Kealaula (w) et al, Consent; to lease of ap 1, 2 and 3, R P 189, blk 1696 and well, Wahiawa, Ewa, Oahu. B 321, p 189. Dated Mar 17, 1909.

Ho Sun and wf to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co Ltd, D; R Ps 7345 and 295, Wahiawa, Ewa, Oahu, #800. B 311, p 452. Dated Mar 16, 1909.

Ho Sun to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co Ltd, B S; leaseholds, rice mill, bldgs, furniture, livestock, tools, rice and banana crops, etc, Wahiawa, etc, Ewa, Oahu, #5000. B 321, p 190. Dated Mar 16, 1909.

P A McDonald et al to Kauikoelesi Children's Hospital, Bond; of \$7000 for Angus, P McDonald to erect and fully complete a hospital building, B 261, p 194. Dated Mar 13, 1909.

Est of Kaimakalo Lazarus by Per to Richard H Trent Tr, M; por lots 117 and 118 of R P (gr) 284, bldgs, etc, Beretania st, Honolulu, Oahu, #500. B 306, p 306. Dated Mar 16, 1909.

J M Dowsett to Mary Steward (widow), A M; mtg J Steward on pe land, bldgs, etc, Fort at, Honolulu, Oahu, #2000. B 306, p 310. Dated Mar 17, 1909.

William H Mays and wf to Rose Lando (Mrs), D; lots 5 and 6, blk 27, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, #900. B 311, p 454. Dated Mar 1, 1909.

Est of James Campbell by Trs to Emma S Douglas (widow) et al, Exchge D; por lot 1312, near N cor Nuuanu ave and Vineyard st, Honolulu, Oahu, B 311, p 456. Dated Aug 19, 1908.

PERSONAL.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
J. A. Magoun and wife departed for Maui on the Mauna Loa yesterday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, U. S. Brew, etc.

WARSHIPS OF JAPAN HERE

(Continued From Page One.)
commandant of the station, was driven over from the station to the dock and was received aboard the flagship.

Had Stormy Weather.

The squadron left Yokosuka on March 14, and on the 16th and 17th encountered very stormy weather.

Cadets on Cruise.

Each cruiser is carrying about ninety-six naval cadets, who are taking their first practice cruise.

Notes of the Squadron.

The Aso carries a cadet band which will give a public concert before the squadron leaves.

Many Entertainments.

On April 2 and 3 the Chamber of Commerce has arranged to take the officers and cadets on a trip by rail road to Haleiwa.

Sentiment, Not Cost.

To look at the two cruisers one has to do some hard thinking to believe that both vessels were ripped and torn by shells and torpedo boats.

The Admiral.

Rear Admiral Ichiji was captain of the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, during the battle of the Straits.

Reporter's Notes Censored.

An advertiser reporter, while on the deck yesterday morning, of the flagship Aso, borrowed a piece of paper from another scribe.

Departed.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Maui and Hawaii ports, March 30.—C. L. Beal, L. Macfarlane, F. O. Boyer, R. Lind, F. S. Scherstein, D. B. Moeckler, J. A. Maguire, J. D. Paris and son, J. A. Magoun and wife, P. Mendonca.

Contingent Fund.

Shingle then moved the last item of the bill, the insertion of a new item of \$75,000 for a contingent fund.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Tuesday, March 30. San Francisco—Arrived, March 29, S. S. Manchuria, hence March 25.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, March 30. Schr. Mo Wahine, from Hawaii, 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday, March 31, 1909. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai, 5 a. m.

Thursday, April 1. Str. J. A. Cummins, Pearl, from Waimanalo, 4:30 p. m.

Str. Claudine, Bennett, from Maui and Hawaii, 4 a. m.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, from San Francisco, a. m.

H. I. J. M. S. Soya, from Japan, a. m.

H. I. J. M. S. Aso, from Japan, a. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco, 8 a. m.

Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, for Hawaii, 12 m.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Hawaii, 12 m.

Str. Kinnu, Gregory, for Kauai, 5 p. m.

Str. Noeou, Piltz, for Molokai, 5:15 p. m.

Str. Nihaun, Oness, for Hawaii, 7:25 p. m.

M. N. S. S. Lurline, Weeden, for San Francisco, 6:30 p. m.

A. H. S. S. Virginian, for Kahului, 10:30 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koloa, 5:20 a. m.

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

Str. Helene, Nelson, for Hawaii, 5:15 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Pedersen, for Kauai, 5:25 p. m.

A. H. S. S. Pleiades, Armstrong, for Kahului, 7:25 p. m.

C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for British Columbia, 5:30 p. m.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, for the Orient, 6:10 p. m.

PER ARRANGING. From the Colonies, March 31.—H. McIntyre, Miss A. McIntyre, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mr. Lusch, V. H. Conley, Rowland Smith, Miss M. Donaldson, Miss D. Donaldson, Miss T. Henry, Miss E. C. Hicks, Miss E. Hicks, Miss Hicks, Master E. Hicks, Miss E. Davis, Miss E. Moore, T. Bindloss, J. Cherry, H. Fraser, J. Newbauer, Dr. G. B. Haines.

From Kauai, per W. G. Hall, March 31.—Mr. McClanahan, Mida Suki and wife, Hanamoto, Isaac Iona and wife, Miyamoto, Mrs. Tavares and two children, A. Riehley, Ching Sing, Mrs. Malina, L. Yamanaoka, Yonekura, Mr. Arning, F. C. Lyser, W. Matsushida, Miss Takahashi, Rev. J. W. Jones, Rev. J. W. Stoddart, Rev. W. C. Jeffries, W. M. Grant, Hee Fat, Hee Kwoon, Chak Chalmers, Mrs. Reuter and child, J. Campbell, Mrs. Robinowitz, Miss Robinowitz, E. Bishop, Mrs. C. List and 41 deck.

Per P. M. S. S. Siberia, from San Francisco, April 1.—For Honolulu: J. D. Aimoku, O. A. Archibald, Mrs. J. B. Ashe, Miss Elizabeth Bender, Miss Eda Beronio, A. J. Boling, Mrs. C. H. Brown, S. B. Cannell, Mrs. S. B. Cannell, Miss C. B. Carpenter, Capt. P. A. Collins, E. T. Davies, John C. Davies, T. M. Davies, H. M. Dickson, C. du Roi, C. D. Galbraith, Mrs. C. D. Galbraith, Miss Ethel Gay, Miss Jeanie Gay, N. A. Gladding, T. T. Greaves, James Greig, E. W. Hammer, Mrs. E. W. Hammer, Master Sheldon Hammer, Miss Bernice Hammer, H. Hedemann, Roy Hulbert, F. G. Hummel, Mrs. F. G. Hummel, Adolph Imberger, C. L. Jones, Mrs. C. L. Jones, Geo. H. Kramer, Mrs. Geo. H. Kramer, Miss Edna M. C. Kruse, Queen Liliuokalani and maid, D. D. Lowell, Mrs. W. C. Lyon, Master Ewell Lyon, W. H. McInerney, E. A. McInerney, Miss E. McInerney, W. Morrell, Mrs. W. Morrell, Miss Margaret Murphy, C. Neumann, R. E. Newland, M. D., Mrs. C. H. Olson, Edw. Pollitz, Aubrey Robinson, Mrs. Aubrey Robinson, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Master Lester Robinson, L. Rosenberg, W. J. Schoenberger, Dr. H. H. Sheffield, T. Takahashi, Richard H. Taylor, J. A. Tyrer, Carl Uhlig, Delbert Utter, J. T. Warren, Mrs. J. T. Warren, X. Wheeler, Mrs. X. Wheeler, Mrs. M. F. Whit, Master Sydney White, Miss A. Wickstrom, Miss Bertha R. Young, Lavoyce, Prof. T. A. Jaggat, Mrs. T. A. Jaggat, Elmer Jones, Mrs. Elmer Jones, A. P. Miller, W. K. Benton, Mrs. W. K. Benton, J. J. Kilne.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the most important discovery in the history of the world...

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The preparation of Therapion is one of the most important and reliable factors in the treatment of all diseases...

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

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim against the estate of Mikahala Kanuku Kaeo, deceased...

HEILBRON NOW OWNS METROPOLITAN STAND

Tonight at midnight the old Metropolitan Meat Company goes out of existence and the company's interests, purchased by a hui of graziers...

HOUSE

(Continued from Page Five.) Back to Bacteriologist.

Shingle, asked that the item of a salary for the bacteriologist be again taken up, moving that the item pass at \$150 a month.

Kauiho then turned himself loose, denouncing the system of examining leper suspects, the man who did it and the way he did it.

Being choked off, the vote was taken again and the bacteriologist abolished by a vote of 14 to 12.

Purtado's motion respecting government physicians was carried.

Shingle then moved the last item of the bill, the insertion of a new item of \$75,000 for a contingent fund.

Shingle then moved the last item of the bill, the insertion of a new item of \$75,000 for a contingent fund, to be expended only under direction of the Governor for matters for which no specific appropriation is made.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

- List of letters remaining unclaimed for the general delivery for the week ending March 27, 1909: Alexander, Mrs H H Hughes, J G; Allen, W A; Jamieson, Miss; Amiano, Tony; C; Armstrong, Joe W; Jacobs, Mr and Mrs; Auerbach, F W; Berg, Peter; Bowen, Mrs Eva; Carter, John; Chan, E H H; Charman, Johnny; Child, Edwin O; Cohn, Henry; Cook, Miss Agnes; Cook, H; Darling, J; Dowd, Mrs; Donovan, Mrs; Stephen; Editor of Morning Herald; Elder, D H; Feirise, Mrs; Nertha; Freyer, Mrs Frank; Fisher, Clara; Nelson; Gardner, Thos C; Gardner, James F; Green, Miss Lizzie; Griffith, Jack; Guard, G; Gurney, A G; Gurney, A S; LeB; Perry, Mrs; Harrington, Charlie; Rice, W F; Roland, E C; Reynolds, Mrs; Henry, Miss E; Hayes, Dr R M; Hill, Milo; Holsby, Sam; Hodgson, Miss; Edith M; Hodgson, Miss; White, John H; Hunt, Master Eddie Whitman; Claude S; Huntley, Frank; Wright, Margaret; JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

Session Sales.

150 Honokaa, 18; 50 McBryde, 3.625; 5 Ewa, 29.125; 30 O. R. & L. Co., 122.

Between Boards.

163 Olaa, 4.50; 100 Onomea, 43.50; 6 Wainulu, 99; 50 McBryde, 3.625; 29 Ewa, 29.50; 20 Ewa, 29.25; 10 Wainulu, 97.50; 90 Oahu Sug. Co., 32.50.

Dividends—April 1.

Haiku 1 1/2 per cent; Paia, 1 1/2 per cent; Pioneer, 2 per cent; Hon. R. T. & L. Co., com. (quar.), 1 per cent.

mayor of Kansas City, and his wife were through passengers on the Siberia.

Miss McInerney returned from California yesterday, accompanied by her brothers, Edwin A. and William H. McInerney.

Prof. T. A. Jaggat and wife arrived here yesterday from the mainland. They are bound for Yokohama, but will make a visit of a few weeks in the Islands.

Edward Pollitz, the well-known San Francisco broker, arrived here from the Coast on the Siberia yesterday. He will be in the Islands for some time.

Henry C. Baker of Watertown, N. Y., is a passenger on the Siberia for China. He is to establish a great paper mill at Hankow for the Chinese Government.

Carl Uhlig, a prominent engineer of San Francisco and for many years one of the harbor commissioners, arrived here from the mainland yesterday in company with E. Pollitz.

Governor and Mrs. Frear have issued invitations for a garden party at their Punahou residence in honor of Rear Admiral Ichiji and his officers and guests Saturday afternoon from 4 until 6 p. m.

A number of tea merchants, going out to the Orient to get their pick of the new crop, passed through here yesterday. Among them were L. F. Poie, E. J. Cowan, Otis A. Poole and George S. Beebe.

W. R. Castle and wife departed for the Orient last evening in the Siberia. They will make a three months' tour of Japan, where they will be joined by their daughter, who only went over there a short time ago.

J. T. Warren and his bride, who was formerly Miss Grace Hortense Tower, well known as a writer here and on the Coast, were arriving passengers on the Siberia yesterday. They will make their home here in the future.

On their way to Hawaii, after an extended European trip, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Robinson and family of Boston arrived here yesterday and registered at the Fairmont. Robinson is one of the extensive plantation owners of the island Territory.—Chronicle.

DIED. BURNINGHAM—In Auckland, New Zealand, March 30, 1909, Margery, beloved mother of Thomas A., Fred and George Burningham.