

PAID A GREAT HEAT

Abdine and Wayboy in a Race.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The horsemen were out at the track in force yesterday morning and, taken together, the best bunch of work of the season was accomplished. The track was in very fair shape and is rapidly acquiring that resiliency so much sought after by trainers of race horses.

The first animals to put in an appearance, shortly after 1 o'clock, were Rejected and Alta Stacey, ridden by Peers and Thomas, respectively. They worked three-eighths of a mile in :26 1/2, going to the quarter in :24 1/2. Rejected, in a nice finish, finished half a length ahead of the little native-bred mare.

Socialist, with Piggott up, cantered three miles and brushed the final eighth. He was then set going again and ran from the three-furlong pole to the same mark in 1:45. The time of the first eighth was :12 1/2, the quarter, :25 1/2; three-eighths, :38, and the five-eighths, 1:03 4/5. From the half-mile pole to the stand was covered by the big bay in 50 4/5. Socialist started out at a terrific clip but tired perceptibly toward the end of the mile.

Time Center cantered. Carter H. Harrison, Jr., traversed a mile in 1:48 1/2, going easily. The first six furlongs were caught in 1:19.

Following is a summary of the work done by the harness division:

- Waldo J.—2:28, 2:32, 2:29 1/2.
Cyclone—2:42, 2:32, 2:31, 2:30 1/2.
Violin—2:27 1/2, 2:23 1/2.
Abdine—2:27, 2:21, 2:42 1/2.
Wayboy—2:39 1/2, 2:29 4/5, 2:19, 2:38 1/2.
Steamplough—2:43 1/2, 2:36, 2:37.
Edna G.—2:26 1/2.
Billy Lemps—2:27 1/2.
Frank Murphy—2:35 4/5; first half, 1:34 1/2.

Prince Cupid drove Violin and W. H. Smith piloted Abdine.

One of the heats was a corker, Wayboy, Abdine, Violin and Waldo J. starting together. Abdine cut out the pace, followed by Violin and Wayboy, with the "white ghost" lying last. When the animals got going three of their drivers forgot time and pace, and the passion of racing took possession of them, giving the spectators a chance to witness a finish which is not likely to be equalled on race day.

At the three-quarter pole all with the exception of Waldo J., which was still behind, could have been covered with the proverbial blanket. At the head of the stretch the "Fiddle" died away and the issue was desperately fought out by Abdine and Wayboy. Almost to the wire the former had a slight advantage, but in the very nick of time Wayboy, by a supreme effort of gameness, forged to the front and finished ahead by a matter of inches in 2:29 4/5. Waldo J.'s time for the heat was nearly two seconds slower and Violin's almost three seconds slower.

Abdine's driver drove a rattling finish of which a professional need not be ashamed. The gelding's mark is 2:17 and in the opinion of good judges he as good as paced to his record yesterday.

Waldo J. acted somewhat lame and Quinn did not push him unnecessarily in view of this fact. Violin had speed for three-quarters of the distance but petered out when the pinch came.

During the heat some of the horses as much as made a skip.

Wayboy afterwards gave another taste of his sterling qualities by repeating in 2:19, going to the half in 1:10 and coming the last quarter in :24 1/2. C. H. Judd drove him, as usual. John Underkirk did not put in appearance to drive Steamplough as had been expected, and Charles David worked the "plough horse" slow heats.

Billy Lemps, driven by Jack Gibson, put in a mile in 2:27 1/2. He is a high-strung fellow with speed and if he can hit it off on June 11 with Herr Berger, should be seen to advantage.

Cyclone, whose leg seemed to trouble him very little yesterday, paced several slow heats in taking style. The big black pacer has a tremendous swinging gait and one has no idea how quickly he is getting over the ground until a watch is held on him, when the result is simply astounding.

Frank Murphy went better than he has done before this season and warmed into his work in great shape. His best mile was 2:35 4/5. Had the old fellow been put into training six weeks earlier a cracking good heat could have been squeezed out of him. He is a candidate for gentlemen's driving race honors.

Dusty Rhodes, C. H. Judd's latest acquisition, would only trot in Hilo; here he prefers to pace and will undoubtedly be seen to better advantage at the lateral gait.

There was some talk yesterday of the executive committee of the Jockey Club closing entries on the last day of this month.

Knights Templar Degrees

Honolulu Commandery, Knights Templar, conferred the Red Cross Degree upon Judge Kepoikal, Kuke Porter and James Harvey last evening. There was a large attendance at the Masonic Temple. After the work there was a banquet. Dr. Wood delivered the principal address, dwelling upon the post work of the order. Each of the candidates said a few words, and short addresses were made by Senator Crabbe, Dr. Garvin, Mr. Batcheller and others. Captain Griffiths of the Kaula laid spoke at length upon old times and was frequently interrupted by applause.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS

Teachers Discuss Methods for Work.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Temperance furnished the capping subject for discussion by the Territorial Teachers Association, Honolulu branch, at the meeting of last evening at the High School, and there was such a difference of opinion as to the subject that the debate practically went over without result, for a resolution proposed by H. Law of the Royal School, endorsing the teaching the branch failed of a motion for a second.

Technically the meeting was a pronounced success, for the papers read were of the very highest order of merit. The only entertaining feature introduced was the bell ringing of two young ladies of Kalaupapa School. They took up the sticks like professionals, and with Hawaiian airs and familiar hymns entertained acceptably. Otherwise there was nothing out of the ordinary, for the audience was so taken with its appreciation of the numbers that there was not a word of discussion when the subjects were concluded. Miss Carrie M. Pierce, of the Normal School, one of the Chicago teachers here modernizing methods, was the first speaker, taking the subject "Geography." Miss Pierce, before taking up the subject, spoke feelingly of the death of Colonel Parker, the great educator of her home city. She reviewed his struggle against formalism in teaching, saying his ideal of education was character-building, not knowledge-getting. She said:

"As we review the lives of Pestalozzi, Froebel and Diesterweg, it seems to me that the name of Parker should be placed there, too. Unlike the other reformers, Colonel Parker lived to see the fruition of his work for those principles which he advocated are now in general use throughout the country."

"I believe that Colonel Parker has done more for the common schools of America than any man since Horace Mann, and every pupil is unconsciously indebted to him for more joy and happiness in his school days."

Speaking to the subject, Miss Pierce said that geography had been as poorly taught as any branch in the school curriculum, but there is now an awakening throughout the land. No teacher could confine himself to the special line for it had too many tentacles, branching into nearly every other science. The broad teacher, she said, should have a training in geology, mineralogy, meteorology, biology, physics, chemistry, as well as history and drawing. She showed the relation of these subjects and said geography teaching must be the presentation of proper conditions for clear imagings, and from these images of few things the pupil can construct images for new things. She declared herself in favor of excursions and hoped that the day would come when every scholar would be enabled to see every portion of every island in the group, at the expense of the Government. Collections also are encouraged so that there may be something about which gather conceptions of the countries studied. Miss Pierce said she favored the use of the stereopticon and all variety of pictures and magazine articles, illustrating with some of those preparations which had been made at the Normal School. Map drawing and other features were touched upon and the speaker closed with references to the great good to be accomplished by the thorough imparting of knowledge of the lands and peoples of the earth.

Mr. Howland of Punahou spoke at length of the science of numbers, taking up the psychic effects which must be produced in this branch of study, and of the new method of inculcating knowledge of ratio, in the discussion of the number theories.

Dr. W. B. Elkins took up the subject of teaching the effect of stimulants and narcotics in the schools, saying he would simply open the subject for discussion. He said there were two theories, one that whisky and tobacco were the best things in the world, while the other was that they were poison, one drop as proportionately poisonous as ten and ten as ten thousand. This was logical, he said, but not physiological. He said the question of whether liquor would be a stimulant, a narcotic or a poison depends upon the constitution and condition and no persons were now affected alike.

As to the teaching he said there were only two drinks which primeval man knew, water and milk. The question was one of adjustment and in several millions of years there might be an adjustment which would take care of alcoholic drinks in the system. However, he thought it wise to show the systemic effects now. The final result, he thought, would be regulation, not elimination of the saloon. The question of teaching was one for the teachers.

Principal Taggart, presiding, declared the question open and Professor Rogers said he hoped there would be no exaggeration as to teachings. Miss Felker endorsed this and said she had seen terrible charts and pictures shown to children.

Mr. Leaningham and Superintendent Rice of the Anti-Saloon League spoke, the former suggesting that control should be taught and the latter insisting that the teachers should read Richardson, who declared that one drop of liquor was a paralyser and irritant poison, and that alcohol as a medicine always did more harm than good. He spoke at some length and warmly upon temperance lessons. R. Law introduced a resolution declaring that the teachers put themselves on record as favoring thorough education in the line suggested, but he could not find a second. He had better success with his resolution of thanks to Frederick Ward for his lecture, which closed the meeting.

LEPERS MAKE AN APPEAL TO THE FEDERAL COURTS

Judge Estee, Asked to Aid Them, Cannot Legally Get Into Matter and Washington Will Be Petitioned.

DISSATISFIED with the action of the Board of Health in the Philipo Mikila matter, and failing to secure asked for relief from the Federal authorities in Honolulu, the lepers at Kalaupapa will now appeal to the Department of Justice in Washington.

According to reports from the settlement the inmates are not satisfied with the action of the Board of Health in removing Reynolds and Oliver, whom they now say were not at fault, but that J. K. Waiamanu, superintendent of police, and Koa Kaehaulani, the jailer, who were only concerned in the report of the investigating committee, are the real culprits and should be punished. The lepers now insist on original action against these two men, and appealed to the Federal authorities to act in the matter. The first appeal for such action was made some time ago to United States Judge M. M. Estee, being in the form of a resolution calling for protection from the United States authorities, falling in which the lepers advised that they would appeal to the Department of Justice at Washington for redress. This resolution was signed by Ambrose Hutchinson and prominent natives at Moloai, claiming to represent all the people confined at the settlement, and was a cleverly worded appeal to the court for immediate action. The isolated position of the lepers, and their inadequate remedy at law was set out as a reason for action on the part of the Federal authorities, and the failure of the Board of Health to punish the police authorities at the settlement, whom it is alleged were the real parties to blame in the Mikila case, being given as an additional cause for the United States Government to step in.

Judge Estee turned the petition over to United States Attorney Breckons for investigation, and so notified the signers of the resolution. Ambrose Hutchinson in turn wrote to Mr. Breckons, setting out in detail the facts upon which the lepers based their complaint. He said he wished to add more light to the case of Philipo Mikila, a fellow sufferer, and in which the ends of justice had not been satisfied. The writer refers then to the action of the Board of Health in the dismissal of certain officials connected with that famous outrage—and the censure of other officials who are more in fault than the two dismissed officials. He then goes on to say that the dismissed officials had no connection with the police force of the settlement, nor could they be held responsible for the illegal acts of the police, but that John K. Waiamanu, acting superintendent, is a commissioned Police Captain for the Leper Settlement, in the District of Moloai, Island of Maui, who holds the said office of Captain of Police and to do and perform all and every act and thing in, about and pertaining to said

office in manner and form as to be by law provided.

Therefore the aforesaid officer is responsible for the acts of the police in the settlement. It is at the invitation or call of Waiamanu as a duly authorized agent of the Board of Health that the District Magistrate, who lives on the other side of this island, can enter the settlement. His failure to ask the District Magistrate to come to the settlement and hear cases for breaches of Board of Health regulations, or the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, was to all appearances a studied attempt to cheat justice and to keep up a state of terrorism in this settlement.

To capture J. K. Waiamanu and Koa Kaehaulani, the jailer, on account of their being native Hawaiians, is only to tightly pass it over in a false attempt to smooth matters, which should not and cannot be tolerated. It is an injustice and an outrage to the relatives and friends of poor Philipo Mikila.

Hutchinson argues then that the arrest of Mikila and Willie Kalaina was not according to law, as they were not in the vicinity of the place where the sheep had been stolen, but were arrested in their homes. Hutchinson concludes that the failure to institute legal proceedings, "in the face of such evident proofs against these guilty officials is to say an outrage of justice. If this matter is to be lightly overlooked by the Attorney General to clear his own department from any blame, what safeguard have we inmates confined in this settlement, and isolated as we are, from a recurrence of the same. Our only hope is in the Federal Government to grant us our prayer for protection of our personal liberty."

District Attorney Breckons began an immediate investigation of the right of the Federal authorities to take any steps towards the action desired by the lepers. He came to the conclusion, after a study of the situation, that the Government could not interfere with the settlement in any way, as it was distinctly under the supervision of the Territorial authorities. He has so notified Ambrose Hutchinson, giving as the basis for his conclusions section 97 of the organic act, which provides that: "The health laws of the Government of Hawaii relating to the harbor of Honolulu and other harbors and inlets from the sea, and to the internal control of the health of the islands shall remain in the jurisdiction of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, subject to the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States."

Yesterday a letter was received from Hutchinson acknowledging the receipt of the opinion, and thanking the United States Attorney for his action. It is now the avowed intention of the lepers to call the matter to the attention of the Department of Justice at Washington.

QUESTION ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES

Some of the attorneys of the city are now discussing the legality of the proposed issue of \$50,000 in treasury notes to be made soon by Treasurer Wright. It is claimed by several that the contemplated action is not legal, though it is highly improbable that anything further than mere discussion will come of it.

It is argued that the treasury notes are in effect letters of credit, which States are prohibited from issuing under the constitution. The constitution does not, however, extend the law to Territories, and this contention is thought, even by its advocates, to be of a rather doubtful nature. Another point made is that section 55 of the organic act prohibits such issue in the following words: "Nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation, or subdivision thereof, except to pay interest upon the existing indebtedness, to support insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory, or any such subdivision thereof, for the erection of penal, charitable and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, and harbors and other public improvements."

Governor Cooper, when asked about the matter yesterday, said that the raising of these questions at this time was simply an attempt to embarrass the government in its effort to secure funds. The legislature had given the Territory the right to borrow money on treasury notes by the act of 1917, and it is under this act that the treasurer is proceeding. In his opinion the treasury notes were not letters of credit but simply promises by the government to pay its obligations within a specified time. Both he and Treasurer Wright were anxious that the credit of the Territory should not suffer, and the treasury note act was appealed to so that the people might not suffer by being compelled to discount their warrants.

The approval of the President was unnecessary in this instance, just as it would be in the making of any contract by the government, where land transfers are not involved. There is no difference in getting the advance of this amount for six months from a \$50,000 contract made by the Superintendent of Public Works, to be paid upon the completion of the work. That the people do not mistrust the government or the legality of the action is evidenced by the nature of several inquiries made yesterday by Treasurer Wright in regard to the proposed issue of treasury notes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners has let the contract for supplying 3600 feet of 10 and a half inch hose to the Honolulu Iron Works.

LOADING MACHINE TESTED YESTERDAY

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Shipping and sugar men were visiting the big steel ship Acme at the Railroad wharf all day yesterday to witness the working of the McCabe, Hamilton and Renny company's electric conveyor. These conveyors were brought to the Islands about two years ago but until the electric company installed their new machinery some difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient power to drive them. Now, however, new dynamos have been installed and the test yesterday was most satisfactory.

The frame of the conveyor is of steel and contains wooden rollers, over which passes a canvas belt driven by electric power, which conveys the sugar bags from the cars over the ship's side, a distance of fifty feet, whence they fall by means of chutes into the ship's hold.

The machine was not worked to its full capacity yesterday but by means of regulators was evenly and smartly operated to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, as well as the spectators. The conveyor will carry about fourteen bags at a time and can run so as to deliver faster than any number of men can stow the cargo. All stowing and hoisting of cargo is done away with, meaning a great saving in labor as well as time.

Bagged cargoes of all kinds, bales and packages can be handled by the conveyor and delivered to the ship much faster than the old way and in unbroken condition. At present there are but two of these conveyors here but it seems quite probable there will be a demand for more.

The Acme is loading sugar for New York and will finish some time this week.

NO LOSS OF TIME.

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and would rather be out of coffee and sugar than out of a bottle of it yesterday to threshers that could go no farther, and they are at work again this morning.—H. R. Phelps, Plymouth, Okla., U. S. A. As will be seen by the above the threshers were able to keep on with their work without losing a single day's time. You should keep a bottle of this Remedy in your home. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Fred Waterhouse expects to leave for London in the near future and will probably remain there for two years. He goes in the interest of the company which he has been representing here for some time.

BLAZE ON FORT ST.

Dickey & Newcomb's Offices on Fire.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from box No. 12, at the corner of King and Fort streets, and No. 1 chemical engine and hose cart were quickly on the spot. It was not difficult to locate the blaze for a cloud of ominous looking smoke had gathered over the building of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company and smoke was pouring from the windows of offices situated in the upper story of the building.

The engine turned down Merchant street and entering the lumber-yard of Lowers and Cooke, approached the premises from the rear. While the hose was being laid a dull glare told that the flames were gaining headway, and almost immediately after the roar of the flames warned the firemen that they had not a moment to lose.

Up the ladders climbed the fire boys, and in a very short time from the arrival of the engine, the smashing in of doors and the breaking of glass heralded the onslaught on the fiery agent of destruction.

The blaze was soon extinguished. A stream of water directed at the heart of the fire did the business and the assembled crowd dispersed with the idea that such a very small fire was hardly worth running to see.

It was not such an insignificant blaze after all, however. Dickey and Newcomb's clerk's and private offices were completely gutted. The clerk's room was the worse burned and everything in it was wrecked by water. The fire swept around the corridor and burned through a door to a small closet. C. W. Dickey's private office, handsomely fitted up several months ago, was ruined, and everything in it, including a number of valuable documents, destroyed by fire or water.

Water from the hose burst through the floors into the directors' room and private offices of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, stripping the plaster from the ceiling in the former room and soaking everything.

The alarm was turned in by A. Berg, manager of the insurance department of Bishop & Co. The fire was discovered by a hackman whose attention was attracted to it by the smoke. Had the fire occurred during the hours of darkness it might have gained a fatal hold upon the building before being discovered, in which case the adjacent lumber yard would have been in imminent peril of conflagration, as well as the entire block.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

The board of directors of the Ewa Plantation Company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on May 1st. The stock books of the company will be closed to transfers from May 24th to June 1st.

PLUTO'S THUNDER.

NEW ALBANY, Ind. May 6.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The vibrations were from southwest to northeast, and continued perhaps 10 seconds. The shock was preceded by a low rumbling noise, and closed with a terrific peal of subterranean thunder.

A mutual burial association is being formed among the citizens of Honolulu, with a local undertaker backing the scheme. Each member pays a small assessment upon the demise of any other member, and his funeral expenses are then paid upon his death. The organization is to be called the "Honolulu Mutual Burial Association."

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Admiral III.

An attack of erysipelas is at present confining Admiral Merry to his home. He has been off duty for a week, the disease having attacked his eyes and rendered him, temporarily, almost totally blind. A trained nurse and a physician are constantly in attendance upon the admiral, whose many friends earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

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