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News All the Time

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THE WISDOM
Of Yesterday, the
News of Today.

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BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, HAWAII, Dec. 20, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Health
held December 6th, 1905, the following
additions and amendments to the Rules
and Regulations of the Board of Health
were regularly adopted, viz.:

EXPECTORATION.

RESOLVED, That no person shall expec-
torate upon any public place, sidewalk,
street crossing, or upon the floor of any
street car or railway car, or any other
public conveyance, or of any public
building or any building common to the
use of the public. Street gutters are
excepted.

REGULATING THE SPRINKLING OF LAUNDERED ARTICLES.

RESOLVED, No person or persons, iron-
ing or performing any act, in the
laundrying of clothing or any article
belonging to another, or in the laundry-
ing of clothing or any article for hire,
shall spray any article so laundered with
liquid sprayed or projected from the
mouth of said person or persons.

CARBAGE REGULATIONS.

24. No garbage or offensive liquid
or matter shall be thrown or deposited
in any highway, street, lane or public
place within the Territory of Hawaii.

25. No garbage or offensive liquid
or matter shall be kept upon any pre-
mises except in covered containers of not
less than 12 cubic feet capacity and shall
be removed from said premises or dis-
posed of within not less than one week,
unless otherwise ordered disposed of by
the Board of Health or its duly authorized
agents.

26. No garbage, stable manure,
night soil or animal or vegetable refuse
of any nature whatsoever which is subject
to decay shall be used for grading pur-
poses or for filling in house lots or any
other tract of land.

27. No person or corporation shall
convey through the streets of any city,
town or village of the Territory, any
garbage, offensive liquid or matter, soil
or filth, except in such containers as will
prevent spilling and leakage.

28. Public dumping grounds for the
dumping and disposition of garbage shall
be designated from time to time by the
Board of Health and no garbage shall be
dumped or deposited in any place other
than the place or places so designated by
the Board of Health.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By its President:

L. E. PINKHAM.

Attest:

C. CHARLOCK,
Secretary Board of Health.

I hereby sanction and approve the
foregoing Rules and Regulations.

G. R. CARTER,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

10-3

While the Agents of many
Life Insurance Companies are
petitioning their Officers for the
ANNUAL DIVIDEND policy,
it is a source of great satisfaction
to the Policyholders of the
Pacific Mutual to know that
their Company has been issuing
almost nothing else for years.

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SUGAR TARIFF QUESTION DIVIDES CONGRESS

Red Flag Raised in Captured Town.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—It is reported that the town of Zlatoust of 17,000 inhabitants is in the hands of the revolutionists, who have formed a local government. The red flag is flying over the Government arms factory, the officials of which are held as hostages.

To Consider Football Reform.

New York, Dec. 28.—Sixty-eight representatives of various colleges will meet to reform football.

Roosevelt on Vacation.

Washington, Dec. 28.—President Roosevelt has gone to Pine Knob to spend the remainder of the holidays.

Mayor McClellan Sworn In.

New York, Dec. 27.—George B. McClellan was today sworn in as Mayor of the city.

Fire and Accident at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Dec. 24.—The Vannuys Broadway hotel has been burned. Loss, \$200,000. The guests narrowly escaped. Three street cars here collided and forty persons were injured.

Odessa Revolt Subdued.

Odessa, Dec. 24.—It is feared that the revolutionaries may capture the city. The garrison here is passive.

Odessa, Dec. 27.—The revolutionists are endeavoring to close the banks. The foreigners are leaving the city.

Odessa, Dec. 28.—Martial law has been proclaimed here. The strike is ending in this city.

Trouble in San Domingo.

San Domingo, Dec. 26.—President Morales, dissatisfied with the support given him by his Cabinet, has left the capital with a few followers. It is reported that his intention is to join Gen. Jimenez in opposition to Horacio. Conflicts are imminent.

Puert Plata, San Domingo, Dec. 27.—It is reported that President Morales has been shot and seriously wounded. The American gunboat Dubuque has gone to Monte Christi.

In Realm of Finance.

New York, Dec. 28.—The rate on call money reached 125 per cent. here today. This is the highest quotation since 1899. The financial situation is not considered serious, however.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Merchants' Trust Company, the American Savings Bank Trust Co. and the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of this city have suspended. The officers promise to pay depositors in full. The cause of the collapse is alleged overloans.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Leighton & Company, stock brokers of this city, failed today. Their liabilities are placed at \$500,000.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—R. B. Mitchell, stock broker of this city, failed today. His liabilities are estimated at \$100,000.

Say Russian Situation Improving.

Berlin, December 28.—It is believed here that the Russian situation is improving, and securities are stronger.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The Governor of Moscow reports to the government that, as far as Moscow is concerned, the revolt has totally failed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—The government expects that the revolt at Moscow will soon be completely crushed by the government forces.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—The backbone of the insurrection has been broken by the government forces.

London, Dec. 26.—Cable dispatches received here yesterday state that two of the regiments stationed in Moscow have revolted, but they have been confined to their barracks.

The People Get Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The electoral law was gazetted today. The extension of the suffrage applies especially to the cities where it is almost universal.

Ripe For Revolt.

Warsaw, Dec. 26.—A strike of the street railway employes is on here. The revolutionists are threatening to go as far as open insurrection.

Warsaw, Dec. 24.—Here the situation is serious. The socialists have proclaimed an armed rebellion.

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 28.—The general strike here is weakening.

Russians Want Hakalau Lands.

F. B. McStocker, representing J. B. Castle and the Molokan farmers who desire to settle in Hawaii, made a hurried trip to Hilo last week to see Manager Ross of the Hakalau Plantation with a view of a possible settlement by the Russians of the Kaiwiki-Wailea lands soon to be opened for homesteads. The land in question, which comprises 1800 acres of arable land, is at present under lease to the Hakalau Plantation. The lease will expire June 15, 1906, and Mr. McStocker's visit was for the purpose of entering into some arrangement with the plantation regarding planting and grinding contracts.

Manager Ross was favorably disposed to the movement, which would insure a permanent laboring class for his plantation, but referred Mr. McStocker to the directors of the company in respect to any special concessions which may be desired. While not accomplishing the purpose of his mission, Mr. McStocker returned with friendly assurances of assistance, and it is understood the matter will be taken up with the directors either in Honolulu or upon Mr. Castle's visit to San Francisco within a few weeks.

Mr. McStocker stated that the negotiations for the settlement of the Kaupa lands on Kauai by the Russians had not fallen through, the only difficulty being a hitch in working out the details of the scheme. The Hakalau settlement proposition will be a distinct project.

According to Washington, D. C., dispatches sugar is again looming up to cause trouble in both parties in Congress. The cause of disturbance this time is the effort of the administration to secure reductions of the customs duty on raw sugar entering the United States from the Philippines. This is undertaken by the administration with the idea of encouraging the industries of the Philippines and increasing the material prosperity of the islands.

The movement is being opposed by the beet sugar growers of the middle states and the Pacific coast and the cane sugar producers of Louisiana. Hearings are being held by the ways and means committee, and the subject of competition of outside producers of raw sugar with infant American industries—the same subject which was threshed over with Hawaii, with Porto Rico and the Cuban reciprocity bill—is again being gone over. There are many sides to the question, and statesmen necessitated by their local conditions, find ready argument on all phases of the proposition.

One fact stands out clear above all arguments, and that is the American consumer of sugar is the only one who is not getting any benefit from the legislation of the past. Official figures just issued by the bureau of statistics show that the consumers of the United States paid \$40,000,000 more for their sugar last year than for the corresponding period in 1904, and that they used less sugar. The Cuban and Hawaiian producers, the American refiners and the American farmers are profiting, but the man who buys the sugar for his table is paying more for it and using less. It was testified before the ways and means committee that as to Cuban sugar the producer in Cuba has made a gain of 18 cents per hundred pounds, and the refiner in the United States 15 cents per hundred pounds. That will go a little way toward explanation of the fact that the people of the United States paid \$40,000,000 more for their sugar.

Considering the subject impartially, it is shown that the beet sugar in this country is increasing and the importations of beet sugar from Germany fell off from nearly \$5,000,000 in 1904 to a little more than \$1,000,000 in 1905. The importations from the Philippines increased from less than half a million to \$2,200,000; they increased \$4,000,000 from Porto Rico, about \$12,000,000 from Hawaii and \$13,000,000 from Cuba. It is well known, of course, that the Cuban sugar comes in on a concession of 20 per cent. from the Dingley rates and the Philippines sugar on a concession of 25 per cent. The pending opposition is to the increase of the Philippines concession to the extent of 75 per cent.

While the beet sugar and cane sugar men and the sugar-refining interests are squabbling in Congress it is likely that a number of statesmen will take up the question of why the consumers are not getting some of the benefit of the concession given by Congress.

Another interesting phase of the sugar question in Congress is the fact that political parties are dividing more and more on this question than ever before. The Louisiana senators, who represent a constituency that wants low tariff rates on sugar, have been conspicuous in their attitude all along. They will vote against the increase of the rate—Dubois of Idaho, Newlands of Nevada, Clark of Missouri, and doubtless by the new senator from Oregon, Mr. Gearin. It is said that these senators will oppose the reduction of the Philippine tariff in the interest of the beet sugar growers in the irrigated west.

So, taken all together, the whole proposition is likely to make an interesting situation in Congress.

Death of Judge Little.

The first confirmation of the press despatch regarding the death of the late Judge G. F. Little at Panama was received by the last mail. After an illness of a month in the Ancon Hospital, Judge Little died on December 4th from a complication of liver and kidney trouble. All that could be done by members of the Sojourners Club, a Masonic organization of which he was a member, at Panama, was done, but of no avail. Interment was made in the Ancon Cemetery under the auspices of the resident Masons and the estate was taken in charge by H. A. Gudget, the American Consul General at Panama.

Gilbert Francis Little was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1845, and was sixty years of age at the time of his death. He received a common school and college education, was admitted to practise in 1870; was prosecuting attorney from 1875-6, and a candidate for Congress in 1888. He was appointed judge of the Fourth Judiciary Circuit at Hilo, Hawaii, June 5, 1900, by President McKinley, which position he filled with ability and credit to himself during his four years' service. In July, 1904, he went to Panama, where he engaged in the practice of law and took a prominent part in the political affairs of the Canal Zone. He was the author of several monographs of more or less literary merit entitled "The Evening Hour," (1895); "The Moon," (1896); and "Music of the Bible," 1897.

Chafing Under Confinement.

Tokio, December 28.—Russian prisoners are becoming exasperated over the delay in their repatriation, and the revolutionary spirit is spreading among them.

Battle in Streets of Moscow.

Moscow, Dec. 26.—The insurgents are holding the outskirts and are erecting formidable barricades preparatory to further resistance to the troops.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—At the Sytin works of Moscow 6000 workmen were surrounded by cavalry and artillery. The building they occupied was burned and hundreds perished.

Moscow, Dec. 27.—Troops and artillery are arriving and the cannonading of the insurgent barricades continues. The list of casualties is growing larger.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—The chief of police has been assassinated. Guerrilla warfare on a smaller scale is continuing.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—Communication with Moscow has been severed. A regiment of guards has been despatched. It is stated that the list of killed and wounded will reach fifteen thousand.

[On the night of December 22, the revolutionists planned an uprising with the intention of proclaiming a provisional government. The Governor of Moscow discovered the plot. He massed twenty-five thousand troops and the slaughter began with the streets full of people. The troops fired grape from cannon into a procession of workmen. The latter erected a barricade which fell before the military assault. Continuous street fighting followed, the cannon roaring and the machine guns working as fast as they could be fired. One band of rebels made a desperate fight from house to house, using machine guns against a battery. The number of dead and wounded ran into the thousands. Students, including girls, fought behind the barricades. The military apparently had the upper hand. Officers ordered the troops to kill the people on the slightest sign of resistance. The prefecture of police was partly destroyed by bombs.]