

EVENING BULLETIN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1904.

Give Hawaii a protective duty on coffee and it will show the nation how protection can build up strong communities in the new possessions without injuring a single mainland interest or individual.

President Griffiths is quoted as referring to the Advertiser as an organ of civic righteousness. If gratuitous attacks on a man like Rev. W. M. Kin-said and a general advocacy of government by prejudice exemplify ideals of civic righteousness, they are a type that few American parents desire to have placed before the youth.

A. G. M. Robertson, the new National committeeman, is not only a good political worker, but a man in whom all sections of the party have confidence. Robertson is a man of strong opinions but he never plays an underhanded game. He is one whose influence is to put political activity on a fair plane, open and above board.

Congressman Metcalf's appointment to President Roosevelt's Cabinet signifies the steady advance of Western men to more serious consideration in making up official states. The time was not so very long ago when California was thought to be too far from the center of things to secure more than passing thought for Cabinet posts. Metcalf is a strong man and ably represents the westward course of the empire.

Editor Giffard strikes a progressive note in advocating an agricultural college for Hawaii. The opportunity offers for Hawaii to secure a share in the Federal appropriation under the law providing for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in every State and Territory. These colleges have furnished the ground-work for the State Universities, which are the greatest power of the nation for practical education. Hawaii can get a share in the Federal appropriation by going after it and supplementing it with good support.

The selection of A. G. M. Robertson as Republican National Committeeman for the Territory puts a man in the office who is not only thoroughly capable, but was named for the place by the Territorial convention. It was assuming a great deal for any man to make a canvass for the office after the Republican delegates to the Territorial Convention had so clearly recorded their desires. Had the National delegation failed to follow this plain direction it would have been an arbitrary reversal of popular demand and a violation of confidence the convention placed in its representatives. If W. H. Hoogs, known to be anxious for the position, was the man who moved to upset the will of the convention he certainly has not strengthened what political prestige may remain to him.

A Colorado dispatch states that the recent outbreak of miners "had its inception in the strike of the Western Federation of Miners more than a year ago, when 4,000 men quit work for the purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day. This action so incensed the mine-owners that they declared war on unionism". It is well to recall that the eight-hour day has been approved by the voters of Colorado, who voted for a constitutional amendment directing the Legislature to pass an eight-hour law. The lobby of the mine-owners secured the defeat of eight-hour legislation. The miners in fighting for a fulfillment of a plain popular demand have gone to extremes no one can approve, but there is no reason why the lawless forces of the mine-owners should be held up as paragons of virtue. If full justice were done, the militia would be called out to stand guard over the Colorado legislators and deport any mine-owners who, personally or by paid agents, attempt interference with the laws demanded by the voters of the State.

KUNTZE AND THE VOLCANO.

Dr. Otto Kuntze's review of our great volcano from a scientific standpoint is more valuable than his comment on our methods of advertising and prices for service from an unscientific vantage ground. Possibly Dr. Kuntze's idea is that Hawaii should prepare separate literature for the ups and downs of its Volcano publications, withdrawing the literature with flaming pictures during the periods when the volcanic fires are not burning. Really, it is difficult to satisfy everyone, more especially those sticklers for scientific exactness. We see no occasion

for offering apologies for Hawaii's advertising literature, and average humanity that visits the islands finds the Volcano well worth the prices charged along the route. Dr. Kuntze is good enough to admit that Kilauea is a remarkable volcanic exhibition, and if he were more thorough in his investigations he would find that all the stories regarding fire in the crater are thoroughly reliable though they are not in each instance vouched for by a scientist with a trail of degrees after his name who was on the spot at the time.

The Bulletin is inclined to the belief that Dr. Kuntze is one of those sleep-talkers who, in his morning soft-boiled egg when he thought an egg should have, would declare that it was no egg at all but a humbug and fumarole.

LONDON TIMES AND RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

The London Times appears to be decidedly fearful that the American people will show the friendship for Russia which the part played in our history during the Civil War so richly deserves. The latest item in the Times' campaign of American education is the publication of a letter from an American correspondent attempting to show that Russia never did anything worth mentioning in the critical periods of our history. Commenting on the article, which was a reply to a statement of the Moscow Gazette that "Henceforth the Americans will be styled the ungrateful Yankees", the Times says the people of the United States will not trouble themselves much about the reproaches of the Moscow paper, as they know quite well that "at no time since the Declaration of Independence has the Russian Government rendered any substantial service by way of protection or otherwise to the United States". It claims Americans nowadays fully understand the hollowness of Russian pretensions having shaken off the illusion, which until a short time ago possessed practically the whole country, that Russia had always been a warm friend of America.

This struggle of the British mouth-piece to fight our battles for us and tell our countrymen what to do is highly amusing. The secret of it all is that Great Britain is earnestly endeavoring to make as many enemies for Russia as possible, that British power in the Far East may be strengthened. The display of paternal love for America and what Russia has not done since the Declaration of Independence is touching. It very naturally leads to a consideration of what substantial assistance Great Britain has rendered our country since 1776. If Russia did little for us, Great Britain did less.

Manager Stone of the Associated Press did a great public service when he established news connections which enable the American people to obtain Russian news that is not edited in London. Great Britain and Russia are such ancient enemies, that London and the Times are as incapable of distributing plain facts regarding Russia as the Queen Dowager is unable to take an unbiased view of a boxer campaign. If the United States is to take the hand in international politics which its progress indicates as probable, one of the first necessities of the situation is that the European news its people receive shall not bear the stamp "made in London". The British are more closely related than any other nation, but there is a wise saying among back-country folk, "Never trade horses with your relations", that is not without application to our international dealings. The London Times clearly has a keen appreciation of the power of public opinion in shaping the course of our international policies and loses no points to manufacture a little in British behalf. The true American policy, however, is to deal with immediate and historical facts as they relate to our own welfare.

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Kuntze and the Volcano.

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 Honolulu, T. H.
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 Tel. Main 313

Country Teacher Likes Cut in Salaries

Editor Evening Bulletin:—Without in any wise entering into any controversy over the matter, I wish to call your attention to a misstatement in your editorial in relation to the cut in salaries of school teachers.

With regard to the salary of Superintendent Atkinson, it is my impression he sustained a cut of \$75 a month, the same as the other heads of Departments, and now draws \$300 a month instead of \$375, and according to the rules of percentage as taught in the schools of the United States, 20 per cent. of \$375 is \$75, and hence Atkinson did cut his own salary at the same rate as he cut that of teachers, only his went into effect some time ago and not on July 1, as teachers' do. The three school inspectors were cut full 20 per cent. and the cut went into effect at the same time Atkinson put his into effect.

While no one courts a reduction in pay, and many \$100 teachers are sore because they were cut \$20, while \$100 policemen were cut only \$5, yet there was and is no fair and equitable rule of reducing but by the rule of percentage, and all this to do about the matter and bluff about good teachers going is mere rubbish. In most cases the salaries as left after the reduction exceeds what is paid at the Coast, and there will be no perceptible falling off in the efficiency of any school, even that sacred institution known as the High School will no doubt have its same principal next year that it has had since its beginning, and it would be a gross libel to intimate that he will reduce his usefulness on account of his cut in pay. Some of the High School teachers may go. They have done so every year when there was no cut, but the Department can fill every place by men now in service and just as competent as the ones who leave. It might not be an unmitigated evil for the Department to shorten the rope it has given the principal of this school, make him conform to the rules govern-

ing other principals, look over the local field and move some of its country teachers who are graduates of Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Edinburgh and other famous schools, into the High School instead of allowing him to import new men and give them the most desirable places in the service, and then tell them "that they will not be cut no matter what comes" and which they now claim was a contract with the Department. By what right could Scott tell his teachers they would not be cut? By what right could he did he appeal to the people to keep up a free high school by a tuition fee? Certainly none in the eyes of any one not thinking from the eyes of his own view. There are dozens of schools in the country doing just as good work as far as it goes as is done in the schools of Honolulu, and under much less favorable circumstances.

It is an easy matter to say in an off-hand way that teachers are paid this or that salary at other points. It is no hard matter for the United States to get competent teachers for the Porto Rican schools at \$60 per month and nine months' service, or \$540 a year. The supply of civil service selected teachers for the Philippines at \$900 a year is unlimited, all of whom are Normal School graduates and many are college men as well. The average salaries of teachers and supervising officers in cities of over 8,000 population for the year of 1901 and 1902, was as follows: California, \$821; Oregon, \$675; Washington, \$649; and runs down to as low as \$277 in Florida. The three States are nearest to us, and where our teachers would likely go in case of removal. Certainly supervisors and teachers in cities of over 8,000 are likely to draw as good pay as any to be found, and the average considerably more than country teachers. It seems to me, in the language of the Advertiser, that our teachers "can go farther and fare worse."

COUNTRY TEACHER.
June 17, '04.
Bound to do right—The handcuffed prisoner.

THE VON HAMM-YOUNG CO., Limited.
 AGENTS
THE OLDSMOBILE CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

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 " LIGHT TONNEAU
 " TONNEAU, without rear seats
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Rubber Tires and Tubes. Repair parts, etc. We have a modern machinist shop and are prepared to make repairs at short notice. Purchasers of Automobiles instructed in the operation and care of the machines.

fare. The Times to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no reason for our country making light of Russia's good-will that Great Britain may gain greater benefits.

There is a growing demand for strange delicacies in London. Among these peculiar dishes sought after by English gourmards are edible birds' nests; "visaga," the dried backbone of the sturgeon; escargots, or French snails; and also frogs. A small plate of birds' nest soup, little more than a mouthful, costs five shillings.

New Bathing Suits.

Women and girls who know the advantage of having a bathing suit to fit and one that is worn only by themselves, will find an unusually fine lot at our store. They are tastily designed and in fast colors.

Colors are navy blue or black trimmed with braids of white and pretty colors.
 Bathing caps and shoes also.

Pretty Rugs.

Our new assortment shown in the window is very attractive and will wear well; best of all they are quite inexpensive.

Administer Rugs in handsome designs.
 Smyrna reversible rugs in excellent variety.

Ehlers
 FORT STREET.

MATERNITY HOME WILL GIVE GRAND LULU

The luncheon at the Kaplolan Maternity Home Saturday evening for the benefit of that institution promises to be the most attractive affair. There have been and will not be any pains spared to make the affair a success and satisfactory to all who patronize it. There will be six Hawaiian tables and one table especially prepared for those who do not relish the Hawaiian delicacy.

The ladies have arranged attractive flower and candy booths. A pedro booth will be one of the innovations. In the evening there will be dancing with good music.

The admission price is \$1 for adults; children under 10, half price; gates open at 12 m.

"For Sale" Bulletin office.

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COLLEGE FOR HAWAII

EDITOR GIFFARD CALLS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

SAYS IT IS A NECESSITY AND HE TELLS REASON WHY—NEED FOR ADVANCE IN AGRICULTURE.

Editor W. M. Giffard, of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, publishes a leading article on "What Hawaii Needs," as follows:

One of the most urgent needs of this Territory is an Agricultural College at which to practically instruct small land holders, and more especially the youths of Hawaii, in the establishment of many new industries whose introduction is necessary to the stable welfare of these islands. The climate and soil of Hawaii are such that the importation of large quantities of fruit, vegetables and other farm produce from other countries is unnecessary. The growth of these profitable commodities should be in the hands of a number of small producers, preferably Americans and Hawaiians.

The absence of such a class of men is a constant source of depletion to the money of this Territory, which a better condition of affairs would retain for home circulation. The great obstacle which prevents the success of these industries is not far to seek, but has often not been understood. It is not the lack of land, for in many cases the area required is comparatively small, and the valleys around Honolulu would afford ample room for many years; nor does the difficulty lie in the matter of water, or climate, or suitable soil or even a good market, for all of these conditions may with judgment be attained. We must rather look to the absence of proper information and instruction as lying at the root of the whole matter. The results which have attended a few isolated instances of enterprise by intelligent men amply attest this statement. The offers of inducements to settlers from the mainland to cultivate small holdings in Hawaii does not meet with success, although the desirability of obtaining such men is unquestioned. The poor result which has attended these offers may in part be accounted for by the fact that many agricultural districts on the coast are demanding small holders and offering advantages equal to those to be obtained here. What is wanted is chiefly the education of people who are in Hawaii already, and to demonstrate the practicability of deriving a livelihood from the soil. The enormous sugar plantations have exercised such an influence upon the mind that when any new undertaking is proposed, a vast project of rapid enrichment by means of a heavily capitalized company is conjured up. Enterprises of such magnitude must be entirely dismissed with reference to the industries now referred to.

In many cases the work of an agricultural college in Hawaii would be not more than to instruct the owners of small lots in the proper selection and care of a choice number of fruit trees. The possession of a few of the right varieties of citrus and other fruit trees and a well managed vegetable garden, would prove a monetary saving to the householder every month of the year. The attention to such small enterprises as these may to many appear insignificant and unnecessary, but the lack of knowledge, or at least of intelligent effort in this direction in Hawaii, is remarkable. The fostering of interest in agriculture by such small means is of more importance than can be determined. The chief work, however, of an agricultural institution of the kind proposed would be directed to giving practical instruction in its own experiment garden to students, the publication in popular form of the results obtained and also of other timely information, and the assistance by practical advice in the establishment of small enterprises. Among these latter may be mentioned the planting of small orchards of citrus and fig trees; the development of the manufacture of preserves and various products of such fruits as the guava, papaya and poha; the introduction of the edible hibiscus as a fruit for culinary purposes equal to the cranberry; the introduction of better qualities of grape vines and an investigation into the possibility of the production of wine; the establishment of central fruit canneries surrounded by a number of small pineapple growers, and the extension of the export fruit industry. Attention would also be given to determining the practicability of growing ramie, abaca (manila hemp), pina and other valuable fibres and the establishment of a colony of small growers of sisal owning a common mill. The merits of perfumery farming would be enquired into particularly with reference to the value of such plants for this purpose as the mimosa and lantana. The conditions necessary to successfully produce such vegetable crops as the Irish potato and asparagus would also be investigated.

Till such a college is established in Hawaii the work of stimulating interest in small agricultural enterprises will be slow and the number of men who will be induced to jeopardize their small capital in industries, which however promising, are yet unproved in Hawaii, will necessarily be few.

"Colonel, did you ever know the office to seek the man?" "Yes, sir, I did," he stumbled over him an' hurt himself!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"ANY OLD FRAME WON'T DO."

You Can Make or Kill A Picture By Framing It.

We have just received the largest and choicest stock of MOULDINGS for framing ever imported, which will enable us to give STYLE and ORIGINALITY to every frame we make. We also have a new lot of interesting prints on exhibition in our ART ROOMS besides ARTISTS' MATERIALS of all kinds.

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Pacific Hardware Company, Limited.
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LOOKING OVER

The city we notice many fine residences in need of a coat of Paint. Let us give you an estimate and help you to beautify your home.

STANLEY STEPHENSON,
 Practical Painter and Decorator,
 157-159 King Street.
 S. S. Signs Are Eye Attractors.

PROSECUTION RESTS IN CONSPIRACY

Witnesses To Prove That Johnson Did Not Work.

DEFENSE BEGAN AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. TODAY

CHILLINGWORTH SAYS JOHNSON WAS NOT CLERK, TYPEWRITER OR LEGAL ADVISER.

son were paid the sum of about \$200 for services not rendered, in connection with the special committee appointed at the last regular session of the Legislature to investigate the Chinese Fund. The witnesses as put on this morning were gentlemen who had been called before the committee in 1903 to aid it in its inquiry. Each one testified that Johnson was not present at the sessions of the committee. J. W. Girvin, who was employed to typewrite the committee report, was the first witness called. While he was testifying, Attorney Ashford objected to the presence of the prosecution's witnesses in the court room and the Court ordered them excluded.

The prosecution in the Kumulua-Johnson conspiracy case rested its case at 11:30 this morning in Judge De Bolt's court after an examination of ten witnesses. The defense was taken up at 2 o'clock and it is expected will finish the introduction of testimony this evening or early tomorrow forenoon.

The prosecution's line of evidence was to show that Kumalua and John Henry E. Cooper testified that when he appeared before the committee he saw nothing of Enoch Johnson, J. A. Magoon, John Wilson, Mr. Lyons, J. H. Boyd, Mrs. Lennon, W. O. Smith, S. F. Chillingworth and Miss James all testified to the same effect. Mrs. Lennon and Miss James did stenographic work for the committee.

S. F. Chillingworth testified that he had made up the committee report at the suggestion of Kumalua; that he secured the services of Girvin in typewriting the report, and that he had had no assistance from Johnson either in the way of stenographic work or legal advice. Mr. Chillingworth submitted the report after its approval by Kumalua.

Ashford, on cross-examination of Chillingworth, elicited the information that Chillingworth was astonished when the report of the committee on claims in the Legislature was read and showed a claim in behalf of Johnson for work in the Chinese Fund Committee. He was shown a report of the Legislative session and testified that the report of the Committee on Accounts had been duly approved.

Boiseller, a sugar boiler from Hawaii, who has already on previous occasions run foul of the police, was this forenoon arrested by Detective McDuffie and locked up on a charge of gross chest. Boiseller is alleged to have converted to his own use the sum of \$5, which Carl Klemme gave him to go and get changed.

Artistic Signs
 And Satisfaction Guaranteed when made by
JEWETT,
 CORNER HOTEL and UNION.

SIERRA BATTLES WITH BIG STORM

Was Compelled To Slow Down For Sixteen Hours.

RAILS WASHED AWAY MINOR DAMAGE DONE

SIERRA CARRIES MANY PASSENGERS FROM THE COLONIES AND LARGE NUMBER FROM HERE.

The Oceanic steamship Sierra arrived from the Colonies, via Auckland and Pago Pago, early this morning. She was docked at the Oceanic wharf at about 8 o'clock. The Sierra left Sydney June 6 at 2 p. m. She enjoyed fine weather on the voyage across the Tasman Sea and arrived at Auckland June 10 at 2 a. m. She left Auckland the same day at 3:58 o'clock in the afternoon. On the following day, June 11, the Sierra ran into a gale of extraordinary force, coming from an east-northeasterly direction. The gale lasted thirty hours, during which time the staunch steamer had a hard battle with the elements. The wind came in fierce gusts, blowing at intervals with terrific force. Gigantic waves mounted over the bow and quarters of the steamship, flooding her decks with seething avalanches of rushing water. It was soon found that it was impossible for the steamship to buck up against the monster billows at full force so she was slowed down to half speed. She ran in this way for sixteen hours. The waves which washed over the vessel tore away some of the railing on the starboard bow and did other minor damage.

The Sierra arrived at Pago Pago June 14 at 10 a. m. She left Pago Pago at 2:45 p. m. of the same day. The rest of the voyage, from Pago Pago to Honolulu, was accompanied by fine weather with moderate winds.

The Sierra carries a very large list of through passengers as is usual at this time of the year, when the Colonials generally make trips to England in large numbers. Among the through passengers are Captain Max de Bathe and Captain C. L. Davis, both officers of the British Army who are on their way to England.

Sir Tatton Sykes is a wealthy English nobleman travelling for pleasure. He is a noted horseman. He is accompanied by Lady Sykes.

F. N. Baileys-Johnson is the private secretary to the Governor General of the Australian commonwealth.

The Sierra is scheduled to sail for San Francisco at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A large number of people have booked to leave for the Coast in her. Among these is E. W. Darling, better known as the Nature man.

Teacher—"Johnny, why is it that there is more water than land in the two hemispheres?" Johnny—"Because the temperance people don't seem to be able to stop the distilleries."

Friend: Has your son learned much during his college course? The Old Man: I'm afraid not; but I've learned a whole lot.—Puck.

Judge Dole entered an order today granting \$100 attorney's fees to Frank Thompson in the Y. Hamada bankruptcy matter.

Providence may smile on the just, but it often looks as if it had given some of us the laugh.