

WILCOX IN WASHINGTON Department Record's Story of His Life.

The Department Record, a weekly paper published in Washington, D. C., contains in a late issue the following "write-up" of Delegate Wilcox and family. The article is elaborately illustrated with reproductions of pen and ink drawings purporting to be portraits of the people whose names appear beneath them.

The same number of the Record publishes a brief article on Governor Dole, together with an excellent portrait. "Gem of the Sea, what charms thy shores unfold."

To the rapt traveler wandering in that clime, Green, gorgeous pictures set in frames of gold, Musical ever with the wild waves' chime; By day I muse, by night a dream of thee. Most beautiful island of the tropic sea."

So years ago wrote a youth enamored by glowing descriptions of paradisiac islands on whose coral reefs broke in never ending undulations the long bright swells of the blue Pacific; where summer always smiled, and balmy breezes played through foliage of cocoa, and palm, and breadfruit, which vanished without the necessity for toil, food, and clothing, and which to the happy islanders who basked luxuriously in the sunshine or sported, born Naiads and Tritons, in the surf, and slew the shark in his own domain.

But these halcyon days could not last forever, and with the advent of Christianity and civilization, missionaries, and fortune hunters, and rum, and other ills and evils, the troubles of the natives began, and they found that with the white man came the curse of toil imposed on Father Adam centuries ago.

Years ago one of the brightest, and brainiest, and most brilliant of Jersey newspaper men gave the writer a vivid description of a Sabalo, a serf, one of the andwich islands (as they were then generally known) in which the principal participants were a 240-pound missionary, en route to church, seated in a go-cart, and a white man, a land, perishing kanakas who, as they "groaned and sweated under their heavy burden," had their lagging energies stimulated by vigorous prods with the parasol of the pious driver; and this white man carried the child, and the treatment meted out to the natives by their new rulers.

And finally the missionaries and the sugar kings, aided by a United States minister and United States marines, threw the native authorities, and although one American administration refused to sanction the act, another was more compliant, and the Hawaiian Islands were in 1898 admitted to the national territory, and were entitled to representation by a delegate in the Congress of the United States. The arrival of that delegate,

HON. ROBERT W. WILCOX, created quite a stir in political circles, and his admission to Congress was strenuously opposed by the same parties who had overthrown the old King and government, and who, despite their utmost efforts had been defeated in the Congressional election by the popular party led by Mr. Wilcox, who, as native born and a maternal descendant of the old Hawaiian royalty, had endeavored in the stormy days of the revolution, to overthrow the foreign element, and had thereby endeared himself to the mass of the people whom he represented. But his opponents did not succeed in barring against him the doors of Congress, and he scored another triumph.

As previously stated in the Department News, Mr. Wilcox was born February 15, 1855, at Kahului, Maui Island. His father, W. S. Wilcox, still hale and vigorous at the age of eighty-five—a native of Newport, R. I., descended from the old Puritan stock which settled in 1630 in New England—was a sea captain, and his mother, Kiana Makoleokalani, was a direct descendant of Lonomakahoua, the brother of King Koaaleha, of Maui, two centuries ago.

Mr. Wilcox received an education at home, and in 1875 became for five years a teacher under the Board of Education. He was then elected to the Legislature, and afterwards became a student at the Royal Military Academy at Turin, Italy, from which he graduated in 1885 with the rank of sub-lieutenant of artillery, and while completing his course at the Royal Application school for engineers and artillery officers, in 1887 was recalled by his home government. The intense troubles of his country, however, resulted in his voluntary exile for a time at San Francisco, but in 1889 he returned to Hawaii as a pronounced revolutionist, but owing to the failure of the King to give him the support promised, he was committed to thirty-five years imprisonment at hard labor, and a fine of \$10,000. In 1890, however, he was granted a conditional, and in 1891 a full pardon. He visited Washington in 1899 for the purpose of obtaining unrestricted franchise for his country.

From and was in November, 1891, elected Delegate to the United States Congress. With a liberal and varied education, a mind enriched by travel, a wide acquaintance with men and manners, a pleasant bearing, strong convictions, and a high and noble character, he has been Mr. Wilcox is a man to command attention and to win friends, and loved and idolized by his countrymen, may look forward to still higher honors when Hawaii dons the garb of Statehood.

His first wife was a sister of the noble Italian house of the "Colonna," but the marriage was annulled while he was in prison in 1895 by the Pope and the Italian civil court, and in 1896 he remarried the lady who is now MRS. ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Mrs. Wilcox is the Princess Theresa (Princess Kamehameha), a lady of royal blood, and a direct blood descendant of Keoua, who was the father of King Kamehameha, well named the Great, as he was probably the ablest and most distinguished man ever produced by the Sandwich Islands. Her picture, from the recollections and will survive, show that her personal attractions and no little to the social and mental graces which have rendered her no less successful and popular in Washington society than her distinguished husband.

PRINCE ROBERT KEOUA. The little fellow whose picture we give is the only son of Mr. Wilcox, is eight years of age, and was the last child of royal lineage born under the Hawaiian monarchy. His father shows him to be a bright and attractive boy, who, if he does not always bear the hereditary title of "prince" under the flag of the republic, is at least eligible to its highest honors and offices, save, perhaps, the Chief Magistracy.

PRINCESS VIRGINIA. The balance of whose title is "Kaikikapunahana Kahoa Kauhunani Niho," the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox is five years of age, and will be seen by her portrait is personally a very attractive little maid, whose protracted title may not deter some future Congressman or President, from her wedding and wedding the dainty black-eyed princess of the gem of the tropic sea.

Mr. Wilcox is now at home and was the recipient of a splendid banquet given April 6th, by the Independent party leaders in honor of his return, at Hotel Moana. The feast was largely attended, and many congratulations upon his success in obtaining his seat and many commendations of his course were showered upon him.

Dr. David Kaloakalani, Jr., the private secretary of the Hawaiian delegate, has made a most pleasant impression upon the Washingtonians by his courtesy, intelligence, and good breeding, and has gained many friends among the newspaper representatives, to whom he is always polite and accommodating.

The difficulty in listing Hawaiian stocks in the New York market is explained by the frequent appearance of articles like the following in the New York Evening Post:

By the sale of 3,710 shares of stock of the American Sugar Company, the control of the property had just passed from the promoters of the company to a syndicate composed of a number of smaller holders of stock, together with a few outside men, and the property will now revert to a cattle ranch, for which purpose it was used for many years before the attempt to develop a sugar plantation on it. The stock sold belonging to the corporation of C. Brewer & Company, which promoted and floated the American Sugar Company.

The property consists of 68,000 acres of fee-simple land and 28,000 acres of leased land, together with about 14,000 sheep and 25,000 cattle. The land is situated on the southern side of the island of Molokai. It formerly belonged to Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and was a part of the vast landed property which descended to her from Kamehameha the Great. The property was bought from the estate of Mrs. Bishop three years ago for something over a quarter of a million dollars. Brewer & Company organized the American Sugar Company, with a capitalization of \$1,500,000, and invested heavily in it themselves. Immense sums were spent in vast mill plants and irrigation works, and in artesian wells and in other developments. The stock went up to \$177 and considerable blocks of it were sold at \$160.

But the artesian water, though abundant, all proved too salt for irrigating purposes. Though there was plenty of water in the mountains belonging to the estate, the cost of bringing it where it could be used was so great that the plantation could not be made to pay. Accordingly the property reverted to a cattle ranch. The effort to make a sugar plantation cost the entire amount of the capitalization and about \$100,000 more. The value of the land for cattle ranch purposes, however, makes the equity owned by the American Sugar Company such that the syndicate was willing to pay Brewer & Company \$12 a share for their 3,710 shares.

Maunalei plantation, on the Island of Lanai, has also been placed in the hands of a receiver. This, one of the later attempts to carry on a sugar plantation, has failed, because the promoters were not able to interest enough capital to carry it through. Many subscribers to the assessable stock were unable or unwilling to meet the stock assessments levied to develop the plantation. The court has just directed the receiver to sue for all delinquent assessments. This order has created considerable consternation, as it is the first move of the kind ever made in the islands. In all other plantations and corporations delinquent stock has been bought in by the corporation itself, and held as treasury property, and there have never been any cases in which this could not be done to the future advantage of the persistent stockholders. Therefore, the liability of stockholders for assessments of assessable stock is to be tested for the first time in the Maunalei receivership cases.—New York Evening Post.

There were twenty Americans among the English prisoners captured by Boers on May 6. They have not been released.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

about Public Works at Hilo, \$1,300, \$1,300, \$1,300.

For the first time during the session, messenger salaries were reduced. The salary of two messengers was cut from \$2,400 to \$2,200.

Salary of road engineer, \$4,500, was reduced to \$4,000; salary of bookkeeper, \$2,500, was cut out on motion by Kanaha. Salary of draughtsman, \$4,200, was reduced to \$7,000.

The salaries of clerk, \$2,000, superintendent of sewers, \$3,000, sewer payroll, \$5,500, were referred to the committee on ways and means.

Salary of road supervisor, Honolulu, was, upon motion of Senator Aoki, divided into two parts, as follows: The salary of road supervisor in the Fourth District, Honolulu, \$3,500; the salary of road supervisor, Fifth District, Honolulu, \$3,000; two engineers, Schaeffer, over Nuuanu pail, \$720 each, and two cantoneers, Schaeffer, to Nuuanu pail, \$720 each, passed as in the bill.

Payroll, Waikouila Camp, \$4,500, was referred to ways and means committee.

The salary of harbor master, \$6,000, passed as in the bill. The payroll, steam tug, \$12,200, caused a lively scrap for a few minutes. "I move we strike it out," said "Oily" Bill. "The government tug is rotten. It can't even blow its whistle. What's the use of having such a boat as that, strike it out."

Half a dozen Senators were on the floor when Aoki moved to refer the item to the public lands committee, which carried.

The usual noon recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was short, but sweet.

While the members were lounging around, waiting for the president to call the Senate to order, "Oily" Bill was seen rushing up the stairs leading to the Senate chamber, hat in hand, and out of breath.

As soon as he reached his desk, he pointed his long, bony finger at the president, who was mounting the platform leading to his desk, and shouted, "I move we adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock."

The remaining members seemed to be in a daze, and before they could collect their wits the president put the motion and declared it carried, although there were but three who voted for it.

Bedlam then broke loose. "Oily" Bill was running around, hugging the members, and leaving a strong odor of gin in his wake.

He sidled up to Senator Kanaha, and astonished that stately looking politician by throwing his arms around his neck and blowing his perfumed breath in his face. He had been to the bungalow.

"Oily" Bill, after the Senate had adjourned, explained his reason for wanting to adjourn. It was that Senators Baldwin and Kaloakalani were going over to Kauai on matters of business.

Senator Russell was very indignant and inquired "Oily" if he thought that members living on other islands could waste their time at this session in that manner. "I tell you, I run away if I see monkey business done sthup," was his concluding remark.

An attempt to take the chair was made by Russell after the president left, and have the vote on the adjournment reconsidered, but he was talked out of the notion by Senator Baldwin.

The real cause for the adjournment, no doubt, to the fact that the Senators will draw their first installment of \$100, today, and this was more than "Oily" could stand, as he could have a good time on that amount for a day or two.

HOUSE HAS AN EMMELUTH ROW The Course of Salary Slashing Displeases the Plumber Statesman.

The House held to its reputation for sensations yesterday by having a dramatic wind-up in the afternoon. As the result of the incident, the finance committee is without a head, Mr. Emmeluth having resigned in disgust, incidentally making remarks which led the speaker to say that if he had been made of the same material as Mr. Emmeluth he would have set his chin on him.

It all came about over the much-discussed and little-considered salary appropriation bill, which has been pending for the last few days. Mr. Emmeluth was making cuts in salaries in order to provide for public improvements, but his influence was unavailing against the speaker on the floor of the House. The speaker's tactics, which he has been skillfully playing since the house went into committee of the whole yesterday, were at last successful, and by a vote of 13 to 6, the ideas and plans of Mr. Emmeluth were overthrown to make way for those of "the little Caesar from Kauai."

Dull as the matter may seem, there were many lively tilts during the day, however, between the members of the Independent party. Mr. Robertson, the leader of the Republicans, was present all day, and kept discreetly by himself, while the consideration of the estimates of the Republican Governor, and most of the peculiar political situation, however, by which every member of the House voted against the estimates of the Republican Governor, and most of the Independent, under the leadership of the speaker, voted to make the appropriation bill conform to the recommendations of the Governor, whom they fought so hard during the regular session. Even Mr. Dickey, who has been dubbed "Governor Dole's defender," voted against him in this matter.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Under the heading of public works, the Finance committee has recommended that the duties of the bookkeeper clerk, whose salary is \$300, as set forth in the bill, can be performed by the first assistant clerk at a salary of \$150. Your committee then recommends that the duties of the office of the bookkeeper clerk be transferred to the "first assistant clerk," or in other words to do away altogether with the office of the "salary bookkeeper" in the Department of Public Works.

The office of the "fourth assistant clerk and copyist," your committee recommends to be abolished. The committee has been made to understand that this office is for an inspector of "weights and measures" and that the law providing the duties of the same failed to pass during the late Legislature. It becomes then an unnecessary "appendage" to the Department.

Your Committee on Finance has recommended to have only one messenger instead of two as given in the bill, and such recommendation does not meet with the approval of your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements. The committee, on investigation, finds that these two messengers have been doing no work, and that the office of the superintendent and the other is for the office of the assistant superintendent. This latter messenger is also performing some clerical duties as in recording all building permits issued by the department.

Your committee finds no good reason to abolish the office of "road engineer," as recommended by the Committee on Finance.

The duties or works of this office pertain to surveying all new roads to be opened by the Government in the whole group.

It has a special work to do for the department. Your committee may here suggest that if the works of this office can be transferred to the surveying department, subject to the orders or directions of the Superintendent of Public Works in regard to road surveying and engineering, then this item can be stricken out.

It has been recommended by your Committee on Finance that the salary of clerk, which is \$200, be stricken out.

Your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements has been made to know that this office is under the direct control of the assistant superintendent and to do away with it is to leave that office without a clerk.

In regard to the "road supervisor, Honolulu," your committee would recommend that the item be stricken out.

Salary of two (2) road supervisors, Honolulu, \$7,800; one for the Fourth District at a salary of \$4,200, and one for the Fifth District at \$3,000. Your committee thinks that by having two road supervisors for the District of Honolulu would give better work on road-making.

Regarding the two districts in Los Angeles, your committee has had some experience as far as the road-making in this City is concerned for over twenty or more years, and even now, have awakened the necessity of having two road supervisors. It has been known that if the roads east or south of Nuuanu street are on the move for repair, the roads on the west or north of Nuuanu must patiently wait for year out and year in, the road pleasure of the one road supervisor.

In regard to the "pay roll, steam tug," recommended by the Committee on Finance to be stricken out, that your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements would say, is the duty of the Committee on Finance to take care of all propositions relating to Government revenues; and as it has recommended this item to be stricken out, your committee recommends the same measure. It must be presumed that the money paid out for the "pay roll" on this steam tug "out-flanked" its proposed, thereby rendering it an unprofitable investment of moneys belonging to the public.

BUREAU OF WATER WORKS

Your committee do not approve the proposed change made by the Committee on Finance to do away with the office of the superintendent of water works, and his usual work is to collect all moneys due from ships for water rates.

The "plumber and assistant" are two useful employes, and that the pay they receive for works for tapping and other works pertaining to Government water pipes sufficiently pay the Government in return for what they receive for their services; therefore your committee recommends to raise their pay to \$3,120, instead of \$2,600 as in the Appropriation bill.

COMMISSION ON PUBLIC LANDS

The office of "patent clerk" has been recommended by the Committee on Finance to be abolished, and that its duties and works to be performed by the clerk of the bureau; your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements agrees with this recommendation.

Your committee recommends that the office of an "assistant clerk" be done away with.

That the "pay of clerk, First Land District," be stricken out, as his duties can be performed by the sub-agent.

Your committee do not find or see any good reason of abolishing the offices of the six rangers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Land Districts. Their several duties are to inspect all Government lands now held under the Homestead Act, and see that the contracts made in consequence thereof are faithfully carried out.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, HONOLULU

Your committee would say, as far as the pay roll in this department is concerned, is to leave the same undisturbed. The report of the Superintendent of Public Works has given an itemized pay roll in this department that much side light can be obtained from the same and whereby the House can be properly guided in its consideration pertaining to this matter.

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT

This is one of the most useful "bureaus" in the Government, and your committee would say that the House looked into the pay roll recommended in the Appropriation bill.

Respectfully submitted, JESSE P. MAKAINAL, Chairman. WILLIAM B. NAILIMA, R. PUKI, R. H. MAKEKAU, Honolulu, T. H., May 10, 1912.

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MAY MOVE

CAMP MCKINLEY.

The vendors of soda water and cigars and those who dispense strong waters in the neighborhood of Waikiki have become dependent over the whispers of a speedy removal of Camp McKinley from its present site. Several small Chinese stores practically depend upon the purchases of canned goods with which the local artillerymen are wont to enlarge their regular rations.

Humors have been rife among the soldiers at the camp that the barracks, quartermaster's and commissary departments, with the hospital, were to be removed to the Government reservation at Kalaheki by July 1st. The rumor was based on the fact that several of the leases by which Camp McKinley is held were to run out on that date. Colonel Maus, Inspector General of the Department of California, in which the Territory of Hawaii is included, is here looking into post affairs, and his presence may have given color to the talk of removal.

The Quartermaster's Department and Captain Slaker, now in command of the artillery quartered here, during the absence of Major Ennis, were interviewed upon the subject yesterday afternoon.

Major Robinson's chief clerk stated that only a few of the several leases governing Camp McKinley would lapse at the end of next month and that the rumors of camp removal were simply rumors, nothing more.

A talk with Captain Slaker threw more light on the matter. "It is true," said he, "that there is some difficulty about renewing certain of the leases that expire on June 30th, but the trouble lies in the fact that the owners ask more rent for the land than is considered just by the military authorities. Mr. Hollinger, for instance, asks \$30 rent for his strip of land. Camp McKinley is held under several leases from various property owners who have been getting a good rent for land that otherwise would be practically worthless, except for bee farms or for growing cordwood. These people want more rent and they will possibly get it under the present circumstances. I couldn't move to the Moanalua camp by July 1st anyway. It is government property but is held on a private lease; there are no buildings here and if the possessors are unwilling to give it up the land would have to be condemned and a fair price for the default of the lease adjudicated.

The owners of the litle property I understand need some portion of it for private purposes, but nothing definite is decided upon as regards removal of the stock.

"Of course we are peculiarly situated here, having practically no post. The various departments are scattered all over town; the hospital is six miles from the camp, there are no officers' quarters there, the officer of the day has an hour's travel to and from the camp and if he is a married man, sees very little of his home."

In over twenty years' experience I have never seen a post arranged or rather disarranged as this one is. The reason is easily found though. The war in the Philippines has put Hawaii in the background as far as military affairs are concerned. I believe that Colonel Maus intends to report favorably on the building of a military post at Kalaheki. This, of course, means a regularly laid-out post with barracks, officers' quarters, all the departments grouped in one settlement. It would be at least a twelvemonth, however, before things could be started.

"Probably a battalion of four companies of infantry will eventually be posted here. I think that is the arm of the service that will be chosen for Hawaii. I myself should not be surprised any day to receive orders to leave. We are supposed to be heavy artillery, but it is not so. We are practically nothing but infantry drills, having no facilities for heavy gun or mortar practice.

It is necessary naturally for artillerymen to be skilled in musket drill, and that they can with facility do as infantry, but an expert heavy artilleryman has to possess a range of information covering many of the higher branches of mechanics and mathematics. Men that I have discharged here possess no knowledge of these subjects, having had no opportunities to acquire it. The discharged men are not anxious to reenlist, as they do not like the life here, a feeling that would probably be changed if they were thoroughly drilled as heavy artillerymen and had their time more fully and interestingly employed.

"Time will see a regular post established here, but I do not think it will come right away."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Waimea ranch of Governor Baker will be extensively planted to fruit trees.

The Windsor Hotel, in Waialua, is now open and ready for the traveling public.

Miss M. Brunns left on the Kinau yesterday, for a month's visit with friends at Hilo.

The new Walluku paper will be owned by a joint stock company, and capitalized at \$5,000.

A local printer is getting up a prospectus for a newspaper to be started at Lahaina, Maui.

Jared Smith, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, has received a bundle of instructive literature from Washington for free distribution.

Commodore Beckley will celebrate his silver wedding anniversary at Aqueduct next Sunday. A party number of friends have been invited there to spend the day. Mrs. Beckley is yet visiting on the Coast, and will therefore have to miss the celebration.

It is estimated that the wet winter added \$50,000 worth of cordwood in the form of new algae growths to the visible supply of fuel in Oahu. Old algaroba trees throughout the Island have gained remarkably in growth and thousands of new ones have sprung up.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Conservatives in the British Parliament are in high spirits, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune, because of the result of the recent bye-election in Monmouth. Some of them even bet heavily against their own candidates, and they were amazed by the steadiness of their followers in a constituency which ought naturally to have been influenced by the agitation against the coal tax.

Their spirits rose steadily as reports were received that the miners' conference was breaking up without having ordered a strike at the collieries. Meanwhile Liberals were gossiping over the strong pro-Boer vote at the National Liberal Club on the question of censuring a committee for neglecting to compel Dr. Clark to resign his membership last year. Only forty-three members voted for the motion, and over 200 against it at a general meeting of the club.

Porto Ricans Contented in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Contrary to various distressing reports of the discomfort of the Porto Ricans imported into the sugar fields of the Hawaiian islands, Mariano Abril, a prominent Porto Rican, now at the California Hotel, says that his countrymen and their families are well established, pleased with conditions and in a way to make more money than they ever could have earned at home. Abril is editor and proprietor of La Democracia, published at Caguas, Porto Rico. He has just returned from an inspection of the Hawaiian plantations and the new homes of the 6000 Porto Ricans who are there. He is well pleased. He said that prices of \$2.00 to \$3.00 Porto Ricans will be taken to the Hawaiian Islands during the next few years. They are peculiarly suited for sugar culture.