

WILCOX'S BILL FOR SCHOOLS

THE Bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Delegate Wilcox "to establish and maintain a system of free schools in the Territory of Hawaii..."

At the head of the department is to be a Territorial superintendent whose election is provided for as follows: "Election; term of office (1) That at the election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday of November..."

The Superintendent's duties are exhaustively outlined; he is to exercise a general supervision of all the schools, advise with county superintendents, keep a record of all documents and monies that pass through his hands...

The bill also says: "The said Territorial superintendent of public instruction shall not be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used or to be used in any school in this Territory..."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. "Election; term of office: (1) On Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, and triennially thereafter, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of every county in this Territory a county superintendent of schools..."

The county superintendent must give a bond of \$12,000 and the Territorial of \$25,000.

In a case of vacancy in the office of county superintendent it may be filled by the board of directors of the county. They may employ assistants. "They shall receive in full for all services rendered by them commissions as follows: Three per centum commission upon the amount of sales of school lands, or sales of lands upon mortgage, or of sales of real estate taken for debt..."

It is the duty of county superintendents to sell township fund lands, to visit schools, to conduct teachers' institutes, to examine books of township treasurers, to keep the poll books, and to examine teachers. They have power to direct in what manner township treasurers shall keep their books and accounts, to remove any school director from office, under certain restrictions and to lease and sell real estate.

Apportionment of Territory, county and other funds: "Upon the receipt of the amount due upon the auditor's warrant the county superintendent shall apportion said amount, also the interest on the county fund and the fines and forfeitures, to the several townships and parts of townships in his county, in which townships or parts of townships schools have been kept in accordance with the provisions of this act and with the instructions of the Territory and county superintendents..."

Loaning school funds; interest apportioned: certain instruments valid: (1) The county superintendent may loan any money, not interest, belonging to the county fund, or to any township fund before the same is called for, according to law, by the township treasurer, at the same rate of interest, upon the same security and for the same length of time as is provided by this act in relation to the township treasurer, and apportion the interest as provided in the preceding section; and notes and mortgages taken in the name of the "county superintendent" of the proper county are hereby declared to be as valid as if taken in the name of "trustees of schools" of the proper township, and suits may be

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS CONSERVATION OF WATER

PRESERVATION of forests and conservation of water supply; such are the recommendations to the Hawaiian people to be made by E. M. Griffith of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, as a result of his six week's tour of the forests of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Molokai. He will make a report of the results of his investigations to Governor Dole and to Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department before his departure for Japan next week, and is now busily engaged in collecting the necessary data for the purpose, to be added to his personal observations. Mr. Griffith believes a forestry bureau, with rangers for at least the forests of Maui and Hawaii, to be an imperative necessity, and it is not improbable that the Department of Agriculture may establish such a bureau in the islands.

"I was much surprised at the good condition of the Hawaiian forests," said Mr. Griffith yesterday. "I had no idea that they were of such extent or so well kept. Our tour of the Maui forests was made in company with H. P. Baldwin, who has protected the forest there for years. "The most important matter which should be called to the attention of the Hawaiian planters and ranchmen is, that they should not allow the cattle to range along the headwaters of the streams, for by so doing they succeed in killing the undergrowth and ferns, and allow the heather grass to form in mats upon the soil. This prevents the seed from reaching the soil and germinating."

It is important also to prevent the run from running off too rapidly. The ditches and flumes carry away only a certain amount, and the excess is lost in the ocean, where if the forests are protected, the water soaks through the soil as if it were a sponge and goes off gradually.

"The planters should particularly protect their forests at the headwaters, brought in the name of "county superintendents," on all notes and mortgages heretofore or hereafter made payable to the county superintendents.

There shall be three township trustees to be elected on the second Saturday in April annually.

At the first regular election of trustees, after the passage of this act, lots must be cast between the three trustees to determine which of them are to hold office for one, two and three years, respectively, and thereafter one trustee shall be elected annually. Said trustees shall, after the first regular election, continue in office three years and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

36.—Qualifications: (7) No person shall be eligible to the office of trustee of schools unless twenty-one years of age and a resident of the township; and where there are three or more school districts in any township, no two trustees shall reside, when elected, in the same school district, nor shall a person be eligible to the office of trustee of schools and school director at the same time.

37.—Election; notice: (8) Notice of the election of school trustee shall be given by the township treasurer, upon the order of the trustees of schools, by posting notices of such election, at least ten days previous to the time of such election, in not less than five of the most public places in said township, which notices shall specify the time and place of election and the object thereof.

38.—First election ordered; notice: (9) In townships where no election for school trustees has heretofore been held or in townships where, from any cause, there are no trustees of schools, the election of trustees of schools may be held on any Saturday, notice thereof being given as required by section eight of this article. The first election in such township shall be ordered by the county clerk of the county, who shall cause notice to be given as aforesaid.

40.—Judges of election; clerk: (11) The trustees of incorporated townships present shall act as judges, and choose a person to act as clerk of said election.

46.—The vote: (17) In case of a tie vote at any election of trustees of schools, the election shall be determined by lot, on the day of the election, by judges thereof. "In counties under township organization; election of trustees: (19) In counties adopting township organization, in each and every township whose boundaries coincide and are identical with those of the town, as established under the township organization laws, the trustee or trustee shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the town officers. In all such townships if no trustees are elected at the stated town meeting, and when vacancies occur in the board, an election of trustee or trustees shall be ordered by the remaining trustee or trustees of schools through the township treasurer as provided for in section nine of this article.

"List of school trustees to be furnished: (21) When school trustees are elected at town meetings, as provided in section nineteen of this article, it shall be the duty of the county clerk, as soon as the list of the names of officers elected at the town meetings is filed with him, to give the county superintendent a list of the names of all school trustees elected at the town meetings of the county, and of the towns for which they are elected.

The trustees are required to report to the county superintendent the monies expended, and all work of the schools in their respective districts. Provision is made for conveyance of real estate, suits on bond, etc., and provision is made also for election to determine the question of township high schools, to be located in one or two townships. Trustees may not be interested in the sale of real estate for use of schools or in any other way. They may change districts or consolidate districts, with consent of the voters. Provision is made also for division of townships into districts and the election of officers for them. If any district fails to maintain a school for two years it shall

otherwise the soil will harden in the sun and the water will run off too rapidly.

"The whole question as to the forests of the islands is the preservation and conservation of the water supply. "In no case did we find virgin forests in which trees are being destroyed by beetles and insects, but where the cattle are allowed to range at the edge of the forests, thus killing the undergrowth, the native trees are quickly affected and immediately attacked by insect enemies. This can be readily seen along the edge of some fields, where the trees have been cleared and the trees are dying, while further back in the virgin forests they are sound and healthy.

"So much of the government lands have been leased to the plantations and ranchmen that they must themselves protect the forests, upon which their constant supply of water depends. The government can help in so far as it is able to establish forest reserves and encourage planters and ranchers to fence in the slopes.

"The finest virgin forests seen in our trip were those in Hakakela and Ho-namano on Maui, and the magnificent forest belt in Olan district surrounding Hilo. "I think there is great need for a ranger both on Maui and Hawaii where the forestry rules and regulations should be strictly enforced. There is a great deal of land on Hawaii covered with an ancient pahoehoe flow which is being struck by timber trees and which is suitable for neither agriculture or grazing purposes. This should be always held as a forestry reserve.

For commercial purposes the forests of Hawaii are not of very great value, excepting the koa wood, which makes fine furniture. There are other fine species in Kona, Maui and Hilo, which would make magnificent furniture; the grain is fine and the wood very hard, but the quantity is not sufficient to be valuable commercially."

Mr. Griffith visited with Governor Dole yesterday, and also spent considerable of the day with Jared Smith and Wray Taylor. Mr. Griffith will deliver a lecture on "Forestry" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms next Thursday evening at the request of people interested in the subject.

be attached to some other district.

The township treasurer is elected by the trustees, and must give a bond; he may loan school funds upon conditions, even to school directors, upon proper security, but at not less than 6 per cent per annum, nor more than \$ per cent. He must make a semi-annual accounting. His salary is to be fixed by the directors.

Election of directors: (1) In all school districts having a population of less than one thousand inhabitants, and not governed by any special act in relation to free schools now in force, there shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided for, a board of directors to consist of three members. Any person, male or female, married or single, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who is a resident of the school district, and who is able to read and write in the English language, shall be eligible to the office of school director. Provided, That no person shall be eligible to the office of school director who is at the time a member of the board of school trustees.

The duty of directors shall be to establish and keep in operation, for at least one hundred and ten days of actual teaching in each year, without reduction by reason of closing schools on legal holidays or for any other cause, and longer if practicable, a sufficient number of free schools for the accommodation of all children in the district over the age of six and under twenty-one years, and shall secure for all such children the right and opportunity to an equal education in such free schools. Said directors may, where they deem the amount of labor sufficient to justify it, allow the clerk of such board of directors, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, compensation for duties actually performed.

They shall have power to dismiss a teacher for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, immorality, or other sufficient cause. They may provide that children under twelve years of age shall not be confined in school more than four hours daily.

The directors may locate the buildings, may grant special holidays, may borrow money and issue bonds for the construction of school houses, may issue warrants in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and can be held responsible for balance due teachers or for all debts legally contracted. They have to do also with the transfer of pupils.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

School law applicable to cities and villages: (1) Incorporated cities and villages, except as now have charge and control of free schools by special acts, shall be and remain parts of the school townships in which they are respectively situated and be subject to the general provisions of the school law.

Board of Education in districts of one thousand and not over one hundred thousand inhabitants: (2) In all school districts having a population of not less than one thousand and not over one hundred thousand inhabitants and not governed by any special act in relation to free schools now in force, there shall be elected, instead of the directors provided by law in other districts, a board of education, to consist of a president of the Board of Education, six members and three additional members for every additional ten thousand inhabitants.

The election of the Board of Education follows out closely the plan of that for the trustees and directors, and they have the same duty, though somewhat enlarged in the cities. They must appoint a secretary and publish annually a report of school work.

The bill provides also for cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants a board of twenty-one members to be appointed by the Mayor. The Board of Education, like the trustees and directors, must also "provide fuel and such other necessities for the schools as, in their opinion, may be required in the school houses or other property belonging to the said districts."

They must make their reports to the city council and shall divide the city into school districts.

TEACHERS.

Article seven provides for teachers, examinations, methods of appointment, certificates, and provides also what studies shall be taught.

Teachers are held responsible for property of the schools, and are required to report to the directors. Wages are to be paid monthly.

REVENUE-TAXATION.

(1) For the purpose of establishing and supporting free schools for not less than five nor more than nine months in each year, and defraying all the expenses of the same of every description; for the purpose of repairing and improving schoolhouses; of procuring furniture, fuel, libraries and apparatus; and for all other necessary incidental expenses in each district, village or city, the directors shall be authorized to levy a tax annually upon all the taxable property of the district, village or city not to exceed two per centum for educational and three per centum for building purposes (except to pay indebtedness contracted previous to the passage of this act), the valuation to be ascertained by the last assessment for Territorial and county taxes.

BONDS.

Directors may borrow money and issue bonds: For the purpose of building school houses or purchasing school sites, or for repairing and improving the same, the directors of any school district, when authorized by a majority of all the votes cast at an election called for that purpose, may borrow money, issuing bonds signed by not less than two members of said board of directors, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The common fund of this Territory shall consist of the proceeds of a two-mill tax to be levied upon each dollar's valuation of the property in the Territory, annually, until otherwise provided by law, the interest on what is known as the school fund proper being three per centum upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the Territory, one-sixth part excepted.

Territory to pay interest: The Territory shall pay the interest mentioned in the preceding section at the rate of six per centum annually, to be paid into and become a part of said school fund.

On the first Monday in January after taking the census of the Territory, the auditor of public accounts shall ascertain the number of children in each county in the Territory under twenty-one years of age, and shall thereupon make a dividend to each county of the sum from the tax levied and collected under the provisions of the first section.

All bonds, notes, mortgages, monies and effects which have heretofore accrued or may hereafter accrue from the sale of the sixteenth section of the common-school lands of any township or county, or from the sale of any real estate or other property taken on any judgment or for any debt due to the principal of any township or county fund, and all other funds of every description which have been or may hereafter be carried to and made part of the principal of any township or county fund, by any law which has heretofore been, is now, or may hereafter be enacted, are hereby declared to be and shall forever constitute the principal of the township or county fund.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Sections numbered thirteen and thirty-three in every township shall be reserved and known as lands for agricultural college and schools for the deaf, dumb and blind children of the Territory of Hawaii; said lands never to be sold and only the proceeds therefrom to be used, and exclusively for the education of said children.

Sections sixteen and thirty-six in every township shall be reserved, and known as school lands, for the benefit and use of free schools of the Hawaiian Territory, the income derived from said lands alone to be used.

It shall be lawful for the trustees of schools in townships to rent or lease sections thirteen, sixteen, thirty-three and thirty-six or any other lands granted in lieu thereof, for an annual rent to be paid in money to the treasurer.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed or incurred in any of the courts of record, or before any justice of the peace of this Territory, except fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred or imposed in incorporated towns or cities for the violation of the by-laws or ordinances thereof, shall, when collected, be paid to the county superintendent of schools of the county wherein such fines, penalties or forfeitures have been imposed or incurred, and the said county superintendent of schools shall give his receipt therefor to the person from whom such fine, forfeiture or penalty was received. The said county superintendent shall annually distribute such fines, penalties or forfeitures in the same manner as the common school funds of the Territory are distributed.

SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup—Camden (S. C., U. S. A.) Messenger. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

P. M. Brooks, attorney for the Kahuku rioters, stated yesterday that he would take no immediate action to secure their release on habeas corpus before Judge Estee. He said he felt confident that Estee would be sustained by the United States Supreme Court, and the few months still remaining would hardly affect the status of the cases.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Agents: J. C. F. Taylor & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: L. S. D. LTD., Cape Town. How to Cure Baby Humors: Free. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Just a Glance . . .

Over this list and you may find something you have wanted for a long time. Next week we will have an entirely new list.

- Axes, Hatchets, Asphaltum, Asbestos, Alumn, Balances, Batteries, Blacking, Brackets, Braces, Bellow and Blowers, Brimstone, Bells, Belling, Benzine, Bits, Bicycles and sundry parts, Brooms, Blocks, Bolts, Borax, Buckets, Buckles, Brushes, Chalk, Clamps, Cartridges, Casters, Catches, Chain, Carbide, Cleaves, Chisels, Chimneys and Globes, Clippers, Corkscrews, Currycombs, Charcoal, Blacksmiths' Coal, Dog Collars, Compound, Choppers, Feed Cutters, Dressing, Drills (all sizes), Elastic Shoe, Eyelets, Emery, Fasts, Freezers, Files, Filters, Forges, Forks, Fluters, Fuse, Gold Leaf, Gauges, Gates, Grease, Grindstones, Glimets, Gouges, Guns and Rifles, Hammers, Handles, Hangers, Handcuffs, Haps and Staples, Hinges, Hooks, Hose, Hoops, Iron (sheet and bar), Irons, Insulators, Jackscrews, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Knobs, Laces, Ladders, Lanterns, Lashes, Lasts, Levels, Lead, Leather, Lines, Links, Locks, Mats, Mauls, Mallets, Matches, Machines (various), Yellow Metal, Measurers, Mills, Mowers, Mops, Nails (all kinds), Netting, Needles, Nippers, Nuts, Oars, Oakum, Openers, Oils (all kinds)—Tropic, Engine and Cylinder Oil), Packing, Pans, Pads, Paints (all kinds), Planes, Piners and Pliers, Pitch, Pipe (water and steam), Pipe Fittings, Plovs and parts, Potash, Pots, Polish, Points, Powder, Punches, Pucks, Pullers, Pulleys, Pumice, Pumps, Rakes, Ratchets, Razors, Rackets, Revolvers, Reamers, Rings, Rivets, Rowlocks, Rope (Sisal, Manila and Wire), Rules, Rosin, Sapello, Salamonic, Sal Soda, Staples, Snaps, Stains, Scales, Sandpaper, Shovels and Spades, Safes, Spelter, Screws, Squeezers, Snips, Sprinklers, Spikes, Scissors, Seythes, Springs, Soap, Stones, Scoops, Shot, Solder, Strope, Stoves, Shoehorns, Sponges, Stocks and Dies, Squares, Squiggles, Spurs, Tacks, Traps, Tallow, Tanks, Telephones and parts, Thermometers, Tills, Thimbles, Tires, Twine, Tongs, Trowels, Torches, Tools, Turpentine, Tube, Trucks, Turnbuckles, Tubes, Zinc, Varnishes (all kinds), Valves, Vises, Waste, Washboards, Wax, Washers, Wads, Wedges, Wheelbarrows, Wrenches, Wire, Wicking, Whips and Lashes, Writing, Yardsticks, Tin, Spoons, Swivels, Sheaves, Shackles, Paper, Oor, Hames, Glue, Gasoline, Duck, Churns, Incubators, Hunting Supplies, Sporting Goods, Carvers, Saws.

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