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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY APRIL 1

The Cubans are beginning to find out that the American farmer still has something of a pull at Washington.

With cholera at Hongkong, the need of special vigilance with incoming Oriental liners is heavily underscored.

There are no indications in the weather reports that Andy Brown will have complaints to make, for some time yet, about dusty reservoirs.

Gen. Miles has not told the public what new policy he would like to try in the Philippines, but we surmise that it means a peacock-blue uniform for the army with braided sunbursts tucked in the seams.

Gen. Funston has earned the ease and rest he will get in the command, which has been granted to him, of the Department of Colorado. He is the only man who has made a signal reputation out of the guerrilla war in the Philippines, and his service there has been continuous, save for one short vacation, since 1898, when he went to Manila in command of the 20th Kansas Regiment.

The statement is repeated that tuatua had a fair trial here and failed. The facts are that Dr. Camp was given a chance to experiment on lepers at Kalihi and that, before he was half through, the subjects were taken away from him and sent to Molokai. His report only covered the experience of a short time; but so satisfied was he as to the virtue of tuatua, if given a chance, that he is now carrying on long-range experiments in Tahiti with such good results that the French government physicians are hot foot after the remedy and are translating Dr. Camp's directions for making it into two languages.

General Miles seems to be a man with a faculty for getting into trouble with his superior officers, or at least of losing their confidence. His attitude towards Secretaries of War has usually been critical and his course towards Secretaries Alger and Root has shown a spirit of insubordination which must be having a bad effect upon the discipline of the army. The existence of a Presidential bee in his highly decorated cap may account for some of the trouble, though why the insect should ever have taken refuge there is hard to tell. There is no demand for Miles in politics; much less, in fact, than there was for Dewey.

Mr. Desky is a strong believer in the idea of getting electric power from Pali winds and would have sought from the Legislature the right to make experiments on public land if that body had been favorable to anything but spoils. It is Mr. Desky's belief that, by the use of the turbine wheel, the force of the wind can be handled in such a way as to produce enough electrical energy to supply the whole of Honolulu with power and lights, and do so without harm to the central plant. As a man whose bent of mind is towards public improvements on a large scale we hope Mr. Desky will be given all the chance in testing the value of the theory which Mr. Armstrong has so attractively presented.

The Eastern papers are beginning to get a fair idea of the political situation here and their comments are of a sort to aid the cause of good government. When Mr. Dole reaches Washington and is seen and heard by the interviewers, the fabric of untruth reared by his enemies last summer and winter will collapse. One of the things likely to aid him is the circulation in the East of a pamphlet, inadvertently mailed to a member of the Advertiser staff about a month ago, accusing him in coarse language of personal responsibility for the conditions which prevailed at Iwilei under the ancient Act to Mitigate. A man who will read that pamphlet and then talk with the venerable Governor of Hawaii, will go away from the interview ashamed of the politics of his time.

UP-TO-DATE POLITICS.

The Home Rulers are learning American politics quite in the Tammany way. They had a chance to choose a candidate for the Gilfillan vacancy from the ranks of labor, but despite the urgency of Mr. Emmeluth, who pointed out the wisdom of an alliance with the working class, they turned unanimously away from the labor man and took up with a bank director. Parties which are in politics for revenue only have a soft side for a bank director, especially if he is a man whose leg can be pulled. In this case the Home Rulers have acted with a Tammany precision which must have been taught them by their colored friend from Crokerville. The moment the name of August Dreier was mentioned the Home Rulers said "happy thought!" Dreier has money; he sold a plantation for cash; he is in a bank; what better man for a party that is always hungry and thirsty and which, since the Governor refused to call an extra session, has seen starvation staring it in the stomach.

So Dreier was named and the pressing questions are: "How much will he put up?" and "To whom will he give the money?" We understand that the Tammany assessment of a legislative nominee in a cinch year has gone as high as $5000. Here, owing to the increased cost of living, it ought not to be a cent less. Dreier has plenty and if he hangs on to it and lets his anaemic followers go unrewarded he will not be worthy of his nomination. Upon this point Kaulia, Kalauokalani, Bill White and Prendergast are understood to feel strongly, having had nothing to feed the inner wolf since the last Nolte meal ticket went back to the cashier. They are the men, it is supposed, who will get anything that may be dropped.

If Dreier does the fair thing he ought to do it at once, for after Monday some of the statesmen named may otherwise have to pay a ten per cent increase on their dog taxes.

CHEAP MOTIVE POWER.

The question of cheap motive power in Honolulu is taken up by Mr. Armstrong in a highly suggestive way. Speaking from a text supplied by an eminent scientist who says that the winds which sweep unintermittently through the space just above Chicago roofs might be utilized to turn hundreds of factory wheels, he points out how effectively Honolulu is placed to avail itself of a similar natural force. In the Pali cleft we have a natural clearing house which collects the trades and even the light breezes and sends them hurtling through the Nuuanu valley to the town. One rarely ever visits the Pali without getting into half a gale, and at times the wind attains a velocity against which neither horse nor man can make headway and which has even carried vehicles over the ravine cliffs.

That such a continuous blow could be made to turn dynamos we have little doubt. We think with Mr. Armstrong that enough electric power might be generated there to give Honolulu some chance of becoming a manufacturing city. By long-distance transmission, not only electricity for power but for lights might be supplied all through the Kona district of Oahu and even further, and at as low a price as is asked for such service in districts where a continuous motive power is had from mountain streams. To be sure here and there a still day might come even at the Pali, but at such times steam power could be applied without altering to any marked degree, the terms of the economic proposition.

As the Territory owns the best wind sites at the Pali, the way would seem to be open for it, the Legislature willing, to go into the light and power business to the marked advantage of its revenues and to the furtherance of our industrial well-being. Electricity can be used for such a variety of things that the production of it at a low price would soon be felt in the whole economy of the city. Lights would multiply; the use of the subtle fluid in manufactures would make possible a variety of enterprises now prohibited by the price of coal and the uncertainty of streams; trolley lines could reduce expenses; automobiles would come in again; hoisting, milling and the like would dispense with steam; there would be a chance to use electricity freely in cooking, in the household production of heat and power and so on to the end of a long chapter. Natural gas made a special prosperity for many Eastern cities; why should not the winds that are now throwing away such an enormous potential energy every hour within a contracted space, be made to contribute to ours?

DEMOCRACY AT A LOSS.

Of all the discussions resulting from the actions of Congress and the fact that party artillery is being trained for the fight of the coming fall, none is more interesting than that now being indulged by editors of Democratic journals, upon what shall be done by the party to win the coming election and that of 1904. The last mail brings the answer that most astute politician, but more astute editor, Clark P. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution. Mr. Howell writes at length, and after he has concluded there is little left for the Republicans to wish in the admissions that the difference between the two parties is about that between tweedle dum and tweedle dee.

The Constitution ever has been Democratic, Cleveland Democratic if you will; but nevertheless a staunch supporter of the party's policies through thick and thin. It is therefore with satisfaction that Democrats will find that Mr. Howell declares that the party must set its face "resolutely toward the rising instead of the setting sun." This he further explains to mean that "the Democratic party must recognize national conditions as they exist, and deal with them as concrete living things."

With this statement of the need for a new issue for the party rather than the old ones of Chicago of '96 and '00, the Constitution jumps into the subject and finds really only three points upon which to fight. The tariff, which should be reformed, but not done away with, is set forth as the first item. Mr. Howell writes as if this was original with himself and Democracy, ignoring the fact that the Babcock plan, and the reciprocity measures, all are simply the reformation of the tariff law until it shall give the people a continuance of what they have, greater prosperity than has been known for generations, with widening markets and greater enjoyment of life.

When the paper takes up the discussion of the Philippine question, the complete lack of initiative is best shown. The fact that the islands are ours is recognized and the declaration made that they must be kept until there can be an agreement between the people there and the national government. The people are declared to be incapable of self government and the stand is that the Nation shall give them government until they attain that standard. Closing this subject the Constitution says: "The Democracy should stand for the constitutional government of the islands."

It would take a casuist to discover any difference between the two parties on the sentence quoted. Every one wants to give the islands a constitutional government and the Supreme Court has declared that Congress has all the power needed to make laws for the islands, and to administer and provide for the administration of any laws it may see fit. What, then, is left? What arguments can the Democracy produce to indicate that there would be greater peace under their laws than under those passed by a Republican majority? There is no elasticity in the Constitution. Its provisions cover all alike. Both parties in Congress must remember the Supreme Court. The fact then is that all the fuss that Tom Patterson is making in the Senate committee investigating the conduct of the campaign in the Philippines, is for effect and not for any practical benefit, for his party has no remedy to offer, only "constitutional government of the islands." This the Republicans are enforced to give, if anyone can be led to imagine that there is intention to act otherwise.

After this the screed against trusts, which is much along the line of the Sherman law, itself a Republican measure, only serves to intensify the opinion that Democracy is out of issues and contents itself with opposition.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Governor of Cuba, has published the following in the Official Gazette of Havanna: "Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., having been relieved from duty in the island of Cuba, the Military Governor desires to express his appreciation of the efficient services rendered by him as Captain of the Port of Havana, in the Light House Service, the buoying of the harbors, the preparation of regulations for captains of ports and the maintenance of an efficient and valuable harbor police in the harbor of Havana."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

A large reception is contemplated by Mrs. Kamer Parker to take place in the near future.

Miss Louise Hussey of Kahuku and T. L. Norton were married on Tuesday at the Catholic cathedral.

Schneider, a sugar boiler at Oahu Plantation, injured a Japanese in a fight last Sunday, and the latter is now in the hospital.

The wedding of Miss Belle Walker and Mr. F. W. Kichelu will take place on the evening of Wednesday, April 9, at the Walker residence, Nuuanu valley.

Complaint has been made of the water standing upon Kukui street near St. Louis College, through which the students are compelled to wade on their way to and from school.

The Twenty-ninth Infantry, which has been in camp at the Presidio for several weeks, is to leave for Manila on the transport Sheridan, which sails from San Francisco April 1, stopping at Honolulu en route.

An insane Porto Rican was taken from the Judiciary grounds yesterday and confined in the city jail. He will be examined this morning before Judge Wilcox. He had been in the Queen's hospital about a month.

If you will send your money to the American Savings & Trust Co. in Honolulu they will allow you interest on yearly deposits at rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Mr. Cecil Brown is president and Mark Robinson vice president. The capital stock is $250,000.

We hope Mr. Marshall will appreciate the nice little pat on the back, and the piece of advice which the American gives him. The American is glad to welcome the Volcano, but the new sheet must really not become too erratic. Now Mr. Marshall, be good!—Manila Times.

The formal transfer of the Hawaiian Episcopal church from the jurisdiction of the English branch to the American church will take place Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The service will be simple, Bishop Nichols assuming sovereignty on behalf of the American House of Bishops.

Judge Frear's house on Tantalus was broken into some time between March 18 and last Wednesday, and valuable articles taken therefrom. One of the windows was broken and the articles stolen were silver and tableware, a lamp and edibles. Judge Frear believes that Woods, the escaped convict, is the man who entered the place.

None of the Circuit Courts were in session yesterday. Judge Gear had probate matters set for hearing, but did not take them up. This morning the hearing of the Ellen McCully-Higgins case will be resumed before Judge Humphreys. From what the court stated Thursday, the amendment to the complaint as suggested by him will be allowed, and the defendants will be given an opportunity to be heard.

The annual election of officers of Honolulu Lodge No. 616, B. P. O. E., last evening resulted as follows: F. M. Brooks, Exalted Ruler; F. E. Richardson, Esteemed Leading Knight; H. H. Williams, Esteemed Loyal Knight; Lorrin Andrews, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; Thomas A. Lloyd, Treasurer; D. L. Conkling, Secretary; Guy Livingston, Tyler; F. J. Church, Trustee. Two ballots were necessary for secretary, as Conkling and Cousins tied the first time.

Camp McKinley will be an unusually spick and span post when the transport Sheridan arrives here from San Francisco in the early part of next month. Every officer and soldier will make ready in the meantime for the annual inspection. Colonel J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector-General of the Department of California, will come to Honolulu on the Sheridan, his duty being to inspect the military forces stationed here.

(From Monday's daily.)

A Japanese laborer from Waialua Plantation was adjudged insane Saturday and sent to the asylum.

E. P. Jones, who succeeds Mr. Schneider as the local representative of the Risdon Iron Works, is at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Final action was postponed upon the question of a bond issue at the meeting of the stockholders of the Koloa Plantation Company, held Saturday morning.

P. D. Kellett Jr. and W. T. Robinson have formed a partnership and opened their law offices in the Magoon building under the firm name of Kellett & Robinson.

The hearing in the Howe libel case was concluded before Commissioner Gill Saturday evening. The trial of the suit is set down for next Friday before Judge Estee.

The transfer of the Anglican Bishopric to the American jurisdiction will take place in St. Andrew's cathedral tomorrow, Tuesday, morning at 10:30 o'clock. A special service will be held at that time.

Marshal Hendry has received new instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, L. M. Shaw, governing his actions in the deportation of Chinese. But few changes are made from the old regulations.

After several postponements, "The Lady of the Twilight" was given in the Opera House Saturday afternoon and evening before small audiences. The members of the cast were Hawaiians and they acquitted themselves quite creditably.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lake gave an elaborate engagement dinner Saturday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel for Miss Alice McCully and Mr. Frank W. Smith. Covers were laid for eight, and the dinner discussed was one of the best of Chef Wyman's skill.

The Globe Navigation Company's steamer Meteor is to be put on the Coast-Hawaii run. The company is having two 8000-ton freighters built in New York which will run from New York to Honolulu, via San Francisco. One of the new steamers is expected to be ready in July and the other in November.

The Malle Lehua is out for March, with an interesting number.

William H. Syren, who has been head bartender of the Hawaiian Hotel for some time past, leaves in the Kinau for Hilo, where he will be in charge of the Union Saloon.

George B. McClellan has been appointed land agent for the Oahu Railway, the Hilo Railway and the B. F. Dillingham Co., and will manage the land of those three corporations.

The fire claims commission was in executive session yesterday adjudicating claims. As fast as the claims are registered now they will be made public, certificates of awards being issued.

King street near the Oahu depot is a big mud hole, and there is no prospect for filling it to the proper level, there being a shortage of stone since the cessation of operations at the Kapiolani crusher. A few days more of weather like that of yesterday will dry up the road.

A petition is being circulated by the Inter-Island Telegraph Company among its creditors asking that in the event a composition plan be accepted, they will not prosecute their claims against the road. The money for the reopening of the system is already pledged, but conditioned upon such income upon the part of the creditors.

G. G. Gage of Oakland, who has been connected with the Hawaiian Hotel staff for several weeks, has severed his connection with the hostelry, and leaves today for Maui with Mr. Palmer of the Union Oil Company of California, to engage with the latter in the completion of plans for the organization of the company's plant near Spreckelsville. Mr. Gage has been in the Islands only a few weeks, and is a Stanford man.

The road jury called by High Sheriff Brown yesterday at the instance of Supt. Boyd after a trip along the proposed right of way condemned the land for a road from King street to join the Beach road through the property of Mrs. Ward. The new Kewalo sewer is to be built along this road, the land for which was donated to the government by Mrs. Ward. The jury was composed of J. H. Soper, Frank Harvey, Thos. Wall, T. J. King, Chas. Falk, and T. E. Peck.

Representative Underwood of Alabama and ex-Representative C. M. Shelley of that State saw the President recently to ask him to appoint John Blandin as a cadet at the Naval Academy. Young Blandin is a son of Lieut. Blandin, who was killed in the explosion of the Maine in Havana harbor in February, 1898. Lieut. Blandin was appointed to the Naval Academy from Alabama by Mr. Shelley when the latter was a member of Congress. Lieut. Blandin was well known in Honolulu.

NEWS NOTES.

YOKOHAMA, March 17.—A Tokyo contemporary states that the Chinese reformer Sun Yat-sen, who went to Hongkong to take refuge there, returned to Yokohama on the 27th ult. His return was insisted on by the Governor of Hongkong.

NEW YORK, March 21.—In a letter addressed to John Bigelow, published in the Tribune today, Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, endorses at length the recently discussed proposition for a constitutional amendment to utilize the services of ex-Presidents of the United States by making them Senators-at-large for life.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A record breaking sale of postage stamps is reported by the Chicago postoffice. The sale was one million stamps, for which the purchaser gave a check for $25,000. In one package were 500,000 four-cent stamps and in the other the same number of one-cent stamps. This is the largest individual purchase of stamps in the history of the Chicago postoffice.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Signor Marconi arrived at Sydney from Ottawa, says a Halifax special to the Tribune. With his assistants he will today select the site for his wireless station, which is likely to be Table Head, Glass Bay. The work of erecting the station will be pushed ahead night and day. The station will be ready for operation before the coronation. The Cape Breton station will be completed before work is resumed at Cape Cod.

Marconi was met at the Sydney station by a great crowd, including about 500 Italians, who are employed at the steel works. They organized a torchlight procession and drove the inventor to his hotel. Marconi made a speech from his carriage.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Just as the clipper ships between San Francisco and the Eastern ports were put out of business by the steam freighters, the time seems to be near when sailing vessels will be driven out of the Hawaiian sugar trade. The fleet is meeting with ever-growing competition from steamship lines. In consequence sailing vessels already have to carry merchandise to the Islands and bring sugar home at rates that leave very small margins.

No less than seven large steamers will leave here during the next three weeks for Hawaiian ports and all of them will carry freight. The steamer Enterprise is booked to sail for Hilo direct. She has been especially fitted up for this trade. First-class cabin accommodation has been built amidships, a cold-storage plant installed and an electric light plant put in. Hitherto all the Hilo trade has been done in sailing vessels, but now the first steamer has put in an appearance and her owners say she has come to stay.

LONDON, March 21.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Association of Retail Tobacconists today, a resolution was adopted unanimously declining to sign the Imperial Tobacco Company's agreement not to sell American goods for a term of years, and expressing willingness if the minimum price is raised so as to allow a fair profit to dealers, to do what is possible, bonus or no bonus, for the sale of British goods. The chairman declared that no one outside of a lunatic asylum would sign such an agreement, which would make them the servants of the Imperial Tobacco Company. While the Americans offered a large bonus, no restrictions were placed on the dealer.

The Belfast tobacco dealers, at a meeting today, decided to accept the American proposition.

The London tobacconists, at a big meeting held this afternoon to consider the rival bonus schemes, after a long discussion, passed a resolution unanimously, absolutely refusing to sign the Imperial Tobacco Company's agreement, as being "unjust and unfair to the traders."

The retailers were not content with rejecting the proposed boycott of American goods, but went a step further, passing a resolution to support any manufacturers willing to guarantee, on proprietary articles, a minimum profit to the retailer of 20 per cent on tobaccos to 25 per cent on cigarettes. The speakers bitterly denounced the British combine, declared the latter had "out-Americanized the Americans" and said that its recent action would only result in forcing the remaining independent tobacco concerns in England into the arms of the Americans.

The resolutions were adopted with much cheering, mingled with groans for the Imperial concern.

Harry J. Anderson, one of the most notorious of postoffice robbers and safe-crackers, has been arrested at Johnstown, Pa.

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—HERPICIDE—HERPICIDE—HERPICIDE