# A WARNING TO OTHERS

## Estee's Sentence in Castahna Case.

Possession of apparatus for the illicit manufacture of okolehao in the Territory will prove an unprofitable business if all manufacturers fare so badly in the United States Court as did one named Castanha yesterday. Judge Estee in sentencing Castanha gave him the minimum sentence prescribed by law, and yet the luckless man must serve seven months in Oahu prison, pay a fine of $600, and a penalty of $500 additional. The latter sum was adjudged against the prisoner because he had a still in his possession, which he had failed to register with the collector of internal revenue as prescribed in the revised statutes. The penalty clause was a surprise to the prisoner and his attorneys, and was wholly unlooked for.

At the opening of court yesterday the room was crowded with Portuguese, who were eager to learn the fate of their countryman. Attorneys Chillingworth and Vivas made pleas for leniency, calling attention to the fact that it was the first case of the kind ever prosecuted in the United States Court here, and that the smallest fine the Judge could impose would have a most salutary effect upon the Portuguese community, or upon any others engaged in the manufacture of okolehao. The defendant's age was cited as a reason for a lenient sentence, and the man's family was pointed out in the courtroom as an additional reason why he should be let down easily.

Judge Estee told the prisoner he would impose the lightest sentence possible, but this of itself was not an indication that he did not believe the verdict was correct. In summing up the counts against the prisoner the Judge said:

"It is considered by the Court that Manuel R. Castanha be imprisoned in the Oahu jail for the period of one month under the first count of the indictment, and for the period of six months under the second count, in all a period of seven months. And it is further considered by the Court that Castanha do pay a fine of $100 under the first count and $500 under the second count, in all the sum of $600. And it is further considered by the Court that the United States do have and recover of and from said defendant, the penalty prescribed by law, to-wit: the sum of $500 under the first count of the indictment. It is further considered by the Court that the United States do have and recover all their costs.

"On motion of R. W. Breckons, attorney for the United States, the defendant, Frank Castanha, is now discharged."

The prisoner had a tearful interview with his wife and children before going to prison.

Court was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

### CAN TAKE THEIR CROP.

Judge Robinson yesterday dismissed the action for trespass and damages brought by Albert K. Nawahi vs. Hakalau Plantation Company, by sustaining the demurrer to the complaint. In summing up the matter the Judge said that the defendant could not possibly know when the plaintiff would exercise his right to terminate the lease and therefore could make no provision against it, and having sown the crop, it was its right to enter upon the land and remove therefrom the growing crop within a reasonable time after the termination of its lease, without being answerable in damages either for such entry or such removal.

The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover of and from the defendant $20,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff. The defendant went into possession of the land on June 2, 1897, for the term of ten years at the annual rental of $5 per acre. The following clause was contained in the lease: "But it is understood that as soon as the child is 20 years of age, he shall have the right to terminate the lease." Judge Robinson asserts that this clause neither adds to nor detracts from the power and authority vested in him by law to either affirm or disaffirm the lease made by his guardian upon attaining his majority. The plaintiff became of age on January 7, 1902, and on that date advised defendant of his desire to terminate the lease, notifying it also that any entry upon the land would be cause for trespass damages.

Magoon & Dillon have filed notice of appeal.

### TO ANSWER BY THURSDAY.

In the case of Sun Kwong Mau Co., Lee Yin et al. vs. Waikiki Land & Loan Association, Ltd., et al., the defendants' demurrer to the amended bill was overruled and they were given until Thursday, May 1, in which to file answer to the complaint. The demurrer set forth that the amended bill of complaint was ambiguous and unintelligible in that the description of the premises in which the plaintiffs claim to have a leasehold interest and upon which the plaintiffs claim that defendants are committing acts of trespass as alleged, is uncertain, ambiguous and unintelligible. This is the case wherein an alleged hui of Chinese is attempting to restrain the Rapid Transit Company from laying its tracks through the McCully tract.

### PRENDERGAST IS LECTURED.

The petition of Louis Pearson, widower and heir of Mary K. Pearson, asking for the removal of John K. Prendergast as administrator, was denied. Prendergast was ordered to apply the funds held by him to the payment of outstanding indebtedness, and in future to use more care and diligence in the exercise of his duties as an administrator. Judge Robinson also stated that Prendergast was negligent and had not obeyed the orders of Judge Little.

### KAMALO CASE ARGUED.

The famous Kamalo case was opened up again yesterday morning before the Supreme Court and the reading of the record and arguments occupied the day until 4 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning. George Davis, for the plaintiff, being interrupted in the middle of his argument.

"I can finish in five," said Davis, the latter part of the sentence being lost to the auditors. The Judges were about to look back in their chairs, when Davis said that by 5 o'clock he would surely be through.

"We understood you to say five minutes, Mr. Davis," said Judge Frear.

Davis, Magoon & Dillon, Stewart, Marks & Milverton appeared for plaintiffs, and Robertson & Wilder, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and F. W. Hankey for defendant. Mr. Marx read the complaint and amended complaint, followed by Robertson, who read the answer of Frank Hustace, J. J. Eagan, F. H. Foster. The final decree was read. In the afternoon Robertson completed his argument, followed by McClanahan. Davis talked steadily for more than an hour. The motion of the plaintiff to strike out the last transcript of testimony was denied.

### GUARDIAN FOR HOLT MINORS.

Judge Robinson filed an order yesterday appointing Helen A. Holt of Honolulu guardian of Valentine S. Holt, Wattie E. Holt, Amelia A. Holt, Helena A. Holt, James R. Holt and Irene A. Holt, minors, requesting the appointee to qualify by filing a bond in the sum of $200 for each of the minors.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered an administrator's sale of real estate in the estate of Donald G. Campbell, alias James Osborne, at public auction in front of the Judiciary building on Friday, June 6. The property consists of a piece of land at Maulukikepa, Waikiki, area 1 5-100 acres; a parcel of land at Kapaakea, Waikiki, area 4611 square feet.

Judge Robinson granted the petition of Thomas Pedro to sell personal property belonging to Samuel Pedro, an insane person. The property consists of one brake, one express wagon, two horses, a total of about $150. The petitioner said it was expensive to feed and keep the horses, and because of their lack of use, the vehicles were liable to deterioration in value.

The report of Henry Smith, master in the estate of James Woods, deceased, was approved by Judge Robinson, and a fee of $50 ordered paid to him.

M. G. Silva, administrator of the estate of John da Costa, has paid into the Circuit Court the sum of $371.30, being share of two minor children of said John da Costa, deceased.

In the action of C. A. Long vs. H. Armitage et al., W. H. Cornwell, one of the defendants, has filed a notice substituting Robertson & Wilder as his attorneys in place of F. E. Thompson.

# AFFECTS DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Representative Robinson, of Indiana, a Democratic member of the committee on territories, has introduced the following bill, which he declared to me today was just the thing to make the organic act of Hawaii complete and perfect from the Legislator's standpoint. He added that it was the intention of the framers of the organic act to have such a provision inserted, but that they failed. The complete text of Mr. Robinson's bill follows:

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seventy-three of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 73. That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land-commission awards, except as changed by this act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. That, subject to the approval of the President, all sales, grants, leases, and other dispositions of the public domain, and agreements concerning the same, and all franchises granted by the Hawaiian Government in conformity with the laws of Hawaii between the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, are hereby ratified and confirmed. In said laws 'land patent' shall be substituted for 'royal patent;' 'Commissioner of Public Lands' for 'Minister of the Interior,' 'Agent of Public lands,' and 'Commissioner of Public Lands,' or their equivalents; and the words 'that I am a citizen of the United States,' or 'that I have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States, as required by law,' for the words 'that I am a citizen by birth (or naturalization) of the Republic of Hawaii,' or 'that I have received letters of denization under the Republic of Hawaii,' or 'that I have received a certificate of special right of citizenship from the Republic of Hawaii.' And no lease of agricultural land shall be renewed by the Government of the Territory of Hawaii; nor shall any lease, sale, or other disposition be made of, or any easement upon, over, or across the public lands of the Territory be granted to any corporation, association, or individual until Congress shall otherwise direct. All funds arising from the sale or lease or other disposal of such lands heretofore made, shall be appropriated by the laws of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii and applied to such uses and purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory of Hawaii as are consistent with the joint resolution of annexation, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: Provided, That there shall be excepted from the provisions of this section all lands heretofore set apart or reserved, by Executive order or orders, by the President of the United States."

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the date of the approval thereof.

President Roosevelt has arranged to place an electric light on the top of the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island.

# RELIEF BY CONGRESS

## What Hawaii Needs to Relieve the Strain.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Evening Star says: Mr. L. A. Thurston, former Minister from the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, who accompanied Governor Dole of Hawaii to Washington, talked enthusiastically to a Star reporter this afternoon of the conditions in the new possessions in the Pacific.

"Since annexation there has been an enormous development of the resources of the Islands," he said. "There have been new enterprises, such as railroads and street railways, foundries and machine shops, an expansion of old sugar plantations and the establishment of new ones, involving altogether an expenditure of more than $40,000,000. This has all been done since 1898.

"A large amount of the capital has come from the United States, although the bulk of it has been invested by and through local residents of the islands.

"The chief need of Hawaii today, as in any undeveloped country, is capital, as the opportunities of profitable development are greater than the available capital. The rapid development indicated has been a severe strain on the community, as the people were trying to do more business than the capital available justified. This has resulted in a tight money market, but with scarcely any failures owing thereto.

"The financial situation is improving, however, as most of the new enterprises have reached a producing stage and are now making returns. If it were not for the present abnormal low price of sugar the Islands would be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. As it is they are holding their own.

### THE LABOR SUPPLY.

"One of the most serious problems the people of Hawaii have to face is labor supply. The sudden change from the contract to the non-contract system unsettled to a great extent the minds of the laborers, and for a year or more after the organic act became operative the laborers were in an extremely restless condition. No one seemed to know just what to expect.

"Wages went up from $12.50 and $15 a month to $20 and $22 for unskilled labor. The situation is now much improved. The restlessness of the laborers has disappeared, and many are working who thought that American institutions meant living without working. The present wages are $18 to $20 a month for field laborers. Teamsters and plowmen get about $1 a day, while all classes of skilled labor, such as mechanics, are better paid than on the mainland.

"Three general railroads have been incorporated since annexation. One company has constructed and has in operation forty miles of track on the Island of Hawaii. Two others with favorable prospects and good locations through rich districts are seeking to finance their companies in this country, but so far unsuccessfully. The locations are so favorable that, with profitable installation, they must eventually succeed.

"Artificial irrigation has received an immense impetus since annexation. Pumping machinery for elevating water to irrigate sugar cane has been imported from the United States during the last four years to the value of $2,000,000 and water is being profitably pumped for irrigation to an elevation of 600 feet.

"The chief item of expense is for fuel, coal costing at plantations $9 a ton. The pumping fuel bill alone on some plantations amounts to from $150,000 to $200,000 a year. The bulk of the coal used comes from Australia. An immense saving in fuel cost is about to be achieved by the introduction of crude oil from California. The Union Oil Company of California has made a contract with a number of plantations by which it delivers oil in bulk. The company is now having three tank ships built in San Francisco. The oil is delivered in pipe lines in California directly to the ship and pumped out at the Islands. Four barrels of oil is equivalent for fuel purposes to a ton of coal. The contract price, delivered at the Island is $1.40 per barrel, which gives plantations oil fuel equivalent to a ton of coal for $5.60.

### DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII.

"The most marked advance in development is in the City of Honolulu, and an electric street railway system of the high class has been installed at a cost already of $800,000, and which will have been increased to $1,000,000 when completed within the year. The only car system in use before was an out-of-date mule car system.

"The office building phase of American city life has struck Honolulu with full force and a number of up-to-date buildings of stone, brick and steel have been erected during the past two years at a cost aggregating several millions. A million-dollar hotel with a frontage of 400 feet is now in course of construction. Several other modern hotels are also being erected.

"The old Honolulu Iron Works and Machine Shop Company has expanded into as complete a foundry and machine shop as may be found anywhere in the United States. It is fully equipped to do the heaviest class of machine and steel ship repairs. From 800 to 1000 men are employed.

"The establishment of a United States naval station in Pearl Harbor is progressing steadily. The work was delayed somewhat because of the inability of the Government and the land owners to agree upon the price of the lands desired. This question has been settled with most of the land owners and an early settlement with all is expected. Meanwhile the contract for dredging the harbor at its entrance has been let to a California firm, and is well under way. It is expected that by the end of the year the entrance will be cleared to a depth of thirty feet.

"The population of Honolulu has doubled since annexation, the city now having a population approximating 45,000. The exports and imports of the Territory have about doubled. Freight communication with San Francisco has been greatly improved. The Oceanic Company has three 8000-ton steamers built in Philadelphia, which are employed on the through line to Australia every three weeks. The Pacific Mail Company is now building an addition to its fleet of vessels of 12,000 tons each for the run to China.

### INSUFFICIENCY OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

"From a financial standpoint one of the serious results of annexation is to deprive the Territory of the customs receipts. These in past years have averaged $600,000 a month, all of which heretofore belonged to the local government and was spent in Hawaii. The money is now remitted to Washington, and constitutes a heavy drain on the community, as well as producing a shortage of that amount in the local treasury.

"The internal revenue office is also collecting and sending out $100,000 a year, and the Post Office Department considerably more. On the other hand, the Territorial expenses, transferred to the United States, amount to an inconsiderable sum. To meet the deficiency the territory has been obliged to look for new sources of revenue, and an income tax of 2 per cent has been imposed. The Territory will undoubtedly adjust itself to the situation ultimately, but it is a heavy strain on the local government for the present, resulting in an inability to go on with essential public improvements.

"One especially difficult situation to meet arises from the fact that, in stamping out the bubonic plague two years ago, buildings and property in Honolulu to the value of $2,000,000 were destroyed by fire. As the destruction was for the public benefit and was effectual, it is felt by the local authorities there is no law requiring compensation, but justice and equity demand it, and, with President McKinley's full approval, a committee was appointed to take testimony and assess damages.

"This is now about completed. Our people feel that the stamping out of the plague was directly in the interests of the nation as a whole, for if it had not been crushed in Honolulu it would have gained entrance to the mainland through the Pacific ports.

"In consideration of the fact that Congress has passed laws giving customs receipts of Porto Rico and the Philippines to the local government and has also remitted to them duties collected in the United States on imports from those islands, it would be no more than fair for all the customs receipts to go toward meeting the expenses of the plague. This, too, in view of the fact that the United States has already collected from the Hawaiian Islands a sum also equal to the entire amount of such expense.

"If some such relief is not now granted by Congress the local treasury will be for a long time much crippled, especially if local city and county governments are established, which will greatly increase the cost of the local government."

# USE MONEY FOR KAPIOLANI PARK

The holding up of bills amounting to $6000 for the running expenses of Kapiolani Park, by the Superintendent of Public Works, owing to a question as to whether or not the bills could be authorized for payment by him, was the subject of discussion in the meeting of the Governor's Council yesterday morning, when the following opinion directed to J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, was presented by Attorney General Dole:

I am in receipt of your communication of April 23rd, which is as follows:

I have to inform you that bills have been presented to this department for approval, dating from July 1st, 1901, to April 30th, 1902, amounting to $6,000.00, for the running expenses of the Honolulu Park, more generally known as the Kapiolani Park.

The appropriation for this purpose reads, Honolulu Park Commission (Superintendent of Public Works to be a member) and Act 53 (1896) of "An Act to provide for the permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park," provides that said park shall be held in trust by six persons * * * for the maintenance of a free public park, and to do all other acts * * * The Commissioners as provided for by said act were appointed by the Governor prior to the passage of the appropriation act of 1901, which provides as above stated.

It is important and necessary for the proper care of this public park that the appropriation for the maintenance of the same should be made available as soon as possible, and I would therefore ask you to give an opinion on the following:

First—Does the wording of the appropriation, which states "the Superintendent of Public Works to be a member," make it mandatory that he shall be a member prior to any funds being drawn from said appropriation, or until such time as a vacancy may occur by which the Superintendent of Public Works may be appointed a member?

Second—If so, how can the Superintendent of Public Works be appointed a member of said Park Commission when the same was filled prior to the passage of said appropriation act?

Third—Do the provisions of the said appropriation act make the Superintendent of Public Works a member of the commission, or, in other words, does the appropriation act, by the additional clause therein, provide for a seventh member in said board in the person of the Superintendent of Public Works?

Fourth—Does the law above quoted authorize the payment of funds from the appropriation while the Superintendent of Public Works is not a member?

Act 53 of the Laws of 1896 creates a park commission of six members, two of whom retire from office every two years. I think the condition attached to the appropriation act of 1901 adds the Superintendent of Public Works as a seventh member, ex-officio. I think Mr. McCandless became ex-officio a member of the commission upon the taking effect of Act 4 of the Laws of 1901, and upon his retirement and your appointment, that you became a member in the same capacity.

This was the only news of the proceedings given out by Secretary Hawes for publication. It is understood that in future only such news will be given to the press as will not interfere with a proper discharge of administrative affairs or defeat ends to be achieved.

# USE OIL IN ENGINE

## Ewa Plantation Is Making the Tests.

THE first test of fuel oil in a locomotive is now being made at the Ewa plantation and from the outlook there will be only the time necessary to equip all the engines of the plantation railway, before the railroad system of that estate will be running on the liquid fuel basis. The tests have not as yet progressed so far as to permit of an analysis looking to the determination of the saving effected by the use of oil over coal, but these will be made within the week.

J. R. Atherton visited the plantation on Saturday and had his first ride behind the locomotive which is burning oil. The custom heretofore when an inspection was being made of a plantation, was to have the observation car placed between two locomotives so that which ever way the wind was blowing there would be no smoke in the faces of the visitors, one engine being used to pull when the smoke blew away, and the other to push when that plan gave the relief sought. During the trip behind the oil burner there was no necessity for changes owing to the fact that the oil produced no smoke and that there was no need to avoid riding behind the engine while it was working. In speaking of the experiment Mr. Atherton said yesterday: "The fuel seemed to work with regularity, and the fire box showed a perfect glow of heat all the time. The engine made steam rapidly and there was not a moment when there was any need for more steam that it was not raised. The fuel is so stored that there is no danger from it, and the working of the burners seemed to be perfect. The tests will be pushed along and if they prove as successful as we now expect, there will be a speedy changing of the other locomotives so as to use this fuel."

Manager G. F. Renton, of Ewa, said yesterday that the tests now being made were for the primary purpose of deciding upon the availability of a burner for the oil, and that when this was settled the tests will then be made for the purpose of arriving at the comparative cost of operation, with the oil and with coal as fuel. There are certain points which come up which make the testing of the apparatus a matter of some time. As to the value of the fuel Mr. Renton said that he could not see but that the use of oil would do away with the danger of cane field fires, arising from the sparks of an engine, which makes the use of the new fuel in every way an advisable change from the present system.

The oil which is being used in the tests was recently shipped down from the Coast by the Union Oil Company, in barrels, there being 100 barrels in the shipment. There will be other shipments in this way, and it is the belief of the members of the directorate of the Ewa estate that the cost of the operation of the locomotives by oil, even when imported in barrels, which is much more expensive than it will be when the bulk carriers of the corporation are put into service, will show a saving over the cost of operation by coal.

# RAPID TRANSIT.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company held yesterday afternoon it was decided that the vice president, J. B. Atherton, call a special meeting of the stockholders for Wednesday, the 7th of May, for the purpose of making certain alterations and amendments to the by-laws, and also an increase in the capital stock of the company to $1,000,000. It was also decided that a further meeting of the stockholders should be called for Thursday, May 8th, for the purpose of authorizing the creation of a bond indebtedness to the amount of $1,000,000.

This is in line with the arrangements made by J. B. Castle on his recent visit to San Francisco. The intention is to exchange the present bond issue for the new bonds to the extent of $315,000 and as much more of the present issue as the holders may be willing to exchange. The balance of the bonds will be held for construction purposes in excess of the additional contemplated mileage of eight miles, the construction of which is to be begun immediately, and will be issued as may be required for further additional construction. This arrangement, while not increasing materially the present bonded indebtedness of the company, will enable the company to extend its trackage to practically any desirable length without further financial complications.

It is the intention of the company to proceed immediately with the construction of the tracks on King street with a view to reaching Kapiolani park and operating a through service to that point at the earliest possible date. After this line has been completed, if not before, the line commencing at the foot of Fort street and running along the Esplanade to Alakea street, and up Alakea, Emma and Punchbowl to the extension of Kuakini street, and along this street to Nuuanu, and up Nuuanu to a connection with the Pacific Heights road, and possibly to the brick yards.

Another line in contemplation is one connecting with the King street line at Mililani street, opposite the entrance to the Capitol, and running along Merchant street to Fort. On this line a shuttle car will be placed, making a trip between these points every five minutes. This track will also be used for storage purposes on evenings when there are entertainments in the opera house, and passengers will be run through to their destinations without change of cars. Notices will be found elsewhere in the columns of this paper of the special meetings of the stockholders already referred to.

# BY AUTHORITY.

### BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Application having been made to me by the Kapiolani Estate Ltd. for the settlement of the boundaries of the following lands, viz:

Hoomilinaloo, Island of Molokai.
Kapahaha, Honolulu, Oahu.
Kalia, Honolulu, Oahu.

All parties interested in said land or lands adjoining same are hereby notified that Wednesday, April 30, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, Room 23 in the Campbell Block, Honolulu, is the time set for hearing proof of survey of said lands and any objections thereto.

M. D. MONSARRAT,
Commissioner of Boundaries
First and Second Judicial Circuits.
Honolulu, Oahu, April 8, 1902.
2374—Apr. 8, 15, 22, 29

### NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed executors of the will of John D. Neal, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Koloa or Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

E. E. CONANT,
JNO. W. NEAL,
Executors of the Will of John D. Neal.
2379—April 29—May 6-13-20.

THE FIRST

**American Savings & Trust Co**

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, $250,000.00.

President .....Cecil Brown
Vice-President .....M. P. Robinson
Cashier .....W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon Application.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 28, 1902.

| NAME OF STOCK | Capital | Val | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERCANTILE | | | | |
| C Brewer & Co | 1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 400 |
| N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd | 60,000 | 100 | ..... | 80 |
| L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd | 200,000 | 50 | ..... | 40 |
| SUGAR | | | | |
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | 24 | ..... |
| Haw. Agricultural Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 270 |
| Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. | 2,352,770 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Haw. Sugar Co | 2,000,000 | 20 | 25 | 27 |
| Honomu | 750,000 | 100 | ..... | 125 |
| Honokaa | 2,000,000 | 20 | 19 | ..... |
| Ivanhoe | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 185 |
| Kahuku | 500,000 | 20 | 4 | 25 |
| Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd. | 2,500,000 | 50 | 10½ | 11 |
| Kipahulu | 160,000 | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| KolOa | 300,000 | 100 | ..... | 150 |
| McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd. | 3,500,000 | 20 | 5½ | ..... |
| Oahu Sugar Co. | 3,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 92½ |
| Onomea | 1,000,000 | 20 | 23¾ | ..... |
| Ookala | 500,000 | 20 | ..... | 9 |
| Olaa Sugar Co. Ass. | 812,000 | 20 | 5¼ | 5½ |
| Olaa Paid Up | 2,500,000 | 20 | 13 | 13½ |
| Olowalu | 150,000 | 100 | ..... | 135 |
| Pasuhau Sugar Plantation Co. | 5,000,000 | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 210 |
| Paia | 750,000 | 100 | ..... | 160 |
| Pepeekeo | 75,000 | 100 | ..... | 175 |
| Pioneer | 2,500,000 | 100 | 70 | 80 |
| Waialua Agr. Co. | 4,000,000 | 100 | 65 | 70 |
| Wailuku | 700,000 | 100 | ..... | 340 |
| Waimanalo | 252,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Waimea | 125,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| STEAMSHIP CO'S | | | | |
| Wilder S. S. Co | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 95 |
| Inter-Island S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 77 | ..... |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Haw'n Electric Co. | 250,000 | 100 | ..... | 95 |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co. | 250,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Mutual Tel. Co | 30,000 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co. | 2,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 90 |
| BONDS | | | | |
| Haw. Govt. 5 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 94 | ..... |
| Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ewa Pl'n 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | 101½ | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104½ |
| Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Olaa Pl'n 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waialua Ag. Co 6 p. c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101½ |

### TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| Days. | Apr. May | Large High Tide | Ht. of Tide | Small High Tide | Large Low Tide | Small Low Tide | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets | Moon rises and Sets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | p m. | Ft. | a.m. | a.m | p m. | | | Rise |
| Mon.. | 28 | 8 00 | 1 5 | 7 45 | 2 30 | 12 35 | 5 31 | 6 24 | 11.27 |
| Tues | 29 | 8 57 | 1 5 | 9 20 | 3 27 | 1 4 | 5 30 | 6 24 | a m. |
| Wed.. | 30 | 9 58 | 1 4 | 10 42 | 4 22 | 2 20 | 5 30 | 6 25 | 0 11 |
| Thur. | 1 | 11 01 | 1.3 | 11 42 | 5 09 | 4 52 | 5.29 | 6 25 | 0 51 |
| Frid.. | 2 | ..... | .. | p.m. 12 22 | 5 50 | 6 05 | 5 28 | 6 25 | 1 33 |
| Sat... | 3 | 1.02 | 1.4 | a.m. 0 06 | 6 28 | 7 10 | 5 28 | 6 26 | 2.15 |
| Sun.. | 4 | 1.43 | 1 6 | 0 56 | 7 06 | 8.04 | 5.. | 7 6 26 | 2 57 |
| Mon.. | 5 | 2.21 | 1 8 | 1 43 | 7 45 | 8 45 | 27 | 6 27 | 3.40 |

Last quarter of the moon on the 30th at 12:28 p. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

The new Japanese theater at the corner of Pauahi and River streets was opened last night by a new aggregation of artists fresh from the Orient. The principals in the troupe are two Indian and one Japanese jugglers. They held a big mixed audience from 8 o'clock to 11:45. The theater is merely an enclosure with an iron roof. It has a sloping floor and a fairly good stage. One of the most noticeable things in the place is the decorations, which are quite elaborate, consisting largely of gaudy Japanese colorings. The showy regalia of the Indian jugglers was especially pleasing to the natives. The present company will play a week and will be succeeded by another to come from Japan.