

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Royal School Given First Mention.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
 Superintendent H. E. Cooper first learned of the resignation of Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in the Advertiser yesterday morning, having been outside of his office on business throughout Friday afternoon. The information was so abrupt as almost to compel a postponement of the Superintendent's trip to Kauai planned for this week. Regarding his contemplated visits to the other islands and other matters pertaining to his department Mr. Cooper said: "My visit to Kauai will take in the whole island. Landing at Nawiliwili, the seaport of Lihue, I shall go from Lihue to Kealia, and coming back go through Koloa and Waimea. Possibly I may take a steamer at Waimea instead of traveling overland to other parts of the island. My object is to obtain ideas about needed public work in every district.

"The Kauai trip will occupy a week or ten days. After returning I shall go to Hawaii, probably taking two weeks on that island. About the end of that time things will be moving here. In the meantime the preparation of plans and specifications will be going on in the department.

"Regarding the new Asylum and Dispensary, those buildings have been turned over to the Board of Health to get plans, as new school buildings have been referred to the Board of Public Instruction. Items for the educational department include new Royal school building, \$40,000; new building for Industrial school, \$6000; commercial department, High school, \$5000; Kaakopua school, Vineyard street, \$5000; Halawa, Ewa, school, \$4000. These for this island. There are a number of important items for the island of Hawaii. A large building of brick or concrete is intended for Wailuku, Maui, and there are some large items for Kauai.

Mr. Cooper further stated that arrangements were being made for a national guard of Hawaii.

"Mr. Trapnagan has plans in hand for the new Territorial penitentiary. Col. Jones has in hand the procuring of plans for the armories of the Navy and cross sections of Honolulu harbor and channel in anticipation of obtaining funds for dredging operations. Borings for the proposed new slips have been placed in charge of Jas. T. Taylor, civil engineer.

FORECLOSURE SUIT ENTERED

Tong Kai Takes Appeal to Supreme Court.

S. M. Damon, H. E. Wally and S. E. Damon, copartners in the banking firm of Bishop & Co., have brought a bill for foreclosure of mortgage against Marian R. Austin and Chas. R. Hemenway, trustee in bankruptcy of Herbert C. Austin. The suit is on a promissory note for \$11,000 at 8 per cent interest, date June 17, 1902, secured by a mortgage executed by Marian R. Austin on land containing 1 2-10 acres at Ponahawai, Hilo, also by an assignment of two insurance policies of \$5000 each on the life of Herbert C. Austin. It is alleged that nothing has been paid of either principal or interest on the debt.

An answer mostly of general denial has been filed by the Volcano Stables & Transportation Co. to the complaint of Alfredo Andrade de Mattos.

Tong Kai by his attorney, J. A. Matthewsman, has brought a writ of error in the Supreme Court to void his conviction and sentence for bribery at the June term of the First Circuit Court. His charged offense was the offering of a bribe to Deputy Attorney General Emil C. Peters for the purpose of procuring immunity of Chinese gamblers from prosecution.

Mrs. Eliza van Giesen has sued officer Henry van Giesen on the ground of cruelty and failure to provide maintenance. She asks for custody of their two children, costs, attorney's fee and permanent alimony.

A Case of Kidnapping.
 Word was received late yesterday afternoon of the kidnapping of a Japanese girl from Honolulu plantation. It was thought that the girl was brought into the city yesterday in a hack, but last night Manager Low could not be reached by telephone and no particulars could be learned of the affair.

On the present visit of the Board of Health the fifty-eight doubtful cases at the Leper Settlement will undergo final examination. Those who evidence no manifestations of the disease will be brought to Honolulu to spend a period of probation at the receiving station.

FISH NEED PROTECTION

Congress May Be Asked to Act.

Failing to get badly needed legislation for the protection of fish, from the legislature, Fish Inspector Louis Berndt has written to Washington to interest the United States Fish Commission in the matter, and there is possible some amendment to the Organic Act by which Congress may grant the relief that the native legislators refused.

A bill was introduced by Senator Iseberg at the regular session of the legislature to protect fish, through the compulsory use of larger mesh nets. The natives balked at the bill, and though it passed in the Senate despite the opposition of the Home Rule senators it was killed upon its inception in the House. This too after there had been session after session, at which the merits of the law were explained and accepted by the native members. For there can be no doubt but that the natives even more than the white population should have ample protection for fish, because they depend upon that class of food much more than do the whites. There was always the fear, however, that the natives might be stopped from fishing by the new law, which was the principal reason for its failure.

"I have written to Washington in regard to securing some protection for the fish here," said Inspector Berndt. "I think probably that something will be done in the matter. Both commissions which visited Hawaii since annexation have recommended very strongly the importance of a law for the better protection of fish. Such a law is very much needed. At present only the mullet and the awa are protected; no fish less than six inches of these two varieties can be taken out. I can condemn any fish of those kinds that are caught, but I am powerless when it comes to other varieties and it will not be long before the food supply is exhausted.

"As a matter of fact but few natives are fishing now. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese, with a few Chinese who bring mullet from fish ponds.

"Even now my records show that not as many fish are being caught as there were a year ago. Of course there are not as many people buying them either. But there must be some protection in the way of compelling the use of larger meshes, so that the smaller fish are not taken from the water. The natives will feel the loss of fish more than other, for they with Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese are the principal fish eaters in the islands. If the bill as introduced during the last session had become a law, it would have done very much to help out, but now it looks as if the natives do not want any law of that kind."

LAST DAY TO APPEAL

Few Cases for the Local Tax Appeal Court.

To day is the last day upon which appeals may be filed upon the assessments upon property tax for the present year. The indication is that there will not be many appeals from the assessments made by Pratt. The rule this year has been compromises wherever possible and these were more frequent than usual because of the recent rulings of the Supreme Court on appeal cases, thus establishing a precedent.

The income tax returns must be in by the end of the present month, otherwise the assessor will have the right to fix the amount to suit himself.

There will probably have to be another income tax return at the close of the present year for the six months period. Upon the first of the year the new law goes into effect making the exemption upon incomes \$1800 and for that reason there will have to be an entirely new start. The last six months of the present year will come under the old law as the county act does not take effect until January 1st.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost after a child shows symptoms of cholera infantum. The first unusual looseness of the bowels should be sufficient warning. If immediate and proper treatment is given, serious consequences will be averted. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the sole reliance of thousands of mothers and by its aid they have often saved their children's lives. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

KAUAI NOW ON THE HAWAIIAN WIRELESS SYSTEM

Signals Were Swapped With Oahu Station Yesterday Ahead of Contract Time.

Wireless telegraph communication is now installed between Oahu and Kauai, and the garden isle connected with the electric system uniting all the important islands of the group. This work is accomplished also ten days within the limit prescribed by the Act of the Legislature, which was three months from its passage on April 28. The result was achieved only by the most untiring and almost sleepless endeavors of Manager Fred. J. Cross. He has been at home but one night in the past two weeks.

Signals were exchanged between Barber's Point and Nawiliwili about noon yesterday. "First-rate; they could not be any nicer," was the statement of Mr. Cross in this regard last night. Mr. Irish, the oldest male operator in the company's service, was at the Nawiliwili keyboard, while Mr. Cross operated at Barber's Point. The Oahu station had been shifted from Kaena Point, where Mr. Cross consented to have it first erected against his own judgment. The Kauai station is about a thousand feet from Nawiliwili lighthouse.

The Waiala station on this island will be abandoned and its plant removed to Lahaina, Maui, to which messages will be flashed direct from Barber's Point instead of relaying them through Molokai and Lanai, while from Lahaina direct communication will be held with Mahukona, Hawaii. At the same time the Molokai station will be maintained under the provisions of the subsidy enactment. The Legislature appropriated money for connecting the Molokai districts with the wireless telegraph station by telephone. An operator will therefore be kept on Molokai, however light the business may be.

The Kauai line will not be open for business for about a week, as a wire has to be run from Pearl City to Barber's Point. There may be a slight interruption to the inter-island system as a whole, while the different operators are being detailed to the stations for which their respective capacities are best suited.

WORK WILL BE DELAYED

Pearl Harbor Plans Wait For a Five Million Appropriation.

There will be no work on the Pearl Harbor naval station until Congress passes an appropriation which will allow a decent start to be made. It was expected that with the settlement of the Pearl Harbor suits work could be immediately inaugurated, but the Navy Department does not intend to do the job piecemeal. The dredging of the Pearl Harbor bar has been practically completed and will be ready within a few weeks to be turned over to the government by the contractors.

There is at present an appropriation of \$90,000 available for the "Naval Station, Hawaii" a part of which could be used for work at Pearl Harbor. Of this amount, \$15,000 is for the commandant's house to be erected on Punchbowl, \$50,000 is intended for machine shops and \$25,000 for a foundry. These improvements are only incidental to those at Pearl Harbor. The machine shops and foundry were to have been erected in Honolulu for the use of vessels needing temporary repairs, but in view of the nearness of the construction of the larger shops at Pearl Harbor they are not now deemed necessary.

Captain White's estimates for the improvements needed at Pearl Harbor to begin with, will require an appropriation of over \$5,000,000.

The plans which accompanied the report made by Captain White for the past year include two large dry docks, nine sets of officer's quarters, two store houses, construction shops, machine shops and foundry, a key wall, three wharves, dredging to open the way to the docks, barracks for men, a railroad and various other improvements.

THE TREASURER HASN'T THE GIFT

Since talking to an Advertiser representative on Friday evening, Treasurer Kepoikat has come to the conclusion that the appointing of a Commissioner of Immigration belongs to the Governor instead of himself. He was led to this belief by consulting the Organic Act, where in Section 80 the following provision appears: "The manner of appointment and removal and the tenure of all other officers shall be provided by law; and the governor may appoint or remove any officer whose appointment or removal is not otherwise provided for."

Since C. R. Buckland has been found to be disqualified for the clerkship of this court, he has again entered the lists as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Immigration.

W. T. Rawlins, who has been acting as Assistant Attorney-General, is said to be one of the latest candidates for the District Judgeship.

JAIL BIRDS FROM HILO

Prisoners Arrive From There on the Kinau.

Five men were brought down from Hilo on the Kinau yesterday, three of them being prisoners, one Porto Rican for the Incurable Hospital, and one insane Japanese.

The three prisoners are as follows: Makalo, manslaughter in the third degree, committed on Moses Hoakimoa at Kapoho, District of Puna, Hawaii. Sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Sato Gengiro, malicious injury committed at Olan, Hawaii, on May 17. Gengiro destroyed fifteen cars belonging to the Olan Sugar Company by releasing the brakes. Sentence, eighteen months.

Fedel Torres, burglary first degree, committed on January 25, in the dwelling house of Manuel Machado at Kaunama, District of South Hilo. Sentenced to five years' imprisonment. All the men were sentenced by Judge Gilbert F. Little.

Last night's arrests included three drunks; one for investigation; Nakai for gambling, and Fred Luning for leaving his horse untied in a public thoroughfare. Saguma and Machino were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for assault and battery on a fellow countryman. Their bail was fixed at \$50.

ASSEMBLING THE EXHIBIT

Superintendent Cooper stated yesterday that progress had been made in arranging for the St. Louis exhibit. An application for space had gone forward. Instead of putting the work of collection into a single individual's hands, he would apportion it in different quarters according to classes of exhibits. Thus Superintendent Atkinson of the Department of Public Instruction had been assigned the task of assembling the education display. An allowance from the fund would be given for that purpose. Mr. Cooper would ask the assistance of a number of people for other divisions.

New commissions were issued to the sanitary inspectors of Honolulu yesterday. The pay is \$55 a month all round—no star list.

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SCANDAL IN THE SUIT AGAINST FAXON BISHOP

HILO, July 17.—The Hilo Tribune charges that there is a conspiracy in the suits brought against E. F. Bishop for alleged illegal importation of Koreans. It claims to have discovered that officials in Honolulu hope to share in any damages recovered from Bishop. The revelation is made in the trial of a Korean who was arrested for trying to bribe Koreans to testify in the United States court.

The Tribune says: The Hilo chapter of the scheme hatched in Honolulu to mulct Faxon Bishop to the tune of \$113,000, on account of the 113 Koreans employed on Waiakea and Wainaku plantations, came to an abrupt close in the Hilo Police Court Wednesday morning. A Korean, giving his name as Chong Tong Soon, and sent over from Honolulu to go among the Koreans and give bribes for much needed testimony, was fined \$100 by Judge Hapai and sent to jail in default of payment. Loo Choy, a notorious Chinese sharper, who was acting as coach for the Korean was not locked up, but the fate of his detective partner effectually clipped his own claws. The case in Honolulu for which evidence is wanted is a suit brought in the name of one Berger, alleging that the plantations in importing Korean labor have violated the Federal immigration law and are subject to a fine of \$1000 per head. To make a showing in court it was necessary to have evidence. Not having it the next step was to send bribe givers among the Koreans themselves in an attempt to induce some of them to swear that they came to Hawaii under contract.

Choy Tong Soon, accompanied by the notorious Loo Choy, came to Hilo for that purpose. They first went to Wainaku, but made little headway in their efforts. They offered the Korean interpreter \$200 as a beginner, if he would assist them in cultivating the good graces of susceptible Koreans. Manager John Scott was soon on their trail and Wainaku became uncomfortable for them. They then transferred their operations to Waiakea, where they met their Waterloo. The Korean "detective" went among the Korean laborers as a physician and dispenser of drugs. He entered their homes and is known to have offered \$1000 to the Korean who would furnish evidence that he came to work under a contract.

The Koreans on Waiakea are an honest and steady lot of workmen. When it was learned by them that some of their number were giving ear to the "detective," council was held and the one Korean who showed a disposition to make an effort for the \$1000 was kicked out of camp.

C. C. Kennedy, manager of Waiakea, heard of the interloper and took a hand in the detective business himself. He located the "detective" physician at Camp No. 4. He made a house to house search Wednesday morning and found his man hidden in a bed. He dragged

him out by his collar and ordered him off the plantation.

The Korean set up the plea that he was a doctor and drug vendor, whereupon, Mr. Kennedy preferred charges, resulting in the "detective's" conviction in police court for selling drugs and practicing medicine without a license. That his Honolulu employers would not trust their bribe giver with very large sums of expense money is shown by the fact that Choy Tong Soon went to jail.

At the trial in police court, Choy pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he had been following his calling of dispensing medicines for four years in Honolulu.

Loo Choy, the Chinese sharper, was run out of Hamakua three or four years ago as a tough character, by H. S. Overend, who was then on duty in that district.

The suit at Honolulu in which evidence is so sorely wanted is an important one as it involves the latest immigration act passed by Congress last March. While the complainant in the case is one Berger, it is said that the suit is being pressed by prominent and well known officials, who hope to share in "divvy" in case they can prove the law to have been violated.

Hilo Steam Boiler Wrecked.

The Government steam roller that has been used in Olan for a long time past is a wreck. The Government was moving it in charge of Engineers W. J. Dale and Charles Steele from eleven miles, Olan, to the Matson warehouse for shipment to Kau where it was to have been put in service by Benton and Anole, the contractors. The men left with the roller last Monday morning and got down to town Thursday night. The roller was left on Volcano street all night and early Friday morning they began what proved to be their last run. As the machine left the Volcano road and turned into Church street it made a curve and went directly into the ditch. Both Dale and Steele had narrow escapes from being crushed, a quick jump saved them. For a few minutes a large volume of steam came out through the pipes but Mr. Dale closed them and Steele pulled the fire out of the box. Later; the damage to the machine has proven not very great, the principal injury being the breaking of the flywheel, smokestack and house.—Hilo Herald.

Once on Honolulu Station.

The new Paymaster General of the Navy, Rear Admiral Henry T. B. Harris, was on duty at Honolulu in charge of naval stores from 1875 to 1877.

Hilo's Strike Settled.

Late Friday evening, according to a wireless message, the strike of longshoremen at Hilo was settled, the Hilo Mercantile Company conceding the nine-hour day for which the men struck.

OVER \$100,000 HAS REACHED JAPANESE FOR FIRE CLAIMS

The Japanese fire claims have been nearly half paid. There are a total of 2400 claims and of these over 1100 had been paid up to Saturday at noon. Altogether a total of over \$100,000 has been distributed among the Japanese, out of the nearly one quarter of a million dollars awarded by the Fire Claims Commission.

All of the Japanese claims were assigned originally to S. Ozaki, the well known Japanese merchant and to him was paid the total amount of the award by Treasury Agent MacLennan. Besides that he also took the bonds which were afterwards sold at ninety, so that the payments now being made are the entire balances due these Japanese.

The garnishee suits against the Japanese claimants in which S. Ozaki was made defendant as holder of the fire claims money were all knocked out in the District Court, and so the Japanese get all they were awarded by the Commission less the discount through the sale of the bonds. There was lots of trouble in bringing garnishee suits against the fire claims money in the first place, for the debtors of the Japanese could not find out how much the amount of the award had been. All the claims when assigned to Ozaki were listed by number in the fire claims court and consequently one claim could not be distinguished from another. Besides Ozaki has gone back to Japan now, and he cannot be reached by court process.

All the awards are being paid in the hall over Ozaki's store on King street, where a committee of merchants has the matter in charge, the Consul, M. Saito, supervising the payment. The claims are being paid at the rate of fifty a day and it will require a month or six weeks to finish the payment of the balance.

BIG FIRE CLAIM BONDS DEAL IN NEW YORK

There was a well-defined rumor on the street yesterday that a large and very favorable deal in the fire claims four per cent. bonds of the Territory of Hawaii, authorized by Congress, had every promise of being consummated at any moment in New York. The price mentioned is 97 1-2, which is 7 1-2 higher than the figure at which awardees of the Fire Claims Commission had their bonds locally discounted. It is said that the amount of the bonds in this transaction is in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The news is gratifying in more ways than one, not least in the evidence of the Territory's credit in the chief money market of the United States it affords.

There is a probability, according to the views of financial men spoken to about the rumor, that this New York deal will lead to further profitable negotiations in fire claim bonds.