GARDEN ISLE EXPEDITION

Governor's Party Will Land This Morning.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Kauai is to have its executive visitation today, lasting for exactly one week. Maui will have to wait, though, as elsewhere shown, not in neglected plight, until after the Governor's return from the mainland.

Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and Forester Hosmer will constitute the governmental visitors to the Garden Isle. They land at Nawiliwili from the steamer W. G. Hall this morning, to devote the day to Lihue and neighborhood. Tomorrow their center of activity will be Koloa, and Friday it will be Makaweli. Waimea and surrounding plantations will be explored on Saturday. On Sunday the party will take the steamer Mikahala from Waimea across to the famed Kalalau cliffs, landing there or anywhere near that may be feasible. Hanalei district will be reached from thence across country, and on Monday the party will proceed to Kilauea or Kapaa. They will catch the Mikahala on Tuesday, to arrive in Honolulu the next morning.

Such is the itinerary as skeletonized by Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson just before departure yesterday. As to the specific objects of the expedition he mentioned that there were three especially pretty land tangles on Kauai to unravel. The spending of appropriations in manner to do the greatest good to the greatest number would be a prime lookout. Public works would be inspected and noses rubbed with the people generally.

Governor Carter went more into detail. When he found that the Legislature was going to reach an early adjournment, he at arst thought he would take in both Maui and Kauai before leaving for the mainland. But he found the strain of the Legislature severer than he had anticipated and, secondly, the Governor said:

"When I go on these trips I like to make them as thorough as possible."

Yet he could not put off the Kauai trip, since finding he might take it in alone, because there was a variety of matters on that island particularly needing attention.

"There is the question of liquor licenses," he proceeded to explain. "I feel that I do not know enough about the situation to act on applications without personally visiting the ground and ascertaining from local residents what their wishes were.

"Again there are land matters involving a considerable amount of money in present valuing and in revenue to come. A curious predicament exists with respect to the Kalihiwai bridge. The contract has been let, the material is on the ground and the bridge is going up, but I find we have neither right of way nor money for the purchase of approaches on either side."

Judge Dole had called on the Governor while he was talking about these matters and from his local knowledge of the bridge site gave some information likely to be useful.

"I shall leave Maui until I get back from the mainland," Governor Carter concluded, "and will then be able to make the visit more thorough."

CATTLE FEEDING PROBLEMS IN HAWAII

To the Gazette:—W. H. C., a subscriber in Hawaii, writes:

"I am particularly interested in the fattening of cattle and would ask your advice as to how and what to feed under the following conditions. We can raise our own corn at 35 cents per cwt. and we have two or three native grasses that grow all through these islands and are very fattening. The cattle feeding on these grasses fatten in from six to eight weeks. Would the weight put on by feeding corn in addition to these grasses pay? We have a very uniform temperature all the year round and at an elevation of 3,000 ft. Also advise me as to how large a pen I should have and how to build one to fatten 50 head per month. We get 10 cents per pound dressed weight for our beef. Should the corn be ground or fed whole?"

Our subscriber's inquiry brings out many points of interest in connection with the opportunities for beef production in Hawaii. With native grasses possessing the fattening properties claimed by our subscriber and corn at 35 cents per cwt. the people of Hawaii enjoy possibilities for the economic production of beef not to be found elsewhere in many, if any, parts of the world.

Experiments in this country have indicated very clearly that during the early summer months when there is an abundance of grass, the pasture lot alone furnishes the most economical method of producing gains on fattening cattle. While heavier gains were usually obtained when grain of some kind, generally corn, was fed to fattening cattle on luxurious pastures the gains were not made at as low a cost as when the grain was omitted. Most of our best feeders, however, feed a light ration of grain to cattle on grass as by so doing they can fatty more cattle on a given area of grass, also further the cattle accept than other grain is not fed, which in some instances is an important factor. The price of grain is also a very important factor in the economics of fattening cattle on grass, for it is of a greater profit when high-priced feed.

The time for cattle to fatten varies, of course, as it is found by different people who feed for the slaughter, but in the Middle West it is usual to feed from 90 days to six months, the longer time being for the lighter cattle. Cattle are usually in good condition when they are ready to go to market, but they are not all in a healthy condition, half-fat, medium-fat and so on, but very rarely an animal in prime condition. At any of our leading stock yards markets a fat steer is a fat steer and nothing else. It is very doubtful if the cattle referred to by our subscriber as becoming fat in from six to eight weeks are really fat animals—animals which would sell as such at, for instance, the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. On the contrary they would very likely be classed among that large class which finds its way to all of our markets before it is really "warmed up." With corn at 35 cents per cwt. your subscriber has very cheap grain feed. If he wishes to fatten his cattle in a short period of time, so that he may handle a larger number each year, it will very likely be profitable to feed a limited amount of corn in connection with the native grasses. If the cattle are of a fair quality there should be good money in feeding corn at the price stated when 10 cents per pound can be obtained for the dressed beef. This is about 2 cents per pound more than our cattle feeders are getting for beef produced from corn costing from 75 to 90 cents per cwt.

Where grain is fed to cattle on grass it should be fed but once a day and that in the evening. The cattle will usually make much better use of it then, as they are more restful, thus have a better chance to digest the corn before it passes through them. Where the temperature is so mild and even throughout the entire year it would be poor economy to spend much money in pens for feeding purposes. Where shelter is not needed the grain may be fed to good advantage in the pasture lots providing good strong feeding bunks or troughs are provided. This will save a great deal of unnecessary labor which would otherwise be involved in yarding the cattle. The feed-troughs or bunks should be from 3 1-2 to 4 feet wide and about 16 feet long, so that from twelve to fifteen animals may feed at the same time without injury or too much crowding. The bunks should be about 3 feet high from the ground and have side and end pieces about 6 inches in height to keep the feed in place. They should be built on good stout legs which should slant outwards as they approach the ground so as to make them more stable and less liable to be knocked over by the animals. Grinding corn usually saves about 10 to 12 per cent.; thus the advisability or non-advisability must be determined by the cost of grinding and the price of corn. At the prices stated it is not likely that grinding would be economical. Where hogs follow the cattle they utilize a large amount of the corn which passes through the animals undigested, thus reducing the waste to a minimum. W. J. KENNEDY.

Iowa Experiment Station.

—Breeder's Gazette.

THE DEATH OF FRED YOUNG

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

IN MEMORIAM.

The day is glad, the white-capped waves
Are singing on the azure sea,
All nature smiles in sweet content,
The birds are warbling merrily.
The world is like a happy child
That lightly draws its joyous breath,
With warmth and life within its veins,
Whilst thou, my friend, art mute in death!

So cold in death! Oh! God, and why
Shouldst thou so soon his spirit take,
This upright, brave and gentle soul,
Whose work was ever for thy sake?
The ways of God indeed are strange!
But if some happy sphere there be
Where genial souls together band,
With joy, dear friend, they'll welcome thee!

P. MAURICE M'MAHON.

Honolulu, May 2, 1904.

To Fred Young, late Physical Instructor Y. M. C. A.

Fred. Young, Physical Director and Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., died yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock at the Queen's Hospital. Death ensued after three weeks' illness, the cause being tubercular meningitis. The remains will be cremated and private services will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at St. Clement's church. The interment will take place in the Y. M. C. A. plot in Nuuanu Cemetery.

Mr. Young was a native of England, having been born in Southampton about thirty years ago. His parents died while he was quite young and he came to the United States at the age of 12. He graduated at the Mt. Hermon School in Massachusetts, conducted by Mr. Moody. He took a year's course at Princeton, and three years at the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, at Springfield, Mass., from which institution he graduated. He was the assistant Physical director at Springfield during his study course. He also conducted two summer camps for boys in New Hampshire. Later he was physical director at Groton school, Groton, Mass. Mr. Young came to Honolulu in 1901, and has been the Physical Director and Assistant Secretary up to his death. He was a communicant of St. Clement's Episcopal church.

He was closely identified with all manner of sports in Honolulu, and was a very capable instructor in gymnasium work. Through his efforts great interest has been aroused in basketball, handball and all indoor sports.

A sad feature in connection with Mr. Young's death is that he was engaged to be married to Miss Putnam, a teacher at the Normal school.

A memorial service for Mr. Young will be held on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine ever made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

J. W. KALUA ACHING FOR MORE DISCIPLINE

Reported to Attorney-General Andrews as Tampering With Witnesses to Defeat the Government in Lahainaluna Water Case.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

John W. Kalua, lately deposed from the Maui circuit judgeship by President Roosevelt, would appear to have had but unsatisfying experience of the role of a dreadful example. Apparently he is not unwilling, since testing the limitations of the bench, to subject the privileges of the bar to a test for ascertaining the breaking strain of judicial forbearance.

Attorney General Lorrin Andrews yesterday received a wireless telegram from Maui, informing him that Mr. Kalua had called a mass meeting of the natives and advised them to testify against the claim of Lahainaluna Seminary in the water rights contest with Pioneer Mill Co. Mr. Kalua's argument is that by the defeat of its claim the school will be wiped out, when the people would have all the water they needed because the plantation would not need the entire supply.

The proposition that the deprivation of the water would destroy the school is taken by the Attorney General as sound enough, for the present aim already well advanced in fulfillment of making the seminary a Territorial agricultural college would be rendered nugatory if the water supply were eliminated.

Commissioner J. Lot Kaulukou begins the trial of the water rights case at Lahaina today. Noa W. Aluli of the Attorney General's department takes care of Lahainaluna's case on behalf of the Government. He has the assistance of Mrs. Emma M. Nakuina which, from her great knowledge of Hawaiian customs and her masterly experience as Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for Oahu, is deemed invaluable. Pioneer Mill Co. is represented by Dan H. Case, John W. Kalua and John Richardson. The Honolulu contingent, including J. D. Avery as stenographer to the court, left yesterday afternoon for Maui. It will likely be a protracted trial.

THE GOVERNOR OBTAINS HIS LEAVE OF ABSENCE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Governor Carter yesterday had an exchange of cablegrams with Secretary Hitchcock, whereby he obtained leave of absence from the Territory for the purpose in chief of attending the Republican National Convention. Before leaving for Kauai the Governor gave an Advertiser reporter a little talk about his projected mainland trip.

"I wired to the Secretary of the Interior and obtained permission to leave on the 21st of May," he began.

"Upon arrival at Washington, going there direct from San Francisco, I want to put myself in communication with Delegate Kuhio first. I desire to find out what his ideas are regarding various Hawaiian affairs and consult him about appointments.

"I hope Kuhio will be in Washington, so that we can together go over the needs of the Territory in different departments, a list of which I have already sent to him.

"It is my wish to be at the World's Fair at St. Louis on June 15, to attend the national gathering of Sons of the American Revolution, having been elected a delegate thereto by the Hawaiian Society, S. A. R.

"If I can reach St. Louis before that time, and get there with Kuhio, from there traveling with him to Chicago, it will be very satisfactory. I wired today to get headquarters for the Hawaiian delegation at the Auditorium Annex during the sessions of the Republican National Convention."

ARMY OFFICER KILLS SELF WHEN ORDERED TO HONOLULU

Lieutenant Victor C. Lewis, U. S. A., of the Twenty-Eighth Company of Coast Artillery, which is to replace with the 92nd company, the two batteries now stationed at Camp McKinley, had been missing from the Presidio from April 23 up to the time the Gaelic departed. It was feared that he had committed suicide. He was posted at the Presidio as "missing without leave." On Saturday morning he kissed his wife and presumably went down town. He left a letter of the date of April 23, in which he said:

"My dear ——: As my last chance to do any one a favor, I want to show you some appreciation of your past courtesies.

"In my past life I have done some newspaper work, and I know how to appreciate a 'scoop,' so I am giving you one.

"Go out to the old brick fort at Fort Point any time tomorrow afternoon and you may find the material for a couple of good sticks of stuff.

"My reasons for so doing I do not care to divulge, further than to say, 'What's the use?' Yours truly,

"V. C. LEWIS."

A search was made at the "old brick fort" but no trace of a body was found. Lieutenant Lewis was a dashing officer, a social favorite, a man with a happy home, and everything for a man to live for.

In connection with the post canteen Lieut. Lewis had carried on a canteen tailor shop, which entailed a large expense and was involved in total failure. He recently made application for a four months' furlough, which was approved by Col. Morris, but rejected by Gen. MacArthur. The reason for the rejection was that the company was then under orders to sail for Honolulu. The Lieutenant then had a bad case of the "blues."

Mrs. Lewis stated that the rejection of Lieut. Lewis' request for a furlough caused him to become discouraged.

Lieutenant Lewis received his present commission on July 1, 1901, after having been in the Army since 1897. He was born in New York, but was appointed from Ohio. Previous to joining the Army Lieutenant Lewis had been a newspaper man for many years, and had been city editor of the Portland Oregonian. He has written a number of magazine articles and short stories, and had in preparation a book entitled "Love Stories of the Philippines," which he expected to bring out shortly. He leaves besides his wife, a mother and married sister, who resided with him at the Presidio for a time.

A BILL FOR A DUAL LANGUAGE

The following measure was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 19 by H. R. Hitchcock, by request:

A bill making both English and Hawaiian languages official languages in legislative proceedings of the Territory of Hawaii for the period of ten years.

Whereas many citizens of Hawaii of the Hawaiian race have been educated in the Hawaiian language and are familiar with the contents of constitutional provisions, American institutions and the history, science, arts, and literature of the English language, and

Whereas nearly all Hawaiians under middle age have been educated in the English language: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the period of ten years from and after the passage of this Act both the English and Hawaiian languages may be used as official languages in the legislative proceedings of said Territory in so far as the same may be necessary to an intelligent transaction of the business thereof, at the expiration of which time English shall be the sole official language.

ITALIAN PRINCE ON WAY HERE

Conflicting opinions prevail in the last San Francisco newspapers received on the Gaelic as to whether the Italian warship Liguria with the Duke D'Abruzzi aboard will pass through Honolulu en route to the Orient, or that the scion of royalty will go to the World's Fair. The Call states that the Duke is shortly to go to the Orient. The Call of April 24 says of the arrival of the Liguria at San Francisco:

The Italian cruiser Liguria, Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, in command, arrived here yesterday and will remain in port for fifteen days. Prince. Luigi, who holds the rank of commander in the Italian navy, is making a tour of the world and after leaving this coast will turn the Liguria's bow toward the Far East, where he expects to see something of the Russo-Japanese war.

This is the Liguria's first visit to this port. She is a cruiser of the third class and smaller than the Puglia which was here some months ago. She is a vessel of 2280 tons register and was built in 1893 at a cost of $915,600. She can make nineteen knots and carries 257 officers and men. She has come from Italy at a leisurely gait. Her last port of call was Acapulco, which she left ten days ago.

Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi and commander of the Italian cruiser Liguria, was born at Madrid January 29, 1873. He is the third son of the late Prince Amadeo of Savoy and cousin to Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. Luigi, in spite of his youth, is one of the most picturesque figures in the world of science. As an Arctic explorer he made his way further north than did Dr. Nansen. He is a famous mountain climber and got nearer to the summit of Mount St. Elias than any climber who had preceded him.

His visit to America was in 1896, when he came here as a lieutenant attached to the cruiser Cristoforo Colombo. A year later, accompanied by a small party of friends and scientists, he came here again for the purpose of ascending Mount St. Elias. He had made all the great climbs in his native Alps and turned to the Alaska peak in the hope that he might go beyond the points reached by Gopham, Russell, Bryant, Schwartka and other sturdy explorers. His party reached an altitude of 18,100 feet, several thousand feet higher than the best previous record.

More Money.

Treasurer Campbell is ready to pay out more money. He gives notice today that registered Treasury warrants from No. 1007 to No. 1605 inclusive will be paid on presentation. Interest stops ten days from date.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made *bread*, or at a *medicine* which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was *studied* out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. If you cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

RELIEF OF PORTUGUESE

Delegate Introduces a Punchbowl Land Bill.

Delegate Kalanianaole on April 18 introduced into the House a bill for the relief of the Portuguese residents on Punchbowl, who have acquired leases on Government land. The introduction of the bill is the result of the action begun by Representative Frank Andrade and J. F. Durao, during the political campaign of 1902. The object sought is government intervention for the Portuguese residents who had obtained homes on leases from the Government. The leases begin to run out in 1912, and the Portuguese desired to have the opportunity of taking over the property at that time.

The bill is as follows:

A BILL

For the Relief of the Occupants of Certain Government Lands on the Slopes of Punchbowl, in the City of Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii.

Whereas, the lease of certain lands of the class commonly known as Crown lands, on the slopes of Punchbowl, made and executed by the Hawaiian Government on the 15th of August, 1882, to Edward Lilikalani, and now held by Kapiolani Estate, expires on the 15th of August 1912; and,

Whereas, said lands for many years past have been and now are inhabited by about 6,000 persons, mostly of Portuguese blood, but largely citizens of the United States and of said Territory, and almost without exception of persons either citizens or eligible to become citizens, who have erected about 1,000 homes upon said land and have spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars in improving and beautifying the same, and who in natural justice should have a preferred right to obtain title to their homes; Now, therefore,

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the expiration of said lease the occupants of said lands who have made improvements thereon shall have the option of purchasing the several tracts so occupied and improved, respectively, at a fair market price, to be fixed by a commission of three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. That in fixing the price of said lands tenants of the same for two or more years next preceding said appraisement shall be entitled to a reduction of price equal to the fair market value of the improvements which they have made.

The bill was referred to the committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

MAUI WILL FARE WELL

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Maui stands well for an early expenditure thereon of a liberal amount of loan money. Governor Carter yesterday gave a rapid outline of public works being put under way for that island.

Plans and specifications for the Kula homesteads road have been prepared.

Surveys have been made and estimates are being completed for construction of the Nahiku road. The $40,000 appropriated for this object will not be sufficient to complete work. The Engineers are now preparing specifications for as great a distance as the road can be built for the money.

The department engineers have dug up the former surveys and are making estimates for the Iao Valley road. Again the appropriation, $10,000, proves not enough for the work.

An attempt will be made at once to locate the trail up Haleakala, provided for in the loan bill. Superintendent Holloway is trying to arrange for an outside engineer, the department staff being fully occupied, to go up there.

ANOTHER JAPANESE BANKRUPTCY CASE

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against T. Yamanaka, a storekeeper at Haleiwa, Oahu, by creditors alleging claims as follows:

M. Phillips & Co., $126.72; S. Kimura, $878.53; H. Hackfeld & Co., $344.58.

For cause it is alleged that the respondent committed an act of bankruptcy by suffering Hoffschlaeger & Co. to obtain judgment against him before the District Magistrate of Waialua for $207.51, on which execution was issued and the respondent's property taken and advertised for sale thereunder. Frank E. Thompson is attorney for petitioners.

The Federal Court.

Adachi, indicted for perjury, had his case continued until next term in the United States District Court yesterday morning. A. S. Humphreys, at the opening of court, withdrew as counsel for Adachi.

Robert F. Kennemer, formerly and lately of Wright, England, was admitted to the United States by Judge Dole.