

# ATKINSON STARTS SOON

Advises received per the Alameda indicate that Secretary Atkinson will probably leave New York for Europe in the latter part of this week, or early next. The Secretary was to have been in Washington on the 20th to get letters from the State Department accrediting him to the United States Ministers at London and Lisbon, and to the American consular officer in the Azores. With these letters in his possession, Mr. Atkinson would be ready to sail.

It is his purpose to go first to London, of course, and consult with the American minister there and probably arrange the preliminaries for the transportation to Honolulu of any laborers he may succeed in securing. He will then go at once to Lisbon, and take his passage from there to the Azores. It is not expected that he will enter into any negotiations with the officers of the Portuguese government, although of course there is no telling that there will not be official interference of some kind with his mission, the more so Consul Canavaro has probably sent a full account of the project to his government. If there should be any hitch there, it will become a part of the Secretary's business to smooth matters over, and in this he will be able to command the backing of the American minister to Portugal.

Sailing from Lisbon, the Secretary will proceed at once to Fayal, in the Azores, and may also go to Puncual, Madeira, and see the people it is proposed to endeavor to induce to come to Hawaii and labor in the cane fields, and make the preliminary arrangements with them directly. How long he will have to remain there is not certain, but he will probably stay for several weeks, at least. The Secretary is provided with data from which he can make definite propositions, and ordinarily it should not take long to conclude arrangements with people who really wanted to come here. The Portuguese of the Azores are a canny lot, and are moreover climatically inclined to slow movement. And they must have time to deliberate upon and digest the proposition that may be made to them. Indeed, a second agent will doubtless have to be sent to accompany them to Honolulu. The Secretary's trip is intended merely to pave the way.

The Territorial Board of Immigration meets this morning at 9 o'clock. It is believed that matters concerning Secretary Atkinson's trip to Madeira Island will be taken up and discussed at length.

## WAIAPAHU STRIKE.

(Continued from Page 1.) resumed and this was readily granted. We have lost none of the old men through the strike. The last batch of new men has mostly left, I believe. Some have gone to Honolulu and others to neighboring plantations. We are all pleased with the very fair and accurate reports of the Advertiser, which have helped us considerably.

**CHILLINGWORTH'S ACTION.** The strikers spent all Sunday night discussing the situation with C. F. Chillingworth and early yesterday morning he drove to town with a revised list of demands to submit to the directors of the plantation. They proved to be satisfactory and it was decided to grant them as aforesaid.

**THE STRIKE ENDS.** Shortly after 1 p. m. Chillingworth and an Advertiser man left town for Waipahu in an automobile and on reaching the plantation a consultation ensued between Manager Bull, Head Luna Worthington and C. F. Chillingworth. Shortly afterwards it was announced that the strike was over and that all hands would resume work this morning.

**POLICE RETURN.** Captain Sam Leslie, Lieutenant Wigs and the dozen mounted patrolmen who had remained at the mill returned to Honolulu by the 4 o'clock train. They were sorry to leave a place where they had been so well treated and gave three hearty cheers for Waipahu before leaving.

**PEACE PROCLAIMED.** The Japanese seemed to know that all trouble was at an end early yesterday morning, for one of them rode through the camps waving a white flag and shouting out that the strike was broken. This little incident goes to show that the laborers were very thoroughly organized.

**MEN RESUME WORK.** The pump men and the "outsiders" went to work yesterday morning. They received new "bunros" and took up their old jobs joyfully. The office staff also resumed duty yesterday and the plantation store was opened to business.

**HISTORY OF STRIKE.** The strike commenced on Tuesday, the 16th inst. First of all 175 loaders went out and later 200 cutters struck. The following day the Chinese and Koreans joined the dissenters, indeed no one was working with the exception of the field contractors. On Thursday the strike became general and the following day a detachment of police arrived from Honolulu. Sunday saw a second squad of police sent to the strike.

**RATHER A VAGUE CALL.** Somebody, the Governor did not know whom, telephoned to the Chief Executive of the Territory on Saturday night at Haleiwa, to request that the militia be sent to Waipahu to suppress the Japanese rioters. The Governor did not even know yesterday who it was who had made the request, but it seems that the directors of the Oahu Plantation held a meeting on Saturday and that the request came from one of the gentlemen present.

# TOURISTS GET KAUAI

Kauai has fallen into line in promotion work and is now out for tourists. Secretary Wood of the Hawaii Promotion Committee has been in correspondence with several Kaunians on this matter. He has received from John A. Palmer an itinerary for the Kauai island trip. Mr. Palmer's letter and the itinerary are as follows:

Lihue, Kauai, Jan. 20, 1906. H. P. Wood, Esq., Secretary Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu. Dear Sir: I beg to own receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., asking for a description of the scenery about Kauai, between Lihue and Hanalei; I also received some time ago a request for an itinerary of the island, but I have been very busy since the first of the year and regret that I have not been able to get up what I wished to. I now enclose a memo of the time and charges in making a trip about Kauai, which I have gotten up hurriedly, and I will say that I have been intending to collect some views of Kauai and having them mounted together on one card to be hung in your office if you so approve. I realize that I shall benefit as much as anyone by a proper advertisement of Kauai, but I also believe that photography will do more for me than printer's ink.

Yours truly,  
JOHN A. PALMER.

**KAUAI ITINERARY.** Steamers leave Honolulu for Kauai, regularly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Say leave Honolulu Tuesday evening, arrive at Nawiliwili at 3:30 a. m. Fare to Kauai, \$6.00. Bus from landing to Lihue Hotel (Hotel Fairview) 50 cents. Hotel rates, per day to transients, \$3.00; special rates by week or month.

Wednesday afternoon visit Waialeale, five miles from hotel. Cost of carriage and driver for two, \$3.00; for four, \$4.00.

Thursday, leave Lihue at 7 o'clock a. m., drive to Hanapepe, twenty miles; take saddle horse to Hanapepe Falls and valley at \$3.00 each, returning from falls, take carriage again and go on the Waimea, five miles further and spend the night at Noni Hotel—rates same as Lihue Hotel.

Friday, visit Makaweli ditch, the main aqueduct supplying Makaweli plantation. The scenery along the line is said to equal anything of its kind in California. Return to hotel and spend the night. Saddle horses to Makaweli ditch from Waimea, \$2.50 each.

Saturday, visit barking sands, fifteen miles distant. Carriage for two, \$4.50; for four, \$6.00.

Sunday, rest at Waimea. Monday morning, leave for Lihue, stopping en route to visit McBryde plantation and mill, arriving at Lihue that evening.

Tuesday, rest at Lihue, waiting the arrival of the regular mail from Honolulu Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, drive to Hanalei, thirty-two miles distant. Carriage for two, \$20.00, and \$7.50 for each additional passenger.

Thursday, visit the Aqueduct of the Kauai Electric Co., now in course of construction; also the caves about eight miles beyond Hanalei; horses can be hired at \$1.50 per day.

Saturday, return to Lihue and if desirable take steamer to Honolulu, completing the trip in eleven days.

Kauai is called the Garden Island of the Hawaiian group, and no finer scenery can be found than here; the temperature is much lower than Honolulu, and at Lihue is most invigorating. Fine sea bathing at Nawiliwili and Hanalei. The hotels and livery stables are first-class and charges moderate. Carriage hire Lihue to Waimea, with driver, two persons, \$15.00, or for four persons, \$20.00.

## CONTEST OVER NAME.

Judge Robinson yesterday overruled the demurrer of respondent in the equity suit of G. W. R. King and wife against Amy L. Clark, otherwise known as Mrs. A. L. King, to prevent the use by respondent of the latter name. Respondent is given thirty days within which to answer, "should she be so advised." Mr. Olsen of Smith & Lewis noted an exception. Henry E. Highton is attorney for complainants.

Transportation of coral dredgings by the Rapid Transit Co. for the Waikiki road improvements began yesterday. Concrete bridges are to be put in, respectively, at Kapalani Park entrance and near the town side of Moana Hotel.

## A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—vigour—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to prove that as night succeeds the day this may throw off these morbid feelings, and experience be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

## THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRERE, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medication is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has proved itself to be this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

## THERAPION

is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British government Stamp (a white letter on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

# GREAT STORM BREAKS ON ISLAND OF MAUI

MAUI, Jan. 19.—A Kona storm, the fiercest in years, raged violently all last night and is still in progress. The wind blew with frightful velocity from sun-down until 2 o'clock a. m., when the rain came down in torrents, causing the blast to moderate somewhat. In the Kua-Makawao section, which is one of the centers of Kona storms, 5.06 inches of rain fell between 3 and 5 a. m., averaging an inch an hour.

But the gale of the night was a nerve-racking one. Lights shone forth from every dwelling, showing that anxious people, fearing less their roofs would fly from the fastenings or be crushed in by some falling tree, were wide awake waiting for a moderation of the storm which did not come until the wee sma' hours. It was a time when humanity seemed most puny and the spirit of mortal experienced other sentiments than those of pride.

The fierce rushing roar of the wind was accompanied every now and then by sharp noises of debris violently striking against the sides and roof of the houses. Old shingles were ripped off, small outbuildings and windmills were overturned, huge branches of trees and sometimes the trees themselves were thrown crashing to the ground, and pieces of bark and leaves hurled thick and fast through the air.

All telephonic communication is broken off on account of injury to wires and the falling of many poles. There was also a Kona storm, with heavy rainfalls in Waialuku and Makawao during Sunday and Monday.

## BALDWIN-FLEMING MARRIAGE.

Wednesday evening the 17th, Agnes Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming of Makawao, was united in marriage to Mr. Harry Washburn Baldwin, of Kahului. The church's interior was most beautifully decorated, the color scheme being green and white. Ferns and palms and white lilies in great profusion were used for the adornment. The altar was banked with callas on a green background, and there were pretty arches of greens tied with white satin ribbons at the ends of the aisle.

In the group before the altar, besides the bride and bridegroom, were Miss M. E. Fleming, the maid of honor; Dorothy Lindsay and Lois Murdoch, the little flower girls; Mr. John Fleming, the best man; Mr. J. W. Fleming, the bride's father, and Messrs. D. T. Fleming, W. F. Engle, S. R. Dowdell and G. S. Aiken, the ushers.

The bride was charming in a gown of white organdie and lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white violets. The maid of honor was attired in white chiffon over pink silk and carried a bouquet of purple violets. The tiny flower maidens were dressed in pink mousseline de sole and bore baskets of pink carnations.

After the brief marriage service by Rev. B. V. Bazata an informal reception was held in the church parlors. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin departed for their new home in Kahului amid showers of rice.

## LITERARY MEETING.

Friday evening the 12th, the January meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at Maunaloa Seminary, Paia. There was a good attendance of the district people and the following program was much enjoyed: Vocal solo, Rev. Wm. Ault; Recitation, W. W. Westcott; Vocal solo, Rev. H. V. Bazata. Farce entitled "Flower Out of Season," in which the dramatic persons were: Rachel Bond (a charming young widow), Miss Sheffield; Claude Somers, W. O. Aiken; Perkins, the butler, E. S. Rosecrans; Stubbs, the constable, D. T. Fleming; Mr. Rosecrans' impersonation of the butler deserved especial mention. Mr. Westcott of Paunaea as an encore recited "When Casey Struck Out" most effectively.

## NOTES.

The surf has been unusually heavy at Kahului during the past week. It is fortunate that there were no vessels in the harbor.

It is reported about town that Sunday's rainfall in Waialuku was 11 inches, which is probably an exaggeration.

During the past week the committee of seven has been successful in all parts of Maui in raising funds to defray Commissioner D. H. Case's expense to Washington, \$1500, the desired amount, will be easily secured. Mr. Case, on account of his official duties as county attorney, will be obliged to return to Waialuku in March and he will be succeeded on the commission by Hon. H. P. Baldwin, who, accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, will make an eastern trip at that time. Mr. Case departed for Honolulu last week.

Last night an old dwelling house at Pauwela was blown down and the grandstand at the Paia polo grounds was turned upside down. The wind was blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour, so an old sailor states. Picket fences are down everywhere.

Dr. R. H. Dinegar has resigned his position as plantation physician at Paunaea, and will practice medicine at Waialuku, associated with Dr. Weddick.

On Saturday last, Cashier C. D. Lufkin received a fine Oldsmobile runabout from Honolulu, which undoubtedly will prove most useful in making the run between the two Maui peaks.

J. P. Cooke of Honolulu arrived on Maui by Saturday's steamer and returned by Wednesday's Claudine.

A. Gross of Kipahulu has come to Waialuku to reside. He will probably accept a position with the Waialuku Sugar Co.

The Maul News in its new and roomy quarters in Waialuku makes a brave showing with its fine presses, new paper, ruling machine and book-binder. An expert book-binder from Honolulu has been employed, who is fully competent to do the most elaborate work. The paper is prospering greatly under its new editor and manager, H. M. Cooke.

"Bonnie" Judd of Mana, Hawaii, brought 40 or more fine young horses to Maui by the last Mauna Loa. On account of inclement weather there was much delay and difficulty in landing them on exhibition at the Paia polo grounds, and readily sold a number of them at good price.

Weather—Cold. The kona wind which began blowing hard Sunday morning has continued all the week and even the heavy storm of last night has not ended it.

The discussion at the opening session had for a subject the prospective work of the delegates at Washington. Whether it was the change in the weather or from some other cause the assembly seemed to have a grouch that curdled the condensed that brightened the appearance of the coffee in the cups.

"It's no cinch," said the Early Riser, "that we are to get anything; the bunch from Honolulu is made up of some of the best jolliers in the Territory and they have W. O. Smith behind them. Loebenstein may be all right; he has a fluent clatter of the tongue that may win him something for the community."

"Not on your life-size enlargement," said the Cheerful Liar, "hot air does not have a show in a place as well ventilated and with sanitary plumbing like Washington. The members have all of the talk they care for during the session without drawing on the back country for a supply of stores that are stronger of the odor of chestnuts than the Christmas turkeys. The fellows in Congress are very much of the stamp of Mr. Gradgrind, in one respect, they want facts, nothing but facts, and the man who will furnish them, give reasons and do it all with a view to expressing rather than concealing thoughts is the one who will do something. Another thing. The delegate to Washington does not want to have it appear that he knows it all; give the other fellow a show to feel that you are a little bit off in your geography when you say that Hawaii is not exactly in the Philippine archipelago. Some of the members of Congress were sent there by their constituents because it was thought they knew something and the Hawaiian delegate wants to look pleasant and pretend he thinks so too. I do not believe it would be right for any of the paid commissioners from this Territory to do more than work for anything but the bill which provides that Hawaii shall have seventy-

five per cent. of the revenue. Of course, we know from little things that have dropped out in the last few weeks that there will be something up the sleeves of some of the delegates and at odd moments they will be sprung over the coffee and sinkers. It may be all right, but I do not think it will work in the end, for the reason that there are so few in Congress who know anything of the islands and if the truth were told I doubt if some of those who went to the Philippines will remember much about the town of Honolulu. As for Hilo, the foundation for an allowance must first be laid. They know little or nothing about the place, unless the delegates happen to bump up against those who have been here and are friendly to the Territory, like Metcalf of Kansas. When he was here he showed a deep interest in Hawaii and I feel certain he will help the bill."

"The mistake was made in having only sugar represented," said the Kicker, "From the way the President has acted and talked it does not seem to me that he wants the country represented by one industry, though we know that at present it is all we have."

"How will he know that the expenses of the delegates were paid by the sugar interests?" asked the Meddler. "You don't suppose Loebenstein is going to tell, do you?"

"Not necessarily," answered the Cheerful Liar, "but it may leak out. You know from experience that it is not the easiest thing in the world to tell to keep it to themselves; the commission is not a Masonic organization. Once a man is told something on the quiet it is no longer a secret, so that the fact that the planters pay for the services of the commission to Washington will be written on the pages of history before the men get off the train at the Baltimore and Potomac depot at Sixth and Pennsylvania avenue, if that is where the station is in these glorious days of graft and high finance in the insurance world."

# APPEAL TO GRAND JURY

"I am getting mighty tired of these little lawyers trying to make reputations and win cases at my expense," said High Sheriff Henry yesterday, "and I am going to call the attention of the Grand Jury to this matter of the confession of Iladio Gonzalez, and ask for a full investigation of the whole thing."

"You see, it was this way. Gonzalez did agree to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. This statement was made in my presence to Chester Doyle, who was at no time closer to the man than the distance across the prison office. There was never any cruelty practiced toward the man, and nobody in the prison ever struck him. Gonzalez was very sick in the prison for about four months. No, I don't know what was the matter with him. The doctors said he had some kind of intestinal trouble. Anyway, we had one doctor for him, and finally got two. The man was yelling and shouting at the top of his lungs, and finally he became such a nuisance that we had to take him out of the hospital and put him in a cell. There he had watchers with him night and day. He was in considerable agony, and used to thrash around a great deal and sometimes his nurses would have to hold him down. Well, one day, when he tried to throw himself out on the floor, one of his nurses, a fellow Porto Rican, put his foot against the sick man's leg to hold him down."

"That was the only time he was ever touched in that way that I know of. But Gonzalez was probably sore from throwing himself about so much. When he expressed a desire to withdraw his plea of not guilty and plead guilty to murder in the second degree, he was told to sleep over it and let me know his decision in the morning. He did sleep over it, and he did let me know the next morning. And I carried his decision to the Attorney General. There was no cruelty used, and no duress brought to bear on the man."

"Well, I am tired of it, and I'm going to ask the Grand Jury to make a thorough investigation. Then we shall see who is at fault."

## BALDWIN WRITES ABOUT MOLASSES

Wm. A. Baldwin writes the following letter to the Maul News, which seems to dispose of the molasses question:

"In a recent issue of your paper I read an editorial suggesting that it might be a profitable business for somebody there to put up Hawaiian molasses and cane syrup in suitable containers for household use, and for same to be exported for sale in the mainland markets. It must be admitted that it appears very plausible on the face of it, and I had given the subject some thought and attention thinking that it might prove a profitable side issue connection with the factory of the Haku Fruit & Packing Co. at Haiku, and my advice now to anybody would be to go slow. The home demand is very limited and the business would necessarily have to depend mainly on an export trade, and I am inclined to think that it would be an unprofitable venture. The fact of the matter seems to be this, that the bulk of so-called 'New Orleans Molasses' and 'Pure Cane Syrup' contain only enough of the real thing to flavor the principal ingredient, which is corn syrup, commonly known as 'glucose.' This corn syrup or glucose is manufactured in vast quantities in Chicago and other places in the 'corn belt.' About 40,000,000 bushels of Indian corn are used each year in the manufacture of glucose, and the output is over 500,000 tons, which is mainly shipped in barrels and can at times be bought at wholesale for but one cent per pound. From this it is easy to understand that there is always plenty of available stock for mixing 'compound' molasses and syrups, and that these can be put on the market at a minimum cost. Also I doubt the ability of anybody but an expert to know the difference between the genuine and the 'compound,' and I also very much doubt the willingness of the average person to pay the difference in price to obtain the genuine article. 'Glucose' is now acknowledged by scientists and by Federal experts to be a healthful food, and is rapidly getting to be so recognized by the consuming public, who have for so long looked on the name as a burglar. However it is simply pure corn syrup, sometimes called corn sugar, sometimes starch sugar, and its molasses and syrup 'compound' taste just as well, are just as good food, and sell at about half the price of the genuine article. Again, the waste molasses from the mills there could not be used, but it would need to be the first or very best grade of molasses, and that is often none too good with the present system of rebelling low grade sugars with the syrup."

## COLDS.

Colds are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Two Japanese fishing sampans have been missing since the storm. The smaller one with two men left for the fishing grounds on Wednesday and, if failing to return, a larger boat with eight men went out on Friday in search of it. Nothing has since been heard of either boat.

# LAND CASE TWICE LOST

Again the Supreme Court has decided against the defendant in the ejectment suit of Kaploani Estate, Ltd., vs. Lorrin A. Thurston. It was heard on exceptions from Judge De Bal and a jury, a verdict for plaintiff in a new trial having been rendered. Justice Hartwell writes the unanimous opinion of the appellate court, overruling the exceptions; W. A. Kinney and S. H. Derby (Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper on the brief) for plaintiff; D. L. Wainington (Castle & Wittington on the brief) for defendant. The syllabus relates the facts of the controversy and the grounds of the decision, it being as follows with the names here extended from the initials as given by the court:

"Plaintiff's title was under a conveyance of June 20, 1874, from Kahoopuipui to the king of lands at Waiananaloa and at different places in Honolulu under four royal patents less a portion in one of them sold to Okuku, with whom Kahoopuipui was then living as his wife."

"After the king's death Okuku, claiming as husband and heir of Kahoopuipui, brought ejectment against John A. Cummins and obtained a verdict and judgment for two apanas of the Waiananaloa land leased to Cummins by the king's trustees. His (Okuku's) niece and heir, Leialoha A., wished W. R. Castle to take charge of her lands. Before taking her deed of trust he (Castle) called upon Queen Kaploani to ascertain whether she claimed the rest of the lands conveyed by Kahoopuipui and, after talking with her 'of the Cummins suit and the Waiananaloa piece,' asked, 'Do you make any claims to any of these lands?' and she said, 'I have no claim whatsoever, make no claim on the lands.' He said he explained to her that Leialoha wanted him to act as her trustee and he did not like to go into it if there was a lawsuit involved; that he, relying on her statement, took the deed of trust and afterward, for \$2000, conveyed this land to the defendant (Thurston) with covenants of warranty."

"It was his impression that he talked with the queen dowager specifically about the different lands in the Kahoopuipui deed, but he could not say that he did so or recollect any particular conversation about either one. After some talk she expressed some uncertainty of what I was talking about, then I told her that it was Okuku's lands, that Leialoha got those lands from Okuku, then she at once brightened up, looked intelligent about the matter. We talked quite awhile about those Okuku lands. She understood at that time the whole thing, and that she had no interest in those lands and she so stated."

"Heid: This was not the case of a prospective buyer, induced by the queen's statement to expend money to purchase the land or for improvements. As trustee he was not obliged to expend his own money or incur obligations in defending suits for the land. He did not inform the queen, and she could not have supposed, that he thought of conveying the land with covenants of warranty which a trustee is never required to give. If her statement was a promise or expression of intention not to claim this land, it was not an estoppel. The evidence is too uncertain to justify the inference that she knew that W. R. Castle was talking to her of any other lands than those which Okuku owned or had obtained by his judgment, and was not such as reasonably justified a prudent man, in reliance thereon, to convey the land with covenants of warranty."

"The judgment against the tenant is not conclusive in this case upon the owner, nor does it make Okuku's marriage, decided in that case, res judicata in this case. If one wishes a judgment to bind the land and he must make him a party. This is true in this case although the administrator of the king's estate, if acting under a power of attorney from the queen and not as administrator, retained counsel to defend the case."

"The judge's notes and charge at the trial of Okuku's case are not evidence of the testimony of Okuku and other witnesses since deceased, nor are showing declarations of pedigree. To meet defendant's evidence that Okuku and Kahoopuipui were reputed to be living in wedlock the plaintiff could show their reputation of living illicitly. Reputation at the court, where Okuku was one of the retainers, was admissible. The fact that Kahoopuipui's church expelled her from membership for her unlawful mode of living was not evidence and ought not to have been admitted, but in view of the other evidence upon that subject the error does not require the verdict to be set aside."

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BECOMES A RED MAN

WASHINGTON, January 11.—President Roosevelt today was made an honorary member of the Improved Order of Red Men. The ceremony took place in the President's private office at the White House and was participated in and witnessed by many prominent members of the order.

The national officers of the organization called at the White House to present to the President a beautifully engrossed set of resolutions adopted at the national convention of the order at Nashville, Tenn., last September, commendatory of the President's efforts toward bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. The order is 142 years old, and this was the first time an honorary degree ever was conferred.

The engagement is announced of Mr. F. E. Greenfield, chemist of the Ewa Plantation Co., to Miss Elizabeth Ekland, daughter of Mr. C. E. Ekland of Ewa.