

# GRAND JURY PRESENTS AN ELABORATE REPORT

(From Friday's Advertiser.)

One of the most elaborate reports ever made here by a grand jury since the system was inaugurated, that being as soon as possible after annexation, was presented before Judge De Bolt yesterday.

It deals with several defective spots in departmental administration, comments on an indictment found in connection with a "get-rich-quick" concern, discusses public health matters, prods the police for its inactivity in enforcing anti-gambling laws and recommends a certain criminal law amendment. Following is the text of the report:

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The investigation of irregularities occurring in connection with the deposits of trust funds and proceeds from estates has shown, in our judgment, that they might never have existed had there been a proper system of accounts established in connection therewith and properly audited.

Monies paid into the court without record as to what clerk received the same; bank deposits carried for a term of years without being balanced; auditing of books containing cash entry against which there are no deposits (when due care in following up these entries might have exposed shortages three or four years ago and averted those that have since occurred); indiscriminate signing of checks for withdrawal of funds; and lack of proper supervision by the Court itself, as implied by the facts that came under our observation—all these indicate such looseness of methods as must prove of great danger to these funds.

Criminal carelessness always accompanies, or is likely to accompany, irresponsibility of system, and the way becomes open and comparatively easy for the breaking of law to a clerk so disposed to do. It was inevitable that indictments should be found as a result of our examinations.

We understand the Courts and Auditing Department are devising a new system of handling these funds, and for a more complete audit of these accounts, and therefore refrain from making any further suggestions in respect thereto.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

In the course of the investigation of the irregularities above referred to a suggestion was developed relative to the need of a public administrator. From the testimony given as to the assistance which the clerks of the Judiciary Department have given to executors and administrators of estates who are either ignorant of the law or the method of procedure, and whose estates under administration are not sufficiently large to warrant legal consultation and expenditure, it appears to the Grand Jury that we can properly endorse the suggestion that recommendation be made to the next Legislature on the subject of public administration.

## MISSING DOCUMENTS.

In connection with the investigation of the Judiciary Department special inquiry was instituted by the Grand Jury as to certain missing documents pertaining to the Spreckels-Brown controversy, to which attention had been called. While nothing of a satisfactory character could be determined regarding this special matter, yet the whole we are satisfied that the Grand Jury has been valuable in that it has shown the present system of handling documents on public file through than formerly exercised, and therefore there should be a general confidence throughout the community in regard to it. There is, however, urgent need of greater security for documents temporarily or permanently on file in the Judiciary Department, and provision should be made by law for the registration in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances of all probate records.

## AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

Incidental and subsequent to the examination of the affairs of the Judiciary Department, the Grand Jury summoned the Auditor, as also the Deputy Auditor, to answer inquiry as to the conduct of the Audit Department. It seemed pertinent to ask: "How could it be possible for such a condition to exist in the Judiciary Department relative to the accountability of estate and trust funds in view of the plain requirement of the Audit Act for the Auditor to establish a true and satisfactory system of bookkeeping for each Department or Bureau of the Government?" This requirement had not been met as to these funds of a public trust character. Was there any failure of audit on the part of the Auditor? Was he lacking in the meeting of responsibility in this one particular? Every inquiry received careful and candid answer by the Auditor wherein it became clearly manifest that he fully recognized the obligations and responsibilities of his office and endeavored faithfully to meet them. And yet so far as concerns the providing a system of bookkeeping for the care of estate and other trust funds, he held some uncertainty and doubt whether it could properly come within his province, this doubt being due to the fact that the said funds were not subject to the usual or customary governmental direction but rather come under the immediate supervision and order of the Courts. In regard to this, while the Grand Jury appreciates the force of this doubt, yet we believe it has now been demonstrated (through the necessity for indictments of clerks for embezzlement) that all trust funds or proceeds from estates, even though under the jurisdiction of Courts, may need, in full protection to the Courts as well as to the public, safeguards additional to those that now exist. We believe that these funds should be audited, and therefore suggest that if the present provisions of the Audit Act are not sufficiently broad as to require of the Auditor and impose upon him the duty of auditing accounts of trust funds subject to Judiciary control, a recommendation be made to the next Legislature that it be so amended as to make its provisions applicable to this

character of funds.

## I. O. U.'S AGAIN.

While the foregoing findings are true as especially applicable to the Judiciary Department, the examination of the Deputy Auditor as to the methods of audit and report, was not so satisfactory. From his testimony, elicited by inquiry, it appears as follows:

First—That a prevalent fault, now indulged in by the Government employees and therefore public accountants, is to secure unto themselves personal advances from money subject to their control and substituting in lieu thereof personal I. O. U.'s. That in auditing accounts containing such I. O. U.'s the Deputy Auditor has felt himself authorized to assume the responsibility of either, on the one hand, considering it as a shortage and reporting it as such to his superior, or on the other hand, in consideration of the financial responsibility, and, or, monthly salary of the accountant whose accounts are under audit to consider and accept the I. O. U.'s as cash.

And Secondly—That in certain cases Government employees have been permitted to make up cash deficiencies and without further comment continue in their positions of public service and trust. In view of this information this Grand Jury expresses surprise and strong disapproval of the methods in vogue. I. O. U.'s for advanced salary are the advance agents in the long line of embezzlements that have disgraced various Departments of the Government during the past few years. And upon his own testimony the Deputy Auditor has taken upon himself a grave responsibility in exercising a discretion sanctioned neither by law nor custom in the auditing of accounts. We can not too strongly condemn such practice, and it seems to us advisable for the Auditor at once to make such rules and regulations as will permit of no discretion whatever to the Deputy Auditor or any assistant in his Department, and that shortages or I. O. U.'s, if any exist in the accounts of any Government employe, be immediately reported to the Auditor so that that official may take such action as the facts warrant.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

A certain matter that properly comes within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health having been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, the President of the Board, the Honorable L. E. Pinkham, was summoned for inquiry. It was found that he was thoroughly alive to the importance of the matter and had the same well in hand. After expressing to him the advisability of calling upon the Police Department for such assistance as might be necessary for the final accomplishment of this special point, the Grand Jury took occasion to make careful inquiry as to the general health conditions of the community. Many facts were stated which showed that the Board of Health fully recognizes its responsibility and that its President and members are keenly alert to the situation. The Board unquestionably needs increased regular financial support from the Legislature. From the evidence adduced before the Grand Jury, it appears that the Board of Health, in order to meet certain health conditions, has been compelled, by reason of deficient appropriations, to depend, for a great part, on public subscriptions of cash. This Grand Jury appreciates that the Health Department of this Territory is the safeguard against epidemics, which, when prevalent, prostrate the business interests of this community, and earnestly suggests that a sufficient emergency fund be appropriated by the next Legislature and placed at the disposal of the President of the Board of Health so that he be in a position, when occasion requires to meet any and all contingencies.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors publicly called the attention of the Grand Jury to the misconduct of certain of its police officials at Waianae which, upon its careful investigation of evidence through special committee, was determined by it to be of sufficiently reprehensible and criminal character to warrant a "clean sweep from office." Examination of various members of the Board made clear their idea in referring the matter to us to the effect that in getting the Grand Jury to act within its province of investigations, an indictment for crimes for such action would materially assist the Board in the performance of its duties of impeachment and removal of guilty parties from office. We were able to show them that under the County Act the Board had ample power and jurisdiction to proceed without such assistance from the Grand Jury and in view of the findings of their own investigations it became, in our judgment, their manifest and imperative duty so to proceed. The Board, however, rendered valuable public service by bringing the situation to the notice of the Grand Jury, as it led to the finding of true bills in two cases. "GET-RICH-QUICK COMPANIES."

The investigation in the affairs of a certain California corporation of this character, which has carried on a thriving business here, resulted in the finding of a true bill for gross cheat. We suggest the advisability of calling the attention of the next Legislature to the apparent ease with which such companies may establish and carry on business in these islands.

We therefore recommend that if our present statutes are insufficient or inadequate for the protection of our people against all concerns of the "get-rich-quick order" new laws should be enacted which will prevent not only their coming in from abroad but also their formation here, or continuance here, if already formed. If, however, it is impossible to prevent the organization and operation of such companies, then we believe they should be compelled to deposit with the Government collateral amounting to a certain percentage of the business done

In this community as a protection to investors; and further, along this line, we would suggest the advisability of the Government providing for a system of chartered accountants similar to those that obtain elsewhere, whose business should be, at stated periods, to audit the books of all fiduciary companies.

## RAFFLING ESPECIALLY.

Sundry other subjects, but especially that of raffling, and other forms of gambling, received considerable attention from the Grand Jury but without arriving at indictments. The charge and reminder on the part of the Court, that "the law is no respecter of persons," and that "our statute against gambling applies to all alike," together with the serious attention with which the Grand Jury has been called upon to give to the matter, ought to serve, at this time, as sufficient public notice and warning to check all persons who are disposed to overlook the law relative to "any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property by chance." \* \* \* whether called a lottery, raffle, che-fa, pakapaki, gift enterprise, or by whatever name the same may be known. But in view of the reputed prevalence of raffling we thought that justice would be better subserved by simply reporting thereon. One raffling scheme which came to our notice was of a particularly nasty character. Owing to the fact that the promoter of the raffle had so terrorized some of its victims, no satisfactory information could be obtained from them, and the evidence of the swindling performance had to be dragged out of the promoter himself. This raffle was a fine imitation of the one which Kipling has described in Krishna Mulvany, and it is to be regretted that there was not a Learyod at hand to properly attend to this man.

## POLICE ARE LACKING.

In this connection it appears to the Grand Jury that the Police Department, which by law is especially appointed and paid for the service of detecting and arresting any criminal, should take more active interest in the matter, and we so suggest. It has shown abundant ability in bringing cases of other character to our notice, and we see no reason why it should not be equally as alert in this direction. Considering the fact that the Grand Jury is composed of business men, they are not so well equipped as the Police Department for most efficient detective service, and in such matters can not be expected to assume all initiative.

In view of the frequency of unavoidable absence on the part of jurors, we believe that the public interests will be better served if the Grand Jury could always have a full panel. And it especially suggests that in the making up of panels of the Grand Jurors in the future, the Court bear this in mind. The present Grand Jury experienced some difficulty in this regard when the number of voting members present became reduced to only thirteen, the bare number under the law for the transaction of business.

This Grand Jury desires further to report that in certain cases duly presented to it for violations of Section 2927 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii it has been forced, in view of the circumstances of the cases, to return true bills under Section 3152 and in consequence thereof offenders have been subjected to prosecution for a crime which admitted upon conviction of a maximum penalty of only eighteen months' imprisonment. And by reason of this condition of affairs the Grand Jury earnestly suggests the recommendation to the next Legislature that it statutorily define the age within which an infant cannot consent under Section 2927, and that the age fixed be not less than twelve years; and that the penalty under Section 3152 be increased.

Here is a Department of the Government, in existence since 1876, with a total expenditure of close to one and a half million dollars from that year to the present time. All the accumulations representing this outlay are stored in the second floor of the building that is a veritable tinder box in its interior composition and construction. Maps, field notes, books of reference—things impossible to duplicate except at enormous expense—are stored in wooden drawers or upright cases, all adding to the chances of total destruction should a fire ever break out on the premises.

We suggest an appropriation by the next Legislature for remodeling the interior of this building along lines to make the same proof against the elements and the installation of suitable furnishings for safely preserving the material now on hand therein.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. BOWEN, Foreman.

Dated Honolulu, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1906.

## GEN. WYMAN ON MOLOKAI STATION

In the report of an address delivered by Surgeon General Wyman at the session of the officers of the State and Territorial boards of health, the Washington Star of May 23 contains the following synopsis of his reference to the projected experiment station on Molokai:

"Gen. Wyman said he was glad to be able to announce that they had been able to select an ideal spot on the island of Molokai, and had secured the services of Dr. Brinkerhoff of the Harvard Medical School as chief surgeon in charge of the station. He is a young man with all of youth, health and enthusiasm in his favor. Such tentative investigations and experiments as were possible in the earlier days of the station were already being carried on, and though the buildings were not yet completed, and there was a great deal to do, the work was coming on and promised well. There are not yet any conclusive results, he said, to report."

## A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, and is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea. Every bottle is warranted. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# MILLS IS DISBARRED

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Harry T. Mills, who has practiced law in Kona, Island of Hawaii, and acted as a notary public, was disbarred from practice in all courts of the islands yesterday afternoon by the Supreme Court. Without rising from the bench, and after a short consultation, Chief Justice Frear gave the order for disbarment. Mr. Mills is not only disbarred from practicing law, but his commission as a notary public is canceled.

With the consent of his confreres, Justices Hartwell and Wilder, Chief Justice Frear said:

"The judgment of the court is that the respondent Harry T. Mills be disbarred and that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors in all of the courts of the Territory of Hawaii."

In brief the disbarment followed the presentation of the matter by Deputy Attorney General Prosser and respondent's attorney, C. W. Ashford, and the reasons for the action of the court were about as follows:

That his conduct as a whole indicated that he had shown a want of integrity and a lack of appreciation and a disregard of the obligations of his official duty and showed him unfit to act as an official of the courts and unworthy of public confidence. The specific facts leading up to the disbarment were about as follows:

After obtaining signatures to a petition for a license for a Chinaman, he changed the name of the licensee without the knowledge and consent of some of the signers, as an attorney.

As a notary public, Mills added a certificate of acknowledgment saying that all the signers acknowledged the instrument on July 1, 1905, and that they were all proven to him by one Kallimaku, who was sworn for that purpose. The fact was that some did not appear before Mills to acknowledge the instrument at all and some of those who had acknowledged it, did so on different days, and Kallimaku was not sworn to identify all of them.

## CORPORATION EXHIBITS CASE.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided the corporation exhibit case brought by the Merchants' Association against the Territory, in favor of the merchants. The case was brought before the Supreme Court to test the validity of the law to determine whether all corporations could be forced under penalty to file exhibits with the Territorial Treasurer. The proceedings were brought under the title of the Territory vs. Geo. W. Smith & Co., Ltd., stockholders of Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., druggists. In the district court the defendants were found guilty and on appeal the case was then carried quickly before the Supreme Court. Justice Wilder writes the opinion as follows:

"In order that defendants be guilty they must have made (1) a false statement or overvaluation of property in an affidavit, return, statement or certificate of stock, or (2) have done business as a corporation or held themselves out to be a corporation, what provision of law have they violated? It is neither charged nor claimed that any provision of law prerequisite to the formation of a corporation has been violated, but it is claimed that the defendants violated the requirement that a corporation shall annually present a full and accurate exhibit of the state of its affairs to the Treasurer. The difficulty with that claim is that the statute requires the corporation and only the corporation to present such an exhibit. In brief, defendants were charged with, and found guilty of, not filing something which they are not, but the corporation is, required to file. Defendants could as well be charged with, and found guilty of, a misdemeanor in case Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., issued bills or other evidences of debt for circulation as money, which by Section 2560, R. L., a corporation can not do.

"The judgment appealed from is reversed and the defendants are discharged."

E. C. Peters, Attorney General, for the Territory; R. W. Breckons and S. B. Kingsbury for defendants.

## TRANSIT GAINS POINT.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided in favor of the defendant in the action for damages of John Kingham vs. The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. That is, the verdict of \$5000 damages in the trial court was set aside and the case remanded to the trial court for new proceedings. Kingham sued for damages for injuries alleged to have been received by being thrown off a car on May 7, 1905. The principal grounds of appeal were that the verdict was excessive. The decision of the court, made by Chief Justice Frear, is as follows:

"On the facts as the jury found them the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for very substantial damages. The error committed by the ruling of the court could affect only the amount of the verdict. If the error were one of excessive damages, we should give the plaintiff the privilege of avoiding a new trial by remitting a portion of the damages. But to do that when the error consisted in striking out evidence that should have gone to the jury would be to deprive the defendant of the right to have the jury pass on the amount of damages upon the proper evidence. We think, however, that in view of the part that the defendant took in the proceedings leading up to the error the setting aside of the verdict and granting of a new trial should be conditioned on its paying all costs to date irrespective of the final outcome of the case, and it is so ordered."

REPEALED A WRIT.  
Chief Justice Frear yesterday filed a certificate that on or about April 28,

1906, Wm. Notley, Chas. Notley and Miria Hughes, by their attorneys, made an application to him to allow a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii in the matter of the will of Chas. Notley, deceased, to which he entered a refusal.

## CLAIM THE RICE.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., are suing Henry Cobb Adams for the recovery of personal property. Complainant alleges that on June 12, 1906, the plaintiff was the owner of seventy bags of rice marked "L. A. Kaneohe Rice Mill," of the value of \$435 per bag, to wit, \$304.50, and that the defendant, without plaintiff's consent, came into possession of the rice on or about June 12, and still retains possession of the same. Judgment in the sum of \$304.50 and costs is asked.

## COURT NOTES.

A decree of divorce was granted by Judge Lindsay yesterday to Heinrich Carl Schmidt against Marie Theresa Schmidt, on the ground of desertion. Defendant in the case of the Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., vs. Mille Morris has been given ten days' additional time in which to plead.

Counsel in the case of G. W. R. King and Anna Louise King, his wife, vs. Amy L. Clark, otherwise called Mrs. A. L. King, have filed a stipulation giving respondent up to July 26 in which to answer complainant's bill.

David Kamehau has moved that a decree of heirship in re the estate of Kamehau Pearson (w) be made by the court to the petitioner. The motion will be presented to Judge Robinson on Monday, June 25, at 10 a. m.

Decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Robinson in favor of defendant in the case of Mrs. Johnson vs. A. V. Gear. In an action brought to recover moneys alleged to be due in the construction of a native grass house for the Zoo's Hawaiian village.

Judge Robinson was to have gone to Maui last evening to hear a case, but, owing to the same having been postponed, he will defer his departure until Tuesday.

Petition for rehearing, made by Anna Gertz, has been denied by the Supreme Court.

In the Federal court yesterday morning Captain Porter of the S. S. Mongolia was fined \$250, having pleaded guilty, through his counsel, to violation of the Federal law regarding accommodations for immigrants in the steerage department of his vessel. This is the same penalty as was imposed on Captain Going of the S. S. America Maru when last in port. The nominal amount is due to the fact that the companies have put their steamers in order as required by law.

The libel of Alfred Soderman against the bark Hawaiian Isles was thrown out of the Federal court yesterday morning. Soderman sued for wages and damages for an assault. Judge Dole remarked that the assault was so insignificant that the claim for maintenance and cure was too trivial to merit consideration.

# ATKINSON BECOMES AN ALPINE ENTHUSIAST

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Secretary of the Territory Atkinson has written Chief Clerk Buckland from Demosthenes Cafe, Hilo, under date of June 19:

"Leave for Kalapana tomorrow, thence to Volcano House Thursday night. Will then cross to Humuula and go to top of Mauna Kea and then cross this island to Kailua. Expect me about two weeks from date."

## DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. 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, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Anemia, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is effective from the first dose. One bottle continues. At all chemists.

# WOVE LEIS OF ROSES

The Portland Oregonian of June 8

gives a poetical writup of the first appearance of the Hawaiian Band in that city. It is an appreciation of music, or the naturalness of music as the writer puts it. Six of the Oregon Journal young ladies who visited Honolulu last February were present at the opening concert and presented Miss Lehua, Captain Berger and John Ellis with leis made of Oregon beauty roses. The Oregonian's writup is as follows:

The kanakas, like Baltimore orioles, concern themselves more with melody than with technique. They sing and they play music because it is their nature to do so. The product appeals in all its fundamental beauty to the poet, the lover, the philosopher, and magnificently sweeps over and beyond the head of cold analysis or special erudition. The technical jargon of the pedantic vocalist or instrumentalist is brushed aside by the God-sent gift of song and passionate dreaming that is born only in the soul and can find music alone for its expression.

A concert like that given by the Royal Hawaiian Band and Glee Club last evening at the Heilig Theater brings out with strong emphasis the truth that music is worth just what it does to you—that its importance is its effect upon you. It is the language of the soul, and it is universal—open to every human heart, existing for everybody as long as life has sorrows, as long as life has joys. It is not the property of a lettered few. It is a message for all ears that are open.

In last night's concert, Miss Lehua took us to the isles of the Southern seas, bore us on filaments of poetry and mellifluous cadence to the land where that little kingdom basked in the sunshine and flowers always bloomed. Her soothing, crooning voice is the essence of a caress. What cares she about the word "coloratura"? She could burn you with a kiss. Her song could lure you into dreams without bothering you about how it is made.

The glee club, with their many guitars and their sweet voices, launched tunefulness and harmonies into that theater that reached every normal being. The abundance of brass, the pitching back and forth of themes from the horns to the reeds, the occasional sound of the pipes of Pan, the flute and piccolo embroidery at passages in some of the numbers, the playing of well-known airs, the spirited rendering of our National airs, the inspiring splendor and volume of the full band in triumphant fullness—all these results, as they impressed my mind and sensitiveness throughout the length and breadth of the concert, filled me with a prayer of thanksgiving that music is as it is, that I am constituted so that it moves me to thrills and to tears and to ecstasy, and that every one in the whole world can share such bliss if they will but listen.

"Nakiri's Wedding," by Paul Linke, that is, the overture of this new opera bouffe that has just made a hit in Berlin, was musical news of interest in the program. The enthusiasm and size of the audience were a compliment to Mr. Berger, the fine, temperamental conductor of this characteristically genuine band of natural musicians. They play at the same theater tonight and give two concerts Saturday (afternoon and evening). I would not miss them, and I know you will enjoy them, if you attend. A. H. BALLARD.

## CERTIFIED COPY OF AUTHORITY TO SELL.

A certified copy of the original bill as certified by the Department of State, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Disposal of Certain Property in the Territory of Hawaii," has been received by Governor Carter. It provides "that all personal and movable property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under a joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898, may be sold, issued or otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be provided by the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, provided, that the sales, leases or other disposals of such property heretofore made by said Territory under the authority of such laws, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and all moneys or revenues derived from sales or disposals heretofore made, or made under the authority of this Act, shall remain the property of said Territory." Approved May 28, 1906.

## HAWAII NEWS.

The steamer Kinu brought the following shipping news from the island of Hawaii. The steamer Kahuia was sighted off Hilo on the trip up, while the Kahuia was at Kakaia, and the Lohia was loading at Kawaihi. The Fort George sailed from Kakaia on Thursday. The Mena Hava was there on that date, while the Hawaiian Isles and the schooner Fred C. were at Kahuia.