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HIGGINS BROTHERS HAVE MONEY AWAITING THEM

There is money waiting back in Brooklyn for Patrick Higgins of Honolulu, engineer, and for his brother James, who also left his Brooklyn home to come to Honolulu, and there is also another brother, Hugh Higgins, waiting in Brooklyn for news of the two whom he has not seen nor heard from for many long years.

Brother Hugh has written to the Governor in an effort to locate brothers Patrick and James. Patrick left his home in Brooklyn twenty years ago, says the letter, and went West to California. There he worked as an engineer on a steamer running to the Canadian ports, after which he came to Honolulu, married and settled down. He forgot to write home, and for five years nothing was heard from him.

Now there is an estate to settle up and it is necessary that Patrick and James be found if alive. There is good news awaiting them at 330 Marston street, Brooklyn.

The Honolulu directory contains the name of Patrick V. Higgins, engineer, residence Dowsett lane, near King. No James Higgins can be found in the book.

SAYS LOS ANGELES HELPS THE ISLANDS

Herbert P. Eakin of the Gunst-Eakin Cigar Company, who arrived on the Korea, will remain here a few weeks before returning to Los Angeles, where he contrives one of the largest cigar concerns. Mr. Eakin notices much improvement in Honolulu since his two years' absence.

Mr. Eakin says that Los Angeles is doing much in the way of promoting Hawaii's interests among the thousands of tourists who visit the Southern California metropolis. The attractions of Hawaii are described to the tourists by the Chamber of Commerce, and, in fact, by all organizations which are maintained to attract people to Southern California. He says that Honolulu can expect a large movement of tourists from Los Angeles.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION WANTED EVERY YEAR

The following concurrent resolution, introduced by Coney, passed in the House yesterday:

"Whereas, It is desirable that annual sessions of the Legislature be had, each session to be limited to thirty days duration and each alternate session to be devoted to consideration of financial measures and appropriation bills exclusively, while the other sessions shall be devoted to consideration only of other legislative matters, and

"Therefore, Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, the Senate concurring, That the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress expressing the desire of the Legislature that proper amendments be made to the Organic Act of this Territory to accomplish this desired object, and to transmit copies of such memorial to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate to Congress from this Territory.

"And be it Further Resolved, That the Delegate to Congress be requested to prepare and advocate in Congress appropriate legislation to accomplish this desired object."

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Life and Fire Insurance Agents General Insurance Agents representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Aetna Fire Insurance Co. ATTENTION—We have just accepted the Agency for the Citizens Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.) and The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These were also among the Roll or Honor in San Francisco.

FOLLY OF CUTTING TEACHERS' SALARIES

Editor Advertiser: The Territory of Hawaii is, at the present time, deeply in debt, and governmental expenditures are constantly increasing. In order to make the amount of expenditure smaller than the amount of income, two methods are feasible—retrenchment of expenditures, or increase of income.

Increase of income means increased taxation, which is looked upon with disfavor, especially by the rich. Retrenchment of expenditure seems a more agreeable method, and we therefore hear, among divers other measures before the present Legislature, of several bills proposing to further reduce the salaries of the teachers of the public schools.

The folly of such proposed "cutting" of salaries does not appear to be as evident as it should, and an enumeration of a few facts may, therefore, be appropriate at this time.

1. The teachers' salaries at present are cut 3 per cent. The schedule of salaries, which is virtually a contract, and supposedly approved of and supported by the Legislature, is, so far as actual salaries is concerned, a pleasant fiction. So, to begin with, the salaries are "below par," the present cut falling heaviest, of course, on the smaller, and most numerous, salaries.

2. The rapidly increasing cost of living, both in Honolulu and in other parts of the Territory, already taxes the present meager salaries of teachers to their utmost; many teachers are barely "making a living," and are, moreover, definitely prohibited from adding to their scanty livelihood by outside work.

3. The general movement everywhere else is for the increase in the salaries of teachers. Their tremendous importance in the welfare of the State, and in the true establishment of democracy, is realized more and more, and everywhere on the mainland and in many parts of Europe their salaries are regularly and systematically advanced. The idea of reducing their salaries is opposed to all sound advance, and in the Territory represents a most retrograde movement.

4. The peculiar race conditions here make especially necessary a large, efficient and compulsory public school system, that will weld these heterogeneous peoples into an intelligent citizenship. Nothing is so destructive to democracy as ignorance, most especially when it exists in large masses of propertyless people. Anything whatsoever that prevents the education of citizens is most undemocratic and most dangerous to the welfare of the Territory.

5. This proposed "cut" in teachers' salaries, resulting most surely in inefficient public schools, thus effects most seriously the majority of citizens. The rich can send their children to private schools, but for the great mass of the people, for the rank and file, for the citizens who are "the mass" as opposed to "the class," for these the public schools are of paramount importance. The future welfare of their sons and daughters is directly and vitally affected. The verdict of history has ever been that poor schools and poor government go hand in hand.

The teachers in the public schools are fundamentally the most important employes of the Territory. Compared with their stupendous task as citizen-makers, the duties of road supervisors and waterworks clerks is as the prattling of infants. The public school is the cradle of democracy. Despoils and autocrats fear and hate them. The great question now before this Territory—indeed, the greatest question—is this: "Shall we foolishly cripple our public school system, endangering our future political and social prosperity, or shall we systematically and increasingly advance its efficiency?"

BALLENTYNE RESIGNS FROM LICENSE BOARD

C. G. Ballentyne presented his resignation to Governor Frear yesterday as a member of the Board of License Commissioners of the County of Oahu. Mr. Ballentyne in resigning from his place as chairman of the board gave as the only reason for wishing to give up his duties, his plan for making an extended trip, during which he will be absent from the islands for the greater portion of a year. When asked yesterday if he had decided upon a successor to Mr. Ballentyne, Governor Frear said that he had not yet found a man for the place, but he hoped that it would be possible to name one in the course of a week. It is declared that the resignation of Mr. Ballentyne has no connection with the amendments to the existing liquor law.

HOUSE

(Continued from Page Three.) The roll call stood: Ayes, 20, nays, 4. Those voting no were Kanioho, Lika, Moanani, and Nawahiye. House Bill 114, Sheldon, was up on third reading. This bill says: "Whenever negligently or maliciously sentries, throwers, drags or deposits, or causes to be scattered, thrown, dropped or deposited, any paper, glass, glass bottle, tin can, nail, tack, wire, stone or other substance dangerous to traffic on any highway, street, road, alley or lane in the Territory of Hawaii, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not more than one month or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Sheldon moved the final passage, Nawahiye called for an explanation, sending something harmful in the measure. Sheldon explained at length to both Nawahiye and Kanioho, both of whom denounced the translation work. Correa defended the work of his committee, explaining the difficulty of finding Hawaiian equivalents for some English words.

Lika had a bunch of propositions to have straightened out, Sheldon patiently answering all the silly questions put to him. There being quite a number in the gallery, Kanioho fell called upon to make another speech on the bill. Hihio also shed light on the matter and the debate persisted for nearly half an hour.

The bill passed by 20 to 2. Sheldon's anti-gambling bill, House Bill 136, passed without opposition. Cohen's Income Tax Bill, House Bill 136, raising the exemption from \$1000 to \$1500, was read a third time. An amendment was offered by Alfonso raising the exemption to \$2000.

Kanioho objected to putting all the burden on the rich, leaving the poor sitting at one side untaxed but enjoying all the benefits of government. He favored leaving the law as it stands at present, with only \$1000 exempted. He asked where the money was to come from if the revenue be cut down through the extra exemption, and questioned the policy of Alfonso in offering the amendment in view of the fact that he had been asking for many thousands.

The amendment was lost. Shingle moved the third reading, stating that the raise in the exemption would cut \$35,996.24 a year from the revenues. Although he moved the passage of the bill he spoke against it, commending the good sense of Kanioho's speech.

Rice stated that the loss would be: For the Territory, \$17,000 a year; for Oahu County, \$11,074; Hawaii, \$2811; Maui, \$2071; and Kauai, \$1375. Kanioho made another speech against the bill, in view of these figures.

Correa wanted to know why those who thought taxation should be equal did not wipe out all exemptions. He favored the present bill and was surprised now to see Kaleiopi opposing this bill when last session he had introduced a bill of his own raising the exemption to \$1600.

Cohen also expressed his surprise at some members' sudden change of attitude. He stated that the \$17,000 the Territory was to lose would be saved to mechanics and employes, now taxed overmuch on their labor. The income tax for the coming period will be nearly \$100,000 more than heretofore, which makes the loss of \$17,000 a small amount.

"Is it just taxation to tax a man for labor he does with his hands?" asked Cohen. "An income tax should be a tax on income and not upon a man's wages." Cohen pointed out a way to raise the revenues, if the members feared that something they wanted would be cut out. The Speaker made a clear and logical speech and one which helped very much in carrying the bill through the third reading.

The vote was: Ayes 19; nays 9. The bill allowing the employment of non-citizen interpreters in territorial courts when citizens cannot be secured, Senate Bill 17, was opposed. Kaleiopi wanted to restrict such employment to citizens, whether competent or not.

Kanioho defended the bill and Rice agreed with him, the crippling amendment being tabled. Shingle presented an amendment, limiting the right to employ a non-citizen to cases where it might be "impossible" to get a citizen, instead of "reasonably impracticable," as in the bill. Rice said this was as bad as the other. It was tabled.

Kanioho made a long speech to the effect that only voters ought to hold government jobs. Coney wanted to know what Kanioho would do with the judges in the different government offices, these judges being neither voters nor likely to be. Kanioho offered no explanation.

The bill was finally voted on, after Carley, of the Miscellaneous Committee, had tangled himself up and Castro was opposing the bill after the previous question had been moved. The bill passed, 22 to 6.

Senate Bill 65, providing penalties for body snatchers, violators of graves or burial caves, putting the penalty at a maximum of two years at hard labor and a fine of \$1000, passed without debate. Senate Bill 82, allowing payment of a claim against the Territory of \$503.15 by Levi C. Lyman was passed on third reading.

The Senate amendments to House Bill 15 were considered and the House declined to concur. Castro, Kanioho and Moanani were named as a conference committee.

The amendments to House Bill 24 were then taken up. This is the Claims Bill, which had been changed to drop a Rapid Transit claim and insert one for \$450 by P. L. Weaver, incurred in 1903.

Cohen moved that the House concur, which it did. New Bills. Shingle introduced a bill to provide for the acquisition of land and other property for public purposes. The bill is a sweeping one, providing that: "When private property is required for a public use and no special provision is made for the acquisition thereof, any public land which by law might be exchanged for such private property may with the approval of the Governor be sold at public auction in the manner provided by law," and the proceeds be



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Donthitt made a strong speech in defense of efficiency in government and exchanged repartee with Rice in the course of it.

Sheldon moved to split the difference and insert an item for a clerk at \$75. The amendment was lost. On a motion to put the figure at \$125, Sheldon stated that this was a piece of foolishness, that plenty of competent young men could do the work at \$75 a month.

Rice said that there was a bill before Congress cutting out the office of High Sheriff and it was up to the Legislature to cut out those places where Territorial and county government overlapped. He suggested cutting out all reference to a High Sheriff in the bill and deal only with the warden of the penitentiary.

The High Sheriff said the Legislature could not take away his duties as High Sheriff. He could resign and be appointed warden, but someone would have to be High Sheriff as required by the Organic Act.

A vote to put the figure at \$125 was lost. Shingle amended to put the salary at \$100. This carried. Shingle then moved to reconsider the salary of the High Sheriff, and Waiwaiole wanted the High Sheriff excused during the trying moments. The Sheriff was not excused.

Shingle then moved to put that official's salary at \$200 a month, just to show, he said, that he meant business. Kanioho moved that it pass as in the bill and was ruled out of order by Chairman Cohen, who emphasized his ruling by pounding with his big stick. He failed to shut off the Kohala orator, however, who flouted the ruling and talked in support of his motion.

Rice suggested amending the Honolulu charter to cut the salary of the Oahu Sheriff down to \$100 a month and leave the salary of the High Sheriff alone, if the High Sheriff had to do the Oahu Sheriff's work.

Alfonso favored the cut. Every member cried retrenchment and had his eye on the treasury for special appropriations for his particular district. To have money to spend on public works, salaries must be pruned, however unpleasant the work of pruning might be.

The motion to cut the salary was lost. A motion to rise and report was lost. "Deputy Warden, Honolulu Jail, \$300." Alfonso moved to strike out the item. The motion carried.

The items regarding jail guards and maintenance of prisoners were deferred, the High Sheriff being unable to state just how much would be needed for penitentiary alone.

The House rose and resolved to meet in committee of the whole every afternoon of the week except Saturdays. Cohen, in asking this, stated that at the present rate of progress the bill would outlast the session.

Kanawala tried to present a resolution after the motion to adjourn was put. He waits until today.

A SPRAINED ANKLE. As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches in two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is two or three months before he is fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time, for in many cases in which Chamberlain's Pain Balm has been promptly and freely applied a complete cure has been effected in less than one week's time, and in some cases within three days. Pain Balm is most widely known, however, for its cure of rheumatism. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WATER BY THE TON. Hon. W. R. Castle has made calculations which show that approximately 13,346,876 tons of water fell on ten square miles of land on Maui during the heavy storm there ten days ago.

Garden Island.—The Kinau under special order, returned to Kaula Monday evening to take Mr. C. M. Cooke to Honolulu. She remained here only long enough for Mr. Cooke and party to be taken aboard. Dr. Putnam accompanied Mr. Cooke to Honolulu, returning the next day.