

BIRD COLLECTORS BACK FROM LAYSAN

SCIENTISTS RETURN LADEN WITH ORNITHOLOGICAL BOOTY AND DATA.

Professor Dill of the Iowa State University, and the party of scientists, who left some time ago to make a collection of and study the birds of Laysan Island, returned yesterday morning after a successful trip.

Speaking of the trip, Professor Dill said last night: "We had a very successful trip and made a fine collection of birds, probably the finest ever brought into the United States and we also collected some nests, eggs and bushes to carry out the idea of reproducing Laysan Island in miniature in the Iowa University Museum."

"While we were there we made a complete survey of the island and have secured specimens from every species of birds that are to be found there. The task of preparing the skins has been rather a monotonous one, but we have worked hard at it and have managed to get about two months' work into six weeks, thus enabling us to return earlier than we had hoped."

Not So Bad.

"The rabbits have not done so much harm as at first we thought they had. At the same time there should be something done to prevent their ravages. With proper protection, none of the birds, except the Laysan teal and the lovebird, should become extinct. Those two specimens are very rare and are the only ones that are likely to die out. From what we could see, there were no evidences of poisoning since the last trip made by the Thetis."

Cleaned Out the Place.

"When the Japanese had the island, they cleaned out areas and acres of land. Near where they had their houses there were heaps of bones. The other parts of the island were all right, however. Our plans are rather up in the air at the present time and we do not know whether we shall get away by the Korea Saturday next or on the transport on July 5."

NEW CHINESE CONSUL ARRIVES ON KOREA

Hon. Chen Ching Ho, the new Chinese consul general, is to arrive on steamer Korea on June 17, according to advices received in town yesterday by some of the local Chinese. He comes to take over the position made vacant by the retirement of Liang Kwo Ying, between whom and the local Chinese there was so much friction.

Consul Ho comes from Peking. He is well educated but does not speak English. This will be his first trip abroad but he is well known to the acting consul Li Kwang Heng, having been former secretary to the viceroy of the Chihli province. He is spoken of as a capable official and it is thought by the local Chinese that they will get on well with him. He is forty-four years old.

Arrangements are being made to hold the usual official reception when he arrives and local Chinese will also give him a welcome of their own. The news of his coming by the Korea was received from the consulate at Washington and as his arrival is earlier than was at first thought probable there will be no time lost in getting things going. The various peace-keeping robes will be brought out of their hiding places and brushed up ready for the time.

JAPAN OUTLINES ITS EMIGRATION POLICY

TOKIO, June 4.—The following is the gist of the emigration policy adopted by the Japanese government as a result of the conference of prefectural secretaries just held at the foreign office.

The new Japanese-American treaty will in no way change the policy restricting emigration of Japanese to the mainland of the United States, Hawaii and Canada.

The so-called "sending for a wife," which is growing more and more popular, hereafter is to be investigated more strictly because the women are often deceived by persons abroad seeking to hoodwink the authorities.

For the time being the authorities will allow from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men per steamer to proceed to the Philippines which region is considered as promising for Japanese emigration.

Applications for emigrants to Mexico will be granted within a certain time limit.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

POPE CONDEMNS PORTUGUESE LAWS

PONTIFF DECLARES VOID STATUTES HE CALLS TYRANOUS AND OPPRESSIVE.

ROME, May 29.—An encyclical addressed by Pope Pius to the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world, strongly deploring the anti-religious attitude of the government of the Portuguese Republic, was officially published at the Vatican today.

The encyclical deals with the violent expulsion of religious orders from Portugal; the suppression of church holidays, religious oaths and religious teachings, the introduction of divorce laws, the arbitrary deposition of the bishops of Oporto and Beja, and, finally, the law separating church and state.

The Holy See, the encyclical says, has been patient up to now, but cannot longer keep silent, as the law of separation denies to Catholic citizens even common liberties. Such a law, the encyclical asserts, is a spoliation of material goods and a tyrannical oppression in spiritual affairs. Man is deprived forever of a fixed church in which to worship, and the law even violates the will of testators.

Ecclesiastics, the encyclical declares further, are excluded by the law from organization. It prohibits the publication of ecclesiastical acts, forbids religious emblems, and encourages rebellion and the corruption of the clergy, pensioning those who have been punished by bishops or those living with women.

The law aims to detach the Portuguese church from Rome, the encyclical says in conclusion, and therefore the Pope condemns it as null, it having no value against the inviolable rights of the church.

All Safe, Say Officials.

LISBON, May 25.—An official note issued by the Portuguese government today declares that the northern frontier is absolutely secure, the garrison of the border provinces having been strengthened by troops entirely faithful to the republic. The garrisons in the province of Entre-Minho-E-Doiro, which includes Braga and Oporto, have been reinforced, the note says, by artillery and a regiment of infantry.

Several regiments have been distributed among the principal cities of the province of Trás-os-Montes, among them being the Tenth infantry, which was sent to Braganca, the capital of the province, and the Thirteenth infantry and several squadrons of the Sixth cavalry, which were ordered to Villa Real and Chaves.

The provisional government considered that the troops now in the north are ample to maintain order. The official statement in conclusion says:

"Though the government does not believe all of the reports current of a monarchist revolt, nevertheless all necessary measures have been taken for the defense of the republic which the government considered in no danger."

San Gabriel at Work.

Another cruiser, the Sao Gabriel, left Lisbon last night bound northward and now five warships are patrolling the north coast.

Hundreds of armed carabinieri patrolled the streets of Lisbon last night, prepared to stifle any monarchist manifestation. Political arrests in the capital continue. They include a number of soldiers and two priests who refused to accept the church and state separation law.

ELKS CONTEMPLATE NEW NATIONAL HOME

ATLANTIC CITY, May 30.—That every member of the great American Order of Elks shall be taxed the munificent sum of fifty cents in two per capita assessments of a quarter each for the purpose of erecting a new national home that will be in keeping with the prestige of the fraternity, is but one of the big propositions to be submitted at the forty-seventh annual convention of the grand lodge in this city in July.

With the unqualified endorsement of Grand Exalted Ruler August Herrmann, the board of grand trustees, of which Thomas F. McNulty, of Baltimore, is chairman, has accepted and will refer to the grand lodge for adoption, plans for a magnificent new national home for aged and infirm members of the order to cost, it is estimated, \$250,000.

How the funds shall be provided, if the grand trustees' recommendation is accepted by the grand lodge, is another subject that may furnish material for debate, if sticklers upon constitutional questions in the big convention rise to insist that the proviso that the grand lodge can levy but one per capita assessment of twenty-five cents in any grand lodge year shall be interpreted exactly as it appears. Two per capita assessments of the amount stated will produce a total of \$200,000 and the balance may be taken from grand lodge funds now on hand which may be made available for the purpose.

A more liberal construction of the assessment proviso is that the grand lodge may levy any number of assessments of not to exceed twenty-five cents each, but the grand trustees report will recommend, it is said, that the funds be raised by assessments in two successive years.

Advocates of a change of location maintain that if the grand lodge votes to abandon Bedford City no less than four centrally located cities will tender a site free for the magnificent building contemplated.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

GIFFARD & ROTH'S WEEKLY STOCK AND SUGAR REPORT

SUGAR MARKET.

The receipts at Boston, Philadelphia and New York for the week ending May 10 amounted to over 113,000 tons. Since we have been in New York we have never seen receipts higher than 86,000 tons and that only last year. Once before receipts were larger than 113,000 tons, that was in the summer of 1894 just prior to the passage of the Wilson bill that put a duty of forty per cent ad valorem on sugars which had come in free under the McKinley bill.

There are about fifteen sugar steamers lying around the harbor, waiting to be discharged. Refiners are so bothered taking care of what is now in port that they show no interest in anything that is new or about to be shipped. There are about 100,000 bags that could be bought at 3.86c. The demand for refined has been very poor, but this hot wave that is passing all over the country is bound to make itself felt very shortly. In spite of the extraordinary heavy arrivals, refiners' stocks are yet very considerably under the average for this time of the year.

STOCKS AT NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tons. Rows for 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, and Average, 349,000 tons.

Of the 297,000 tons, 35,000 tons belong to importers; this leaves 244,000 tons belonging to refiners—barely five weeks' supply. At this time of the year no refiners dare to let his stock of raws run below a month's supply; so it is evident that the situation is very healthy as far as refiners' stocks are concerned. The American is putting some sugar into store, but comparatively very little. None of the other refiners are stocking any sugars at all, except at their refineries. By the end of the month there will probably be very little if any sugar coming on here unsoled. There are thirty-three factories still in operation in Cuba, but these will be closed down with very few exceptions by the first of June. After that time there will simply be no expense for sending any sugars up here, until they have been sold. We can not understand why year after year merchants take this chance, which nine times out of ten proves very disastrous to them, and at the same time affects the whole market so unfavorably.

STOCKS IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL PORTS OF CUBA, MAY 18.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tons. Rows for 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, and Average, 325,000 tons.

The stocks in Cuba are lower at present than they have been at any time in the last seven years, except in 1908—the year of the crop failure, when we went to the European party in the month of March. The statistical position, therefore, of Cuba is fairly good. While sugars are unacceptably offered here at 3.86c, it is impossible to buy a pound in Havana at that price today—in fact, very little could be bought at 3.92c. The majority of sugars coming into the principal ports are bought by operators, who, however, are unable to handle sugars that come to the minor ports, on account of there being no storage facilities there. It is the sugar from the outports that breaks our market here, at such times as this.

The reports from Europe are to the effect that the beet sowings have come up well, but that rain is needed in certain sections, as from now on it will be entirely a matter of weather conditions. The chances are that the weekly figures will show quite an increase over last year's; it was only the weather at the tail end of the season that made the crop of 1910 such an enormous one. Prolonged drought is about the only thing that can hurt beets.

In a few weeks the Cuban crop will be over and it will cease to be a market factor of importance. It will be a long time yet, however, before anybody will know how much is made. We do not think that anyone estimates the crop at much under 1,400,000 tons; the visible production is 1,800,000 tons already, according to Willett & Gray and Himelcy. We doubt whether many think that the crop will go much over 1,600,000 tons. For the last two or three years we have been talking a good deal about the absurdity of considering that Guma's figures represent actual production; the fact that receipts continue long after the centrals have shut down is sufficient evidence of that. You will notice in the last two numbers of Willett & Gray's weekly that they give the actual production of a number of factories; they have already received returns from 76 out of 175; these 76 show a deficiency of twenty-two per cent as compared with last year's. If they get returns from a large percentage of the remaining factories we may not have to wait until December to find out what the actual Cuban crop for 1911 is. Until this year no one bothered trying to get such figures, but now everyone agrees that actual production figures are of far more importance than visible production only.

Refined sugars bought on the 18th of April ought to be taken out by this time and refiners are calling for assortments. There is a fair business going on, but it is more forced than spontaneous. With a little more hot weather there will be more spontaneity and less forcing. With a good demand for refined, an absence of "distressed"

COFFEES TOO YOUNG TO SUIT PARENTS

ROMANCE FRACTURED WHEN GIRL WIFE IS SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) How old is Ann? Only it is not Ann this time, but Julita—Julita Kapela. Julita is incidental to a youthful romance in which the diplomacy of Deputy Sheriff Rose was foiled only because the other incidental, Julita's husband, wouldn't behave.

Two days ago, the parents of Julita came to the deputy and sadly voiced their plaint, which was to the effect that the daughter had eloped. She had said she was going to a relative's to work, said they, and she never came back. Neither did she ever go to the relative, but the next they heard of their only daughter, she was ensconced in a home of her own, having married a youthful employe of Lucas Brothers on route.

The trouble was, said they, she was not yet sixteen, which was no age for matrimonial entanglements. The deputy went out, with one officer, for the girl. She was alone. When her husband came back a few minutes later, his wife was gone, being at that particular moment confronted with her parents at the police station.

Claimed Eighteen Years. The young lady swore she was eighteen and that her father did not know anything about it. So the aged father toiled all the way back to Moanaina, where he got her birth record, which proved her to be not quite sixteen. Rose's diplomacy came in at this juncture.

After a long session in his private office, the girl promised to go home with her parents and talk it over, but on the way around the corner, a hundred feet away from the station, the young Lochnivar made a raid on the united family and reannexed his fair prize. The four came trundling back to the tired deputy.

While they were talking it all over again, a friend of the husband went to the Catholic mission and looked through the baptismal records until he found that of a young lady whose front name was Julita, but whose last name was nothing like the one borne by the young lady in question.

Wrong Record. The record proved the girl to whom it referred to be twenty-one years old. The husband and his friend swore up and down that the lady in the case was also the lady in the baptismal record and that she didn't know what she was talking about when she said she was only eighteen.

The deputy's diplomacy has not yet reached the stage where he can shoot around this kind of a corner, but with Alexandrian finesse, cut the Gordian knot by putting Julita in a cell upon her refusal to go any place except with her husband.

Meanwhile Albert Lucas, who took an interest in the bereaved husband's case, went to the Catholic mission himself, where he found the real baptismal record of Julita Kapela. Unfortunately for Cupid, this record coincided with the aged father's and proved her to be not yet turned sixteen.

Yesterday she appeared in the juvenile court and was sent to the Industrial School until she was as old as she thinks, namely, three years younger than her husband says she is, to wit: Eighteen.

MACOMB'S ARMY POST PLANS SUIT FREAR

While Governor Frear intends to take up with the Federal Government, at as early a date as possible, the matter of the armory site back of the capitol, he stated yesterday that he does not expect to write to Washington on the subject until the proposition for having the army post located along the waterfront, as fully outlined in The Advertiser some days ago, is further advanced.

Before General Macomb, U. S. A., commanding the district of Hawaii, made his striking speech at the Commercial Club luncheon, he and Governor Frear made a trip over the waterfront region and discussed the situation. General Macomb has not done anything direct with the Governor since then, but the latter understands that the general is working more or less on the matter and the Territorial Government has had the surveyor's department prepare some maps which the military authorities want.

"There is nothing definite so far as we are concerned," said Governor Frear yesterday, "but we are co-operating with General Macomb as far as we can and are very desirous ourselves that the barracks should be down in that direction. We believe it is very desirable that they should be there from all standpoints, both territorial and army. They will have plenty of room down there, both for buildings, parade grounds, rifle range, etc., and they will have frontage on the water and plenty of air."

"Regarding the armory site I expect to write to Washington before a great while. That would have to be taken up in connection with this barracks matter and until the plans are more definite in regard to this I will not act."

JUST WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that its name implies. There has never been a case reported of cramp colic, cholera morbus or dysentery where this remedy was used that it did not give prompt relief. It is as good for the child as for the adult and all danger from cholera, infantum is promptly administered. For sale by all dealers. Remedy, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MARRIES TOO YOUNG TO SUIT PARENTS

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TECHNICALLY ROBS GIRL OF HER MONEY

CLERK IN ROAD DEPARTMENT HAS NOT RESIDED IN THIS CITY A YEAR.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) The fight on Road Supervisor Ellwood Wilder was opened last night, when his payroll for the first half of June was disapproved—at least that portion which covered the salaries of his office force. The payroll contained the name first of J. C. Anderson for seven days' work as chief clerk, and the remainder of the half-month was accredited to "G. Swain" as chief clerk. G. Swain having succeeded Mr. Anderson when the latter was relieved of his position by the road supervisor.

In a letter to the board Mr. Wilder asked that his appointment of G. Swain, who happens to be Miss Swain, be confirmed. Eben Low rose and asked the county attorney if under the municipal act such an appointment was valid, as the act states that an employe of the city and county must be a citizen of the United States, a resident, etc. He said Miss Swain could not be appointed.

"What is your objection?" asked the county attorney. "Why, she has not resided here a year," said Mr. Low. The county attorney looked wise, frowned a second and then gave judgment: "Then she can not hold office." The item for her salary was crossed off the payroll, which was passed without her name upon it.

Small Farmer Inquires.

E. H. F. Wolter, a small farmer, made an inquiry of the board last night concerning the upper Manoa road, or rather the extension of it. He stated that he is a small farmer in Manoa and is experimenting with the growing of California fruits, and that his experiments have cost him \$1800, but he has practically no road to drive over. He says that the road has been left practically without repairs since the days of the monarchy.

Dr. C. B. High called attention to a hole in front of his premises at Liliha and Punani streets. Referred to the road committee.

The Kaimuki Improvement Club secretary notified the board that the county was preparing to put in a twelve-foot sidewalk on Ninth avenue. Inasmuch as the Kaimuki people had settled on a policy of ten-foot sidewalks he wanted to know just what the county intended doing.

B. von Damm, chairman of the cartage and tools committee of the Manoa Improvement Club for Cleanup Day asked the board to allow his committee to have the use of the road-labor gangs, tools, dumpcarts and appliances used now in Manoa for Cleanup Day. Referred to the road committee.

Spanish Interpreter. Judge Monsarrat, police magistrate, announced that he had appointed Joseph Rose as Spanish and Porto Rican interpreter in the district court at a salary of \$40.

Treasurer Shingle, in his report for May, showed receipts to be \$86,437 and disbursements, \$51,240, leaving a cash balance June 1 of \$35,096.97.

Postmaster Pratt notified the board that he, for the government, had accepted the county's bid of \$21 for the removal of rubbish from the postoffice for the year ending June 30, 1912.

Deputy County Attorney Milverton notified the board that there was no liability upon the county to construct the concrete storm sewer upon the Bishop Estate lands in Kakaako. However, the board had discretionary powers to do such work if it saw fit, and he recommended that for sanitary reasons, the sewer be kept flushed and cleaned.

H. P. BALDWIN ILL IN SAN FRANCISCO

Word was received yesterday that H. P. Baldwin, the Maui sugar king and head of the extensive interests bearing his name in the Territory, is seriously ill at San Francisco. His family is alarmed at the reports and Frank Baldwin leaves for the mainland city by the next steamer.

Following a serious illness at his home on Maui Mr. Baldwin left for the mainland some weeks ago and it was believed that he was recovering. During previous illness he has been in a very bad state but seems to have wonderful recuperative powers and his friends hope that he will be able to rally again this time. He is staying at one of the hotels and will continue to do so unless he takes a turn for the worse and has to go into a hospital.

POPE WILL VISIT BEST REFORM SCHOOLS

Willis T. Pope, superintendent of public instruction, who left on the Honolulu for the Coast yesterday, expects to visit at least three of the leading reform schools in California as well as several industrial schools. There is a large school of the kind in San Francisco which is said to be the best west of the Rocky Mountains. Another is located at Ince, Amador County, and a third of considerable consequence is at Whittier, near Los Angeles.

"I expect to investigate their methods of instruction particularly in reference to industrial pursuits, methods of discipline, etc., in fact, every branch of their entire work that I believe will be of value to us here in Hawaii in the management of both the boys' and girls' industrial schools. I hope to get this work completed in time to attend the big meeting of the National Educational Association, which will be held in San Francisco from July 8 to 14, soon after which I plan to return," said Mr. Pope just before sailing.