



WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.
Fresh trades and rain in the valleys.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.695. 88
analysis beets, 8s 3 3-4d.

VOL. XXXVII, NO. 6479.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MAY 14 1903

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOUSE PASSES ITS FIRST BUDGET BILL AFTER MANY FIGHTS

Provides for Advertising the Territory at the Close of the Discussion.

Senate Puts Through the Salary Bill and May Finish Up Its Labors With Today's Session.

The House passed its first regular appropriation bill yesterday, that providing for the six months' expense current appropriations, and advanced the emergency measure before it finished the day. That no more was accomplished was due in large part to a seeming fog over the minds of the members as to the course to be followed in the cutting up of the appropriations for the loan measure.

The only incident of interest during the day was the declaration of Kumalae that he knew that a head of a department had said that he would award contracts for public work as he pleased, and not as the House wished, and when called to account by other members, the statement branded unless proved, Kumalae simply contented himself by hiding behind the prerogative of his position. The result was that there was a waste of time without definite accomplishment.

The House by a vote of 14 to 11 passed the appropriation of \$10,000 for advertising, as suggested by the committee, and this after having put into the bill a provision for \$6,000 for 50,000 copies of "Frazier's Handbook," the publication which has been endorsed by the merchants.

The Senate finally finished work on the six months' salary bill yesterday and it will reach the House today. The eighteen months bill also passed second reading, and will probably be finished today, which will leave the Senate with no work to do. Yesterday's session was characterized chiefly by the Senate putting back to the old figures the salaries previously reduced.

IN THE HOUSE.

Wright opened the business of the day with the following resolution:

Whereas, House Bill 1 has passed this House and been submitted to the board of it since; and,

Whereas, nothing has been officially heard of it since; and,

Whereas, the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House is becoming alarmed as to the safety of this bill; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to communicate with the Senate as to the disposition of said bill and report same to this House.

The reading of the resolution brought out a roar of laughter but on motion of Harris consideration was indefinitely postponed.

Kumalae asked \$7,500 for improving the Insane Asylum road by providing for a connection with it from Judd street, the matter going to the table to await appropriate time.

ADVERTISING AMENDMENTS.

The third reading of the six months' current account measure was taken up, proceeding slowly and some few changes being made.

As soon as the bill had been read as to items Kellinof called up the Frazier hand book scheme, saying that the House had adopted the committee report favoring the appropriation of the \$6,000 for the purchase of the 50,000 books. It was found that the report had simply been tabled for consideration with the appropriation bill.

Chillingworth at once moved to amend by inserting the item, but was ruled out of order until the reading had been completed when it was again brought up and the report of the committee read. Fernandez raised the point that any appropriation bill was good enough but the members under the prod of an active lobby were kept up to the fight.

Paele moved to reject the report of the committee and the chair put the motion, on the ayes and noes the consideration was ordered by 14 to 10 and the item was then inserted by 13 to 11 votes.

PUUNUI IS BENEFITED.

Paele presented an amendment pro-

viding for the macadamizing of Liliha street from Wylie to the Government quarry \$5,000, which brought up an argument, Aylett standing out for putting the item in the eighteen months' appropriation bill, but Harris explained that there would be no road appropriations in that bill as all such expenditures would then come under the counties. Paele then moved for \$7,500 for water pipes from Nuuanu to Puunui, and \$5,000 for electric lights in the same district both of which were adopted.

Vida's amendment for the putting in of the word "responsible" in qualifying the lowest bidder was fought by Kumalae, and Vida withdrew it saying that as Mr. Kumalae objected to the word and he then put in the proviso that the bidder should give sufficient bond.

Kumalae in the course of his speech made the assertion that a government official had promised to award a contract to a certain firm, no matter what the bids. He was called upon to name the official but said that he did not have to name the man. There was a wrangle but the House took recess without action.

CHILLINGWORTH AFTER KUMALAE.

Chillingworth began the afternoon with a demand that Kumalae name the official who said that he would award contracts no matter who was the bidder. Taking the point that the House was entitled to know Chillingworth declared that the statement was made to influence votes and he challenged the veracity of the statement. He declared that he demanded that the statement be proven or withdrawn. He said if this practice was to be permitted; if heads of departments were to declare that they could set aside the will and wish of the House, then the Legislature was flouted. He continued:

"I for one go on record that until that statement is proven before me I stamp it as untrue. I am not here to defend any head of department but I do not want to be left without certainty as to who is the head who has been thus untrue to his oath of office, and I believe that each member of this house owes it to himself and his constituents that he find out conclusively

(Continued on page 3.)

S. C. ALLEN MET WITH SUDDEN DEATH LAST NIGHT

Carried Away by Heart Failure—Was Standing Fifteen Minutes Before Death—His Active Business Career.

S. C. Allen, one of the best known business men of Honolulu, and an old kamaaina, died suddenly at his Richards street home late last night. His death comes as a great shock to all his friends as it was entirely unexpected.

Mr. Allen was at his office yesterday afternoon, attending to his business as usual, and apparently in his usual health. Late in the afternoon he went out for his usual drive and returned to his home for dinner.

About nine o'clock in the evening he suddenly became unwell. Dr. George Augur was telephoned and arriving quickly at Mr. Allen's residence found the latter pacing the floor of his drawing room. Within fifteen minutes Mr. Allen was dead. Dr. Augur pronounced his death to be due to heart failure.

Friends and relatives of Mr. Allen were quickly summoned and arrangements were made for the funeral which is to take place from the Allen residence at four o'clock Friday afternoon.

The late Mr. Allen has been very prominently identified with the development of the Hawaiian Islands in a commercial way. He was not a politician and devoted his whole energies to building up large business enterprises. At the time of his death he was a member of the well known firm of Allen & Robinson, prominently connected with the lumber, sugar and shipping enterprises; president of several plantations and a director of many others, and also president of the Oahu railway.

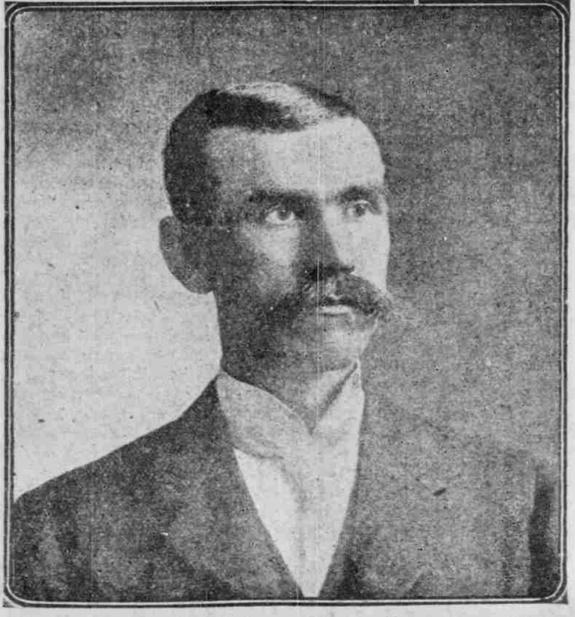
Samuel Clesson Allen was born at New Salem, Mass., on May 17, 1831. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen. At an early age he removed to Bangor, Maine, where he attended school, and later attended the famous Abbott Family School, at Farmington, Maine.

At a very early age he went to Boston and became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Wilkinson, Stetson & Co., in Milk street. He left Boston in the spring of 1850 on the American ship "Lo Choo" for the Hawaiian Islands, arriving here in the fall of the year. Soon after his arrival in Hawaii Mr. Allen joined with Mr. W. A. Aldrich in a general merchandise business and has been actively engaged in large business enterprises ever since. At different times he was a member of the firms of Allen & Co., Aldrich, Walker & Co., Walker, Allen & Co., and lately with the big lumber and shipping firm of Allen & Robinson. He took a prominent part in the early development of the sugar plantations and shipping business here.

In 1865 he married the daughter of James Robinson. His widow survives him but he has no children. His nearest other relative here is his cousin, Col. W. F. Allen, but he has other cousins living in New England, and leaves a great many relatives by marriage here through the Robinson family.

Mr. Allen's friends have always expected that his end would be sudden as he has been a great sufferer from asthma and this affected his heart but his death last night was a great blow to them owing to his apparent good health earlier in the day.

SENATOR REED SMOOT MAY REVISIT HAWAII



U. S. SENATOR SMOOT.

Hon. Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, whose election was recently opposed not only in Utah, but in many parts of the United States, on the ground that he was an apostle of the Mormon church and a polygamist, may shortly visit Hawaii. From a private letter received here yesterday by the Nebraskan, it is learned that Mr. Smoot, after visiting St. Louis, would then probably leave for Honolulu. This being the case the Senator may arrive here by June 1. It is his desire to obtain rest in the Islands for a few weeks. He will be accompanied by his wife. Senator Smoot has a number of friends here, as he was in Hawaii as a missionary of the Mormon church many years ago.

PRINCESS OF BELGIUM SUES KING LEOPOLD

She Demands of Her Father a \$3,000,000 Share in Her Mother's Estate.

Great Britain Enlarges Northern Nigeria—Martial Law Proclaimed at Valparaiso—Financial Scandal in Hayti.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BRUSSELS, May 13.—The Countess de Lonyaya has sued her father, King Leopold, for three million dollars, her share in her mother's estate.

The scandal arising from the revival of the old family quarrel between King Leopold of Belgium and his daughter the Countess de Lonyaya, formerly Crown Princess Stephanie, widow of Arch Duke Rudolph of Austria, and now wife of Count de Lonyaya, will have to be aired in the courts through the bringing of this suit. When King Leopold's wife died at Spa, Belgium, the Countess hurried to her mother's bier, but King Leopold ordered her to leave the country.

Crown Princess Stephanie married de Lonyaya three years ago. The Count was a diplomat of high standing, but King Leopold bitterly opposed the marriage. The Austrian Emperor favored the match and the two aged monarchs have since had epistolary quarrels concerning it. Franz Josef sheltered Stephanie and may possibly be abetting her present suit. It has been known for some time that the Countess was financially embarrassed. As a widow the former Crown Princess enjoyed an income of \$125,000 and had a free residence in the Austrian palace, but on her marriage to the Count this income was reduced four-fifths and she was no longer furnished with free lodgings, splendid carriages and servants. Her husband could not furnish her with all these things as he has been badly handled by his creditors ever since their marriage. The Countess is now said to be deeply in debt to certain royal Austrians who have loaned her money.

Queen Marie Henrietta of Belgium died last September after a most unhappy life. She died of a broken heart. King Leopold has an unsavory reputation as a monarch. He is rich beyond the dreams of avarice, having made his millions by developing the Congo Free State, and some say in robbing the natives of life and property. He is said to be possessed of fifteen millions.

King Leopold locked his daughter Louise in a mad house to prevent her from inheriting the wealth of his sister Carlotta, once Empress of Mexico, who has been slowly dying for years. He intends to get that great fortune, and from the suit filed above it seems that he also wishes to have the large estate left by his wife, the late Queen.

Enlarging the British Empire.

LONDON, May 13.—British military operations have added one hundred thousand square miles to northern Nigeria.

Great Britain gained her first foothold in Nigeria in 1882, when she issued a charter to a company that took over the trading there. Since that time she has been gradually pushing her way inland from the coast. In 1898 Great Britain bumped up against a portion of Nigeria controlled by the Sultan of Sokoto. This ruler had force enough to keep the British from stepping over his borders at that time, and so the latter consented to a simple alliance with him. A new frontier was established, but as soon as the South African war had been closed trouble over it began to brew. The British claimed that the Sultan did not have the border in exactly the right place. A conference was held over the question. This resulted in great numbers of black troops under British officers being sent in to capture the Sultan and annex his dominions. The ancient city of Kano and several other important points were recently captured, giving the British undisputed possession of the Territory mentioned. On the east of the territory the French have Dahomey and other important possessions. On the north the boundary is the Sahara desert. The country is a very rich one and is said to contain gold mines.

Great Strike at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, May 13.—The dock strike here is growing worse. Riots and incendiarism have caused great damage. Three thousand troops are on the scene and martial law has been declared.

Frauds in Haytien Securities.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 13.—Frauds in Haytien government securities have been unearthed. The amount involved is \$2,000,000.

Gans the Victor.

PORTLAND, May 13.—Gans knocked out Tracey in the ninth round.