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LIVE HORNETS' NEST IN JUDICIAL CIRCLES

Humphreys-Little Letters Have Stirred It Up.

JUSTICE FREAR SHOWS HIS HAND

CIRCUIT JUDGE STRIKES BACK CHARGING UNDERHANDED CRITICISM.

Clerk Smith Wrote With Chief Justice's Approval—Full Correspondence of Controversy Published Herewith.

The letter of Judge Humphreys of the First Circuit to Judge Little of the Fourth Circuit relating to the abuses of the past in the use of money deposited in court for other purposes than that for which it was deposited seems to have stirred up a regular hornet's nest. Clerk Henry Smith thinks that his honor has been assailed and makes a hue and cry and now Judge Frear jumps into the breach to try to explain away the malodor that attaches to the misuse, not to say corrupt use, of trust funds in the past and endeavors to make it appear that Judge Humphreys has been guilty of mud-slinging because he points out the wrong of continuing a system that has no warrant in law.

The whole matter has attracted so much attention that The Republican this morning gives the correspondence in full together with an authorized interview of Judge Frear's published in the Star of yesterday afternoon and a brief statement of Judge Humphreys' position as given by him last night when asked for an interview upon the subject. The correspondence is as follows:

December 5, 1900.

Hon. Abram S. Humphreys,
Honolulu.

My Dear Judge:—I enclose you a copy of a letter received from Henry Smith, which explains itself. I also enclose you a copy of a letter received from my clerk, Mr. Porter, which also explains itself. From what I glean from this correspondence it seems that by some recent order of your own Henry Smith is prevented from pursuing the old course heretofore followed in the payment of the court expenses outside of Honolulu. I write you to inquire if there is any way in your judgment by which your order could be rescinded or released without injury to public justice or the public service in order that Mr. Smith might pay the expenses of our term in the same manner as heretofore, and it is to be hoped that by the July term the legislature will have made some provision for the payment of court expenses other than that which has heretofore obtained, and less cumbersome. You readily understand that it would be an easy matter for me to get some of my friends to honor checks issued by the clerk to a sum equal to the expenses of the term and then have the auditor approve the same and pay it, but I have no authority to do it under the law. Of course if you cannot do this I shall have to ascertain if there are any other methods which I may adopt to cover the question. My term I understand will cost about $1,500, inasmuch as it will be a very large calendar and a vast number of criminal cases, and will include the expenses incident to two juries. It may cost some more than that, it may cost less, but the clerk informs me that it will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500, and he knows more about those matters than I do. I will thank you very much if you will find your way clear to allow the old rule to obtain, for this term at least. I hope you are in health, but I am sure you are tired, for you have been working very hard lately.

With highest personal regards,
Yours very truly,
GILBERT F. LITTLE.

Rule Referred to in Judge Humphreys' Letter to Judge Little.

It is hereby ordered that all moneys paid into court whether voluntarily as by way of tender, or upon the order of one of the judges, shall be immediately deposited by the clerk receiving such moneys in the First National Bank of Hawaii to the credit of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, and such moneys shall not be withdrawn from said bank except upon a draft of one of the judges of this court attested by a clerk of the court and the seal of the court. It is further ordered that a copy of this rule be furnished the said bank and that a copy of the same be pasted in the pass book to be furnished the court by said bank.

Promulgated.

HUMPHREYS,
First Judge.

October 18th, 1900.

Smith's Letter to Porter.

Mr. Porter's letter to Clerk Smith was not preserved and made a part of the records. Mr. Smith's letter to Porter was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE JUDICIARY.
Honolulu, H. I.,
November 30th, 1900.

To Daniel Porter, Esq.,
Clerk Circuit Court.

Dear Sir:—Owing to circumstances which leave no room for the exercise of discretion on my part in the handling of cash deposits in this office, I beg respectfully to notify you that from and after January 1, 1901, the method heretofore in vogue of drawing drafts on me in the various circuits and then or honoring them in Honolulu, will be discontinued. I regret that you are now forced to look elsewhere for cash advances with which to pay the running expenses of your court during term time. In this connection, I would state that it is out of the question for you to expect any aid from the auditor's department, as you will not get credit from that source before making payments out of your own deposits, (as I have done in the past), and producing the vouchers afterwards in order to reimburse yourself.

From the earliest times, I believe, the history of this department will show that its chief clerk had always acted as custodian of the deposits; that is necessarily so because of the peculiar nature of the position he holds, namely, that of being quasi trustee of the funds which he has to account to the attorneys and their clients, and to the government for its share of those deposits, for which reason I suppose, the bond that he gives has always been substantially fixed, which at the present time is the sum of $20,000.00

A judicial order recently made by the Circuit Court, First Circuit, now makes that court its own custodian of deposits, the clerk handling them have no discretion whatever to temporarily divert their use, not even to paying its own jurymen, court officers and others, as was the case heretofore, subsequently replacing the same after the term closed and accounts passed; the effect of said order being to declare deposits as sacred funds. I am led to this belief on account of the additional stipulation in the order requiring that the bank book or account be made out in the name of that court, no money being withdrawn except by order of that court.

Thus you will see the position that I, as chief clerk of this department am placed in. There is now no money in my hands that I can temporarily use or advance as the same has heretofore been used; consequently, as far as cash advances are concerned, I shall be unable to assist you at the coming January term. But, nevertheless, I still hold myself ready to assist you in any other way, such as presenting your term accounts and vouchers to the auditor's department; anyhow, it is my duty to help you in all matters that you wish delegated to me, excepting cash advances.

I advise that you consult with Judge Little; apprise him of this matter, and find out some way of getting out of the pilikia.

A copy of this letter goes to each of the other circuit court clerks.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.

Judge Humphreys' Letter to Judge Little.

DEPARTMENT OF THE JUDICIARY.
Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 11th, 1900

Hon. Gilbert F. Little,
Hilo.

My dear Judge:—Yours of 5th instant came to hand in due course of post. I enclose you herewith copy of the rule promulgated by me on October 18th and to which reference is made by Chief Clerk Smith in his letted to your clerk under date of 30th ultimo. It is plain to be seen from the most casual reading of the rule, that it was not intended to apply to deposits made by attorneys for costs, but only to sums deposited by way of tender and to trust funds which might be ordered paid into court from time to time by one of the judges. Smith's letter to Porter satisfies me that I did not promulgate the rule in question any too soon. If you are embarrassed for the want of funds with which to hold your court, I truly regret it, but I cannot relieve the situation by authorizing or permitting the use of funds on deposit in this court, the property of non-residents, widows and minors, for that purpose. I think that a clerk who will use or apply trust funds deposited in court for any purpose other than the necessary fulfillment of the trust under the order and direction of the judge, is wholly lacking in any proper conception of the duties and responsibilities of his position and will bear the closest watching, and, I shall continue to see to it that Mr. Smith is prohibited from handling trust moneys on deposit in this court.

Constructive frauds even though purely technical, are to be condemned at all times and particularly is this true when such frauds are committed by those who are officers of the court and in close contact with it, i. e., clerks of the court.

The practice of technically and temporarily misappropriating trust funds for a purpose which may happen to commend itself to the clerk as laudable is not entitled to any respect because it is of long standing and has been permitted or tolerated by those high in authority. If the Attorney General cannot provide funds with which you may hold your January term, I take it for granted that the term will have to lapse.

With kind regards, I remain,
Lours very truly,
A. S. HUMPHREYS,
First Judge.

Judge Humphreys' Second Letter.

Honolulu, Dec. 13, 1900.

Hon. G. F. Little,
Circuit Judge.

My Dear Judge:

I wrote you officially yesterday and, in a purely formal way, endeavored to give you the key to the situation. I am sure that you were misled by Smith's letter, else you would not have asked me to rescind my rule in regard to the handling of trust funds. Smith's letter to your clerk—a copy of which he states was sent to the other clerks—was written behind my back, evidently with Chief Justice Frear's approval, and was intended to be, as I firmly believe, a small and mean criticism of a judicial act of mine. It was designed to create the impression on the clerks that I had by some unusual and arbitrary rule deprived the chief clerk of the power to use moneys, available and proper to be used for that purpose, for the purpose of paying the running expenses of the courts in the various circuits; whereas, in truth and in fact the rule was only intended to conserve the trust funds belonging in the hands of the court.

Now that you have so kindly furnished me with a copy of Smith's letter to Porter, Frear takes the position

(Continued on Third Page.)

MUSIC, FEAST, AND ADDRESSES ABOUNDED

Anniversary Jubilee of Mormon Church Well Attended.

MULTITUDES ENJOY THE LUAU

SPEAKERS FROM HOME AND ABROAD MAKE INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

Choice Selection of Views from Places of Interest, Entertains a Large Evening Gathering—Many Out of Town Delegates Present.

The little band of Mormon missionaries who left the coast of California in the early part of 1850 and who soon after reached these then partially unknown islands in the mid-Pacific, little thought what might be the result of their missionary effort half a century later. Included in this body of pioneers was the present leader of the Mormon church, George Q. Cannon, who is now a guest of honor at the Jubilee which is being held in this city in commemoration of this church festival.

Yesterday was a red letter day in the annals of the Mormon church in the Hawaiian Islands. When the curtain rose at the Orpheum Theater the seating capacity of the auditorium was taxed to its utmost limit. Long before the commencement of the exercises many wended their way to the scene of the anniversary. The stage presented a pleasing picture with its array of young people comprising the combined choirs of the churches which are distributed throughout the islands. With them were seated members of the Glee and Quintette clubs. Flowers and patriotic colors were also in evidence.

Shortly before ten o'clock Berger's band stationed immediately in front of the stage struck up several lively and inspiring airs, which received merited appreciation. Choir selections abounded throughout the morning session. Their efforts showed a most thorough training, for which Mormon choirs are famous, and the tuneful airs of the Latter Day Saints' anthems were pleasingly rendered. Following the music by the band came the anthem, "Praise the Lord," by choir and congregation. A short prayer by Peter Kalakaiboma of Utah was then offered. "The Song of the Redeemed" was the next choir selection, by the Honolulu choir.

A warm and hearty welcome was extended to the distinguished visitors from the mainland, as well as those from near-by places, by President Samuel E. Woolley, who in a neatly worded address extended a cordial greeting to all present in behalf of the people of the Mormon faith in the Hawaiian Islands, and taking occasion to felicitate the church upon its success in the past from a spiritual and material standpoint. The selection of the double quartet of the Lanehuli Glee Club were heartily applauded. Miss Kealii was heard to good advantage in a soprano solo that was rendered in that lady's usual pleasing manner.

The address of George Q. Cannon was the event of the morning session. Mr. Cannon spoke in both English and Hawaiian. His voice still possesses great clearness and his remarks could be heard throughout the entire auditorium. The Mormon leader touched upon his first arrival on the Islands. He told in an interesting manner the experiences of the early missionaries who visited this country, he being one and the youngest of ten. Their finding so few whites and Europeans here in those days greatly discouraged many in the party, and they were for returning to the mainland. Mr. Cannon stood firm, however, and decided to cast his lot with the people here, and at once began his missionary labors among the native people. He succeeded in persuading four of his followers to remain. The people accepted the teachings of the Book of Mormon eagerly, while the workers rapidly acquired a knowledge of the Hawaiian tongue. The speaker also referred to the labors conducted in the other Islands. The experiences on Maui were dwelt upon to some extent. President Cannon declared that he came to the Islands to deliver the message of the Word of God, and he did not leave until he had completed his task. His period of work here covered the greater part of five years, during which time he believed that his work was blessed. He alluded to the growth of the church in these Islands and congratulated the local leaders in their endeavors.

"There has been no change in the Mormon doctrine," said the president, "during all these years. We continue to teach the same gospel, the same revelation and the same prophecy."

At the close of Mr. Cannon's remarks his utterances were translated into Hawaiian.

The selections by the double quartet was an entertaining feature of the program. They sang "Utah, We Love You," by Jennie Musser, Ivy Kehuku, Mattie Bush, Jennie, Kekauoha, Chas. C. Bush, George K. Kekauoha, Fred Beesley and Samuel Lua. Mrs. J. Alapai acceptably rendered an alto solo, accompanied by the orchestra, and this was followed by a very creditably rendered baritone solo by Fred Beesley, entitled "The Queen of the Earth." The Aleluia anthem was sung and met with merited appreciation.

Extemporaneous speeches from various members of the local organization came next, and the several speakers followed each other in rapid succession. The remarks were all along the line of a congratulatory nature. A congregational hymn and the benediction closed the morning session.

Luau at the Drill Shed.

Five long tables extending from one end of the big Drill Shed to the other, on which every square inch of available space was covered by edibles was the crowning feature of the monster luau held yesterday afternoon.

From 2 o'clock until dark, fifteen hundred people thronged the building, and as fast as room was made for them they partook of a menu that was tempting as well as wholesome. A spread consisting of a varied assortment of Hawaiian dishes had been prepared by a large committee of willing workers. The bill of fare included poi, beef, pork, lipoa, loli, alamihi, limu, alaula, hee, opae, amaama and awa. These dishes were served in tempting array, and five hundred guests were accommodated at one sitting at the tables. President Cannon and party, together with other church leaders occupied a position immediately in front of the platform. The territorial band furnished music for the occasion. The afternoon was passed in informal talks, and a general social session.

Fine Stereoptican Views.

Long before 7 o'clock last night every available seat in the Orpheum was taken and by the time the evening program of exercises was ready for launching, admission was well nigh impossible. The exhibition of a choice number of views from Utah, Hawaii and other island points of interest was the magnet that drew out the large attendance. As the pictures were thrown on the screen the audience manifested its appreciation in a manner that left no doubt as to its genuineness. The views were of a high order and were faithful representations of many places of religious and historical interest.

A brief musical program was given before the stereoptican was brought into action. The opening anthem, "Jubilee Song," was well rendered by the Honolulu choir. A solo by Charles C. Bush was also meritorious. He was assisted by the Lanihuli Club in the chorus work. Madeline Parker and Adelaide Fernandez sang a duet. This was followed by another selection from the Lanihuli Glee Club. The entertainment closed with a carefully rendered selection by the Hilwai o ka Aina Glee Club.

IOWA MAN TO SUCCEED COLLECTOR HAYWOOD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Roy H. Chamberlain of Iowa, to be Colector of Internal Revenue, District of Hawaii; Benjamin H. Tatem of Montana, to be Assayer in charge of the assay office at Helena, Mont. W. Irvin Shaw of Pennsylvania to be Consul-General of Singapore.

CHINESE COMMITTEE WILL EMPLOY ATTORNEYS

Meeting of Hawaiian-Chinese Citizens Last Night Decided on Definite Action to Preserve their Supposed Rights.

The Chinese citizens of Hawaii took their first decided action at a meeting last night in the citizenship matter which was brought out so forcibly in The Republican as to arouse them to action. They discussed the matter as of one mind and ended a rather brief session by naming a committee with power to act.

Wong Kwai presided at the meeting and there were about fifty present. About 150 Chinese citizens are in the city at this time and they represent considerable wealth and no inconsiderate amount of influence. They have enjoyed the full rights of citizenship under the Hawaiian government and they claim as such citizens to have entered into the annexation matter in the spirit of good faith. It is hard now to convince them that they are not being deprived of their just rights, but understanding the laws and the applications of them thoroughly as they do they appreciate the present peril in which their supposed rights exist.

Last night it was decided to at once hire a lawyer or a number of them and fight the contention to the last ditch. The committee for the purpose of securing an attorney or attorneys and getting the case in a tangible shape for a test case consists of four prominent Chinese as follows: C. Winam, T. Kat Poo, Wong Leong and Wong Chee, with the aid of C. Din Sing, secretary. The publication in The Republican, exclusively, of the predicament, they say came to them as a surprise and they will lose no time in finding out where they stand.

A meeting was held Tuesday night of a purely preliminary character, last night's meeting being the first definite work done. The above committee will call another meeting when it has secured sufficient information upon which to act.

Holland Club Meeting.

At the meeting of the Holland Club this evening in the parlors of the Young Woman's Christian Association, the members will continue in the course of study they have been pursuing. Miss Johnson will submit a paper on Cuip, Hobbema and Ruysbael, after which a general discussion will follow.

Association League.

To-morrow evening the captain and secretaries of the four Association Football Clubs meet to draw up a code of laws to govern the schedule of match games which begin in January.

The Czar's Condition.

LIVADIA, Dec. 6.—The following bulletin was issued this morning by the Czar's physicians:

"The Czar slept well all night long. His general condition and spirits are very good. His temperature and pulse are normal."

YOUNG BLOOD WINS IN BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. Noblitt Gets Scant Comfort At Its Hands.

DENIED THE RIGHT TO PRACTICE

DR. RAYMOND AS A NEW MEMBER IS PROMPTLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Wilder Steamship Company Retains Leper Traffic—Hawaiian Star Declines to Prefer Charges Against Superintendent Reynolds.

An application of Dr. W. S. Noblitt for reinstatement as a practicing physician was much tossed about yesterday in the board of health meeting, the outcome being that no license was allowed.

As unfinished business the matter came over from last meeting and one thing especially was displayed, and that was that the young blood of the board of health will be heard hereafter in all vital matters in no uncertain tones.

Dr. J. H. Raymond, with a brand new commission as a member of the board from the governor, placed himself squarely in opposition to Attorney General Dole in one matter at least, and besides that established the fact that he is not only a physician, but an orator and a good one. It was all about the Noblitt matter. But besides Dr. Raymond, Dr. Cooper was not far behind him in the fight for the honor of the medical profession. At the close of the meeting Dr. Raymond was elected president of the board.

The Noblitt was postponed from the last meeting because at that time he was under arrest for practicing without a license. He was adjudged guilty in the district court, but has appealed.

Attorney General Dole had much to say in Noblitt's favor. He said he did not claim that Noblitt was a gentleman or that his conduct had been in any way proper, but that as he understood it Noblitt is a competent physician and Mr. Dole thought the reinstatement might now be made with propriety. Mr. Dole told how it was impossible to get a hearing in court, and said that some thought it was easier to secure a hearing on a new case than an old one.

Dr. Emerson had a few words to say about the conduct of Dr. Noblitt, and said that he had expressed no contrition and there is no proof that he desired to change his position.

Mr. Dole said the revocation of the license was just, for the cloak of Noblitt as a physician had been thrown around a certain "Quaker" doctor, or "farmer," as he had called himself. He thought perhaps the punishment had gone far enough after a proper censure. He inferred that many lawyers were rather "weak sisters" with a dull sense of honor, yet they are allowed to practice.

Mr. Winston said he had begged Dr. Noblitt to come before the board and acknowledge his error, in other words that he had lied. In reply to this Mr. Dole said he had told Mr. Bitting, Noblitt's attorney, as much, but in substance the answer was that Noblitt could not so humiliate himself. His regrets, however, might be read between the lines.

"He may show it in the spirit of his attorney," said Dr. Cooper. That sally was followed by a clear statement of the position of Dr. Cooper in the matter, which he said was quite free from personality. Dr. Cooper repeated what he previously said about a physician who would prostitute his profession deserving no consideration at the hands of the board or the public. He read extensively from the testimony in Ferdan's court trial, the" Quaker" medicine man or farmer. A man who is a member of an honorable profession making assertions to delude poor people was dishonorable, to treat the matter lightly, and both he and his partner should be prosecuted for "gross cheat." There had been no contrition and he had continued to practice in defiance of the board. "The world is wide; he can go elsewhere," said Dr. Cooper.

Dr. Raymond remained silent up to this point, but then opened up on Noblitt. He said he did not know the man by sight even, but referred to the unwritten law amounting to an oath from medical colleges that the graduate shall uphold the honor of his profession and protect the public. No inducement, he said, could swerve the true practitioner from the path of professional righteousness, a duty which no living layman can appreciate. He said "quacks" do not interfere with the practice of regular physicians, but rather they make practice, and are in no sense competitors. If Noblitt was honorable and even in a small way deserving he would have the help of members of the profession and practice would be thrown his way, but he had besmeared himself with "mud of the rankest type" and the board should not permit him to go into the bosom of any family in the hour of sickness. "A man who goes wrong is not to be trusted," he said. The law required, he said, that a physician must make a showing of a moral character.

Mr. Dole argued further, as did the others. Finally Mr. Smith repeated what had been said at several intervals in the long discussion about the contempt of the board that Noblitt had shown by continuing to practice after being shorn of his license.

"There is a great deal of force in that," said Mr. Dole.

Much more was said, but Dr. Raymond made the motion denying Noblitt his request and recommending the attorney general to see that he be vigorously prosecuted on the present charge. The attorney general said if the board wished it he would put an end to Noblitt's practicing without authority.

The Wilder Steamship Company handed in a long and somewhat bewildering sort of a letter about the handling of traffic for the leper settlement. The old trouble with Superintendent Reynolds was opened up anew. The matter was finally disposed of, Mr. Smith taking the initiative, by laying the whole subject on the table, including Mr. Reynolds' complaint of poor service and the Hawaiian Steamship Company's offer to handle the traffic for $800 per month. This was because the legislature will probably rearrange the board and its powers, and to bind the successors of the board was not deemed good business. The Wilder Company gets an average of over $1,000 a month.

A contract for 20,000 pounds of canned meat was awarded to Theo H. Davies & Co.

The superintendent of the leper settlement was authorized to construct new buildings at a cost of $2,200.

A report of the attorney general against fire arms and liquor for the lepers was adopted.

The soda works on Emma street were reported to be now in sanitary condition and the complaint against it was dropped.

A report of unsanitary condition and bad drainage on vacant lots near Vineyard street was referred to the superintendent of public works.

Dr. Partridge applied for employment at Kona, but was advised that no vacancy exists.

Dr. Sandow of Waimea wrote that he is going to the Coast to get married and that Dr. Goodhue would take his place till February. The board consented.

The Hawaiian Star wrote a pert letter to the board, saying it was not its business to formulate charges against Mr. Reynolds on the investigation matter.

C. H. Brown, a plumber, failed to get the approval of the board to a vitrified drainage pipe that his man by mistake had put under a house instead of an iron pipe.

E. R. Bath, a plumber, opposed a requirement for heavy drainage pipes above the first story in buildings.

Dr. Pratt reported unsanitary conditions of Chinatown owing to lack of drainage.

Dr. Pratt was instructed to sell at auction or otherwise the boiler and other material at Kalihi camp used during plague times.

Mr. Dole secured the passage of a motion that the board appropriate money until the legislature meets to maintain new sewers accepted from contracts. The amount will be $400 or $500 a month.

Dr. Cooper nominated Dr. Raymond for president of the board in place of Mr. Winston, who resigned. His election was made unanimous.

Relief camps number one and two were ordered closed.

AN ALII OF HAWAII, DEFILED BY AN AUDACIOUS AND UNKNOWN HAOLE

Has the day of Aliis really passed? The result of the election would have affirmatively answered that question, had it not been for the persistent claim of the Republicans and Democrats that the Queen had been false to her own and had supported and elected Mr. Wilcox. If that is true, then indeed does the monarchy still live, with a potency almost equal to that of former days. How truly Royal-like that story is, too—the royalty that brooks no opposition, even if it is compelled to walk to its own purposes over the fallen bodies of its kith and kin. But that is another story.

The Alii, however, has been defiled on his native heath. In a popular resort in this city, last evening, a haole, white as the driven snow and slender as a bean-pole, had a grievance with Prince David.

There were a few words and then the irreverent haole raised his impious right hand and with the palm thereof smote the Alii on the left cheek.

The Prince, who is an athlete, few men possessing his muscular development, was ready to give as good as he received with interest but friends interfered, the trinity of haoles, whose identity is unknown, disappeared, leaving the Prince master of the field.

It has been hinted that politics and the color-line had something to do with the emeute, which, for a season, caused quite a commotion in high circles.

Can such an insult to an Alii go unwhipt of vengeance?

CONGRESS STARTS WORK WITHOUT DELAY

House Progressing With Bill Reorganizing the Army.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

SENATE RESUMES CONSIDERATION OF THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Committee on Commerce Considers Amendments Offered by Mr. Frye to the Shipping Subsidy Bill—Reduction in the War Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—When the House met to-day an arrangement was agreed to by which the consideration of the Grout oleomargarine bill, which was to have come up to-day under a special order made at the last session, was postponed until to-morrow and the House proceeded with the consideration of the army re-organization bill.

The Henburn amendment to provide that vacancies in the Quartermaster's department could be filled from civil life or from volunteer officers commissioned since April 19, 1898, which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday was voted down without division.

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, offered an amendment which was adopted authorizing the President to appoint fifty volunteer surgeons with the rank of Major and fifteen assistant surgeons with the rank of captain for term of two years unless previously discharged.

Mr. Otey, of Virginia, offered an amendment to empower the surgeon general of the army to employ not to exceed thirty dental surgeons, three of whom shall be chief dental surgeons. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to provide for a corps of veterinary surgeons, one chief veterinarian, with the rank of colonel, one assistant chief with the rank of major, four veterinarians with the rank of first lieutenant; ten assistants with the rank of second lieutenants; twenty assistants with the rank of second lieutenants of cavalry. The establishment of a veterinary corps, he said, had the approval of Lieutenant-General Miles, General Brook, Merrit, Wilson and other high army officers. As the army would be reorganized under the bill, there would be upward of 35,000 animals to be cared for and the economy of such a corps was beyond cavil. The amendment was adopted, 80 to 72.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate at 12:40 went into executive session when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was immediately taken up. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, took the floor, making an argument in favor of the ratification of the treaty as necessary to secure the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Reduction of War Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee met in special session at 10 this morning to consider the bill reducing the war revenue taxes to about $40,000,000, framed by the Republican members of the committee and introduced by Chairman Payne. When the beer section was reached, fixing the rebate at 20 per cent instead of 7 1-2 per cent, which makes the rate $1.60 per barrel, Representative Richardson, ranking member of the minority, moved a further reduction of all the increase made by the revenue act. The effect of this motion, if carried would have been to make the rate $1 per barrel. The motion was defeated by a party vote.

The committee voted to report the bill as introduced with an amendment making the act take effect on its passage instead of thirty days thereafter. All substitutes and amendments by the minority were defeated, 6 to 9.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate committee on commerce held a meeting to-day which was devoted mainly to the consideration of the ship subsidy bill and to amendments suggested by Chairman Frye. The most important amendment was one providing that all ships shall take fifty per cent of their cargo capacity when leaving a port of the United States for a foreign port. Mr. Frye said the effect of its incorporation in the bill would be to increase the amount of cargo which must be taken but that it would so distribute it amongst the various ships that there would be inequality or injustice.

Association Football Match.

Saturday afternoon will see a good exhibition match of the Association football game which is just now forcing itself so prominently to the fore. The president of Oahu College has placed the grounds at Punahou at the disposal of the Association men and Messrs. R. Anderson and Blackman will captain two of the first teams which have as yet appeared in Honolulu. The teams will probably include, among other well known players Messrs. Soper, Harvey, Fiddes, B. Howley, Corkburn, D. Anderson and Stokes, and the game will thoroughly be worth seeing.

William Court Gully, who has just been elected speaker of the House of Commons for the third time, first succeeded Viscount Peel in 1895. This position is a most desirable one, as the incumbent draws an annual salary of $25,000 and an annual pension of $5,000 afterward. Upon his retirement he also receives a peerage.