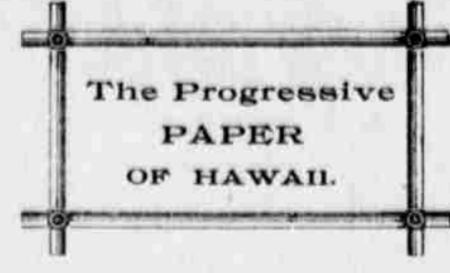


Hilo Tribune.



VOL. 7.

HILO, HAWAII, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1902.

No. 19.

The Hilo Tribune.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
OFFICE, BRIDGE STREET, HILO, HAWAII.
(TRIBUNE BLOCK.)

Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, Ltd.
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four (4) thoroughbred Pointer puppies, beautifully marked lines and white, three females and one male, \$25 to \$35 each. Apply, Horner's Ranch, Kukaiaua.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—In Puuoe, new and modern cottage; inquire of ALLAN WALL, at the Hilo Market.

NOTICES.

Fine job work in all its branches. Give us a chance to estimate.—TRIBUNE.

NOTICE—Neither the Masters nor Agent of vessels of the "Matson Line" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. R. T. GUARD, Agent.
Hilo, April 16, 1901. 24-

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.
In the matter of the guardianship of JOHN FORBES, MARY FORBES, EMMA FORBES and THOMAS FORBES, minors.

The petition of Thomas Forbes, wherein he asks for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said minors, being an undivided one sixth of Kulesana "Holopini" at Waikaka, Hawaii, and wherein he sets forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of March, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Court House of South Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing the said petition, when and where the next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 26, 1902.
By the Court:
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
RIDGWAY & RIDGWAY,
Attorneys for Petitioner. 17-19

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit Island and Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.
In the matter of the Guardianship of KA-AEWALHAU (w), AKI (k) and AH HUNG (k).

Ben. H. Brown, Guardian, having filed on the sixth day of February, 1902, a petition to sell certain Real Estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that due publication was made, and no person appearing to show cause why said petition should not be granted, it was ordered upon the 5th day of March that the Real Estate described in said petition be sold at public or private sale.

Notice is hereby given that all the right, title and interest of said wards in and to that land described in Royal Patent 117 L. C. A. 16, being an undivided one-sixth more or less of that land situate at Waikaka, known as the land of "Holopini," adjacent to and upon which is located the "Waikaka Saloon" will be sold by the Guardian at the Sheriff's office in Hilo, Hawaii, upon SATURDAY the 22nd day of MARCH, 1902, at 12:00 M. o'clock.
Hilo, Hawaii, March 5, 1902.
BEN. H. BROWN, Guardian.
RIDGWAY & RIDGWAY,
Attorneys for Estate. 18-20

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Circuit Court, of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

SUMMONS.

The Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. H. E. Soule and I. E. Ray, defendants.

The Territory of Hawaii; to the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his Deputy, or any Constable in the Territory of Hawaii: You are commanded to summon H. E. Soule and I. E. Ray, defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty day after service hereof to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the January Term thereof, to be held at South Hilo, Island of Hawaii on Thursday the 2nd day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, a corporation, plaintiff should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.
Witness Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 10th day of December, 1901.
(Signed) DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Summons in said cause and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next Term of this Court.
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 22, 1902. 13-29

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

SUMMONS.

The Hakalau Plantation Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. H. E. Soule and I. E. Ray, defendants.

The Territory of Hawaii; to the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his Deputy, or any Constable in the Territory of Hawaii. You are commanded to summon H. E. Soule and I. E. Ray, defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days, after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the January Term thereof, to be held at South Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on Thursday the 2nd day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of the Hakalau Plantation Company, plaintiff, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.
Witness Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 10th day of December, 1901.
(Signed) DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Summons in said cause and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next Term of this Court.
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 22, 1902. 13-29

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of EUPA (w), of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased.

Petition having been filed by A. E. Sutton praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said A. E. Sutton.

Notice is hereby given that TUESDAY the 25th day of March, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Court House, at South Hilo, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Hilo, February 24, A. D. 1902.
By the Court:
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
Wise & Ross,
Attorneys for petitioner. 17-19

In the Circuit Court, of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of LOUISE J. ABBEY of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

Petition having been filed by Josephine Deyo, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said Josephine Deyo.

Notice is hereby given that TUESDAY the 25th day of March, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Court room of this Court, South Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Hilo, February 26, A. D. 1902.
By the Court:
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
Wise & Ross,
Attorney for Petitioner. 17-19

NOTICE.

Sealed bids will be received by Hon. J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, up to March 17th, 1902, for repairs to the Hilo Powder Magazine.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, or at the Telephone Office, Hilo.

E. E. RICHARDS,
Agent Public Works Dept. 17-19

BIGGER SALARIES.

The Pay of the United States Judges and Legislators.

Senator Hoar's bill increasing the salaries of all the judges of the federal courts by 25 per cent has been passed by the senate. In the case of a certain number of the district and circuit courts, this increase is modified by the fact that the bill requires that the judges shall pay their own expenses when serving on the bench away from home, allowance having been made heretofore for these expenses within a maximum of \$10 per day. Still, it remains true that the bill if now passed by the house would increase the compensation of the great body of the judges of the federal courts by one-fourth. Following are the salaries provided in the bill, compared with the actual salaries:

	Proposed	Present
Chief Justice.....	\$13,000	\$10,500
Associate Justices.....	12,500	10,000
Circuit Judges.....	7,500	6,000
District Judges.....	6,250	5,000

A like provision for advance is made for the judges of the court of claims and for the courts of the District of Columbia.

We regret—indeed, we are almost ashamed—to say that this very moderate advance did not receive the unanimous support of the judiciary committee, and that it was strongly, and even violently, opposed on the floor of the senate, especially by Mr. Berry, of Arkansas. His trouble and that of others who joined in the debate later, is that their standard of comparison is not only narrow and inaccurate, but selfish. It seems absurd to the senator from Arkansas that a district judge of the United States court should be paid as much for his services as a senator, and that a justice of the supreme court should be paid twice as much as a senator. Yet, putting aside all question of the average usefulness or the average character of senators and judges, there are obvious differences in the conditions of their employment. A judge must be trained, and severely trained, in the profession of the law. He must be possessed of ability sufficient to attain a high position at the bar before he will be considered for the bench. By virtue of this training and ability he can rely on an income from twice to ten times the pay he can get as a judge. After he takes a judicial office he can not make a dollar by practice, and he is shut off from many opportunities for profitable investment which are open to others—especially senators.

We pay the judges of our supreme court in this city \$17,500 a year, with a term of fourteen years, and there has never been the slightest discontent therewith. It is not only fair, it is also highly expedient, that the federal judiciary should be paid salaries that would give them ease of mind as to their families and themselves and enable them to live measurably as their associates live. With reckless extravagance in so many directions, mere decency in the treatment of a co-ordinate branch of the national government should prevail.

Miss Stone Silent.

Salonica, Roumania, Feb. 26—Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Tsilka will start without delay for Constantinople. In the meanwhile the liberated missionaries are staying at the missionary headquarters, where they are receiving the congratulations of their colleagues.

Miss Stone says the brigands swore both of their captives to absolute secrecy regarding any information calculated to establish the identity of the brigands, the location of the places where they were concealed or other facts likely to compromise their captors.

TO PUNISH SENATORS.

U. S. Senate Has Complicated Job on Its Hands.

Washington, February 26.—The meeting of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections this forenoon did not result in supplying any solution of the difficulty that the Senate is in in connection with the Tillman-McLaurin controversy. The Republican members of the committee frankly confessed that they had not been able to formulate a scheme which would relieve the situation, and after less than an hour's discussion they asked that the committee should adjourn until 2 o'clock, the understanding being that the Senate should adjourn after a brief session and thus give the committee an opportunity to fully consider this most important question, which most Senators look upon in its present shape as a stumbling block in the way of all other legislation.

Senator Foraker made the suggestion that there should be a severer degree of punishment meted out to Senator Tillman than to Senator McLaurin. Senator Dubois met this suggestion with a negative and when the suggestion was afterward made that Senator Tillman should be called upon to prove before the committee that the charge which he had repeated in the Senate that his colleague had yielded to undue influence, there was a hint that if this matter should be entered upon some Senators would insist upon the reopening of the charges on file in the committee in connection with the election of other Senators, which charges have never been disposed of.

During the morning meeting of the committee Senator Bailey notified the Republican members that the Democrats would not submit to the adoption of a resolution suspending the South Carolina Senators. He said he agreed that they should be punished for their breach of the peace in the presence of the Senate, but he was satisfied the Democrats would not submit to any proceeding which would deprive a State of representation. Some of the Republican members of the committee replied that they agreed as to the unwisdom and impracticability of proceeding by way of suspension.

While no prospective statement of policy was made from the Republican side, there was enough said to lead to the conclusion that the proposed resolution for suspension had been abandoned and that the punishment suggested will be in the form of censure. Indeed, some of the Republican members of the committee say this is practically the only course open to them. The Republicans, however, will contend for more severe rebuke to Tillman than shall be adopted to McLaurin, and the Democrats will resist this discrimination. That is now the point of greatest difference.

The Committee on Privileges and Rules continued its consideration of the Tillman-McLaurin episode this afternoon, but had no conclusion beyond deciding to refer the entire matter to a sub-committee and to meet again on Friday to consider any recommendations made by the sub-committee.

SCRAP IN THE SENATE.

Tillman and McLaurin Come to Blows.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was signalized in the United States Senate by a fist fight. The two Senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray. Tillman in the course of a speech upon the Philippine tariff bill made serious reflections upon the honor of his colleague, McLaurin. In brief, he charged that his vote in support of the ratification of the treaty of Paris had been cast through the exercise of improper influence.

McLaurin was not in the chamber at the time, being engaged in committee work, but he was sent for, and appeared just as Tillman concluded his speech. Pale as ashes, McLaurin rose to address the Senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. He reviewed Tillman's charge briefly, and then denounced the statement made by his colleague as a "willful, malicious and deliberate lie."

Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when Tillman, sitting a few seats from him, with Teller of Colorado between them, sprang at him. McLaurin, who had half turned toward Tillman met him half way, and in an instant these two Senators having swept Teller aside, were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight. McLaurin received a heavy blow on the forehead, while Tillman got a punch on the nose which brought blood.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms Layton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants and himself received several blows. He got between them finally and by main strength wrenched them apart. Senators Warren of Wyoming and Scott of West Virginia, two of the most powerful men in the Senate, leaped to his assistance and, pinioning the arms of the belligerents Senators, forced them into their seats. Intense excitement prevailed in the Senate and galleries, which were thronged with people, who had been attracted by the spirited debate. Every body was on his feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. Senators stood about the chamber for the moment quite helpless and pale to the lips. Finally order was restored partially, and in the midst of intense excitement the Senate went into secret session.

For two hours it discussed the event behind closed doors. When the doors were opened it was made known that both of the South Carolina Senators by unanimous vote had been declared to be in contempt of the Senate. They were permitted by a vote of the Senate to make apologies to the Senate. Their statements were listened to by both the Senators and people in the galleries with breathless interest. Senator Tillman left the Capitol when adjournment was taken for recess and did not return for the night session. Senator McLaurin was in the chamber about 2 o'clock, but left early. Neither Senator when seen at his home would make any statement.

The status of Senators Tillman and McLaurin is that they are still in contempt of the Senate and only by a vote of the Senate can either be recognized either to speak or to vote on any question whatever.

On account of the occurrence President Roosevelt had a friend see Senator Tillman and request that he withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to dine at the White House, on the occasion of the banquet to Prince Henry. Tillman refused to do so and the President sent a note withdrawing the invitation. Tillman had been invited as the ranking minority member of the Naval Affairs Committee and in his stead Senator Martin of Va., was present.

German newspapers express the highest satisfaction with the reception given to Prince Henry in the United States.

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