

# Big Sacrifice Sale

OF

## COLORED DRESS GOODS

Before giving you the prices offered in this sale let us define the policy of the new management regarding advertising bargains. Our advertisements, as we stated last week, are to give news of new arrivals in stock and from time to time offer special inducements. We want every lady to know—Sachs' Dry Goods Co. will not offer a bargain unless it is a bargain. That is the true mission of the advertisement, and you will find it faithfully carried out at our store.

### Reductions for one week only

VALUES NOT CONSIDERED

We must make room for the Spring Goods which will soon arrive. By taking advantage of these extraordinary prices you will save from one-third to one-half on standard dress materials. After the sale all the goods will be sold only at regular prices.

### Remember only this week

BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 10.

See the goods displayed in window and interior and note the following prices:

#### CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS

In fancy plaids, extra fine all wool.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
42 in. wide.....\$ .75	50c
46 in. wide..... 1.00	70c
52 in. wide..... 1.25	80c

#### Fancy Checked Suitings

Beaute effects; 56 in. wide. Regular price, \$1.25 yard.

Sale Price 75c

#### Ladies' Cloth

In fancy plaids, extra fine all range of shades; double fold; regular price, 60c yard.

Sale Price 45c

#### Polka Dot Cashmeres

all wool, positively new, double fold; regular price, \$1.

Sale Price 80c

#### FANCY CREPONS

all wool, beautiful combination of colors.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
42 in. wide.....\$ .75	45c
44 in. wide.....\$ 1 to 1.25	65c

#### All Wool Cheviots

fancy materials, 56 inches wide; regular price, \$1.25.

Sale Price 65c

#### Fine F. Flannels

newest designs in fancy stripes, polka dots, cashmere effects. Regular prices, \$1 and \$1.25.

Sale Price 75c

#### Silk Striped Waistings

very latest designs, all new goods; regular price, \$1 yard.

Sale Price 80c

DON'T MISS THIS SALE

**N. S. SACH'S DRY GOODS CO., Ltd.**

## EXPERT GRIFFITH ON FOREST PRESERVATION

Expert Forester Griffith of the Department of Agriculture at Washington who has been studying the forests of the Islands for several weeks past, gave an interesting address in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening on the question of forest preservation and water conservation in the group. Among those present were the following: Governor Dole, Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor, Representative Dickey of Maui, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Allan Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke, H. M. von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies, F. M. Swamy and a large number of others. The Kamehameha chorus gave several Hawaiian airs.

### Forestation.

The speaker, having been introduced by Wray Taylor, said that forestation meant cutting timber on a conservative basis and allowing the young timber an opportunity to grow. In Hawaii there were a few merchantable species of wood except the koa. In one sense it could not be called merchantable, as the entire question was to increase the timber growth as a means of conserving the water supply. Increasing the timber meant assistance in the development of the cattle and grazing industries.

### Forest Preserves.

The speaker told of conditions in the western part of the United States where timber had been cut away from the headwaters, people believing the supply to be unlimited. The people have now demanded that the water supplies be protected and the government is holding 50,000,000 acres as forest preserves in the central and western States. In the Black Hills where timber and water were once plentiful, the water supply has almost been cut off owing to the denudation of the timber lands.

Cripple Creek, Col., has now a rapidly diminishing water supply and wood is being imported where once the mountains surrounding the camp were covered with a fine growth of pine. At this point, President Roosevelt's comments on the value of forests, in which he said their preservation was a necessity, were read.

### What Hawaii Forests Need.

"President Roosevelt does not believe that private water companies have the right to control the water power," said Mr. Griffith. "If you have the water on your land you can hold a man up for what you please when he is trying to buy the land from you. The right to the water should always go with the land. I have been delighted with the interest the planters and everybody here takes in the forests, but in a few points they are wrong. Much money is being spent by the sugar planters and stock growers in planting trees, and at the same time they are running the cattle back in their forests, which is especially dangerous to the headwaters. It is easier to conserve what forests you already have than to plant new ones. I was inclined to think that much of the damage might have been caused by insects, but in the virgin woods I have not seen any insects except where the tree dies from old age. Some cattle men have said to me that the cattle do not eat the trees but I have told them that they eat the ferns, and by doing so they open up the forest and the insects then attack the trees.

"On Maui, where the big ditch is, you will find on the mauka side the forest is a jungle, whereas below it is clear and perfectly open. The undergrowth disappears and the heavy Hilo grass comes in and no seeds can then reach through and germinate. There are some pretty park-like places, but these do not conserve the water as the ground dries up.

### Water is Wasted.

"Take the Islands as a whole, and there are few localities where there are natural reservoir sites, and the water is wasted. I think the planters are all alive to the effects which the forests have over the stream flow. The forests actually increase the rainfall. The temperature in the forest is lower than in the surrounding country, and when clouds come there not a drop will fall, but when they strike the mountains where the timber is, the rain comes down. In places where the mountains are bare the rain does not come. That has been proven. The planters feel the need of forests, but it does not appear to me they have seen the need at headwaters. Those who are acquainted with the island of Hawaii know that as you come from Hamakua to Waimea and down through Pahala, most of the slopes cannot be used for sugar or grazing. The forests, if preserved there, will increase the rainfall.

### Preserve the Forests.

"Coming around to Hilo, you cross stream after stream to the government road. These streams are vitally important to the plantations in fluming their cane, as it is too rough to construct railroads. It is ten times more important to preserve the forests at the headwaters than below. If the forests were stripped it would be hard to get the water. The water would sink at the headwaters and flow under through the strata and could only be obtained by tunnelling and shafting.

### Segregate and Fence.

"I would suggest that the planters segregate those lands which are adjacent and along the headwaters of the streams. That is the principal thing to do. It is not only a question of segregating these lands but also a question of fencing. At Pahala they have thirty-one miles of fencing and have had it there for five years; before the fencing was up you could ride all through the forests after bullocks, but now there is no trail, and you can only get through by using a cane knife.

### Cattle and Forests.

"The rapidity of denudity and the rapidity of growth in the Islands has surprised me. This is not a question of leaving forests for posterity to enjoy. It is a question of now. I think

the cattle business ought to be run with a little more system. When I have asked where cattle were, I have been told, 'Up mauka in the forests.' There the cattle go to escape the heat and horn-flies and to obtain moisture. That is what is driving the forests back and it means the forests will be destroyed by cattle and sheep. On the ranches where the cattle are being handled in paddocks little damage is being done.

### Trees Near Plantations.

"Putting trees alongside the plantations is an excellent thing, especially on Oahu along the Waianae and Koolau ranges. It is surprising to see what the forests will do when fenced off. Back of Ewa, where the country has been enclosed, young koa trees are coming up. Mr. Baldwin on Maui has found by plowing that hundreds of young koa trees have come up, which shows that the seed will hold its germinating power for a period of ten years.

### Forests and Water Supply.

"Most of the government lands are under long leases, so the government cannot do much at present. There are government grounds which the Territorial government, I suppose, could set aside as forest preserves, but as the planters and grazers have the lands, it rests with them very largely as to what they will do. If the planters and managers will get together and each say 'I will fence off this land and that,' and so on, the forests will be protected, and you will have a good water supply. On Maui I was delighted to find the forests in good condition, but even there an enormous amount of damage is being done. The vital points in Hawaii lie between Hilo and Hamakua. My idea is that the planters should get together and ask which are the forests on the streams and which those at the headwaters, and then set these aside and preserve them. On Molokai the forests are so far gone that little can be done except by planting; they are almost extinct.

"On Oahu, Honolulu and other plantations, they must do something to protect the forests. They must know that the artesian water they are getting is water that is falling on the mountains, and coming through the strata, and if the forests are destroyed, they will surely feel its effects on their water supply.

### Washington Would Help.

"Washington would be glad to do anything it can to help. I am going to Manila, and I propose to send you some timber trees to clothe the upper slopes of your mountains. I would like to recommend you to try Philippine pines. The trouble with your present forests is that the seeds are so heavy they fall close to the trees, and are suppressed by the shade. This causes the forests to spread but slowly. The pine has been used very successfully in Switzerland and France, and in the States. Within five years in South Dakota, in a preserve, they obtained 60,000 young plants to the acre. The seeds of the pine scatter over the land, and do not remain near the trees from which they fall."

"At the conclusion of the address W. R. Castle gave a statement of the American Forestry Association of which he was a member. He stated that he had written to cattlemen and planters on the other islands asking them to hand in their names so that a branch organization might be formed here. Favorable responses had been met with in most cases. As a result of the outline given by Mr. Castle, nearly all the men in the audience gave their names to him with the request that they be enrolled. These names will be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Governor Dole inquired whether, in Mr. Griffith's examinations of the timber trees, he thought that there was a possibility of introducing foreign trees as a commercial proposition, as well as to conserve the water supply. Mr. Griffith said he had thought of that in conjunction with the price of cordwood, which people paid here—\$12 to \$14 a cord. He suggested that if the Territorial government raised algaroba trees on government lands it would serve a double purpose, one of which was to increase the revenues. He stated further that the government should keep a very tight control over the opening up of the forests.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Griffith for his interesting talk. The branch organization of the American Forestry Association was formed and the meeting adjourned.

## CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

New York, Jan. 22.—Dr. H. K. Carroll, who was in charge of the religious statistics in the United States census of 1890, has just completed statistics for the year 1901. He finds the total church communicant membership in the United States to be 28,990,637. The increase, according to Dr. Carroll, was 730,027 last year, or 2.67 per cent, which exceeds the increase of population, which was 2.18 per cent. He shows the following:

Religious Bodies.	1902.	1901.
Roman Catholic.....	9,158,741	468,083
Prot. Episcopal.....	741,697	31,341
Disciples of Christ.....	1,179,541	29,559
Southern Baptist.....	1,674,108	26,112
African Methodist.....	698,354	22,892
Colored Baptist.....	1,590,802	18,146
Methodist North.....	2,762,691	16,509
Presbyterian North.....	999,815	16,382
Christian Scientist.....	48,539	13,980
Lutheran Gen. Syn.....	204,098	4,500
Congregationalist.....	634,835	3,475
Baptist North.....	1,995,813	3,929
All denominations.....	28,990,637	730,027

The weekly edition of the Evening Bulletin is the largest and best published in the Territory. Sixteen and twenty pages. \$1 a year.

## INSANITY THE MOTIVE

### KASABRO IS ACQUITTED OF MURDERING HIS CHILD

#### Dr. Wood Gives Expert Evidence in Support of Defense --- Helen Holt Wins Land Case.

Furuki Kasabro was found not guilty yesterday by the jury, his defense to the charge of murder having been insanity. Several witnesses including the defendant's wife, had given testimony of his eccentricities.

Kasabro himself was put on the stand and told in detail the story of the killing of his little child. He said that he had taken his child upon the mountains as usual while he cut wood, and while there thought how useless he was, with a paralyzed arm, and that the baby would always be only a source of expense. After that he remembered nothing until he found himself standing under a tree and felt pains about his neck. Overhead hung a rope with a broken loop, and at his side lay the child—dead. "The child's death surprised me," said the defendant through the Japanese interpreter; "I lost myself thinking, for I did not want to live either. Then I heard voices, a distant voice, calling 'Papa! Papa!' which I recognized as the voice of my dead child. I turned back and could see the vision of a good many people walking in the woods, but they were not real men. After leaving the mountain I went to Palama, and this time I turned and could see plainly, real men, and feel the weight of my child upon my back, and still thinking about it, I delivered myself at the police station." The witness said he had often heard the voices before, in Japan and in this country. He liked to read magazines and novels; when he came to something sorrowful he would be agitated; if he read books and they were unintelligible, he became angry and tore them up.

Dr. Wood testified that from what he had heard, coupled with the commission of the crime, he was convinced that the man was insane. The doctor was of the opinion that the fact of the insanity of defendant's father was a corroborative point, as physicians all over the world believed that insanity was hereditary. The witness started to tell of his visit to Japan and the examination of medical schools there, having seen no insane asylums, when Judge Gear interrupted him with: "Was that the time W. O. Smith was along?"

"It was," answered the witness. "Do you want to make an objection," continued the court, turning to the prosecuting attorney, and Mr. Douthitt interposed an objection on the ground that the evidence was not material, which Judge Gear sustained. Dr. Wood said that the strongest human emotion was the parent love, and to overcome this there must be some strong reason, and if no such reason is given, an act such as murder could be accounted for on no other theory than that of insanity. Such a crime was always classed by physicians as among the unnatural crimes, which is also evidence of insanity. Mr. Douthitt asked on cross-examination if infanticide was not practiced in India, and witness replied that it was, but did not think that the necessary conclusion was that it is due to insanity, but rather to custom.

Mr. McClanahan closed to the jury for the defense, and Mr. Douthitt for the prosecution. Judge Gear charged the jury solely on the question of insanity. Within fifteen minutes a verdict of acquittal was returned with a rider giving insanity as the motive of the crime. Judge Gear ordered the defendant to the custody of Dr. Mori, of the Japanese Charity Hospital, to await action by the Governor, who may send him to the insane asylum, or make any disposition he sees fit under the local statutes. Arrangements are being made, however, to send Kasabro to Japan on the next steamer.

Before Judge Humphreys the case of Helen A. Holt et al vs. Andrew Cox et al, was concluded, and after a half hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, awarding her the land in question.

W. O. Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of James R. Estell.

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Total.....\$45,571,212 29

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