

EVENING BULLETIN

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WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Editor

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Territory of Hawaii,) as: Honolulu, County of Oahu)

C. G. BOCKUS, Business Manager of the Bulletin Publishing Company, Limited, being first duly sworn, on oath, deposes and says: That the following is a true and correct statement of circulation for the week ending January 6th, 1906, of the Daily and Weekly Editions of the Evening Bulletin:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Dec. 30, 1905 (2374), Monday, Jan. 1, 1906 (2170), Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906 (2124), Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1906 (2112), Thursday, Jan. 4, 1906 (2116), Friday, Jan. 5, 1906 (2109), Average Daily Circulation (2157), Circulation of Weekly Bulletin, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1905 (2363), Number of Weeklies delivered on the island of Hawaii alone (1048), COMBINED guaranteed average circulation (4520).

BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., By C. G. BOCKUS, Business Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1906.

F. H. BURNETTE, Notary Public, Honolulu, County of Oahu.

TUESDAY.....JAN. 9, 1906.

If you hold a position as bell-mare in the community, why not be a bell-mare of progress.

Roosevelt is ready to have the whole Panama situation investigated. The climate of the Panama strip is not likely to make the mission attractive from a Congressional junketing standpoint.

The great problem of the hour at the Court House seems to be whether four Honolulu attorneys and three court officials can become inebriately intoxicated on one third of a bottle of Scotch whiskey.

The Attorney General of the United States calls for an annual appropriation of \$5,313,573. The Secretary of the Navy for the same period asks \$122,312,468.82. The relative value of administering justice in our country is not estimated in dollars and cents.

If the Legislature would pass an appropriation of a few thousand dollars to straighten out the land titles of the educational department, it would not be necessary to expend double that amount in taking care of just such sortsmen as the present Honolulu affair.

John Hughes seems to think the Republican Committee is always aiming at the Civic Federation. How does he know that it is not the Home Rulers they are trying to keep out. Then if any Civic Federationist should do as the Home Rulers do, they might be anything but certainly not Republicans. The policy of the Republican party thus far has been to allow the vilest sinner to return to an open primary while the light holds out to burn. After he has returned he is supposed to stay.

CARTER AND ROBINSON

Governor Carter's sudden change of front on the appointment of Judge Robinson will lay him open, among Robinson's friends, to the charge of never having been in favor of Robinson, and merely waiting for the opportunity to throw him overboard if possible.

The charge against Judge Robinson which would cause the Governor to change his mind so suddenly must be assumed as serious because it is not the part of dignity or common sense to be moved by a whim or satisfy personal dislike.

The situation therefore is one that calls for a statement of both sides in detail before a proper conclusion can be reached. Consequently it is not to be presumed the President will act till he has had the whole affair thoroughly threshed out, and the public can afford to suspend judgment.

Judge Robinson's record has been such that those who have been in his court, whether on the losing or winning side, as jurors, witnesses or attorneys, are favorable to his reappointment. Granted that the cause for the Governor's action be serious, it would even then be a question whether an incident should control as against a long and acceptable record.

NO COLONIAL GOLD BRICK

Expressions from the chairman of the Washington delegation, a majority of its members and the known predictions of others who will make up the party ought to satisfy the people of the Territory that they will be properly represented in their unalterable opposition to any change that smacks of Colonialism for Hawaii. Nothing the United States would of

fer this Territory could lead the people to the acceptance of a colonial form of government.

The only danger the delegates have to fear is the gentleman with gold bricks who stalks about the national capitol. He is always attractive and sometimes carries the importance of official prestige. He tells those seeking for favors what they can get if they accept his views and assures them that "certainly Congress would never be so unkind" as to fail to do the "proper thing" in event the scheme proposed is found to be not an unmixt blessing.

One of these gold bricks is handed to plantation interests when they are told that the President or administration would look out for them in event of the free trade Philippine policy being inimical to Hawaii's best interests. It looks pretty and seems plausible when told in the proper tone of voice it is a gold brick.

Under such circumstances there is just one thing for citizens and delegates to do. Stick to their text. When alternative gold brick propositions are offered, allow no time to be wasted in discussing them.

Hawaii wants no colonialism.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES?

There can be no doubt that the people of this Territory are anxious to have the islands advertised. Their desire is demonstrated in a willingness to pay a special tax on the freight they ship to the city of Honolulu, and have the money expended on promotion.

There is no doubt that the people are behind the movement to send a special delegation to Washington to advance the bill for the rebate of seventy-five per cent. of the Federal revenues for appropriation to Federal purposes in Hawaii. Business houses of the city, some of them outside the business organizations, have been ready to contribute a share of the money to pay the expenses of this delegation.

When the proposal is made to make the most of the advertising opportunities this delegation trip offers by having a press representative accompany the party, one of the bell mares of the community assists in killing the whole project by suggesting that they might also take along a doctor and a nurse.

Good advertising was one of the strong arguments in favor of sending on this delegation. Through the medium of a competent press representative, this delegation could secure more favorable publicity for Hawaii than can possibly be purchased through the ordinary avenues of promotion work with an amount of money equalling the whole sum expended on the delegation.

The opportunity is there. No better one has offered to keep Hawaii before the class of people before whom we want it kept.

Failure to improve this opportunity is a public misfortune which in later months will be looked back upon as close to a calamitous folly. It isn't too late to mend. It isn't characteristic of Hawaii or at least it ought not to be, to allow opportunities pass because a bell mare can't see the use of making the most of them.

Goodwin: "Why not accompany me to church this afternoon, Smiley? You will hear an interesting talk." Smiley: "Excuse me, Goodwin, but I heard that kind of a talk when I reached some at 2 o'clock this morning—and I can't stand another today."—Chicago Daily News.

Jillson: "How's your rheumatism today, old man?" Bilkins: "It's working overtime, thank you; but I'm not able to do much myself."—Chicago Daily News.

The Weekly Edition of the Evening Bulletin gives a complete summary of the year's work.

FOR SALE

MAKIKI DISTRICT

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE

MOSQUITO-PROOF

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

CONNECTED WITH SEWER

LOT 60x90, FRONTING ON TWO

STREETS.

PRICE, \$2,100.

Henry Waterhouse

Trust Co., Limited.

109 FORT AND MERCHANT STS., HONOLULU.

It Is Cool

THESE DAYS

AT HALEIWA.

JUST THE PLACE TO SPEND YOUR VACATION.

The best of everything

ALL SORTS OF AMUSEMENT,

ALL KINDS OF RECREATION,

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

Tickets and information at Oahu Railway station and Trent & Co., or ring up Haleiwa Hotel, King 53.

On Sundays the Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train, leaves at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m.

STEALS MONEY AND ANOTHER ROBS HIM

January Pacheco was given one year in the reform school by Judge Whitney this morning for stealing. Willie Peahi was also sentenced to one year, and William Pike had his sentence suspended thirteen months. Some time ago January entered the office of Edward Like, editor of the Keoahaina, and made away with a purse containing \$15.60. January was careless with the money—he had never had such a large amount and was day dreaming continually about what he would do with all the real cash. He thought and planned, and planned and thought. So intense was he with dreams of the future, what he would do, where he would go, and just how he would spend his newly acquired fortune, that he actually became reckless. Then he dropped off in a dose. When he awoke his money was gone—the money he had taken his life in his hands for. He searched every pocket. He couldn't report the theft to the police—he had stolen the coin himself. And he hadn't spent a cent. But he did have a good time planning for the future, which was not the reform school for one year, but guns, candy and what not that makes a boy happy.

When the purse and cash left January's pocket it made two others happy for the time being. That pair was Willie Piho and Willie Peahi. Willie had taken the liberty of relieving his friend January of his ill-gotten gains. He divided his spoils with Piho. When the police were notified they soon rounded up the three youths and Judge Whitney's decision this morning is the result.

Artist Gibson, who is now in Spain, has not permanently abandoned pen and ink work, as at first reported, but will devote his attention to painting in oils for a year or two. The creator of the "Gibson girl" is America's best animal illustrator, and his art work gives him an income of \$60,000 a year. His wife and his two children will spend the winter with him in Madrid.

There are some shoppers in this town who think they know it all. But they never buy in Acheson—O, no, this town's too small. They shop, and shop, and on and on they have a way to go. But when they have a cent to spend they go to Kansas City. In Acheson they're treated the most respectful way. While down in Kansas City the clerks all call them 'Say'. And to each other when they're gone, in a most sarcastic manner, remark, there goes a farmer—I'll bet her name in Hanner. But human nature's much the same no matter where you go. And while our dear friends here think our stores so very slow, in Kansas City, her sister or cousin, to say the least, can't find a thing to suit her there, so goes farther East. In Chicago, that big city that is ruled by men from Cork, her sister falls to find anything this side of New York. While in New York another sister—and there are many more than three—can't find a thing to suit her there, and she goes across the sea. In London and in Paris where still other sisters dwell, I really don't know where they go, I hope they go to h—

FOR EVERY MERCHANT

The following "prose poem" is by an Acheson merchant, who was warm under the collar: "There are some shoppers in this town who think they know it all. But they never buy in Acheson—O, no, this town's too small. They shop, and shop, and on and on they have a way to go. But when they have a cent to spend they go to Kansas City. In Acheson they're treated the most respectful way. While down in Kansas City the clerks all call them 'Say'. And to each other when they're gone, in a most sarcastic manner, remark, there goes a farmer—I'll bet her name in Hanner. But human nature's much the same no matter where you go. And while our dear friends here think our stores so very slow, in Kansas City, her sister or cousin, to say the least, can't find a thing to suit her there, so goes farther East. In Chicago, that big city that is ruled by men from Cork, her sister falls to find anything this side of New York. While in New York another sister—and there are many more than three—can't find a thing to suit her there, and she goes across the sea. In London and in Paris where still other sisters dwell, I really don't know where they go, I hope they go to h—"

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THE SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

[Leslie's Weekly] The inadequacy of the salaries paid to the teachers in our public schools and to educators generally has been the subject of frequent editorials in these columns. It is encouraging, therefore to note from a recent address by Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, that there is a decided upward tendency in teachers' salaries for the past few years, and that the prospects are good for a still greater advance. According to the statistics submitted by Dr. Harris in 1890, 7,915 professors and instructors officiated in the colleges and universities of the United States, not including the professional schools. By 1893 the number had risen to 26,887. Whence this growth? It comes from the encouraging fact that the average annual increase, the growing demand for higher education, throws open, according to Dr. Harris, nearly one thousand new places every year in colleges and universities for teachers promoted from the secondary schools, those alone being selected who possess the requisite abilities and scholarship.

Here, then, we see the incentive for a thousand teachers in the secondary schools to fit themselves for promotion to the colleges or universities, while a

thousand teachers in the lower grade have the opportunity for appointment to the higher grade. Here, obviously, each teacher's advancement rests with himself. Besides this, the increase in new places in the secondary schools of the United States has been somewhat more. The high schools and academies counted 16,329 teachers in 1890 and in 1902 counted 33,795. This increase gave 17,466 new positions in thirteen years—1,340 a year—for teachers in public and private high schools.

In the matter of salaries the recent canvass made by the special committee appointed to investigate the subject reports a list showing an aggregate of 53,554 positions, with annual salaries of \$4,600 and over, one-half of which pay \$500 and upward, besides 14,193 of \$500 to \$600, and 17,728 annual salaries below \$500. In Harvard and Yale the professors receive all the way from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year, and the instructors from \$800 to \$1,000. Small salaries, often pitifully small, they form the incomes that men of learning and superior abilities and accomplishments are ready to accept, where their pay is less than many a mechanic's wages. We hear a great deal about the mania for money-getting in this country, as if it were the sole stimulus to exertion; but more than twenty thousand college professors and instructors are spending their energies in an employment which gives them scarcely more than a bare subsistence. The "simple life," of which we hear so much, is theirs. With them it is plain living and high thinking. They are impelled by other higher ambitions than mere money-making. And then, consider the 600,000 school teachers with an average salary of less than \$600. The "smart set," the "American aristocracy," do you say? You may find them here.

It is claimed that the small salaries paid to teachers is not due to niggardliness. Then it must be due to indifference and to the fact that, as a body, the politicians have no fear of them. For the teachers, unlike the teamsters, longshoremen and miners, do not form a "striking" organization by themselves. But steadily onward and upward do they move, these educators of the nation, who, like the great Arnold of Rugby and Hopkins of Williams are proud to write "Teacher" after their names. All honor to those who are fighting nobler battles and winning greater and more enduring victories than are won at the point of bayonets and the cannon's mouth.

GRAFT. [Maui News] At a former meeting of the Board of Supervisors bills for five dollars each were presented by the Inter-Island Steamship Company for carrying deck passengers from Hana to Kahului, from Kahului to Hana and from Pukoo, Molokai, to Honolulu. As the regular charge is but two dollars for deck passengers, the bills were returned for correction.

In the company's letter of the 19th of December, addressed to the County Clerk, the following startling statement is made: "The charge of five dollars for deck passengers from Pukoo to Honolulu is correct, being the regular charge which the Territorial Government pays for officers and prisoners."

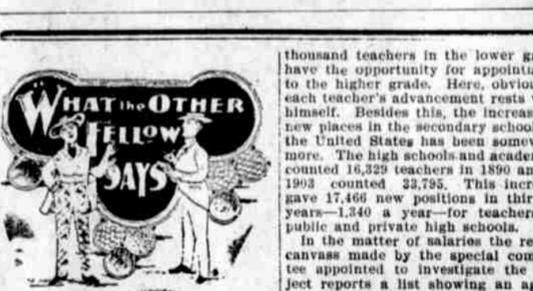
In plain English this means that any individual may travel for two dollars deck passage, but when the people's money is to pay the bill we add an extra little item of 150 per cent. The Board of Supervisors returned the bills and will refuse to stand for any such graft.

The BUSINESS MAN'S HANDY INDEX, published in the Saturday Bulletin and the Weekly Edition, gives a concise and complete resume of all legal notices, calls for tenders, judgments, building permits and real estate transactions. Weekly Bulletin, 75 cents per month. Evening Bulletin, \$1 per year.



CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

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WHAT THE OTHER FELLOW SAYS

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FOR FIRST-CLASS Suit To Order

We Are The People

NEW LINE SUITINGS

Now Showing

Style Is UP-TO-DATE

Prices Are Right

Made Throughout By White Labor

L. B. KERR & CO, Ltd

MERCHANT TAILORS

ALAKEA STREET.

PIANOS

STEINWAY and others

THAYER PIANO COMPANY, 156 and 158 HOTEL ST.

GAS STOVES New Process Gas Ranges. These have been bought at prices much below the market on account of our taking a whole consignment. The goods are well known and we are able to sell them upon especially favorable terms. Blue Flame Oil Stoves. An assortment just to hand by the "Gerard C. Tobey." Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd. BEFORE BUYING GET OUR PRICES.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!! Herpicide Will Save It. Herpicide Will Save It. Too Late for Herpicide. Newbro's Herpicide. The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ." The Rabbit and the Guinea Pig. Prof. Uuna, the world's greatest dermatologist (ask your doctor about him) was the first to discover the microbic and contagious nature of true dandruff. His discovery was verified by Dr. Sabourand, of Paris, who demonstrated a rabbit with human dandruff flakes. Also by Lassar and Bishop. Makes hair light and fluffy. Stops itching instantly. Drug Stores, \$1.00. Send six stamps to HERPICIDE CO., Dept. H, Detroit, Mich. for a Sample. HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SPECIAL AGENTS. Applications at Prominent Barber Shops.

CHARGES OF SCANDAL

(Continued from Page 1.) and Clem Quinn were all seen this morning. All positively denied that they, or anyone else of those present, was intoxicated in the slightest degree, in the time from 12:30 a. m. until 2 a. m., one-third of a bottle of "Black and White" whisky was consumed, some taking one and some two drinks. The night was a tedious one and the waiting on the jury to return a verdict was but slightly relieved by the friendly glass. The bottle with two-thirds of its contents still in it was given the painters who were working in the building.

While Governor Carter's friends say that his action was actuated by the complaints of members of the Bar Association the members who were seen today were totally at a loss to know who these could have been. On the contrary, the indignation aroused among the lawyers and even among those holding high official positions, and who for that reason would not speak for publication, the action of the Governor was scored in the sharp terms and the Executive was referred to in the most uncompromising manner.

P. L. Weaver said, when asked about his opinion about the matter, that in spite of everything that had taken place he was still in favor of Judge Robinson's re-appointment. Owing to the fact that he is a judicial officer, Weaver would say no more for publication. "Carter's action is usurpation of authority," said Judge Gear. "This is simply another case of his trying to be God Almighty and to run everything in the Territory."

Judge Humphreys, when asked, gave the following written statement: "I have endorsed Judge Robinson for re-appointment, because I felt that he deserved it. I still hold to that opinion. In the absence of any knowledge as to why the Governor opposes the re-appointment of the Judge, I have no comment to make upon his attitude in the matter."

"A. S. HUMPHREYS." "I was not at the meeting of the Bar Association at which Judge Robinson was endorsed," said Judge Lyle Dick-ey. "But if I had been there I would have endorsed him. I am still in favor of his re-appointment. Of the matter which the Governor refers, I know nothing."

"I am for Judge Robinson first, last and all the time," said S. F. Chillingworth. "We all are. I am utterly dumbfounded at the Governor's action."

"I have no original information about this matter," said Joseph Lightfoot. "I only have knowledge from what I have been told by people, who, I believe, speak the truth. As I understand it, Carter accused Robinson of being drunk, but had to crawlfish. He then charged the court officers of being drunk, but had to withdraw it. I would not care if Governor Carter and all his ilk said that the Judge was drunk. I would say they lied. In spite of anything Carter says, I would endorse Judge Robinson because he is honest, fearless and independent, and—'hinc illae lacrymae.'"

"I was always in favor of the endorsement of Judge Robinson," said D. L. Withington, "and I am so now, although I think it was reprehensible in Simenton to deposit the bottle in the clerk's office."

With regard to the latter part of his statement Withington was misinformed. Simenton took the bottle and gave it to the painters.

"Robinson has certainly deserved re-appointment," said County Attorney Douthitt. "He is conscientious, fair and able; and in spite of every accusation that has been brought against him he should be re-appointed. If he

is not re-appointed, after he has devoted four years of his life to work in such a thorough manner, it seems very unjust."

"This thing of having liquor in chambers has been done often in past times," said Geo. A. Davis. "But Judge Robinson should have been more careful. He ought to have known that Carter was just watching for any pretext to use for his updoings."

"I think that the action on the part of the Governor is an outrage," said J. A. Marston. "It seems to be calculated to blacken Judge Robinson's reputation. It is an insult to every member of the Bar Association. We met and at a largely attended meeting unanimously endorsed him, and for the Governor in a star chamber way to try him and condemn him without having the courtesy to permit the Bar Association to undo what it did, if it was wrong, or to affirm it, if it was right, is certainly an outrage."

Other members of the bar expressed themselves similarly, not one being found who did not endorse the Judge. It is stated by one, who claims to know, that Lorin A. Thurston is the member of the Bar Association referred to by the Governor's friends as asking him to withdraw his endorsement.

In the meantime Judge Robinson and his friends have not been idle, but are attempting by all means in their power to clear the Judge's reputation of the blot which has been placed on it. Cablegrams were this morning sent to Secretary Metcalf of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and Senator Perkins of California, both of whom are close friends of Robinson, and also to Judge Kalaniana'ole. Affidavits by all who were present, the members of the jury in the Gouffrey case, and all others who are connected with the affair, have been prepared and will be sent to Washington by today's steamer.

HOTEL TRUST AT IT

There was a secret meeting of the Hotel Trust at the Moana Hotel last evening. R. W. Breckons, U. S. D. A., was not notified. Illustrious Panjandrum Hertsche of the Moana was in the chair, his sceptre being a large carving knife. A host of retainers did his bidding, armed with serviettes and trays and small glasses.

Bidden to the feast, which was the main business of the proceedings, were H. P. Wood, recorder of the Sandwich Islands Society for the Publication of the Delights of Paradise, Fred Smith of the steel highway that semi-griddles the Isle, Potentate Gray of the palace of the hanging gardens, known as The Young; Monsieurs Bews and Boyd of the Royal Hawaiian hotelery, and Sir St. Clair Bidgood, both of whom are of happiness and repose at Waiata, known as Haleiwa.

The fragrance of a thousand flowers and the brilliance of a hundred lights made sweet the air and turned night into day. Subdued music from mysterious nooks inspired appetite and made a poem of digestion, incidentally putting the members of the trust under no gentle a spell that they decided not to raise the hotel rates until the next meeting. Speeches were made but not recorded. Plots were laid to increase the popularity of this eternal summerland.

Somebody, it is whispered, had put pot in the machinery of the clock, so it was past the witching hour when the trust broke up, salamaing to Hertsche in token of his princely blow-out.

"I suppose," said the friend of the family, "you will go into business and live up to your father's reputation." "Not me," replied the son of the multi-millionaire beef packer. "I shall go to the society and try to live it down."

—Chicago Daily News.