

EVENING BULLETIN

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TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1904.

Honolulu is playing in poor luck these days. The St. Louis Exhibit can't inspire a loosening of purse-strings and every time a steamer with a good-sized passenger list calls, it rains. If the sugar market should slump, to old-time poverty figures the pessimist might have good cause to call a mass-meeting and crown the Knocker King.

Gentlemen who refuse to work for the Territory if their salaries are reduced, should remember that their services are not necessary to Territorial existence. While recognizing the individual value of official services the Territory is in the position of the business house that would gladly retain a \$10,000 man, but has an income which warrants an outlay of not more than \$1000.

"What's the use?" If this present sentiment of Hawaii were emblazoned on a banner to be hoisted over the plot set aside for Hawaii in the St. Louis Fair grounds it would succinctly answer the probable questions as to the reason for Hawaii's absence. It might not reflect credit upon Hawaii but would certainly be a proper explanation of the state of public spirit in this Territory.

SWAPPING PARTY THEORIES.

The change of political theories with the times is frequently brought to notice by leading events in history. The Democratic party was the original expansionist of the country, bitterly assailed by the Whigs, from whose ranks the present Republican party of expansion drew its forces.

The recent affair at Panama furnished the occasion for the Galveston (Texas) News to draw on history for a few comparisons which bring home the fact that political parties are not held to hard and fast principles unchanged by the course of events. During the nine months that Polk was annexing Texas, says the Galveston News, the Whigs bitterly denounced him. The turning point of abuse was his use of the army and navy to keep off Mexico from assailing Texas, as Roosevelt is now using it, without consent of Congress, to keep off Colombia from attacking Panama.

The two parties have swapped theories of the constitution and exchanged sides. The Democrats are now in the rear observation car of the onward train, apply air brakes, while the Republicans are on the engine shoveling coals into the furnace, increasing steam pressure and speed.

Polk occupied with the army the part of Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Mexico wanted him to depart from what Mexico claimed as hers; he refused because the place belonged to Texas. The Whigs foamed with rage; a reconnoitering party of ours was attacked by Mexicans at Point Isabel, and was "eaten" by act of Mexico.

The News closed its comparison with the query "Will war with Colombia in a like manner come 'by act of Colombia'?" Fortunately for the welfare of our country, and Colombia war did not come "by act of Colombia" or any other nation, which suggests that although the Republicans may have stolen Democratic thunder in the annexation business they have gone the Democrats one better in accompanying their progressive policies with high class diplomacy which gains the national aims without paying the price of war.

VERMONT AND PROHIBITION.

Two years ago prohibition was overthrown in Vermont. Other prohibition States and all the high license communities decided that prohibition had forever lost its hold in the old-fashioned green mountain state and was scheduled for final extinction. Appearances were in their favor at the time. Vermont's ruling population is of the old-fashioned, church-going class. If such inroads could be made upon the opinions of this people to secure a high license majority, it would seem natural to conclude that the old folk had experienced a complete change of mind; that prohibition had been tried and found wanting and must hereafter be wiped off the slate of practical measures. Cheered by the result in Vermont the license forces in other prohibition States began their campaign with renewed vigor.

The latest returns from Vermont, however, indicate that the success of the high license forces is to be short lived and it will not be surprising to find the State returning to the prohibi-

tion fold in a comparatively few years. In the town and city elections held a few weeks ago "no license" scored a tremendous victory and retrieved the reputation of the State for "voting as it prays." Out of 246 towns less than fifty voted for license. Five cities voted license as might be expected. The liquor interests made their fight for local option principally to gain a foothold in the cities. This they have temporarily accomplished but the country homes and firesides have refused to be led astray for more than two years. The vote is now so strongly towards local prohibition that it must be but a short step back into the old system which places frolic-ing liquor on the contraband list through the State.

The lesson of this reversion is that the citizens dissatisfied with a prohibition that does not prohibit find, after a short experience, the prohibition scheme with all its shortcomings far preferable to legalized liquor sale in any form.

PORTO RICO AND HAWAII FREIGHTS.

[New York Commercial.]

Those foreigners, free-traders and timid anti-progress Americans who are fighting the passage of the two Frye shipping bills in Congress are respectfully invited to contemplate the record made by legislation of that sort as applied to Porto Rico.

Prior to the extension of the United States navigation laws to that island—the absolute protection of American ships by excluding from the trade all foreign tonnage—the carriage was chiefly in foreign bottoms and for reasons that it is needless here to explain. Last year Porto Rico bought goods from us aggregating about \$11,500,000 in value—a large increase from the purchases of 1898 and from those of 1902 as well; and we took from the islanders products valued at about \$10,500,000. All these shipments, both ways, were in American vessels sailing under the Stars and Stripes.

We did business with Hawaii last year to the extent of \$27,000,000 in the value of imports and exports. Every ton of that freight, both ways, was carried in American bottoms—and simply because we wouldn't permit foreign "tramps" to engage in the traffic.

Can there be any doubt that extending the navigation laws of the United States to the Philippines would bring the same substantial results—increased traffic and the earnings of freights by our own American ship-owners. There has been no increase in freight rates, as predicted, but on the contrary the aroused competition between steam and sailing craft has kept freights at normal levels, and in the case of Hawaii it has actually reduced them to points considerably below where they stood before the foreign vessels were shut out.

COHEN'S BAND SCHEME

Now that the World's Fair exhibit project has been dropped, the question of how best to advertise Hawaii at the least cost is being discussed.

The proposition of the band touring the States and playing at the St. Louis Exposition as outlined by J. C. Cohen is receiving favorable attention, particularly in view of the possibility of the band being cut out of the appropriation bill.

Mr. Cohen's plan is to strengthen the band to its best efficiency, add to it the finest quintet club that can be had and, with Madame Slapoffski rechristened and advertised as the Hawaiian prima donna, put forward as the soloist of the band. With this organization Mr. Cohen believes the Territory will have an attraction which would carry the music-loving people of the States by storm. A program could be given that would combine all the elements of a first-class concert company, military band, grand opera, as well as the unique feature of the quintet club and its quaint, mellow and sweet Hawaiian airs.

The picture of the band, according to Cohen's plan, is to be reproduced in large 24-sheet colored posters, the quintet club in 12-sheet posters and the soloists in 24-sheet posters. A man in advance would bill the coming show in a way that will draw the people. Popular prices will be charged, so as to get the largest possible crowd. In every city visited each newspaper will have large write-ups of the Hawaiian Band and it will be the business of the press agent to see that stories reflect-

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England Interferes With Our Telephone System

Something of an exposition of the inside workings of a telephone company occurred this morning in Judge Gear's Court, where the case of Sidney M. Ballou vs. the Mutual Telephone Company is now on trial.

The Ballou-Telephone controversy is exciting a great amount of interest and there were numerous persons other than witnesses present in court this morning to observe events. Ballou wanted the luxury of a desk telephone in his residence, in addition to a wall connection. At the time of this extravagant desire, the telephone company was not in possession of such an article as a desk telephone. Ballou went outside in the open market and purchased an equipment and proceeded to put in the connections himself.

The Telephone Company refused to supply power to Ballou, claiming that his connections were defective. Ballou got out a temporary injunction, which was granted, restraining the hello people from interfering with his telephone service. Now the matter is being fought out on its merits.

Secretary and Treasurer Godfrey Brown was on the stand for the defense this morning, as was also former Superintendent Cassidy.

There did not seem to be much love lost between Brown and Cassidy. Cassidy was called to show that the connections made by Ballou at his residence were not in good condition. He had shown nothing in that direction up to the noon hour, however, most of his time being occupied with hypothetical questions.

Godfrey Brown gave some entertaining facts. A new transmitter was being introduced very gradually in the present telephone service. The Blake transmitter was being replaced by the "solid back" transmitter. The latter was a good long-distance attachment.

Within the last two or three years, according to the testimony of Brown, some six or seven hundred of the improved transmitters have replaced the less serviceable attachments.

"In about 18 or 20 months," said Brown, encouragingly, "we expect to get all new transmitters in service."

"We have a standing order with a Chicago firm to supply us with the 'solid-back' transmitter, but the universal demand is so great that we cannot get very many at a time."

"We received fifty in the last shipment. I think we will get fifty more in a month or so."

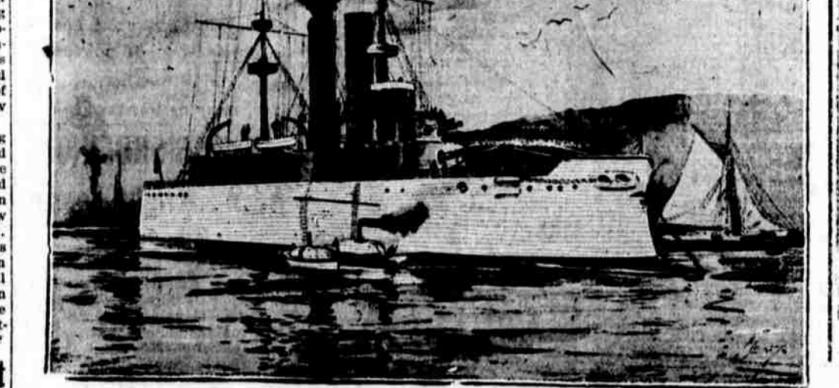
"You see, Your Honor, Great Britain has ordered 40,000 of these new transmitters in a lump for the postoffice department and the makers are rushed. We cannot get many at a time out here."

Judge Gear asked witness many questions in relation to the telephone service. In reply to these interrogations, Mr. Godfrey Brown stated that the Telephone Co. did not make any money last year. Running expenses were greater than receipts.

Ballou's wish for both a desk and a wall telephone in his residence was an unprecedented proposition in the annals of the Telephone Company. There had been no established rates for such a combination.

Desk and wall 'phones in offices were orthodox and there were rates for such contingencies, but Ballou had pioneered the double hello machine in the home districts and, apparently,

ENDURANCE TEST FOR OUR ATLANTIC SHIPS



FLAGSHIP KEARSARGE THAT WILL LEAD ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Washington, March 2.—Plans were completed today for putting the crack ships of the American navy through an endurance test, such as no warships of any nation ever have been subjected to. The scheme is Admiral Dewey's.

Immediately after target practice at Pensacola Bay, about April 15, the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, with several cruisers, without being given any time for overhauling or repairs in a navy-yard, will be rushed across the Atlantic and into the Mediterranean at lively speed. They will traverse Trieste, Villa Franca and Lisbon, and will return early in August, again riding across. They will then be drydocked and prepared for the joint manoeuvres next winter.

The battleship squadron is composed of the Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Massachusetts and Illinois. The only ship that may not make the trip is the Massachusetts. The Iowa, which is undergoing repairs, will be sent

along if she can be made ready. The cruiser Olympia and the new cruiser Cleveland will accompany the battleships, as will the Des Moines and the Denver. If they be finished in time, the fleet will be in command of Rear-Admiral Barker. The four cruisers will be left behind when the battleships start home, and will constitute the European squadron, with Rear Admiral Coghlan in command, and the Olympia as his flagship.

from the testimony given, a condition of affairs had been established which marked a new era in the life of Honolulu telephony.

Ballou, not content to wait for the company to give him a desk as well as a wall attachment, had taken the wires in his own hands and made connections. Hence the trouble.

Meanwhile, in the revelations from the stand, a whole lot of apparently immaterial but interesting matter is being given light.

Ito's Visit Pleased The Korean Emperor

Tokio, March 22.—Marquis Ito, who was sent to the Korean court on a mission by the Japanese Government, had a long private audience with the Emperor of Korea on Sunday afternoon. It is ascertained from reliable Japanese sources that the Emperor is greatly reassured by the Marquis' tactful attitude, and desired that he make a longer stay. The Korean court feared that the envoy had been commissioned to present to the Korean Government numerous propositions with which it might be difficult to comply.

When he was asked his opinion, Ito suggested that sudden reforms in Korea should be avoided, and especially that a radical change in or expansion of the military system be postponed. As to the reform of the civil administration, the Marquis advised that a system of national education be undertaken first, other reforms to follow gradually.

Other representatives in Seoul watched the envoy's movements closely and with interest. They evidently expected a repetition of the strong measures taken by General Inouye in 1895. They were surprised at the brevity of Marquis Ito's stay and the lack of any manifestation of a protectorate.

Washington, March 23.—The State Department has received formal notice from the Chinese Government, denouncing the Chinese Exclusion treaty, so this convention will expire December 27 next, unless replaced by another treaty by that date. Under its terms six months before expiration of period of ten years, from December 27, 1894, if either power be dissatisfied with treaty it is required to denounce it.

This is the action which China has taken in spite of the strongest efforts to the contrary on the part of the State Department. Had notice not been served the treaty would have continued in force for another ten years from December 27, 1904. The Department pointed out to the Pekin authorities through Mr. Conger that it was probable that so far from bettering conditions relating to admission of Chinese into the United States, any new treaty would fall of approval by the Senate.

Chinese would thus be exposed in the absence of a sheltering treaty to the full rigor of the Geary and Meinz law, and exclusion would be much more complete than at present.



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Movement of Troops On Korean Border

St. Petersburg, March 22.—Vice Admiral Togo's activity at Port Arthur is being emulated by the commander of the Japanese forces in Korea. The report of General Mitchenkow shows that the Japanese have taken the precaution to erect earthworks near Anju, which are being held by a Japanese division until the remainder of the First Army Corps comes in from Ping Yang, about forty miles away. The advance of the Japanese shows that they are losing no time and that they are more rapid than the Russians expected.

Czar Wants Germany To Make Peace

Berlin, March 16.—According to reports persistently circulating in court and Ministerial circles here, Russia has entrusted the Kaiser with the mission of stopping the war through personal mediation or international mediation initiated by him. It is stated that the idea appealed to him strongly from the standpoint of advantage that would accrue to Germany if she should succeed in bringing hostilities to an end. Russia has convinced him, it is said, that the fatherland, being allied to neither belligerent, could undertake the project with a better prospect of success than either England or France, overtures of which countries in the same direction have failed.

It is also asserted that William's Mediterranean cruise, with its incidental conferences with the rulers of Spain, Portugal and Italy, concerns mediation, though the connection is not clear. The Kaiser for the present can do nothing more than quietly sound Europe. Russia in the meantime will continue to issue defiant notices that intervention cannot be considered under any circumstances. After the first decisive battle, however, whether the Muscovites win or lose, the Kaiser will attempt to press the mediation scheme to a conclusion.

Four reasons are assigned for the Czar's anxiety to put an end to the war: Fears of internal eruptions, the stupendous military problem involved in subduing the Japanese, and the certainty of financial difficulties should the war be prolonged.

"For Sale" cards at Bulletin office.