

THE TRIBUNE
Publishes All the
News All the Time

Hilo Tribune.

THE WISDOM
Of Yesterday, the
News of Today.

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No. 10.

The Hilo Tribune.

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BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, Hawaii, Dec. 20, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Health
held December 6th, 1905, the following
additions and amendments to the Rules
and Regulations of the Board of Health
were regularly adopted, viz.:

EXPECTORATION.

RESOLVED, That no person shall expec-
torate upon any public place, sidewalk,
street crossing, or upon the floor of any
street car or railway car, or any other
public conveyance, or of any public
building or any building common to the
use of the public. Street gutters are
excepted.

REGULATING THE SPRINKLING OF LAUNDERED ARTICLES.

RESOLVED, No person or persons, iron-
ing or performing any act, in the
laundrying of clothing or any article
belonging to another, or in the laundry-
ing of clothing or any article for hire,
shall spray any article so laundered with
liquid sprayed or projected from the
mouth of said person or persons.

CARBAGE REGULATIONS.

24. No garbage or offensive liquid
or matter shall be thrown or deposited
in any highway, street, lane or public
place within the Territory of Hawaii.

25. No garbage or offensive liquid
or matter shall be kept upon any pre-
mises except in covered containers of not
less than 12 cubic feet capacity and shall
be removed from said premises or dis-
posed of within not less than one week,
unless otherwise ordered disposed of by
the Board of Health or its duly authorized
agents.

26. No garbage, stable manure,
night soil or animal or vegetable refuse
of any nature whatsoever which is subject
to decay shall be used for grading pur-
poses or for filling in house lots or any
other tract of land.

27. No person or corporation shall
convey through the streets of any city,
town or village of the Territory, any
garbage, offensive liquid or matter, soil
or filth, except in such containers as will
prevent spilling and leakage.

28. Public dumping grounds for the
dumping and disposition of garbage shall
be designated from time to time by the
Board of Health and no garbage shall be
dumped or deposited in any place other
than the place or places so designated by
the Board of Health.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By its President:

L. E. PINKHAM.

Attest:

C. CHARLOCK,
Secretary Board of Health.

I hereby sanction and approve the
foregoing Rules and Regulations.

G. R. CARTER,

Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.
10-3

While the Agents of many
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SUGAR TARIFF QUESTION DIVIDES CONGRESS

Red Flag Raised in Captured Town.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—It is reported that the town of Zlatoust of 17,000 inhabitants is in the hands of the revolutionists, who have formed a local government. The red flag is flying over the Government arms factory, the officials of which are held as hostages.

To Consider Football Reform.

New York, Dec. 28.—Sixty-eight representatives of various colleges will meet to reform football.

Roosevelt on Vacation.

Washington, Dec. 28.—President Roosevelt has gone to Pine Knob to spend the remainder of the holidays.

Mayor McClellan Sworn In.

New York, Dec. 27.—George B. McClellan was today sworn in as Mayor of the city.

Fire and Accident at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Dec. 24.—The Vannuys Broadway hotel has been burned. Loss, \$200,000. The guests narrowly escaped. Three street cars here collided and forty persons were injured.

Odessa Revolt Subdued.

Odessa, Dec. 24.—It is feared that the revolutionaries may capture the city. The garrison here is passive.

Odessa, Dec. 27.—The revolutionists are endeavoring to close the banks. The foreigners are leaving the city.

Odessa, Dec. 28.—Martial law has been proclaimed here. The strike is ending in this city.

Trouble in San Domingo.

San Domingo, Dec. 26.—President Morales, dissatisfied with the support given him by his Cabinet, has left the capital with a few followers. It is reported that his intention is to join Gen. Jimenez in opposition to Horacio. Conflicts are imminent.

Puert Plata, San Domingo, Dec. 27.—It is reported that President Morales has been shot and seriously wounded. The American gunboat Dubuque has gone to Monte Christi.

In Realm of Finance.

New York, Dec. 28.—The rate on call money reached 125 per cent. here today. This is the highest quotation since 1899. The financial situation is not considered serious, however.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Merchants' Trust Company, the American Savings Bank Trust Co. and the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of this city have suspended. The officers promise to pay depositors in full. The cause of the collapse is alleged overloans.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Leighton & Company, stock brokers of this city, failed today. Their liabilities are placed at \$500,000.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—R. B. Mitchell, stock broker of this city, failed today. His liabilities are estimated at \$100,000.

Say Russian Situation Improving.

Berlin, December 28.—It is believed here that the Russian situation is improving, and securities are stronger.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The Governor of Moscow reports to the government that, as far as Moscow is concerned, the revolt has totally failed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—The government expects that the revolt at Moscow will soon be completely crushed by the government forces.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—The backbone of the insurrection has been broken by the government forces.

London, Dec. 26.—Cable dispatches received here yesterday state that two of the regiments stationed in Moscow have revolted, but they have been confined to their barracks.

The People Get Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The electoral law was gazetted today. The extension of the suffrage applies especially to the cities where it is almost universal.

Ripe For Revolt.

Warsaw, Dec. 26.—A strike of the street railway employes is on here. The revolutionists are threatening to go as far as open insurrection.

Warsaw, Dec. 24.—Here the situation is serious. The socialists have proclaimed an armed rebellion.

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 28.—The general strike here is weakening.

Russians Want Hakalau Lands.

F. B. McStocker, representing J. B. Castle and the Molokan farmers who desire to settle in Hawaii, made a hurried trip to Hilo last week to see Manager Ross of the Hakalau Plantation with a view of a possible settlement by the Russians of the Kaiwiki-Wailea lands soon to be opened for homesteads. The land in question, which comprises 1800 acres of arable land, is at present under lease to the Hakalau Plantation. The lease will expire June 15, 1906, and Mr. McStocker's visit was for the purpose of entering into some arrangement with the plantation regarding planting and grinding contracts.

Manager Ross was favorably disposed to the movement, which would insure a permanent laboring class for his plantation, but referred Mr. McStocker to the directors of the company in respect to any special concessions which may be desired. While not accomplishing the purpose of his mission, Mr. McStocker returned with friendly assurances of assistance, and it is understood the matter will be taken up with the directors either in Honolulu or upon Mr. Castle's visit to San Francisco within a few weeks.

Mr. McStocker stated that the negotiations for the settlement of the Kaupa lands on Kauai by the Russians had not fallen through, the only difficulty being a hitch in working out the details of the scheme. The Hakalau settlement proposition will be a distinct project.

According to Washington, D. C., dispatches sugar is again looming up to cause trouble in both parties in Congress. The cause of disturbance this time is the effort of the administration to secure reductions of the customs duty on raw sugar entering the United States from the Philippines. This is undertaken by the administration with the idea of encouraging the industries of the Philippines and increasing the material prosperity of the islands.

The movement is being opposed by the beet sugar growers of the middle states and the Pacific coast and the cane sugar producers of Louisiana. Hearings are being held by the ways and means committee, and the subject of competition of outside producers of raw sugar with infant American industries—the same subject which was threshed over with Hawaii, with Porto Rico and the Cuban reciprocity bill—is again being gone over. There are many sides to the question, and statesmen necessitated by their local conditions, find ready argument on all phases of the proposition.

One fact stands out clear above all arguments, and that is the American consumer of sugar is the only one who is not getting any benefit from the legislation of the past. Official figures just issued by the bureau of statistics show that the consumers of the United States paid \$40,000,000 more for their sugar last year than for the corresponding period in 1904, and that they used less sugar. The Cuban and Hawaiian producers, the American refiners and the American farmers are profiting, but the man who buys the sugar for his table is paying more for it and using less. It was testified before the ways and means committee that as to Cuban sugar the producer in Cuba has made a gain of 18 cents per hundred pounds, and the refiner in the United States 15 cents per hundred pounds. That will go a little way toward explanation of the fact that the people of the United States paid \$40,000,000 more for their sugar.

Considering the subject impartially, it is shown that the beet sugar in this country is increasing and the importations of beet sugar from Germany fell off from nearly \$5,000,000 in 1904 to a little more than \$1,000,000 in 1905. The importations from the Philippines increased from less than half a million to \$2,200,000; they increased \$4,000,000 from Porto Rico, about \$12,000,000 from Hawaii and \$13,000,000 from Cuba. It is well known, of course, that the Cuban sugar comes in on a concession of 20 per cent. from the Dingley rates and the Philippines sugar on a concession of 25 per cent. The pending opposition is to the increase of the Philippines concession to the extent of 75 per cent.

While the beet sugar and cane sugar men and the sugar-refining interests are squabbling in Congress it is likely that a number of statesmen will take up the question of why the consumers are not getting some of the benefit of the concession given by Congress.

Another interesting phase of the sugar question in Congress is the fact that political parties are dividing more and more on this question than ever before. The Louisiana senators, who represent a constituency that wants low tariff rates on sugar, have been conspicuous in their attitude all along. They will vote against the increase of the rate—Dubois of Idaho, Newlands of Nevada, Clark of Missouri, and doubtless by the new senator from Oregon, Mr. Gearin. It is said that these senators will oppose the reduction of the Philippine tariff in the interest of the beet sugar growers in the irrigated west.

So, taken all together, the whole proposition is likely to make an interesting situation in Congress.

Death of Judge Little.

The first confirmation of the press despatch regarding the death of the late Judge G. F. Little at Panama was received by the last mail. After an illness of a month in the Ancon Hospital, Judge Little died on December 4th from a complication of liver and kidney trouble. All that could be done by members of the Sojourners Club, a Masonic organization of which he was a member, at Panama, was done, but of no avail. Interment was made in the Ancon Cemetery under the auspices of the resident Masons and the estate was taken in charge by H. A. Gudget, the American Consul General at Panama.

Gilbert Francis Little was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1845, and was sixty years of age at the time of his death. He received a common school and college education, was admitted to practise in 1870; was prosecuting attorney from 1875-6, and a candidate for Congress in 1888. He was appointed judge of the Fourth Judiciary Circuit at Hilo, Hawaii, June 5, 1900, by President McKinley, which position he filled with ability and credit to himself during his four years' service. In July, 1904, he went to Panama, where he engaged in the practice of law and took a prominent part in the political affairs of the Canal Zone. He was the author of several monographs of more or less literary merit entitled "The Evening Hour," (1895); "The Moon," (1896); and "Music of the Bible," 1897.

Chafing Under Confinement.

Tokio, December 28.—Russian prisoners are becoming exasperated over the delay in their repatriation, and the revolutionary spirit is spreading among them.

Battle in Streets of Moscow.

Moscow, Dec. 26.—The insurgents are holding the outskirts and are erecting formidable barricades preparatory to further resistance to the troops.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—At the Sytin works of Moscow 6000 workmen were surrounded by cavalry and artillery. The building they occupied was burned and hundreds perished.

Moscow, Dec. 27.—Troops and artillery are arriving and the cannonading of the insurgent barricades continues. The list of casualties is growing larger.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—The chief of police has been assassinated. Guerrilla warfare on a smaller scale is continuing.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—Communication with Moscow has been severed. A regiment of guards has been despatched. It is stated that the list of killed and wounded will reach fifteen thousand.

[On the night of December 22, the revolutionists planned an uprising with the intention of proclaiming a provisional government. The Governor of Moscow discovered the plot. He massed twenty-five thousand troops and the slaughter began with the streets full of people. The troops fired grape from cannon into a procession of workmen. The latter erected a barricade which fell before the military assault. Continuous street fighting followed, the cannon roaring and the machine guns working as fast as they could be fired. One band of rebels made a desperate fight from house to house, using machine guns against a battery. The number of dead and wounded ran into the thousands. Students, including girls, fought behind the barricades. The military apparently had the upper hand. Officers ordered the troops to kill the people on the slightest sign of resistance. The prefecture of police was partly destroyed by bombs.]



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The Method of an Ex-Society Belle

(Original.)
Young Cuthbert Woods when he went to the city to go into business was warned by his father against a false step in marriage. Mr. Woods, Sr., concluding: "If you marry a girl with less than \$10,000 in her own right I'll disown you. If the girl you marry has that amount I will give you \$10,000." Notwithstanding this warning, Cuthbert walked right into a match with a poor girl. The first thing he knew of what was happening after meeting Lucy Briggs was that he had been enthralled. Lucy was a girl who could win hearts to throw away if she liked, but as her intentions with regard to Cuthbert were honorable, she turned the matrimonial key.

One morning the elder Woods received a letter from his son announcing his marriage with Miss Lucy Briggs. The father made no reply to the letter, but, after giving himself time to cool, wrote a friend in the city to make inquiries as to his son's wife and report. The friend wrote that Miss Briggs had been a social belle, but her father having died insolvent, she had previous to her marriage been preparing to earn her own living. On receipt of this letter Mr. Woods wrote his son reminding him of the warning given and stated that the boy could in the future shift for himself, supporting an extravagantly brought up wife as best he could.

Now, young Mrs. Woods did not feel satisfied to have brought this trouble on her husband, but she did not sit down and mourn over it, nor did she do what some women would have done, charge her husband with being the cause of it. She went so far as to assume the whole blame herself, declaring that no girl had any right to make trouble between parents and children by a marriage which was not even announced to take place.

"Cuthbert," she said one spring morning a few years after their marriage, "I need a rest. This doing housework and taking care of two children is breaking me down. I think I'd better go to Aunt Deborah's this summer for a visit. She will be delighted to relieve me of all care of the children, and I'll have no housework to do."

"Certainly, my dear, and the quicker you go the better."

Meanwhile Mr. Winslow Woods was finding life tedious. Being a widower with no child save Cuthbert, he had always looked forward to his son and her son's family living with him. This dream had failed to materialize on account of his son's folly. Mr. Winslow Woods was but fifty, and he would have married again, but he lived in a quiet place among quiet, prosaic women, not one of whom was in the slightest degree tempting to him. But when, one morning, a stranger, Miss Aylesworth, called on him and after announcing her intention to open a school in the place asked him to countenance the project he saw something different. Miss Aylesworth did not seem fitted for a schoolm'am, but the moment Mr. Woods looked into her pretty face and noticed her engaging manners it occurred to him that she would be just the person to take the place he had intended for his son's wife. He kept her chatting over her proposed school for an hour, promising to support the enterprise not only with influence, but with money, and invited her to call every day till her plans were matured. At the end of two weeks he proposed to her, but she called his attention to the fact that he knew nothing about her and would not consent till he had made inquiries. When he told her of his son she declared that she would never marry the father without the son's consent. This broke off negotiations for a few days, but Mr. Wood had set his heart on Miss Aylesworth and finally consented as a preliminary move to send for his son and patch up a reconciliation.

One day Cuthbert Woods, who was toiling in the city, while his wife and babies were in the country, received a letter from his father to come to him. Cuthbert hopefully wrote his wife of the invitation and took the first train. "Cuthbert," said Mr. Woods, Sr., by your folly I have been prevented, as I always hoped, from having you and your wife with me in my old age. Fortune has given me an opportunity to break my loneliness. A young woman—rather young for me, I admit—is willing to marry me. At her request I am going to be reconciled to you. She has made no such request as to your wife, whom I still do not care to meet. I will, however, from the day of my marriage allow you \$1,000 a year.

Half a loaf is better than none, and Cuthbert, for the sake of his worn-out wife, yielded a dissatisfied consent.

"And now," said his father, "I wish you to meet the noble lady who has effected this reconciliation." He opened a door and announced, "Miss Aylesworth, my intended wife."

To his surprise, his son stood for a moment struck dumb with astonishment, then took his father's intended wife to his arms. Then to his father he announced in his turn, "My wife!"

Mr. Woods, Sr., having a logical mind, concluded that if "Miss Aylesworth" was good enough to run his house as his wife she was good enough to run it as his son's wife. The lady had not spoken in the town of her matrimonial project, and her mouth was sealed by a \$10,000 check. It was arranged that Mr. Woods, Sr., should live with his son's family in winter in the city, and his son's family should live with him in summer in the country.

All of which goes to show that an education as a society belle may not come amiss even for a girl who marries a poor man.

HOPE HOPKINS.

A Skirted Highwayman

(Original.)
Had not our family lost that proud position we occupied before our King Charles I. lost his head doubtless I should have been one of the maddest, merriest maidens in the revelries in the houses of the country gentry. My father was killed at Marston Moor fighting for his sovereign, our estates were confiscated, and the family was doomed. At twenty I was without the wherewithal to buy my bread. Then one day a gentleman to whom my father had lent £20 sought me out and paid me the amount as his creditor's only living descendant.

My heart was full of rancor, especially toward the Roundheads, who had taken our estates. I was tall and strong, with a heart devoid of fear. Had I been a man I would have gone for a soldier, but my sex would soon be unmasked, and I preferred some scene of action wherein I could work alone. I resolved to take to the road.

With the £20 paid me I purchased a horse, equipments, and arms. I would not don man's attire, preferring a short, close fitting habit, and instead of a mask I wore a thick veil. I wished for my first victims those shaven pate Puritans who lived near my former home and to whom we owed our downfall.

So one night as the darkness was falling I spurred along the road I had often trudged to school bent on plunder. Fearing to falter in my work and put it off till I should meet some defenseless creature whose weakness would shame me, I resolved to attack the first wayfarer I met. Hearing a horse's hoofs on the road and seeing the dim outline of his rider, I drew a pistol, and when he came near enough to see me its muzzle stared him in the face. I was so frightened that I did not take notice whether the man was one of ours or a Roundhead. His raising his hat gallantly as to a woman of quality told me that he was a Cavalier.

"I am pleased," he said, "to surrender to a highwayman of your sex, though it jars my pride to do so. Here is my wallet with £10 in it. Take it and get away with it as quickly as possible. There be those coming who might interfere with your keeping it."

"No," I replied. "You are a royalist. I rob no royalist."

"Then take the purse for a loan." "This is too much. I purpose to rob you, and you generously offer that with which to meet my necessities."

My voice trembled, and I felt that I would fain rest my head on his breast, for there was something familiar in his voice, and withal a tone of kindness. "Take it," he said, with a deep sadness in his manner. "I would I had more with me."

"To whom shall I return it?" "To George Hilditch." He had placed his purse in my hand, and I would have tossed it back to him but for the sound of horsemen coming. Under my veil my cheek was burning. Georgie Hilditch had years ago carried my books to school for me, and of all the boys I had pined for him for my sweetheart. In a twinkling he had left me, and I sat like an image of stone till the horsemen, coming nearer, warned me to be gone.

This was my first robbery. The next was a fat old psalm singer who had succeeded to our homestead and was then living in it. I took nearly £300 from him, and on this I resolved to subsist without further depredation till my funds were all gone. Hearing that Sir George Hilditch was to give a masked ball, I determined to attend. In the costume of a Spanish dancer I entered the house by a rear door and not long after was treading a measure with Sir George himself. After the dance he led me to a secluded corner, where we sat and chatted. He seemed to mistake me for another, who, from what he said, I gathered had hoped to be mistress of his household. I took up with this and made love to him.

"No," he said, "I shall never marry. When a boy I gave my heart to a little girl who has been my dream ever since. Had not her family gone down in the struggle that lost us our king I might have wooed her for my wife. As it is, I have no temptation for marriage."

"Will you give me her name?" "I care not who knows her name. It is Margery St. John."

Thrusting my hand in my pocket, I drew forth a wallet in which I had placed £30 and put it in his hand. "What's this?" he asked. "I made no answer, for I could not. My heart was wild with strange emotions. He opened the purse and took out the money.

"I have guessed aright," he said. "I knew you, Margery, the night you robbed me, the moment I heard the sound of your voice, and tonight I know you as soon as I caught sight of that figure, fit for a queen. My heart has bled for you, Margery, and I am resolved that the differences the civil war has made between us shall not separate me from my love."

I started up to leave, but he put his arm about me and held me till I had promised to be his wife. That was just before the restoration of King Charles, and before I became Lady Hilditch the fat Roundhead who occupied our homestead was forced to leave it, and our wedding was celebrated there. Being the only heir to the restored estate, certain parts of which had greatly increased in value, I was able to pay my husband ample interest for his kindly loan. In my plunder taken from the Roundhead I did but take my own, but when he relinquished my property I returned the money.

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AORANGI DEC. 16	MOANA JAN. 10
MIOWERA JAN. 13	AORANGI FEB. 7

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Time Table

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Sierra..... November 29

Alameda..... December 8

Sonoma..... December 20

Alameda..... December 29

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Sonoma..... November 28

Alameda..... December 13

Ventura..... December 19

Alameda..... January 3

Sierra..... January 9

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Lady Kitty's Temptation

By IZOLA FORRESTER

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They rode slowly, Lady Kitty somewhat ahead, probably because the trail is narrow and treacherous below Lost Moon, possibly so that Allison should not see her face.

Half a mile back they had ridden side by side. The trail had been wider then. Lady Kitty did not care to remember any other reason for the proximity, but the flush on her cheeks and the slightest possible tilt to her chin belied her powers of forgetfulness.

As for Allison, he was shamelessly self-possessed and at ease. She had even caught him whistling as they turned into Red Mountain gulch, and when she had deliberately ridden ahead he had not tried to join her.

Lady Kitty felt irritated by the impudence expressed in his confident attitude and also by the knowledge that he was looking at her. It is not pleasant to feel a person's steady gaze behind one. If it had been any one else she would certainly have reported his unpardonably rude conduct to Major Dick, but she couldn't report Allison. The major would laugh at her. More than that—and Lady Kitty's flush deepened—the major would say the young cub had more grit than he gave him credit for, and when any one as charming and deliciously lovable as Lady Kitty had flirted with and encouraged such a man as Bob Allison she must expect the worst—or the best, according to her point of view. The major could be very aggravating.

And she had not flirted with Allison; not at all. If they chose to call common social civilities flirting in this barbarous land of the iariat and cow pony she was not to blame. It had been lonesome at Lost Moon, or, rather, by the time the major's party had reached the ranch Lady Kitty had seen so many iariats and cow ponies that the novelty had begun to pall, and Allison had loomed up as a welcome distraction—she had almost said "attraction" to herself.

He was good to look at, this tall, lean, strong young westerner, with his sunburn a cross that between tan and brick dust and his straight, close lips opening in quick, unexpected smiles and showing white, square teeth like new corn.

She had seen him first when he came to meet them at the little upstaged pine board depot at Omri. She had stood on the platform when the train drew in, and over the major's dove-colored shoulders she had caught a glimpse of a silent, erect figure on a black pony, his hat pulled down over his eyes, his chin up, as he leisurely surveyed their party. She had liked the clear, cool glance of his gray eyes. There was something so serenely well balanced and self-sufficient in their expression when they met hers that Lady Kitty had felt a pleasurable tingle of expectancy, as though the charm of her femininity had received a challenge.

There was no doubt but what she had met it. It had not seemed serious, merely a part of the trip. He had not appeared worth considering, like the other men, who, as the major neatly put it, had appreciated their blessings when Lady Kitty had smiled on them. She had felt that in a day or so she could nod goodby and leave him with the same comfortable regret as Red Mountain itself, with its gorgeous, sunset tinted, sandstone peak. She had not taken the man himself into consideration at all, and now, suddenly, without a word of warning, the man had leaned from his saddle and had kissed her.

She tried to forget to remember the awful moment, but its few details danced through her mind insistently. There had been a long silence after she had told him they were going away from Lost Moon in the morning. The party was going through Arizona—the major, Mrs. Major and the major minors, all girls, and herself. From Arizona they would go back to England. And suddenly the black pony had drawn nearer to her own brown Mustang, and Allison's arm had swung around her, and he had kissed her. Incidentally Lady Kitty was uncertain that she had not—No, she had not, she told herself positively. She had only permitted him to kiss her, but that was quite enough. And that was not all—not quite all. She had said something to him.

"I might have expected that a person like you would do that sort of thing." She had meant to crush and humiliate him, and he had laughed and let her ride on ahead. She wondered uneasily whether or not there was any reason for his cheerfulness. Had she or had she not kissed him? In the suddenness of the attack and the curious contentment she had felt at being summarily roped and branded, so to speak, by him she had forgotten entirely just how far she had revealed that curious contentment.

"Wait, please." Allison's voice made her pull up short. He rode up beside her. The trail widened slightly and took a sudden header into the gulch.

"We can't get by here," he said. "There has been a washout. We'll have to go back and strike up the mountain to Pop Booty's. There's a path from his place down to the trail on the other side."

Lady Kitty did not answer. Her lips were half parted, and she looked off at the distant foothills dreamily. England seemed more than half a world away. So did the major and

the others. A curious sense of delicious peril possessed her. It was the first time in her life that she had not felt sure of herself so far as a man was concerned. Just now she had a wild, joyous belief that if this westerner were to ask her to be his wife she would say "Yes." She wondered if he would.

If they were only not going tomorrow; if only there were not home and her father and Rodney—of course Rodney. She almost laughed out loud to think all at once how completely he had gone out of her life the last week. And they were to be married to Easter week next spring. Poor old Rodney! She looked at the figure ahead on the black pony and sighed happily. If only he would talk to her.

They turned a bend in the path and faced a small mountain cabin. Some chickens and pigeons wandered laughingly about, and a girl was shooting them away from a straggling fringe of red geraniums that grew around the stoop. She came toward them smilingly. Lady Kitty thought she had never seen such honest, trusting eyes before except in deer. She looked up at Allison.

"Hello, Bob! Them chickens are just terrible. No, dad's gone over to the ranch. There's a washout down in the gulch. He wants some of the boys to help him fix up the trail. Want to rest up a bit and wait?" Allison said "No," he would ride on a little and see if the path was safe down Booty's side of the mountain.

"This is Miss Booty, Lady Kitty," he added as he rode away. Dimple Booty watched until the pines hid him.

"I'm always afraid of washouts," she said confidentially. "What if you and Bob had ridden plumb into the gulch. You would, too, only it wasn't dark yet. But Bob knows the way. He comes up here so often."

"I suppose he does." Lady Kitty looked thoughtfully down at the slim figure in the red calico dress, at the pretty dimpled face that had not yet lost the roundness or dainty coloring of childhood. "He seems to be a very interesting young man."

"Yes, Bob's nice." Dimple spoke simply, with an air of peaceful ownership. "I guess we'll get married soon as Bob comes to the point."

"Has he—has he asked you?" Dimple's eyes opened in surprise.

"Why, no, not point blank, but we've been going together over a year. I'm seventeen. Dad says that's kind of young, but I think such a sight of Bob he'll let us get married."

Allison came up the path among the pines.

"It's all right," he called. "We'll make the ranch before dark. Good-by, Dimple."

"By, Bob." Her glance followed him wistfully. "Be up tonight?" "Maybe." Allison did not turn around. When the cabin was out of sight he spoke.

"You are going up to the canyon tomorrow, aren't you?" "As far as the springs; then we go over into Arizona."

"I'm going too." Allison's tone was quiet and deplive.

Lady Kitty smiled and reached for a leaf of the bough that brushed her face.

"Are you, indeed? As guide?" A dull flush crept up under the sunburn. Lady Kitty followed up her advantage.

"I am glad the major secured you. We are really such a lot of innocents astray in these parts that you will be welcome."

"I am not acting as guide to straying innocents. I am going after you." Lady Kitty's eyebrows lifted. She did not meet his gaze, however. She knew her limitations.

"It is very kind of you, I'm sure, but I don't believe I would if I were you. We sail for home in November, and I am to be married next spring. Even if—her voice was suspiciously gay and clear—"even if one does forget sometimes in this wonderland, after all, one's ain country is best, you know."

He stared at her in dawning knowledge, and his face was pitifully boyish in its hardened pain.

"I ought to say I'm sorry," he said at last, "but I'm not. It was your fault too. You ought to carry danger signals if you don't want wrecks along your track."

"Keep off the track," she laughed. "There are no wrecks up on Red Mountain."

His face softened. When they found the trail again and started the ponies toward Lost Moon at a faster gait he said one word:

"Thanks."

They rode on in silence, Lady Kitty ahead. She did not trust herself to speak, not with the memory of the girl in red calico fresh in mind and the face of Allison a few feet behind. He was riding with loose bridle, chin up, his hat low over his eyes, and Lady Kitty sighed as she thought of Rodney. She almost hoped that she had returned the kiss.

At one of the western army posts in the days of Indian fights there was a young lieutenant who was careful to see that the regulations relating to saluting were faithfully observed. One day a soldier who was leading an obstreperous mule to water and had both hands fully employed in the task was met by the lieutenant. The soldier, who was in occupation which demanded divided attention, failed to salute.

The lieutenant, who immediately called him to account for his remissness.

"Why do you not salute an officer when you see him?" he demanded.

"You hold this mule and I will," calmly returned the man.

But the lieutenant did not insist, and the regulations were broken.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Purchase in Maine.
A lady entered a Fort Fairfield, Me., grocery store one day and told the clerk that she wanted to buy an "empty barrel of flour as she wished to make a hencoop for her dog."

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CONDENSED LOCAL ITEMS

Whitman's Candies—L. Turner Co. Geo. Mumby was returning passenger on the Enterprise Sunday.

Mrs. John Watt entertained the ladies of Olan at an afternoon tea on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Kennedy leave the fore part of the week for Kona on a business trip.

S. Piser, representing N. Ohlandt Co., the fertilizer house of San Francisco, is in Hilo on a business trip.

E. F. Nichols is steadily improving at the Hilo hospital and the threatened operation for appendicitis has been averted.

Richard Conrad has been promoted to succeed Keith P. Mackie, as bookkeeper in the office of the Hilo Electric Light Co., Ltd.

The monthly meeting of the Catholic Ladies Aid Society will be held at Mrs. J. S. Canario's residence next Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

Whitman's Candies—L. Turner Co.

Gov. John T. Baker, after a five month's absence on the mainland, returned to Hilo Wednesday. Mr. Baker visited the Portland Fair and his mining interests in Nevada.

If you wish your coffee to bring the highest market prices let the Hilo Coffee Mill clean, classify and place the same on the market for you. Liberal cash advances made on shipments.

According to the Japan Gazette of the 16th, it appears that Captain J. Tremaine Smith of the Siberia, whose death was reported some time since, died by his own hand, probably on account of domestic troubles. He cut his throat.

NOTICE—Neither the Masters nor Agent of vessels of the "Matson Line" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. R. F. GUARD, Agent.

Hilo, April 16, 1901

Patten Denies Statement.

H. V. Patten, cashier of Hakalua Plantation, when seen regarding the statement that he had been selected as the new president of the First Bank of Hilo, Ltd., denied the statement most emphatically. Mr. Patten is a stockholder and a director in the bank, but no selection of a successor to Mr. C. C. Kennedy, the present President, had been determined upon. The election of officers will be held on January 13 and what the action of the stockholders at that time may be cannot now be stated. Mr. Patten is deeply interested in the success of the bank and expects to continue to be an active worker for the bank's interest.

Knights Elect Officers.

The annual election of officers of Hilo Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, was held Saturday night, December 23rd, with the following result: Chancellor Commander, James McNicol; Vice Commander, Herman Ludloff; Prelate, L. A. Andrews; Master of Work, T. O. Mitchell; Master at Arms, G. W. Weight; Master of Finance, N. C. Willifong; Master of Reception, I. E. Ray; Keeper of Records and Seals, F. R. Conrad; Inner Guard, George Wilson; Outer Guard, John Detor. Installation of officers will probably take place some time during the present month.

Enterprise Makes Record Trip.

The S. S. Enterprise, Youngren, master, arrived Sunday noon from San Francisco after a record voyage of two hours under eight days. There were seven cabin passengers, as follows: George Mumby, Dr. L. S. Thompson; Mrs. Margrette F. Battey, Miss Sinclair Battey, Capt. Pearce, Capt. Chas. Rock and Manuel Vierra. The vessel brought no coast mail. The increased speed is accounted for by the change in propellers and the hull having been recently cleaned.

Jim Gets the Contract.

On Wednesday last, Engineer Gere awarded to Jas. D. Lewis the contract for the removal of the Riverside school building to the recently acquired lot across the street. Mr. Lewis, who was the lowest and sole bidder, undertook to do the job for \$560, the work to be completed by January 8th, when school re-convenes. He has already begun work and hopes to have the building on the new site within a few days.

Charles Moore Dead.

Chas. Moore, a kamaaina, died last Tuesday night at 6:30 o'clock, after an illness of eight days. Death was attributed to heart failure. The deceased was 52 years of age, and leaves a widow and two sons, Charles Moore, Jr., and John Moore. Interment took place on Wednesday afternoon in the family burial ground in the rear of the Rowland premises.

Kinau Departures, Dec. 29th.

Mrs. J. Kawai and child, Master Jakins, Miss Jakins, G. A. Brown and wife, Mrs. W. L. Rose, E. Mabie, Master Geo. Willifong, P. Peck, J. E. Rocha, wife and child, Miss A. Carvalho, R. W. Shingle, F. B. McStocker, Senator J. M. Dowsett and family, E. B. Hendricks and wife, Misses Moir, Miss Forest.

Victor Records, 35 and 60 cents.—Wall Nichols Co.

A. L. Louisson, the coffee king of Hamakua, is a Hilo visitor.

Mrs. Wm. L. Rose is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Lindsay, at Wai-mea.

Whitman's Candies—L. Turner Co.

C. H. Brown of Honolulu is buying up numerous sugar mills which have gone into the scrap pile.

Rev. Carlos Linsey, pastor of the Episcopal church at Honokaa, is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Stewart.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at Fireman's Hall next Friday evening, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. L. S. Thompson, the "globe trotter," of Waiohinu, Kau, returned on the Enterprise Sunday after an absence since July.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First Bank of Hilo will be held in the directors' room on Saturday, January 13th.

J. W. Marsh and G. A. Cool of Portland, Ore., arrived Wednesday to enter the office of the TRIBUNE, which has changed managements as announced last week.

LOST—Between Mooheau Park and Waiaken Mill by way of Mud Lane, on Thursday, December 21, between 4:00 and 4:30 p. m., a black silk cape trimmed with lace and jet. Reward if returned to Volcano Stables.

Two New Year's Weddings.

The marriage on New Year's morning of W. S. Wise to Mrs. Margaret Sinclair Battey was a surprise to most of the friends of the Hilo attorney. The bride, who comes from Rolph, Indian Territory, arrived on the S. S. Enterprise Sunday noon preceding the day of the wedding, and hasty preparations were made for an unique marriage. The ceremony, which took place at the Wise residence on Pitman street, was performed by Rev. C. E. Shields at five minutes past midnight, just as the new year was being ushered in amid the joyous ringing of bells and blowing of whistles. Mrs. Wise is accompanied by her small daughter, Miss Sinclair Battey, who will make her home with the newly wedded couple.

Another marriage of interest to many Hiloites was that of S. B. McKenzie of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Co., to Inez, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Camron of Paauka. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, with only the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties present. Immediately after the ceremony the couple proceeded to Olan, where they will spend a few days, and after Wednesday will be at home to their friends at Paauka.

A Birthday Dinner.

Mrs. Ronald Kennedy very pleasantly entertained a few friends at dinner on Thursday, December 28, the occasion being the birthday anniversary of Mr. C. C. Kennedy. A good time was enjoyed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Marsh, Mr. C. C. Kennedy, Mr. Furneaux, Mr. E. E. Richards, Mr. J. W. Marsh, Mr. J. D. Kennedy and Mr. Shingle of Honolulu.

A Hogmanay Celebration.

On Saturday evening the members of the Hilo Burns Club along with a few friends, met in their club room and celebrated "Hogmanay Nicht." A very enjoyable evening of song and sentiment was spent, at the close of which all present joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

First Foreign Church.

Sabbath, Jan. 7, 1906, 11 a. m.—Sermon from the year text, Rev. 22:3. 7:30 p. m.—"By their fruits ye shall know them," Math. 7:16. Special notice is called to the week of prayer, the observance of which begins with the Sabbath services.

Catholic Church Services.

Next Saturday, the Three King's Day or Epiphany, is a holy day of obligation. Masses will be said at 7:00 and 9:00 a. m.

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NEW JURY LISTS.

Eligible Jurors Drawn For Ensuing Year.

Jury Commissioners Geo. N. Day and Henry West filed with Clerk Gurney of the Fourth Circuit Court the list of grand and petit jurors for the year 1906. The list of persons selected for service as grand jurors includes fifty names, as follows:

From the 2nd Precinct.—H. A. Gerlach, F. G. Snow, John Watt, E. G. da Rosa, H. Elderts.

From the 3rd Precinct.—R. T. Guard, Chas. R. Kennedy, A. L. Williams, J. Carvalho, John T. Baker, Chas. Warren, Otto Rose.

From the 4th Precinct.—T. M. Rowland, W. T. Balding, W. H. C. Campbell, H. B. Elliot, E. N. Holmes, W. Ebeling, H. E. Kelsey, J. D. Kennedy, Adam Lindsay, R. A. Lucas, R. A. Lyman, Jr., Geo. Mumby, J. W. Mason, J. C. Moline, R. T. Moses, C. A. Stobie, L. Turner, J. Vierra, William Higgins.

From the 5th Precinct.—E. J. Weight, K. M. Koahon.

From the 6th Precinct.—W. Pullar, J. Webster, J. M. Ross.

From the 7th Precinct.—W. G. Walker, Antone Nobriga.

From the 8th Precinct.—A. Horner, A. Lidgate, W. D. Schmidt, A. Simao.

From the 9th Precinct.—Geo. F. Hall, E. Thomas, J. Ai, M. A. Dias.

From the 10th Precinct.—D. Forbes, T. N. Nalelehuu, R. E. Byrne.

From the 11th Precinct.—J. E. Elderts. The list of persons selected for service as petit jurors includes one hundred and fifty names, as follows:

From the 2nd Precinct.—J. Alexander, Joseph Andres, M. R. Freitas, Jr., A. Ita, W. Nrilima, Jr., P. Pfeiffer, F. E. Dorland, C. Johnson, P. L. Mini.

From the 3rd Precinct.—J. Cook, A. C. Baker, T. A. Drangs, J. E. Gualielson, O. Nerzascini, Manuel Soares, W. R. A. Kayser, R. C. Kennedy, C. Lehmann, J. J. McGuire, J. E. Rocha, F. Rodrigues, W. H. Winchester, I. Erickson, J. M. de Santos, B. Spalding, Henry West, T. Guard, J. Bohnenberg, A. Correa, A. P. Motta, Jr., Manuel de Mattos.

From the 4th Precinct.—W. C. Borden, W. Nalimu, Chas. P. Bento, E. A. Wilhelm, A. M. Babrinha, F. R. Conrad, J. D. Easton, James Ewaliko, P. Gibb, G. W. A. Hapai, Jr., J. Kaikapa, W. Harbottle, A. B. Loebenstein, H. O. Maby, D. W. Marsh, F. P. Bento, Jr., A. W. Richardson, B. F. Schoen, W. J. Stone, P. A. Victoe, R. M. Dushalsky, David Ifewahewa, S. K. P. Pearse, J. G. Serrao, C. F. Sisson, Chas. Akau, P. C. Beamer, C. F. Bradshaw, P. Brughelli, J. M. Cameron, Geo. N. Dap, O. English, R. Fuhr, G. Gill, M. P. Cropley, W. K. Kaiwi, J. T. Lewis, R. J. Lyman, J. T. Stacker, M. S. Pacheco, W. F. Peterson, A. Kichley, S. C. Shaw, W. J. Todd, W. J. Todd, W. Canario, L. Helbush, Wm. Roback, B. Rowland, G. W. Weight, Jr., F. W. Barthold, A. W. Keach, E. F. Nichols, S. de Witi Parsons, A. S. Wall.

From the 5th Precinct.—J. Cameron, D. Butchart, Geo. V. Jakins, Henry Kawahae, F. Jose.

From the 6th Precinct.—W. K. Andrews, J. K. Dillon, W. Hay, Harold V. Patten, Frank Field, W. Reinhardt, H. D. Beveridge.

From the 7th Precinct.—L. Daingerfeld, J. Vierra, E. K. Simuous.

From the 8th Precinct.—A. Arthur, W. Campbell, Jr., F. Furtado, E. Horner, R. Joao de Ponte, John Ross, J. Stevens, Jr., J. E. Anderson, H. Beschoff, A. S. Figueroa, F. T. Gray, Hoapili, J. K. Kekaha, O. Medeiros, A. P. Ornellas, J. Gabriel, T. Reinhardt.

From the 9th Precinct.—J. Botelho, B. Duncan, C. Lovestead, John Payne, W. A. Yates, F. Cypriano, J. Gouveia, Jr., D. M. Lonohiwa, J. F. Mendes, A. Carlson, C. H. Fox, James Murry, F. S. Warren, M. Bezents, J. Enois, Y. M. Jaouen, Joe Muniz, John Pinho, N. Varina, J. J. Lewis, Geo. Kaiser.

From the 10th Precinct.—D. Dart, A. Hussmann, James Olson, J. J. Silva, A. A. Alohioka, Pika Cell, S. Makaacee.

From the 11th Precinct.—C. E. Elderts, J. T. Henry, D. Kuamoo.

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SPRECKELS' BLOCK

Lost.

Pass-book No. 5769. Finder please return to Bishop & Co's Savings Bank.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. A. B. Clark will be in Hilo in February and will open an office for two weeks.

Wanted.

Luna, man of experience. Right pay to right man. Forward application to 'Ambitious' TRIBUNE OFFICE. 9-3

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First Bank of Hilo, Ltd., will be held at the Bank, Peacock Block, Hilo, on Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1906, at 2 p. m.

F. S. LYMAN, Secretary.

Hilo, December 26, 1905. 10-2

Stockholders Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Bottling Works, Limited, will be held at the office of the company at Holoalua, Hawaii, on January 9, 1906, at 10 a. m.

L. S. AUNGST, Secretary.



Weeping eyes and aching head, Smarting lids a fiery red, Eyes so weak can barely see— Think you're on a nightly spree. Can neither read, nor think nor sew, Go to church, nor shop, nor show.

WELL THEN

Relief is in our hand above.

A. N. SANFORD
OPTICIAN
BOSTON BUILDING, - HONOLULU

Waiakea Boat House

R. A. LUCAS & CO., Prop'rs.
WAIAKEA BRIDGE, HILO
HAVE NOW A FLEET OF
Gasoline Launches and Small Boats
FOR PUBLIC HIRE
Passengers and baggage taken to and from vessels in the harbor at reasonable rates. Launches and rowboats to hire for private picnics and moonlight rides.
RING UP ON TELEPHONE
AGENTS FOR
Wolverine Gasoline Engine
Self-starter and reversible engine. In practicality it is equal to the steam engine. Sizes from 1 1/2 h. p. upwards. Boats fitted with this engine or frames of any size to order. For particulars apply to R. A. LUCAS' Manager

THE WIRELESS

GIVES UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Prompt Delivery and Accuracy Guaranteed

FOR RATES, BLANKS, ETC. APPLY TO

E. E. RICHARDS
AGENT INTER-ISLAND TELEGRAPH CO., HILO.

THE HILO TRIBUNE'S MAIL CHART

JANUARY, 1906.

MAILS ARRIVE IN HONOLULU AND DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
	1	2 ^x	3 ^x Alameda	Nevadan 4	5 ^x Siberia	6 ^x Korea
7 ^x Nevadan	8	9 ^x Sierra	10 ^x Ventura Moana	11	12	13 ^x Miowera
14	15	16	17 ^x Coptic	18	19 ^x Alameda Mongolia	20
21	22	23 ^x	24 ^x Alameda	25 ^x Nebr'skan China	26	27
28 ^x Nebr'sk'n	29	30 ^x Siberia Sonoma	31 ^x Sierra	Feb. 3 ^x	Am. Maru Feb. 5	

Vessels whose names appear OVER the date ARRIVE from the Coast. Vessels whose names appear BELOW the date DEPART for the Coast. Destination of Vessels—(*) To San Francisco; (†) To Colonias; (‡) To Victoria; B. C.; (§) To Yokohama. S. S. Kinau departs from Hilo for Honolulu every Friday at 10:30 a. m. S. S. Mauna Loa's mail closes in Hilo on Saturdays and Tuesdays marked (x) at 2:15 p. m., arriving in Honolulu at daylight three days later.

EXQUISITE JAPANESE GOODS

Imported direct from the Land of the Mikado

Now on Sale

A splendid opportunity

M. IMAI Front Street
Opposite Salvation Army Hall

We've a fair wind on our sales these days.



Don't put off your holiday purchases until the choicest of our offerings are gone. A stock of excellent shoes in

Patent Leather Oxfords **Patent Leather Bluchers**
Black Vici Oxfords **Vici and Calf Bluchers**

In the newest patterns arrived this week.

ECONOMIC SHOE CO., Ltd. - HILO
If the salesman forgets your ticket, remind him. Money is as good to you as to us. E. S. CO.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

Moquette Rugs at \$1.50, \$2.75 and \$4.50.
Brussels Rugs at 85c.
Matting Rugs, all sizes and prices.
Brussels Carpets, 9 x 12 feet.
R. & G. Corsets.
Embroidery Silks.
Men's Collars.
Men's Hats.
Overalls for Men, Boy's and Children.
Men's Working Shirts and Fine Suspenders
Night Shirts.
Pommel Slickers.
Printed Lawns at 10c and 20c.
Lace Curtains.
Nainsook.
Children's Vests and Nazareth Waists.
Ladies' Silk Belts.
Knitting Silk.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

And many other goods, all at the very lowest prices.

E. N. HOLMES

CAN CIRCUIT COURTS NATURALIZE CITIZENS.

Attorney Carl S. Smith Writes Brief on Subject—Question Submitted to Territorial Supreme Court on Agreed Statement of Facts—The Proper Drawing of Juries.

The test case bearing on the right of territorial circuit courts to naturalize citizens is now before the supreme court upon an agreed statement of facts. The question was raised by Attorney C. S. Smith at the Honokaa term in August last in the trial of Morita Kaizo, charged with murder in the second degree.

It was claimed by the attorney for the defense that eight of the sixteen grand jurors who returned an indictment against Morita were citizens of the United States, if at all, by reason of being naturalized by circuit courts, which it is alleged they are without authority to do. It also appears that some of the grand jurors may have been naturalized after having been drawn by the jury commissioners.

Concisely stated, the questions submitted to the supreme court for decision are: 1. Have circuit courts of the territory jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings? 2. If so, were the grand jurors who found the indictment, duly qualified?

Mr. Smith, as attorney for the defendant, discusses the proposition in an exhaustive brief, holding that the circuit courts of the territory have not the right to naturalize. His brief is substantially as follows:

The power of naturalization is derived solely from the Federal Statute (R. S. 2165) which became a law April 4, 1802. The statute provides that an alien can make a declaration of intention before a district or supreme court of a territory and certain other courts not territorial, and the jurisdiction to naturalize is conferred upon the same courts.

Unless, therefore, it can be demonstrated that circuit courts of the territory are identical with either district or supreme courts mentioned in the statute, the power to naturalize is not granted to the local courts.

Mr. Smith shows that all of the courts mentioned in Section 2165 of the Revised Statutes, to wit: federal circuit courts, federal district courts, territorial district courts, territorial supreme courts, courts of record having common law jurisdiction, etc., are courts of general jurisdiction. When they assume to naturalize aliens, they become courts of limited and special jurisdiction for that purpose. (Gunn vs. Howell, 27 Ala. 663; 62 Am. Dec. 785; Cooper vs. Sunderland, 3 La. 114; 66 Am. Dec. 52.)

Where a court has pronounced a decree of naturalization in any individual case, it must appear positively and affirmatively that it had jurisdiction so to do, and no intentment or presumption will be drawn upon to supply the want of such positive and affirmative showing.

From the foregoing it would appear that the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii are not district or supreme courts of a territory, as described in Section 2165 R. S., unless they can be so construed and such construction could only be indulged in by drawing upon a series of intentments and presumptions which are not warranted by legal reasoning nor the inherent nature of the courts mentioned.

2. The circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii differ from all of the courts mentioned in R. S. Section 2165 not only in name, but also in jurisdiction and in fundamental character.

Those who have contended in support of the doctrine that the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii have jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings have done so upon the following reasoning: The district courts in other territories are courts of general jurisdiction in the

territories and exercise general common law and equity jurisdiction and are, in general, the trial courts of first instance, being at the same time courts of record. In the Territory of Hawaii the courts most nearly performing the functions of those territorial courts are the circuit courts and it must have been the intention of Congress to confer upon such circuit courts the jurisdiction to naturalize.

This reasoning does not satisfy, however much we may desire the result. The logic is plainly at variance with all fundamental processes of reasoning used by courts when examining statutes conferring special jurisdiction upon courts. A sufficient refutation of this theory should be as follows: In 1802 Congress conferred a special statutory jurisdiction to naturalize upon district courts of territories.

At that time there were such courts in existence and from time to time since then Congress has established district courts for the territories which have been carved out of the national domain. In 1899 Congress established the judicial system of the Territory of Hawaii and for the first time in American history, failed to establish *co nomine*, a district court.

We shall not adopt the above paragraph as our sole contention in answer to the theory above propounded, but shall take the following as a broader and more satisfactory position: The circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii differ not only in name, but in fundamental organization, general powers and characteristics, from the courts mentioned.

Classifying the various courts upon which jurisdiction to naturalize has been conferred according to the classification which can be made, we note that they may best be grouped under three heads, as follows: 1. State courts. 2. Federal courts. 3. Territorial courts. But it must be held in mind that not all state courts, nor all federal courts, nor all territorial courts have been granted the power.

In passing, it is instructive, however, to note that the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii more nearly resemble the state courts than they do the territorial courts, in fact, the judiciary system adopted by Congress for the Territory of Hawaii is almost identical with the system now existing in the various states, and this identity becomes more apparent when we note the relation which exists between the territorial courts of Hawaii and the federal judiciary system.

Until the most recent amendment to the Organic Act was made by Congress, our territorial courts were confined in their jurisdiction to matters exclusively local, and causes involving no federal question could be reviewed in the Federal Supreme Court exactly upon the same basis as causes tried in any of the state courts.

The Federal Statute relative to the removal of causes undoubtedly applies to the Territory of Hawaii, although upon this matter there may be a difference of opinion. While our circuit courts are territorial courts, they most nearly resemble state courts.

A territorial court is only a federal court of the United States in so far as it exercises federal powers and enforces rights and obligations contained only in the Federal Statutes.

The circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii obtain their powers and jurisdiction from Section 81 of the Organic Act, which adopted, with certain modifications, the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, which conferred jurisdiction incidentally

giving to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii the right to modify or extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts by appropriate legislation. No section of the Federal or Territorial laws have attempted to confer any jurisdiction upon the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii in federal matters.

The territorial district courts are given their legal existence by the following Sections of the United States Revised Statutes: 1865, 1866, 1868, 1907, 1908, 1910; and 18 Stat. L. 27. Under these sections according to various decisions the territorial district courts have local common law and chancery jurisdiction. (Ferris vs. Higley, 20 Wall. 375.) They have been held to have federal jurisdiction. (Johnson vs. U. S., 24 Pac. 256, 677; 6 Utah; U. S. vs. Falshaw, 4 Ariz. 330.) They have admiralty jurisdiction. (The City of Panama, 101 U. S. 453.) They also have jurisdiction in bankruptcy. (Bankruptcy Act of 1896, Section 2.)

Mr. Justice Bradley, speaking for the Supreme Court, in the case of Hornbuckle vs. Toombs, 18 Wall. 648, points out that the territorial district courts are *sui generis* (exercising as they do the ordinary local jurisdiction of the state courts and in addition thereto, jurisdiction of the federal courts.)

From the foregoing analysis it is apparent that the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii are in no way similar to the state, federal or territorial district courts in the matter of jurisdiction, but are themselves *sui generis*. They do not resemble territorial district courts so closely as they do the state courts. And if we are to seek for jurisdiction to naturalize aliens in the circuit courts simply because of the resemblance of those courts to territorial district courts, would it not be more reasonable to contend that because the circuit courts are courts of record, having common law jurisdiction and a clerk and seal, that they thereby resemble the state courts mentioned in R. S., Section 2165, and as a conclusion, announce the doctrine that Congress must have intended our circuit courts to have jurisdiction to naturalize, because of this resemblance.

3. If the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii have jurisdiction to naturalize, then they have jurisdiction in bankruptcy. This proposition will follow by analogy from the reasoning used by those who contend that the circuit courts have the right to naturalize. Section 2 of the Bankruptcy Law of 1898, contains the following:

"Section 2. That the courts of bankruptcy as herebefore defined, viz., the district courts of the United States in the several States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the district courts of the several Territories, and the United States courts in the Indian Territory and the District of Alaska, are hereby made courts of bankruptcy, and are hereby invested, within their respective territorial limits as now established, or as they may be hereafter changed, with such jurisdiction in law and in equity as will enable them to exercise original jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings, in vacation in chambers and during their respective terms, as they are now or may be hereafter held, etc."

3. Granting that circuit courts of the fourth circuit had jurisdiction to naturalize, still the grand jury was improperly constituted and the indictment should be quashed, says Mr. Smith.

From the agreed statement of facts, it appears that the grand jurors, regarding whose status the question is raised, were naturalized between June 14, 1900, and August 1, 1905. Under the Revised Laws of Hawaii (Sec. 1777), the jury commissioners are required, in making up their lists, to select only "citizens, voters and residents." If the jurors have been selected from other classes, to-wit, non citizens, then such persons are incompetent to sit as grand jurors.

The decision of the supreme court upon the questions submitted is awaited with interest, as the rights of territorial circuit courts to naturalize is a matter of great concern to a large number of individuals, who believed they were made American citizens by the order of the local circuit courts.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE Island subscription \$2.50 a year.

ETIQUETTE OF GOLF.

Points to Observe by Devotees of the Sport.

A golfer who can claim thorough knowledge of the fifty-odd rules of the game is more of a rarity than most persons think. Compared with the thousands who are more or less frequent competitors in golf matches the number who actually know the detailed regulations governing their sport are in a woeful minority. To become familiar with the enormous mass of rulings and modifications of the St. Andrews code seems a task few are willing to undertake. A player who owns up to ignorance of them confesses to nothing unusual. So long as his opponent seems satisfied a player is allowed to follow the general principles of the game without meeting any uncomfortable debate. In fact, a man who calls the turn on his companion for some minor breach of the rules is usually regarded as a "crank."

Ignorance of the customs which have grown up in connection with golf and which have become so established as to be imperative on all its devotees is not so excusable.

The etiquette of the game, though lacking the force of law, has become recognized at every golf course, and a player who refuses to observe it is a marked man. The origin of these customs is to be traced from the necessity of having a definite understanding on certain points of play, to obviate the annoyance and ill feeling that would result from their non-observance, especially on crowded links. One of the first things demanded by golfers is that no one should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second shots and are out of range; nor play to the putting green till those in front have "holed out" and moved away. Safety, as well as courtesy to those ahead, demands a strict observance of this rule whenever there is a crowd playing.

There is also a point of etiquette that golfers, especially beginners, will do well to remember. It is that after they have holed out they should move off the green promptly and not try their puts over again. There is a great temptation after missing a stroke to try it over again, in the hope of better success. When those behind are waiting to get on the green this is regarded as an act of discourtesy. It is a frequent sight during a tournament to see men standing near a hole, pencil and card in hand, reckoning up their strokes, while others are waiting to approach. Whatever counting of scores is to be done should take place after the green is clear. These little matters, perhaps innocent in themselves, are inconvenient to others, and often result in dragging out a round beyond the pleasure point.

Still another thing demanded by golfing customs is that no player, caddy or onlooker should move or talk during a stroke. There is nothing upon which a golfer will insist with more stress than this, yet the "gallery" seldom sees the necessity of maintaining silence, especially if composed largely of women. Perhaps a player has nerved himself for a critical stroke—wind, direction, roll and distance have all been calculated to a nicety. Just as he is about to bring it off there is a loud comment from some one standing by. The effect is instantaneous. The tension is gone, and very likely the stroke is a failure. Upon some men, of course, this might have little influence, but, as a rule, it is disastrous.

Again few golfers can put well if their attention is distracted by some one moving near the green. Good putting like, like good billiard playing, requires concentration. To succeed, a man must have his whole attention centered upon his stroke. A moving object unconsciously catches the eye and makes this difficult. Therefore, courtesy demands that every one near the player should remain silent and immovable while he is making a stroke.

A rule insisted upon with some vigor by greens' committees is that turf cut or displaced by a stroke must be put back at once. If a player "cuts under" he takes with the ball a clump of turf, sometimes of considerable size. If this is not put back the hole forms a pocket for some subsequent player's balls, and the result is a bad lie, and not infrequently language is also bad. A course where divots are not replaced will soon resemble a cornfield after a cavalry charge. Like most of the other rules of etiquette, it is designed for the welfare of all, and for this reason it should appeal to the good sense of every player.

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To Make a Compass of Your Watch.

Get the number of hours from midnight, divide by two and point the hour at the sun so that the shadow of a match or lead pencil falls directly across the center of the watch; 12 o'clock will be north, 6 south, 3 east and 9 west. Suppose it is 9 a. m.; number of hours from midnight is 9; one-half is 4½; point 4:30 at the sun so that the shadow of a match falls across the center of the watch, and 12 is north, 6 south, 3 east and 9 west. Suppose it is 6 p. m.; number of hours from midnight, 18; one-half, 9; point 9 to at sun and 12 is north, 6 south, 3 east and 9 west.

Also when the sun is hidden on a cloudy day, take a lead pencil or stick that is well sharpened and place it on the thumb nail. By looking closely you will see a faint shadow, which will give you a very good idea of the direction of the sun, and may be useful to one lost on a cloudy day.—Forrest and Stream.

Gibraltar is Crumbling.

The public is not aware that the great rock of Gibraltar is tumbling down—that its crumbling, rotting masses must be continually bound together with huge patches of masonry and cement.

Yet they who sail past Gibraltar cannot fail to notice on the eastern slope of the fortress enormous silver-colored patches gleaming in the sun. These patches, in some cases thirty or forty feet square, are the proof of Gibraltar's disintegration. Of thick, strong cement, they keep huge spurs of the cliff's side from tumbling into the blue sea.

Sea captains, cruising in the Mediterranean, say that Gibraltar has been rotting and crumbling for many years, but that of late the disintegration has gone on at a faster rate than heretofore.

They say that the stone forming this imposing cliff is rotten stone, and that in a little while the phrase, "the strength of Gibraltar," will be meaningless.

Flowers Instead of Monograms.

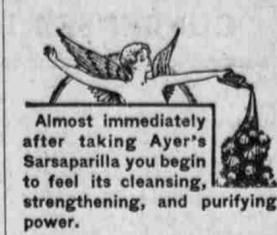
A fad with many smart girls just now is to mark their underwear and many of their dainty dress accessories with a little embroidered flower in place of their monogram or initials. The young woman, for instance, who is partial to babyblue will take a spray of forget-me-nots for her emblem, and embroider it upon her handkerchiefs, her underwear, the tops of her stockings and her veils. She may carry the idea a bit further, if she wishes, and use artificial forget-me-nots as a corsage decoration, a coiffure ornament and to trim her hats.

In place of the spray of forget-me-nots, a violet, pansy, pink rosebud, buttercup, daisy or bluebell may be used as a substitute for the more conventional monogram.—September Woman's Home Companion.

Unique Advertisement.

A Chinese, recently returned to his native country after a residence in the United States, has taken back some of our business methods as his card will show. He has a dairy farm at Woo-Sing, a village at the mouth of the Shanghai river, and two English cows furnish the milk, which the card below advertises:

General Stunk Kee Dairy Farm. We open at Moo-Sung—for sale the foreign milk, the taste are sweet, the milk are pure, and the price are just. We haven't put any water in it, if examine out, won't pay a single cash.



Almost immediately after taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla you begin to feel its cleansing, strengthening, and purifying power.

You feel that your depression is passing away; your brain clears up; things look brighter; sleep is refreshing; the nerves act better; and new life and vigor begin to take possession of your whole system. Your digestion improves; you get more benefit from your food; your appetite returns. Your friends begin to notice a marked change in your general appearance. The old color comes back to the lips; the eyes look brighter; the step becomes more elastic; and every dose of

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

For Sale by HILO DRUG COMPANY!

Hilo Railroad Co.

Short Route to Volcano

TIME TABLE

In effect July 1, 1905.

Passenger Trains, Except Sunday.

7	9	STATIONS	8	10
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
7:00	2:30	Hilo	9:40	5:45
7:05	2:35	Waikae	9:35	5:40
7:12	2:53	Olas Mill	9:20	5:25
7:30	3:15	Keau	9:15	5:15
7:46	3:30	Ferndale	9:00	4:55
8:00	3:55	Mount. V	8:50	4:45
8:20	4:15	Glenwood	8:30	4:25
1	3	SUNDAY:	2	4
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
8:00	2:30	Hilo	10:48	5:15
8:06	2:36	Waikae	10:44	5:11
8:25	2:55	Olas Mill	10:28	4:56
8:34	3:02	Keau	10:22	4:50
8:49	3:19	Ferndale	10:06	4:35
9:08	3:35	Mount. V	9:55	4:25
9:25	3:55	Glenwood	9:35	4:05

FOR PUNA:

The trains of this Company between Hilo and Puna will be run as follows:

WEDNESDAY:

Leave Hilo Station, by way of Railroad Wharf, for Olan and Puna, upon the arrival of the Steamship King, running through to Puna and stopping at Pahoa both going and returning.

13	FRIDAY:	14
A.M.		A.M.
6:00	Hilo	9:55
6:06	Waikae	9:50
6:28	Olas Mill	9:10
6:58	Pahoa Junc.	8:42
7:00	Pahoa	8:30
7:20	Puna	7:35

SUNDAY:

5	SUNDAY:	6
A.M.		P.M.
9:00	Hilo	4:40
9:06	Waikae	4:35
9:25	Olas Mill	4:15
9:50	Pahoa Junc.	3:47
10:20	Pahoa	3:35
10:55	Puna	3:00

Excursion tickets between all points are sold on Saturdays and Sundays, good returning, until the following Monday noon.

Commutation tickets, good for twenty-five rides between any two points, and thousand mile tickets are sold at very low rates.

D. E. METZGER, Superintendent.



Weeping eyes and aching head, Smarting lids a fiery red, Eyes so weak can barely see—Think you're on a nightly spree. Can neither read, nor think nor sew, Go to church, nor shop, nor show.

WELL THEN

Relief is in our hands above.

A. N. SANFORD OPTICIAN

BOSTON BUILDING, - HONOLULU

ALL KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

R. H. PHASE, President.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.