

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1906.

—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2845

## BEER FLOWED AT LUAU BUT SOBER CROWD

### Portuguese Love-Feast Was Orderly and Not Much Speaking Was Done--Other Political Gatherings Last Night.

A political love-feast, which took the shape of an elaborate luau, was served up to all comers among the voters of Punchbowl last night by M. S. Dupont, under the auspices of the Republican candidates. The majority of the candidates and the Republican leaders were present at different stages of the function, at which refreshments solid and frothy were served up for fully seven hundred people.

The object of the affair was to induce the warring factions among the Portuguese to bury the hatchet and get in line for the straight ticket on November 6, but what success was met with it would be hard to say, for the straight political speeches made were very few and not heard by more than a fifth of those who were present.

There was beer there, many gallons of it, but there were hundreds to drink it and on that account no one was seen much the worse for its effects and there was a surprisingly small amount of disorder. One of the waiters, who had had freer access to the fountain of supply than the others and had to be choked off by a policeman, was the only sufferer.

Among the candidates who appeared at the luau were: W. O. Smith, A. V. Gear, E. A. Long, H. C. Vida, E. W. Quinn, L. L. McCandless and W. T. Rawlins. Chairman Harry Murray, Alex. Robertson, Jack Lucas, Sam Johnson and other prominent figures in Republican inner councils also put in an appearance.

W. O. Smith was the first speaker to be called upon, being introduced by Chairman Murray. Mr. Smith avoided all controversial topics, confining himself to expressions of good will toward the people in general and the people of Punchbowl in particular. He urged the straight ticket as the panacea for the ills of the Territory and as an assurance that good government would follow whatever legislation was enacted.

L. L. McCandless was introduced as the man who had defeated the \$1.50 a day bill because it did not include the laborers in the country districts. Mr. McCandless explained why he had taken that step and also why it had been necessary to prune down the salaries of the higher officials. He thought that now was a time when the county could very well raise their road workers' pay to \$1.50 a day and he called upon A. V. Gear to tell what might be done.

Mr. Gear promised to use his influence if elected to bring this raise about and predicted that if the straight ticket was successful the minimum wage would be put at that figure.

Henry Vida made a mild speech, promising to do the square thing by the people if elected, as he had always done.

This ended the speech making for the time, W. T. Rawlins and A. D. Castro coming on at a late hour. Both the last named speakers were heartily cheered, as was also Sam Johnson, who appeared about this time.

### DEMOCRATS ON KING STREET.

One of the largest meetings ever held in the Fifth District was that at the junction of King and Kamehameha IV road last evening. Benches had been provided and with the fine moonlight it was midnight before the spellbinders had finished with the crowd. The enthusiasm reached its height when Deacon Trent, candidate for Treasurer, introduced his famous stunt with the wheelbarrow which was used to illustrate the Republican machine and the unwashed howled with joy when the small boys were dumped on the ground.

W. W. THAYER.

Mr. Thayer was the first speaker. He paid a high tribute to the career of the candidate of the Democrats for Sheriff, Iaukea, whose whole life had

been one of honorable service for his country and who, in his new position, would be a credit to the voters who elected him. As County Attorney, Mr. Thayer would ask no better man to add him, as there should be the utmost confidence between the offices of the Sheriff and the Attorney for the County. It was necessary that they should be of the same political complexion. How could a Republican County Attorney act with a Democratic Sheriff? Be sure, he said, and vote the whole Democratic ticket.

CHARLES BROAD.

Chas. Broad, candidate for Representative, followed Thayer in a speech against W. O. Smith, whose letters in one of the daily papers anent beer at Democratic meetings was

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## Notes of the Hoc Campaign

E. B. McClanahan, the Democratic candidate for Delegate, will open his campaign in this island Saturday night at the rally to be held at Aala Park. The campaign committee have made all arrangements for a rousing rally, at which some special campaign songs will be rendered as well as other music by Mesdames Alapai and Kaai and the Kaai quintet club. All the candidates will speak.

The Democrats held a noonday meeting yesterday at the Iron Works, at which the men were addressed by Curtis Iaukea, H. T. Moore and F. W. Weed. Each of the speakers was well received and the voters among the crowd gave an attentive hearing to their arguments.

Bulletin: It is pleasing to note the salutary effect of the crusade against the campaign methods of the "Beer, Booze and Buncombe" Party. It is reported that last night their meetings were commendably free from the "Beer and Booze" feature that has so conspicuously characterized their former rallies. We could not help noticing, too, how much the "Buncombe" feature has diminished; the blatant Vida having suddenly lapsed into "innocuous desuetude." It is apparent that without the Beer and Booze auxiliary the "Buncombe" part becomes totally ineffective. Let the good work go on.

Star: It is said that campaign funds for the Republican organization are getting low. Notwithstanding an amount was subscribed early in the campaign which it was thought would be sufficient for the whole of the campaign, so much money has already been spent that further efforts of the finance committee are said to be necessary.

If this is so, it gives those who will be called on to supply the needs of the party treasury a good chance to exact conditions as to how it shall be spent and who shall spend it. Now is the time to demand that Harry Murray give way as chairman of the County Committee and manager of the campaign, to some one better fitted for the position. Murray's conduct of the campaign so far has reflected no credit on the party and has exposed it to very serious danger of defeat. Now is the time to make a change. Now is the time to win success for the party by deserving success.

Let the booze and buncombe campaign give way to one of decency and effectiveness.

## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE ISSUES STRONG ADDRESS

### Condemns Sheriff Brown for Not Enforcing the Liquor Laws and for His Pledges of Further Delinquency.

To the Public:—

The Anti-Saloon League has been taking note of the speeches made from night to night at the various political rallies and the behavior in connection therewith.

Sheriff Brown and some of his backers boldly declare that he is not to blame for the present unhappy conditions regarding the liquor evil. They attempt to create the impression that the police are powerless to improve conditions under the present law, because the law permits all that is going on.

We feel it due the cause of truth to bear witness to the contrary. The laws are far from satisfactory. But, even as they are, conditions would be much improved if they were enforced. We happen to know that they are not enforced. We also happen to know that the police know they are not enforced.

But, what makes the matter very much worse is the fact that Sheriff Brown, in seeking re-election, does not promise to do any better. Rather, in his speeches as reported, he boasts that he will not mend his ways. He declares that he will pursue the same course he has been pursuing in the past. That means a continuation of non-enforcement. Give him a better law and how much better would conditions be.

It certainly behooves those interested in seeing conditions improved to vote for a change in the present police administration.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

The Anti-Saloon League met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 4 p. m. yesterday.

Rev. O. H. Gulick opened the meeting with a prayer. Present were Rev. J. W. Wadman, Rev. O. H. Gulick, John Martin, Rev. G. D. Edwards, J. A. Rath, Rev. A. Soares, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. K. Mitamura, Rev. E. B. Turner, Rev. E. W. Thwing, L. A. Dickey, F. C. Atherton. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

It was moved and carried that Agent Martin be requested to follow up the work at the registration booth and see all voters who signed the petition opposing more saloons.

Rev. E. W. Thwing called attention to an obnoxious Chinese saloon on Hotel street.

At this point reporters were asked to withdraw, the meeting resolving itself into an executive session.

The report of the secretary in regard to the circular letter addressed to political candidates, requesting their position in relation to the Anti-Saloon League's platform was read.

It was moved and carried that the replies received be referred to the Agitation Committee to be prepared for publication.

Discussion as to the advisability of the League further condemning the police administration, followed, and the following resolution was passed:

Owing to a public misinterpretation of the position taken by the Anti-Saloon League at its last meeting, concerning reform in the police administration of the County of Oahu, we hereby resolve that the Anti-Saloon League place itself plainly on record as opposed to the election of A. M. Brown as Sheriff and H. C. Vida as Deputy Sheriff.

It was moved and carried that the address, appearing at the head of this column be issued to the public.

## Kinney-Smith Controversy

W. O. SMITH TO W. A. KINNEY.

Honolulu, October 25, 1906.

Mr. W. A. Kinney: Before answering your open letter published in the Evening Bulletin yesterday in regard to the subject of beer having been dispensed at the Republican meetings, I wish to state that personally I am opposed to the furnishing of intoxicating drinks at such meetings. In the various campaigns in which I have been a candidate for election during the past thirty years, I have never furnished liquor at such meetings nor knowingly contributed to the purchase of the same.

You ask what statements as to the use of beer at Republican meetings I consider "exaggerated and overstated."

Answer: The statements which have been made upon the platform by members of your party and also statements published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, as well as the columns of the Bulletin controlled by yourself, have been such as to give the impression that beer and booze were among the most prominent features of the Republican meetings; that certain of the published statements have been such as to give the impression that drunkenness and disorder prevailed at these meetings.

You ask, "Who is furnishing this beer, what is the amount furnished, the justification for its use and the circumstances under which it is furnished?"

Answer: I have attended more than twenty of the Republican meetings during the past two weeks and have not seen or known of the furnishing of any beer at any of these meetings. There have generally been two meetings each evening and I have spoken first at one meeting and then proceeded to the other, generally being present from one to two hours at each meeting, and have been about among the people assembled, and if any such state of affairs had existed which has been charged I surely would have known it. I have heard that on certain occasions at and after the close

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A REPLY TO MR. SMITH.

Honolulu, T. H., October 25, 1906.

W. O. Smith, Esq., Honolulu.

Sir: I have just finished your letter to me that appears in the Evening Bulletin of this afternoon, and I congratulate you upon your statement made in that letter, and so far as I know, made for the first time in this campaign, that personally you are opposed to the furnishing of intoxicating drinks at Republican meetings, and if I was not about to take a trip to another island I believe I would be willing to contribute to the publication broadcast of your statement among "the disreputable or even vile," and certainly "among the large number of children" that have been attending Republican meetings for several weeks last past without hearing any such wholesome admonition, either from you, so far as I can ascertain, or from any other candidate speaking from the Republican platform.

I understand no liquor was used last night at the Republican meetings, and this happy result alone has more than justified all the discussion, pro and con, that has taken place in the public press and elsewhere on this subject. Your wholesome declaration against the use of liquor and the dropping of liquor at the Republican meetings, it seems to me, would not have come about but for the very protests in the public press and by the Democratic stump speakers, which you have declared unwarranted and unfair; and we wish to point out to you that much of the protest to which you object came after attention had been called to the use of beer at these meetings, and the Republicans proceeded, notwithstanding, to continue the use of the same, and men like yourself remained silent on the subject. This naturally intensified the protests, and the justification for it is in the declaration you now make against the practice and in the cutting off of that disreputable practice itself.

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## SCHMITZ PLAYS POLITICS OF DESPERATION

### Tries to Suspend the Official Who Is Prosecuting the Police Graft Cases and Put Abe Ruef in His Place.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—The Mayor has suspended County Attorney Langdon on a charge of dereliction of duty and appointed Abe Ruef in his place. Ruef says he will indict the enemies of the police force and compel Heney, who is associated with the prosecution, to surrender his so-called evidence of police graft. Langdon will claim his rights, as his office is a constitutional one with which the Mayor has no power to interfere.

## TWO VESSELS ASHORE ON THE NORTH COAST

VICTORIA, October 26.—The barkentine Skagit, a lumber-carrier, is ashore at Carmanah. Captain Cook was drowned. ASTORIA, October 26.—The British bark Peter Iredale is ashore near here.

## OREGON STRIKE SETTLED.

PORTLAND, Ore., October 26.—The freight-handlers' strike has been settled.

The strike among the freight-handlers of Portland included the longshoremen, grain-handlers, teamsters, riggers, ship-cleaners and painters, and was originated in a demand among the grain-handlers' union for greatly increased pay. The other strikers went out in sympathy and at one time the entire Waterfront Federation of Portland, including the sailors' union, had threatened to also go out.

## HARRIMAN MAY RETIRE.

NEW YORK, October 26.—It is rumored that Harriman will retire from the presidency of the Southern Pacific and be succeeded by Stubbs.

## HURRICANE IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, October 26.—There has been a hurricane in southwestern Japan. Several hundred fishermen are missing.

## MINNESOTA'S HIGH SPEED.

BOSTON, October 26.—On her trial trip, the battleship Minnesota, made a speed record of 18.851 knots.

## AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

ROME, October 25.—The Pope continues to improve from his attack of gout.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Eighty-four police captains have been transferred.

LONDON, October 25.—The rate of discount continues unchanged from the recent advance.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Three hundred chauffeurs have gone on a strike for an increase in wages.

KANSAS CITY, October 25.—A fire broke out in a tenement house here today resulting in seven people being killed and 25 being injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—Secretary Root has requested the arrest and punishment of seal poachers by the Japanese Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—The Japanese Minister Aoki has requested the government to accord the Japanese children in California the same rights as those accorded to American children.

## GREAT NAVY WANTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11.—The Spanish war veterans attended a banquet in their honor at the new Willard hotel tonight. The principal speaker was Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. After bringing greetings from the president, Secretary Bonaparte said the safety of the American republic was always dependent on the readiness of its citizens to remember and to act under the remembrance that every citizen is a soldier in reserve.

Richmond P. Hobson spoke on the need of a larger navy. He declared that the Japanese, if they desired, could take the Philippines and the Hawaiians and that the Japanese are arming and drilling the Chinese. He declared that the next great trouble would be on the Pacific and advocated the expenditure of \$50,000,000 towards enlarging the navy.

DEBATE NOT YET SETTLED

The following correspondence shows how the debate proposition fares:

Honolulu, Oct. 24, 1906. H. J. Moosman, Esq., Chairman Democratic County Committee, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Your note of yesterday containing a counter proposition in regard to the proposed joint debate was duly received.

"The conditions submitted by you are satisfactory to me with one exception, and that is in regard to the order of debate. In this matter I must adhere to the original proposition, that the speakers shall alternate, the Democrats opening.

Yours very truly, HARRY E. MURRAY, Chairman, Republican County Committee, County of Oahu.

October 24th, 1906.

H. E. Murray, Esq., Chairman, Republican County Committee, County of Oahu.

Dear Sir: Yours of today acknowledging receipt of our note of yesterday re joint debate, duly received. We note therein your insistence that the Democrats shall open and that the speakers thereafter shall alternate which will give the Republicans the close.

I wish to ask you your reason for insisting that the Democrats shall open and that the Republicans shall close. Why should the Democrats accept such a proposition? What justice is there in your position from your standpoint? We prefer to receive from you a statement of your claim to this privilege before we make final reply.

As I understand it, the party opening should have the right to close and particularly should this be conceded to the Democrats as they are expected in the first instance to state their reasons why the Democrats should be sustained at the polls.

The Republicans have the right of reply to this, bringing up any new matter that they see fit, and all the Democrats ask is that right to meet and reply to such new matter. We understand this to be customary and right, but if we are mistaken and if equity requires that the Democrats should open and that the Republicans close we are ready to carefully consider any claims that you may make to that effect.

Yours truly, (Sg.) H. J. MOOSMAN. M'CLANAHAN TO KUHIO.

E. B. McClanahan, the Democratic candidate for the Delegateship, has written to Kuhio and asked for an explanation why the Republican candidate for the delegateship has spread the report that McClanahan will disfranchise the Hawaiians if he is elected.

Following is the letter: Waiholu, Hawaii, Oct. 18, 1906. To the Honorable J. K. Kalaniano'ole, Republican Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Sir: It has been the impression among both your supporters and opponents of the white race that in this campaign you were urging the natives not to draw the color line in voting on the Delegate. I have in my possession information that in the country sections removed from the centers of white population you are advising the natives to vote for Charles Notley, if they do not vote for you, for it will be in the power of the "haole," McClanahan, if he goes to Congress, to change the Organic Act by striking out the words "or Hawaiian," and thus disfranchise the natives.

You know, and all your friends among the white race know, that this statement, if it is being made by you or anyone else, is untrue, and it is but fair and honorable for you to publicly correct it, if it has not been made, or to affirm it, if it has, so that the voters may know your position clearly on the matter. Yours truly, (Signed) E. B. M'CLANAHAN, Democratic Candidate for Delegate to Congress.

TRIAL OF CALIFORNIA

With her record of 22 3-4 knots emblazoned on her smokestacks, the new armored cruiser California returned to port from Santa Barbara channel yesterday, says the San Francisco Chronicle of the 14th inst, heralding her entrance into the harbor by the shrieking of her siren. The cruiser, under the guidance of Captain George Harvey her pilot, went direct to an anchorage off the Union Iron Works.

The California comes back to have repairs made preparatory to making her final four hours' test of endurance and speed. She was near the end of her third hour on the test last Thursday when she melted the habit out of the crank-pin, and one of the pieces was thrown out by the heavy thumping, and the shearing off of the small bolts holding it. This caused slight damage, and necessitated a return of the cruiser to this port for repairs. These repairs will consume only two or three days, when the California will again put to sea for the required four-hours' run, which is to take place outside the Golden Gate.

On the standardization trip off Santa Barbara last Tuesday the California easily made a speed of 22 3-4 knots an hour. This same showing would have been made, or possibly even better speed, had the accident not happened to one of the engines. When the California again goes out, it is assured, conditions will be favorable for a record run. It is confidently expected that the California will approach the 23-knot mark on her four-hours' run.

FOR SAVING LANAI ISLE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) It has been determined by the administration to dispose of that part of the public domain constituting the Island of Lanai by its exchange for other lands. There will be no privacy in the deals necessary for this purpose. On this point Governor Carter said yesterday.

"As I stated when I took office, there will be no exchange of lands without a public hearing."

Whenever, therefore, all the preliminaries are completed for offering the little island in exchange for lands more immediately useful to the Territory, a public hearing will be announced. On that occasion there will be full opportunity for expressions of opinion, both upon the valuation set upon Lanai and upon the figures asked for such lands as may be offered in exchange for it.

Governor Carter wishes to dispose of the island to save it. Lanai is fast going to destruction from the action of the elements aided by the wild goats herding upon it. Both the Governor and the Commissioner of Public Lands have visited the island, and at different times from each other, and every successive visit reveals additional desolation to that observed on the one before. Traveling swales of sand are found to have advanced farther inland. The arid tracts, where no care-taking is done, are constantly enlarging. Holders of still existing leases of course have laid some check upon the denuding process, but with the periods nearing expiration they have no incentive to make any outlay for protective work or devices.

Mauanui gulch, once luxuriantly lined with ti-plant and fern, has had its slopes shaved clean with the rocks dislodged by the feet of goats upon the bank summits. There had been two patches flourishing in the gulch bottom, but the falling stones destroyed leaf and tuber and the native tillers have abandoned the ground.

Governor Carter believes that the island is capable not only of redemption but of being made a veritable garden. All that is required is the application of intelligence backed with capital. Windbreaks of cactus, or perhaps algaroba, upon the windward shores would protect grasses and other vegetation. The extermination of the goats would enable the gulch to be rehabilitated with vegetation and the plains to be stocked with forest growth. Vegetation would conserve, as well as stimulate, rainfall. At present the livestock of leaseholders has to be watered by a scanty supply pumped to a height of 60 feet by windmill power and piped into troughs upon the ranges.

The island in the hands of a wealthy man or corporation might be made a model sheep ranch, as the Governor believes. He thinks that the raising of sheep has been made an industry of great promise in these islands by the joint discovery of Dr. Norgaard, the Territorial veterinarian, and Jared Smith, the Federal agriculturist, investigating in their respective spheres, that there is an absence of lime salts in the natural feed of animals growing in most parts of the group and that this serious handicap to the animal industry can be obliterated here, as it has been elsewhere, by mingling the feed of stock with the missing ingredients. This subject is fully discussed, by the way, in the report of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for the year 1905, lately issued.

VETERAN OF WAR AND PEACE DIES

George Turner Deacon, for six years past chief engineer of Waiulua Agricultural Company's sugar mill, died yesterday morning of heart disease after an illness of more than a year. He was 65 years old and leaves two sons in California, his wife having died three years ago. The funeral will be held at 3 p. m. today from Masonic Temple, Honolulu, under the auspices of Hawaiian Lodge, F. & A. M., Mr. Deacon having been a member of Ki-laua Lodge, Hilo.

The late Mr. Deacon is acknowledged to have been one of the best engineers in these islands. He was a brother of Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, of Hilo, and of Henry Deacon, a member of the Reform Legislature of 1877-83, and manager successively of Pepeekeo and Kohala plantations, now living on the mainland. Besides being a Mason he was a member of the G. A. R. Born at "The Cedars," Dutchess County, New York, Mr. Deacon was a defender of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, being sergeant of his company in the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers and serving from '61 to '65. He was wounded in action. Coming to these islands about twenty-five years ago, he worked for eighteen of these years under W. W. Goodale, now manager of Waiulua plantation.

Open Letter to Hon. W. O. Smith

In your letter to the Advertiser this morning you say:

"If beer has been furnished to the people coming to these meetings, it has not been during the times when I was present, so far as I have been able to see or know. And from reliable information which I have obtained, I must believe that the published statements, in regard to the supplying of beer at or after the close of the meetings are very much exaggerated and overstated."

Would you allow me to ask what statements as to the use of beer at Republican meetings you consider "exaggerated and overstated"? Having tacitly admitted the use of beer at or after the close of such meetings, is it not up to you to give a full statement of what you admit has been done? Who is furnishing this beer? What is the amount furnished—the justification for its use, and the circumstances under which it is furnished? Your letter and your reputation are being utilized to smooth down and belittle the whole matter. Should not you then give the public the facts, so they can judge for themselves as to the "exaggeration and overstated," rather than give a generalized assertion to the public that you think there is nothing in it? What is your purpose in stating that "if beer has been furnished, etc., it has not been during the time when I was present so far as I was able to see," etc? Is that a suggestion that the beer was not used at all or merely a personal apology for your seeming connection with it. Which is it?

You say further in your letter:

"If at some of these meetings, there are persons present who are disreputable or even vile, is it not all the more important that honest and responsible citizens should teach them sound doctrine and seek to obtain their votes for responsible candidates and especially so if, at the meetings, large numbers of children attend?"

The Democrats want to know what part free beer has in "teaching" the "disreputable or even vile" or large numbers of children "sound doctrine." The tendency to use liquor in campaigning is strong in both parties but the Democrats have made a determined effort to shut it out altogether and very seldom have these injunctions been disregarded by their own people. One determined effort on your part would shut it out from Republican meetings, and the disreputable or vile and the children will cease to consider booze as part of "sound Republican doctrine."

Yours truly, W. A. KINNEY.

Cuba the New Hawaii

ENGLISH WRITER SEES AMERICAN ABSORPTION

LONDON, September 30.—A British tariff reformer in an article in the Times draws a very unfavorable picture of British commercial interests in the West Indies, pointing out the decline of British trade there, particularly in contrast with American. The writer makes his summary of conditions an argument for a new British fiscal policy—apparently something like Mr. Balfour's retentive scheme. He says in part:

When the Germans complain that our attitude towards them is prejudiced we laugh. We should do better to find out whether or not there is ground for the charge. Take, for instance, Germany's trade policy in the Marshall Islands. It was denounced in this country as though it were almost criminal, and action to protect British interests was promptly taken. Yet similar tactics are used by America in the Caribbean and the Philippines without protest on our part, either popular or official. Naturally the Germans resent a partiality so marked, and are anything but keen to discover the reason. It is our fiscal policy, which is entirely divorced from politics. That we were able to show fight in the Marshall Islands is due to the fact that Australia possesses the weapon we have thrown away, and the Germans knew it. The West Indies being weak and divided are not able to play the same part in the Caribbean, and the mother country can not so long as she clings to one-sided free trade. Hence the difference between our policy in that part of the world and in the South Pacific.

During the past eight years the United States has taken step after step to strengthen her position in Central America and the West Indies, and all of them more or less at our expense. The consequence is the first place in the Caribbean is ours now, and if we are as passive in the near future as we have been in the past we shall be driven from the field altogether. Not that the expansion of the United States is in itself disquieting. It is the form that it takes. In other words, the strategic situation, for which we provide more than enough, is less menacing than the commercial and political, against which we make no defense whatever. For any overseas territory under American influence is either closed to British trade or is about to become so. Though the traditional policy of the United States showed signs of breaking down long before, her first political move was not made till 1898, when she annexed Hawaii.

This policy, in which commercial, political and strategic considerations were perfectly balanced, has transformed America's share of the Hawaiian trade from 8 per cent. in 1896 to 89 per cent. in 1906. That her geographical position gives her an advantage in the islands over Great Britain may be admitted. But even when this was fortified by duties against us, never lower than 10 per cent. and rising in some cases to 25 per cent., she was not able to drive us out of the market. It was not until the Dingley tariff and navigation laws were put in force in 1900 that British trade in this part of the world received its deathblow. In 1899 our imports to Hawaii were valued at £354,931; by 1903 the figures had fallen to £104,607. As the latest consular report says, "the effect of the present tariff is to reduce to the smallest point imports from the United Kingdom." The following table shows how the trade of the United States has increased with Hawaii, especially since the annexation:

1904, £2,320,416. Hawaii Exports to U. S.—1890, £942,281; 1895, £744,611; 1900, £2,701,829; 1904, £5,026,706.

Nor is this all. Out of merchandise to the value of £5,186,884 exported in 1904 only £4622 was carried in foreign bottoms, and, so determined are the Americans to secure the entire shipping trade that tonnage in quantities too small to be sent round the Horn is taken to San Francisco and transported thence by rail. At one time here our supremacy as carriers was undisputed. But a year ago 426 American vessels of 673,418 tons entered the port of Honolulu, and seventy-six British vessels of 174,162 tons. Soon the Union Jack will be as unfamiliar in Hawaii as the Stars and Stripes once were.

But it may be urged that the Sandwich Islands are too remote to have any bearing on the situation in the Caribbean. One might as well urge that Malta has no bearing on the situation in the Red Sea. The only difference is that Suez has been cut and Panama has not. But it is unlikely that our luck will save us from the consequences of our stupidity in the New World as it did in the Old. As though history repeats itself in the same way we are indeed careful not to oppose the cutting of the Isthmian as we opposed the Suez Canal. But we may show a lack of foresight in another direction equally fatal to our interests. That is precisely what we are doing. We allow our soldiers and sailors to make practical use of the teaching of Mahan, but not our statesmen. In America it is national. She has no need to wax eloquent about it because it is the basis of her policy. To her, therefore, Hawaii is the farthest outpost of the new trade route of the future by way of Panama.

But admitting that we could safely sacrifice our commercial interests in Hawaii until the United States was able to turn the political and strategic position against us, what about our commercial interests in the West Indian Islands? In Porto Rico we are no better off than we are in Hawaii, each having been given the blessings of the Dingley tariff and American coastwise laws in the same year. Unfortunately in the Board of Trade returns Cuba and Porto Rico were treated as a unit till 1900. Hence it is not possible to make a perfect comparison between British and American trade before the beginning of the present century. Nevertheless, the following figures are illuminating enough to be instructive:

UNITED KINGDOM. Exports to Porto Rico—1900, £106,271; 1904, £44,435. Imports from Porto Rico—1900, £671; 1904, trifling.

UNITED STATES. Exports to Porto Rico—1890, £459,507; 1895, £366,708; 1900, £1,482,000; 1904, £2,141,403. Imports from Porto Rico—1890, £810,725; 1895, £301,502; 1900, £1,132,200; 1904, £2,315,382.

But these are American Territories which, so far as commerce is concerned, are on the same footing as any of the States. The question for us to consider is do we intend to allow Panama and Domingo and Cuba to be closed to British trade in the same way? Apparently we do, since we sit still with folded hands, and watch the ceaseless activity of our rivals, when we should be taking measures to meet them on their own ground. We could not adopt a more detached attitude if we lived in another planet. Indeed, so incapable of understanding the situation do we seem that the only step taken by us in the Caribbean of late years has been entirely retrograde. That was the withdrawal of the subsidy to the West Indian mail service. An Oriental fatalist could not present a more impassive front to adverse fortune than England to the decline of her supremacy in "a region which is

preeminently the domain of sea power."

Take the position in San Domingo, for which there is a virtual American protectorate. The situation enables the United States to play a leading part in the affairs of the Republic. As it was in the Sandwich Islands so it will be in Hispaniola. But instead of supporting American citizens in overthrowing the native Government, Washington has merely to support one of the rival parties in the State. Owing to its disturbed condition, trade with this country and the United States has declined. But its resources are so rich and the soil so fertile that it is still considerable. Should all preferences be granted to America, however, we shall suffer as we have already suffered in Hawaii and Porto Rico. How useful this weapon can be proved by France, which negotiated a convention of commerce and navigation with Hayti on a threat to subject her coffee to the maximum tariff. The only country which is never able to strengthen her position in a neutral market is England, because she has nothing to give. The figures for British and American trade in Hayti and San Domingo for the following years tell their own tale:

UNITED KINGDOM. Exports to Hayti and San Domingo—1890, £547,409; 1895, £359,027; 1900, £337,281; 1904, £269,150. Imports from Hayti and San Domingo—1890, £89,592; 1895, £52,216; 1900, £56,058; 1904, £67,351.

UNITED STATES. Exports to Hayti and San Domingo—1890, £1,252,343; 1895, £1,282,344; 1900, £872,757; 1904, £826,271. Imports from Hayti and San Domingo—1890, £374,446; 1895, £266,700; 1900, £973,042; 1904, £662,308.

It is by no means creditable to British enterprise that we have almost entirely lost the carrying trade of the island. The application of the Haytian coastwise laws may have had something to do with it. But when our rivals can maintain steamship lines to San Domingo, one of them making Grimsby a port of call, surely we can do the same. The vessels of the Hamburg-American Company call regularly at Port-au-Prince, and so do French and Dutch steamers, but only one British ship entered the harbor in 1903 and two in 1904. A table like the following makes us wonder whether England means to wake up in the West Indies or slumber on till it is too late to retrieve her position:

SHIPPING AT SAN DOMINGO IN 1904 Entered. Germany . . . . . 99 vessels of 171,445 tons Netherlands . . . . . 59 vessels of 63,429 tons France . . . . . 42 vessels of 49,040 tons Great Britain . . . . . 1 vessel of 1,475 tons

Cleared. Germany . . . . . 99 vessels of 171,445 tons Netherlands . . . . . 59 vessels of 63,429 tons France . . . . . 42 vessels of 49,040 tons Great Britain . . . . . 2 vessels of 1,724 tons

But the largest and most important island in the Caribbean is Cuba. Nominally it is independent. But experience is teaching us that whenever a strong State establishes a protectorate over a weak one and secures reciprocity there is an end of freedom. It was so in Hawaii, and it will be so in Cuba. Last year Lord Lansdowne negotiated an Anglo-Cuban commercial treaty to take the place of the one in existence before the Spanish-American War. One clause secures English shipping against any attempt which may be made in the future to include Cuban ports in the coastwise trade of the United States. Another secures to English trade the most-favored-nation treatment in all cases save those in which the reciprocity agreement with America gives her goods special privileges. A similar treaty with Italy became law two years ago. But from the monopolist point of view there is all the difference in the world between one of the smaller Powers and England. Hence the Anglo-Cuban commercial treaty is not ratified and, in all probability, never will be. It may well be that the government at Washington has not actively opposed the treaty, but there are many indirect ways of conveying hostility which may be equally effective. Apparently Cuba is "free," as long as she acts in harmony with the policy of the United States. Among her people the idea is general that America's aim is to secure a navigation treaty which will place her in the same position towards Cuba as she already holds towards Hawaii and Porto Rico. Verily Great Britain's complacency in Cuba has its reward! At the present moment she has fewer advantages in the island than Italy. That our position here is worth maintaining, and how greatly America's has strengthened since 1900, may be gathered from the following table:

UNITED KINGDOM. Exports to Cuba—1900, £1,870,163; 1904, £1,828,868. Imports from Cuba—1900, £39,922; 1904, £179,693.

UNITED STATES. Exports to Cuba—1890, £2,616,883; 1895, £2,561,532; 1900, £6,274,340; 1904, £5,381,797. Imports from Cuba—1890, £10,160,118; 1895, £10,574,251; 1900, £6,302,722; 1904, £15,398,683. But it is in Cuba, as it is in San Domingo, we are not holding our own in the carrying trade. No British line of steamers calls at Havana. But the Hamburg-American does, and so do vessels of French and Spanish lines. It is therefore evident that we are quietly allowing the United States to acquire predominance in the Caribbean. For not only is she supreme in Porto Rico and about to become so in Cuba and Hispaniola, but by means of a revolution engineered by American citizens she possesses a strip of territory bordering the proposed canal. If we imagine that the expansion of the United States will stop short of the British West Indies we are mistaken. They are being subjected to the same fiscal and political pressure as their neighbors, and if we suffer each fresh aggression as we suffered the last the Caribbean is bound to become an American lake. True it is only in Porto Rico that the door is absolutely closed to British trade. But how long will it be before the same story is told of Cuba and San Domingo? As for freedom of trade in the Panama Canal we have no guarantee of any kind that it will ever be ours. Moreover, America is gradually acquiring a monopoly

TWO NEXT FRIENDS OUT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) A. D. Hills, of Lihue, Kauai, had his equity case for the alleged protection of his mother, widow of the late Major Hills, dismissed by Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon after the matter had been thrashed out by H. E. Highton for complainant and Frank E. Thompson for respondents.

Complainant, as previously reported in this paper, sought to have canceled a conveyance of property by his mother to his two brother's living in Honolulu and to have her estate placed in trust with a guarantee of the income to support her for life. Mrs. Hills, in court on Tuesday as stated in yesterday's issue, declared herself as perfectly satisfied with the treatment she received from her two sons, the respondents, so that she conveyed her property to them with a free and untroubled mind.

ANOTHER NEXT FRIEND FOILED. Cesar Vieira has the costs to pay for his trouble in bringing an equity suit as next friend of Henry Vieira, Sr., against all the other children of the latter, together with their husbands or wives, to cancel a deed whereby the old gentleman disposed of his property, a considerable estate, to his family in consideration of being supported for the rest of his life.

Mr. Vieira made appearance, being represented by Antonio Perry, declaring that the bringing of the suit was without his knowledge or consent or authority, that he had no desire at any time to set aside the deed and that he was entirely satisfied with his execution thereof.

Judge De Bolt accordingly ordered the bill of complaint dismissed, costs to be paid by the next friend, Cesar Vieira.

GOODLY ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt approved the accounts and ordered the discharge of S. H. Oni, executor of the estate of Daniel K. Kapule. The estate owes the executor \$1.95 on account of administration. The realty was valued at \$3000 in the petition for probate of will, and there was no personality. An appraisal made by Theodore Richards, S. K. Ohi and S. K. Kamalo-pill, by order of the court, gave a valuation of \$16,675 to the estate. The devisees and legatees of the will were the wife and the sister of the decedent and the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

SURPLUS FROM SALE. High Sheriff William Henry has returned as fully satisfied the writ of execution in the case of W. O. Smith vs. Mary E. Nott. After payment of all expenses and \$2375.53 in full of judgment debt to Smith & Lewis and Olson, attorneys for plaintiff, the net proceeds of \$625.39 were paid to L. A. Thurston, attorney for defendant.

COURT ITEMS.

Job Batchelor filed a master's report on the final account of Au Hoy Wing, administrator of the estate of Au Ah Hoy, finding it correct. Receipts were \$933.45 and payments \$379.25, leaving a balance of \$554.20. Plaintiff in the covenant suit of Chung See vs. Kahanuu Meek abandons his motion for a new trial and waives his right of appeal.

BROWN THROWN DOWN BY NATIVE SPEAKER

An old lame native with Billy-goat whiskers, who is one of the daily speakers at the corner of King and Bethel streets, whose coat lapel is adorned with Brown and Vida buttons, said yesterday in a heated argument: "Vote only for Hawaiians on the ticket. Don't vote for the haoles." "What about Brown?" asked someone in the crowd.

"Oh, he's a haole," was the reply. The speaker said that the Hawaiians should vote only for Hawaiians in order to get control of things here. There were millions of acres in Hawaii, he said, that were controlled by the Republicans, and these acres had been stolen from the Government. He said he knew this by the records.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Anyone who has ever experienced the excruciating and almost unbearable pains incident to inflammatory rheumatism, will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Mr. D. Snyder, of Roseville, Ontario, Canada, says: "I have been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for the past two years and unable to sleep at night. I have taken many remedies but must say Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best I have ever tried." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

\*\*\*\*\* of all the land on earth suitable for producing sea-island cotton. What has the British Cotton Growing Association to say to this? The commercial and political strategy of the United States is likely to render our naval policy futile, since the trade basis necessary to its effectiveness is crumbling. But until there is a change in our fiscal policy it is out of our power to do anything but look on. Hence the supreme importance of the tariff reform movement.

# DEMOCRATS ON CAMPAIGNING WITH LIQUOR

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

There was no lack of enthusiasm at the Democratic meeting at Emma Square last night, although there was no band, no quintet club and no beer. On the contrary several speakers scored the Republicans for the attempt they were making to debauch the electorate by the free distribution of intoxicants at the close of so many of their meetings, making it distinctly understood that so far as the Democrats were concerned the voters need expect no such attempts at bribery.

The speeches of several Democratic candidates last night confirmed in every respect the reports published by the Advertiser concerning the distribution of free booze in Iwilei, Kakaako and elsewhere, some of the speeches referring to the fact that saloons in the neighborhood of at least one Republican rally had been thrown open to all during the progress of the meeting.

There were about three hundred present when chairman Albert Kauwe introduced Edward Ingham as the first speaker.

**EDWARD INGHAM.**  
Ingham dwelt on the fact that the Republicans were promising things it was beyond their power to give, whereas the Democrats had stated their platform and had not promised to go beyond it. He pointed to the records made by Palmer Woods in the Senate and by Moore and Trent in county offices as earnest of what more Democrats could do for the people if elected.

Thos. Gandall, the next speaker, spoke shortly making his principal point on the platform plank promising a minimum wage of \$1.50 a day for laborers.

**MOORE IS APPLAUDED.**  
H. T. Moore was applauded many times during his address, which dealt with the work he had done as a supervisor. It had been said of him that he had only swum along in the Republican stream, but he wanted to state that at least half of the measures introduced for the benefit of the workmen had been introduced by him. His plumbing ordinance, which would have given all the plumbing work to citizens, had been defeated by the votes of those Republican supervisors who were not seeking reelection. The Democrats were not holding out sweet baits for votes, but would carry out their pledges of an 8-hour law and a wage of \$1.50 a day.

Moore asked his friends to support the Hawaiian ticket as much as the haoles and the haoles as the Hawaiians, and urged all independent voters to vote as they saw fit without fear or intimidation.

**A MAUI CANDIDATE.**  
Following Iola Kiakahi, who made several hits in a long Hawaiian speech, Ben Lyons, the fusion candidate for county treasurer of Maui, was introduced. Mr. Lyons said that he had been asked to say a few words on the Maui ticket and he wanted to point out to the voters of Maui how the Republicans had treated that county. In 1902 the Republicans had passed a county act, under which for ten days the counties had acted, when it was thrown out by the courts. The bills incurred by the counties for those ten days have never yet been paid, although the Republicans have been in power ever since and have been asked by the county of Maui to make such an appropriation. This was the kind of justice the people could expect from the Republicans. In his county the fusion ticket was going to make a clean sweep and the people of Oahu should send the Democratic representatives to the House to work with them.

The fight between Brown and Iau-

**CONFIDENCE**  
said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

# TERRITORIAL SECRETARY CAN DISBURSE THE FUNDS

(Special Cable to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23.—The Treasury Department has decided that the Secretary of the Territory, properly bonded, can disburse a Congressional appropriation for the support of the Hawaiian Legislature.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# MANASE'S LAWYER WRITES ABOUT RECEIPT OF FUNDS

Mr. George P. Castle, treasurer of the Manase fund, has received satisfactory credentials from San Francisco about Lawyer Bidwell, who has charge of the defense. Other attorneys speak highly of him.

From Mr. Bidwell himself the following letter is at hand:

Sacramento, California, October 12, 1906.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of October 2, enclosing two money orders amounting to \$110. The money came at a very opportune time, as it enables us to continue our preparation for the appeal without any interruption.

I called on Mr. Manase yesterday afternoon, and he was very much pleased with the assistance that has been rendered him by the people of Honolulu.

I had another talk with him about the circumstances surrounding the shooting, and he was very insistent, in fact he was really childish in his earnestness, that he did not intend to commit murder, but acted, as he thought, in self-defense. He may have been, and undoubtedly was, excited at the time and so was aroused to take extreme means of defense. Be that as it may, he has been convicted and sentenced to capital punishment.

I just state these facts to you, so that you will have some assurance

publicans in the Democratic party," he said. "Well, if you want any proof that there is rottenness in the present Republican party you have the evidence right there. No independent man could put up with the rottenness of that party. That is why you find so many Republicans out of it. They don't stand for the machine. It is a great wrong to me to see so many Americans from the mainland, supposed to be free people, submitting year after year to the bossing of a Russian. Anyone would think this was Russia itself to see them jump when he cracks his whip. Why do we submit? Why vote to perpetuate the machine which holds a club over you and threatens to take away your bread and butter if you show a shred of independence.

"I want here tonight to answer some of the insults made about the Portuguese on Punchbowl. They say that some Portuguese disturbed a meeting held there. Who was to blame for that? If it was not the party which gave free beer and whisky to every man and child at the meeting? Was it done on purpose? Why did they throw open a saloon not fifty feet away and give everyone a general invitation to have all they wanted because it had been paid for? This was a double insult to the Portuguese. The first insult was in trying to buy their votes with booze, and every Portuguese voter ought to resent the insult. Do the Republicans think that they can buy a Portuguese with a glass of wine? That is the opinion the Republicans have of the Portuguese and it is insulting.

"Then they blamed the row on two or three boys who had nothing to do with it and even went around and tried to have these boys fired from their jobs. Is that a way to help the Republican ticket, by getting some boys fired?"

"They go around, in Kakaako and Iwilei, for instance, with beer and whisky as arguments. When a party gets so low that it has to do this it is time to bury it so deep that it will never rise again, and I believe that you realize with me that that time has come. "If you don't think so yet, go to some of the Republican meetings and stay until they are over. There are always more there at the last. Then see the effects of this whisky-beer campaign. If that doesn't make a Democrat of you, I am sadly mistaken in you. Vote the straight Democratic ticket. We are asking you as men, not with a glass of beer in our hand. If any man waits until I buy him a glass of beer for his vote, he will never vote for me. I don't want that man's vote."

**ROTTEN LIQUOR LAW.**

"I have seen lately what I never saw before in all my life on the islands," said F. W. Weed. "I have seen children reeling drunk in the tenderloin districts under the liquor served in the dives authorized by a law passed by the Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor. That is the rotten law under which the Sheriff says he is powerless, but he is not so powerless as he says. The Asiatics are doing this work and Brown and others are upholding them in it. Witness the scenes in Iwilei last night after a Republican meeting. The voters must stand up and rescue the country from the chaos it is plunged into. You all know the story of the elephant throwing mud out of its trunk. The Republican elephant is throwing booze out of his. Booze for campaign material! Is this the sort of thing the Republicans have to offer to decent people? I ask you, are we to go forward or back to this beer and drink-ness? The Democrats don't want the vote of the man they have to get with beer. He is welcome to vote for the Republicans."

Weed touched on several other questions, the matter of the Molokai settlement, the redemption of land sold for taxes, the employment of citizen labor, and others.

**TRENT AND THE MACHINE.**

R. H. Trent added his condemnation of the beer orgies of the Republicans. He said that that party had done away with ordinary fuel to keep the

machine running and had begun stoking up with beer, which would rust out the boiler in short order. The Republicans were welcome to that material for campaigning; the Democrats will keep their meetings dry.

**A MOTHER'S APPEAL.**  
Mrs. Puahi addressed the meeting as the mother of a family, asking the voters to vote down the party which was ruining the young people by setting the example of intemperance before them by giving away wine, beer and whiskey at their rallies. The speaker received much applause at different times during her address.

**MOSSMAN WELCOMES CIVIC FEDS**  
The concluding speech of the evening was made by Chairman H. J. Mossman, who said that the Democrats welcomed the Civic Federation into the campaign to watch with the Democrats that every straight ballot put in the ballot-box was fairly counted. The Governor had appointed fair inspectors and with a fair count assured there was nothing now to prevent a great Democratic victory.

On Maui and Hawaii McManahan had been putting up a grand fight and was assured of victory. He would open his campaign in Oahu on Saturday next at Aala park. For him the voters should vote. He was a man who could do something for Hawaii and not have to retire like Royalty and let his secretary do the work.

The Republicans had asked for a joint debate but wanted now to slip out of it. When this debate was held he asked every voter to attend and listen carefully. He was not afraid of the outcome.

**REPUBLICANS ON VINEYARD STREET.**

The immaculate Vida was much in evidence at the Republican meeting on Vineyard street last evening. He had several things to say, mostly of a personal nature, including some highly flattering testimonies to himself and an unexpected bouquet for Iaukaea.

"I told you a few days ago," he said, "just what the Civic Federation was going to do—that they were going to endorse Iaukaea for Sheriff. I HAVE NOTHING AGAINST IAUKEA. HE IS ALL RIGHT AS FAR AS I KNOW PERSONALLY, but do you want a man as Sheriff who is going to be dictated to by Thurston and the Civic Federation or one who has stood by the party and its principles for the past ten years?"

"Doremus Scudder and his associates of the Anti-Saloon League have had a great deal to say about the Sheriff and myself discharging people brought to the station, drunk. They also raised their voices against the saloons of this city but what do they do today? Why Scudder endorsed Frank Harvey and Charles McCarthy for supervisors. "That's right," said a policeman. "Now, fellow citizens, that shows you what the Civic Federation and L. A. Thurston are. Their main intention is to try to disfranchise the Hawaiians. That is what L. A. Thurston wants to do today. They are trying to get you to elect men who are not fit to hold office or to fulfill the duties of their offices, and thereby hope to show Congress that we are not fit to control our local affairs."

"Doremus Scudder and his associates put J. S. Kaleo on the blacklist. Why? Because he is a Hawaiian and a poor man. I have known Kaleo for twenty years and know that he has a good character, and that he is just as able a man and far better than the man they put up against him. "I believe you all have too much common sense to allow yourselves to be put back under a sort of government you once had run by L. A. Thurston and his associates."

"We have had control of the reins of government for the past year and a half and we should keep on having control hereafter. It is for us to run this government and to put people in office who will stay by us. "I have been the subject of attacks for the last two or three months, but I defy any of them, L. A. Thurston and the Advertiser, to bring anything

against my character. I defy any of them to substantiate any charges that have been brought against me.

"These very people here two years ago asked me to run on the Civic Federation ticket with Rawlins, who was to run as Sheriff. But we were too loyal to disrupt our party. We stayed by it and are standing by it today.

"At that time I was supposed to be honest and trustworthy enough to be appointed Deputy Sheriff to High Sheriff Henry, by Governor Carter. I was considered honest and trustworthy enough by Lorrin Andrews to be sent to London for the extradition of Henry Kapea. All of a sudden these very people who had faith in me turned on me because of what? Because I would not down my party. If I am elected to office, I cannot make you any promises, but I am going to tell you that I will stand by the people and do what I can for them, and I am going to fight the Civic Federation and L. A. Thurston to the bitter end.

"I have been in the office of the Sheriff as Assistant Sheriff and during such time I believe I have been true to my people, and have been true to my promises, and if elected I will do the same again."

**CORREA AFTER ADVERTISER.**

S. P. Correa, candidate in the Fifth for the Legislature, said that, although he was working for the Advertiser, he intended to express his opinion as he wished. He did not care, either, whether the Civic Federation endorsed him or not, but he intended working for the straight Republican ticket, and asked general support for it.

He wanted to know why the Civic Feds did not put up a ticket of their own, instead of selecting from the various parties. It only led the Hawaiians astray.

**HE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND.**

Lelewi said he couldn't understand the Civic Fed methods. He thought the Civic Federation taught one to stand by his party, but instead it advocated splitting up the tickets. He said the issues reminded him of the old Hawaiian lady who sent her boys out to gather a certain kind of breadfruit. She told them it was the kind with a wax clinging to the outer skin. They finally brought back what she wanted and the people were saved from starvation. The Republican party was like this breadfruit, for it saved the people.

**BICKNELL'S 100 CENTS.**

Mr. Bicknell, candidate for County Auditor, said that Democratic County Treasurer Trent was not entitled to the glory of having instituted the payment of 100 cents on a dollar on all payments made by the county. The Supervisors, he said, ordered payments and he as Auditor drew up the warrants, which was authority to the Treasurer to pay 100 cents on a dollar. Bicknell said he had been endorsed by the Civic Feds. He claimed that he had not sought such endorsement.

**SMITH AND SCHOOLS.**

W. O. Smith gave a calm, heart-to-heart talk on the methods and formation of governments. He said that county government gave opportunity to the people to elect their own officers. As to Delegate Kuhio, Mr. Smith said that, with his own eyes, he had seen at Washington just what Kuhio had accomplished for the Territory and it was right to send him back again. The Republican party advocated an increase in the number of schools, where all the future voters of the Territory could be educated. In order that these measures could be carried out it was necessary to elect Republicans to office.

**REPUBLICANS AT PAUOA.**

The crowd at Pauoa last night was not so large as has been the case at the average Republican meetings. W. O. Smith was the first speaker. He called attention to the works of his party, saying: "I want to call your attention to the three parties. The Home Rule party can accomplish nothing. We belong to America, that great country to which people come from all over the world. There the Republican party is supreme." He repeated his references to slavery and the abolishing of it by the Republican party. His speech was a repetition of the one made during the past week.

**JOHN HUGHES.**

John Hughes was introduced by Chairman Booth as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Hughes made a straight plea for the support of the ticket, saying the voters would thus serve the best interests of themselves and their children. He reminded his audience that every promise made by the Republican party two years ago had been fulfilled to the letter and those that are made now would be kept as well. He quoted Judge Dole and added that he "did not want to drink Americanism from a better source." He touched the Democratic party, criticizing it for failure to discuss national politics and confining themselves to local affairs only and damning the machine. He called upon the voters to cast a ballot for the Republican candidates because it is the party of progress, the party of the full dinner pail.

**MCANDLER ROASTS MOORE.**

Senator McCandless addressed the audience in Hawaiian, expressing the same sentiments that have marked his speeches during the campaign. He touched the Federation but slightly. (Two demijohns filled with Pauoa water were on the ground in front of the stand. One of the audience drank from them and to show his disgust poured a quantity over his head.)

McCandless went after Moore for failure to pay his poll tax. He hoped the Democrats would not get in on account of the many changes that would occur. He roasted Moore again in answer to the Asiatic labor charge and said the only reason Moore did not hire Japanese was because he was not in a business where he could hire anybody. Link made a strong appeal for votes, and the orchestra sang "Every Little Bit Helps."

**RAWLINS AND THE FUNERAL.**

W. T. Rawlins spoke of his candidacy as a regular nominee of the Republican party and as such stood before the audience tonight. He called upon

the people to vote the straight Republican ticket, the party that would assure good government. He referred to Booth as a victim of the split ticket formula last year and cautioned the voters against repeating it this year. It made a difference whether they voted the Democratic ticket in part and the Home Rule ticket in part. Unless the candidates were of one party the ballot would be split. He would stand by the people and he wanted them to stand by him. He promised a Democratic funeral on November 7, when Mr. Weed would drive the hearse, Mr. Moore could act as funeral director, Deacon Trent could say the prayer, and the four members of the Civic Federation could officiate as pall-bearers. Rawlins made a strong plea for Kaleo and asked the voters to support the straight ticket. Referring to Trent's circus at Kakaako, he called upon the voters to dump Trent in the same way as he had dumped the boys from the barrow and let him have a bump with it. He worked up considerable feeling for Waterhouse and he was frequently applauded.

**GEAR WAS MILD.**

Mr. Gear referred to his frequent visits to Pauoa Valley and by those visits learning that it had been neglected in the matter of roads. He pledged himself, if elected, to complete the horseshoe road in the valley and to put the upper road into respectable condition. He referred to the action of the Civic Federation and the intention of that body to fight four of the candidates of the Republican party.

Fred Waterhouse spoke of the rain and said it reminded him of a visit he once made to Hilo, and this in return reminded him of a mele which he would ask Judge Mahaulu to relate. Waterhouse continued after Mahaulu had finished, stating that it is the Republican Supervisors who are paying one hundred cents on the dollar and the credit is due the Board rather than to Mr. Trent, who takes all to himself. He referred to the shark story and called upon Mahaulu to relate a mele concerning it. He called upon the crowd to vote the straight ticket.

**CHAS. CHILLINGWORTH.**

Charles Chillingworth spoke in Hawaiian. He asked for the support of the Republican party from Kuhio to the bottom of the ticket and requested that they draw no color line. The Republican party he said had given the people the county act and if re-elected there would be improvements in that bill that would be pleasant to the people of Oahu. Casual reference was made to the number of Hawaiians on the police force and Chillingworth said they should respect Sheriff Brown for his loyalty to the sons of Hawaii.

A. D. Castro who if produced and first told a story of a funeral, following it with a comparison and a request for the people present to be loyal to the party. He spoke afterwards in Portuguese and was well received.

**DWIGHT REPLIES.**

Sam Dwight said he had just returned from Waialua where he had gone to secure votes. He was glad to say aloha to the audience. Her repudiated the promises made by the Democratic speakers, but said he is willing to support any such measure but it must come through the Legislature. He asked for a vote for the straight ticket and said he would make no remarks of a personal character. A person in the audience asked if Dwight was elected would he aid in building the Pauoa road? The questioner was an old man whose politics were unknown. Mr. Dwight said that to the extent of his ability and influence he would, if elected, work for the improvement of the roads in the valley.

H. C. Vida followed Dwight. He asked support for the whole ticket and referred to his having been blacklisted by the Civic Feds and expressed satisfaction at having been rejected by the body. His speech was a repetition of his previous efforts.

Messrs. Lane and Brown followed in practically the same speeches made at Kakaako the night previous.

**PLAQUE OF THE NIGHT.**

Keeps Thousands of People in Honolulu Awake.

Keeps you awake; can't sleep a wink. Breeds misery by day, profanity by night. Know what it is? Itching Piles. Itch, Itch, Itch. Nearly drives you crazy. Itching away in any position, any time.

Doan's Ointment cures Piles, Eczema and all itching skin diseases. Read what a local citizen says: William Preston has been a resident of Victoria, Australia, for over half a century and is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Captain Robert, of the French ship Andre Theodore, received orders yesterday to tow to Seattle today to complete loading wheat cargo for the United Kingdom. The bounty-earner was lying at the Balfour dock yesterday receiving stiffening and she will secure the balance at Seattle. Since August 31, when the Frenchman arrived from Honolulu, the Andre Theodore has been lying in the harbor, but has been delayed by lack of grain.—Tacoma Ledger.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 26.

THE IWILEI MEETING.

The effect of the Iwilei exposure has been so disastrous on the Republican machine, that every effort, even to that of denying what hundreds of people saw and many participated in, is being made to counteract it.

Touching the Advertiser's account of the Iwilei meeting, which was written by an unbiased Canadian reporter, who has no vote and no other interest in the politics he writes of but to tell the truth, we have received the following mild remonstrance from W. O. Smith:

Editor Advertiser: In the matter of my relations to the political campaign being carried on in this city, I wish, in view of your personal reflections on me, to make the following statement:

At every meeting which I have attended I have tried to enunciate sound doctrine and good principles and I think I can safely say that whatever I have said or done at these meetings has been on the lines and in favor of good government, decency and right conduct.

With one exception the audiences have been orderly and their conduct that of attentive, responsible people. On several occasions men have come to the meetings under the influence of liquor and in such cases they have been taken away or cared for by their friends.

If beer has been furnished to the people coming to these meetings, it has not been during the times when I was present, so far as I have been able to see or know. And from reliable information which I have obtained, I must believe that the published statements in regard to the supplying of beer at or after the close of the meetings are very much exaggerated and overstated.

If at some of these meetings, there are persons present who are disreputable or even vice, it is not all the more important that honest and responsible citizens should teach them sound doctrine and seek to obtain their votes for responsible candidates and especially so if, at the meetings, large numbers of children attend?

As to my attitude toward the Civic Federation I have dealt in no unfair personalities.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Honolulu, October 23, 1906.

The Advertiser stated that Mr. Smith was interrupted while speaking by a drunken man and that he had to sidestep from a drunken female who had been annoying two other candidates and that the crowd he addressed his remarks to against the Civic Federation was of the sort Iwilei habitually furnishes.

But Mr. Smith is not qualified to be a witness as to the whole course of the meetings he attends. He comes early and leaves as soon as he can. His eyewitness is defective and he is not sure of persons.

Mr. Smith's belief that the stories about beer and booze after the meetings "are very much exaggerated and overstated," rests, he says, upon "reliable information." If he will get his informants to make signed statements to that effect we will agree to publish them side by side with affidavits in support of every statement about beer and booze which this paper has made.

As to the good principles and good faith of Mr. Smith we have already testified; but we still think that his criticism of the Civic Federation, a body composed of the foremost citizens of Honolulu, was unseemly, and even if he felt it was necessary to make that criticism it should have been reserved for some other audience than one gathered from the purlieus of Iwilei.

WHY VIDA SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

The reasons why Henry Vida should not have the support of reputable citizens for the office of Deputy Sheriff are to be found in his record and are partly given below. The record, it should be said, is not complete, but will be nearly so when we finish collecting the evidence about the darkest chapter of Vida's life—the fact briefly referred to in one of the two divorce complaints filed against him, as "trouble he had with a Chinaman at Ewa."

To begin with, Henry Vida is known to have deserted one Hawaiian wife and brutally maltreated another. Here is evidence on the subject from the Hawaiian courts:

D. 2378.

Alice Vida )

vs. ) Divorce.

Henry Vida )

Service of process by publication. Henry Vida had left the country on account of trouble he had with a Chinaman at Ewa. Divorce granted April 30, 1892, on account of FAILURE TO PROVIDE.

D. 2836.

Emma Wanona Vida )

vs. )

Henry Cornwell Vida )

Libel for Divorce Filed February 7, 1902.

Libellant charges libelee "with having been guilty of extreme cruelty toward libellant in that said libelee has, on several occasions BEATEN AND WOUNDED libellant cruelly and without cause or justification, and more particularly that the last time libelee beat libellant, was on the 18th day of this month, to wit: January, A. D. 1902, on which occasion he HORSE-WHIPPED LIBELLANT WITH A BLACK-SNAKE UNTIL SHE WAS UNABLE TO WALK."

May 1, 1902, Vida filed a general denial. Court finds the allegations of the petition are TRUE. Marriage dissolved May 31, 1902.

Vida's public record from the beginning has been, in its mildest aspect, offensive and in its worst aspect, lawless and brutal.

On November 14, 1901, he was arrested for assault and battery on complaint of Charles Gray, his partner in the saloon business.

On March 10, 1903, Vida introduced a bill, in the Legislature then sitting, to license the sale of opium.

On March 12, 1903, Vida introduced five bills which would have led to his expulsion from any self-respecting House, promoting immorality, stopping the sale of liquor in churches, stopping the noise of cats, etc.

On April 3, 1903, Vida offered the infamous Wilcox graft resolution, under which Delegate Wilcox was to have received the sum of \$20,000 to spend in any way "that he deemed in his judgment expedient and requisite for the benefit of the Territory."

On June 17, 1905, Vida's commission of Deputy Sheriff was revoked for

publicly reviling and defaming the head of the Territorial government in the employ of which he was.

On October 7, 1905, he assaulted Edward Townsend, a witness against gamblers, who were believed to enjoy the protection of the police department, for the alleged reasons that Townsend "was working against Brown and himself" and was "putting up a job on the police." Vida admitted to the supervisors that he had committed the assault.

On April 14, 1906, a native prisoner, one Palenapa, accused Vida of having tortured him with the "water cure" and with blows on the body. This charge, like two others of similar character, Vida denied.

This is, as we say, but a part of the disqualifying record of Henry C. Vida, Republican candidate for Deputy Sheriff. A wife beater, a wife-beater, a graft-protecting legislator, an official thug, disreputable to the core, his candidacy is an affront to every decent voter in Oahu county.

MORAL ASPECTS OF THE CANVASS.

We have clearly shown that the dives of Honolulu, though the product of a bad liquor law, could be held in check and made less damaging to public morals by the enforcement of the few good provisions which the bad law embodies.

For instance the arrest of prostitutes in such places could be legally made under the clause of sub-section 8, of Act 57, which forbids drunken or disorderly persons to loiter or remain in or about licensed premises. So, too, the saloon selling liquor after hours and on Sundays, on the pretence that a plate of crackers and cheese constitutes a cafe within the meaning of the law, could be raided and its proprietor heavily punished. In such cases as have been brought and which have fallen down, the responsibility rests on police witnesses, organized to clear the culprit.

Few cases have been docketed, however, as the "tests" made were enough to give the police a satisfactory excuse for non-action.

This non-action now extends to the avoidance of arrests for open drunkenness in many cases and, where arrests are made for form's sake, to the release of the prisoners, without trial, as soon as they have sobered up. If arrests for drunkenness were common and the law was permitted to take its course, the business of the dives would greatly decrease and the interests of peace and public order be subserved. But Sheriff Brown, though sworn to enforce the law and protect the peace, makes a virtue of tolerating public drunkenness and disorder and hopes to win votes by it.

Talking to habitual law-breakers he says: "When a man who has taken a little too much on Saturday night is brought to the station we look after him; and in the morning, when I come I let him go home to his family rejoicing. We don't take his little savings away in fines. No, we let him take his money back to his wife and family." No one knows better than Brown that the man takes his money back to the saloon and that the wife and family, thanks to the Sheriff's encouragement of drunkenness, have to shift for themselves.

It is this sort of thing—this refusal to enforce salutary laws, to the degradation of manhood, womanhood and childhood; this protection of dives and disorderly persons for the sake of votes and the building of a political machine; this definite propagation of vice in the name of the police power, which has led to the great uprising against A. M. Brown. There is no personal spite in the matter, as his friends say; there is nothing to be spiteful about; but there is plenty of public contempt and indignation, which is waiting for a chance to express itself at the polls. And with it will go an outpouring of confidence in the man, Brown's competitor for Sheriff, who is accused of nothing more than respect for the law and an intention to make everybody else respect and obey it.

AS TO BUSINESS MEN.

Business men are fervently invited to elect candidates who have pledged themselves to raise taxation and protect vice and drunkenness for the sake of saving candidates, on the same ticket, who are more to their taste.

That is to say, they are indirectly threatened if they oppose the ring, that the ring will defeat reputable nominees by way of getting even.

This implies that the ring is strong enough to carry out its threats; and yet the ringsters are giving every sign of conscious and increasing weakness. Their efforts to save themselves are desperate; they are grasping at every straw; they are laboring vainly to get representative citizens to declare for them and are making immoral and ridiculous pledges to the disorderly vote. At their meetings they have to bribe voters with drink to stay to the end and they simulate enthusiasm by the aid of cheering squads provided by Sam Johnson. For such a disorganized, hit-or-miss rabble to threaten to overcome the united Democratic and Independent Republican and Independent Home Rule vote, and defeat men against whose characters and records nothing can be said, is to emulate the three tailors of Tooley street who challenged Parliament as "We, the People of England."

It is for the business men, and for the decent Republicans, Democrats and Home Rulers to say who shall be elected or defeated, not for the minority of hee-lers and vote-mongers who follow at the heels of Brown and Vida. The business men already, at their Young hotel-meeting, have repudiated the baser elements on the Republican ticket and committed themselves to the better sort. They are not going back on their record and their principles, because of anything that can be done to them by the frightened gang that is running about from one tenderloin to another shouting "Save us, save us, or all is lost."

LIGHT ON A CONSPIRACY.

It was known that the machine managers did not relish the appointment of first-class citizens to the inspectorships of election but it was supposed that they were shrewd enough to keep still about it. But those who thought so counted without their Murray. That loquacious youth, who holds the police proxy as chairman of the County Committee, could not hold his tongue and at the first chance he had to speak from a platform gave the machine away. It was at the Punchbowl meeting. "Vote for all the nominees," he said. "Don't mix them up. That is what Governor Carter is trying to do now in the selection he has made for the Board of Inspectors of Election. He is fixing things so that the Legislature will be in a confusion and not able to override his veto."

What can this possibly be but an admission that the straight ticket is put in jeopardy by an honest board of inspectors? What can it reveal but the hope that the machine committee would be given a chance to name the Republican inspectors as it used to in the old Birbe days? There are Murray's words; here is the inference. Can either be denied or dodged?

Who are the men the proxy chairman objects to? The list was fully printed the other day and here are some of the new names from it: C. Hemenway, R. B. Anderson, Frank C. Atherton, A. V. Peters, George O. Potter, J. Schulmeister, P. A. Swift, E. C. Smith, E. M. Watson, Willard E. Brown, Thos. E. Stroup, J. J. Byrne, E. A. Mott-Smith, L. J. Warren, W. H. McClellan, H. C. Carter, A. Lewis, Jr., J. H. Fuller, W. Williamson, Patrick Gleason, Geo. Fern.

Here are men in business and professional life, who have been selected for their good character. They are men whom anybody of sense and public spirit would accept as examples of our best citizenship. They are honest and capable. Yet the police machine objects to them because, forsooth, they are likely to disturb the plans of the machine to count in a straight legislative ticket which will get up a row with Governor Carter and, as Murray says, "override his vetoes."

This is indeed new and interesting. It reveals two of the first intentions of the machine, one to FALSIFY THE COUNT; the other to MAKE FACTIONAL WARFARE UPON THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR whom A. M. Brown, the head of the machine, is pretending to endorse and support.

For the education of the people, particularly the business men, as to what the machine really wants to do, we hope that arrangements will be made to keep Murray on the stump.

IN VIVID CONTRAST.

The standing excuse of Arthur M. Brown for his tolerance of wide-open vice is that he is "powerless to prevent it."

His sole charge against his competitor for office, when speaking in the tenderloin of the future prospects of vice, is that Curtis Iaukea would be powerful to prevent it.

To decent men Brown says that the control of the open and flaunting vice of the town is put beyond him by the laws.

Talking to sots and prostitutes Brown warns them that Iaukea would "enforce the laws" and "shut up the town tighter than a drum." "And Iaukea means it," adds Brown.

Vida stands about, mousing in Brown's wake, that "Iaukea is a ladylike

person, not fit to be Sheriff," but Brown himself holds the Democratic candidate up to the law-breakers as a stern force for the civic decency they fear.

In this one matter the voters are safe in taking Brown at his word. Curtis Iaukea would execute the law according to his oath of office. The other man doesn't and wouldn't and boasts of the fact.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Ben Lyons of Walluku is in town. John Hughes has resigned from the Civic Federation.

Secretary Atkinson left San Francisco, October 5 for New York. Governor Carter is working hard on his annual report and hopes soon to send it to Washington.

David Glass and Miss Mary Taylor were married at the Royal Hawaiian hotel on October 21, 1906, by Rev. E. B. Turner. The funeral of Miss Victoria Kalae-hao of Kakaako, aged 21 years, will take place at nine this morning from the Townsend parlors, Alakea street.

S. B. Harry of Walluku departed in the schooner Kineo for Delaware Breakwater, several months ago. The vessel is out about 185 days and has been posted for reinsurance.

Mrs. Domitila Palko died at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place today at 2 o'clock at the Honolulu Undertaking Parlors. Mrs. Palko was over eighty years old. Ex-Governor General Ide of the Philippines accompanied by his daughter, Miss Marjorie Ide, passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Hongkong Maru. Mr. Ide was relieved as Governor General by General J. F. Smith. He stated while here that the hours of work on the Hawaiian plantations are much longer than in the Philippines care to tackle. He also said that the proposed Japanese purchase of the Philippine Islands is an absurdity.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Bishop Gilbert and Father Ulrich are visiting Kaula. Mrs. C. M. Cooke is on a visit to friends on Kaula. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, is visiting Maui. Contractor John H. Wilson has returned to Kaula, where he has work in hand. J. B. Agassiz, of Cotton Bros. & Co., accompanied by his wife and daughter, left in the Alameda. George Wright, Jr., is still confined to bed at Walluku, having been laid up now for five weeks. Manager George H. Fairchild, of the Makee Sugar Company, returned to Kaula after a few days in town. C. H. Gilman, manager of the American-Hawaiian Construction Company, was a departing passenger in the Alameda.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Naone, of Walluku, have lost their little daughter Emma, who died after an illness of a few days.

B. F. Howland, a brother of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, left for California in yesterday's steamer.

Mrs. J. H. Raymond will give a lawn tea party at her Walluku residence on Saturday for the benefit of the local Episcopal church fund.

Alexander Young left in the Alameda, after attending to his hotel interests here for a few weeks since he last returned from the Coast.

Robert Hendry, son of the United States Marshal, who completed a round trip to the Coast at Kahului, came to town in the steamer Helene.

E. B. McClanahan was landed at Lahaina from Kaula by the steamer Helene and will continue on Maui his campaign as Democratic candidate for Delegate.

C. R. Buckland, chief clerk of the Secretary's office has been working day and night with his staff in packing off election supplies to the boards of inspectors on the other islands.

George B. Robertson, founder of the Maui News, has sold out his homestead rights on this island and gone to the mainland. His departure was caused by cable advices of the serious illness of his wife at Livermore, Cal.

Rev. E. W. Thwing and Rev. O. H. Gulick last week attended the semi-annual meeting of the Kaula Evangelical Association at Lihue. They organized a Japanese church on Thursday. On Friday they attended a birthday meeting in honor of Mother Rice, and the same evening a union meeting in the Salvation Army barracks at Koloa.

A nine-roller mill for Aguirre plantation, in Porto Rico, will be built by the Honolulu Iron Works. W. J. Lowrey, who was successively manager for Ewa and H. C. & S. companies, is in charge of the plantation. He has introduced many improvements in sugar production in Porto Rico. Mr. Lowrey intends to resign the sugar plantation management next spring and go into tobacco cultivation.

Dr. E. C. Waterhouse has returned from Maui. Queen Liliuokalani returned in the Claudine from Maui.

British Consul Layard will shortly pay a visit to Kaula. Mrs. C. H. Atherton returned from a visit to friends on Maui in the Claudine yesterday.

The steamer Mauna Loa is due to arrive this morning from Maui and Hawaii ports. Charley Kaheli is under arrest charged by S. Kahikikolo with having stolen a rifle from him.

L. L. McCandless, according to an evening paper interview, is opposed to the exchange of the Lanai public lands, believing that they should be divided among settlers.

Mr. Spindle, the civil engineer, in the employ of the Koolau Railway Company, was taken quite ill while doing field work on the other side of the island and has been brought in to the Queen's Hospital.

The rock wall of the Kahului breakwater is now built out its entire length of 2000 feet, but requires much filling yet. Large improvements are being made to the wharf of the Kahului Railroad Company.

DO NOT NEGLECT A BAD COLD. Never allow a cold to take its course. Too often at this season of the year its course is toward pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will promptly cure your cold and counteract any tendency in this direction. You can not afford to take such a risk for the small amount this medicine will cost you. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS CARDS. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE. Honolulu, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1906.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital Paid Up, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, MISCELLANEOUS, and BONDS.

\* 23.1275 paid. † 85 per cent. paid. SESSON SALES. (Morning Session). SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. 15 Ewa, 25.75.

Only One

Drug of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

and that is The Best

Our prices are right.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. ESTABLISHED 1879.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete revolution has been effected in the use of medicine of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, effects a cure, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pain and swellings of the joints, gout, rheumatism, secondary symptoms, etc. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION appears on British Government Stamp and is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Free white letters on a red ground, affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

KOOLAU RAILWAY CO., LIMITED. NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT. Notice is hereby given that an assessment of 10 per cent. on the original capital, and an assessment of 50 per cent. on the increased capital of the Koolau Railway Company, Limited, has been called and will be payable at the office of the company on or before November 27th, 1906.

E. E. PAXTON, Treasurer Koolau Railway Co., Ltd. Honolulu, October 25th, 1906. 2845.

# APPRAISAL OF LANAI

It is somewhat more than half the area of the island of Lanai which the government owns and has decided to dispose of by exchange. All of the public domain there is under leases, that of the longest yet to run covering 5000 acres and expiring eighteen years hence.

In all probability, though not yet officially stated, it is to the large fee simple holders and lessees the government looks for tenders of lands in exchange. These are Francis Gay, W. G. Irwin and the Spreckels interests.

As will be seen by the formal proposition laid before the Governor by the Commissioner of Public Lands, in the letter appearing below, the present division of the Lanai land area are incompatible with any advantageous partition of the public domain in proposed here, which cannot be conveniently done, it would show this at a glance. The fact is stated by Mr. Pratt, however, in these words: "The land divisions or ahupuaas in many cases run from beach to beach, entirely across the island."

An instance of the blowing away of the fertile soil, for lack of artificial protection, about which Governor Carter spoke the other day, has been related. This is the removal by the powerful winds of the covering of graves in an old cemetery at Haleolea, which leaves the plain crowded with exposed skeletons lying just as the bodies were buried long ago.

To redeem the island for desirable human habitation and profitable industry, benefiting the whole Territory, a control of the main water resources, with capital sufficient to develop them, would be necessary. Other than the precarious rainfall, the government forest reserve of a thousand acres is the chief source of water supply.

Commissioner Pratt shows the impossibility of considering any disposition of the Lanai public lands by sale and they cannot be leased for a longer period than five years. Following is the Commissioner's letter to the Governor:

October 24, 1906.  
Honorable G. R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii.

Sir: Pursuant to the policy of this administration wherein it has been held that in disposing of our public land the first consideration should be that the manner of disposition must be that which will produce best economic results during both present and future, I desire to formally submit the proposition of disposing of the government interests in the Island of Lanai, by way of exchange for other real property which may be required for public purposes.

The total area of the Island of Lanai is about 86,400 acres, and of this total the government retains title to about 47,448 acres.

With the exception of 1000 acres reserved for water and forest purposes, all the government lands are under lease, at rental of \$1000 per annum. The various leases expire as follows: Mahuna, 7189 acres, Feb. 9, 1907. Kahunua, 7665 acres, Nov. 1, 1907. Keala-Paawili, 6433 acres, June 23, 1908.

Kamao, 2714 acres, June 23, 1908. Kamoku-Paomal, 17,147 acres, Jan. 1, 1916. Kalulu, 5000 acres, June 2, 1925.

Forest and water reserve, 1000 acres. Total, 47,448 acres. A glance at the map of Lanai will show the peculiar, mixed situation of the government and private interests. The land divisions or ahupuaas in many cases run from beach to beach, entirely across the island. The lessee of government land must cross the private lands in many places to gain access to the land he controls, and as owner of the private lands is up against the same proposition regarding the public lands.

The land is subject to prolonged droughts and dependent for water supply on a very limited amount furnished by a spring on that portion of Kalulu which covers the upper or mauka end of the Maunalei valley. This spring water must be raised about 600 feet to be utilized by any occupant of government land.

The most valuable portion of the island is a table land of about 8000 acres (of which area the government owns about three-fourths) about 1700 feet above sea and consisting of a light sandy loam, which with a plentiful supply of water would be ideal agricultural land, but which under present conditions dries rapidly and is being literally blown away to sea. Trees, shrubs, grasses or some sort of vegetation, which will take root and spread on this dry soil and hold it down, should be planted without delay, and this requires an outlay which no lessee will undertake and which no homesteader could undertake. In fact capital is needed here, and capital will not look at the land unless it may control it and look for a return in future years.

I have visited and gone over these lands in as thorough a manner as a man could go, and am convinced that they are absolutely unfit for homesteading, and therefore have endeavored to find some other manner of disposing of them in a way that will produce best results. As the law prohibits the sale of any one piece of greater area than 1000 acres, auction sale is out of the question, for to put this land up in 48 different pieces would be a farce and 40 out of the 48 buyers would own "white elephants."

There remains but one method, that of exchange for other lands, which we can use. Regarding the value of the land, I will admit that my own figures have

been in excess of those placed on the land by people well able to judge values, but I think this was caused by the fact that I was looking too far in the future.

In order that I might be guided by the judgment of men who should and do know values I have recently sent Messrs. Joo, Kidwell, J. P. Brown and Paul Jarrett upon the land to view it and appraise its value, and the highest figure given by any one of them was \$107,000 and I therefore submit that figure as the value of the government interest in Lanai and recommend that negotiations be entered into with any and all interested whereby the government may acquire real property of said value in exchange for its interests in Lanai.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAS. W. PRATT,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.

## W. O. Smith to W. A. Kinney

Continued from page 1.  
of the meetings beer has been furnished, both by certain of the candidates and by others who were not candidates. As to the amount furnished I cannot state. The justification for its use in the minds of those who furnished it was, I suppose, that it would please those who drank it; that it was an act of good fellowship and hospitality. As to the details of the circumstances under which beer was furnished I cannot state further.

You ask, "What is your purpose in stating that if beer had been furnished, etc., it has not been during the time when I was present, so far as I was able to see?"

Answer. The purpose was to correct the impression that was being disseminated that the Republican meetings were drunken carousals.

You ask, "The Democrats want to know what part free beer has in teaching the disreputable or even vile or large number of children sound doctrine?"

I think no fair-minded and honest person needs misinterpret what I stated in the letter to the Advertiser from which you quote. I made no such suggestion. The meeting at Iwilei, which was held in the open air, was conducted in an orderly and decent manner. I came there from another meeting, arriving a little after 8 o'clock, and remained until half past nine, and during that time there was nothing disorderly or offensive excepting the conduct of one man who had been drinking; another well-known native, who is a little more than half witted, who was persistent in his attentions, but who showed no signs of having been drinking, and one native woman who was voluble and demonstrative. If she was a strumpet there was nothing in her conversation or manner to indicate it. With these exceptions, and possibly one or two others, the audience was composed of well behaved and apparently respectable Hawaiians, many of them having their wives and children with them, and the meeting was quiet and well conducted.

Sound doctrine was taught earnestly and sincerely, and I am sure the meeting was not calculated to harm the hearers or the speakers.

And is it not somewhat remarkable, Mr. Kinney, that even if some draught beer was given out at the close of some of the Republican meetings that such volleys of denunciations and fierce invective should be hurled by you and your candidates at the Republican party when two of your most prominent candidates are men who own, or are interested in, liquor saloons which they conduct themselves or through others? Had ice cream and soda water been offered for refreshments at the end of our meetings there could have been no possible objection, but it is because beer (if taken in sufficient quantity) would intoxicate and for no other reason that the vials of wrath are poured out.

At the worst beer was given on a few occasions as an act of good fellowship and hospitality, while six days and nights in the week, and every week in the year, your leading candidates referred to as selling not only beer but gin, whiskey, brandy and all manner of violently intoxicating liquors, and so far as they can, they offer attractions to tempt people to come and drink. This is done for gain, to get the money, which is needed at home by the wives and children. These are leaders, chosen by your party, and endorsed by you, and you and your party, forsooth, attempt to stand on a high pedestal and rebuke, denounce and condemn the Republican party!

Again you hold me up to contempt and scorn and state that I could with "one determined effort shut out the use of liquor in the campaign." Let me ask why you did not shut out liquor from that notable Democratic meeting at Waianae last week Saturday, at which your leading candidates, including the candidate for Sheriff, were present, and where drunkenness and carousing were carried on through the night? And how about the Democratic meeting at the head of Liliha street last Monday evening, at which there was not only drunkenness, but after the audience retired, a man was found lying deserted on the ground, stupidly drunk?

I do not hold you responsible for the liquor which did the mischief on those occasions.

It is a matter for congratulation that the agitation against the use of beer at campaign meetings is having salutary effect, but how will it be if the Democrats should prevail—will those leading members discontinue their constant dispensing of liquor by day and by night?

Might it not be well, Brother Kinney, for you to pause in your spasms of righteous indignation and consider your own political household and what it stands for? WILLIAM O. SMITH.

### A RELIABLE REMEDY.

The only remedy which can always be depended upon in the most severe cases of pain in the stomach, cramp colic or diarrhoea, is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Most dealers know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## A Reply to Mr. Smith

Continued from page 1.

I knew, Mr. Smith, you would condemn it; I knew you did not believe in it. Our point was that you should say so, and you should have said so three weeks sooner than you have.

You and I had the honor of voting shoulder to shoulder in the Legislature of 1888 for an election law which made it a criminal offense to "provide a voter" with either "meat, drink or entertainment" for the purpose of "influencing such person to vote or refrain from voting for 'any particular person or party.'" And what you and I and a mass of other legislators unanimously thought should be guarded against in the Penal Code in 1888, I knew you would not be condoning when it came to the scratch in 1906. "Vale" beer, whether at political meetings or whether confined in one keg or a dozen. Shake, Brother Smith.

Now, as to the two leading candidates on the Democratic ticket who are saloonkeepers. In the first place, I assume that you will recognize the difference between the sale of liquor in a licensed saloon according to law—by the way, a Republican law—and the furnishing of liquor outside of a saloon at political meetings, where the purpose is to reach the conviction and secure the spontaneous support of the voter by the enunciation of "sound doctrine." In that penal provision that you and I voted so heartily for in 1888, against treating the voter with meat, drink or any entertainment to influence his vote, you surely recognized the distinction between such treating and the sale of liquor in a licensed saloon, according to law. Moreover, these two candidates, Mr. Harvey and Mr. McCarthy, stand pledged to a higher license and to local option in regard to the opening of saloons, a position as advanced on the liquor question as either party demands; and unless you challenge the good faith of their pledge in this respect your appeal against them contained in your letter can only mean that you would not take the help and support of an intelligent and responsible saloonkeeper in securing the very amendments to the law that you yourself desire, or else it is a mere appeal to a general feeling against the business itself.

The Democratic party, in its platform has recognized the licensed sale of liquor under strict regulation and has condemned in unequivocal terms the unbridled sale of liquor that has grown up under the present Republican liquor law. And these two saloonkeepers on our ticket stand pledged to make good that plank in the platform by their votes if elected, and I do not think there is a reasonable-minded voter in this country that knows Frank Harvey and Charley McCarthy but believes that those men will make good in every particular that plank in the platform which they have both accepted.

I think, Brother Smith, that you are certainly off in declaring that I held you up to "contempt and scorn" in stating that you, Smith, could with one determined effort shut out the use of liquor in the campaign. On the contrary, I consider that a great tribute to your personal standing in the Republican party and your power, single handed, to win over all of your associates to your views on this important question.

You then proceed to ask why the Democrats did not shut out liquor from a Democratic meeting at Waianae last week Saturday, and you declare that our leading candidates, including the candidate for Sheriff, were present, and that drunkenness and carousing were carried on through the night, and I have asked Mr. McCarthy to present a full statement of what occurred there that night, and no doubt his affidavit or statement will appear with this letter. You will note that in my letter to you I did not claim that either party could keep liquor out absolutely. What I did contend was that the Democratic County Committee had been so emphatic in their protest against the use of liquor that there had been but very few occasions where that injunction was disregarded in their own party, and though, as I understand, the matter at Waianae might, but for the existence of the campaign, be excusable, it would have been better not to have had the liquor there, though, in that connection I suggest that you, Mr. Smith, have indulged quite freely in the exaggeration and overstatement, which has so shocked you when appearing in the columns of the Advertiser, in stating that on the occasion in question "drunkenness and carousing were carried on through the night."

As to the presence of drunken persons at a Democratic meeting on Liliha street, without even charging that the party obtained their drink at the meeting or from the Democrats, it is hardly worth answering, except perhaps by descending into the matter of party repartee and suggesting that an examination of the ground probably would have developed the fact that he was wearing your button, Smith, and had in his pocket a ukase from Sheriff Brown suspending the laws for thirty days and allowing him to enjoy himself. Yours very truly,

W. A. KINNEY.

P. S. One thing more, Mr. Smith, if you will permit. Now that you have declared yourself against the use of liquor at political meetings, cannot we feel you on your judgment as to the declaration by Sheriff Brown that he was easy in the matter of enforcing the law for drunkenness and kindred offenses, and that Iauka would act otherwise, if he was elected; particularly as to the propriety of making that argument to the disreputable or vile or to large numbers of children. What do you think of that, Mr. Smith, as sound and wholesome doctrine to be put up by a party that claims to pre-eminently represent the moral, substantial and law-abiding interests of this Territory? If we press you on that matter for the next ten days or so, can we get from you a public statement that you do not approve of such sentiments, particularly addressed to the tenderloin district?

One thing more, and I will close: You said that the beer that has been

furnished at Republican meetings was part of it furnished by candidates. Was one of those candidates the first peace officer of this county, Sheriff Brown? If we can get a favorable answer on Brown's sentiments as to the enforcement of law and Brown's furnishing beer to the disreputable and vile I think I can subscribe myself with more than profanity feeling as your obedient and most humble servant.

W. A. K.

### COL. MCCARTHY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Honolulu, County of Oahu ) ss.

Territory of Hawaii )

C. J. McCarthy being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he attended the Democratic meeting at Waianae, Oahu, held last Saturday evening. That on his arrival at Waianae a luau or supper was served to the arriving guests at the house of Hul, who is running as Representative on the Democratic ticket; that absolutely no liquor of any kind was served at the meal or before the meeting was opened. That the meeting was held in the court yard, beginning at 7 o'clock p. m. and running until 2 a. m. the next morning, the entire seven hours being occupied in continuous speaking by different candidates, and hardly a person leaving during the meeting. That at its close several of the visiting party found beds at different points in the village, the most of them, however, getting no accommodation and having to sit up for the rest of the night awaiting the train due at 7:15 a. m. That while waiting at Hul's house where they had been followed by a large number of the voters, who stayed to see them off, a two or three gallon demijohn of wine was brought in by their host and was partaken of by the residents, including a number of Republican voters; that our entire party declined to take anything, and took nothing. I am positive about this for I was on my guard against this very thing, for I knew that the Democratic party was protesting against the use of liquor at Republican meetings and that we would be taken up in a minute if I allowed anything of the kind to take place. This I explained at the time to Mr. Gilliland and others and we all declined. Being guests I felt we could not go further in directing matters in Hul's own house, where no meeting was being held and where we had no right to interfere, and so I said nothing further. No drunkenness ensued, and the party returned on the train, as scheduled.

C. J. MCCARTHY.

The words "going with fifteen others (mostly candidates on the Democratic ticket) from Honolulu, in the afternoon train, to attend the same," on lines 4, 5 and 6, struck out; the word "his" inserted in lieu of the word "their," on line six; the word "demijohn" inserted in lieu of the word "keg," on line 21, and the words "Mr. Gilliland inserted in lieu of the word "Hul," line 28 before execution.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, A. D. 1906.

RALPH A. KEARNS,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

### MR. HARVEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Honolulu, County of Oahu ) ss.

Territory of Hawaii )

Frank R. Harvey being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he attended the Democratic meeting at Waianae, Oahu, held last Saturday evening, going with fifteen others (mostly candidates on the Democratic ticket) from Honolulu, in the afternoon train, to attend the same. That on their arrival at Waianae a luau or supper was served to the arriving guests at the house of Hul, who is running as Representative on the Democratic ticket; that absolutely no liquor of any kind was served at the meal or before the meeting was opened. That the meeting was held in the court yard, beginning at 7 o'clock p. m. and running until 2 a. m. the next morning, the entire seven hours being occupied in continuous speaking by different candidates, and hardly a person leaving during the meeting. That at its close several of the visiting party found beds at different points in the village, the most of them, however, getting no accommodation and having to sit up for the rest of the night awaiting the train due at 7:15 a. m. That while waiting at Hul's house where they had been followed by a large number of the voters, who stayed to see them off, a two or three gallon demijohn of wine was brought in by their host and was partaken of by the residents, including a number of Republican voters; that our entire party declined to take anything, and took nothing. I am positive about this for I was on my guard against this very thing, for I knew that the Democratic party was protesting against the use of liquor at Republican meetings and that we would be taken up in a minute if I allowed anything of this kind to take place. This I explained at the time to Mr. Gilliland and others and we all declined. Being guests I felt we could not go further in directing matters in Hul's own house, where no meeting was being held and where we had no right to interfere, and so I said nothing further. No drunkenness ensued, and the party returned on the train, as scheduled.

F. R. HARVEY.

The word "demijohn" inserted in lieu of the word "keg," on line 21; and the words "Mr. Gilliland" inserted in lieu of the word "Hul," on line 28, before execution.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, A. D. 1906.

RALPH A. KEARNS,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

### BEER FLOWED AT LUAU

(Continued from Page 1)

a falsehood, pure and simple. Broad said that the Democrats were not a drinking crowd and they appealed to the intelligence of the voters and not to their appetite for drink. If elected Broad promised the laborer his full wage and that every law for labor would be safe guarded.

R. H. TRENT.

Mr. Trent, candidate for Treasurer,

was received with cheers and as the small children gathered up close to the stand he likened them unto one of John Lane's Sunday school classes.

"How many days are there in the week?" asked the Deacon. "Eight," one boy answered. "Ah! that's a Republican boy, I know. Republicans never get anything right," said the candidate.

"Now there are good machines and bad machines," said Trent. "The present Republican machine was built by Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson a few years ago. And it was intended to be a beautiful machine; a perfect running piece of work that would elect good Republicans for the next hundred years. But, alas! The machine got into bad hands, and now it has turned out the most terrible lot of candidates. So that even the Governor himself can't stand it." You must now smash that machine, continued Mr. Trent, for it is worthless. Vote the straight Democratic ticket, no machine; all good honest men.

"BILLY" JARRETT.

Jarrett, Vida's competitor, came to the front for the usual ovation and the cheers were repeated when he declared that no action of his would dishonor the office of Deputy Sheriff for which he was a candidate and that his whole thought would be to serve his constituents as conscientiously as he had his employers in his many years' service with the Inter-Island Steamship Company.

Following these speakers were Chas. H. Rose, the candidate for Auditor, John Emmeluth, H. J. Mossman and other Democrats.

### DEMOCRATS AT WAIKIKI.

Joe Aea's place at Waikiki was the scene of a Democratic meeting last night. The speakers stood on the lanai of the house, the audience being seated on benches in the yard.

The gathering was a good one and each speaker was attentively listened to and frequently applauded.

### HOPKINS OPENS.

Manley G. K. Hopkins set the ball rolling. He treated of the issues of the campaign and referred to the good work done by Democratic Supervisor Moore and Democratic Treasurer Trent.

What would not a majority of Moores and Trents have done for the people? asked Hopkins.

As a candidate for office, the speaker felt confident that he was fully capable of discharging his duties satisfactorily, should he be elected.

### ROSE ON BALLOTS.

Charlie Rose urged the importance of voting for good men in whom confidence could be reposed. By voting the straight Democratic ticket the Hawaiians would be supporting good men. He advised a careful study of the ballots by the voters in order that no mistake might be made on election day.

### MRS. PUAHI'S ELOQUENCE.

Mrs. Lizzie Puahi complimented the Democratic party on its choice of candidates. It was a pleasure to speak for men chosen in a free way. The Democratic candidates were independent and would be fearless in the discharge of their duties.

Mrs. Puahi referred to the life of Curtis Iauka from his boyhood days, in the reign of Kamehameha IV., down to the present day. He had filled many high offices to the credit of himself and his country, and when elected Sheriff would make the best Sheriff Hawaii had ever had.

The flagrant misconduct of the police department did not redound to Brown's credit and should be sufficient in itself to prevent his reelection.

The fair speaker begged the Hawaiians to stay with the Democrats on November 6, assuring them of a rich blessing if they did so. (Applause.)

### GANDALL'S PLEASURE.

Tom Gandall spoke on the platform which he was pledged to carry forward. He said that it was a pleasure to come before an electorate on a platform so firm and solid. He urged the Hawaiians to stick together and give the Democrats a solid vote on election day.

### SILVA'S SPEECH.

M. A. Silva said that the Democrats were not waging a campaign of spite, but of independence. The time had come for the people to show that they would not be led by the Republican machine any longer. The Portuguese intended to show by their votes that they were independent of the machine, and the Hawaiians would do well to follow their example. The Portuguese and Hawaiians had not got a square deal at the hands of the Republican party, and in this election the Republican candidates represented but a handful of machine men, whereas the Democratic candidates represented the people. The Democrats promised to carry out what their platform stood for, and that in itself was enough to secure the votes of every good and thinking man.

"On November 6," Silva concluded, "step up and do the right thing by voting the straight Democratic ticket and you'll never have cause to regret it."

A voice: "We'll vote it straight, all right."

### INGHAM LASHES OUT.

E. Ingham said that he'd try to hand out a new line of talk, as the old

stereotyped speeches were becoming stale.

He said that often, when one man wanted a favor from another, he would buy him a drink or a cigar. When he got what he wanted he had no further use for his kind friend. His tactics were characteristic of the Republican party. They had fed the people booze and gave them luau in order that in their befuddlement they might forget the promises made. This was before election. Once they were in power there was no more booze, and no more luau, and the main issue was lost in the shuffle.

The Democrats came before the people with a platform of which they were justly proud. They were pledged to work to raise the laborer's wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. They were not buying votes with beer, but with a good platform.

The speaker had read an article in an evening paper about Lanai being blown into the sea. This island, if the right people were in power, could be colonized by homeseekers and home-builders. The Republicans, however, were not in favor of this. They wanted to give the island to the purposes of a few. L. McCandless opposed this policy, thereby endorsing the plank in the Democratic platform.

If elected, the speaker said, he would go to the Legislature to work for the people as a whole and not for any one class or political creed.

"We want," said he, "a man for Sheriff who will protect virtue and fight vice. We want this above all for our children's sake. A good law is no better than a bad law unless it be enforced for the benefit of those for whom it was enacted. (Loud and continued applause.)"

### KIAKAHI AND PAALAU.

Ioela Kiaikahi spoke of the education of aliens, the leper suspect plank, the forced sale issue and other live topics.

Moses Paalau said he had been to Manoa yesterday and brought the glad tidings that among the Hawaiians there the cause of Democracy is becoming more popular every day. He then spoke on his pet theme of leprosy.

### KALAKIELA'S FANG.

Jack Kalakielela said that the police department needed a thorough shaking up. The presence of the machine was a menace to the good of the community. The dissension of prominent Republicans and the presence of others on the Democratic ticket might be taken as a safe indication that the state of affairs under Brown was about as rotten as it could be.

He had been elected Deputy Sheriff by the people and Brown, to further his own private ends, had sandwiched Henry Vida between him and the Sheriff. He had by this action sidetracked the will of the people and had put Vida there to do his private bidding and not to carry out the law.

Fred Weed spoke on the platform and Kuhla on the candidates, devoting considerable attention to "Link" McCandless.

### WHY MEN FAIL IN CRISIS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Writing in all seriousness, a doctor develops a curious theory to explain the errors which are responsible for disasters on land and sea, such as the Grantham Railway disaster, the collision of Admiral Tryon's flagship Victoria with the Camperdown in 1893 and various episodes in the South African war.

According to the writer, at some time between the ages of 65 and 62 men lose their will power and judgment in a moment of crisis. This loss is only temporary, the psychological change taking place between the meridian of life and the commencement of age. Business men, according to this theorist, who says he has collected data to substantiate the point, show similar signs of weakness, irresolution and suspicion at the same time of life, but when they are a little older they are again reliable and wiser in counsel. Rest and patience are needed.

### WASHOUT AT THE NUUANU DAM

A serious setback to the work in progress on the Nuuanu dam project occurred on Friday last, a temporary dam containing some thousands of yards of gravel being swept out in a freshet. This gravel had been taken out of the creek bed at the dam, according to the changes in the construction suggested by Engineer Kellogg, and had been moved some distance upstream to form a dam and do away with the necessity of so much heavy pumping in the core trench, the water being flumed past the dam site. It was found, however, that the seepage still required the use of pumps. On Friday a freshet washed out the dam and piled the gravel all back again in the place from which it had been dug.

With the exception of this delay the work at the dam is going ahead rapidly. At the present time a force of two hundred laborers are at work, the daily payroll being over \$500.

The steamer Claudine brought a fair sized crowd of passengers yesterday from Maui and Hawaii, including Queen Liliuokalani and Mrs. J. Aea, returning from Lahaina. The steamer encountered strong northerly swells and trades on her return run.

# BAND BOUND WESTWARD

The Royal Hawaiian Band may not arrive at Honolulu until November 27, according to letters received yesterday from members. When these letters were written, the band was on its way to Denver to play a return engagement. From there it was to go to Salt Lake and play for the greater part of a week, and then to Los Angeles, playing there and in several towns up to San Francisco.

# HENSHALL EDITOR OF THE HILO HERALD

George Henshall, for many years one of the reporters of the Hawaiian Star, and the local representative of the Associated Press, has accepted the call to the editorship of the Hilo Herald, Hilo, Hawaii, and will leave for his post in the near future. Mr. Burns, formerly of the Star, who has been in charge of the Herald for the past six months, is said to have accepted the editorship of the Hilo Tribune, the Herald's only rival. Both papers are weekly publications.

# MAYOR WATERHOUSE ON HONOLULU TRIP

The address given last evening by Mayor William Waterhouse before the members of the Baraca and Philathen classes of the Lake Avenue Congregational church was a notable one for its vivid descriptions and bright stories. Starting with his audience from Pasadena, he followed in interesting detail the entire route of his recent journey to Honolulu, giving fascinating descriptions of the ocean voyage and the first sight of land. The extreme beauty of the Hawaiian Islands was clearly shown, the tropical foliage and interesting fern growth being especially noticed. An imaginary trip on the islands followed, the line of travel of the ordinary tourist being traced, with the visit to the old crater of Kilauea, the steamer ride by Molokai, the leper island, and the beautiful beaches which edge most of the islands. The genial mayor's description of a native feast was especially interesting. All the guests at these fascinating functions, which are slowly going out of style, sit on the floor about the long table, with numerous leis, or chains of brilliant blossoms, and enjoy the long dinner of native dishes in which tropical fruits and vegetables predominate. Poi is served in beautiful hard wood goblets and every detail is essentially Hawaiian. To show something of the Hawaiian language, Mr. Waterhouse spoke for several moments in the strangely musical tongue. Had he not had a cold, he would have sung in the same language, as he has quite a repertoire of native songs. At the Waterhouse home both the mayor and his wife speak Hawaiian readily and the children have quite a knowledge of many common words. Throughout his address Mayor Waterhouse told many bright and humorous stories, and his talk was greatly enjoyed by all present.

M. W. Brown, the popular superintendent of the Sunday school, spoke briefly at the gathering last night upon the history, aims and results of the Baraca and Philathen organizations. There was music by Miss Stella Brown, who played Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique" and a study by Czerny. Mr. Knottles, who possesses a fine phonograph, gave several selections during the social hour which followed the formal program, and ices and cakes were later served by young men in the social hall. About fifty were present.—Pasadena (Cal.) Star.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keesletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla



"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.



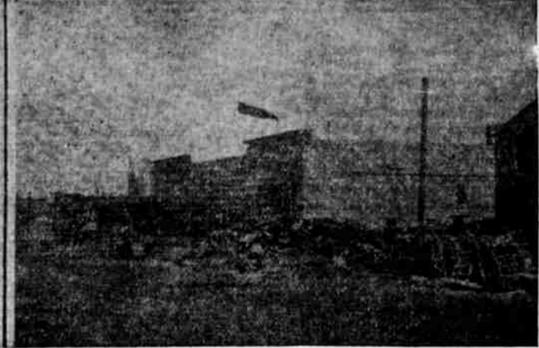
VAN NESS AVENUE, SHOWING HOW STORES HAVE BEEN PLACED IN FRONT OF FINE RESIDENCES SPARED BY THE FIRE.



RESIDENCES ON POST STREET NOW USED AS OFFICES BY FIRMS WHOSE FORMER BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES.



AT THE CORNER OF FILLMORE AND GEARY STREETS—NEW JEWISH SYNAGOGUE AND NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT RIGHT—THE OLD STRUCTURES WERE THOSE MOST DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.



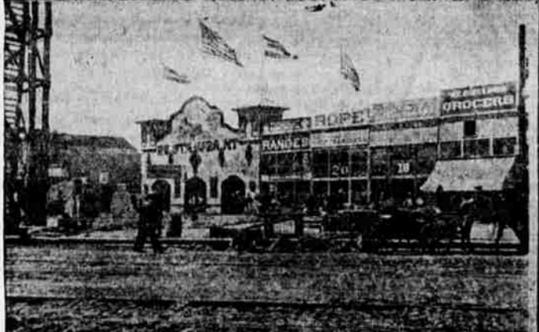
LOOKING DOWN MARKET STREET, FROM ABOUT FIRST—THE SIDEWALK STILL COVERED WITH DEBRIS, THOUGH THE WORK OF RESTORATION HAS BEEN GOING ON ACTIVELY.



A GLIMPSE OF VAN NESS AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH—CITY-HALL TOWER IN LEFT BACKGROUND.



A NORTHWARD LOOK AT VAN NESS AVENUE, NOW BEING TURNED FROM A SUPERB RESIDENTIAL INTO A BUSINESS STREET.



GETTING THINGS GRADUALLY TO RIGHTS ON CLAY STREET, AT THE FOOT OF MARKET.



MARKET STREET, THE GREAT BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE, AS SEEN FROM TAYLOR—JAMES FLOOD BUILDING AT LEFT CENTER; CALL BUILDING AND EMPORIUM AT RIGHT CENTER.

## SAN FRANCISCO AS IT NOW IS.

# WAIMANALO DISASTER STOPPED P. M. SALE

All doubt as to the intention of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, came to Tokyo last year, the Kaisha discussed with him the purchase of the above-mentioned steamers, and we subsequently sent our general manager to America to continue the negotiations. The affair made great progress and the contract for the purchase of the steamers was on the point of being signed, the sum to be paid having been settled, when the steamship Manchuria went aground at Honolulu and the steamship Mongolia at Midway Island. Those events have altered the situation, as we do not consider that these vessels, even after the fullest repairs, will now be suitable for our purpose. The Kaisha consequently arranged with the Pacific Mail Company about a fortnight ago, for the cancellation of the purchase agreements.

Mr. Asano also stated that the Kaisha would take steps to meet the threatened competition of the Hamburg-America S. S. Co., as it was determined not to allow its position on the South Pacific to be interfered with by any other company, whether Japanese or foreign.

**COURT NOTES.**

Juanita Gonzalez Anduha has sued Gorgoria Anduha for divorce on the ground of failure to provide.

The California electrical works has filed suit against the Guy Owens Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., to recover the sum of \$487.22 alleged to be due on a note.

# ARE THERE ANY COLONISTS HERE?

"We cannot have the purity of the ballot box invaded because it injures the whole community. We have to arbitrate issues at the ballot box but we cannot if there is fraud."

Governor Carter made this statement yesterday with reference to a reported colonization in a certain precinct in this city of voters who are believed not to have bona fide residences there.

The chairman of the Board of Registration for this island, reported to the Governor that twenty men registered from a certain lodging place connected more or less with a saloon nearby, and that he was suspicious of the matter. The twenty names were handed to the Governor and by him referred to Attorney General Peters for investigation.

The chairman is said to have come to the conclusion that these men did not give their correct addresses and that two of the men were sailors who had no right to vote.

**HERE FROM MANILA.**

George Ross, late manager for Hakalau plantation, returned from Manila and Tokio yesterday. His business there was of a private nature. He will remain here until the departure of the Korea, returning here to remain, perhaps, permanently.

He declined to express any opinion relative to the Filipinos as laborers, saying they would be an experiment which he hoped might turn out well.

The steamer Mikahala arrived Wednesday morning from Kauai, bringing 2576 bags of sugar, which were transferred to the S. S. Alameda. The Mikahala had good weather on her run.

# BELL-RINGER OF HONOLULU

Sixty years ago there was a police regulation in Honolulu which was a novelty and it has come to light among the archives of the islands now being labeled and segregated in the Archives Building. It was an agreement between Governor Kekuanooa of Oahu and one Joseph Hayward relative to the ringing of a bell twice every evening. The agreement reads as follows:

Articles of agreement between M. Kekuanooa, Governor of Oahu, on the one part, and J. W. Hayward on the other part:

Witnesseth, That the said Hayward hereby agrees to ring, or cause to be rung, the Bell of the Seamen's Chapel in the Town of Honolulu, twice every evening, throughout the year, in a proper and satisfactory manner. The first bell to be rung at half-past nine in the evening, as a signal for seamen to repair on board their vessels, and the second bell to be rung at ten o'clock as a signal to the Police to apprehend any seamen found on shore after that time.

And the said Governor of Oahu hereby agrees to pay in consideration of the above services guaranteed to be performed by said Hayward the sum of Fifty Dollars per annum unto Israel H. Wright, as per agreement between the parties in consideration for a house rented by Hayward of said Wright.

The document is dated Honolulu, June 26, 1846, and signed by G. F. Judd for Governor Kekuanooa, and Joseph W. Hayward.

# MISSION OF H. P. WOOD

H. P. Wood, secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee and representing a party of capitalists of Honolulu, is on his way to this city, where he will meet the business men of Los Angeles, San Pedro and other Southern California cities with a view to interesting them in the proposed establishment of a direct line of steamships between San Pedro and Honolulu.

Comparatively small capital, according to the data compiled by the Hawaiian committee, will be necessary, and those to whom the project has been mentioned are sanguine of its early consummation.

News of the interest wealthy citizens of the Hawaiian Islands have taken in the proposed enterprise is published by the homecoming of the outing party of the Southern California Editorial Association, which has just returned from a five weeks' trip to the "Paradise of the Pacific."

The Southern California editors heard nothing but steamship talk by enthusiastic citizens during the greater part of their stay in Honolulu. The Hawaiian Promotion Committee is particularly eager that Los Angeles grasp the commercial opportunity.

A committee of the returned editors called upon Assistant Secretary Gurdley of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and informed him that Mr. Wood is now on his way to Los Angeles to advance the interests of the scheme.

Mr. Wood will arrive in Los Angeles in about a week.

It is his belief that a local line of steamships between San Pedro and Honolulu would pay from the very start, if conducted so as to cater to high-class tourist traffic, with secondary attention given to high-class freight. Of the 100,000 tourists that annually come to Southern California, it is argued that a large percentage could be induced to visit the Hawaiian Islands via San Pedro. As to the freight possibilities, Mr. Wood can produce statistics to show that Honolulu alone spends on the Pacific coast for supplies not less than \$1,000,000 per month. The greater portion of this vast trade now goes to San Francisco, the balance to Seattle and Portland.

With a line to San Pedro, it is believed the bulk of this traffic would go through Los Angeles instead of San Francisco.

The present steamship lines out of San Francisco and the northern coast pay little attention to the Hawaiian Islands and their interests. These lines seek the Oriental traffic and consequently want the long haul, and will not take Honolulu traffic unless nothing else presents itself. What the Hawaiian people want is a strictly local line.—Los Angeles Examiner.

# CAPTAIN BANABUSA ON MONGOLIA INCIDENT

The official cablegrams of Consul General Saito and Captain Hanabusa, commander of the Japanese training-ship Ane-gawa Maru, relative to the Mongolia incident at Midway, appear in the Japan Times of October 6 as follows:

With regard to the report of an American Admiral at Midway, charging the Ane-gawa Maru with carrying out surveys at Midway, and to a report published in a Hawaiian newspaper to the effect that the Ane-gawa Maru has rendered no assistance whatever to the Mongolia, the following telegrams have been received, to prove the groundlessness of the above accusations:

Telegram from Mr. Saito, Consul General in Hawaii, received by the Foreign Office, on the 3rd inst:

In spite of the fact that the Ane-gawa Maru has rendered efficient assistance to the Mongolia stranded at Midway, a Honolulu paper published a statement that the former has rendered no assistance to the latter. Afterwards, however, the inaccuracy of the statement was made known to the public through an explanation supplied by Captain Hanabusa of the Ane-gawa Maru and through the voluntary statement made by the captain of the Mongolia. With regard to the alleged surveys, no objections are now made, as there is nothing to be wondered at in the fact of a ship sounding the sea before approaching an unknown region full of reefs.

Report from the captain of the Ane-gawa Maru, received by the Department of the Navy on the 3rd inst:

The Ane-gawa Maru carried out no surveys, excepting the necessary soundings made for the purpose of approaching the Mongolia in order to take her by a tow rope. The ship having at first anchored near a submarine cable, was requested by the Telegraph Office on land to change her anchorage, and at once complied with the request. Except this, we have conducted no negotiations with the authorities on land. An anti-Japanese paper in Hawaii endeavored to propagate the rumor that our ship has rendered no assistance to the Mongolia. The Advertiser however published my statement relative to the affair, and Captain Metcalf, who was on board the Mongolia, published his views that no vessel, arriving at Midway at the time, would have been able to render better assistance to the Mongolia than that rendered by the Ane-gawa Maru, and that the latter has done all she could to rescue the stranded steamer. The public in Hawaii thus came to understand the groundlessness of the accusations brought against us by the anti-Japanese papers here.

**CHILDREN.**

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants SUGAR FACTORS.

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Somburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co. The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the danger of the sea at the most reasonable rate and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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It was the Route in '49! It is the Route today, and Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED." ELECTRIC LIGHTED RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco. Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal. S. F. BOOTE, General Agent.

WINS HIS FIRST CASE

P. Marcello was found not guilty of larceny by the jury that tried him in the United States District Court yesterday. He was charged with stealing twelve napkins, valued at \$5, from the U. S. A. transport Buford. District Attorney R. W. Breckons prosecuted. Marcello was defended by E. W. Sutton, a young attorney whose first case here this was.

The jury consisted of C. J. Falk, Geo. Cavanaugh, Samuel Kaaloa, H. P. Roth, J. J. Egan, Frank H. Foster, Thos. B. Lyons, Neil Boyle, O. C. Wharton, J. F. Brown, C. A. Stoble and Jos. D. Serrao.

SIMILAR CHARGE. Frank Costa, indicted for a like offense to that of which Marcello has been acquitted, was arraigned yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set by Judge Dole for today. Geo. D. Gear is his attorney.

SMUGGLERS CONFESS. Charles Apu and Alabi, severally indicted for smuggling cigars, pleaded guilty. Their sentences were continued until Saturday morning.

Yong Tan, indicted for perjury, pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for November 7.

HABEAS CORPUS. Judge Dole continued the habeas corpus case of Chiyomatsu Nakashima, held for deportation on account of alleged infection with trachoma, until Saturday.

NONSUIT GRANTED. Judge Lindsay granted a nonsuit against Dr. McGrew in his damage case against Honolulu Plantation Co., in which he claimed \$750 for a mule team and wagon destroyed by the company's train on a public road crossing. The ground of defendant's motion for a nonsuit was contributory negligence. In the failure of plaintiff's driver to stop, look and listen before attempting to cross the track.

AN ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT. For wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts as an antiseptic, forming a thin, imperceptible film over the injured parts, which excludes the air and causes the injury to heal without matter being formed, and in much less time than by the usual treatment. In cases of burns it allays the pain almost instantly. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A CALIFORNIA WOMAN IN THE TRANQUIL ISLES

HONOLULU, Sept. 23.—That first glimpse of the Paradise of the Pacific was so rapturous, so foreign to any experience that ever came into my life that it will never fade from memory. Let me dwell a little upon it once more, before beginning to tell about what the traveler sees when once among the islands.

On the morning of the seventh day out from San Francisco, the passenger on the steamer between the United States and Hawaii gets his first glimpse of these lovely and fertile islands in the South Sea. If the air is clear he may see for 100 miles. The ship is plowing through the bluest of sapphire seas, the sky above is a dark cerulean, and breezes in these southern latitudes come cool and soft as a caress to one's cheeks. The steamer is headed toward the island of Oahu and the harbor of Honolulu.

The earliest objects one sees as the boat nears the Hawaiian Islands, are the tall, serrated, black, volcanic mountains that rear themselves several miles in the air. Presently one discerns a dozen distant waterfalls, amid the deep tropical verdure, looking like silver threads on a curtain of green velvet. Then fringes of coconut trees and towering palms along the seashore come into view. The strange iridescent hues of vapors that overhang the active volcanoes, attract enthusiasm. Sailing past the windward side of the island of Molokai one has a glimpse of the famous leper settlement close about the base of a ragged mountain, where about 1500 miserable and diseased people are dying while they live.

A half hour later the bay of Honolulu is straight ahead. The scene is one of the most beautiful that may come into any traveler's experiences. Robert Louis Stevenson said it was the most charming marine view he ever saw. The water is so clear and blue that one can look down in it for many feet. The atmosphere is soft and pungent. The landscape slopes smoothly down to the water, and serrated volcanoes are a picturesque background. The city of Honolulu is ahead, with its clear white spires and domes projecting amid a mass of heavy foliage. To the right are tufted palms and coconut trees along a beach of white sand. Farther back one gets vistas of green valleys, roads bordered by white cottages set among strange tropical trees, beds of gay flowers and orchards of ripening fruit.

As the steamer moves along the bay and shore the song of birds is heard and often there is a rainbow of unusual brilliance spanning the bay. Surely there can be no scene like this anywhere else. The Hawaiian group of islands are more generally known as the Sandwich Islands. The latter name was given them by their discoverer, Captain James Cook, in 1778, in honor of the first Lord of Admiralty at that time, Earl of Sandwich. There are eight islands in the group. The distance from the north to the south end of the chain is 386 miles, and the area of the islands is 7900 square miles, or about the size of Massachusetts or New Jersey.

Hawaii is the largest island in the group. It is a little smaller than Connecticut. Oahu is the most populous and has an area of 600 square miles. Maui is the most generally fertile island. Millions of dollars in sugar plantations and mills are invested there. Kauai is famous for its forests of valuable woods and its rice and banana fields. The whole Hawaiian group could be put in California eight times. The surface of the three larger islands is made up of volcanic peaks and their valleys, formed by the decomposition of the lava, and partly, perhaps, by upheavals, too. Thus by the elements and cycles of time have been formed the many beautiful valleys—the Manoa, back of Honolulu, with its fine waterfall and natural bath; Palolo, next beyond—the botanist's paradise—where, in a circle of one hundred feet, twenty-five different varieties of ferns are found; Kooli—the wild and picturesque, and the historic Nuuanu valley.

There is also the famous Tao valley on Maui—called the Yosemite of the islands; the Waipio and Waianu valleys of Hawaii are wildly beautiful, but seldom visited on account of the difficulty of reaching them. On the windward side of the islands the coasts are abrupt and steep with deep ravines, while the leeward sides are fringed with a more or less level belt along the seashore, which is protected in some places by coral reefs. What a sight to remember! The spray breaking on the barrier reefs that span the bay, then trailing into the coral surf as long, white veils!

One can find almost any kind of climate here. There is the soft balmy air of the seas and valleys. It is said the waters here are ten degrees colder than in any other place in the same latitude. Then there is the fresh, invigorating atmosphere of four thousand feet, and finally the frost and snow limit of 14,000 feet. The lowest the thermometer has reached in ten years is 54 degrees and the highest 89 degrees. This otherwise hot house climate is tempered by the trade winds for three-fourths of the year. Although one needs a slight covering at night, there are no fire places in Honolulu, unless a few for ornament. A delicious languor pervades the whole region, people and plants alike. At any moment the sky may become overcast and an unexpected shower come down. Then, as quickly it passes away and your clothes are left steaming in the sun. Oftentimes the showering heat in one side of one's carriage and the sun shines on the other. With the greatest varieties of elevation and temperature is a like variety of vegetation. There are said to be about one thousand different kinds of flowering plants and 155 ferns. It is said 600 of all these species are found only on the islands. However, most of all of the fruits and vegetables are not indigenous. The bean, palm and fern families are the commonest varieties of vegetation. One looks with awe and wonder from

the emerald and sapphire waters so clear that in some places fish may be seen swimming to a depth of sixty feet to the great plantations and forests of tropical vegetation, with their luxuriant fruits and foliage reared in fantastic shapes by graceful trailing vines, where every conceivable shade and tint of green, gray and brown are blended with the splendid coloring of the flowers, from the most delicate to the most gorgeous tints—from this to the rainbow valleys beyond, where almost continually may be seen the brilliant bow of promise, reaching from one precipitous wall to the other with repeated double reflections until they disappear in the mist shrouded peaks above—and over all this scene a canopy of soft opal lights.

The city of Honolulu has a population of 45,000 and there are few more cosmopolitan communities anywhere. The native Hawaiians comprise about two-fifths of the population; the Americans are one-fourth. The remainder of the population is made up of Chinese, Japanese, English, Portuguese and Germans. There are sprinklings also of Norwegians, Polynesians, French, Japanese and Chileans. So far as modern improvements go, Honolulu is thoroughly up-to-date. It has elaborate telephone and electric lighting systems, the best of macadamized roads, a public library of 15,000 volumes, numerous libraries and libraries kept parks, handsome public buildings, hospitals and a school system.

One of the first things that the visitor in the city notices is the large number of barefoot men and women. The natives and Chinese go shoeless most of the year, and the poorer white people lapse into the same custom. When Robert Louis Stevenson and his family were at Waikiki in the year 1888 and 1889, they went barefoot commonly about their home, and even received formal callers barefooted. Then the prevalence of cotton clothing is noticeable. Everyone wears loose cotton garments here to some extent, and the majority of residents all the time. Another fact by which Honolulu differs from all other cities is the abundance of horses and carriages. It is a very poor family here that does not keep an equipage of some sort. People who would have to constantly count their pennies to make ends meet in other countries and conditions, here keep a team and a big, stylish carriage.

Single horses and a low victoria style of vehicle are seen by the hundreds. In the afternoons and early evenings, when Dame Fashion in Honolulu rides abroad, the smooth hard roads made of lava are crowded with equipages of all description from the elegant clarence with dignified coachman and footman to basket phaetons drawn by a jaded mule. This is the land of cheap things, and servants, horses and fodder are the monuments of cheapness. The natives ride their steeds astride, and they are superior in horsemanship.

The visitor to Honolulu is daily impressed with the curious mixture of a primitive condition of affairs with the outward signs of an advanced civilization. Here may be seen the crude grass hut of a native, having no glass window, a dirt floor, no door and beds of leaves, and rifle shot away is the stone administration building, formerly the Queen's palace, built of cut stone, iron, plate glass, planned and furnished under the eye of one of the famous Chicago architects. One sees every hour on the streets, Americans and English in the latest and most elaborate styles of equipages, alongside of natives trudging on foot, barely dressed in ti leaves so as to conceal their nakedness and bearing great pots of the aboriginal poi on their black-haired heads. At the tourist hotel and in the beautiful residences of American and English, who came here a generation ago, and got rich by growing sugar for the American market, one may partake of the most up-to-date menu. Scarcely a rifle shot away are natives in their grass huts, squatting on the floor, devouring raw fish or uncooked herbs.

The children of the present generation in Hawaii are a kind of conglomerate of eleven distinct nationalities. The native Hawaiian—descended from the Polynesian family from the southwestern part of Asia—the Portuguese, the English and the Chinese predominate. The cleverest and shrewdest are the Hawaiians and Chinese, the most beautiful the Hawaiians and English, the best—well, perhaps it would be better not to be too inquisitive. No doubt by searching one might find absurd and pernicious customs, but happily that is not the duty of a visitor.

The so-called half whites are surely sensually the most beautiful people in the world—up to a certain age. They have healthy brown skins, fluffy, dark hair and magnificent physiques. Their eyes, like the stars in the firmament, are unusually large and brilliant. They read and scintillate with a radiance everyone seems beautiful. From all over the city are people coming to church, the gentlemen in their white suits and most of the ladies, young and old, in dainty white muslin frocks—and many with white hats, parasols and gloves. When one looks at the somber magnificent statue in front of the government building of Kamehameha I, in the costume of a warrior chief draped in his royal feather robe, it brings to mind the time when this fierce conqueror fought for mastery and won it. HELEN G. TINSLEY.

JAP IMMIGRATION.

In a report which State Labor Commissioner W. W. Stafford has made to Governor Pardee, he states that during the three months ending September 30 the Japanese population of the State has increased by 274 persons, newly

A reception was given at the Alexander Hotel, Waikuku, last Tuesday evening in honor of Misses Townner and Strong, the new teachers arrived to take charge of the settlement work, and of Miss Turner, the worker among the Chinese, returned from a year's vacation at her old home in Massachusetts.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SWOLLEN SKIN is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SESSIONAL EXPENSES

The Advertiser's special cablegram printed yesterday, announcing that the Secretary of Hawaii would be disbursing agent, under a bond, of the Congressional appropriation for the expenses of the Legislature, is probably based on the official answer Governor Carter will receive to a letter of inquiry he wrote on the subject. His communication was as follows:

"September 12, 1906. "Honorable E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. "Dear Sir: The last session of Congress made an appropriation for legislative expenses in the Territory of Hawaii (see Public Document No. 267) which reads as follows: (Here follows the Act should be quoted.) "I should like to ascertain, in advance of the convening of the Legislature in February next, the rules and regulations governing the method of procuring the same. Similar appropriations have been made in the past for other Territories and there must be some well-defined method or regulations. We in Hawaii are entirely ignorant in the matter and, through your kind office, I would be much obliged for a full statement from the Treasury Department in regard to the matter. Very sincerely, "G. R. CARTER, "Governor."

HONOLULU CHINESE BOYS STUDY SPECIAL COURSES

Education along special lines is the object of nearly every young Chinese in Honolulu whether in the public or private schools, the idea being to perfect himself for future work in China.

Impetus to this special educational movement was given during the visit of the Imperial Chinese Commissioners here several months ago. Those officials were sent out from China to investigate matters of public interest in foreign lands. Their return meant a report by them on modern methods of government and industrial development.

Well informed Chinese in Hawaii, like Wm. Kwai Fong of the Bank of Hawaii, are authority for the statement that the Chinese government wants its young men to educate themselves in civil engineering, electrical engineering, irrigation, reclamation of lands, forestry, mineralogy, scientific farming and civil government. When the new China takes its place among the powers these young men are expected to devote their energies to developing the empire.

Already a young Chinese of Maui has gone to one of the largest eastern universities to complete his education in civil engineering. He had originally decided to take up the profession of medicine. When the Imperial Commissioners came through Honolulu the result of his talk with one of the Commissioners determined him upon changing his plans.

Although no concerted action has been taken here, parents of young Chinese men are anxious that their sons take up the courses outlined and perfect themselves, that they may play their part in developing the Empire.

BRITAIN SPRINGS NAVAL SURPRISE

LONDON, October 13.—Amazement unbounded has been created by the extraordinary revelations regarding the secret building of three huge, swift battleships for the British navy. It has been so unusual hitherto for the naval and military authorities of Great Britain to keep anything up their sleeves that their new policy of discreet reticence is regarded with surprise.

It will be remembered what a storm of indignation was created throughout the country by the suggestion to stop the building of one of the proposed new Dreadnaughts. Think of the satisfaction felt here now when it transpires that the three mysterious "armored cruisers" approaching completion on the Clyde and at Elswick, and being too far advanced to preserve the secret any longer, are not cruisers at all but battleships every bit as powerful as those of the Dreadnaught type and a great deal faster.

Berlin dispatches show how intense is German surprise, and the newspaper comments betray a considerable amount of chagrin. Is this, they demand, how Great Britain sets the example of universal disarmament? The weight of these new great engines of naval warfare, including the armor, is 11,100 tons each, or 1440 tons heavier than the Dreadnaught; the displacement 12,260 tons, or 650 less

than the Dreadnaught; length 530 feet, against the 490 feet of the Dreadnaught; breadth, 78 1/2 feet; mean draught, 28 feet.

Congress appropriated \$30,000 for Legislature expenses, furniture, light, stationery, record caring and files, printing and binding, indexing records, postage, ice, water, clerk hire, mileage of members, incidentals, pay of chaplain, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, stenographers and messengers."

There is no mention of interpreters, which may or may not mean an intent of Congress to discontinue dual language in the Hawaiian Legislature. "Incidentals" may legalize the employment of interpreters, providing the appropriation be not overrun.

No doubt is left that Congress wished to discourage any play for an extra session, for the following proviso is tacked to the appropriation:

"Provided, That the members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall not draw their compensation of \$200 or any mileage, for any extra session held in compliance with section 54 of an Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, anno Domini 1900."

This clearly makes the disbursement of the \$30,000 contingent on there being no extra session except the members of the Legislature serve at such extra session without pay or mileage.

C. M. ROBINSON AND HONOLULU

World's Work for October contains an article on "Remaking of Our Cities" by Charles Mulford Robinson, in which the following reference is made to Honolulu:

When the writer left Denver he was asked to proceed to Honolulu on what seemed the presumptuous errand of planning for the greater beauty of that capital. It turned out that in spite of Honolulu's lovely natural advantages, many pertinent suggestions could be made; and that a student of these matters, going to the islands as a stranger, was able to point out some simple ways of securing attractive effects that the residents had never thought of. But the most important recommendation he made was that the individuality of the city be retained, lest its charm depart. There was a feeling that the way to improve was to straighten and widen lovely winding lanes; to build high and sunny quays and broad boulevards, and make a flower garden on an extinct volcano. He insisted that with such work the winsomeness of Honolulu would depart; that it would always be known as the town that was spoiled, and that its duty was to be true to itself—Hawaiian—if it would have distinction. The recommendations of the report are being carried out.



A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

With a big coal cargo of 9000 tons for this port, the British steamship Aotea arrived yesterday morning...

The regular run of this vessel is from London to New Zealand by the Cape, touching at the African and Australian ports en route...

The Aotea had a good run up from Sydney, where she loaded her bunker coal and took on some 700 tons of other freight after leaving Newcastle.

In latitude 3:15 north, longitude 172:40 west, a piece of wreckage was sighted, a topmast apparently, possibly the only evidence remaining of some ocean tragedy.

Four days out from Honolulu the Aotea encountered a strong northerly set, which continued until Honolulu was sighted.

The officers of the steamship complain of the insufficient lighting of the coast and harbor.

The officers of the Aotea are: Captain Prosser, who is accompanied by his wife and family; Chief Officer Kirby; Chief Engineer Campbell; Second Officer Bulleid; Third Officer Heslop and Fourth Officer Robertson.

With the exception of Captain Prosser, none of the officers of the Aotea have before visited Honolulu, although they expect to meet several friends here.

Just before starting out on this cruise the Aotea received her new Plimsoll mark, several inches higher than her former one.

LANSING DISCHARGES ONE TANK One of the six tanks of oil of the steamer Lansing's cargo was discharged yesterday afternoon with the full approval of the government officials.

SLOWING OUT THE SAILERS. The changing conditions in shipping and marine circles are evidenced strongly at the present time in a comparison of the number of steam and sailing vessels in port.

On this date, October 26, for the past four years the number of vessels in the harbor were: 1905: Sailing vessels, 14; steamships, 5. 1904: Sailing vessels, 5; steamships, 2. 1903: Sailing vessels, 17; steamships, 10. 1902: Sailing vessels, 11; steamships, 1.

TRANSPORT SHERMAN ARRIVED. The transport Sherman, with two days' later mail from the Coast, arrived yesterday morning.

The transport discharged a quantity of hay and feed here for the army post and took on a supply of coal. She will sail this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Sherman also brought down the great hawser to be used in towing the transport Sheridan up to the Coast. It is a specially manufactured 15 inch Manila, 900 feet long.

Among the Honolulu passengers is Brigadier General Calvin Dewitt, U. S. A., who will spend some time here. The General is retired.

Mrs. C. F. Humphrey Jr., who has been visiting in Washington with Quartermaster General Humphrey, U. S. A., has returned to her home here, and Mrs. H. S. Wygant and children, wife of Captain Wygant, of the Second Infantry.

Some recruits for the local infantry force also arrived.

ALAMEDA'S BIG CARGO.

The Oceanic steamship Alameda was full up with passengers and cargo when she sailed for the Coast Wednesday morning. The cargo consisted of 6000 sacks of raw sugar, bananas, pineapples and other island products.

When in port the Alameda crew was increased by twelve men, signed on in various capacities, one of whom is Larry Dee, a well-known Honolulu, who signed on as a coal-passer.

DEPORTED MAN SKIPS THE SHERMAN.

A German stowaway, who had boarded an army transport some time ago at Nagasaki and who was being taken back a prisoner on board the transport Sherman, gave his guard the slip early Wednesday morning and is now at large in Honolulu.

The transport got away for Manila yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

OLDEST PACIFIC SKIPPER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Captain E. Howard, now 96 years old, and a resident of Alameda, is the oldest skipper on the coast, if not in the world. For seventy-two years he followed the sea and for sixty years he was a master.

Captain Howard was last in command of the old barge Richard III, now engaged in freighting ore and concentrates from Alaska to the Tacoma smelter.

He says he feels as lively today as he did when he was 21.

JAPANESE STEAMER COMING.

The Japanese steamship Chiusa Maru, from Hogo, is due to arrive here on November 3, such being the information received by the agents, T. H. Davies & Co., to whom the vessel has been consigned by cable.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 23. T. K. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, Bent, from the Orient, 8:30 a. m. U. S. A. T. Sherman, Laffin, from San Francisco, 7:30 a. m.

Wednesday, October 24. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 6:50 a. m.

Thursday, October 25. Str. Claudine, F. Bennett, from Maui ports, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, 5:10 a. m.

Br. S. S. Aotea, Prosser, from Sydney and Newcastle, 8 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Str. Maul, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

MORE LIGHT ON VIDA

(Criminal Record, Book 15, Page 173.)

CRIMINAL RECORD—BOOK 15. P. 173. Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1891. Regina vs. H. Vida—Remanded to Oct. 7, 1891.

P. 177. Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1891. Regina vs. H. Vida—Assault and battery on Ah Keao in Ewa, on Oct. 4, 1891. Plea not guilty.

D. Hanley sworn, says: "On last Sunday, I heard a cry of haul! I got out of bed, I went out of house and saw two horsemen, H. Vida and another man; then a Chinaman came in covered with blood, and they (defendant and other fellow) went after the Chinaman and beat (him) unmercifully. I tried to stop those young men from doing it, but they said you would be treated in the same manner, you son of a sea-cook. The young men still continued to beat the man, when I signalled for some natives to come. And two natives did come; then a Chinaman and the natives talked to the two young men and then the Chinaman got away; then they commenced to tear my fence down. I saw things was getting very serious. I went in house to get my gun. Then defendant came to my front door and kicked it down. I put my gun to my shoulder and told him if he stepped across my threshold, I would blow his brains out. I don't know (Chinaman). My place is at Kalausa, Ewa, near Mrs. Kapu and affair took place there and all took place before 12:30 p. m.

Cross-examination—(Evidently by Vida): You was one of the young men that kicked, beat and did every thing you can to hurt the Chinaman. You told me your name was Everett. Manuel sworn, says: I saw defendant and another chase a Chinaman down hill and was caught by the other boy. Then the Chinaman was pulled to Hanley's fence. Then I saw defendant kick the Chinaman. The Chinaman is hurt in back of head. This defendant was one of the men who beat the Chinaman. I know defendant by sight. I did not remain there very long; defendant and his mate beat the Chinaman there quite a while. Kekeina remonstrated with defendant to stop beating the man, but they would not. Defendant and his partner was under influence of liquor. I don't know reason of the Chinaman's being brutally beaten that way.

J. C. Kekuna sworn, says: My partner was in chair, I was lying down on grass. He said to me, some one

Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Mahukona, Honolulu, and Kukuhaele, 5 p. m. Str. Likelike, Naapala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, 5 p. m. S. S. Hong Kong Maru, Bent, for San Francisco, 12 m. Str. Kauai, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m. O. S. S. Alameda, Dewdell, for San Francisco, 10 a. m. U. S. A. T. Sherman, Laffin, for Manila, 11 a. m. U. S. A. T. Sherman, Laffin, for Manila, 11 a. m. O. S. S. Alameda, Dewdell, for San Francisco, 10 a. m. Fr. bk. Heche, Le Maitre, for the Coast, 7 a. m. Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, 9:30 a. m. Tug Leslie Baldwin, for Kahului, 6:30 p. m.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, October 23, from the Orient.—For Honolulu: O. A. Steven, W. Motoshige, wife and infant; George Ross and wife, Master Motoshige.

Per U. S. A. T. Sherman, October 23, from San Francisco.—For Honolulu: Calvin Dewitt, wife and son; Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., and infant; Mrs. H. S. Wygant and two children, J. E. Beck, wife and child; Sophie Sloan, Toml, A. J. Andrew, Charles E. Usher, Albert S. Thompson, Jessie E. Haggard.

Per str. Mikahala, October 24, from Kauai ports.—A. J. Blackman, Mrs. F. Andrecht, Ah Look, Miss Seyhorn, Mrs. M. Prigke, Miss E. Peller, Mrs. H. Walters, Mrs. E. C. Bruns, W. F. Sanborn, H. L. Hudson, 39 deck.

Per str. Claudine, October 25, from Lahaina: Queen Liliuokalani, Mrs. Joe Aea, C. L. Scribner, P. Pascal and son; from Keanae, Miss Hookano; from Hana, Miss R. M. Kallong; Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, T. A. Burningham, H. M. Gittel; from Kahului, J. Schaefer and wife, Mrs. C. H. Atherton, C. E. Hagner, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. J. M. Keenu, Miss Mary Keenu, Mrs. Kalmira, Miss N. Birch, and 77 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Likelike, October 23, for Maui and Hawaii ports.—Chas. Gay and family, Mrs. S. Nowlein.

Per str. Maui, October 23, for Kauai.—Geo. H. Fairchild, Father Ulrich, Mrs. J. E. Biela, Bishop Libert, Mrs. Kellner, P. Isenberg, A. De Bretteville, Miss M. A. Wilcox, S. W. Wilcox, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, C. Crawford, Mr. Kellner, Miss Kellner, Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. De Bretteville, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Isenberg.

Per str. Noeau, October 23, for Mahukona, Honolulu and Kukuhaele.—M. Miller.

Per O. S. S. Alameda, October 24, for San Francisco.—Mr. Agassiz, Mrs. Agassiz and child, G. T. Bliss, Mrs. R. H. Chamberlain and two children, Master C. Cross, P. A. Dias, Miss Felker, C. H. Gilman, J. F. Hillary, C. M. Howe, B. F. Howland, Master C. King, Mrs. F. W. McDaniel, T. E. Martin, Mr. Mayfield, Mrs. Mayfield, J. H. O'Neill, Miss J. Paleki, Mrs. E. B. Partridge, E. D. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, J. A. Robinson, C. H. Snyder, Mrs. Snyder, A. Young.

BORN.

HALL—On Sunday, October 21, 1906, to the wife of W. F. Hall, a daughter.

KAKALIA—On Monday, October 22, 1906, to the wife of David Kakalia, a son.

DIED.

CASH—In Honolulu, Oct. 23rd, 1906, Gladys Marie Kaleimoku Cash, the only dear and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cash, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.



HENRY C. VIDA.

has fallen down from his horse and two others chasing a horse. After this we saw a Chinaman coming crying. Then disappeared among fog. Then heard cry again. We went over and we say this defendant and his mate, beating and kicking while Chinaman was on the ground. I stepped in and took hold of Chinaman. Then they came for the Chinaman and pulled him away from me. Then beat and kicked him again. Then Chinaman crawled in Hanley's place, when defendant out with the lasso, and the other man, defendant's mate, went in yard first when defendant here throw his lasso on Hanley but did not get him but fell on the fence and he pulled Hanley's fence down; then lassoed the other post and tried to pull that down, but did not succeed. Defendant told me this Chinaman was a bad man because his horse got frightened and spoke to them or accused defendant and his mate of doing, was the reason for beating the Chinaman. They were under influence of liquor. Prosecution rests. No defense.

The court finds that this case is a very aggravated one and therefore commits said defendant for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court in Honolulu. P. 202.

Regina vs. H. Vida—Assault and battery on Ah Keao in Ewa, on Oct. 4, 1891. Case remanded from Supreme Court, October term, for trial. Plea guilty. Fine \$125, cost \$3.

A motion by complainant to set a day for hearing argument on demurrer in the suit of H. G. Middleitch, trustee in bankruptcy of Chas. F. Herrick Carriage Co. vs. David Kawamano, Kaplani Estate, Ltd., and E. A. C. Long, trustee, will be presented to Judge De Bolt tomorrow morning.

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated August 29, 1901, made by S. Decker of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary A. Burbank of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office in said Honolulu, in Liber 227, on pages 37-40, said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage as well as also that certain additional charge upon said mortgage, dated February 6, 1902, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 232, on pages 95-97, made by said Mortgagee and his wife, Flora M. Decker, to said Mortgagee, for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest of both said mortgage and said additional charge, when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage and the same charged with said additional charge will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage and the same charged with said additional charge and which will be sold as aforesaid, is all that certain lot or parcel of land situate at Keawalo, said Honolulu, known as Lot Number Seventy-three (73) of the "King Street Tract," described as follows:

Beginning at a point on makai side of Road E, at the east corner of this lot, N. 69° 18' W. true, 60.0 feet, from the iron bolt at the corner of Road C and Road E, and running by true bearings: 46.0 feet from King Street and 37.3 feet from Sheridan road.

1. S. 24° 49' W. 120.0 feet along lot 72; 2. N. 69° 18' W. 60.0 feet along lot 72; 3. N. 24° 49' E. 120.0 feet along lot 74; 4. S. 69° 18' E. 60.0 feet along Road E to initial point; containing an area of 7181 square feet; and being a part of the premises described in Royal Patent 5715, Land Commission Award 10-605 to Pihooki, and in deed from George N. Wilcox to W. C. Achi, dated December 15, 1899, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 200 on page 337; and being the same premises conveyed to said Mortgagee by deed of said W. C. Achi, dated July 31, 1901, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225 on pages 254-255; together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin.

Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys for said Mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for said Mortgagee. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., October 23, 1906.

MARY A. BURBANK, Said Mortgagee. 2845—Oct. 26, 30; Nov. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16.

NOTICE BY ASSIGNEES OF MORTGAGEE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated January 13, 1901, made by Mak Win H. Ahung, wife of T. Ahung, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to William O. Smith, Trustee for Hoopi Silva, Mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office in said Honolulu, in Liber 215, on pages 424-427, and which said mortgage, together with the note secured thereby, was heretofore by assignment dated October 13, 1906, assigned, transferred and set over to Maria J. Forbes and W. J. Forbes, both of said Honolulu, Assignees, which said assignment is recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 231, on page 417, the said Assignees of said Mortgagee intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is all those certain pieces of land situate at Puunui, in said Honolulu, particularly described as follows: Lots 13 and 15 in Block 2, Puunui Tract; Beginning at the north corner of this piece, being the south corner of Road 2 and Lane 1 in Puunui Tract, and running as follows: 1. S. 38° E. 150 feet along lane; 2. S. 52° W. 150 feet along Lots 15 and 14; 3. N. 38° W. 150 feet along Lot 11; 4. N. 52° E. 150 feet along Road 2 to the initial point; containing an area of 22,500 square feet, and being part of those premises described in Grant of those premises described in Grant of 1362 to W. L. Lee, and conveyed to said Mortgagee by deed of Jesse Makakainai, dated April 20, 1906, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 208, pages 58-69; together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys for said Assignees of said Mortgagee. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for said Assignees of said Mortgagee. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., October 22, 1906.

ANEMIA IS CURED

BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS AS FOOD CURES HUNGER.

They Are the Most Widely Used and Successful Remedy for All Forms of Debility.

Anemia, whether it results from actual loss of blood, from lack of nutrition due to stomach trouble, or whatever its cause, is simply a deficiency of the vital fluid. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. They do that one thing and they do it well. As the blood directly feeds the nerves their action on the nervous system is often remarkable and they have cured many nervous disorders that have not yielded to ordinary treatment.

"As a girl," says Mrs. Jessie Pink, of 180 East-Mill street, Akron, Ohio, "I suffered from nervous indigestion and when I was eighteen years old I was reduced in weight to 93 pounds. I was anemic, nervous, couldn't eat or sleep, was short of breath after the least exertion and had headaches almost constantly. I had a doctor, of course, but I might as well have taken so much water for all the good his medicine did me.

"Finally my vitality and strength were so reduced that I had to take to my bed for several weeks at a time. I could not digest any solid food and for weeks I did not take any other nourishment than a cup of tea or beef broth. While I was sick in bed I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I stopped all other medicine and began to take the pills. Soon my improvement was very noticeable. My strength began to return, my stomach gave me no pain and just as soon as I began to take solid food I gained in weight. I shall never forget how happy I was when I realized that I was really getting well.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills certainly saved my life. I am now perfectly well, have regained my normal weight of 120 pounds and I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a wonderful medicine and I have recommended them to hosts of people."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended for stubborn stomach trouble, for all cases of weakness and debility, such as result from fevers and other acute diseases. They are grateful to the most delicate stomach, are a powerful tonic without being a stimulant and are guaranteed not to contain any harmful drug. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated January 13, 1901, made by Mak Win H. Ahung, wife of T. Ahung, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to William O. Smith, Trustee for Hoopi Silva, Mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office in said Honolulu, in Liber 215, on pages 424-427, and which said mortgage, together with the note secured thereby, was heretofore by assignment dated October 13, 1906, assigned, transferred and set over to Maria J. Forbes and W. J. Forbes, both of said Honolulu, Assignees, which said assignment is recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 231, on page 417, the said Assignees of said Mortgagee intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is all those certain pieces of land situate at Puunui, in said Honolulu, particularly described as follows: Lots 13 and 15 in Block 2, Puunui Tract; Beginning at the north corner of this piece, being the south corner of Road 2 and Lane 1 in Puunui Tract, and running as follows:

1. S. 38° E. 150 feet along lane; 2. S. 52° W. 150 feet along Lots 15 and 14; 3. N. 38° W. 150 feet along Lot 11; 4. N. 52° E. 150 feet along Road 2 to the initial point; containing an area of 22,500 square feet, and being part of those premises described in Grant of those premises described in Grant of 1362 to W. L. Lee, and conveyed to said Mortgagee by deed of Jesse Makakainai, dated April 20, 1906, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 208, pages 58-69; together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys for said Assignees of said Mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for said Assignees of said Mortgagee. Dated, Honolulu, T. H., October 22, 1906.

MARIA J. FORBES, W. J. FORBES, Said Assignees of said Mortgagee. 2845—Oct. 26, 30; Nov. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage made by W. K. Nahala and Maleka Nahala, his wife, to The Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, dated September 8, 1904, recorded Liber 259, page 474, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condi-

tion broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1906, at 12 noon of said day. Terms of sale: Cash in U. S. gold coin.

Deeds at expense of purchaser, to be prepared by the attorneys of the mortgagee. Further particulars can be had of Castles & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, October 15, 1906. THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mortgagee. By its attorneys, CASTLE & WITHINGTON.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: The following pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Honolulu aforesaid and more particularly described as follows:

1.—All those parcels of land situate at Keawalo and known as Lots 24 and 25 of King Street Tract, being a part of those premises described in Royal Patent 5715, Land Commission Award 10-605 to Pihooki, and described by metes and bounds in the deed of W. C. Achi, dated the 9th day of August, 1906, recorded Liber 210, page 170, to the said Mortgagee, to which deed reference is hereby made, as follows:

Beginning at the east corner of road E and B, being the west corner of 25 and running— 1. N. 24° 49' E. 120 feet along Road B; 2. S. 69° 18' E. 124 feet along Lot 24; 3. S. 24° 49' W. 120 feet along Lot 25 and 26; 4. N. 69° 18' W. 124 feet along Road E to the initial point, containing an area of 14,608 square feet.

2.—All that parcel of land situate at Kamakela on makai side of Viney street in said Honolulu, same being portion of Royal Patent 1759, Land Commission Award 939, to Nalamau, being that portion of said award conveyed by S. Mahoe and Kilanipahu Samuel O. Graves by deed dated November 28, 1879, recorded Liber 31, page 187, and inherited by said Maleka Nahala from said Samuel O. Graves, whose sole heir said Maleka Nahala was at the time of his death, except the premises conveyed by said Maleka Nahala and others to Maleo, Trustee, dated June 18, 1884, recorded Liber 88, page 197; by the said Mortgagee to the Hawaii Land Company, Limited, by deed dated December 20, 1899, recorded Liber 201, page 314; by the Mortgagee to the Minister of the Interior to widen said Vineyard street, by deed dated February 17, 1900, recorded Liber 200, page 484, and by Mortgagee to Theo. Richards by deed dated February 17, 1900, recorded Liber 401, page 461, said premises bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the north corner said premises on the makai side of Vineyard street, thence running 60 to the west corner of said lot, thence along the makai boundary of premises to the south corner of same, 230 feet, thence 90 feet to makai side of Vineyard street, thence along said makai side of Vine street to the point of beginning, the same being the premises leased by said Mortgagee to Chee S. by lease dated May 1, 1900, recorded Liber 206, page 312, and by said Mortgagee to See Yet Kai by lease dated December 14, 1902, recorded Liber page 354, however the same may be bounded and described as follows:

2843—Oct. 19, 26; Nov. 2, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated April 3rd, 1901, made by F. L. Dorch, then of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to W. O. Smith, Trustee for the estate of W. P. Kahala, deceased, Mortgagee, which said mortgage is recorded in said Registry Office in said Honolulu, in Liber 232, pages 280-283, said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, at Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, November 17, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by said mortgage and which will be sold as aforesaid, is all that certain piece of land situate on the South Slope of Puu-bowl Hill, Honolulu, being a portion of Lot 499, Royal Patent Grant of 1891, and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the West corner of this lot at a point which bears 1 69° E. and is distant 21.25 feet from original initial point of Lot 499 boundary runs thence: 1. N. 35° 09' E. 7 feet along Puu-bowl street and Ditch; 2. N. 68° 06' E. 40.5 feet along peat street and Ditch; 3. N. 33° 06' E. 50.6 feet along peat street and Ditch; 4. S. 71° 50' E. 107.2 feet along 499-1-2, thence; 5. S. 18° 10' W. 80 feet along 482, thence; 6. N. 71° 50' W. 153 feet along Charles Phillips to the initial point, containing an area of 10,010 square feet, a little more or less; and being a portion of the premises conveyed to mortgagee by deed of Ira A. E. dated May 28, 1900, recorded in Registry Office in Liber 238, page together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Deeds at the expense of purchaser to be prepared by the attorneys for mortgagee. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, T. H., Octol 1906.

W. O. SMITH, Trustee for the heirs of W. P. Kahala, deceased, said mortgagee, 2841.