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NO LEPERS FOR HAWAII

Mainland's Afflicted Not Wanted Here.

WHAT W. O. SMITH SAYS

It Would Be a Grievous Wrong To Isolate the Diseased Ones.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 15, 1900. Editor Advertiser—The suggestion which has been made from time to time in the past, and now seems to be receiving consideration in certain quarters, that lepers in the United States be sent to the settlement at Molokai, seems to deserve more than passing notice. It would not seem that such a proposition could be seriously considered any more than the proposition to send all those afflicted with any other disease throughout the country to any one point. Several years ago, the suggestion was made by the authorities of the State of California that the lepers of that State be sent to Molokai, and later the authorities at Samoa desired that certain lepers there should also be sent. In both instances the consent was not given, and the reasons for refusal are as potent now as then. To send the lepers of the United States to Molokai would be a great wrong and injustice to them and to Hawaii. To the great majority of the people of the United States these islands are a foreign country, and to send persons afflicted with disease to a foreign country, from three to five thousand miles from home, among a strange people, whose language they cannot understand, with whose customs and ways and food they are unacquainted and unaccustomed, would in any case be outrageous; but especially with leprosy, a disease which in so many cases gradually renders the person unable to care for himself, and needs the assistance of others, and with the depression and woe that comes from the hopelessness of the case. It would be a great wrong to these islands to make them the dumping place for all lepers of the country, and cause them to be looked upon as a pest hole. And it would be a wrong to the Hawaiians who live at the settlement to have people from foreign countries—unacquainted with them and their habits, traditions and sympathies—forced upon them and perhaps in considerable numbers. Furthermore, the introduction of such people would doubtless become a disturbing element in that peaceful community. The presence of leprosy and the caring for the sick has been a most severe and trying experience to the Hawaiians and people of these islands. Leprosy was introduced into these islands from a foreign country and spread among the native people until measures had to be taken for the protection of the community. The problem presented was a very serious one, and in view of the conditions of the population, the ways and habits of the people, it was deemed imperative that

the sick should be segregated from the well and after various experiments, this spot on the Island of Molokai was selected for the permanent settlement and for thirty-five years, with great pains and at great cost, the lepers have been gathered up from the various parts of the Islands and taken to this settlement. Here cottages have been provided for them; the home life has been maintained as far as possible, their wants supplied by the Government at public expense, and a community of over a thousand persons is living there in peace and harmony. The separation of families—parents from children, wives from husbands, brothers from sisters—has been a terrible experience, and the result of disease brought to this people from abroad. First, a large portion of the native people were tainted by disease brought by sailors and others, producing conditions favorable to the production of other diseases. In this soil the germs of leprosy seemed to run riot and a great curse came upon the people. Over six thousand persons have been taken to this settlement at Molokai since its establishment. There are now 1,010 persons there afflicted with the disease, of the following nationalities: Hawaiian 950, Chinese 34, Whites 9, Other nationalities 17. With the exception of the Bishop Home for Girls and the Baldwin Home for Boys, there is no hospital at the settlement. The premises cover an area of land from three to four miles in length and two miles in width at the widest point, and the people live in cottages and maintain the home life to which they are accustomed, and form a remarkably harmonious and peaceful community. In certain cases as the patient becomes helpless from the loss of fingers and hands, or paralysis, friends are allowed to go there to care for them. These are called kokias (helpers), and in very many cases the misery and woe of the final and long drawn out end has been much relieved and mitigated by the ministrations of such friends. Furthermore, there is weekly communication with Honolulu, and the mails and supplies are brought; necessary articles and comforts are sent by friends, and all is done that reasonably can be done to mitigate the sufferings. But what could a person from New England, or Louisiana, or the Northwest, be he man or woman, young girl or boy, do if brought so far from home and friends and associations and forced into these strange environments and so hopelessly and so completely buried? It is hard to believe that the proposition can be seriously considered by intelligent and responsible people. The responsibility is upon each State and Territory and city to care for its own sick and helpless, and what right has even the Federal Government to force upon one community those afflicted with a loathsome disease. Each State can provide a place for its lepers and care for them in the country, and under the surroundings with which they are familiar where they can communicate and receive the sympathy of their friends and those dear to them. The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii is that this little country has worked out its own problem so well and provided so intelligently, and solved the difficulty so wisely that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here. Now, why cannot each State make provisions for its own; taking lessons from and profiting by, if necessary, the experience of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties. Under the wise and humane course pursued in these islands leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties, and has taxed the powers of the Government and the skill of the physicians. To have new and additional complications and burdens added at this stage in the manner indicated would be a grievous wrong. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

PASSENGERS WERE EMPTY

Queer Experience On Railway Line.

POLITICIANS GO HUNGRY

King Kalakaua's Kona Plays Havoc With the Independents' Stomachs.

As a result of the recent unusually heavy rains and the consequent washouts on the railway line of the Oahu system a large number of people, many of them politicians, actually suffered the pangs of hunger; in a country, too, where starvation has never been heard of before. Last Thursday morning the Oahu Railway & Land Company's regular train left Kahuku on time bound for Honolulu. Most of the passengers were Independents who had been celebrating the victory of their delegate at Laie. Among them were D. Kalauokalani and his son, J. K. Prendergast, J. K. Nakoookoo, J. A. Akina, J. K. Clarke, Mrs. Fanny Sabo, S. K. Pua, J. K. Kaula, William White, Charles Wilcox, J. M. Kealoha, Morris Kamakakoa, F. J. Dutra, W. Kahibaum, K. Napeha, J. W. Hinal, Geo. Pooloa, Moses Kamalaliki, Samuel Moke, Mrs. Nahuahua and others. The train arrived at Waialua without any trouble although washouts were threatened all along the line from Kahuku to Waialua. When the train reached Makua, however, the news of a washout at Makua Gulch was received with no pleasant feelings on the part of the passengers who were anxious to get into town as quickly as possible. When it was learned that the train could not go any further just at that time, the train was backed to the residence of Mr. Andrews where the trainmen procured breakfast. Mr. Andrews afterwards came to the train and invited the passengers to partake of breakfast at his house. They found the hot coffee and biscuits very acceptable. After this refreshment the passengers returned to the train and were once more carried as far as the Makua Gulch. By this time the construction train had arrived at Makua and the work of repairing the bridge was well under way. The bridge was safely crossed but another washout at Okihiloa was reopened, and the impatient passengers settled themselves to wait until the way would be open for them to proceed to Honolulu. After the construction train and the gang of workmen had remedied this trouble, the construction train left for Waianae. When the latter was about to start, Emmeluth and James Quinn happened to be near the train. They got aboard and went on with the construction train. The train was unable to wait for the rest of the people on

the passenger train, so it seems, and they were left to take whatever luck they might have with the passenger train.

Another washout at this place occurred before the passenger train had a chance to cross upon the heels of the construction train. It was now late in the afternoon, and the passengers, most of them, realizing that they had to remain there indefinitely, sent to a house in the neighborhood for something to eat. They got some crackers and that was all. Some of the passengers wanted the train to back to Waialua, where they knew there was plenty to eat, but this was not done.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, however, the train was backed as far as Makua, where it was found that the freshest had been the cause of another washout. Once more the train returned to Okihiloa, where it remained all night with its load of very hungry passengers. Some of the passengers were so hungry at one time that they ate what was left from the meal of some Japanese laborers along the line. Meantime the rain was falling in torrents, and walking any distance along the line in search of something to eat was practically out of the question. The conductor informed the passengers that food would be brought to them in the morning, and the half-starving people anxiously awaited the light of day. At 8 o'clock in the morning breakfast was served, and the whole crowd fell to with a will. Soon afterwards the bridge at Okihiloa Gulch was once more repaired, and the train safely crossed it and ran quickly to Waianae. This was yesterday morning.

At Waianae the party met Samuel Parker and Prince David. They all remained at Waianae until yesterday afternoon, when Prince David and Samuel Parker chartered a special train and everybody returned to the city, glad that the unpleasant journey was over. The Waialua luau was postponed on account of the weather. Queen Liliuokalani, R. W. Wilcox and family and others, were left at Laie by the party which returned to town last night.

SOUND OF SHOTS WORRIES RESIDENTS

Wharf Rats Arrested Made a Break for Liberty Last Night.

Revolver shots fired at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the vicinity of Queen and Richards streets aroused the denizens of that neighborhood. Scuffling figures rushing hither and thither with the burly form of Atatani, the big Samoan police officer in pursuit of them, gave belated pedestrians the idea that a desperate shooting scrape had occurred. It developed however, that Atatani had come upon the sleeping forms of five wharf rats who had made themselves snug for the night on Richards street above the Sallor's Home. He aroused them and took them to the corner. A telephone message was sent from the Home to the police station for the patrol wagon. During the wait the youngsters who range in age from twelve to nineteen or twenty years began to show signs of uneasiness. Suddenly three of them made a dash for liberty. Atatani made a grab for the ones nearest him and at the same time whipped his revolver out of his pocket and fired into the air hoping to frighten the fleeing ones. Lieut. Bolman of the mounted patrol was on Alakea street at the time and upon hearing the shot spurred toward the scene in time to grab a Portuguese youngster as a second shot was fired. The two officers secured three of the five and brought them to the police station. Their names were Likana, Norman Fraser and Eleakala.

CORONER TO ACT TODAY

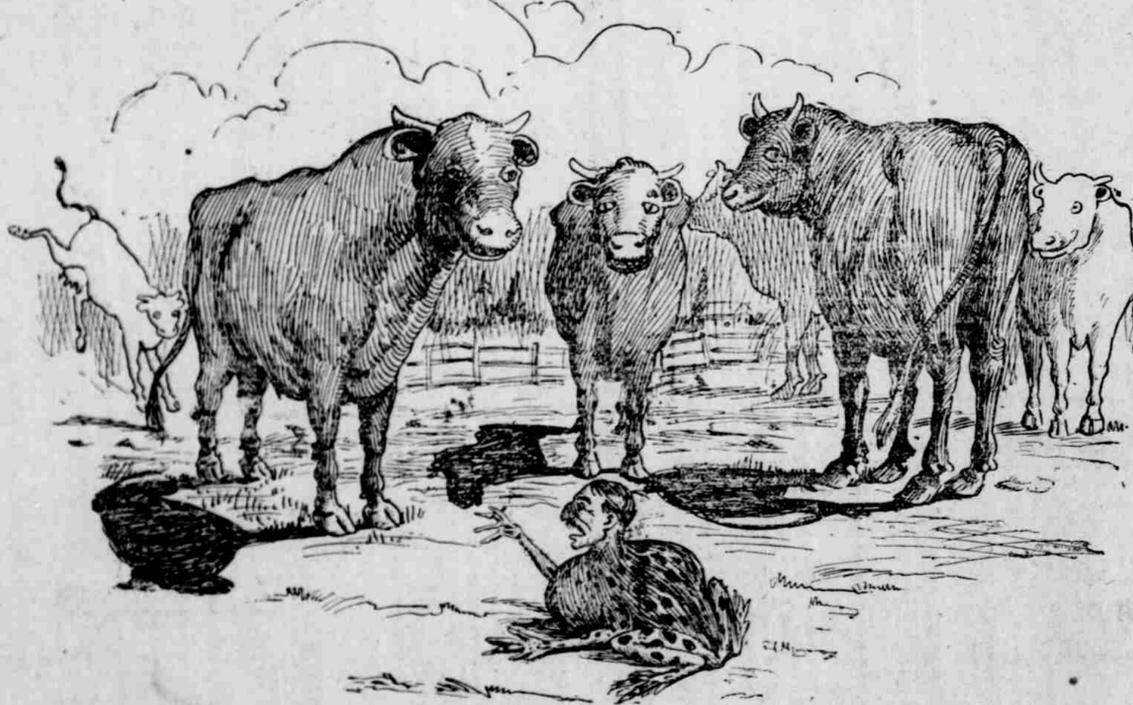
Investigating Poisoning of the Portuguese.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Police Deny That Silva's Alleged Joint Had Protection From Them.

Dr. E. C. Shorey, Government Food Commissioner, who is making an analysis of the contents of the two bottles from which the three Portuguese drank who met tragic deaths on Wednesday and Thursday morning, expects to be ready with his report this forenoon. He has worked steadily upon the queer looking contents of the gin bottles. During his investigations yesterday Dr. Shorey said that the results then showed the effect of the mixture was much like hellebore and he then commenced making a comparative test with hellebore. As soon as his report is in the hands of High Sheriff Brown the coroner's jury impaneled Thursday will be summoned to the police station to hear testimony. The jury is composed of Clinton J. Hutchins, Ed. Paris, W. E. Ely, S. Kuby, Charles Dickinson and Ruby Dexter. The jury will have much to hear and consider. First, the manner in which old man Silva died Tuesday morning, will be thoroughly weighed. Testimony as to his methods of manufacturing wine, and other mixtures, if any, will be taken. Upon this latter portion of the testimony much will depend. If it is shown that methylated spirits entered into the deadly concoction the law bearing upon its sale by drug stores and other places licensed to dispose of it to the general public, will be given an interpretation which will decide just how much leeway these dispensers of the deadly liquor have for its sale. The question of whether Silva's death could be considered sudden or the result of a sickness of long standing will be entered into. There is not much difference of opinion on this score, as statements of friends of Silva and of Dr. Pratt point to him as having suffered from an incurable disease of many years' standing. Dr. Pratt yesterday made the following statement in support of his contention: "The old man Silva had been ill for six years. For a long time he had not had a physician. I saw him after death and investigated the case. From what I found out I was firmly convinced in my own mind of the cause of death, and believed then, and believe now, that there was need for a coroner's inquiry into an autopsy. The three subsequent deaths resulting from liquor taken in that house, may appear to cast suspicion upon the original case, but I do not think the facts bear out any such conclusion. I received positive evidence from a man living in the nurseryman's house that the latter had taken nothing for three days but tea. During this time he had been deathly sick at his stomach. It was denied to me in the strongest terms that he had taken any liquor and I believe he had not. The facts as far as they can be ascertained seem to bear out Dr. Pratt's assertion of the man's illness. He was quite sick for several days before his death. Consul Canavaro had spoken of the man's illness to Dr. Pratt and there seemed to be no reason for having an autopsy. Dr. Pratt is positive that the drinks taken by the three Portuguese victims was a preparation used by Silva to mix with his wines. He laughs at the idea that suicide was committed, especially in view of the man's severe sickness previous to his death, and the man's financial condition. As to calling upon the coroner in this particular case and in any case, Dr. Pratt says he would most assuredly have done so if he had thought the case justified it. The department's facilities for a money standpoint are not in the best condition and discretion is used in calling upon the coroner. The statement has been made that the premises of old man Silva on Punchbowl street where the deadly liquid was drunk by the three Portuguese who died from its effects, was a joint for the manufacture and sale of illicit liquors and that it is under the protection of the police, and has been for the time that Silva has carried on the trade alleged to have been his. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth denies most emphatically that the police department was protecting the "joint" or that its existence was even known. The police have raided such places time and again, demolished the stills, and emptying the contents into the street. Portuguese storekeepers have been arrested for selling liquor on their premises without a license and in Kakaako the manufacturers and sellers of swipes have felt the heavy hand of the law very often. They spring up like mushrooms, however, and their methods are generally so secret that it is only by accident that their identity becomes known to the police. Kaahumanu School. Editor Advertiser:—Your local in yesterday morning's issue seems to me liable to mislead as to the extent of the leak in Kaahumanu school. The floors and furniture have not suffered in the least, though the plaster has. All the damage seems to have resulted from the blowing in of rain through defective louver sials at the ends of the building, and it is slight. To remedy the defect is a small matter, now under way. HENRY S. TOWNSEND. Honolulu, Nov. 17, 1900.

FIRING THE MISSIONARIES.



FIRST OX—What is it, anyhow? SECOND OX—O it's something that threatens to fire us out of this field.

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CLEVELANDS,
RAMBLERS,

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AGENTS.

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OF
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TO FACILITATE TRADE with the Hawaiian Islands, will deliver all goods purchased or ordered of them, FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION to Honolulu, or returning same to San Francisco. Goods will be sent on selection to those known to the firm, or who will furnish satisfactory references in San Francisco.

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SOLE AGENTS

Just Received by the S. S. Doric
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Also a new assortment of SILK FANS with Hawaiian Views in colors at

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NO. 141 HOTEL STREET.

ARTISTS' COLUMNS

THREE WEEKS ago the outlook for the Kilohana Art League's exhibition was most brilliant. Much work had been promised and it was hoped and expected that the Fall gallery would be the best yet. But at the rate the work is coming in there will be disappointment. Yesterday was hanging day and the dilatory artists entering later will find the choice places occupied, or else occasion an entire rearrangement of the large canvases. It is especially requested that all remaining work be sent in to-day.

Mrs. Kelly has entered one of her lei watercolors. It represents an Iliama lei tumbling in pleasing confusion from out a calabash. The coloring is good, and the motive strong. The sunlight falling upon the lei has brought out its gradations of light, ranging from a deep orange to a pale yellow. The arrangement of brownish green as a background is most effective. The tiny study of the Fall is simpler in scheme. In fact, it is more in the nature of a sketch. But the conception is good. It is the Fall as seen from a distance, in the half shadow of the afternoon shades.

"Ginger" is another effective flower piece, and "The Evening Meal" is a good and pleasing bit of realistic work, showing an old Hawaiian woman eating poi. The tones are pure. May H. Rothwell has a canvas showing "A Summer Morning." It is a promising landscape; a flower piece, "Nature's Profusion," is pleasing. Helen V. Johnson comes to the front with a monochrome in cobalt blues that bears the title of "Clouds." It is rather a weird conception. She also shows a panel of "Chrysanthemums," and a "Tone Study."

"A Portrait" is shown by Mrs. Kate Wells. Mrs. Wells has a promising future. Mrs. Pond presents a woodland scene which has some pretty tones. Mrs. Sarah B. Smith has a portrait of Mr. Hathaway—the head only—which displays talent. Mrs. Malony's "The Pool" and an "Hawaiian Study" will meet with favor.

Rebecca Hall Thompson's "Mangoes" is a rather vivid bit of work. Miss Nettie King, the well known San Francisco artist, will exhibit, among other things, several miniatures. The one of Professor Le Conte of Berkeley, will draw about it many admirers. Two of her mother are equally fine. One represents Mrs. King in the first flush of early girlhood, and the other as she now appears, in dignified matronhood. Miss King will also show some pieces of china; notably one entitled an "Ideal Head."

Mr. Mott-Smith's painting, "Sad News," will be a center of attraction. "The Mirror" will draw a crowd about it. Among Mr. Mott-Smith's work shown will be the following: Portrait of "Judge Judd," two-thirds length. The picture represents the late eminent jurist in his library, his flowing silk cloak over his shoulders. "The Duet," "The Monk," a portrait of himself, "An Italian Town," "Evening Effects over Diamond Head," "Evening over Manoa," "Sketch of Mr. Mott-Smith, Senior," which is more especially a color scheme; "Girl Mending Nets," and seven other canvases, representing five different sunsets from Waikiki beach.

Mr. Hitchcock's volcano scene, "Kilauea," shows the touch for which he is known. His familiarity with his subject has enabled him to produce a vividness and a blending of tones that is fetching. Mr. Hitchcock has also entered the following paintings: A marine, "Near Pearl City," "A Marine Storm at Kaneohe," two landscapes, "Island scenes," "Fishing," "Koloa," another marine; three other landscapes, "At Koloa," a sketch on Coconut Island, "A Distant Rain Storm," "Sunset," "The Cloud," "A Hill Forest Scene," "A Hillcock," and several other characteristic canvases. He has two portraits, Judge Judd and Dr. Sloggett. E. Pond has a landscape, a very effective bit of work; and Philip Dodge has a landscape, "The Custom House," at Monterey, California. It is a bright bit of work. Mrs. Marshall deeply regrets her inability to enter work this season. Her



work is remembered with interest, as it was a high order, and she was always particularly fortunate in disposing of it at a fair price. She confidently expects to come before the public again in the spring with a canvass which will attract attention.

Mrs. Campbell will not exhibit in this fall exhibition, as she is hard at work upon a large canvas for the spring exhibition. The subject is good and the treatment strong. It represents a beautiful young Hawaiian girl.

It is regretted that Mrs. Frederick W. Hankey has not sent in any work as yet. The advent of another artist had aroused interest, and an exhibit was looked forward to. Mrs. Gertrude O'Brien will not exhibit, as she has been painting several portraits to order, and has had no time to prepare gallery canvases.

What a queer town Honolulu is? And what ideas malhinis have of their relations with the social set here. This is especially true of the male malhinis. Many of them come here, enter society, go to church regularly, attend all the social functions, and yet never breathe that many thousands of miles away in the far east, they have sweethearts awaiting them.

Honoluluans continually see in the papers that "Mr. So-and-So left for So-and-So on yesterday's steamer where he will be married to Miss So-and-So. Mr. So-and-So and bride are expected in Honolulu in about six weeks." The Honolulu girl has often to look elsewhere for a husband. There are other malhinis, whose attachments in this far east are greater. These malhinis come to Honolulu and say never a word of a better half, and are lionized and made much of by matrons and debutantes alike, until the day comes when the truth can no longer be concealed. Well—the result is better known to those who have tried it, and society wonders how it was so sadly imposed upon. The fact is that society in Honolulu throws out no guards to protect itself and pre-

vent impostors from duping it. Honolulu has become famous for its reputation of people whose only credentials is a good address and an apparently well filled wallet. Many of these wallets are stuffed with tissue paper as Honoluluans have found out to their sorrow.

Mrs. Mary Gunn postponed her dance for last evening to next Friday, owing to the inclement weather.

Mrs. E. K. Rathburn, wife of a prominent insurance manager, and a social leader in San Francisco, who has been visiting in Honolulu for several weeks, leaves on the Zealandia next week for the Coast.

A daughter was born to the wife of Wallace R. Farrington on Saturday, November 10.

The cool weather and continued downpour of rain of the last week have kept society women indoors with only the pleasant duty of planning for future events. As a result several receptions and dances are on the tapis. Two receptions will occur the coming week. An engagement of two popular society people has been whispered about during the week, but as each one has denied the soft impeachment of an interesting affair cannot be made public—at least the names of the couple.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their annual fair at Halea Lani, Thursday, November 22, from 1 o'clock to 10 p. m. There will be tables devoted to fancy and Hawaiian articles, home-made candy and refreshments. Music will be furnished on the lawn during the afternoon, and those who attend during the evening will have an opportunity to listen to the music of Berger's band.

Mrs. F. W. Hankey, after a brief visit in Honolulu, will leave for the Coast on the Zealandia.

Miss Lucile McBoyle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Clinton J. Hutchins, for several months, is book-

ed for passage on the Zealandia leaving Wednesday next.

August Drier, wife and son, will leave on the Zealandia for a visit on the Mainland.

A. F. Gunn and wife, and Miss Gunn, after spending several weeks in Honolulu, will leave for San Francisco on the Zealandia. During their stay they have entertained and been entertained extensively in social circles. Miss Gunn represents the book trust, and came here with the Shriners to receive a contract with the Board of Education. He gave an elaborate dinner last week for Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson and others at the Hawaiian Hotel. Miss Gunn has been a social favorite here, and will be greatly missed.

Miss Alice Russell, of Massachusetts, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilman for several months this year, will be married within a couple of months to a rising young mechanical engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin arrived in San Francisco a short time ago from an extended visit in Paris, where Mr. Irwin had charge of the Hawaiian exhibit at the Exposition. Mrs. Irwin will remain in San Francisco to install the furniture in their new residence. Mr. Irwin is expected in Honolulu by an early steamer.

Percy M. Pond left on the steamer for the States, and after a short stay in San Francisco, will go on to Chicago, where he will meet Mrs. Edith Eldridge and her mother, and then proceed with them to his old home in Ohio, where he and Miss Eldridge will be married. The couple are expected in Honolulu in about six weeks.

Charles T. Wilder and wife (Mrs. Burr) intend to remain in Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wilder have invited out for an "at home" Wednesday evening, November 21, from 10 o'clock to meet Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wilder. The reception will take place at Davenport Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg have issued cards for an "at home" Monday evening, November 19, from 8:30 until 11 o'clock, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isenberg and Miss Isenberg.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank R. Day leave next week for Germany, where they will remain for at least two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis, who returned recently from a six months' trip abroad and are now staying at the Hawaiian Hotel, expect to move to a new residence shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baldwin, of Maui, expect to remain in Honolulu as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith until after Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Thomas H. Hobron gives a supper this evening in honor of Mr. Harry Baldwin (Mrs. Smith).

The fancy tea to be given by the Women's Guild of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, after dinner from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. in the schoolroom on the Cathedral grounds Emma street, is to be presided over by the following ladies: Fancy table, Mrs. C. B. Cooper; fancy goods, Mrs. Melanphy and Mrs. Robertson; lemonade stand, Mrs. Lawrence; table, Mrs. R. A. Jordan; children's table, Mrs. Lees; ice cream and cake, Mrs. Glade and Mrs. E. W. Jordan. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the church.

Mrs. Sanford B. Dole did not receive yesterday, as has been her custom for years.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane, of North King Hawaii, gave a delightful garden party a week ago Saturday afternoon. The luncheon was spread on daintily decorated tables on the lawn under the trees, and a pleasant afternoon was spent. All manner of games were provided for the enjoyment of the guests such as tennis, shooting, quoits. Prizes were awarded to the winners. Those present were: Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Mary Coburn, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Schoen, Mrs. August, Mrs. R. Wallace, Mrs. Greenwell, the Misses Greenwell, Mr. and Mrs. Maydwell, Mrs. R. Overend, Miss Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Palton, Messrs. Hall, Anderson, Holtz, Judge Edings and others.

TO CARE FOR TOTS OF WORKWOMEN

Day Nursery Will Be Established by Kindergarten Folks in Honolulu.

The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society is about to open a day nursery, where working mothers for a nominal daily fee can leave their little children during the day, when they are out at work. The necessary money for starting this work has been secured outside of the regular funds of the association, and steps are being taken to begin work at once. A committee consisting of Mrs. Gilbert Whitney, Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, Mrs. G. Otis, Mrs. Philip Frear and Mrs. M. Donald have been appointed, and they will proceed at once to make definite plans as to location and regulations. During the past year a half of numerous calls for a day nursery have been made. Judging from the number of babies sent to kindergarten, a large charge of brothers and sisters has been put out of babyhood themselves, a place where the little ones may be safely working mother. May this new work find the same encouragement and support that work for children has before found in Honolulu.

Took a Tumble.

A man apparently about forty years of age attempted to board a passenger car yesterday afternoon on Berea street but missing his hold fell heavily to the ground. He was removed to a Japanese store, and in a short time was able to wend his way. Evidently he had too much "wood alcohol" aboard.

STAMPED.

It is chiefly by trampling a man's heart under her feet that a woman stamps her picture indelibly on the same.

AS PRAISE FOR GIBSON

Moroff Defends The Late Prime Minister.

HE WAS GREAT MAN

Estate Dealer Recalls the Good Qualities of Kalakaua's Worthy.

Honolulu H. T. Nov. 16, 1900.

Commercial Advertiser.

Will you kindly grant me some space in your issue of 15 inst., headed "The Missionaries," and re-

to a certain former resident, and leader, (or we may even say "the then Governmental leader") of these islands; namely, the late and indeed "worthy" Walter Murray Gibson, whom and his capacity for the nation, most of us kamaaina know well, we need no further de-

scribing the same W. M. G., and with certain other individuals, perhaps rightly pronounced "the great men," but whom I do not know, (and have therefore no ill will against them), I deem it my high duty and privilege to defend, as far as I am able to do so, (and indeed, know well) My first acquaintance with Mr. Gibson, was on the Island of Maui, at Lahaina, in 1877, and in whose company I remained I think something over a year, and, by the way, when engaged in the gentleman's service, not by contract, but by my own "foolishness and stubbornness," laid myself out to a very ungrateful charge, and more plain words, deserved a good flogging, for having done so, Walter Murray Gibson! A more generous, more considerate, more patient, more just employer, or man I have never met with in many of my employments. The natives almost loved to do all for him; being prudently directed, and fairly dealt with; while some "haole," full of jealousy and hatred, because of their lit-

tle accomplishments and deeds, com-

plained with said Gibson, hated and re-

garded him, for his "true merits."

Just also not omit in this connection Mr. Gibson's little "moral lectures" given at his first meeting together, and which he held me. It was at the old home on Bethel street, and by the kindness of F. A. Schaefer, of the firm of F. A. Schaefer & Co., at that time Mr. Gibson's agents, his "E. in speech" sounded thus:

"W. M., we do occasionally, nay too frequently make sad experiences with these new (white) comers here to these islands, and I hope you will not be misled by telling you the very truth in the case."

"Not at all! Say on, please, Mr. Gibson, perhaps it comes in good stead to us too."

"Yes then: It would seem," he said, "that most of the ambition, and desire of this class lies in the fact and desire that, rather than work and earn their money, and thereby gain respect and brains run away in another direction."

"Well, in what direction?"

"That to say, viz: in whiskey, women and woman!"

"That then was Mr. Gibson's short but pointed speech. Now, we will let others who are acquainted with Island life, since, and perhaps before that, twenty or more years' period, whether Mr. Gibson's measure upon these things was really much or at all from the real truth. I, for one, know indeed too well to say and in it the "naked truth" was not exposed."

"Well then, so much for that. And now please brief word as to Walter Murray Gibson's later career as a statesman (Prime Minister to the late King Kalakaua), again in my time, I regret and previous to that, I have indeed not neglected to look also upon Mr. Gibson's work in that capacity as well, and while we well remember that during his reign, many, many things were readjusted and changing; and on top there were "some follies" introduced in, yet if people will go to examine in judging evils, why not judge from the good side as well?"

"Who knows indeed if Mr. Gibson had full and unhindered powers and authority in swaying the Government in his own way; which, to a measure, he indeed never had; although nearly so changed, (i. e., according to the King's will, and everywhere by contrary advice to the King as also enmity and hatred toward himself. Who knows, I say, that Honolulu, and indeed the Islands in general, might, perhaps, have prospered and the people enjoyed peace and plenty, and many fully equal to the Intermediate reign. It is a question! unanswerable, yet, liberty, after all, is ours to choose according to our own reasoning."

"Then, W. M. G. might, to a measure, be charged with a visionary idea, but should that alone be sufficient cause to heap condemnation upon a man? If that be the case, then all of the greatest and noblest kings and rulers from Nimrod to William II., must likewise deserve condemnation also, for, with even Mr. Murray Gibson was by nature a visionary. Though, the difference; those who therefore do, that they about the contrary, Mr. G. was not so much hampered and persecuted in his plans and work; and not so much almost think, hampered in his work, as well as what many of our people, flock and easily irritate, and jealous and often unfair and

aroused by bias and prejudice, all of which had but to end as it did. Yes, Walter Murray Gibson, "the great American," is no more. Yet many of his better deeds prove yet beautified this city; built stately structures, attended and maintained them well, and "run" so to say the Hawaiian Government; i. e., so far as his authority permitted him, after all, on fairly safe and economical lines; he lived in private and domestic life, as well as in official stations, a man plain, and was no less a friend of the poor and needy, with a good and no ill will for all. Thus we know Walter Murray Gibson, and gladly bear testimony at all times to this end. Yet not perfect, nor infallible, nor a God; oh, no! but, yet, in large measure, a most "remarkable man," of great mind and tender soul.

Mr. G., with his family connections and servants, attended church service almost regularly to my knowledge, and if one will assume to slander the great man on lack of devotion to the higher things and the right principles of religion, I can and dare not forbear to call him, her or them down as false accusers "even of a God; oh, no! but, yet, in large measure, a most "remarkable man," of great mind and tender soul.

No, by knowledge, close connections, observations and experiences, only, I feel duty bound to honor in memory, the many, many great and noble qualities of our departed friend, Walter Murray Gibson, and for the yet living members of his family connections I do no less, in gratitude of kind and considerate treatment while with them and ever since hold them in high and worthy esteem.

Your article, otherwise, Mr. Editor, is undoubtedly just to the right point, and I dare say, it is surely about time, I believe, that the ever and anon abused missionary and missionary class of our community, should find a friend and defender in so influential and strong a journal as the Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu; for this class, if any in our Island community, deserves indeed rightfully such stalwart defenders of the truth.

A. MOROFF.

THE PROOF OF TREACHERY

Advertiser's Exposure of A. V. Gear's Duplicity.

The proofs of the treachery of A. V. Gear to the Republican party published in black and white in the Advertiser yesterday were the principal topic of discussion yesterday.

The signed statements of those who had circulated and been paid by Gear for circulating petitions asking Gear to run as a Senatorial candidate, astonished many people who had not credited the Bulletin man with such duplicity.

The facts made plain that Gear had paid out of his pocket for the hawking of the petitions and had made capital of the signatures to them before the Republican Territorial Committee and later posed as a martyr to the cause of the party's good, caused all decent Honoluluans to draw long breaths.

Especially among the natives did the crookedness of Gear make a deep impression. One Hawaiian who had taken a great interest in the Republican campaign said yesterday that he could not understand how such a matter could have been kept quiet.

He wanted to know why Gear's dishonesty was not published before and said: "I have made inquiries to-day among those natives whose names were signed to the petition as exposed in the Advertiser. I have talked with several of them and they have told me that their signatures were genuine and that they had themselves been astonished at Gear's action. But they had taken his money on account of their needs and had made no question of it until asked about the matter."

A prominent business man said yesterday that a well-known half-white had come to his office and corroborated the statements that A. V. Gear had paid out of his own pocket for the circulation of the petitions.

He said that he was willing to make affidavit to this fact.

It was the consensus of opinion that Gear knowing his weakness had not intended to run for senator but had played a political trick in an attempt to strengthen his hand for a future candidacy and that he had believed that with the purchased signatures he could make a strong showing before the party.

Even the friends of Gear openly regretted that he had degraded himself in this way and stated their belief that he had utterly spoiled his chances for obtaining any nomination from the Republican party or the suffrages of honest voters.

HIS FATHER'S BURGLAR DOG.

Jerome Tells About a Scheme for Household Protection.

A great many burglaries had lately taken place in our neighborhood, and father came to the conclusion that it was time he bought a dog. He thought a bulldog would be the best for his purpose, so he purchased the most savage and murderous-looking specimen that he could find.

My mother was alarmed when she saw the dog. "Surely you're not going to let that brute loose about the house!" she exclaimed. "He'll kill somebody. I can see it in his face."

"I want him to kill somebody," replied my father. "I want him to kill burglars."

"I don't like to hear you talk like that, Thomas," answered mother. "It's not like you. We've a right to protect our property, but we've no right to take a fellow human creature's life."

"Our fellow human creatures will be all right so long as they don't come into our kitchen when they've no business there," retorted my father somewhat testily. "I'm going to fix up this dog in the scullery and if a burglar comes fooling around—well that's his affair."

The old folks quarreled on and off for about a month over this dog. The dad thought the matter absurdly sentimental and the mater thought the dad unnecessarily vindictive. Meanwhile the dog grew more ferocious looking every day.

David Lawrence & Company.

JOBBERS OF

HIGH GRADE CIGARS

MADE IN AMERICA



Our Trade Mark

"KAMEHAMEHA"

Our Motto

"Right Goods, Right Prices"

KING OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS

THE AMERICAN INSULAR

The KAMEHAMEHA CIGAR is made of a blend of tobacco particularly desirable for this climate, in a factory where personal cleanliness is exacted. Owing to its mildness and sweet bouquet it may be termed, and correctly so, "The American Insular."

er up with: "Thomas, there's a burglar downstairs, I'm positive. I distinctly heard the kitchen door open."

"Oh, well, the dog's got him by now, then," murmured my father, who had heard nothing and was sleepy.

"Thomas," replied my mother severely, "I'm not going to lie here while a fellow creature is being murdered by a savage beast. If you won't go down and save that man's life I will!"

"Oh, bother," said my father, preparing to get up. "You're always fancying you hear noises. I believe that's all you women come to bed for—to sit up and listen for burglars." Just to satisfy her, however, he pulled on his trousers and socks and went down.

Well, sure enough, my mother was right this time. There was a burglar in the house. The pantry window stood open, and a light was shining in the kitchen. My father crept softly forward and peeped through the partly open door. There sat the burglar, eating cold beef and pickles, and there, beside him, on the floor gazing up into his face with a blood-curdling smile of affection, sat that idiot of a dog, wagging his tail.

My father was so taken aback that he forgot to keep silent.

"Well, I'm—," and he used a word that I should not care to repeat.

The burglar, hearing him, made a dash and got clear off by the window; and the dog seemed vexed with my father for having driven him away.

Next morning we took the dog back to the trainer from whom we had bought it.

"What do you think I wanted this dog for?" asked my father, trying to speak calmly.

"Well," replied the trainer, "you said you wanted a good house dog."

"Exactly so," answered the dad. "I didn't ask for a burglar's companion, did I? I didn't say I wanted a dog who'd chum with a burglar the first time he ever came to the house, and sit with him while he had his supper, in case he might feel lonesome, did I?" And my father recounted the incidents of the previous night.

The man agreed that there was some cause for complaint. "I'll tell you what it is, sir," he said. "It was my boy Jim as trained this 'ere dawg, and I guess the young beggar's taught 'im more about tackling rats than burglars. You leave 'im with me for a week, sir; I'll put that all right."

We did so, and at the end of the time the trainer brought him back again.

"You'll find 'im game enough now, sir," said the man. "E ain't what I call an intellectual dawg, but I think I've knocked the right idea into 'im."

My father thought he'd like to test the matter, so we hired a man for a shilling to break in through the kitchen window, while the trainer held the dog by a chain. The dog remained perfectly quiet until the man was fairly inside. Then he made one savage spring at him, and if the chain had not been stout the fellow would have earned his shilling dearly.

The dad was satisfied, now that he could go to bed in peace; and the matter's alarm for the safety of the local burglars was proportionately increased.

Months passed uneventfully by, and then another burglar sampled our house. This time there could be no doubt that the dog was doing something for his living. The din in the basement was terrific. The house shook with the concussion of falling bodies.

My father snatched up his revolver and rushed down stairs, and I followed him. The kitchen was in confusion. Tables and chairs were overturned, and on the floor lay a man gurgling for help. The dog was standing over him choking him.

The pater held his revolver to the man's ear, while I, by superhuman effort, dragged our preserver away and chained him up to the sink, after which I lit the gas.

Then we perceived that the gentleman on the floor was a police constable.

Pacific Import Co.

LIMITED

Fort Street.

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SPECIAL Clearing Sale

IN

SHIRT WAISTS

Our entire stock in Shirt Waists has been reduced to make a clear sweep.

- All our Shirt Waists as 75c reduced to..... 50c
- All our Shirt Waists from \$1 to \$1.50 reduced to 95c
- All our \$2 Waists reduced to..... \$1.25

Great... Reduction

On all our Fine Waists. Special Low Prices in all our White Waists; size 38, 40 and 42.

We Carry the Derby Waist

NO BETTER WAISTS MADE

"Good heaven!" exclaimed my father, dropping the revolver, "how ever did you come here?"

"Ow did I come 'ere?" retorted the man, sitting up and speaking in a tone of bitter but not unnatural indignation. "Why, in the course of my duty, that's 'ow I come 'ere. I see a burglar getting in through the window so I just follows my gentleman and slips in hafter 'im."

"Did you catch him?" asked my father.

"Did I catch 'im?" almost shrieked the man. "Ow could I catch 'im with that blasted dog of yours 'olding me down by the throat, while 'e light

'is pipe and walks out by the back door?"

"That dog was for sale the next day."

A DISCREET SILENCE.

Clara—"Papa, the minister is downstairs. He said he dropped in to play whist."

LOOK OUT FOR A CROOKED FIVE.

Officials at the New York treasury have sent out public warning against a spurious \$5 bill which has appeared in circulation in that city, and from the fact that two of them have been turned in at the treasury there within a week it is feared that there are many in use. By expert penmanship on a \$1 note the figure "1" and the word "one" have been raised to "5" and "five," and the note would pass muster with anyone not accustomed to examining paper money with care. The picture and portrait, however, are not changed, and the letter "s" is not added to the word "dollar," making the spurious note bear the ungrammatical legend "five dollar."

Witherby—"How unfortunate. We are playing poker. He'll break up the game."

Clara—"Shall I tell him?"

Witherby—"Heavens, no! The last time he cleaned us out."—Detroit Free Press.

The Philadelphia—"Tan't the mud on this street a trifle deep?"

Chicagoan—"Deep? It is the deepest mud on any paved street in the world!"

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR. SATURDAY : : : NOVEMBER 17

As the innocent beneficiary of a political bunco game Mr. Gear hardly looks his part.

"Mr. Gear denies!" Of course Mr. Gear denies. Despite eleven accusing witnesses there was nothing else left him to do.

To-day will probably yield returns of the Presidential election to the people of Oahu. The Zealandia is expected with files dated up to a week ago.

Leprosy may be exterminated in these islands if the United States does not make them a dumping ground for its own victims of the plague. Otherwise the disease may be always with us.

The drouth of last season is being made up for rapidly. Yesterday the storm had registered four inches which is more than a whole month sometimes yielded in the fall and winter of 1899-1900. While much of the water has run off, enough has sunk in the ground to replenish the natural reservoirs and fructify the crops. One plantation is saving \$200 per day ordinarily spent for fuel in pumping artesian water.

A. V. Gear professes that he does not know the men who were paid to circulate his disloyal petitions. Quite likely. Perhaps they forgot to leave their cards or maybe Mr. Gear, or his dissembling clerk, was willing to hire native petition-carriers without first climbing their genealogical trees. We did not assume that Mr. Gear drew his political heeler from his calling list and his assumption to that effect is a mere subterfuge intended to throw dust in the public eye.

Gear's antipathy to Henry Waterhouse is a fact of long standing. In 1893 Gear was an employe of Waterhouse but his hatred of the annexation party was so blatant that it reacted on the interests of the firm and he was let out in consequence. Since then Mr. Gear has opposed Mr. Waterhouse as bitterly as he did the American cause in these islands. It was an open and notorious secret that he wanted to defeat his old employer in the late canvass and that the petitions which he got hundreds of irresponsible men to sign were a part of the conspiracy.

The chief faults with the telephone service seem to be in the kind of attendance given customers at "Central." Neglect of calls, cutting into conversations, refusal to answer and a ready recourse to the phrase "Line busy" when it is merely the operator who is busy, sums up the worst of the delinquencies. The trouble might be remedied by getting trained girls from the Coast and paying them enough to keep them here. The complaint of such girls hitherto has been that they did not get enough money to make up for the difference in the cost of living between California and Hawaii.

HUMPHREYS AND THE STRAIGHT TICKET.

When A. S. Humphreys was a plain everyday citizen, seeking office through the medium of the Republican party, he was a vociferous straight-ticket advocate. He even wanted the party to adopt a rule requiring all who enrolled at Republican primaries to sign a statement that they would vote for all the party nominees, no matter who they might be. Anyone refusing to sign that pledge was to be excluded from the primary elections.

This is the argument made by Mr. Humphreys in support of his scheme of gag rule. We take it from the report of one of his speeches at the time the Republican party was organized:

WE SHOULD BE BOUND TO VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES, NO MATTER WHO THEY ARE. PARTY FEALTY SHOULD BE HIGHEST.

Prior to election Mr. Humphreys was appointed to an office by President McKinley. Through the paper he partly owns and controls, he advocated the straight ticket up to the day of election. Then when election day came he went to the polls, scratched his ticket "freely," to use his own words, and voted among others, for J. O. Carter, a Democrat.

In explanation of this rankly inconsistent act Mr. Humphreys says, in an interview published in the Star:

"Yes, I scratched my ticket, voting for some Republicans and some Democrats. When in active politics I have always advocated a straight ticket and would have so voted this time had I been in politics. Having retired from the arena, however, and holding an office as judge of the courts, I felt it to be my privilege to vote for the men I deemed the best." Like the chameleon which changes its color to suit the bush on which it locates, Mr. Humphreys' opinions of political duty depend upon what the effect will be on his personal fortunes. When out of office with a desire to be in, it is "Whoop-er-up boys, all together; straight or nothing! no scratching traitor allowed here!" But when Humphreys has picked his plum, he goes straightway and votes the split ticket, and says to his erstwhile comrades: "Now boys, do the best you can; sorry I can't be with you, but I'm out of politics you know and if you get left I'll shed a tear on your grave—ta—ta."

One of the rights of every American citizen is to vote straight, to scratch any or all tickets, or not to vote. The Advertiser has always maintained that there were times, occasions and reasons when the scratching of a ticket is not only permissible but is a public duty. Never before however, has it seen the argument advanced that duty requires a citizen to vote the straight ticket until he gets an office; and that once in office the previous duty is transposed into a "privilege" to vote as one pleases. Apparently the Arizona oracle's theory of party fealty is that it is due only from office-seekers, and that those who secure office and the rank and file, who are not in "active politics" may "go as they please."

THE LIVE WIRE PERIL.

In time of storm electric lighting wires in any city are apt to break or to cross telephone or telegraph wires, thus putting the lives of people in jeopardy. Where the lighting business is properly conducted and public interests are looked after, the appearance of a storm brings out a series of precautions that have been the means of saving many lives. Men are sent out to inspect the street installations, the public is warned to report any break in the service as soon as it is observed and a large force of linemen is kept on duty at convenient points to repair damages. Vigilance of this kind though it does not always prevent fatal accidents, has paid well in life and property safeguarded. Electric lighting companies rarely demur at the cost, knowing the peril of damage suits; and in most cities failure to take reasonable precautions is likely to invalidate a franchise.

Honolulu seems to be an exception to the general rule of precaution against live wire accidents. At the same time it is a city which is peculiarly exposed to them—a city lying open to the full sweep of Kona storms and more or less shaded by trees, which go down before half a gale. The algeroba, for instance, has a feeble hold on the earth and in toppling over, may easily carry a wire with it. Several times such things have occurred, more than once with fatal results. People who go abroad in our streets at night while a gale is blowing take the risks of sudden death from a live wire, and the same is true of those who, at such times, make use of telephones. The reason for it is found, not in any unavoidable condition, but in the parsimony of the Hawaiian Electric Company which refuses to employ men to look after its lines when they are in danger of coming down or to promptly repair them when a break occurs. For all the electric company seems to care, live wires may lie in the street until they are covered with dead; and this in spite of the fact that some of the victims may be its own stockholders or their families. More than once the police have sent word to the company that a wire was down only to get the reply that the engineer at the works had no one to send out, his sole assistant being an Asiatic oiler.

It is needless to say that such a state of things is inexcusable. When a company is permitted to string agencies of sudden death all over the public streets it should be compelled to keep them in the leash. The law requires the storage of gunpowder and kerosene to be had at a distance from inhabited localities; it looks after the sellers of poisons; it inhibits fast driving and the indiscriminate use of firearms; but it has little or nothing to say when an electric lighting company lets fire-spitting wires lie in the highway and keeps them alive after being notified of the danger they create. The discrimination is perilously wrong and may yet be the cause of some appalling loss of life and property.

THE BOOK CONTRACTS.

In his effort to get another five year contract for the Book Trust, Mr. Gunn has shown a finesse worthy of a better cause. We must congratulate him on his handsome dinners to gentlemen to whom he looks for a renewal of his cinch and to all the other signs of his fitness for commercial diplomacy. At the same time we feel in duty bound to demur at his plan to tie the education of Hawaiian youth to sets of text books which are no better in many ways, not so good in some and worse in others than sets which are offered at the same or a lower price by competing publishers.

We know of cases where teachers have asked for books which their classes required but which the Trust refused to let them have because of the imprint, sending instead some worthless substitute bearing its own trademark. A case where a Hawaiian history was invaded with a chapter of mendacious political narrative has already been told of in these columns. Under the contract now terminating the Book Trust is able to dictate, practically speaking, the education of our youth; and it has acted in the matter not with the view of keeping the youth abreast of the best thinking and the most competent research, but to coin money for itself. These are facts which cannot be obscured by the smoke of perfectors rising at a Book Trust banquet.

What the taxpayers want is the purchase of text books in the open market, getting the best no matter by whom published and always keeping in view the mental and moral needs of the school-going youth. For this purpose blanket contracts are not necessary. We are aware of the plea that a renewal of the Book Trust agreement might save a little money but as this saving would in the long run be a charge against the quality of public instruction, no judicious man can recommend it. There are some savings that are dearer than extravagance and among these the saving proposed by the Book Trust stands out in bold relief.

W. O. SMITH ON LEPROSY.

The communication from Hon. W. O. Smith published herewith, is direct to the point that Hawaii does not consent to be made the dumping ground for the lepers of the United States. Mr. Smith has had more practical experience in the segregation and care of lepers than any other man living. He brings out the fact that it would not only be unjust to Hawaii, but most cruel to lepers brought from abroad. The Molokai settlement is not a hospital; it is a village, in which the lepers live, in their own separate cottages, doing their own cooking in the primitive and simple Hawaiian way. Many lepers become helpless. These are cared for by friends who are allowed to go there for that purpose. Native Hawaiians have no fear of the disease and some friend is usually found to do this helpful work. Strangers would have no such aid and would greatly suffer.

There is no good reason for permanently inflicting Hawaii with the lepers or other diseased citizens of the United States, and Hawaii most earnestly protests against its being done.

Senator Depew was asked the other day regarding the education of the rich. He replied that all young men should be so taught as to be able to earn their own living. "There never was a Vanderbilt," he said, "who could not, if left without a cent, earn his own living. And they have all been the better for it."

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Reed's Neck Is not Reed-Like.

One hot day last August ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was caught in the little town of Westerly with a badly wilted collar, as the story is told. He dropped into what looked to be the most inviting haberdasher's in the place and announced that he wanted a collar. "And must it be right away, too," Mr. Reed didn't know the size. After a deal of wrestling the wilted collar was removed, and it was then discovered that the neckband of the shirt required a collar twenty inches in length to fit the neck of Maine's former "Idol among 'Twenty inches," grapsed the clerk. "Why, Mr. Reed, we don't carry a collar of that size in stock, and there is not one to be had in the State of Rhode Island!" "What kind of a jay State is this I have got into, anyway?" drawled the portly attorney, as he reached for the discarded collar. "And must I either go back to Watch Hill or else wear this beastly wilted thing to New York?" Informed that this was about the situation, Mr. Reed hurried his bulky frame to the railroad station, muttering something about being glad to be able to get to a town where the haberdashers' establishments were run on a more liberal plan. The story drifted to town somehow, and now the ex-speaker's professional and political friends are sending him all the saddler's business cards that they can lay their hands on, the services of one clerk being required to sort out the mail of this sort.

A Disappointed Philosopher.

An eccentric New York man who died recently left some queer reflections in his papers, some of which, selected at random by Victor Smith, are as follows: You are a good fellow; why is it you don't care to meet people—make acquaintances? Because the fewer my friends the fewer my disappointments. It was the kiss of such a woman as you that blackened the petrified angel of the Kaaba. I never knew what I had lost until I met what I found. I'd rather guess what you are than know you. If I were to know you well I could imagine nothing good of you. Leave yourself to my imagination. If I imagine good of you I do myself an injury; if I imagine ill I injure you. I allow the devil to take care of his own, and demand for myself the same privilege. Some people do good for goodness' sake, but the fear of hell is a powerful stimulant.

A Titled Bookkeeper.

A descendant of royalty can be found working behind a bookkeeper's desk in Wall street, New York, on any business day of the week. If he lived in Scotland the individual in question would be addressed as "your lordship." To his employers, Brown Bros. & Co., he is simply "Mr. Fairfax," Baron Fairfax, of Cameron, has no designs on the House of Lords. Neither does he long to shine among the British aristocracy. His sole ambition is to be a great banker, and to this end he has come to New York. The firm of Brown Bros. & Co. offered him a clerical position, no better than that occupied by hundreds of other young men in Wall street, but with the same chance of advancement through hard work. The Fairfax estate cut no figure in the situation, and the young man has far less snobbishness than many of his co-workers. The family is said to trace its lineage back to one of the kings of England.

Couldn't Escape Him.

A French commercial traveler was expecting a large order from a country tradesman, but had the misfortune to arrive in the town on a fete day. Finding the shop closed, he inquired as to the whereabouts of the proprietor, and ascertained that he was attending the fete, about a mile out of the town, set out after him. When he arrived there was a balloon on the point of ascending, and he saw his man stepping into the car. Plucking up courage he stepped forward, paid his money and was allowed to take his seat with the other aeronauts. Away went the balloon, and it was not until the little party was well above the tree tops that the "commercial" turned toward his customer with the first remark of, "And now, sir, what can I do for you in calicoes?"

Sends Back His Pension.

Uncle Sam has a regular contributor to the general fund of the Government. Promptly the first week of every quarter a check for \$75 is received at the Treasury Department, with a request that it be placed in the miscellaneous fund of the treasury, from which it can only be drawn by a special act of Congress. The money is from a veteran of the civil war. He is an employe of the Philadelphia mint. He explained in his letter that as long as the Government employed him at a good salary he would not accept the pension.

A Letter That Was Never Written.

A paper read at the recent Americanist Congress at Paris, by Henry Vignaud, vice president of the congress and secretary of the United States Embassy, demolished the theory adopted by Humboldt, Irving, Blake and other historians that Columbus derived his scheme for the discovery of America from a letter written in 1474 by Toscanelli, the Florentine astronomer. Mr. Vignaud brought forward evidence which convinced the congress that Toscanelli never wrote such a letter.

Australia's Capital.

There is every probability that early in next year the site of the Australian federal capital will be decided and competitive plans for laying it out in view. The idea is that it should be one of the finest cities of its kind in the world, enjoying a salubrious climate and possessing beautiful surroundings. Only the public buildings will be constructed at the cost of the commonwealth, all others being left to private enterprise.

"Uncle Sam's Dream."

An allegorical play with the independence of Cuba for its subject is drawing crowded houses in Havana. Its title is "El Sueno del Tio Sam," or "Uncle Sam's Dream." First, Uncle Sam promises Cuba her independence, then persuaded by Evil Genius, he decides to retain it. He falls asleep and dreams how great a thing it would be to own all America. Finally, however, Uncle Sam wakes from his dream and declares Cuba free and independent.

The Belle's Camel.

By way of a joke someone recently sent to a New York society belle a fully grown camel. The young lady promptly accepted the gift, and every evening after the theater crowd was dispersed is led by a colored servant up and down Broadway for exercise. For the first night or two not a few revelers were startled into temporary sobriety at the sight of the ungainly animal swinging along the roadway.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Blotches—"My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches." F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A new lot of the finest Bath, Toilet AND Baby

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The Long and the Short of it!

Big Cigars are divinely fair, But slow, most times, to action; The smaller are quick and move In half a second's fraction. Others may do sometimes, Their appearance being the farthest, But the Honolulu Belle's facilities Are appreciated by the smartest. Sold by all retailers for 5c.

J. J. Plonsky, SOLE DISTRIBUTOR, Territory of Hawaii.

By the Alden Besse Peterson's Office Desks AND CHAIRS!

IN ALL STYLES. Call and see the latest styles Just Opened.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO. QUEEN STREET

ARLINGTON BLOCK The Lace House Seasonable Goods FOR SENSIBLE PEOPLE We are showing this week a window full of LACE at 10c a yard, \$1 a dozen All Wonderful Values. Also just received a new line of our celebrated Silk Petticoats Some Latest Parisian Novelties. M BRASCH & CO. PHONE 157.

Sailor... Hats ALL SIZES SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK MUST BE CLOSED OUT Come Early and Get the Choice Ones AT Miss M. E. Killean, ARLINGTON BLOCK, HOTEL STREET.

Great Bargains FOR THIS WEEK. ALL SILK GRENADINE; fine patterns; \$2.50 and up per yard. SILK AND WOOL CREPON, 85c and up per yard. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS for 50c and up per pair. A full line of LADIES' SHOULDER CAPES, \$5.00 and up. THESE GOODS ARE ALL IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND. THE BARGAIN STORE Opposite the Fire Station. Fort and Beretania Streets. ALBERT BLOOM, Proprietor.

The Honolulu Tobacco Company, Ltd. CORNER HOTEL AND FORT STREETS. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Cigars, Tobaccos and Smokers' Sundries Island Trade a Specialty Sole Agents for the Celebrated Lillian Russel Cigar.

Money Back if You Say So SUSPENDERS The top-notch of excellence, the low-water mark in prices; that's the way it is in our splendid furnishing department. As typical of values here we note today a strong line of MEN'S SUSPENDERS, made of excellent elastic webbing of new designs, with leather-trimmed, cast-off or nickel-plated mountings—equal in make-up to the usual 75c or \$1.00 kinds. Price 50cts Per Pair. THE "KASH" TWO STORES, TWO STOCKS, P. O. Box 558 9 and 11 Hotel Street, and Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. TWO TELEPHONES 96 and 97.

Corporation Notices.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE. HONOLULU SUGAR COMPANY... Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors...

ASSESSMENT NOTICE. HONOLULU PLANTATION COMPANY... Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors...

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MEETING NOTICE. HONOLULU STOCK YARDS CO., LTD. ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING...

MEETING NOTICE. THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KIPAHULU SUGAR COMPANY...

MEETING NOTICE. THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBUE PLANTATION CO., LTD....

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BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS WANTED. Tenders will be received at the Attorney General's Office till 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, November 29th, 1900, for furnishing the Oahu Prison for one year...

Pol, per lb. Fresh Meat, per lb. Hard Bread, Medium, (with case), per lb. Fresh Bread, per loaf. Salmon, (red), per lb. Tea, per lb. Coffee, Kona, in bean, per lb. Potatoes, per lb. Beans, (red or pink), per lb. Onions, per lb. Rice, No. 1, per bag of 100 lbs. Bar Soap, (brown), with case, per lb. Sugar, No. 1, per lb. Milk, per quart. Blue Denim, Amoskeag, 14 oz., per yd. Canvas, Nos. 2, 10 and 12, per yd. Blankets, per pair. Galvanized Iron Buckets, Nos. 13 and 14, per doz. Yard Brooms, per doz. Shoes, with buckles on sides, per doz. California Wheat Hay, large bales, per ton. Oats, per ton. Sole Leather, per lb. 5703

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COMMERCIAL

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR ENGINE HOUSE NO. 4. J. F. Reilly was yesterday awarded the contract for erecting Engine House No. 4 for the Honolulu Fire Department. His bid was \$18,945, the lowest of eight submitted to Superintendent of Public Works McCandless.

The front elevation is two stories in height of gable design, surmounted by a lofty bell tower with a Spanish roof topping it. The foundation piers will be of concrete. All the floors of the first story and the sidewalk in front of the building and the approaches to the doors, will be constructed of bituminous or asphaltum paving material.

TOO EARLY TO MAKE A FINANCIAL FORECAST. A prominent banker stated yesterday that although the tax returns for Honolulu had made a good showing yet the real condition of the market would not be known until the returns from the other islands were known, which would not be in for a week or ten days.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS HOTEL PROJECT IN GOOD HANDS. The recent inauguration of the electric railway system on Pacific Heights has stimulated activity in the hotel project of C. S. Desky, proposed for the picturesque City addition. The plans for a magnificent hotel were prepared for Mr. Desky a year ago, the site for which was to be one of the most commanding on the summit of the heights.

Mr. Hurlbut, potentate of the hotel industry who came to Honolulu with the Mystic Shriners on the Zealandia a month ago, has taken hold of the matter and promised to interest California capitalists. Ed Pollitz and Mr. St. Goar of San Francisco, well known in connection with the monied interests of the Hawaiian Islands, are interested and propose to invest quite a large amount in the scheme.

Mr. Hurlbut is a builder and has under his superintendency at present the construction of the University buildings. While in Honolulu he expressed himself as pleased with the commercial and business outlook of Honolulu. The plans of the hotel were taken by him to San Francisco and there is a strong probability that sufficient capital will be raised to make the scheme a certainty.

Mr. Hurlbut will be here in March with the pilgrimage of Mystic Shriners, which will be headed by the Imperial Potentate and proposes at that time to lay the results of his work before the representatives of the Pacific Heights project. He made one request before leaving. This was to the effect that Honolulu should subscribe enough capital to the hotel project to cover the coloring and show Mainland capitalists that Honolulu believed in it.

C. D. CHASE TO CONSUMMATE DEALS WITH COAST INVESTORS. C. D. Chase, manager of the Island Realty Company, leaves for the Coast on Wednesday for the Zealandia. He will consummate certain land deals and interest California investors in Honolulu real estate. During his absence Mr. C. H. Gilman will take charge of his office.

STANGENWALD BUILDING DELAYED BY LACK OF BRICK. Work on the front elevation of the Stangenwald Block is delayed by lack of pressed brick. Sometime ago the contractor discovered that he was 4,000 bricks short of the number which he should have received according to the manifest. The coast firm supplying the brick was notified of the shortage, but instead of sending on the required 4,000 they wrote saying there must have been a mistake in the count in this end.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY. The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Pacific Hardware Company held Thursday afternoon: B. F. Dillingham, president; Jas. Gordon Spencer, vice-president and secretary; L. E. Pinkham, treasurer and manager; Geo. S. Harris, Jr., assistant secretary; J. L. Norman, auditor, and the following directors: Jas. L. Torbert, M. P. Robinson, O. St. Gilbert, all of Honolulu, and Chas. H. Daly, of San Francisco. The California law will be observed hereafter in regard to notices of meetings to directors and a change was made in the by-laws. The Pacific Hardware Company has taken in the firms of Castle & Cooke and J. T. Waterhouse.

BEEF SUGAR RAISING IN JAPAN A FAILURE. A Berlin commercial and industrial journal, writing on the production, consumption, and import of sugar to Japan, states that the efforts of the Japanese Government to promote the production of beet sugar in the island of Yezo had not been successful. A factory built in Moubetsu with public money, but equipped with antiquated French machinery was abandoned in 1896. A larger factory built at Sapporo, and provided with the newest German machinery, in 1896, has ceased working for some years.

SUGAR SHAREHOLDERS ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF TO-DAY'S STEAMER and the expected news of McKinley's election will undoubtedly give securities a firmer hold and loosen up the money market. The week just closing has been one of the most active in stocks for several months. A great many thousands of dollars which have accumulated in dividends, savings of salaries and bank balances of conservative capitalists have gone into the market in quest of sound sugar securities.

WALALUA CLOSED ON 'CHANGE YESTERDAY STRONG AT 129 A SHARE, THERE BEING GOOD sized orders for the stock at this figure, but none offered under 121. The most popular stock at this time is Oahu Sugar Company, large orders being in the hands of the brokers at 165, there appearing to be no stock of any amount offered under 170. Oahu still continues to hold firm, an advance of 1/4 of a point being made for assessable, making that stock firm at 4 1/2 and 5 asked. The paid-up has had sales at 14 1/2, with orders still to be filled at that figure.

THE MOST ACTIVE STOCK IN THE MARKET IN THE LAST TWO DAYS IS MCBRYDE assessable, which advanced steadily from 5 to a sale on yesterday's 'Change at 7 1/2. The stock declined to 8 1/2 after the news, it being thought that the broker selling the stock had a large buying order and was endeavoring to establish the price at 8 1/2 or thereabouts.

OAHU RAILWAY STOCK, WHICH WAS SELLING A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO AT 160 HAS come out at 150 a share and there are orders yet to be filled at that figure. The cheapest railroad shares offered are at 200. Great activity was shown in Kihel this week. The stock rose to sale at 14 on Thursday and closed at 15. Many shares were sold at that figure and a few offered at 15. On Friday another assessment of 2 1/2 was levied, making the stock paid in at 45, and the stock dropped down immediately from what was then an equivalent of 17 1/2 to 13 1/2. A few shares of the paid-up stock were sold at 15 per share.

There are some prospective buyers in Kihel who are waiting the outcome of the meeting scheduled for November 20, at which time the proposition of putting \$500,000 of the paid-up capital stock into the treasury is to be considered. While the stock sheets of the Honolulu Stock Exchange show a great many shares sold, the great bulk of the stock transfers have been made by the brokers between boards which they have not seen fit to record. The heaviest transfers between boards were in Walalua and Oahu.

The bond market seems to be quiet there being but little demand for the bonds and those that are selling are being held at par or a very slight premium. This is on account of there being so many gilt-edged stocks in view and investors feeling more justified in making investments in stocks rather than in bonds. The market is awakening in the financial market and the rise in stocks has caused everybody to ask what has forced stocks up. There are some who believe that the boom will burst, but the more conservative and knowing ones are of the firm belief that this is not to be the case.

THE GENERAL TONE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKET, SUGAR AND COMMERCIAL, IS FIRM. The general tone of the entire stock market, sugar and commercial, is firm. The general tone of the entire stock market, sugar and commercial, is firm.

HANDSOME STORE OF MAY AND CO

Opening of the New Premises in the Boston Block This Evening.

The first store in Honolulu confined exclusively to the grocery business was that of Savidge & May, established in the year 1855 by Henry May and Samuel Savidge. Various changes occurred in the year 1884, when Henry May died, and his nephew, Thomas May, succeeded to the business, which he carried on himself under the name of Henry May & Co. until the first of June, 1899, when the firms of H. E. McIntyre & Bros. and J. T. Waterhouse were absorbed and incorporated under the name of Henry May & Co., Ltd., with Thomas May as president and manager, which offices he still retains.

Last year the old premises at 98 Fort street were torn down, and upon the same site has been erected the handsome Boston block, the ground floor and basement of which are now occupied by the firm for their extensive wholesale and retail departments.

A visit of a representative of the Advertiser to the new premises yesterday revealed an institution fully equipped with a large stock of European and American staple and fancy groceries carefully and artistically displayed by Mr. Hayseiden on new and elaborate store fittings, a description of which may be of interest to the general public.

The shelving throughout is of white Oregon pine, and to all shelves bicycle ladders are attached, thus greatly facilitating the emptying and refilling of the various compartments of the shelves with new goods. The counters have solid quartered oak tops, curly redwood fronts, with white marble bases. There are two cracker counters, one on each side of the store. These are of the same construction as the others, excepting that the fronts contain glass compartments for the display of the firm's complete assortment of English and American fancy biscuits. A perfect network of the latest improved system of cash railings runs from the office in the rear to the various counters throughout the establishment.

The retail department on the makai side is partially divided from the wholesale department on the mauka side by a compartment in the front containing the staircase and elevator leading to the upper flats of the building.

The set of shelving along the mauka side of the retail department is devoted to teas, coffees, cocoas, chocolates, extracts and spices, the base containing a long line of handsome tea caddies.

Immediately behind the elevator compartment, and in the center of the store, is the marble top semi-circular delicatessen counter for cold storage goods, etc. Behind this, stands the refrigerator, which is eight feet long and eight and a half feet high, made expressly for Henry May & Co. by the Gurney Refrigerator Company of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. It contains four tiers of compartments, and is made of quartered oak, with nickel fittings. The doors of the various compartments have plate glass mirror fronts.

The offices in the rear of the store are in keeping with the general elegance of the whole establishment. The fixtures being of solid oak and curly redwood, surmounted by oxidized copper grill work and plate glass mirrors. Running the full width of the building at the back, and screened from the main store by a partition of white pine is the wholesale shipping room and the retail delivery department, which contains separate counters for each delivery wagon, thus insuring accuracy in the despatch of orders to all parts of the city. To obviate the necessity of going to the main retail department for staple articles, a very large stock of these goods is arranged on shelves in the delivery room, from which an elevator runs to the basement, which is used for the stowing the reserve stock of the firm.

The show windows, two in number, at the front of the store, are of the most modern construction and design, with hardwood finish floors, heavy plate glass mirror walls and plate glass windows.

The entire establishment is lighted by electricity and is a decided credit to Honolulu and to the proprietors, who seem to have spared no expense in fitting it up in a most modern style. The formal opening will take place this evening.

MENAGERIE STYLES.

Baboon—"Doesn't that get you?" Monkey—"What?" Baboon—"Why, that giraffe is going around telling everybody that he's a Belgian kangaroo."

The Hawaiian Scenic CALENDAR FOR 1901

Will be ready for mailing abroad early in December. As in the past, this number will be fully up to the standard of excellence. The cover will be "Surf Riding at Waikiki," showing Diamond Head in the distance, executed in THREE COLORS, which will make a picture well worth preserving. The price will be 50cts Each.

And as good as any similar calendar sold for \$1.00. Orders received for mailing abroad will be faithfully attended to. J. M. WEBB, Publisher.

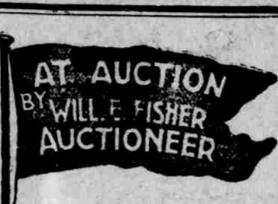
Golden Rule Bazaar.

316 FORT STREET. DEUTSCHER GOTTESDIENST

HERR PASTOR ISENBERG WIRD Sonntag den 18 November, Varmittags 11 Uhr Deutschen Gottesdienst in der Y. M. C. A. Halle abhalten. KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KON-SULAT. 5703

NOTICE

DR. M. E. GROSSMAN'S OFFICE will be closed for a few weeks during his absence from the Islands. 5695



Auction Sale

Consisting of an elegant assortment of Calabashes, Nets, Poi Pounders, Tapa Sticks And other Hawaiian Relics.

Rare Coins, Stamps, Ancient Arms, etc.

Beginning TUESDAY, Nov. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

I will sell at Public Auction, at my salesroom, corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, the above collection of CURIOS.

Don't miss this opportunity. WILL E. FISHER, Auctr.

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 May 15, 1896, made by MARY A. AEKI of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, mortgagor, to S. C. ALLEN doing business under the firm name of Allen & Robinson of said Honolulu, mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 160, on pages 380 to 383, the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the 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, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, November 24, 1900, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of: All of those premises situate at Kalihi, Kona, Island of Oahu (being a portion of the premises described in Royal Patent No. 3546, Land Commission Award No. 10498 to Nahinu), bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Kamehameha IV Road, 450 feet north from the junction of King street and Kamehameha IV Road (north side), and thence running: North 24° 30' east, 126 feet along said Kamehameha IV Road, thence North 50° 30' east, 206 feet along accommodation road, thence South 36° 05' west, 134 feet, thence South 52° 20' east, 202 feet to Kamehameha IV Road, the place of beginning, containing .56 (fifty-six hundredths) of an acre more or less.

Together with all improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging. S. C. ALLEN, Doing business under the firm name of Allen & Robinson, mortgagee.

Terms: Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars, apply to Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for the mortgagee. Dated, Honolulu, October 25, 1900. 5688

FOR SALE.

A LOT ON SMITH STREET, between Beretania and Pauahi streets.

For particulars, inquire of G. S. HOUGHTAILING, 5698 Favorite Saloon.

The Concrete Construction Co., Ltd

Office, 9-10 Progress Block, Quarry and Rock Crushing Plant, PAUOIA VALLEY.

CONCRETE ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS.

Estimates furnished and contracts taken for foundations, monolithic concrete structures of all kinds; fire-proofing, pavements, bridges, and any work involving the use of Portland cement concrete. Crushed rock and rock sand for sale. Agents rock and concrete. Patent hollow concrete building blocks, Stevens' litholite stone.

FRESH CALIFORNIA FRUITS

BY THE ZEALANDIA AT WING LUNG CO. King St., Corner of Alakea.

L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.

Take great pleasure in informing their many friends and the public generally that they have been fortunate enough to secure a large portion of the stock of

L. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
890 and 900 Broadway, New York.

This firm MADE AN ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR CREDITORS ON SEPTEMBER 16th, and Mr. Kerr happened to be on the spot and secured, AT HIS OWN PRICE, the portion of this stock he considered suitable for the Island trade, comprising

426 CASES General Dry Goods

Never before have the ladies of Honolulu had an opportunity like this to purchase new goods direct from the East at the prices we are now offering his stock. Quoting prices is often misleading, but we respectfully ask the ladies to examine our goods before making their purchases. We just mention a few leaders. Any lines you don't see advertised, please call, and our assistants will be pleased to show you the goods.

**If you don't buy
You can tell
Your Friends....**

Dress Department

**100 Pieces Cotton
Challey**

Guaranteed fast colors, 5c a yard.

**500 Pieces American
Shirtings**

Superior quality, twenty yards for \$1.00.

We have secured a beautiful lot of FRENCH ORGANDIES. We could make large profits on these goods, BUT QUICK TURNOVER IS WHAT WE REQUIRE.

We will offer them at 10c, 15c and 20c. These goods would be grand values at double the price.

IN WHITE DRESS GOODS

We have the finest stock we ever handled, and our customers know we are always headquarters for White Dresses. One hundred pieces plain white, narrow-striped Dimities, 10c a yard.

Domestic Department

TURKISH TOWELS, any price you like, and from the smallest to the bath robe size.

BEDSPREADS. WE are always

SHIRTTWAISTS

Among this stock is a lovely line of Shirt Waists; splendid cut and latest style. The quantity is large, but we would have taken twice as many could we get them at the price. CALL and see them. 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00—easily worth double

**Ladies don't be fooled
Money saved is money gained**

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND BUY FROM US.

B. KERR & CO., Ltd.
Queen Street Honolulu.

TIED AFTER HARD FIGHT

High School and Punahou on Gridiron.

A GOOD GAME YESTERDAY

Both Elevens Show Creditable Qualities at the College Grounds.

The second football game of the series between the High School eleven and the Punahou second team was played on the Punahou gridiron yesterday afternoon. A tie game resulted after a hard tussle over the wet ground. Notwithstanding the threatening weather a large number of football enthusiasts were present. The High School young ladies were there to cheer their favorites and likewise the Punahou girls. Shortly after 3:30 p. m. the ball was put in play. The High School kicked off to Punahou. Johnstone caught the ball and returned it a couple of yards. The High School then kicked the ball to the Punahou. Cruzan advanced the ball through center for two yards, and Kaulukou round right end for five yards, and repeated the same run for eight yards. Judd took the ball round left end for ten yards. Hapai advanced the ball around right end for two yards, Kaulukou around right end for five yards and through center for four yards. The ball was lost again by a fumble. The High School bucked for three yards and repeated the same play for two yards making first down.

The High School bucked and made no gain. En Sang took the ball round left end for four yards and Crabbe advanced it through center for first down. The High School then pounded Punahou's left side and finally surrendered the ball to Punahou on downs. Punahou fumble made no gain. They were at last forced to kick it to their opponent's territory.

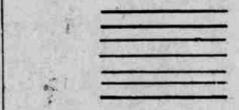
Cruzan kicked to Robertson who advanced it a couple of yards. Crabbe smashed the Punahou line and made four yards. An off-side play by Punahou gave the High School ten yards. Crabbe bucked Punahou's left side for ten yards and repeated the same play for six yards. After a series of constant bucking by the High School, they advanced to within a few yards from the opponent's territory. Crabbe was then given the ball and made a touch down. Louis King failed to kick goal and High School only tallied five points. There were four minutes to play and the Punahou kicked the oval to the High School. J. Holt caught the ball and returned it about two yards. The High School tried to rip up the Punahou line, but without avail. They finally lost the ball on downs. Kaulukou took the ball around right end for two yards and Canavarro around left end for two yards. The Punahou again lost the ball on fumbles. Blaisdell advanced the ball around left end for two and a half yards. The High School had commenced a bucking game when time was called. The first half was ended with a score of 5 to 0, and the ball was left near the middle of the field.

In the second half both teams were greatly encouraged by their friends. The Punahou kept the ball in their opponent's territory until Kaulukou made a touch down when there was only forty-five seconds to play.

The Punahou's kicked off to High School, and the ball was returned a short distance. The High School tried some of their end plays, but to no purpose. They finally surrendered the ball to Punahou on downs. Punahou bucked the opponents' line for two yards. Judd took the ball round left end for ten yards. The Punahou then concentrated their strength against the High School line, and after a series of bucking made first down. Canavarro took the ball around left end for two yards and Kaulukou bucked for eight yards. The Punahou, after a series of bucking, surrendered the ball to the High School, when they were about twenty yards from their opponents' goal.

The High School tried to smash the Punahou line. They bucked until the ball was called out by the referee for the third down and five yards. The ball was given to Crabbe, who advanced it five yards through center, making first down. Blaisdell tried to run Punahou's right end, but made no gain. After a series of plays the High School was forced to kick the ball. High School kicked to Joe Taylor, who returned it ten yards. Punahou pounced the High School line and lost the ball on downs. High School commenced to buck, but no gain was made. The High School kicked the pigskin to Punahou. Hapai caught it and returned it for five yards. Punahou bucked their opponents' line for ten yards and an off-side play by the High School gave them ten yards more. Judd ran with the oval around left end for three yards, and Kaulukou advanced it around right end for four yards more. Kaulukou took the ball again around right end for six yards. After a series of feints Punahou surrendered the ball on downs. Crabbe bucked through center for a half yard. He was given the ball again and made one and one-half yards. The High School finally surrendered the oval on downs. There were about four minutes to play and Punahou had the ball. Kaulukou bucked around tackle for three yards. He took the ball again and made first down. Kaulukou advanced two yards, and Canavarro went around left tackle for four yards. Kaulukou and Canavarro took their chances until the ball was advanced about the eight-yard limit from their opponents' ground. A peculiar incident occurred here. One of the players asked for timekeeper and Burns repeated the word. The High School took it that time was up and the game was theirs. The timekeeper said that there were forty-five seconds more to play. The Punahou determined to win or tie the score and started to play a very fast game. Kaulukou took the ball around right tackle for two yards and started again for a touch down. Cruzan failed to kick goal and score of five all was called. There were ten seconds more to play. High School kicked off to Punahou. After a little skirmish time and the game was called, the score standing 5 to 5.

JAS. F. MORGAN
Auctioneer and Broker,
33 Queen Street.
P. O. Box 594. Telephone 72.



Auction Sale —OF— WOODEN BUILDINGS

ON MONDAY, NOV. 19TH,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

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LARGE TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE BARN, and SEVERAL COTTAGES, some of which are corrugated iron.

TERMS OF SALE.
Buildings to be removed without injury to the premises within ten days from date of sale.
Buildings sold as they now are, with bathtubs, electric fittings, etc.
No plants or ferns will be allowed to be removed, to allow buildings to be removed as a whole.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.

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(ON SATURDAY), DEC. 1, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

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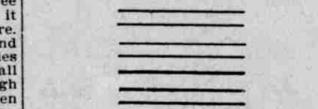
Property has a frontage of 152.5 feet on King street, 293.3 feet deep, and 152.5 feet on Young street, containing 1 and 2-100 acres. There is a very valuable and commodious dwelling house and stables, carriage and servants' houses, etc., on the property.
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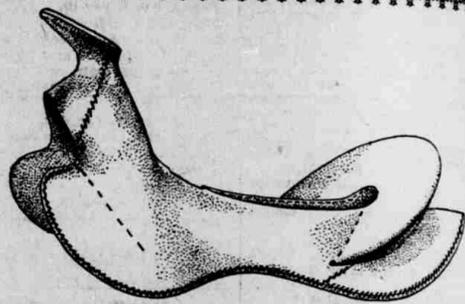
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WE CARRY THE HIGHEST CLASS GOODS.

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A GENUINE KONA STORM

Prof. Lyons Thinks It Is Not Over Yet.

WHERE IT CAME FROM

Territorial Meteorologist Describes Weather Phenomena Peculiar To Hawaii.

The storm which has prevailed for the past few days throughout the entire group of Islands, is the chief topic of discussion. The causes and effect, atmospheric and otherwise, have been advanced by the knowing ones. The individual who is unable to tell the difference between a ship's compass and a barometer, or a trade wind and a kona is always heard in the land. It is a fact worthy of note, however, that the Island group has been visited by the heaviest storm experienced for years, while the barometer has registered exceedingly low and the end is not yet.

During an interview yesterday afternoon with Professor Lyons, who has been connected with the Government survey for the past twenty-eight years, and who for the past nineteen years has kept the weather records, the Advertiser obtained much information. He states that the storms that have raged for the past few days is what has always been termed a "Kona" by the natives, meaning of course a strong wind from the southwest, called Kona in the native language, which indicates the southwest corner of the compass.

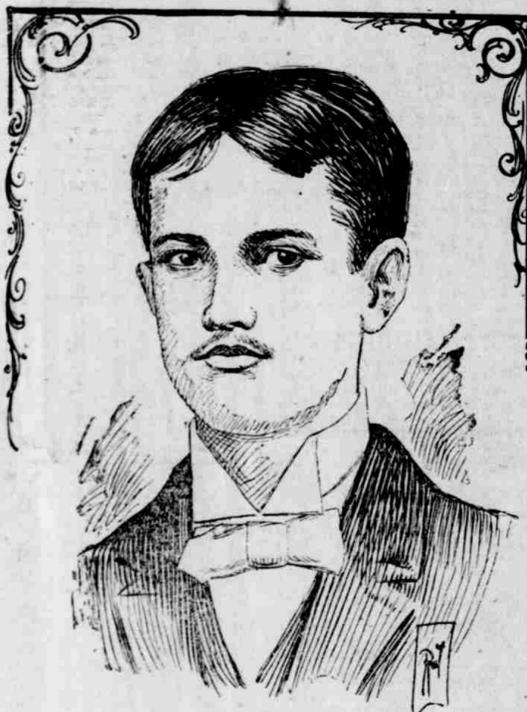
"The white population have adopted the word and use it to express the kind of a storm where the wind is from the southwest or varying to the west and north," said Professor Lyons. "There is no degree of regularity in the coming of the Kona but they appear in the winter season and mostly in November, though occasionally in the winter months, one having occurred as late as April."

"In point of fact it is simply a temperate zone revolving storm, while the movement itself is from the northwest as near as known. These revolving storms pass across the Northern Pacific Ocean from east to west, generally as far north as latitude 40 or 50. We frequently catch one of the southwest side of the circumference of the circle, that gives us northerly winds for a few days which pass off. When the path of the storm is well to the southward, then we catch the center and the southeastern side, which gives us southwest winds, shifting to the north after it has passed over. It seems likely that the recent storm is the one encountered by the Doric on her recent passage from Yokohama. She probably sailed out of it, possibly traveling more rapidly than the center of the storm did. Honolulu is very much sheltered from the Kona storms by the mountains, which set the winds back and break their force, we sometimes hear of a Kona prevailing on Maui, which is barely perceptible here; of course vessels at sea get the full force of it."

"The heavy surf on the reef and the very low barometer indicates that this was an extensive storm and quite violent at sea. As to the damage done by these storms in the past, it can be stated that houses have frequently been blown down at Koolau, on this island, and also at Kahaia and other places on Hawaii. A point to be taken into consideration and from which the Kona storms have gained such an undesirable name is the fact that the native houses and coasting schooners are fitted out for trade winds, and are not ready for winds coming in the opposite direction. The Island shipping have often had occasion to run around to rainy Hilo for shelter during the prevalence of these storms, which generally last for two or three days, although they have been known to last a week, especially when the wind backs around again from west to southwest."

"The last heavy storm occurred in December 1896, there being no special features of it recorded and lasting but a couple of days. Not having heard from the other Islands of the group as yet, I can give no results. There is no doubt, however, that a heavy fall of snow has occurred on Mauna Kea and Mouna Loa. During the present storm the barometer registered 29.8, being the lowest recorded for a number of years. In January, 1881, the barometer registered 29.41, this being the lowest with two exceptions. It is a fact worthy of note, and of interest to some, that the barometer does not register as low here as in the typhoon and hurricane regions, where it falls to as low as 28. It would be well to state that in Honolulu we are so accustomed to mild weather, that any marked disturbance is made much of. It looks very

WILL BE SECRETARY TO WILCOX AT WASHINGTON



D. KALAUOKALANI, JR.

D. KALAUOKALANI JR., has been appointed private secretary to R. W. Wilcox. He is the son of Senator Kalaoukalani, president of the Independent Home Rule party, and a young man of ability. Mr. Kalaoukalani Jr. was born in Honolulu, Oahu, January 31, 1874. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Maui, and later to Molokai. At the latter place D. Kalaoukalani Jr., then eight years old, attended a Government school. In '82 he was sent to St. Louis College, where he remained ten years, and where he was graduated in '92. The class was memorable, for it was the first graduating class of that institution. Among some of the members of the class were Peter Nahuai, James Lane, Frank Kurota and John Crowder Jr. In September of '92 D. Kalaoukalani Jr., entered Oahu College, graduating in '97.

Young Kalaoukalani was then employed by Howard & Train, architects. He remained with them two years and four months, studying architecture, after which time he left and started an architectural business of his own. The early part of this year Mr. Kalaoukalani entered the law office of T. McCants Stewart, where he is at present. He was one of the representative candidates on the Independent ticket for the Fourth District at the last election.

HOW TO LIGHT HOUSES. Let the Sunshine in Even if It Does Fade Your Carpet.

There is an Italian proverb which says that where the sun does not enter the doctor does. The truth of the saying cannot be disputed, though our sanitary reformers have perhaps hardly recognized the importance of sunlight in the house, as well as of pure air and pure water. It may be safely said that no chancellor of the exchequer in these days will propose to tax windows, as they were taxed within living memory, with the result that many houses were built and are yet in occupation which are little better than dungeons, but architects have, it seems, not even yet learned the principle upon which a house should be lighted. According to a French authority, M. Trelat, who read a paper on the subject at a recent medical congress in Paris, light should not be admitted horizontally, as by the ordinary window, nor vertically, as by a skylight. Our rooms should be so constructed as to receive their light at an angle of 30 degrees. The objection to horizontal light is based upon the theory that its rays may be contaminated by passing through the dust and vapors which escape from the soil. In any case, it is most important that light should be freely admitted to every floor of a house, and, most of all, to those lower regions which it so often fails to penetrate. For, according to good authority, it is in the lower floors that microbes most do congregate, and sunshine is the enemy of bacteria. We are much afraid, however, that these wise utterances are counsels of perfection. Still, the object should be kept in view, for light is unquestionably a condition of health.—London Globe.

THE POET LAUREATE AT IT AGAIN. THE MERCY OF THE MIGHTY. I. No, not that they were weak and we were strong; Nor to avenge imaginary slight To England's virgin majesty and might, And make her long-armed Sceptre yet more long; From field and forge she mustered virile strength; And sped her war-shares through the waters white; But to uphold repudiated Right, And bring to end insufferable wrong; That, on remotest shore where her renown wakes sluggish souls to strenuous discontent, On her fair flag should be nor stain nor rent. No man to no man kneel nor grovel down, But, all men wearing Freedom's kingly crown, Hope still might dawn for darkest Continent.

AN ACCOMPLICE IN LOVE. "Does your sweetheart call you pet names, Billy?" "Yes; she calls me 'pal.'"

Plumbers' Supplies

To suit the purchaser.

- Patent Washout Closets.
- Enameled Lavatories.
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BY THE NEXT ZEALANDIA I WILL RECEIVE ALL THE New Novelties In the JEWELRY LINE direct from the manufacturers.

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER AT **BIART'S** 404 1/2 FORT ST JEWELER.

TRIBUNE! is the POPULAR WHEEL. **Whitman & Co.,** AGENTS. FORT STREET.

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I want Noble! **Cyrus Noble WHISKEY** my doctor's orders

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Hawaiian Hats and Pugarees

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...AT... **K. ISOSHIMA,** KING STREET, ABOVE BETHEL

Just Received CREAM OF WHEAT, MY WIFE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVIES, DRIED FRUIT (new crop), ROAST LAMB, CHILI CON CARNE, STUFFED OLIVES, BLUE LABEL AND SNIDER'S CATSUP, MAPLE SYRUP, MHTTWURST SAUSAGE, BOILED CIDER, ORANGES AND LEMONS.

ALTER & WAITY, Grocers. Fort Street.

For The Ladies

THE FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Never has a season of fashion been so barren of novelties and beauties as this. From Paris comes the report that there is nothing new, that the dressmakers are at their wits' end for fresh ideas, the modistes without inspiration. Perhaps the hot Parisian summer, maybe the exposition, is to blame, but whatever is the cause, chaos reigns in the realms of the mode. We have no system, no patterns to guide us any longer in our choice of hats or our selection of gowns. Wear what you please, for what you please is as good fashion as anything else, says the cloakmaker, tailor, furrier, couturiere and milliner. Wear green or brown, or yellow; cut your skirt with a train or without, gather and pleat it at the waist, or let it fit the hips as close as the bark fits a tree, or make it a directory tails to your coat and waist, or chop off both right under the arms—confusion prevails and bad taste is given.

The sight of the show windows and counters piled with new laces and brocades is cause for tears. The worst colors are cast together in the most ungraceful and inappropriate designs. One gorgeous robin's egg blue satin bears huge bouquets of mistletoe, brocade in gold thread, while nobby-looking little nosegays of reddish purple violets are tossed here and there on the green satin. A pink satin is figured over in a design that resembles an endless chain of mountain peaks, on which snowflakes as big and as round as quinine pills are falling.

The prospect is no more pleasing at the counter where lace robes are displayed, for into the mesh of the lace large, irregularly shaped pieces of painted panne or silk muslin are let. Not satisfied with so much decoration, the ill-advised manufacturers introduce on the surface of the panne or muslin squares ridiculous roses and tulips and lilacs and clusters of wistaria made of puffed tulle of a variety of contrasting tints. These tulle flowers, that resemble nothing so much as raw, colored merange, have stalks and leaves of gold braid, and three or four inches of tinsel tissue glitter at the foot of the lace robe.

REALLY PRETTY FROCKS.
It is childish and garish in appearance, so much so, indeed, that it is a positive relief to turn to the conservative gowns of simple goods, which, while showing no startling features, display both grace and taste. Such a gown, or gowns, rather, are the group of two evening frocks in the double-column sketch. These are especially designed for the fresh and youthful element in society, for the buds after the debutante dance is over. The one to the left is a moss rose pink taffeta brillante.

The body is quaintly shirred all about, and the threads of the shirring are obscured by bands of baby velvet ribbon, in color a green, that matches very fresh spring woodland moss. The shirring and the stripes of green velvet ribbon continue down upon the skirt to form a long, pointed apron effect. The edges of this apron are aflutter with chiffon frills of opalescent hue, changing through pink to white and tender green. A deep frill of the chiffon borders the skirt all around.

Not a bit less pleasing in the companion gown of pale yellow Peking crepe, decked with narrow bands of mink's fur. A buckle of slagre gilt and pale blue sapphires holds together the short zouave jackets together over the bust, and below the furled edges of the zouaves falls a vest of pale blue liberty tissue, spotted yellow. A blue silk dancing petticoat is worn under the skirt of yellow crepe.

SMART AND SIMPLE GOWNS.
Hardly a word of anything but praise should accompany the two discreet walking gowns that illustrate the best type of outdoor suit now being made for adults and juveniles. The young girl's dress is a wiry haired tweed in a warm shade of red, and stroked irregularly with fine, close set black lines. A band of solid red ladies' cloth borders the skirt collar and yoke of waist and forms the belt and this is sensibly toned down by applications of narrow black souchou.

The costume for the older woman is a Wotau blue homespun of delightfully soft quality, the coat and skirt edged with smooth, lighter cloth and braided in black, while the lower half of the body and top of the skirt is arranged in blue silk that matches the cloth edges.

Some very interesting striped cashmeres have been brought out this season. The stripes run the length of the goods, are half an inch wide and alternate in black and white, tabac brown and yellow, red and black, etc. They are extensively used in the makeup of smart house skirts, the tops of which have the lighter stripes tucked out. This leaves the lower half of such a skirt very full and the stripes conspicuous. A fancy shirt waist and a narrow, flexible gold belt completes quite an ideal morning dress.

LEATHER AND TWILED RIBBON BELTS.

Apropos of belts, we are in danger of doing the flexible gold ribbon to death with overmuch patronage. Black satin girdles braided in gold are also pretty, but rapidly hastening to destruction through too great popularity. A group of really smart belts accompanies the text, and shows how leather and twiled ribbon are most tastefully used. The belt of black satin sprinkled with tiny steel beads and clasped in front by a handsome brass buckle is carefully shaped to fit the waist, as a collar band is cut and skillfully adjusted to the neck. This is a French invention.

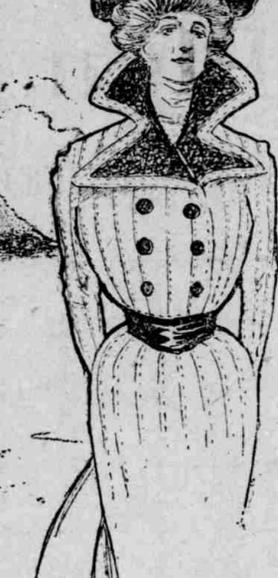
The leather girdle is a straight strap of white calf's hide, with the fine, bleached hair clinging to the skin. This pliant hide is taken from the body of a stillborn calf, and is the only sort of white belt that does not soil, since the fine, close-lying hair accepts little grease or dust, and that which it does take can easily be wiped off with a cloth. The third strap is of white silk, diagonally striped with a black velvet line, and, clasped with a gold disk buckle on white, three eaglets are outlined in brilliant. Nearly all the good



MORNING GOWN OF SOFT GRAY CASHMERE WITH BLACK EMBROIDERED POLKADOTS AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK RIBBON VELVET



GOWN OF CLOTH AND BROADTAIL - TRIMMINGS OF BLACK PANNE VELVET



GOWN OF GRAY CLOTH TUCKED AND FINISHED WITH HIGH COLLAR AND GIRLDE OF BROADTAIL

gowns this season are finished with small crush or stitched belts that ex-ploit buckles of intrinsic artistic value. From Paris they are sending us beautiful buckles in the form of comic and tragic masques, grinning satyr faces or shaped and worked in imitation of Japanese sword guards and mandarin buttons.

NECK GEAR FANCIES.
The most du moment idea in collars is the high, straight satin band, about the base of which a soft ribbon is drawn and tied in a bow in front that shows as many as six ends of uneven lengths in front, but no loops. Every end is pinched together and finished with an ornamental golden tag, and the result of this trifling device is extremely pretty. Sometimes the tags are of true gold, charmingly wrought and set with tiny jewels, so that they can be transferred to every fresh neck-tie.

All shades of brown gloves prevail, from the palest cafe-au-lait glace kid to heavy walking suede in deep tabac brown. Some of the smart walking gloves have stripes of kid laid on the back and tailored on with many stitchings, and a flat, heavy brown pearl button fastened on with a brass shank is the proper method of closing them at the wrist.

The black tulle toque was epidemic last winter, and it was to be hoped that the heat of summer had permanently melted it from the memory of toque-wearing womankind. No such change of heart has taken place, however, and the tulle toque is evidently preparing to weather the rigors of another winter. This season we are to have black tulle toques with uprolling velvet brims braided in gold, or overlaid with gold lace. Another species of shirred tulle headgear will be a Marquise in shape, the brim freighted with long, luscious black plumes, drawn in through a very long, very narrow Marquise buckle of brilliants. Bridesmaids have already begun to patronize the tulle Marquise in black because of its ineffable soft gracefulness and the charming contrast into which it throws their delicate colored gowns.

BROCADE WAISTCOATS.
Every coat that is not as long in the skirts as a tea gown is a coat. There is the Spanish coat, the Romney coat and the director and Louis Quinz. The only difference between any one of them is that some have tails and some have not. The director and Louis XV coats boast the most magnificent antique brocade waistcoats. A story flying about the dressmaker's establishment relates the experience of a wealthy woman, who wanted a true old brocade of a special Du Barry pink color for her green velvet Louis coat. Failing to find what she wanted at any of the dry goods palaces or at the furniture dealers', she made a round of the bric-a-brac shops and discovered a chair upholstered in just the brocade she was searching for. She paid fifteen hundred dollars for the chair, ripped off the gorgeous brocade dress it wore, and ordered it into the front of her coat. The mangled chair did not suit her empire drawing room, so that it now remains in the garret, a monument to the extravagance of the rich American when the perfection of her wardrobe is at stake.

BODICES FOR THE FALL.
The bodices of cloth and silk embroidered by hand, in scallops and bowknots and different sized polka dots, or lace that is not fresh makes whole costume with which it is worn look out of style. This is really the time of year when a woman with a moderate income looks better dressed than at any time in a ready-made lightweight suit which can be easily bought, or which may be left over from the spring. These suits certainly are in good form, and can be had for a third the price charged when they first appeared.—Harper's Bazar.

MARY DEAN.

FOR SERVING CORN.
New and ingenious ideas for the refinements of table service are being continually introduced. Among the season's novelties are silver holders for corn served on the ear. These consist of two rings connected by a slender bar side that can be extended or contracted according to the length of the cob. The rings slip over either end of the ear, obviating the necessity of soiling the fingers in holding it. Small crescent-shaped plates for the salad and delicate linen silver knives and forks are also frequently placed beside the plate at a formal dinner or luncheon.

CORK FLOORING.
A product called "cork tiling," according to the Scientific American, has recently been placed upon the market, and is giving excellent satisfaction as flooring. Besides being noiseless, water-proof, warm and germ-proof, it is capable of withstanding severe usage. By varying the degree of compression and modifying the manufacturing process slightly, sheets of cork different in color and density are obtained, which, when sawed and finished in the form of panels, can be used for wainscoting alone, or in connection with cork tile floors.

WINTER SKIRTS.

The prevailing mode of finishing the back of skirts at present indications will be in an inverted box pleat. The box pleat and double and triple box pleats had a short career of usefulness and popular favor, and the more graceful in-turning pleats are again the smart thing. As a rule, these pleats are stitched flat to the gown for a few inches below the waist and allowed to flare below, giving almost the effect of the habit back at the top. Of course

GOWN FOR A YOUNG GIRL. DOTTED CHALLIE WITH A CREAM GROUND, TRIMMED WITH MOUSSELINE AND BLACK RIBBON VELVET.



A GRACEFUL AFTERNOON GOWN OF MAUVE PANNE VELVET AND HEAVY LACE - FULL GATHERED SLEEVES OF CHIFFON AND LACE CUFFS.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM.

Boil three-fourths of a pint of new milk; put a level teaspoonful of flour into a cup with the yolk of an egg. Mix well together, adding a little sugar. When the milk boils draw it back from the fire, and as soon as it has cooled a very little pour the boiling milk on it, stirring briskly, so that it may not be lumpy. Pour back into the saucepan and heat over the fire, stirring one way, till the egg thickens. It must not boil, or it is spoiled. When cold, it is ready for use.

HALF MOURNING COSTUME.

One of the prettiest of half mourning gowns is made of finest black face cloth. The skirt has two bias bands two inches deep of black glace silk, piped with white around the hem, the lower one outlining it. A fitting vest of white silk, with white chiffon frilled jabot, sets off a very chic bolero, the edge of which, likewise the white silk revers, is skirted with a three-quarter inch band of white silk crossed in lattice design with black chenille. The collar, coming high at the back, is of black silk, piped with white, and has two white silk buttons crossed with chenille on either side, and similar to the other three which adorn the front. As a finish at the back are double loops and knots, two coming above and two longer ones below the waist, while the picturesque semi-bell sleeves are cut up at the back sleeve, finished with an inch band of silk and Garibaldi undersleeve of black net. Such a dress could be quite inexpensively carried out.

JIMPLE MATINEE - CREAM BATISTE OVER BLUE SILK TRIMMED WITH LACE.

HOUSE GOWN OF SOFT INDIA SILK THE ENTREE-DEUX AND FLOUNCES OF SOFT CREAMY LACE

POLISH FOR BROWN SHOES.

Lemon juice and milk well rubbed in make an excellent polish for brown shoes. Afterward rub with a soft duster. Stains may be removed by rubbing with methylated spirit. Polish afterward either with the lemon juice and milk or with the following cream: One ounce of muriatic acid, half an ounce of alum, half an ounce of spirits of lavender, half an ounce of gum arabic and half an ounce of skim milk.

NEGLIGEE JACKET OF BLACK AND WHITE SILK TRIMMED WITH FLOUNCES OF CHIFFON EDGED WITH CLUNY LACE



NEGLIGEE JACKET OF BLACK AND WHITE SILK TRIMMED WITH FLOUNCES OF CHIFFON EDGED WITH CLUNY LACE

HOT PLATES.

When necessary to keep a meal for a belated comer, do not put the plate into the oven, discoloring the china, and crying the food. Instead, the plate over a basin of hot water, covering the same with a second plate that will just fit over the edge of the plate. This keeps the food hot without drying or injuring the plate.

WHEN SWEEPING.

When sweeping a room always toward the fireplace, otherwise the draft from the chimney draws the dirt in that direction and scatters it all the room.

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For some years after my marriage I lived at Old Harbor, a small place about twenty miles from Kingston. One day, when a visit to my Kingston dressmaker was a necessity, I ordered a young negro boy to get upon the rumble and drive me to the town. I paid a visit to the dressmaker, and, receiving my frock, a light summer thing, from her, I placed it in the box beneath the buggy seat and drove to my sister's, where I went in to escape the heated part of the day, giving my boy six pence and bidding him to see the sights and return at 4 o'clock. He turned up punctually with the grin still in place, and in due time we reached Old Harbor once more. When I went to take out my crispy muslin I found to my consternation it was a wet, sappy mass! No rain had fallen, and even then— I turned to the boy: "Solomon, what in the world does this mean? How"—but the look of utter helpless amazement on his face stopped me. "Lor, missis, it am queer, but not so queer as what does happen to me. Me bought a quattig (1½d) worth of dat pretty t'ing dey calls 'ice' to bring home an' show ma sister, an' I put him in dar wid your dress to keep him safe—an' now him gone for sure—an' how him get out I dunno wid you sittin' on him all de time."—Harper's Magazine.

WINE OR INK STAINS.

When wine or ink is spilled, never try to sop it up with a dry cloth; use one wrung out hard instead. A dry cloth will smear and spread it, the wet one soak it up. Boiling water poured through takes fresh ink stains, out of cloth. From paper they are best dissolved with alcohol, laying the stained leaf over many thickness of blotting paper. Alcohol further takes ink stains off the fingers, also berry stains and those made by peeling fruit in quantity. Vinegar has much the same property. So has the peel of a sour apple or the half of a green tomato.

FLORA'S FAVORITE.

An artistic novelty of the season is a fringe composed of petals of flowers, the rose, carnation, orchid or pansy being the favorite blossom. These delicate fringes are made of crepe, chiffon and mousseline de soie in the natural tints of the flowers and are draped upon ball gowns of lace or any textile beneath flounces of the fabric.

Boas of flowers are worn with necked evening gowns and are especially artistic and effective, the petals and shadings of the rose being so realistically reproduced in mousseline and tulle as to suggest the natural bloom. In some of these the flowers are sometimes made of long, trailing sprays of foliage, while chiffon harmonizing tint finishes other styles.

Although flower-laden hats belong primarily to the summer time and leaves exquisitely fashioned of velvet, silk muslin and other choice materials add to the effectiveness of autumn millinery. The dahlias and chrysanthemums especially are charming in their blended tints, and these autumn leaves which reproduce so closely nature's lovely tints.

Wreaths of flower petals—roses, peonies, orchids, etc.—can be bought ready to slip into the picture hat and transform a mere big, black poke or plain into a more fanciful creation. The flower petals are placed beneath the brim, half facing it, the flowers resting against the hair and forming a frame or aureole for the wearer's face.

The flower petals are of velvet or silk and velvet mixed. A big black hat with one of these wreaths under the black velvet brim has many soft, rich plumes around the crown, but a touch of color except the pink petals. The wreaths are flat and of various widths, several rows of petals for broad brimmed hat, or a single row of large petals sufficing for a smaller hat.

LIGHT PARTY FROCKS.

Light party frocks, as tulle, gauze, gaudie, silk mull, may have their year renewed by careful brushing, particularly in the frills and puckers, spraying with dissolved gum and pressing with moderately hot irons. For dark thin frocks or black lace use, in place of the gum, stale beer. Dusty, raw black lace may be dipped in it, laid flat and pulled until almost dry. Press with warm, not hot irons, and hang air for twelve hours. The beer restores the color and gives just the right gloss for lace. Silk may be sponged with it, but should be sponged afterward with clear water, and smoothed by rolling up when almost dry in place of ironing. Either undiluted beer or pressing with irons makes it hard and papery.

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Flowers are fading in the garden, but they are triumphant in costume, fabrics and in millinery. Flowered material of all descriptions have had a revival. The lustrous surfaces of aristocratic moire antiques and splendid warp taffetas and satin brocades are enriched with exquisite floral patterns, which rob nature of her lovely hues and graceful forms. Flowers are also a much favored motif in the laces, passementeries and other trimmings, which are offered in elegant profusion this season. The French dressmakers are taking artistic underneath the tissues. They are applied in place and pressed, so that they lie flat, a drop of perfume is added, and the fabrics are laid away to come scented and pressed. To conceal the stitch which holds the flower in place, as it is pressed flat underneath the tissue, there is the tiniest flower of some sort. Maybe a silk rose. This is sewed to the outside of the goods, while the big effective flower is sewed underneath. The upper silk flower is that which is merely a little stamped affair. Mousseline de soie, as diaphanous as a butterfly's wing, is broached and embroidered with flowers and leaves so lovely, fleeting tints, making a delicate dainty enough for the gown of a fairy princess.

Flowers remain the smart garnish of the corsage. Looped garlands of roses over the skirts of long trains are also fashionable. For a lithic, youthful figure, especially, these roses trailing over the skirt are poetry itself. An artistic novelty of the season is a fringe composed of petals of flowers, the rose, carnation, orchid or pansy being the favorite blossom. These delicate fringes are made of crepe, chiffon and mousseline de soie in the natural tints of the flowers and are draped upon ball gowns of lace or any textile beneath flounces of the fabric.

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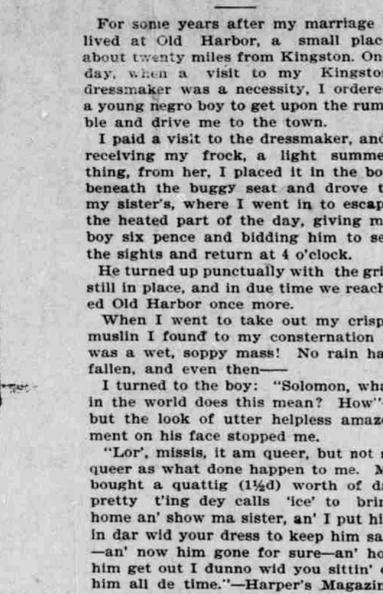
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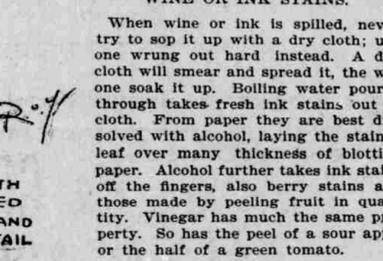
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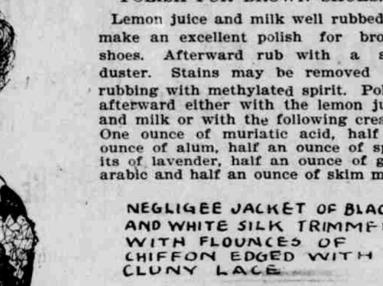
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Weak Children
A Sickly Child Made Strong.
We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how you can make your sickly child strong and hearty.



Miss A. Lawrence, of Bowden, South Carolina, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:

"My child, now four years old, was always weak and medicine did him no good. A few bottles of your medicine cured him."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and you would have been astonished at the prompt change. All my friends were wonderfully pleased. Only four bottles cured my sickly child strong and hearty. I can't urge all mothers who have sickly children to try this tonic.

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can use. They cure constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the bowels.

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

WILLIAMS DRUG CO., Agents.

For Christmas Presents

AM NOW SHOWING in my lower window for the first time, a splendid assortment of

HANDKERCHIEFS

CONSISTING OF

EMBROIDERED LINEN, from 25c to \$5.00 each.

AND GENTS' PLAIN HEMSTITCHED, from one-fourth to half inch hem, in all qualities.

REAL LACE in Honiton, Brussels, Point, Maltese, and Embroidered Chiffon.

These were all personally selected when in England, and being under the old duties and most assuringly, I believe the public will find they are the cheapest and best goods ever offered here.

E. W. Jordan
No. 10 Fort St

NATIVE HATS and ...

Rough Straw Hats...

For Ladies and Gentlemen

AT

T. Murata's
THE HATTER.
104 Nuuanu St., Tel. Blue 333.

THE DORIC AND SHIPPON MARU

WE WILL RECEIVE A LARGE INVOICE OF

Japanese Goods

Imported from Japan, and in order to make room for them, we will hold

A SPECIAL SALE

for two weeks off.

and be convinced.

CHIYA & CO.
Corner Nuuanu and Hotel Streets. Tel. 958

CONTRACT UNSIGNED

Book Trust's Schemes Are a Failure As Yet.

BOARD NOT IN ITS CLUTCH

Superintendent Atkinson Makes a Statement of the Status of the Matter.

Alatau T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the contract for supplying school books to the public schools of Hawaii had not been let to the American Book Company which held the original contract given four years ago. The proposal of Mr. A. F. Gunn, who represents the American Book Company which was presented to the Board of Education on Thursday afternoon for consideration, was carried up to the Attorney General but no contract has yet been made.

Mr. Atkinson made the following statement:

"At yesterday's meeting I did not give out the letter of Mr. Gunn because I thought it was a matter of courtesy to submit it to the Attorney General before it was given to the public. Having submitted it to the Attorney General to-day there is no objection whatever to making the contents of it public.

"I have no desire to keep anything back that the public should know. That is the ground upon which I always go. My reason for suggesting that this contract should be entered into is because we wish to go out of the business of keeping a book-store in the Board of Education. Such a thing is not conducted by other Boards of Education in the United States as far as I am able to ascertain. The reason for doing so here in the past was on account of the abnormal conditions. Those conditions have passed away and we ought to be relieved of a very unpleasant duty.

"To obtain the results that we desire we must make a contract with some one so as to hold prices down and the contract which Mr. Gunn has offered seems to be a fair and reasonable proposition.

"The public as represented is to be protected in the matter of prices and the only way it can be done is by contract. This proposition agrees to sell books at the same prices they are sold at in the United States and if the prices are reduced elsewhere we will get the benefit of it also."

Following is a copy of Mr. Gunn's proposition:

Honolulu, H. T., November 15, 1906.

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the Territory of Hawaii.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Whereas the contract now existing between the Territory of Hawaii and The American Book Company will expire on the 15th day of February next, and whereas the Territory now has a large stock of books on hand amounting to about \$6,000.00 and it has been stated that your Honorable Board is desirous of disposing of the handling of said books, and placing same in the hands of the dealers; now therefore, we propose as follows:

We will take from the Territory all of the stock of books now on hand, allowing you cost prices for same, and we will create a depository in the City of Honolulu that will carry a complete stock of the books which may be required for use in the Public Schools of the Territory.

We further agree to supply said books from our publications, and have them sold to the school districts, or pupils, or other purchasers of the Territory as they are now supplied by your Honorable Board.

We also agree that the prices shall be maintained and shall never exceed that of contract rates. That your Honorable Board will have the privilege, at any time, to select any books from our catalogue that they may wish to have used in the public schools of the Territory. We will also agree to give you a special edition of a geography with a special supplement for the Territory, the same to be compiled and written by some party or parties in the Territory who may be hereafter agreed upon, and we to pay the expense of having said work done. Provided, however:

That we shall enter into a new contract with your Honorable Board for five (5) years or more as you may designate. Some of the books that you have in use may be desirable to continue in use in the public schools; I would suggest, however, that it might be well to displace others with some of our more recent and modern publications. The children in the public schools of Hawaii, at the present time and for the past five years, have been purchasing their books at the prices that the same books are supplied to the public school children in New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and all other parts of the United States. We agree that in case of any reduction in list prices should be made at any time that the Territory of Hawaii shall have the full benefit of the same.

As you are aware, we publish a very extensive list of school and college text books; our list being in the neighborhood of 4,000 titles, including every class of books that can be desired for use in any or all grades of schools. Should you, however, require at any time any books for use in High or Normal schools and not published by us, we will supply the same at cost price.

Most respectfully submitted,
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.
By A. F. Gunn,
Attorney-in-fact.

Following is a copy of the original contract entered into by the Board of Education in February, 1896:

This agreement, made this 14th day of February, A. D., 1896, by and between the Board of Education, a bureau of the Hawaiian Government, having corporate powers, of the first part, and the American Book Company, a foreign Corporation having its chief place of business in New York City of the United States, party of the second part, Witnesseth:

That it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said American Book Company shall sell and ship to the said Board of Education certain school books to be ordered by said Board of Education, as soon as may be after the execution hereof, to the amount of \$5,210.55, and that the said American Book Company shall and will receive in full payment and discharge thereof certain old books now held by the said Board of Education of the value of \$3,156.51, as inventoried by it, together with \$2,124.35 cash.

It is likewise agreed between the parties

during the five years next following the execution hereof, purchase from the said American Book Company from publications issued by it, all of the books required in the Government schools of the Hawaiian Islands, to be used in the Hawaiian Islands, and the American Book Company, in consideration of the aforesaid, hereby covenants and agrees that during the said term of five years, and after the completion of the purchase and exchange of books above mentioned, it shall sell and ship to the Board of Education of Hawaii, such school books as it may require for the Hawaiian schools, if in the City of New York, at a discount of twenty-five per cent of its list prices, or if in San Francisco, at a discount of fifteen per cent from such list prices, such place of purchase to be at the option of said Board of Education.

It is likewise agreed that during the whole of said term of five years, the price of books to be furnished to the said Board of Education shall not be raised or made higher than at the date of the execution hereof, such prices are for the purposes of this agreement, the same as shown in a certain catalogue or price list marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this contract.

And that in case of any reduction in such list prices in the United States, the said Board of Education shall have the full benefit and advantage of all such reductions in all purchases made thereafter. And it is further provided that such prices shall in no case exceed the price of books of the same grade and quality that may be published by any other publishing house in the United States.

And it is likewise agreed between the parties hereto that if any books above the grammar grades, which are not published by the American Book Company, shall be required for the use of any of the public schools of Hawaii, such books may be ordered through the American Book Company, and the said American Book Company will purchase and furnish such books to the said Board of Education at the actual cost price of the same to the said American Book Company.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties have caused the attachment hereto of the names of the said Board of Education and the American Book Company by their duly authorized agents and representatives, the day and year first aforesaid.

(Signed)
W. D. ALEXANDER,
Pres. of the Board of Education.
THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
By A. F. Gunn, Gen'l. Agent, and Attorney in fact.
Witness:
W. R. CASTLE.

TROUBLES OF THE FAMILY DISCLOSED

Doctor Miner Makes Accusations Against His Wife in Court.

Dr. Frank Leslie Miner filed yesterday answer to the divorce suit instituted some time ago by his wife, Rose Miner.

The answer is a very lengthy document. The doctor says that Mrs. Miner has been fitful and capricious and that without cause or provocation she would fly into fits of passion that would at times result in hysterics. She had a decided objection to his treating any women at all and she frequently entered the room where he was treating a patient and deliberately insulted or snubbed the patient.

Mrs. Miner did not like Honolulu or its people, Dr. Miner goes on, and not only would she refuse to associate with Honolulu but she humiliated her husband by insulting his friends in his presence. She hoped thereby to force her husband, he alleges, to leave Honolulu for England where she has many times commanded him to take her. He, however, refused to leave Honolulu, where by hard work he had built up a large and lucrative practice.

On two different occasions, Dr. Miner charges, his wife deserted him. The first was in Salinas, California, and at that time Mrs. Miner left him and went to San Francisco, saying she was going to return to England. He followed her and only secured her return by pleading and entreaties. The second occasion was after a long tour in America and England, when his wife refused to return with him to Honolulu and he had to leave her with their child in England. She would not return until he forced her to do so by refusing to longer support her if she did not.

Further Dr. Miner charges that Mrs. Miner is of slovenly habits and that it is so gross that it has made his life almost intolerable. He has been compelled for long periods to attend to the household duties which his wife should have assumed, because she was too lazy to do these things.

He denies that he ever abused Mrs. Miner or that he struck her but he admits having at table thrown a little water from his glass at her. Dr. Miner denies that he ever abused his child and expresses the greatest love for her, but says that his wife is a person who ought not to have the care of the child. He asks that the libel be dismissed.

A VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, New York, says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE.

"Are you the editor?"

"Yes, sir. What can I do for you?"

"I wish you would say in the paper tomorrow morning that Mr. Ralph Bungo, the popular young society leader, has returned from his summer trip to the mountains."

"I presume this is correct, but items of this kind, you know, must be guaranteed by somebody."

"I can assure you it's all right."

"I have no doubt it is, but would you mind telling me your name?"

"I'm—Mr. Bungo."

ONE OF NATURE'S LAWS.

"I tell you what, the mere thought of Bryan being elected makes my heart sink."

"Naturally. That's due to the gravity of the affair."

Her Only Regret

Mrs. Peabody Had Passed Through the Most Trying Experience of Her Life Before She Found a Remedy for All Woman's Ills.



Nobody who sees Mrs. Mary M. Peabody, of 42 Water Street, Haverhill, Mass., to-day will find it easy to believe that she has passed her 63d year and has endured more suffering than comes to the ordinary lot of women. How she regained health and happiness is best told in her own words. She says:

"Last winter and spring I had the grip which left my system all run down, I also suffered from female weakness and troubles peculiar to women. I had no strength and no ambition. My friends did not think that I would live and I was afraid that I was going into consumption. I recalled the benefit that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done me in a former illness, and last July I began taking them. They did not disappoint me. I used several boxes of them and from a total wreck I was made a healthy woman. My only regret is that I did not know of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People when I had the change of life. I am now enjoying the best of health, eat heartily and sleep soundly—all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"There are many facts about my case that I do not care to have published but I will gladly answer any woman who cares to write me about the subject."

MARY M. PEABODY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of September, 1899.
THOMAS W. QUINBY, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Look for this trade mark on every package.

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

Silk Embroidery

AND DIFFERENT COLORS OF PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. MOST ATTRACTIVE THINGS IN HOUSE-KEEPING.

IWAKAMI'S
HOTEL STREET.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE LINE

...OF...

Electroliers, Brackets

PIANO AND READING LAMPS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN SHADES AND GLOBES, MEDICAL BATTERIES, ANNUNCIATORS,

Bells, and General Electrical Supplies

IN HONOLULU.

Special Ba in ELECTROLIERS AND SHADES.

ODD FIXTURES and Shades will be sold at a sacrifice.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
Office: 'Phone 390. P. O. Box 144. Power Station: 'Phone 389.

A Great Variety of Stoves AND Ranges



Farmers' Boilers and Extra Castings for all Stoves

JOHN NOTT, 75-79 KING ST. Telephone No. 31.

Read the Advertiser.

75 Cents a Month.

Fines and Mosquitos

Will ruin your water colors, photographs, engravings, etc., etc., in a very short time in this climate. Why watch these gifts and souvenirs

Go to Waste

when you can have them beautifully framed at an exceedingly low figure by

THE

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.
426 Fort Street.

Island Realty Company, Limited.

F. J. LOWREY, President.
C. D. CHASE, Vice President.
ARTHUR B. WOOD, Treasurer.
J. A. GILMAN, Secretary.
E. P. DOLE, Auditor.

NOTICE.

We buy and sell realty, act as agents, appraisers, trustees, receivers and underwriters.

C. D. Chase, MANAGER
Office: 204 Judd Building. Telephone Main 310.

Castle & Cooke, Limited

LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.
Aetna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

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

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Filton Iron Works, St. South.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

DANDRUFF KILLER



HAVE YOU DANDRUFF? Then you have a contagious disease, unpleasant, unhealthy, and one that will lead to baldness unless cured. Pacheco's Dandruff Killer will positively cure it. It is invigorating, refreshing and of delightful odor. It is absolutely harmless, contains no grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs.

PACHECO'S DANDRUFF KILLER.

Sold by all Druggists and at the Union Barber Shop, Telephone 696.

Horses Clipped ... Club Stables

AT THE

New Machines with modern appliances used. Telephone 477.
CHARLES BELLINA, Manager.

The Instruments Used in ...
THE SILENT BARBER SHOP
Are Thoroughly Distinctive Barbers' Utensils.
JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, Prop.
ARLINGTON HOTEL, HOTEL 9th.

Custom House Blanks
Of All Kinds
FOR SALE at
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.



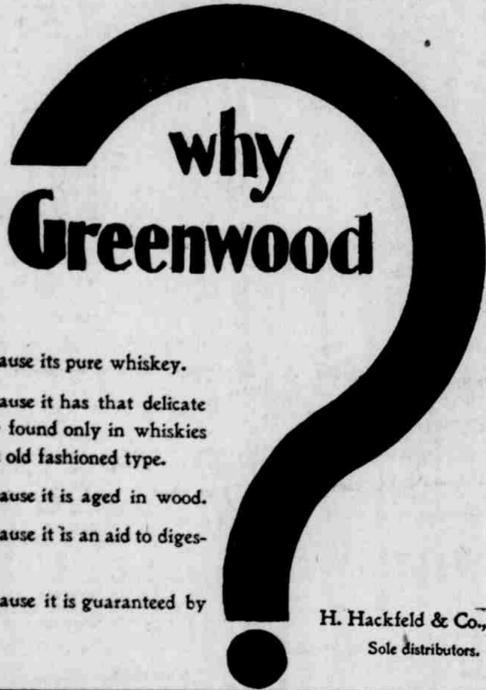
Bike Buggies

Surreys Phætons Runabouts

WE have uncrated a large shipment of the LATEST STYLES in these vehicles, which are now on display at our repository. Always on hand, a full line of Drays, Express and Delivery Wagons, Farm Gears, Dump Carts, NEW LINE of STYLISH SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, LAMPS, RUGS, etc., etc.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., LIMITED.

DAY BLOCK. BERETANIA STREET.



- Because its pure whiskey.
- Because it has that delicate flavor found only in whiskies of the old fashioned type.
- Because it is aged in wood.
- Because it is an aid to digestion.
- Because it is guaranteed by

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
Sole distributors.

Rainier BEER

Is a refreshing and strengthening family tonic that purifies and makes the system strong. It has the unanimous endorsement of the Medical Profession. Ask for it!

For Sale by All Dealers

GET THE BEST Ready Rock Roofing

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR 25 YEARS.

Ready Rock Roofing is the best for all kinds of roofs, smokestacks, chimneys, etc.

AGENTS FOR Sunshine Water Heater

Get water day and night without the use of fire. Call and see it working.

- Alpine Cement, Canned Fruits,
- Monterey Sand, Pet and Highland Creams
- Mortar Stairs, Standard Biscuit Co
- Paper and Paper Bags,
- Boltz Clymer & Co's Cigars.

HAWAIIAN TRADING CO., Ltd
11 FORT STREET, LOVE BUILDING.



The bright, welcome colors of a sunlit sky broke yesterday through the dark rain clouds which have hung over Honolulu for the past few days, and the waters of the harbor, no longer wind-tossed, changed from their white-flecked leaden hue to a silvery brightness betokening apparently the end of the great Kona storm and heralding the approach of better weather, for a little while at least.

To-day the news of the result of the elections on the Mainland is expected on the Oceanic steamship Zealandia which was to have left San Francisco on the 10th instant.

The Zealandia is due to arrive here the first thing in the morning, but may be several hours late on account of the recent heavy weather. It is thought that she will come in about noon and that she will signal the name of the victorious presidential candidate long before she arrives at the wharf.

THE STORM ON KAUAU

Kauai's experience with the storm was worse than that of Honolulu. Island steamers had all they could possibly manage to keep from going to destruction on the reefs around the Garden Isle.

The James Makee returned from Kauai yesterday morning with a good part of her cargo of sugar damaged by salt water. Captain Tulleit said that the wind was the highest he had ever known in these Islands.

The Noeau had to put to sea for safety when the storm struck her; she was at Hanamaulu at the time. Her captain did not think at first that he was going to succeed in getting to sea and it was a close shave as it was.

The Waialeale and Ke Au Hou and the gasoline schooner Surprise all had rough experiences and had to hold on with all the anchor chain they had. One of the windows of the James Makee was blown in and the rain was the heaviest known for many years.

AN APPEAL MADE.

An appeal has been made to Washington concerning the fine of \$1000 recently imposed by Collector of Customs Stackable on the French bark Bossuet. The Bossuet failed to enter at the custom house within twenty-four hours after her arrival of this port. The French bark put in here while on her way to the Coast on account of the serious illness of her captain. He was taken to the hospital here. The \$1000 fine was imposed after the necessary twenty-four hours had elapsed and the bark had not been entered at the custom house. The fine was promptly paid and now the Treasury Department is asked to reduce the amount. The statute in such a case, does not provide for anything less than the \$1000 fine, but, since there was evidently no intention on the part of the captain of the Bossuet to break the law, it is thought that amount will be reduced.

NEWCASTLE-HONOLULU RECORD.

Mention was made not long ago about the fastest run made from Newcastle N. S. W., to Honolulu, it being claimed thirty-four days was the best record. Captain Charles Davis, in the bark California, made the same passage in thirty days.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The Surgeon-General of the Navy in his annual report states that considering that a large proportion of the naval force has for the past year been employed on the Asiatic Station, principally about the Philippines, the health of this squadron has been remarkably good. Not only was the total number of cases under treatment, per 1,000 of strength, smaller than for several years, but also the death rate from disease less than the average for the same period. Owing to twenty-one deaths from gunshot wounds, the mortality rate from injuries was somewhat increased. It has been and still is the practice to send officers and men who are suffering from debilitating climatic conditions to the naval hospital at Yokohama, where, as a rule, they soon recover and return to their stations for duty. This has at times overtaxed the capacity of the hospital, and \$20,000 will be spent in enlarging it. Temporary hospitals were established at Taku and Tien-Tsin with transfers to the "Solace," which has always been found where she was needed. Sixty Army wounded were transferred to her.

An epidemic of yellow fever at Havana led to the removal to New York of all the station force not absolutely required, Surgeon Marcour being left in charge. As the bids for the addition to the Newport Hospital exceed the appropriation, work on it is delayed. \$20,000 more is asked for.

The Hospital Corps organization has now reached a standard of efficiency enabling the Bureau to make all appointments of hospital stewards from hospital apprentices, first class, by examination and promotion, though the enlistments of hospital apprentices are not as yet sufficient.

The medical officers of the Navy have maintained their standard of efficiency. They have been constantly employed and very few have during the past year been able to obtain the customary leave, even during the summer months.

The new hospital at Mare Island in every respect meets requirements. The sanitary conditions of the island should be improved and sewage substituted at the marine barracks for the burning of fecal matter which pollutes the air. With a large number of susceptible persons in limited spaces it is not remarkable that scarlet fever, mumps and tonsillitis appeared at the Naval Station, Newport, with a marked tendency to spread. The outbreaks, however, subsided on the institution of sanitary measures for their control.

There were two cases of yellow fever at Key West in spite of the prompt removal of the force there when the epidemic broke out.

The health of the Puget Sound Sta-

tion has continued good during the year. Though the humidity has been excessive, rheumatic and bronchial affections have not been pronounced.

The Navy Yard at Havana was regarded as especially objectionable from a sanitary point of view, and its occupation for naval purposes has remained unauthorized by the department. Much sanitary work has been done in this yard, but as a rule not so much with a view to occupation as to place the property in a sufficient good condition for such occasional utilization as the local needs of the station might require, and for such temporary occupation as some emergency might demand. It is now utilized by the Government for local purposes. At the Machina there were eight cases of yellow fever, with four deaths, in August last, and experience has shown that in the sickly season only those persons should be kept on the station who are necessary to maintain its integrity as such.

The general health of the Naval Station at San Juan, P. R., has been good, though the situation from a sanitary point of view cannot be considered very desirable. There were nine mild cases of dengue, a disease which prevails in the city. Hospital facilities are ample.

Typhoid is epidemic in Guam and leprosy not unknown. Though sanitary conditions are improving and the natives are learning to take better care of themselves, the conditions are not favorable at this station for continuous good health. The present station is in too close proximity to surrounding made unfavorable by long occupation of a people unaware of sanitary requirements. The health record of the Yosemite, anchored near Cabras Island, has been excellent, and it is probable that a naval station established there would enjoy far better health in an open and airy situation.

In spite of the sanitary work at Cavite, P. I., and the efforts to secure a good environment, the health of the station is not satisfactory, as during the nine months of the year the dispensary was established there were 3,702 sick days, 300 cases of fever, 16 of dysentery and 83 of diarrhea. Plans are preparing for a larger and more modern hospital.

VESSLS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy with the official records of October 1: Battleships—Illinois, Newport News, 85; Alabama, Cramp & Sons, 99; Wisconsin, Union Iron Works, 97; Maine, Cramp & Sons, 36; Missouri, Newport News, 15; Ohio, Union Iron Works, 30. Sheathed Protected Cruisers—Denver, Neale & Levy, 29; Des Moines, Fore River Engine Company, 7; Chattanooga, Lewis Nixon, 11; Galveston, William B. Trigg Company, 2; Tacoma, Union Iron Works, 3; Cleveland, Bath Iron Works, 20. Monitors—Arkansas, Newport News, 42; Number 8, Bath Iron Works, 68; Florida, Lewis Nixon, 48; Wyoming, Union Iron Works, 53. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, Neale & Levy, 78; Barry, Neale & Levy, 76; Chauncey, Neale & Levy, 83; Dale, William B. Trigg Company, 81; Decatur, William R. Trigg Company, 81; Hopkins, Harlan & Hollingsworth, 68; Hull, Harlan & Hollingsworth, 68; Lawrence, Fore River Engine Company, 88; Macdonough, Fore River Engine Company, 96; Paul Jones, Union Iron Works, 76; Perry, Union Iron Works, 76; Preble, Union Iron Works, 76; Stewart, Gas Engine & Power Company, 37; Truxtun, Maryland Steel Company, 38; Whipple, Maryland Steel Company, 38; Worden, Maryland Steel Company, 38. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, Harlan & Hollingsworth, 98; Goldsborough, Wolf & Zwickler, 99; Bailey, Gas Engine & Power Co., 97; Bagley, Bath Iron Works, 99; Babbalanza, Bath Iron Works, 97; Biddle, Bath Iron Works, 75; Blakely, George Lawley & Son, 94; DeLong, Geo. Lawley & Son, 94; Nicholson, Lewis Nixon, 80; O'Brien, Lewis Nixon, 82; Shubrick, William R. Trigg Company, 92; Stockton, William R. Trigg Company, 97; Thornton, William R. Trigg Company, 95; Tilgham, Columbian Iron Works, 61; Wilkes, Gas Engine & Power Co., 60. Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, William R. Trigg Company, 85; Adder, Lewis Nixon, 6; Grampus, Union Iron Works, 0; Moccasin, Lewis Nixon, 6; Pike, Union Iron Works, 0; Porpoise, Lewis Nixon, 6; Shark, Lewis Nixon, 6.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Vessel.	From.
Foehng Suey, Am. bk.	New York
Nuanu, Am. bk.	New York
Henry Falling, Am. sp.	New York
Henry Villard, Am. sh.	Savannah
Ventura, Br. bk.	Antwerp
J. C. Glade, Ger. bk.	Bremen
Marie Hackfeld, Ger. sh.	Bremen
Energia, Br. stmr.	Hongkong
A. J. Fuller, Am. sp.	Nagasaki
Lottie Bennett, Am. sch.	Hakodate
Novelty, Am. schr.	Nitrate Ports
J. D. Tallant, Am. schr.	Nitrate Ports
W. H. Macy, Am. sh.	Sydney
Hayden Brown, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Lyman D. Foster, Am. sh.	Newcastle
John C. Potter, Am. sp.	Newcastle
Robert Searles, Am. sch.	Newcastle
Wachusett, Am. sp.	Newcastle
Perseverance, Br. sp.	Newcastle
Prince Albert, Nor. sp.	Newcastle
Prince Victor, Nor. sp.	Newcastle
Esopus, Br. sp.	Newcastle
Fantasi, Nor. bk.	Newcastle
Invincible, Am. sp.	Newcastle
Wrestler, Am. bkt.	Newcastle
Drumbrton, Br. sp.	Newcastle
Alex. McNeil, Am. bk.	Newcastle
James Nesmith, Am. sp.	Newcastle
Balkamah, Br. sp.	Newcastle
Chehalis, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Reland, Ger. sp.	Newcastle
Irby, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Mary A. Troop, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Scow and Burgess, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Benmore, Nor. bk.	Newcastle
Lady Palmerston, Nor. bk.	Newcastle
Marion Lightbody, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Odderjasa, Nor. sh.	Newcastle
Palmyra, Am. bk.	Newcastle
M. P. Grace, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Lyman D. Foster, Am. sch.	Newcastle
Encore, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Harion, Am. sch.	Newcastle
Murfiel, Am. sch.	Newcastle
City Adelaide, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Hesper, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Himalaya, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Himalaya, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Mary A. Troop, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Jas. Drummond, Am. sh.	Newcastle

DETERMINATION.

"Don't you admire determination in a man's character?"
"It all depends on the result," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "If it brings success I praise it as splendid perseverance; if it brings failure I denounce it as confounded obstinacy."

RHEUMATISM

No sure cure is yet known for chronic rheumatism. No man living can cure it always. He can try. If he fails he can try another way.

There are many ways. Some harmless; others worse than the rheumatism. Better not take the chance of quack medicines.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil cures rheumatism only by crowding it out by vital force. If that succeeds, it succeeds; if that fails, it fails. It never does any harm.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Are Comparisons Odious?

We confess to no objections to honest comparisons, and cheerfully invite such.

A splendid opportunity is offered those who are interested to make comparisons of goods and prices on our entire lines, as catalogues from Coast houses have been liberally distributed by last mail from there, affording you just the opportunity desired.

We would suggest your bringing in these catalogues when in need of goods, for our stock contains ninety-five out of every hundred articles illustrated, made by the SAME people and in the SAME way.

We believe that our prices will be found as low in nearly every case, and we know that in some cases we are lower.

It must be borne in mind that the tendency is to place a catch article among goods here and there, upon which a quotation is made, some times at cost or below; in order, if possible, to deceive you into believing that the entire line is to be sold on that basis. We stand ready to meet every such price, even at a loss to ourselves.

WE ASSERT here, EMPHATICALLY, as we did last week, that our entire stock of loose and mounted diamonds are being sold at prices far below those on the Coast.

While we do not claim this for all of our goods, we are making an honest endeavor to sell goods to you at exactly the same prices at which they are sold for in the States, and you can help us materially in accomplishing this object.

REMEMBER further that an order to the States means CASH with order; you pay before you see the goods. How many business men in Honolulu receive cash with order, or even after several months, and yet the cash is just as necessary and acceptable to us as it is elsewhere, only we are more liberal with credits, which is to your advantage as well. Our stock in all lines never was as large as this fall. We can supply you with everything known or useful in our various departments, as a few minutes' glance through the stock will show you.

H. F. WICHMAN,

FORT STREET.
Jeweler and Silversmith.

HUSTACE & CO

DEALERS IN

Wood and Coal

— ALSO —

WHITE AND BLACK SAND

Which we will sell at the lowest market rates.

Honolulu Iron Works Co

STEAM ENGINES.

BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, COOLERS, BRASS and LEAD CASTINGS, and machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on shortest notice.

Hawaiian Soda Works

EMMA AND VINEYARD STS.

Goods Delivered Free

TELEPHONE 506.

Hawaii Shinno Sha

The pioneer Japanese printing office. The publisher of Hawaii Shinno, the only daily Japanese paper published in the Territory of Hawaii.

Y. SOGA, Editor.
C. SHIOZAWA, Proprietor.

Editorial and Printing Office near King street bridge, King street, F. O. B.

Wm. C. Irwin & Co. LIMITED.

Have in Stock and Offer for Sale

P and B

ROOFING, BUILDING PAPER, PRESERVATIVE PAINT, BOILER AND STACK PAINT, INSULATING COMPOUND, BRIDGE AND ROOF PAINT

REFINED SUGARS, Cube and Granulated, PAINT OILS, Lucoel and Linseed.

STEAM PIPE COVERING, Reed's Patent Elastic Section Covering.

INDURINE, Water-proof Cold Water Paint, inside and outside, in white and colors.

FILTER PRESS CLOTH, Linen and Jute CEMENT, LIME AND BRICKS

AGENTS FOR

WESTERN SUGAR REFINING CO., San Francisco, Cal.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWELL UNIVERSAL MILL CO., Manufacturers of National Cut Shredder, New York.

PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

OELANDT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

All Kinds of CANDY.

Always Fresh and Pure!

WE HAVE IT.

Remember your friends, and your kindness will not be forgotten. Our Candies make an agreeable present for anyone.

OUR CONFECTIONERY satisfies the appetite and strengthens the body. We also have

Delicious Cakes, Pies and Bread

Which are made of the best flour and by experienced workmen.

NEW ENGLAND BAKERY

J. Oswald Lutted,

Hotel St. near Bethel. Mgr.

JUST OPENED

EVERYTHING NEW.

Pantheon Shaving Parlor

HOTEL STREET, NEAR FORT.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

ROACH & BINDER, Proprietors.

Rock For Ballast

White and Black Sand

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

EXCAVATING CONTRACTED FOR CORAL AND SOIL FOR FILL.

Dump Carts furnished by the day on an hour's notice.

H. R. HITCHCOCK,

Merchant Street, in Office occupied by M. D. Monsarrat.

PEERLESS Preserving Paint

IS USED BY ALL PAINTERS!

Office Opposite Club Stables, H. P. WALTON, Manager.

The semi-weekly HAWAIIAN is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

STRANGE STORY OF A GOAT BATTLE

An Interesting Account of a Honolulu Hunter at Waianae.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

We had been camping in the mountains for about two weeks, and all...

I had decided to climb a mountain on the left of the pass and was up...

The morning was damp and penetrating and the clouds hung low over...

I had not gone far when it started to rain. It rained harder and...

It seemed that the whole world was pouring itself out on the...

Scrap and I sat down under a rock and ate some biscuit, trying...

We had to wait long, however, for the rain spent itself in a few minutes...

Scrap's head and eyes had softened by the rain, and he was too happy to stop...

I threw him a piece of biscuit, and he seemed to want to go back to the...

He left him, looking reproachfully at me, and I went on.

I reached the top of the mountain about noon, and without anything in the line of game...

A strong wind was blowing from the sea and the clouds were drifting away from the mountain...

On the east the Waianai plain stretched out to the other range. Beyond...

Kaia towered high above the other peaks. Toward the west, a range of ridges sloped away from the mountains and ended in...

They went straight down for some two hundred feet, and the ridges of goats were grazing on...

They went far away, while far down the side of the mountain three wild...

They were passing from valley to valley, and I saw a long swinging run, in search of a breakfast.

I could easily shoot any of the goats from that distance as they started to run. I stood...

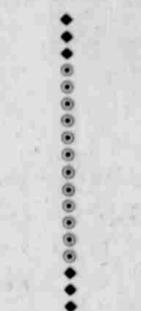
I walked toward them. I expected them to run as soon as they saw me, but they stood looking at me curiously.

They had evidently had no experience with a gun before. I was doubtful if I could get one on the mountain for...

A stoney old brown buck towered above the other goats. His mane was on his shoulders, his horns curved...

He saw me, and his long neck was stretched out. He was watching me. But he evidently was not for he suddenly dashed along the ridge, the...

Following him, I picked out a path and succeeded in getting down with the first shot...



SPORTS



Season's Football Records.

INTERCOLLEGIATE. Punahou Alumni, 6; Punahou College, 6. Punahou Alumni, 5; Punahou College, 4. High School, 5; Punahou College 2nd team, 6. Maile Ilimas, 5; Artillery, 0. High School, 5; Punahou College 2nd team, 5. ASSOCIATION. Cattons XI, 3; Iolani College, 0. Iolani College, 4; Cattons XI, 1. Scotland, 2; Iolani College, 0. Lansdale XI, 3; Iolani College, 0.

AT MAKIKI GROUNDS.

Blackman's Team Will Play Against the Scots Today.

The team which Mr. Blackman will bring against Scotland this afternoon is calculated to put up a good game of Association football and hopes to present the Caledonians with their first defeat. Although not invincible in any department there is apparently no weak spot in the eleven and it should work equal to the occasion.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The weeding of the ground is in hand and should be finished by today. It is requested that members of the Scotch team play in white shirts and their opponents in any conspicuous colors. The Cosmopolitan team will be as follows: Goal, Preeth; backs, Soper and Edwards; halves, Andrews, Blackman and Stokes; forwards, Bolster, Anderson, Lansdale, Davies, Parish. Reserves, Willis and Y. Andersen. Caledonians—Goal, McGill; fullbacks, Osborne, R. Anderson; halfbacks, Lennox, Bottomley, D. W. Anderson; forwards, Fiddes, Catton, Boyle, Munro, Irvine.

THE FOOTBALL ERA.

Uncle (severely)—"When I was your age I always stood at the head of my class." Sam—"What a chump you must have been at football!"

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FULL BACK PLAY.

Expert on This Feature of Association Football.

Although any one of ordinary capability may, without previous knowledge of the game, acquire in a few practice matches a fair mastery of forward or half-back play, the production of a reliable full-back demands long and careful practice. Old Rugby or Intercollegiate players soon show good form in this position of the field, but the accurate kicking necessary in a back cannot be easily acquired by one entirely new to football. The work of a full-back is almost purely defensive. The golden rule for him to observe is to kick the ball as soon as he reaches it and to check all temptation to dribble. Many a goal is thrown away, and a game lost, by an otherwise good back indulging in dribbling at a critical moment. The back must never hesitate to kick the ball forcibly at the very first chance which offers. A player who does this immediately relieves the pressure of attack and gets the ball among his own forwards.

GOAL KEEPING.

This department of the game is too frequently neglected. The goal-keeper often disdains the somewhat lrisome practice necessary for perfection and hence the miserable displays so often witnessed. Goal keeping is quite one of the most important positions in the field as the smallest mistake on his part spells disaster. A half may fall but can again recover to the attack. The back may be passed but has the knowledge that there is still one more defender of the citadel. The goal-keeper is beaten and all the efforts of his side have availed nothing. The great rule for a goal-keeper to remember is to pick up the ball whenever possible. He can then take a punt kick which is always an element of chance in kicking a moving ball. If hard pressed he should throw the ball, never in front of the goal, but towards the wing. Only three steps may be taken while holding the ball. If opportunity offers of picking the ball up it should be kicked as hard as possible. Most goal-keepers leave their charge if an opposing forward breaks right through the defensive and there is little hope of stopping a well-directed shot if the man is allowed to come too close. After leaving the goal the custodian should get back to his post as soon as possible. At one time it was permitted to charge the goal-keeper out of the way, even if he was not playing the ball, but it is now not allowed to interfere with him in any way unless he is actually in contact with the ball.

THE SHADOW OF THE PAST.

She laid her face against her mother's breast and sobbed. "My poor child, what is it?" the older lady asked. "Has Reginald been cruel to you?" "No, mamma," the bride replied, "it is not that. It is all on account of a terrible discovery. I—"

READY TO BEGIN.

Ethel—"Mamma, don't you think women should know how to cook, so that they may be able to look after their husband's digestion when they marry?" Mamma—"Certainly, dear."

WHERE MOTHERS COME HANDY.

"No, I never leave my married daughters in summer." "Afraid their children would get sick?" "Oh, no! But they might get some jelly started that wouldn't jell."

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AT MAKIKI GROUNDS.

Blackman's Team Will Play Against the Scots Today.

The team which Mr. Blackman will bring against Scotland this afternoon is calculated to put up a good game of Association football and hopes to present the Caledonians with their first defeat. Although not invincible in any department there is apparently no weak spot in the eleven and it should work equal to the occasion.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The weeding of the ground is in hand and should be finished by today. It is requested that members of the Scotch team play in white shirts and their opponents in any conspicuous colors. The Cosmopolitan team will be as follows: Goal, Preeth; backs, Soper and Edwards; halves, Andrews, Blackman and Stokes; forwards, Bolster, Anderson, Lansdale, Davies, Parish. Reserves, Willis and Y. Andersen. Caledonians—Goal, McGill; fullbacks, Osborne, R. Anderson; halfbacks, Lennox, Bottomley, D. W. Anderson; forwards, Fiddes, Catton, Boyle, Munro, Irvine.

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WHAT WHITNEY SAYS ON YACHTS

The Editor of Outing Writes About the Pleasure Boats.

The yachting season on the Atlantic Coast was especially marked this year by the advent of the new seventy-footers built for Messrs. Vanderbilt, Whitney, Duryea and Belmont. These were of one design and were supposed to be cruisers instead of racing machines. All proved woefully deficient in stability and have to go back to the builders for a thorough overhauling and strengthening. Caspar Whitney has treated of the matter very intelligently in the November number of Outing but he writes much more interestingly, to us, in regard to small yachts, this term including, with them, everything from 50-foot water line down, covering the classes and sizes of boats most adaptable to our needs. Mr. Whitney tells the story so much better than we can that we quote at length from his article. He says:

"Despite the seventy-footers, the yachting season was made notable by the development and prosperity of the small boat. And so long as the classes for the small boat continue to grow and thrive we can view failures in the larger classes with complacency. For the small boat—the raceboat, knockabout and others of that species—is the cradle of Corinthianism. It is the schoolship of the American yachtsmen—or, at least, of the kind of yachtsmen we seek to develop. Unfortunately, not all the men who own sailing yachts, or who pretend to sail their own boats, are yachtsmen, but the average of skill is annually increasing, and the fact is directly traceable to the growth of interest, within recent years, in the small boat. Yacht club regatta committees should bear this well in mind, and at all times lend every possible encouragement to the smaller classes.

Apocryphal of the successful small-boat season the Yacht Racing Union, which administers to its members all recent, meeting, very properly expressed official disapproval of the racing measurement rules extant, and decided to rescind the present rule until a new one is put forth. Meantime Union clubs may locally such rule of measurement as they consider most desirable for the purpose. There is no doubt of the need of a new rule, but nothing will be gained if the proposed changes do not provide a penalty for "freaks" so heavy as to insure a healthy life to the small boat.

In the extremes to which the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup class, the Union Committee has ample warning. The tendency to create a mere racing machine must be checked and thoroughly discouraged. The racing machine craze has eventually killed every class of boat sailing, small and large, in which it has been tolerated.

The races next year for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup, which the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club (Toronto) successfully defended last month against the White Bear Sailing Club (St. Paul), will afford an opportunity for seeing to what degree of skill the English have attained in small boat building and handling, since Spruce IV, made a try for the same trophy and was beaten several years ago.

The St. Lawrence Club has just accepted, through the Island Sailing Club of Cowes, the challenge of Mr. Lorne Campbell Currie of Havre, France. There never has been a race of small boats to equal the thirty-footers in every matched or sport-giving racing. For three years of this class has furnished undiminished enthusiasm and exciting contests off Newport, and there is every indication of its being good for three more years. Some of the boats have changed hands since launched—but their speed qualities have not been lessened thereby; indeed, in one or two instances they have been considerably improved.

But the most valuable service of this class, as of the raceabouts and knockabouts, has been its missionary work among the younger generation of amateur sailors, and with very happy results. In the first year of the class the majority of the boats had professional skippers, but this last season amateur talent was overwhelming—was the majority and also in the lead. Incidentally I may add that the groundwork for the skill Mr. Herman Duryea exhibited this year on the Yankee was acquired during the several seasons' racing on one of these thirty-footers, I think, was his boat's name.

The past season was an especially popular one for the thirties—for not only have the owners, but a number of their friends also offered cups, and great interest has been taken in the racing. Of the fifty-eight races sailed this year twenty were for cups.

A class of which not a great deal was seen this year, perhaps because we were so busy with the wrecked seventies, but which seemed to promise much good sport if properly developed—was the fifty-footers—as represented by Altair and Shark. Both of these yachts were on the New York Yacht Club cruise, and each made a very creditable showing; subsequently Altair made a commendable record against the White Star, but Shark retired to Boston waters and did not further reveal her capabilities.

At all events, enough was seen to attract attention to the good looks of the boats, and their economical and workmanlike construction. Now there is talk of several more being ordered for the next spring. I hope the talk will really result in action. The more boats we add to the fifty and sixty-foot classes, the better it will be for American yachting—always provided, of course, that the new boats are real yachts and not merely racing skeletons which constituted the seventy class. The fifty-footer is one of the most satisfactory sizes; it gives a yacht plenty large enough for cruising and yet not so large as to be unwieldy and expensive in racing.

It is interesting to compare the winning types of Atlantic Coast small boats, as represented, for instance, by Jolly Roger and Wa Wa, with the small sloop Aeolus, which on the Pacific Coast is equally as famous. It is plain to see that she is much abler and more worthy. She is not so speedy by a great deal, no doubt, but, on the other hand, she is more of a yacht and less of a racing machine.

San Francisco Bay has quite a respectable fleet of boats in about this class, and an annual race of great interest among them for the perpetual challenge cup, which the San Francisco yachtsmen purchased in 1895 by subscription, and which was first won by J. W. Leonard's El Sueno. Any recognized Pacific Coast club may challenge for this cup, and the race must take place between May and November. So long as she is within 10 per cent of the racing length of the defender, the challenger may be of any length, rig or build, which seems a very simple way of solving what is usually a complicated through many labored provisions.

Aeolus is owned by Messrs. Carl Westerland and R. H. Morrow; she won the McDonough Cups (corresponding to our former Goelet and present Astor trophies) in 1898 and '99, and the perpetual challenge cup in '97 and 1900; she is unquestionably the fastest boat of her size on the Coast, but there are other good ones—notably Mr. Matthew Turner's Gadder, champion in '96, and ex-Commodore J. W. Pew's Truant, which was beaten last year for the cup by only a narrow margin.

THE FOOTBALL ERA.



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THE WITNESS OF A HOME

Wooing and Wedding Told to Honoluluans.

SERMON BY WM. KINCAID

Powerful Discourse by the Pastor of Central Union Church Sunday.

At Central Union Church Sunday the pastor, Rev. Wm. Kincaid, gave the second sermon in his series of Talks to the Heart on "The Making of a Happy Home," the subject being, "Wooing and Wedding." He took for his text Gen. 29:20, "And Jacob served seven years for Rachael; and they seemed unto him but a few days, for the love he had to her." He said in substance:

The making of a true home begins before there is home; it begins in the days when the life-choices are made. There are many unhappy marriages. There are families sheltered in houses which are not homes. A happy home does not come as a matter of course, because there has been a marriage ceremony, with plighted vows and a ring and the minister's "Whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder," and a benediction. A happy home has to be planned for, lived for, sacrificed for, and often suffered for. There must be a wise choosing before marriage, or the making of a happy home may be impossible. At few points in life is divine guidance more needed than when the question of the choice of a life-companion is to be decided. A mistake then will cast its shadow down all the years to the close of life. Many a promising career is blighted by a foolish marriage.

The good, old-fashioned Quaker marriage has always seemed to me nearest the truth of God in which both the man and the woman declare, in the presence of God, that they are joined together by the Holy Spirit. That brings God not only into the wedding but into the wooing, and makes Him the Match-maker, and I doubt not that is the reason why so large a proportion of the Quaker marriages turn out so well. Any way you never hear of a Quaker couple getting into the divorce court. Every true match is made in heaven, and all true men and women who believe this, and act on it, find something of heaven in their matches.

I approach the theme, this evening, with much hesitation. It is a topic not often dealt with in the pulpit. There are some experiences in life so sacred that one hesitates to speak of them in public. He knows that he cannot speak with absolute frankness. And yet shall religion, which has a word of counsel for every other epoch of life, stand silent, when the young man and woman are about to enter upon this most vital of all relations, speaking no word of warning against the dangers attending the step, or offering no suggestions as to its opportunities and blessings? Surely not. The religious teacher has a duty and a responsibility here as well as elsewhere. There comes a time when life suddenly takes on a new aspect, receives a new inspiration, becomes possessed of a new power. In this strange experience, man and woman enter into a new relationship with one another. Let me illustrate what I mean by the old world love story from which the text is taken.

Jacob reaches the well at Hanan at the hour when it was customary for the shepherds of the neighborhood to water their flocks. Some were already there, and they were waiting for their whole number to assemble in order that they might, with their flocks, enter upon the solemn and unaided, roll the stone from the mouth of the well. Jacob makes known his love for Rachael to her father, and according to the customs of that day, enters into an agreement to the effect that he shall win her by giving her father seven years of his service. And this stipulated service Jacob gave without grudging, and then, being cheated, he gave seven years more; and we read, "The years seemed unto him but as a few days for the love he had to her." In all his chequered career, Jacob never appears to have regretted that when he is suitor for Rachael, Love rode him, and love is the chief of the graces. A man who loves honestly and truly is always a man at his best. A man who loves thus is pretty sure to give honest service to the world. He will also hold pure and purified himself; it will give him a sense of the things that are true, and it will refine his passions; it lays the foundation of ethics deep in his nature. Hence the coming into a man's life of such a love in the form of a Rachael is one of the greatest gifts of God. There is no greater power that can come into a man's soul than the love that emanates from the love of a pure and noble woman, a love that never changes except to grow stronger; a love that divides every thought and feeling; a love that turns service into song—such a love transforms and transfigures.

The curious tendency of the human mind to form religious segments and sub-segments is illustrated by the condition of things in England. The established church, itself a segment of the Latin subdivision of Christendom, is divided into four parties, the High, Low, Broad, and Ritualistic or Catholic—the latter often being associated with the first in common parlance. It has generally been supposed that the "advanced" or ritualist party is united upon church matters; but it now appears that even here there is a party within a party. An English writer is quoted by a London correspondent of The Church Standard (Philadelphia) as saying that the ritualists have long been somewhat seriously divided "on many important points," and that even in the English Church Union—the official organization—there are "two parties, the extreme and the moderate party—the party of philosophic theologians and the party of rationalizing medievalists. There is the Lux Mund school, which, though it holds what is called 'high' doctrine on the sacraments and the priesthood, is inclined to sympathize a good deal with modern rationalistic criticism of the Bible; and there is the party—and it has the support of The Church Times—which retains some of the intense loyalty and reverence felt by the old Tractarians toward the Holy Scriptures, and which dreads the tendency of modern thought to impair the credit of the 'lively oracles' delivered to the church by the servants of her divine Master."

Parents who have entered into this experience have a duty toward our boys and girls who are growing up to be young men and women under our experience. We are to prepare them for it, not by isolating them from each other, but by teaching them how to grow up together in a sweet and simple intimacy, by promoting an acquaintance that will develop into friendship; that friendship may develop into love.

And then, it is our sacred duty to teach them the true meaning of that much-abused word love. Blessed the boy and girl who have grown to manhood together, the father and mother have not forgotten to be lovers, where there is a perpetual honeymoon, and alas for the boy and girl who live in a house that is held together only by the four walls, and not by the love which is the bond of perfectness. We need to teach our boys and girls how to distinguish between true love and its counterfeit—passion. Passion is selfish, thinking only of itself, and of another only as a means of self-gratification; love is unselfish, thinking only of how it may sacrifice itself for its loved one. Passion is sensuous, feeding on outward beauty; love is spiritual, looking beneath the mask that everyone wears, and seeing the beauty within. Therefore passion is transient, but love "never faileth." In all the world there is no force so mighty as true love. Distance is powerless to destroy it. Time cannot kill it. It is stronger than death, for it is stronger than the grave. The wooing of Rachael by Jacob extended over fourteen years. I do not mean to say that we are to follow his example in this respect. Life is too short for that sort of thing; but the wooing should be long enough to enable young people to know their own hearts, and to know, or else they should not wed, because without such fitness, the license and the min-

prelude to a dark tragedy. Of all things needed to make a happy home, it seems to me that honesty and reality, and a certain sweet and simple intimacy in the wooing days stand among the first. It is all very well that you should be at your best in the days of your courtship, but remember that your best is the good, honest average.

We learn another lesson from this old-time story of wooing and wedding, viz.: that a happy home after marriage depends much, very much, upon purity of life before the vows are given and taken. What many a young man calls seeing life means seeing death; it means building a closet in the holy of holies in which to keep a skeleton which will haunt him to the day of his death. Unsullied purity and truth are the only sure foundation of a happy home.

There is no more powerful passage in modern fiction than a scene in a book familiar to many of you doubtless—"The Heavenly Twins," by Sarah Grand, in which a man who has done little else than sow his wild oats tries in vain to win the woman who could and would have loved him if he had been the pure man she once believed him to be, but had found out differently. "You would have loved me, then," he said, "if I had lived a different life."

"Yes," she answered simply, "I should have loved you. You were born for me. Why, oh why, did you not live for me?" "I wish to God I had," he answered. "You always meant to marry. You treasured in your heart your ideal of a woman. Why could you not have lived so that she would have been her ideal, too, when at last you met?" "I wish to God I had," he repeated. And that was his retribution. Lust and passion had swept over his life, and left it forever scorched and sterile. This is the earthly punishment of the impure; they lose the power of love, become unfit for any pure and noble love. Purity and truth are the first steps toward making a happy home.

SALEM, Oregon, Nov. 3.—The movement for universal prayer, which was started by Mrs. Mattie Grupp and Judge Horatio N. Maguire in 1886, has obtained such a wide notice recently that a timetable has been made up for the convenience of those who take part in the communion. When asked to explain the origin and purposes of the movement, Mrs. Mattie Grupp made public the following signed statement:

Whole world soul communion had its birth in the year 1886 in the remote little town of Salem, Oregon. It was given its initial impulse through Judge Horatio N. Maguire while delivering a public address and without forethought. He was moved to call for a few minutes silent communion, requesting his hearers to direct their minds of all prejudices and antagonisms and sit in silent, soulful communion with the Divine, invoking an inflow of light and the blessings of peace and good will for all the children of earth, regardless of race and creed. The power was sensibly felt and recognized to be of God.

Shortly after this the call for whole world soul communion was sent out and was responded to from all over the world. People of every nation were touched by the fire and brought under the influence and felt its power. Since that time it has been growing, steadily but silently, until now the time is at hand for teachers and demonstrators of it, as embodying the true philosophy of life, to go forth and bring the people in touch with each other in their social as well as spiritual relations. Heretofore there has been no active proselytizing done through personal effort, but the silent soul forces have been working like leaven getting the people ready for the advent of illuminated characters, who will be commissioned to teach new truths and bring new light for the spiritual elevation of humanity.

Whole world communion is on the 27th of each month, and continues simultaneously all over the world for thirty minutes, it being usual to devote from a quarter of an hour to half an hour before entering the communion to devotional singing and invocations in the most universal spirit for an inflow of the divine life influence, to bring the communing into each other and in heaven in more perfect accord.

The object of the monthly whole world communion is to bring communions of diverse faiths and nationalities into unity of thought and aspiration in invoking the blessings of peace and good will for all, and spiritual illumination according to the receptivity of each. In soul communion, self interests and the influence of preconceived ideas of religious duties and obligations are, so far as possible, kept out of mind, that the inflow may be the same, may come from the one divine center, in all parts of the world.

Special times of observing communion, always once a week and sometimes oftener, are arranged to suit the convenience of soul communions locally; and for such as are fully in the soul communion influence it is a continuous influence, to them it is "a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night."

COMMUNION TIME-TABLE

The 27th day of each month, and from 12 m. to half-past 12 p. m., is the time fixed and inspirationally commended throughout the world for soul communion of all who love the world, and are free of race and creed—the object being, to invoke, through co-operation of thought and unity in spiritual aspiration, the spiritual light which we give peace and hope corresponding times for entering the communion in various localities.

When it is 12 m. at Salem, Oregon, it is at—

Austin, Texas	1:10 p. m.
Boston, Mass.	1:10 p. m.
Burlington, Vermont	1:10 p. m.
Buenos Ayres, S. A.	1:10 p. m.
Buffalo, N. Y.	1:10 p. m.
Columbia, S. C.	1:10 p. m.
Cape Horn, S. A.	1:10 p. m.
Cape of Good Hope, Africa	1:10 p. m.
Chicago	1:10 p. m.
Toronto, Ont.	1:10 p. m.
Tetroit, Mich.	1:10 p. m.
Frankfort, Germany	1:10 p. m.
Frankfort, Ky.	1:10 p. m.
Frederickton, New Brunswick	1:10 p. m.
Hallifax, N. S.	1:10 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	1:10 p. m.
Iowa City, Ia.	1:10 p. m.
London, England	1:10 p. m.
Leocompton, Kan.	1:10 p. m.
Little Rock, Ark.	1:10 p. m.
Mobile, N. Y.	1:10 p. m.
Memphis, Tenn.	1:10 p. m.
Nashville, Tenn.	1:10 p. m.
New York City	1:10 p. m.
Norfolk, Va.	1:10 p. m.
Omaha, Neb.	1:10 p. m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	1:10 p. m.
Pittsburg, Pa.	1:10 p. m.
Rome, Italy	1:10 p. m.
Salt Lake City	1:10 p. m.
Santa Fe, N. M.	1:10 p. m.
St. Domingo	1:10 p. m.
St. Paul, Minn.	1:10 p. m.
Santiago, Chili	1:10 p. m.
Sioux Falls, Dakota	1:10 p. m.
San Francisco, Cal.	1:10 p. m.
Vienna, Austria	1:10 p. m.
Yers Cruz, Mexico	1:10 p. m.
Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.	1:10 p. m.
Augusta, Maine	1:10 p. m.
Falmouth, Md.	1:10 p. m.
Berne, Switzerland	1:10 p. m.
Berlin, Prussia	1:10 p. m.
Constantinople, Turkey	1:10 p. m.
Columbus, Ohio	1:10 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	1:10 p. m.
Charlottown, Pr. Ed.	1:10 p. m.
Dublin, Ireland	1:10 p. m.
Edinburgh, Scotland	1:10 p. m.
Dover, Delaware	1:10 p. m.
Ft. Kearney, Neb.	1:10 p. m.
Georgetown, British Gu.	1:10 p. m.
Havana, Cuba	1:10 p. m.
Honolulu, H. I.	1:10 p. m.
Jerusalem, Palestine	1:10 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	1:10 p. m.
Lima, Peru	1:10 p. m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	1:10 p. m.
Indianapolis, Ind.	1:10 p. m.
Montreal, Canada	1:10 p. m.
New Haven, Conn.	1:10 p. m.
Newport, R. I.	1:10 p. m.
New Orleans, La.	1:10 p. m.
Ottawa, Canada	1:10 p. m.
Panama, New Granada	1:10 p. m.
Paris, France	1:10 p. m.
St. Petersburg, Russia	1:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Mo.	1:10 p. m.
St. John's, New Foundland	1:10 p. m.
St. Paul, Minn.	1:10 p. m.
Smithtown, Jamaica	1:10 p. m.
Springfield, Mass.	1:10 p. m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	1:10 p. m.
Tallahassee, Fla.	1:10 p. m.
Vicksburg, Miss.	1:10 p. m.
Wilmington, N. C.	1:10 p. m.
Washington, D. C.	1:10 p. m.

alone with god. Enter into thy closet and shut thy door.—Matthew, vi., 6.

There is nothing more important in your religious life than making the acquaintance of your own soul. It is easy to know other people, but to know yourself is a very difficult matter. Many a man goes through life on friendly terms with half his neighborhood who is a comparative stranger to himself. He has, perhaps, delivered a critical opinion of certain of his intimates and judged accurately, justly and charitably, but if you should ask him to give an equally accurate estimates of his own character he might be at a loss for an answer, because he has neither analyzed nor weighed himself with care.

I have noticed that before a contractor names the price at which he will undertake a given work he is extremely careful to master all its details. His investigation of every possible impediment and obstacle is rigid and even microscopic. He feels a profound responsibility, and before beginning the task he measures his own ability, reckons the accessories at his command and the opposition he must face. It is a very serious problem to him, because not only his reputation, but his profits, are dependent on the conclusion at which he arrives. Having solved all puzzles, however, he enters on the work without hesitation and with that self-confidence which is an element of success.

If we do this in building a bridge or laying rails from one state to another, why should we not do the same when we build a character? If we are careful to adapt means to end in all material concerns, how can we hope to make our lives what they should be unless we know what is required of us and what abilities we have for its accomplishment? And if no man would dream of being a carpenter or a mason, a musician or an artist without serving an apprenticeship, why should he hope to live nobly or grandly without definite purpose? It is a curious hallucination that we can live well without learning how to live. The doctor, the lawyer, the orator devotes much time to studying the principles which underlie his profession, but in religious matters he goes blindly forward, not merely ignorant of the tools or faculties we have to work with, but blundering into such a misconception of experiences that we are lost in a maze of doubt and bewilderment.

I am very sure that if we gave the same attention to our spiritual as we gladly give to our intellectual development the complexion of the world would be changed in a single generation. We do not lack ability; but our faculties run to waste for want of proper direction. We are strong, quite strong enough to conquer circumstance and fate and to wrest a benefit from every sorrow and struggle, but, like a ship without a captain, we are at the mercy of temptation and end our lives in profound disappointment because we have failed to realize the dreams of our youth. It is not the fault of environment, but our want of acquaintance with ourselves, that we are so little when we hoped to be so large of stature.

The remedy for this state of things lies in the text. If we would equip ourselves for the struggle that lies before us we must enter our closets and shut the door. Solitude at given intervals,

UNIVERSAL PRAYER DAY

SALEM, Oregon, Nov. 3.—The movement for universal prayer, which was started by Mrs. Mattie Grupp and Judge Horatio N. Maguire in 1886, has obtained such a wide notice recently that a timetable has been made up for the convenience of those who take part in the communion. When asked to explain the origin and purposes of the movement, Mrs. Mattie Grupp made public the following signed statement:

Whole world soul communion had its birth in the year 1886 in the remote little town of Salem, Oregon. It was given its initial impulse through Judge Horatio N. Maguire while delivering a public address and without forethought. He was moved to call for a few minutes silent communion, requesting his hearers to direct their minds of all prejudices and antagonisms and sit in silent, soulful communion with the Divine, invoking an inflow of light and the blessings of peace and good will for all the children of earth, regardless of race and creed. The power was sensibly felt and recognized to be of God.

Shortly after this the call for whole world soul communion was sent out and was responded to from all over the world. People of every nation were touched by the fire and brought under the influence and felt its power. Since that time it has been growing, steadily but silently, until now the time is at hand for teachers and demonstrators of it, as embodying the true philosophy of life, to go forth and bring the people in touch with each other in their social as well as spiritual relations. Heretofore there has been no active proselytizing done through personal effort, but the silent soul forces have been working like leaven getting the people ready for the advent of illuminated characters, who will be commissioned to teach new truths and bring new light for the spiritual elevation of humanity.

Whole world communion is on the 27th of each month, and continues simultaneously all over the world for thirty minutes, it being usual to devote from a quarter of an hour to half an hour before entering the communion to devotional singing and invocations in the most universal spirit for an inflow of the divine life influence, to bring the communing into each other and in heaven in more perfect accord.

The object of the monthly whole world communion is to bring communions of diverse faiths and nationalities into unity of thought and aspiration in invoking the blessings of peace and good will for all, and spiritual illumination according to the receptivity of each. In soul communion, self interests and the influence of preconceived ideas of religious duties and obligations are, so far as possible, kept out of mind, that the inflow may be the same, may come from the one divine center, in all parts of the world.

Special times of observing communion, always once a week and sometimes oftener, are arranged to suit the convenience of soul communions locally; and for such as are fully in the soul communion influence it is a continuous influence, to them it is "a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night."

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and find it to be a great medicine," says E. S. Phipps, of Potosi, Ark. "I cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly for it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick action which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite remedy for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

—FOR—

1901

Is now in course of publication to be issued about December 15. Departments, societies or other organizations, etc., having changes to report in their lists of officers for the coming year, for its register and directory department, will please hand in the same at earliest convenience.

Parties desiring early copies, or copies mailed to any address, will please leave orders for prompt attention.

Advertisers not yet having reported, will please do so before the close of November.

The well known character of the Hawaiian Annual in its reference to the local and foreign press, its special advantages as a medium to reach the best buyers.

THOS. G. THURM, PUBLISHER.

OAHU COLLEGE.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT. OAHU COLLEGE has secured the services of MISS ALICE M. WOODS, pianist. Miss Woods studied under Gram, in the Schawenka Conservatory of New York, and under Emil Nagel, the New England Conservatory, Boston. She then studied four years at Gustav Eckert, Royal Prussian Conservatory, Berlin. After returning to Oahu, she has taught in the Conservatory, Miss Woods taught in Birmingham Seminary, Birmingham, Alabama, and in the Normal School, Sherman, Texas. Miss Woods is a thoroughly trained and accomplished musician. She will undertake her work in piano lessons on the same as on piano—\$2 for two lessons per week. It is hoped that Miss Woods may bring a class large enough to warrant a permanent residence in Honolulu. Her musical education and her talents will be a great addition to our music forces.

Subscribe for the ADVERTISER'S MONTHLY, delivered daily paper—3 months, \$1.00. Single copies, 10 cents.

Church of St. John the Baptist, Kalia-kaena, Rev. Father Clement.—High mass, 8; sermon and collection for the expenses of the church; rehearsal, 3; rosary, 4.

Church of Sacred Heart, Marquessville, Punahou.—Mass at 11 a. m.; rosary, 2 p. m.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania avenue and Miller street, Rev. G. L. Pearson, pastor.—Regular services as follows: Sundays, 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., public worship and sermon; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., prayer meeting. A welcome always to all. Parsonage adjoining the church.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will hold services on Sunday in the Milliani Hall (rear of the Opera House) as follows: 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., preaching, Hawaiian service; 6 p. m., Book of Mormon class; 7:30 p. m., preaching, English service. The subject will be, "The Principles of the Doctrine of Christ."

Christian Church, Rev. John C. Hay, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45; morning service, 11; young people's meeting, 6:30. The pastor J. C. Hay will preach. Subject at 11 a. m., "The Prosperity of the Congregation;" at 7:30 p. m., "Everything Useful in Christ."

Chinese Church (Congregational), Rev. Edward W. Thwing, acting pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30; preaching service, 11; Sunday school in English, 2:30; evening service, 7:30; Wednesday, prayer meeting, 7:30.

Japanese Church (Congregational).—Services at the old Lyceum at 11 and 7:30 o'clock.

Japanese M. E. Church, H. Kihara, pastor, 5, Tokimasa, associate pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 11; evening service, 7:45; class meeting, 8:30; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8. Services at Waikahalulu Church.

Kawaiahae Church, Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor.—Sunday school, 10; morning service, 11; evening service, 7:30; preaching in English by Rev. W. D. Westervelt; Christmas, 11 o'clock.

Central Union Church, Rev. William M. Kincaid, pastor.—Sunday school and Bible class, 9:30; public worship and sermon, 11; Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 6:30; meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

Rev. Arthur Maxson Smith, president of Oahu College, will speak at the morning service on "Twentieth Century Opportunities." Mr. Kincaid will preach in the evening on "The Marriage Relation."

St. Andrew's Cathedral—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; on the last Sunday in the month, Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion; 8:30 p. m., Pule Ahiahi; 7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Dean, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Honolulu, Parish Priest, the Rev. V. H. Kitcote.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Second Congregation, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, rector.—Sunday school, 9; morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30.

St. Clement's Chapel, terminus of the Beretania street cars, Punahou.—Sunday services: Holy communion, 7 a. m.; first Sunday of the month, 11:05 a. m.; matins and sermon, 11:05 a. m.; evensong, 7:05 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; daily prayer during the week, 7 a. m.; seats free; the chapel is served by the rector of Honolulu.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Bishop of Honolulu, Law masses, holy communion, 6 and 7; children's mass with English sermon, 9; high mass, with native sermon, 10:30; rosary, with native instruction, 1:30; solemn vespers and benediction, 7; week-days, low mass, 6 and 7.

St. Augustin's Chapel, Rev. Father Valantine, in charge.—Sacrament of the mass, 8:30.

Relief Camp No. 2.—Sunday school, 1:30.

Peniel Mission, Nuuanu street, Irwila block, below King, Miss Uddenberg and Mrs. Adams, missionaries in charge.—Services as follows: Street meeting, 7:30; and meeting in the hall at 8 each evening except Monday. Sunday, wharf meeting at 9 a. m., followed by a Bible class in the hall; holiness meeting at 3 p. m. and evening services as usual. The reading room is open each day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., where you will find the daily papers, religious reading matter and free writing materials. Come, rest, read and write.

The following regular services are held at the Seventh-Day Adventist Chapel: Saturday, Sabbath school, at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Wednesday, prayer and missionary meeting at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. B. L. Howe, pastor.

Portuguese Evangelical Church, corner of Miller and Punchbowl streets, Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor.—Preaching in Portuguese at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., conducted in English; W. A. Bowen, superintendent, English meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha Schools, Rev. Silas P. Perry, pastor.—Sabbath morning, 11 o'clock.

Rev. Samuel Jones, rural dean of Caermarthen and vicar of Llanguor, fifty-six years. Archdeacon Bevan of Hay, holds the longest record as vicar. He was appointed to the vicarage of Hay in 1845, and has remained there ever since. Rev. L. L. Wayne Jones, Llanyrnnech, was ordained in 1845.

The Baltimore conference of the M. E. Church has asked its members to raise \$1,000,000 as a twentieth century thank offering. To do this it recommends (1) that \$500,000 of the amount be divided into shares of \$10 each, and that pastors secure enough money to average that sum from each member and probationer; (2) that Sabbath schools and Epworth Leagues raise an average of \$1 per member for the scholarship endowment fund; (3) that pastor's observe a Sunday as "twentieth century thank-offering day," and set forth the great subject of the Woman's College and its claims upon their people.

The palm for the largest church offering, according to the Westminster Gazette, is held by Australia. At the recent dedication of the new cathedral at Sydney, the sum of \$12,200 (about \$61,000) was taken up. According to the same journal, the largest amount ever collected in the United Kingdom was at the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, when Father Tom Burke, the distinguished Dominican priest, preached, and the offering amounted to \$7,500 (\$37,000). Roman Catholics have always been celebrated for large giving, and it is expected that all these sums will be exceeded at the opening of the beautiful new cathedral at Westminster in June next year. In this country some religious bodies have been particularly successful in their financing; and Dowie, in Chicago, Sanborne in Maine, and Simpson, of the Christian Alliance, have at different times raised great sums.

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ALONE WITH GOD.

Enter into thy closet and shut thy door.—Matthew, vi., 6.

There is nothing more important in your religious life than making the acquaintance of your own soul. It is easy to know other people, but to know yourself is a very difficult matter. Many a man goes through life on friendly terms with half his neighborhood who is a comparative stranger to himself. He has, perhaps, delivered a critical opinion of certain of his intimates and judged accurately, justly and charitably, but if you should ask him to give an equally accurate estimates of his own character he might be at a loss for an answer, because he has neither analyzed nor weighed himself with care.

I have noticed that before a contractor names the price at which he will undertake a given work he is extremely careful to master all its details. His investigation of every possible impediment and obstacle is rigid and even microscopic. He feels a profound responsibility, and before beginning the task he measures his own ability, reckons the accessories at his command and the opposition he must face. It is a very serious problem to him, because not only his reputation, but his profits, are dependent on the conclusion at which he arrives. Having solved all puzzles, however, he enters on the work without hesitation and with that self-confidence which is an element of success.

If we do this in building a bridge or laying rails from one state to another, why should we not do the same when we build a character? If we are careful to adapt means to end in all material concerns, how can we hope to make our lives what they should be unless we know what is required of us and what abilities we have for its accomplishment? And if no man would dream of being a carpenter or a mason, a musician or an artist without serving an apprenticeship, why should he hope to live nobly or grandly without definite purpose? It is a curious hallucination that we can live well without learning how to live. The doctor, the lawyer, the orator devotes much time to studying the principles which underlie his profession, but in religious matters he goes blindly forward, not merely ignorant of the tools or faculties we have to work with, but blundering into such a misconception of experiences that we are lost in a maze of doubt and bewilderment.

I am very sure that if we gave the same attention to our spiritual as we gladly give to our intellectual development the complexion of the world would be changed in a single generation. We do not lack ability; but our faculties run to waste for want of proper direction. We are strong, quite strong enough to conquer circumstance and fate and to wrest a benefit from every sorrow and struggle, but, like a ship without a captain, we are at the mercy of temptation and end our lives in profound disappointment because we have failed to realize the dreams of our youth. It is not the fault of environment, but our want of acquaintance with ourselves, that we are so little when we hoped to be so large of stature.

The remedy for this state of things lies in the text. If we would equip ourselves for the struggle that lies before us we must enter our closets and shut the door. Solitude at given intervals,

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AT THE FRONT WITH THE BOER

What a Yankee Fighter Saw There.

TURNER WRITES TO THE ADVERTISER

He Is Now an Engineer at Oahu Plantation Near Honolulu.

Life has its amenities even in war time and in the midst of a hot campaign. The following sketches of incidents which actually took place during the Boer-British war in the Transvaal were written for the ADVERTISER by Francis J. Turner, a mining man from South Africa, who fought all through the fiercest of the war on the side of the Boer.

One of the Remington scouts while out scouting one day alone in the Orange Free State came to a small farm; over the house a white flag was flying. Being thirsty he rode up to the door and seeing a young girl asked for a drink of water. The child ran in to her mother, who at once invited the scout indoors, causing out to him to come in. On entering the room he found a young woman weeping over a baby she had in her arms. He asked her reason for weeping. "My poor husband has been killed at Paardeburg," she replied, "and I only received news this morning."

So forcibly did this strike the scout that he could not keep back his tears. He told her he wished the war would stop. He remained for some time trying to console the poor woman, forgetting for the time the war, and his safety. Suddenly looking towards the door he beheld two Boer scouts watching him. They had slipped quietly from their horses and had heard and seen all.

"We have caught you napping," one of them said smiling. "Yes," he answered; "I admit you have; I am helpless, as my arms are on my saddle; you are a man do as you will."

The Boer who had addressed him—Du Pleissis by name—then stepped inside, shook hands with the Britisher, and said: "No, you need not give up; I have seen that you are an honorable man with your heart in the right place. You may return to your lines in peace."

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SPY. A green young Boer was on Brandt's watch (picket duty) one night outside Ladysmith. The password for this night was "Maxim." Hearing footsteps near him, he called out, "Vee dare?" meaning "Who's there?"

"Friend," came to reply. "Halt, friend, and give the wachtwoord," demanded the young Boer. "Eanson," came the answer quickly. "The young farmer thought for a moment or two, then shouted, 'All right; that's near enough, but it's 'Maxim.'"

Whoever the person was he challenged, spoke Dutch, and this fact alone assured the young Boer farmer. This occurred three nights previous to the attempt made by the British to destroy "Long Tom," the siege gun that proved such a source of annoyance to General White.

FAT PIG IN TWO PLACES. Commandant Viljoen of the Lydenburg commando was very corpulent, measuring something like six feet around the waist. It happened that "fat pig" was the password one night. On this particular night the commandant took a notion to visit the picket lines. The first picket-man he came upon happened to be a "fat-pig" sort of a person. "Who comes there?" rang out in the staidness of the night. "Friend," replied Viljoen. "The sentry recognized the commandant's voice.

"Halt, friend, and give the password." "Fat pig," shouted Viljoen. "Pass, fat pig; all is well." The commandant passed, but swore vengeance on the sentry, whose voice he knew too well. The next morning our friend the sentry had five hours' pack drill.

IT WAS THE GENERAL. A young officer came out of Ladysmith under a flag of truce early in December, 1899, bearing a written request from General White, for an armistice. He was conducted to the commandant's headquarters, and taken into the official tent, where sat some seven or eight burghers conversing with the General. The officer's escort waited until the General ceased talking, before introducing the officer. In the meantime the young Briton became impatient, and asked his escort to take him at once to the commanding General, as his business was most important.

"All right," they answered, "that is the General sitting on the ground." The others were seated on camp stools. The young officer could not credit this, and remarked, "You don't say so; impossible!" "Impossible or not," they replied, "that's the General all right."

Not until the General assured him would he believe it. Returning to the lines, the young officer said to his escort, "You should come into Ladysmith and see the difference between our General and yours."

their commander drew his pistol and said, "I have never fired yet." Before he could turn he was plinoned by one Boer and received a gentle rap on the head from another. "Will you surrender now?" he was asked. He answered, "It's a case of die or die, and I guess I'll do."

He was taken to our camp he was introduced to Major McBride and one of his brigade, named McDermott. Colonel Bullock shook hands with them, remarking, "I don't know which was the hottest today, you fellows, the sun, or the Mauser bullets. But, never mind, it's all in a lifetime." Major, said he, "now I have in my bag a few biscuits and a nip of whisky; will you share it with me, for we're all men and white men, too, after all."

The sole was hanging from his left shoe, so McDermott ran to our camp and brought the Colonel a pair. Colonel Bullock highly complimented the Boers for the grit and endurance they had displayed since the commencement of the war. The Colonel is a fine specimen of the British soldier; in short, a hail fellow well met, even on the battle field; he was highly respected by the Boers at the camp and also by the officials at Pretoria.

HAD TO FACE THE MUSIC. Captain Theron's scouts were noted for their abilities, both as scouts and marksmen. Six of them under Lieutenant Enslin were out beyond Tafal Kop, between Bloemfontein and Brandfort one day last April, when they came across some fifteen to twenty mounted Britishers. Enslin ordered his men to make for cover, but before they reached it they had to turn around and face the music. The enemy, having better horses, had quickly lessened the distance and began peppering at Enslin and his men. Enslin not wishing to be shot running, gave the word to turn and have it. At the end of twenty minutes this little squad was heading for Brandfort with four prisoners (wounded, three of whom were officers). One of the officers admitted that at least nine of their outfit had been hit. He also stated that owing to lack of good scouts on their side, the officers were often called upon for this—to them—most unpleasant duty.

JOUBERT WAS KINDHEARTED. General Joubert was a most sincere and thoughtful man; he was extremely just and kindhearted. Rather than punish a man for an offense committed at the front he would send him back to his home, but often this system had a better effect than the ordinary modes of punishment known to military people. I was in the General's camp one day when in strode Colonel Blake of the Irish Brigade with a long complaint against one Captain Larcy. It appears that Larcy had gone to Johannesburg for a week's furlough but forgot to return for two months. When he did report for duty, the Colonel rebuked him—I don't mean that he struck him or in any way was unkind to him, I mean that he degraded Captain Larcy by reducing him to the ranks. This was a terrible blow to Captain Larcy, to be made a common soldier just because he forgot to come back a little sooner. However, the Colonel complained that Larcy since his return had been striving to stir up trouble in the camp, etc., and the Colonel wanted him punished.

"Oh, I don't think that is necessary," replied the General, "if he is a man of that sort I will show you how I will punish him, or I will greatly mistake." The General then told Mr. Stiljens to write the following letter, which the Colonel should hand to Larcy in person, and not let him know that he—the Colonel—had made any complaint whatever. I was myself sworn to secrecy for the time.

Hoofd Lager, December 20, 1899. To Captain Larcy. Sir: You will at once proceed to Johannesburg and raise a corps of one hundred men; have them fully equipped. When your corps is ready you will immediately report to me by wire and I shall send you on special work in the vicinity of Colesburg, C. C.

I have the honor, etc. W. JOUBERT. Some time afterwards Larcy discovered that he had been nicely and quietly hoodwinked. Somebody told me long afterwards that he saw poor Larcy trying to raise the corps. But, alas! he was not born to be an organizer of men.

WHAT THE IRISH DID. The famous battle of Modderspruit which took place on the 30th of October, 1899, was won solely by the Johannesburg police and the little Irish Brigade. The average country Boer was so ignorant of artillery that they were actually afraid to help carry ammunition to the guns when called upon to do so. The British guns were making it very hot for us, and being short of artillerymen, the burghers were called out to carry shells to the guns, a distance of about 250 yards. Our guns had used all the ammunition that was on the kopje. I heard several of the burghers say to their commandant, "What? Carry those things? Not me."

So afraid were they that the shells might explode while in their arms. The police were having a hot time of it, and had not some of the Irish Brigade volunteered to carry the shells to the guns, we certainly would have lost the day. There were no less than 450 holes around one of our guns caused by the enemy's shelling. The Irish Brigade lost two men while carrying the shells—one man, Hugh Carberry, had almost one-half of his head taken off by a shell; the other was a young fellow not twenty years old, Thomas Oates by name, son of Captain Oates of Johannesburg, who was afterwards captain of the Second Irish Brigade. Speaking to some of the burghers the following day, they told me they were willing to do anything in the fighting line, but they would have nothing to do with those bursting bombs.

THE MORNING INSPECTION. The morning inspection was one of the most amusing events of our daily routine. Wet or dry we would be called to muster something in the following style, "Now this, boys, fall in for inspection arms. Come along, men, hurry up!" Here Sergeant Dunville McBride would call: "Go around there and set them out!" These Dunville would run around shouting, "Are you fellows going to fall in or not? Why can't you come when you're told?"

Finally after much persuasion the Brigade would manage to get into some sort of a crooked line. This zigzag line swayed to and fro, with all the officers in front, stroking their beards, while one sergeant would call the roll, a very trying ordeal, as each man's name would have to be repeated several times before getting an answer. Every one chatted and paid attention to anything but the roll call. "Why don't you answer, Connor?" the sergeant would say. "Sure, and didn't I answer ye?" Connor would answer, "Phwat the devil's the matter wid ye anyway?"

down in order to see if the barrel was clean, the chance being that Murphy, or whoever he might be, would have the breech block closed. "Open the block," the sergeant would say. "Arrah go on wid ye, and don't make me tired; me gun's clean enough," would be the retort.

THE BEER FAMINE. "No beer," says the sent who tends the bar. In a tone of agony, "If you flashed me gold, a bottle cold, Youse couldn't purchase—see!"

"What! beer all pau," quoths the native son, As a tear from his eye he wipes, But he doesn't fret 'tis safe to bet, For there's never a dearth of swipes.

"Beer no more," cries the Portuguese, And then with decision brisk—"Gooda da beer, but if no have got, Giva da glass of whisk."

"Beer all out, hip! hip! hurrah!" The news makes the milkman jump, For he sees a chance for a cent advance, And he's just repaired his pump.

"Beer all drunk," says the artless Chink, And gladly the tidings hears—"Mellican man now drink at my store, Milk shakes and muchee loot-beers."

"No beer in town," and a festive smile Is smole by the gallant "coop," For he scenteth afar a time of ease And the closing of the "shop." H. M. AYRES.

ITCHING PILES. From the Melbourne Age. Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

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. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WHAT'S IN A NAME, SAY YOU? Although the present fashion of christening children with family surnames is much to be commended for many reasons, it carries with it some awful possibilities unknown in the days of Mary Anns and John Henrys. A glance at the following list, each name of which is genuine, will illustrate sufficiently well the possibilities of nomenclature resting with parents in their choice of names for the men and women of tomorrow.

- Eda Booker Mothershead. Marian English Earle. Sawyer Turner Somerset. Will W. Upp. Nealon Purr Daily. Owen Taylor Money. Ina Little Lamb. Broker Husbands Hart. R. U. Phelan-Goode. Marie A. Bachelor. May Tyus Upp. Mabel Eve Story. Will Waltz Wither. Waring Green Cotes. Iva Winchester Rifle. Etta Lotta Hammond-Degges. Barber Cutting Man. Wlad Sick O'Bryan. Makin Loud Noyes. Hurd Copp Cumming. Rodener Pullman Karr. Doody Spies Sourwine. Knott Worth Reading. From Life.

MODERN FICTION. Clerk—"What kind of a novel do you want, miss?" Miss—"Show me one that you can't recommend."

THE HAWAIIAN LABOR BUREAU... Will engage laborers in the Hawaiian Islands and will furnish them to plantations, individuals, firms, or corporations; will undertake contract work and furnish experienced and reliable contractors

Temporary Office Magoon Building, Room No. 15. Merchant Street, Honolulu. Telephone No. 230 Main. P. O. Box No. 877.

The Royal Dyeing and Cleaning Works. All kinds of LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING CLEANED and PRESSED at reasonable prices. Monthly contracts a specialty. Goods called for and delivered. Cleaning 75c per suit. 210 HOTEL STREET.

SEATTLE BEER - AT THE - CRITERION SALOON.

Get Your Grass Cut . . .

After the Rain.

OUR \$5.00

Lawn Mower IS JUST THE THING.

Pacific Cycle & Mfg. Co. FORT STREET.

Terra Cotta

IS THE MATERIAL TO BE USED FOR Sewer and Cesspool Connections.

It is used for the city system. Is much cheaper than iron and does not rust.

All sizes on hand, with necessary fittings. GREASE TRAPS, LAUNDRY TUBS, CHIMNEY PIPE, etc.

Lewers & Cooke. For Breakfast

YOU SHOULD ORDER GERMIA

Malt Breakfast Food . . . GRAPE-NUTS, POSTUM CEREAL COFFEE, SHREDDED WHEAT, CREAM FLAKE OATS.

All of above and many other Cereals for sale at Lewis & Co., GROCERS, 111 Fort Street Telephone 240.



TELEPHONE MAIN 199. MESSENGERS ALWAYS READY TO ANSWER ALL CALLS.

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Pacific Transfer Company. 237 King St., rear of Bailey's Cyclery.

EXPRESS WAGONS, DRAYS, LUMBER WAGONS and DUMP CARTS . . . Always on Hand. Trunks, Furniture and Safes Carefully Handled. Telephone Main 58.

M. W. MCCHESENEY & SON Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings. Agents Honolulu Soap Works Company, Honolulu and Tannery.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PLANTATION MACHINERY, SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL IS OFFERED FOR SALE BY C. BREWER & CO., LTD.:

FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES CAN BE HAD BY CALLING AT THEIR OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET.

ONE BURLEY DRILL, COMPLETE WITH 40 H. P. BOILER, AIR COMPRESSOR, ETC.

ONE SET FOWLER STEAM PLOWS (FOUR GANG) AND FULL ASSORTMENT SPARE PARTS.

THREE 250 H. P. STIRLING BOILERS.

ONE SET GREEN'S FUEL ECONOMIZERS—192 TUBES.

TWO WORTHINGTON HIGH DUTY STEAM PUMPING ENGINES, CAPACITY 5,000 GALLONS PER 24 HOURS, AGAINST A TOTAL HEAD OF 400 FEET.

ONE 25 H. P. UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER.

ALSO, CALIFORNIA MULES, IN FINE ORDER.

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STEEL T RAILS, 25 POUNDS AND 30 POUNDS.

TWO 15-TON FLAT CARS, 3-FOOT GAUGE.

TWELVE 3-TON FLAT CARS, 3-FOOT GAUGE.

ONE STUMP PULLER.

C. Brewer & Co., LIMITED.

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LOTS IN KING STREET TRACT from \$1,250 to \$1,500 a lot, formerly known as G. N. Wilcox's premises.

TWENTY LOTS IN MANOA VALLEY, formerly Montano's Tract, \$3,000 a lot.

FOUR HUNDRED LOTS IN KAU-LANI TRACT, from \$200 to \$250 a lot.

FIFTY LOTS IN KEKIO TRACT, opposite Makee Island, \$600 a lot.

TWENTY LOTS IN PUUNUI TRACT, 100x200, \$1,200 a lot.

Etc., Etc.

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Real Estate Brokers.

10 WEST KING ST.

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LIMITED.

SAWING, PLANING, TURNING, Etc. Large stock of Moldings kept on hand.

Kiln Drying, a specialty. Estimates Furnished on Short Notice. Kawaiahae St., Kewalo.

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ICE DELIVERED

To any part of the City.

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GOT A COLD?

Take something To stimulate Your appetite.

Bass' Ale

AND

GUINNESS' STOUT

From the famous bottlers, M. B. Foster & Sons, LONDON.

Refuse to take any other.

FOR SALE BY

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King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu.

A Family Group!

We make a business of taking pictures—make a feature of art photographs. We study the arrangement of groups and the posing of individuals, and our work is the sort that insures satisfaction all around. Call and be convinced.

J. J. WILLIAMS ART STUDIO

Fort Street, Upstairs.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

VERY NEAT PATTERNS . . .

Ladies' Writing Desks

Birds Eye Maple and Golden Oak.

Buffetts

Of the very latest designs.

EVERYONE KNOWS About these convenient ROUND-TOP DINING

Extension Tables

We have them in many different finishes.

Wire Mattresses

And BEDDING, the cheapest and best quality for the money in town.

Dining Room Arch Squares

CHEAP!

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

BIBLED THE WITNESSES?

Serious Charges Against L. M. Strauss.

IS CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Attorney Accused of Offering Money To Send Witnesses Out of Country.

Proceedings have been begun in the Circuit Court that may result seriously to Leon M. Strauss, a young attorney. In a petition to have Strauss adjudged guilty of contempt of court in connection with the Andrade divorce suit, charges are made by E. B. McClanahan which put Strauss in a very unpleasant light.

Mr. McClanahan's petition sets forth that he is an attorney for John S. Andrade in the divorce suit pending against Adelaide Andrade. In this case A. G. Correa, a Portuguese attorney, is named as correspondent. R. L. Ensey, Charles B. Buchanan, J. L. Benoit and Harry Le Roy are spoken of as material witnesses. The first two made sworn statements in regard to their knowledge of the case in August last. The two have since disappeared, as has Harry Le Roy. Benoit was not subpoenaed until a week ago and the petition sets forth, he was approached by Strauss on Thursday evening last and asked by him if he would "skip" the country if given his passage and \$30 in cash. Benoit immediately went to Mr. McClanahan and told him of the attempt to bribe him, and the proceedings in contempt followed. The petition of Mr. McClanahan asks that Strauss be ordered to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court, "and that such other and further steps and proceedings be had as shall upon the hearing seem meet to the court."

The affidavits of Robert L. Ensey, Charles B. Buchanan and J. L. Benoit are appended. The statements of the first two relate purely to the divorce case, and show that the two men shadowed A. G. Correa and Mrs. Andrade, and saw the two commit adultery.

The affidavit of Benoit is somewhat more interesting. He states that he is a witness in the Andrade divorce case, and that on last Saturday evening he met Strauss at the Orpheum cafe. Strauss invited him to have a bottle of beer, and they went into a booth together.

"Strauss then asked me how much I would take to unload to him," Benoit goes on. "I asked him in what way, what he meant. He said: 'Tell me what you know about this case so I can prepare my defense. I will tell you now I am a partner with Correa, and am going to fight this thing to a finish. I will give you my word of honor as an attorney that I will never say anything about it; but one need know anything about it but you and I.'"

"Then I told him my opinion of attorneys was not anything very flowery; that I didn't have much use for them as a general rule. Then he said, 'All right; I understand that, but I will give you my word of honor that I'll never say anything about it, and you don't need to say anything about this, and as I suppose you have told McClanahan what you know, I would like to know it, too.' Then he asked me if I had them dead to rights, and I told him I had."

"Then he wanted to know if I didn't want to leave the country. I told him, 'Yes, I would like to, but I haven't got any money, and couldn't go.' He said, 'If I give you a ticket will you skip?' I told him that I could not, that I had no clothes to go to the Coast with and no money, and I would not go there broke. Then I told him that I had furniture that was of the value of nearly \$100, and that if he would give me a ticket and so much money that I would skip. No amount was specified. He said, 'Would a ticket and \$30 do you?' I said, 'It might in a pinch.'"

An engagement was made between the two for a later meeting, but Strauss failed to keep it, Benoit says, and in concluding the affidavit he identified Mrs. Andrade and Correa by means of an electric bicycle lamp which he flashed in their faces.

Strauss was cited into court yesterday afternoon to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt. He appeared at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Paul Neumann, on his behalf, asked that he be given until Monday to prepare an affidavit in answer to the charges against him.

NO PERMANENT MASTER IN CHANCERY.

Judge A. S. Hartwell has declined the appointment as master in chancery, which was made by Judge Humphreys some days ago, and the appointment was yesterday rescinded by Judge Humphreys.

Judge Humphreys was asked for a statement of the cause of Judge Hartwell's declination of the appointment, and he said: "On the 12th instant I tendered to General Alfred S. Hartwell the office of master in chancery for the First Judicial Circuit. He expressed his appreciation of my tender, and signified his willingness to accept the office. The order was accordingly made appointing him. A day or two after the order was entered General Hartwell and myself made an independent investigation of the matter, and we both reached the conclusion that the appointment was open to question as to its validity. He therefore requested the order appointing him be rescinded, and this was done. A chancellor may appoint a master in particular cases, if necessity therefor exists, but there is certainly grave question as to whether or not an attorney may be permanently assigned to that office."

ANTONE DISCHARGED.

The case against John Antone, charged with forging a Board of Education warrant and raising money on it, was taken from the jury by Judge Humphreys yesterday, and a verdict of not guilty was ordered rendered. Antone was an employee of the Board of Education, and he was charged with having secured possession of a salary warrant for \$50 made out to W. B. Weigel, forging Weigel's name, and then passing it at the store of the Manufacturing Shoe Company. Weigel's presence was not secured in court by the prosecution, he being at the present time in Hilo, and the prosecution was otherwise much hampered, so it was no surprise to those in attendance at the trial when the court

took the case from the jury and ordered a verdict of not guilty to be rendered by the jury without leaving the box. Deputy Attorney General Cathcart prosecuted the case, and Antone was defended by C. C. Bittling and J. L. Kaukoku.

DECREES OF PARTITION.

Two decrees have been signed by Judge Humphreys in the matter of the Dowsett Estate. The first is in the partition suit of Genevieve Dowsett vs. Elizabeth Parker et al., and by its terms it is ordered that a commission issue to C. P. Greenwood authorizing him to divide a quantity of real estate lying at Puukii, Kapalama, Honolulu, and at Moanalua, Honolulu, and at Kuamau-nappo, Moakala.

A like order was made in the case of Genevieve Dowsett vs. Marion C. Dowsett et al. The land in this case is the Dowsett homestead in Palama.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

George Clark of Kailua, Hawaii, has been appointed by Judge Humphreys receiver for C. Aka, C. Aka and C. K. Al, under a bond of \$15,000. A receiver was asked by H. Hackfeld & Co. in the case brought against the three named defendants some little time ago. MR. DREIER NOW AN AMERICAN.

August Dreier, the well known sugar planter and millionaire of Kaula, was naturalized yesterday by Judge Estee. Mr. Dreier is one of the oldest and best known German residents of the Islands. He has large interests at Koloa and Eleele, Kaula, and is likewise interested in many of Honolulu's most important enterprises. He was a member of the House of Nobles in 1892.

END OF ROSS DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce suit instituted in September last by Carrie Mary Ross against George Cummings Ross, a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, has been discontinued.

CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT?

Electric Light Company Endangers Many Lives.

The Electric Light Company has given the police department considerable work of late looking after its fallen wires and watching others which were a menace to passersby. Ever since the severe storm in the fall of 1898 when a volunteer soldier and a horse were electrocuted in front of Dr. Burgess' house on King street, the police department has had to perform duty as electricians each time a storm knocked down the wires.

On the night when the New England bakery employee was killed by an exposed live wire, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth responded to the call for assistance. Not being an electrician, he asked for assistance from the electric light station. There was on duty in the dynamo room only an engineer and a Japanese assistant. The engineer said his life was not worth two cents at that time. His lights and fuses had burned out, there was electricity literally flying through the air, the plugs were all out, and he was working like a beaver to set things aright. Yet he had but one man, an Asiatic, to assist him.

The deputy sheriff asked if he had any men he could send out to repair the wires. There was none there. Where could one be procured? He did not know. Where was the manager? That he did not know. The deputy sheriff actually had to hire an electrician to attend to the piliika which had been responsible for the death of one man that night.

On Wednesday night when the lights suddenly went out in the business section, the police department was informed of several streets where electric lights had made them dangerous to traffic. A police officer was stationed at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui street, one at Nuuanu and Pauoa road, and another at Waikiki. In each of the three places the wires were sputtering away in a dangerous manner and threatened to burn asunder and drop into the street. On Fort street in front of the Boston block, meter wires, improperly put in, set fire to the pole and burnt a hole in it. A police officer was stationed there all night. The deputy sheriff tried to get the company to send out a gang of men to take charge of its affairs. He could not get a soul. A policeman sent out to find Manager Gartley could not find him.

WATERY MILKMAN GOES SCOT FREE

Evidence Did not Prove He Sold the Imitation Cow Product.

In yesterday's police court the case against Louis Ake, charged with selling adulterated milk, was dismissed. Judge Wilcox ruled that Ake had not sold the milk but merely delivered it.

J. Silva, arrested for heedless driving, was discharged.

Mrs. J. Perry threw a brick bat at a Jap named Morishigh. The evidence went to show that the recipient of the building material was amply entitled to it on account of an expression applied by him to the power behind the brick. Mrs. Perry was accordingly reprimanded and discharged.

J. Chamberlain called two pretty girls naughty names and his honor's displeasure took the substantial form of a \$10-and-costs fine.

Pokina, Keoni and Peter were assessed \$2 and costs for drunkenness.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by Weston, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

SOMETHING WRONG.

Wife (to husband returning at 3 a. m.)—"What time is it, dear?" Husband—"One o'clock, I think." (Clock strikes three.) Wife—"Why, it just struck three, sir." Husband—"Ridiculous, my dear; that clock must stutter."—Fliegende Blaetter.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

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Principal Office: Fort, near Merchant Street.

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conducts a General Banking Business AT HONOLULU AND HILO.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations of savings department furnished upon application.

Hawaiian Trust & Investment COMPANY, LTD.

TRANSACTION A GENERAL TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT BUSINESS.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

COLLECTS AND REMITS INCOME AT REASONABLE RATES.

RENTS SAFES AND STORES VALUABLES IN WELL GUARDED, BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF VAULTS.

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TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

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Hawaii Land Co. LIMITED.

Capital Stock \$100,000.
Capital, paid up \$55,000.

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The above Company will buy, lease, or sell lands in all parts of the Hawaiian Islands; and also has houses in the City of Honolulu for rent.

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Olaa Sugar Company,
Haiku Sugar Company,
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and
The California & Oriental Steamship Co

BISHOP & CO Bankers

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.
TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all the Principal Cities of the World.
INTEREST allowed after July 1, 1898, on fixed deposits: 7 days' notice, 3 per cent (this form will not bear interest unless it remains undisturbed for one month); 3 months, 3 per cent; 6 months 3 1/2 per cent; 12 months, 4 per cent.

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FINE WATCH REPAIRING, ENGRAVING AND DIAMOND-SETTING. All Goods and Work Guaranteed. HOTEL STREET.

THE BANK OF HAWAII LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.
PAID UP CAPITAL - \$600,000
RESERVE - - - - - 50,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS - 108,000

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in passbooks, copies of which may be had on application.
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HONOLULU, H. T.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS—THE NEVADA NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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Transact a General Banking & Exchange Business.
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Office at bank building on Merchant Street.

Savings Deposits will be received and interest allowed by this Bank at four and one half per cent per annum.

Printed copies of the Rules and Regulations may be obtained on application.

BISHOP & CO

Honolulu, September 7, 1898.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital . . . Yen 24,000,000
Paid Up Capital . . . Yen 18,000,000
Reserved Fund . . . Yen 8,430,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposit for 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.
On Fixed Deposit for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
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The bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Letters of Credit and transacts a general banking business.

Branch of Yokohama Specie Bank, New Republic Building, Honolulu, H. T.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

McKinley or Bryan today? Boston is looked for passing the Zealandia. ...

BAND CONCERTS TODAY AND SUNDAY. This Afternoon at Emma Square, Tomorrow at the Capitol Grounds. ...

AT OAHU COLLEGE. Program of the Vesper Service at Punahou Sunday. ...

CHINESE MERCHANTS ARE ARRESTED TO STOP A NUISANCE. Yee Wo, Quong Yong King and other Chinese merchants doing business on Ala lane were arrested yesterday noon for obstructing the sidewalk with their wares and merchandise for a period exceeding three hours. ...

TO PROTECT THE BANKS. A stone wall to protect the banks of the Manoa stream is being constructed. It is the Ewa bank which is now receiving attention, the other bank having already been treated in this manner some time ago. ...

PER S. S. ZEALANDIA. PEACHES, APPLES, CRANBERRIES, Pears, Celery, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Oysters, Salmon, Crabs, fresh California Oysters, fine Turkeys, and many other fresh goods, at Camarinos' refrigerators, Alakea and King streets. ...

N. S. Sochs Dry Goods Co. LIMITED. JOBBERS and RETAILERS. Have just opened up one hundred and ninety-six cases of ...

Dry Goods. COMPRISING New Dress Goods, New Silks, Black Silk Taffetas (Guaranteed to Wear.) ...

NEW RIBBONS and Laces, NEW EMBROIDERIES and TUCKINGS, BEDSPREADS, BLANKETS, READY-MADE SHEETS and PILLOW CASES, TABLE DAMASKS and NAPKINS, CURTAIN MUSLINS, CRETONNES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS. ...

WE DEFY COMPETITION. WE INVITE COMPARISON. N. S. Sochs Dry Goods Co. LIMITED. THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDER EX ZEALANDIA. ...

THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT COMPANY, G. Andrews, King street, will receive Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Naval Oranges, Celery, Cauliflower, Quail, Teal and Canvasback Ducks, Oysters, Salmon, Flounders, Sole and Crabs. Telephone Main 246. ...

ON ICE, EX "ZEALANDIA." FROZEN EASTERN OYSTERS In Cases, at the Beaver Lunch Rooms. H. J. ROLTE, Proprietor. ...

Rainy Weather Shoes The Angle Lamp. We have just the kind of Shoes for rainy weather in HEAVY SOLES \$4.50 Tan Box Calf Black Box Calf \$4.50. Every one should have a pair of heavy Shoes for nasty weather. MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

CHUNKS - OF - Solid Alcohol. That's Alcolia. Newest and most useful traveling or pocket stove made. It makes a very hot heat, it is perfectly safe, no leaking or spilling. Alcolia is economical and therefore cheap. It has everything to recommend and no disadvantages. This little Stove is indispensable in SICK ROOMS, NURSERY, TRAVELING, CAMPING, YACHTING, AFTERNOON TEAS, CHAFING DISHES, CURLING IRONS. ...

THIS WEEK A SUPERB LINE OF Ladies' Silk Waists - AND - Silk... Petticoats. These gaments embody the latest ideas; are correct in style, perfect in finish, and appeal to ladies of refined taste. Waists, \$10 to \$20. Skirts, \$10 to \$18 EACH. ...

TWO SIZES, 25 and 40cts. Hobron Drug Co. SOLE AGENTS, Fort and King. Telephone 486. ...

LIST PRICE \$50. OUR SELLING PRICE \$35. To make room for new goods en route we are selling for a limited time only, the high-grade IMPERIAL BICYCLE, which lists at \$50, for \$35, spot cash. We also sell on liberal instalments. ...

Pearson & Potter Company, Limited. 312 Fort Street. Telephone 565. ...

BAILEY'S BIKE BITS. Telephone 398 P. O. Box 441. DURING THIS WET SPELL you can spare your wheel for a few days to have it overhauled and enameled. Take it to Bailey's, where you can get a first-class job at reasonable rates. ENAMELING GUARANTEED equal in appearance to factory work, and more durable. ...

The Angle Lamp. JUST RECEIVED another large shipment of these lamps. These lamps burn in such a manner that the combustion is almost perfect, and for this reason the light is magnificently brilliant, smokeless and odorless. The lamps are absolutely safe, it being simply impossible to explode. ...

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. The Genuine Scriven's ELASTIC SEAM DRAWERS. At 75cts pair, or \$8.50 doz. See that every drawer is marked "Scriven's." We claim that this drawer is far superior to anything in the market. ...

Woolen Blankets AND Comforters. JUST IN TIME FOR THE COOL WEATHER. Comforters Blankets. We have them at all prices. Our cheapest is \$1.50. We also have some filled with down at \$8.50, and a few beautiful silk ones at \$14.00 and \$15.00. ...

Bed Room Sets. SIDEBOARDS, CHEFFONIERS, WRITING DESKS, ROLL-TOP OFFICE DESKS, HALL RACKS, BOOKCASES. Just Received. NEWEST DESIGNS. Furniture Sold on the Instalment Plan. Coyne-Mehrten Furniture Co. Corner Beretania and Fort Streets. PROGRESS BLOCK.

Commercial Advertiser

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, Issued Every Morning Except Sunday, by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY, Von Holt Block, King Street, A. W. PEARSON, Business Manager.

Oahu Railway & Land Co

TIME TABLE. From and after Jan. 1, 1900.

Table with columns for Stations, Daily, and times for various routes like Honolulu, Pearl City, Ewa Mill, Waianae, Waihua, Kahuku.

Table with columns for Stations, Daily, and times for routes like Kahuku, Waihua, Waianae, Pearl City, Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table showing tide times and moon phases for various locations like Honolulu, Pearl City, Ewa Mill, Waianae, Waihua, Kahuku.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, Nov. 16, 10 p. m.—Weather fresh; wind, light, west. ARRIVED. Friday, November 16. Stmr. James Makee, Tulett, from Kauai.

DEPARTED. Friday, November 16. Stmr. Claudine, Lane, for Maui ports. Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Kona and Kauai.

DUE TODAY. From San Francisco, November 19, O. S. Zealandia.

TO SAIL TODAY. Am. ship Star of Russia, for Puget Sound. Am. bark Martha Davis, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. From Kauai ports, per stmr. James Makee, November 16.—Father Sylvester, J. Kilgore, J. Anderson, Mrs. Anna Beanto, Mrs. Mary Poepoe and 5 on deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED. For Maui and Hawaii ports per stmr. Mauna Loa, November 16.—L. S. Partidge, Wm. Thompson, Sling Kee, C. Manick, M. A. Silva, Dr. James Maloney and wife, C. B. Hall, G. J. Campbell, F. Houlihan, E. L. and wife, Mrs. Frank, C. L. Schrimmer.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. ARRIVE. Steamers. From. Due. Zealandia—S. F. Nov. 17. Hongkong Maru—S. F. Nov. 20. Nippon Maru—Yokohama Nov. 20. Warrimoo—Colonies Nov. 21. Aorangi—Victoria Nov. 21. China—S. F. Nov. 21. Sierra—S. F. Nov. 27. Rio de Janeiro—Yokohama Nov. 30.

DEPART. Hongkong Maru—Yokohama Nov. 20. Nippon Maru—S. F. Nov. 20. Zealandia—S. F. Nov. 20. Warrimoo—Victoria Nov. 21. Aorangi—Colonies Nov. 21. China—Yokohama Nov. 27. Sierra—Colonies Nov. 27. Rio de Janeiro—S. F. Nov. 30.

VESSELS IN PORT. ARMY AND NAVY. U. S. Tug Itouquois, Pond, Midway Island, August 5.

MERCHANTMEN. (This list does not include coasters.) Albert, Am. bk., Griffiths, San Francisco, November 5. Bertie Minor, Am. schr., Ravese, Eureka, November 6. C. F. Sargent, Am. sp., Gammons, Tacoma, October 27. C. D. Bryant, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, November 5. Enterprise, Am. schr., San Francisco, August 28.

Emily F. Whitney, Am. sp., Brigman, San Francisco, October 28. Eureka, Am. schr., Schon, Eureka, November 5. Emma Claudine, Am. schr., Nelson, San Francisco, November 12. George Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, San Francisco, October 30. Helen Brewer, Am. sp., McKay, New York, October 31. H. D. Bendixen, Am. schr., Olsen, Port Blakeley, October 23. Kennebec, Am. sp., W. F. Lewis, Newcastle, October 31. Martha Davis, Am. bk., McAlman, Hilo, October 28. Robert Lowers, Am. schr., Underwood, Port Ludlow, October 26. Sebastian Bach, Br. bk., Nagasaki, February 17. G. Wilder, Am. bktn., Jackson, San Francisco, October 27. S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., B. O. Nelson, San Francisco, October 30. Yola, Br. sp., Pennicuk, London, November 5.

Subscribers for the ADVERTISER.—Honolulu's best daily paper—5 cents a month delivered to any part of the city.

FISH SCARCE ON ACCOUNT OF STORM

Kona Prevented the Catchers From Casting Their Nets at Sea

The Kona is responsible for the dearth of fish in Honolulu. Whenever fish becomes scarce and dear, it is curious how many people long for it and will pay almost any price to obtain it.

There was nothing yesterday but mullet from the fish ponds; and the price is as interesting as the fish themselves. A Chinaman who entered a car yesterday with several tied up in the tempting green ti leaves was regarded with hungry eyes by a score of fish-hungry people. It was a wonder he reached home safely with them. But the bland and meek-eyed Chinaman knows a thing or two.

The fishmarket presented a busy scene yesterday. Everybody wanted fish. The dealers had their price and it soared several degrees above that of the purchaser. It generally ended by much haggling and the intending buyer grumblingly paying down the money after all.

Small mullet fetched from 30 to 40 cents a pound. Lots that weighed from five to five and a half pounds brought a dollar and a dollar and a half, and many were very tiny indeed. One dealer asked a dollar for two very small fish and a dollar for one that looked very little larger, although its weight equaled that of the combined two.

Only pond fish is in the market and the lovers of a good boiled fish with sauce have gone into mourning.

GUESTS WERE AMUSED.

Pleasant Entertainment at the Hawaiian Hotel Last Night.

The guests at the Hawaiian Hotel were entertained last evening by a sleight of hand performance given by Mr. J. W. Dougherty, one of the guests. The entertainment took place in the parlor which was arranged to form a miniature stage. The performance was in the nature of a surprise.

The dexterity of the performer called forth unstinted applause. During the entertainment several musical selections were rendered by Mrs. McDonald and Mr. J. W. Allen, the manager of the hotel. The audience was a large and enthusiastic one.

STORM TO WINDWARD.

Other Side of the Island was Drenched and Windswept.

The J. A. Cummins brought news of the damage done by the storm on the other side of the Island. Roofs were blown off houses at Kaneohe, rice fields swept out to sea, the old fish pond at Kaneohe washed away and the fish released, entailing quite a loss to the owners.

The flume that supplies water to run the water wheel of Ah Lo's rice mill was also blown down. The Waimanalo plantation is rejoicing because the downpour has proved a blessing to them and they now luxuriate in plenty of water.

A Genuine Kicker.

Editor Advertiser—I notice in the columns of your paper that the people of Honolulu are getting sick of the mud in the streets of the town. It is impossible to take a trip to Diamond Head, even, or along the boulevard, or in the park addition or anywhere around that neighborhood. The mud is from eight to twelve inches thick, and impassable in places. The people of this district pay taxes and are not even getting the benefit of a road; nor do they get any water except when there is a fierce storm. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Dusty Ocean.

A "dusty" ocean highway sounds almost incredible. Yet those who are familiar with sailing ships know that, no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning, and how little work of any kind may be done during the day, nevertheless, if the decks are not swept at nightfall, an enormous quantity of dust will quickly collect. Of course, on the modern "liner" the burning of hundreds of tons of coal every twenty-four hours and the myriads of footfalls daily would account for a considerable accumulation of dust, but on a "wind-jammer," manned with a dozen hands or less, no such dust-producing agencies are at work. And yet the records of sailing ships show that they collect more sea dust than those a steamer, which is probably accounted for by the fact that while the dust-laden smoke blows clear of the steamer, the large area of canvas spread by the sailer acts as a dust collector.

To quote an instance in support of this contention, we may mention that no less than twenty-four barrels of fine dust were swept from the decks of an American sailing ship during a ninety-seven days' voyage from New York to San Francisco. The captain of this vessel, a man of scientific tastes, made careful observations on the mystery of sea dust, but beyond the wear and tear of the sails and rigging, a quite negligible factor, he could assign absolutely no perceptible cause for the formation of dust on board his ship. It has been asserted that the dust which falls on the decks of vessels emanates from the interstellar spaces. This sounds both scientific and plausible, but it is at variance with certain known facts. Bits of leather, cork, wood and vegetable fiber are almost always present in sea dust, the presence of which would seem to indicate that at sea, as on land—

The earth of a dusty today Is the dust of an earthy tomorrow. However this may be, of the fact of the steady and constant deposition of dust on the decks of vessels while at sea there is no possible room for doubt, but, so far, all attempts to solve the mystery of its origin have failed.

The meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was held yesterday afternoon, was led by W. T. Paty. The subject chosen was, "One Thing Have I Desired of the Lord." The prayer was for the association as a home and international office.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 16, 1900.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, and Steamship sections.

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten McBryde, assessable, \$7.50; 10 do \$7.75. Afternoon Session—Five McBryde, assessable, \$8.75; 20 do, \$8.87 1/2; 5 do, \$8.50; 60 do, \$8.25; 25 do, \$8.37 1/2; 85 Waihua \$120; 10 Oahu \$196.

AN UNJUST ACCUSATION. "Tom, you are terribly lazy." "No, I'm not lazy at all; I simply don't like to work."

Classified Advertisements.

WANTED. YOUNG man for a grocery store. Must have some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address "G." this office. 5703

FOR SALE. FURNITURE of four-room cottage. Cottage for rent. 398 Beretania, near pumping station. 5704

A SMITH Premier typewriter, as good as new, at a bargain, by A. T. Broch, room 200, Judd building. 5704

FOR RENT. A LARGE storeroom and some offices; all centrally located. Enquire James Steiner. 5704

IN OAKLAND, Cal.—Furnished home of eleven rooms and bath; cemented basement, containing storeroom, wash and coal rooms; large grounds, ornamental fruit trees. Close to the residence of S. T. Alexander, Mrs. H. M. Cooke and other Island people. For particulars, address G. C. Schreiber, 1108 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. 5699

STOLEN. BISHOP & CO'S certificate of deposit No. B 2103, in favor of Hugh Robertson, bearing date of May 5, 1900, has been stolen. Payment of same has been stopped, and all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same. 5704

LOST. A YELLOW bull terrier pup; three months old, with white ring around neck and black face. Reward if returned to Railroad office. 5705

FOUND. ON ELECTION day, in the Judiciary grounds, a gold watch with Mexican silver chain. Owner can have by calling at this office and proving property and paying all expenses. 5703

THE MELROSE, King Street Board and rooms; all modern comforts; electric lights; mosquito proof; quiet, refined home. King street cars pass the door. Prices moderate. Telephone 3081 Blue.

OFFICES TO LET. THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE will of the late James Campbell invite the attention of persons desiring office accommodation to the plans for twenty offices now being arranged in the Campbell block, having an entrance on both Fort and Merchant streets.

These offices will be light, well ventilated, and will be ready for occupation on or about February 1st next. Terms moderate. For further particulars, please apply to CECIL BROWN, or J. O. CARTER, Trustees. Honolulu, November 8, 1900. 5698

OUR BREAD

Is a real home-made Bread. It's the genuine thing. Just try a loaf and see if it doesn't beat any other bread in town. The loaves are in RYE and in WHEAT.

German Bakery

McLellan Pond & Co

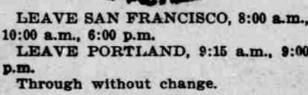
The Only One SUCH LOT FOR SALE IN MAKIKI

Five-eighths of an acre immediately adjoining the home of Hon. H. P. Baldwin on the town side, directly at head of Kewalo street. It has, in addition to a superb marine view, the entire panorama of Rocky Hill, Diamond Head, Waikiki, Punch-bowl, and the home-dotted, tree-shaded, grass-carpeted residence section of the city.

For sale exclusively by McLELLAN, POND & CO., Tel. Main 69. Judd Building.

The Overland Limited

Three Trains Daily from San Francisco. Two Trains Daily from Portland via



LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 8:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m. LEAVE PORTLAND, 9:15 a.m., 9:00 p.m. Through without change.

Only three Days to Chicago Only Four Days to New York

Pullman Palace Sleepers. Buffet Smoking and Library Cars, with Barber Shops and Pleasant Reading Rooms. Dining Cars, meals a la Carte. Free Reclining Chair Cars. Pullman Ordinary Sleepers.

J. H. LOTHEROP, General Agent, 125 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

D. W. HITCHCOCK, General Agent, No. 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Or E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Nebraska.

WM. R. CASTLE, JR., Real Estate Agent.

MERCHANT STREET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Excellent piece of property for sale on the corner of Victoria and Beretania streets, 100 feet on Beretania, 150 feet on Victoria. Terms very reasonable.

Also, property to lease in Manoa and Waikiki.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about December 10, 1900.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES OF GOODS ARE REQUESTED to call promptly upon the arrival of steamers. Any goods not called for within forty-eight hours after the arrival of a steamer will be stored in the stone warehouse opposite the wharves of Wilder's Steamship Company, and a storage charge of twenty-five cents a package per day, or \$1 a week, will be made. Any goods held over three months will be sold at auction to cover storage charges. WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO. 5687

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Pearl City Cemetery will be open for interments on and after Monday, November 5th, 1900. A special funeral train will leave the railroad station at 2:15 p. m., daily, remaining at the cemetery until after all interments.

The rates for transportation are one dollar for the corpse, and fifty cents for the round trip for mourners. Plats are now on sale at the office of the company, ranging in price from \$19 up, according to location and size. No other charges of any nature. HAWAIIAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, LTD., Room 3, Love Building, Fort St. 5693

Oceanic Steamship Company TIME TABLE

The fine Passenger Steamers of this line will arrive and leave this port as hereunder: From San Francisco. For San Francisco.

Table with columns for ship names, dates, and destinations like Zealandia, Sierra, Alameda, etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO Wm. G. IRWIN & Co. General Agents Oceanic S. S. Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

Table with columns for ship names, dates, and destinations like Hongkong Maru, Nippon Maru, etc.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Company

Steamers of the above line, running in connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, S. W., and calling at Victoria, B. C., Honolulu, and Brisbane, Q., are Due at Honolulu.

On or about the dates below stated, viz: FROM VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA B.C. FROM SYDNEY, BRISBANE (N.S.W.)

Table with columns for ship names, dates, and destinations like Aorangi, Warrimoo, Mowera, etc.

The magnificent new service, the "Imperial Limited" is now running between VANCOUVER and MONTREAL. Making the run in 100 hours without change. The finest railway service the world.

Through Tickets issued from Honolulu to Canada, United States and Europe. For Freight and Passage and all general information, apply to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agts.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Company

Direct Service Between New York, Pacific Coast and Hawaiian Islands

S. S. AMERICAN has left New York for this port via San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle and Nanaimo, on October 30th. S. S. HAWAIIAN will be dispatched from New York on or before December 30th for San Francisco, Puget Sound and Nanaimo, en route to Honolulu. Freight received at Company's wharf, Forty-second street, South Brooklyn, at all times. For further particulars, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD. AGENTS, HONOLULU.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR C & S Axle Grease

For Sale. Twenty lots in Kalihi, from \$750 to \$1,000 each. A four-inch water main runs along the street facing these lots. For particulars and plans, see JESSE P. MAKAINAL, 5700 At W. C. Achi & Co's Office.

PACIFIC Granite and Marble Works OF SAN FRANCISCO. P. McGRATH, Agent. Southwest corner of Punchbowl and Beretania streets, Honolulu. Orders for Monuments, etc., solicited.